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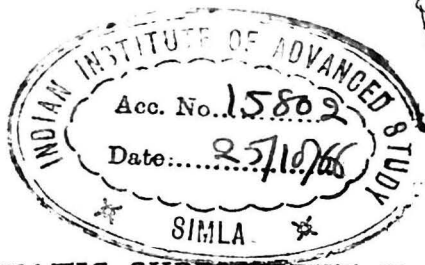
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19. NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENT No. XIII.

Note.—The numeration of the article below is continued from p. 389 of the "Journal and Proceedings" for 1909.

76. PUNCH-MARKED COINS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Though Cunningham has stated that punch-marked coins are found all over India "from the Himalaya mountains to Cape Comorin, and from Sistan to the mouths of the Ganges," it is by no means certain that they have ever been found in large numbers in Afghanistan. At least no one has described in detail any coin of this class found to the west of Indus. The westernmost limit of recorded coins is Rawalpindi, or more properly Shah-Dheri, near the Sarai Kala railway station of the North-Western Railway.¹ Recently Dr. D. B. Spooner of the Archæological Survey has described a hoard of punch-marked coins found at Peshawar. In this connection I must record that no one of the solar symbols found on these coins are wheels. It would require an extra strong effort of one's imagination to call them so because in the majority of cases there are no rims.²

The coins described below were sent to me for examination by our President Sir Thomas Holland, who obtained them from his Majesty the Amir, when he was staying at Calcutta. The chief interest of the paper lies on the new symbols found on these coins. Mr. Theobald in his learned essay has given an elaborate account of the punch-marks on these coins. The coins from Afghanistan add no fewer than twenty new symbols to the list. These are most probably marks of the shroffs of Afghanistan. Of greater interest is the discovery of Brāhmī letters on some of these coins. New symbols have been found on three coins with blank reverses which according to Mr. V. A. Smith are to be ascribed to Taxila.³ The new symbols and letters are described below :—

I. *Letters*.—The occurrence of single letters on copper punch-marked coins has already been recorded,⁴ but their occurrence on silver coins has not, as far as I remember, been noticed as yet. The Brāhmī letter *na* occurs twice (Nos. 31 and 36). The punch-mark is elliptical in shape and bears the

¹ Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. xiv, p. 18, pl. x, J. A. S. B., 1901, pt. I, p. 64.

² Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, 1905-6, p. 150.

³ V. A. Smith, Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, vol. i, p. 133.

⁴ Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. xxii, p. 114-16.

letter in relief. The form of *na* is that to be found in inscriptions of the Kushana period, *viz.*, with a curved base line. The letter *da* occurs only once (No. 37). There is a short knob on its head, and if this be the mark for long then the character is *di*, and belongs most probably to the later Kushana or early Gupta alphabet. The remaining letter also occurs only once. It is the oldest in the series. It is either the Brahmi *ga* or the Kharoṣṭhi *ya* (No. 12). It is very difficult to particularise as both letters are identical in shape, and both alphabets were in use in Afghanistan at this period. Anyway it is certain that the letter belongs to the Maurya period.

II. *Symbols.*—The most common symbol is the *liṅga*. Here the form is different. It occurs thrice (Nos. 5, 19 and 26). The *liṅga* as a punch-mark existed up to a very late date. It occurs on a coin of 'Alāu-d-dīn Ḥusen Shāh of Bengal in the cabinet of one of my friends. The coin is in a very bad state of preservation. The Kalima occurs on the obverse, and on it are four or five punch-marks of which one is a *liṅga* and the other the Bengali syllable *ka*. The name "Ḥusen Shāh" only is legible on the reverse. The coin was found in the Sunderban forests.

Another round coin bears a new symbol, a man and a quadruped; most probably the man is chasing the animal.

Another new symbol is the figure of a horse on No. 11.¹ Two new symbols occur on No. 12, a monkey and two standing human figures. No. 38 presents another new symbol, *viz.*, a sphere with four tridents. A spear-head occurs on No. 20 with a straight line and a parallel row of dots.

The collection contains an unique specimen of a cast silver coin. Cunningham has distinctly stated that cast coins are all of copper. Unfortunately punch-marks are not distinguishable on this specimen (No. 39).

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

RECTANGULAR COINS.

Class I.—Blank Reverse.

1. *Size*—Irregular hexagon, punch-marks indistinct.
Obverse—Solar symbol and portions of three others.
2. *Size*—Oblong, corners clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, Hare and portions of others.
3. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Solar and other illegible symbols.
4. *Size*—Oblong.
Obverse—Stupa and caduceus.

¹ Cf. Theobald, *J.A.S.B.*, 1901, pt. I, p. 71, nos. 56-64.

[N.S.]

5. *Size*—Rectangular, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, crescent, taurine and *linga*.
6. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
Obverse—All symbols obscure.
7. *Size*—Oblong. In good preservation.
Obverse—Solar symbol, double crescent.
8. *Size*—Rectangular. Worn out and blank on both sides.
9. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Four or five obscure symbols.
10. *Size*—Oblong, two corners clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, Triskelis and others.
11. *Size*—Oblong. Punch-marks indistinct.
Obverse—Horse, Caduceus and others.

Class II.—One Mark on the Reverse.

12. *Size*—Oblong, corners clipped.
Obverse—Monkey, two human figures, a horned animal,
and two other symbols.
Reverse—A letter; Brāhmī *ga* or Kharosthi *ya*.
13. *Size*—Oblong, irregular. Indistinct punch-marks.
Obverse—Illegible symbols.
Reverse—Solar symbol.
14. *Size*—Oblong, irregular. In good preservation.
Obverse—Solar symbol, stupa, sphere surrounded by
ornaments, tree in enclosure and others.
Reverse—Peacock.
15. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol and four others.
Reverse—Hemisphere, taurine and two stars, all on
one stamp.
16. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Three human figures and stupa.
Reverse—Illegible.
17. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, sphere and crescent, stupa
with crescent and others.
Reverse—Illegible.
18. *Size*—Square, one corner clipped.
Obverse—A modified form of the caduceus, solar sym-
bol, stupa and two others.
Reverse—Caduceus.
19. *Size*—Oblong, irregular, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, *linga* and others.
Reverse—Illegible. symbol.

Class III.—Two Marks on the Reverse.

20. *Size*—Oblong, one corner slightly.
Obverse—Illegible.

- Reverse*—A spear head and a straight line with a parallel row of dots.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, caduceus, sphere with crescents, triskelis.
- Reverse*—Caduceus and the profile of some animal (?).
22. *Size*—Rectangular, two corners clipped.
- Obverse*—Two solar symbols, a tree inside a railed enclosure, etc.
- Reverse*—Stūpa and a star.
23. *Size*—Nearly square, one corner clipped.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, sphere with crescents and one or two more.
- Reverse*—Star and another illegible symbol.
24. *Size*—Oblong, two opposite corners clipped, injured by hammering.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol.
- Reverse*—Star and another illegible symbol.
25. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped off.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, stūpa, etc.
- Reverse*—Illegible.
26. *Size*—Oblong, two adjacent corners clipped.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, svastika, *līnga* and three others.
- Reverse*—Illegible.
27. *Size*—Oblong. In good preservation.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, sphere surrounded by taurines, another surrounded by crescents, etc.
- Reverse*—Illegible.
28. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, lower part of standing human figure, etc.
- Reverse*—Illegible.
29. *Size*—Oblong, two adjacent corners clipped.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, front legs of a quadruped, etc.
- Reverse*—Illegible.
- Class IV.—Three or more marks on the Reverse.*
30. *Size*—Irregular, three corners clipped.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, taurine, head of an animal, etc.
- Reverse*—Two boughs, bow and arrow, and four or five illegible ones.
31. *Size*—Irregular, in a fair state of preservation.
- Obverse*—Solar symbol, stūpa with hare, Brāhmī *na* in ellipse and four or five more.
- Reverse*—Stūpa with crescent, and two more indistinct symbols.

32. *Size*—Oblong, irregular, two opposite corners clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, stūpa, elephant, sphere with arrow heads, etc.
Reverse—Three illegible symbols.
33. *Size*—Oblong, irregular. In good preservation.
Obverse—Solar symbol, sphere with taurines and arrow heads.
Reverse—Four dots, and four other symbols, more or less indistinct.
34. *Size*—Nearly square. Both sides illegible.
35. *Size*—Oblong, one corner clipped off.
Obverse—Solar symbol, elephant, etc.
Reverse—Three illegible marks.
36. *Size*—Oblong, irregular, one corner clipped.
Obverse—Solar symbol, humped bull, sphere with taurines, Brāhmī na, etc.
Reverse—Five or six illegible marks.
37. *Size*—Oblong.
Obverse—Sphere with four crescents, stūpa with hare, a letter (Brāhmī da), etc.
Reverse—Tree in enclosure and five other marks.
38. *Size*—Oblong, two adjacent corners clipped off.
Obverse—Solar symbol, taurine, etc.
Reverse—Sphere with four tridents, and two small illegible marks.
39. *Size*—Oblong, cast silver, only specimen come to light. Both sides illegible.

ROUGHLY CIRCULAR OR OVAL COINS.

Class I.—Blank Reverse.

40. *Obverse*—Palm of the hand, sphere with crescents and etc.
41. *Obverse*—Lotus and other obscure symbols.

Class II.—One mark on the Reverse.

42. *Obverse*—Bull and another quadruped in square incuse, etc.
Reverse—Man and quadruped.
43. *Obverse*—Solar symbol, sphere with taurines tree in railed enclosure, etc.
Reverse—Illegible.

Class III.—Two marks on the Reverse.

44. *Obverse*—Four or five obscure symbols.
Reverse—Stūpa and another illegible symbol.

77. RARE MUGHAL COINS.

The following have been selected from a number of rare Mughal coins in the cabinet of Mr. W. S. Talbot, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir.

1. *R. JAHĀNGĪR.*

Mint—Agra.
Date—1019 A. H.
Regnal year—5.
Month—Bahman.
Weight—219 grs.
Size—1·11.

Obverse.—In an octagon, each side of which is surmounted by a triple arch enclosing arabesques

در بهمن بز ظل اله
ه — — — ه

زد باگروه ه

Reverse.—In octagon, similarly ornamented

اکبر باد

نگیر ابن شاه

جه — — — ه

نورالدين ۱۰۱۹

شاه

The couplet on this coin is the same as that on the gold coin of the same king and mint described as No. 4 in the catalogue of the collection of the late Mr. C. S. Rodgers in the Lāhor Museum. The coins of the last few months of 1019 and the first few months of 1020 mark the high-water mark of beauty in design of Mughal coinage. I know of no duplicate of this particular coin.

2. *R. JAHĀNGĪR.*

Mint—Tatta.
Date—1027 A.H.
Regnal year—12.
Month—Dī.
Weight—174 grs.
Size—·75.

The only peculiarity about this coin is an ornament in the shape of a peacock just above *جه* on the obverse. For the legends see No. 799 of Vol. III of the Indian Museum Catalogue, 1908.

[N.S.]

3. AR. SHĀHJAHĀN.

Mint—Akbarābād, Dāru-l-khilāfat.

Date—1068 A.H.

Regnal year—31.

Weight—175 grs.

Size—.94.

Obverse.—In eight-foiled circle
the *kalīma*.

In margin, divided into four partitions

بصدق ابی بکر - و عدل عمر - بازرم

عثمان - و علم ۱۰۶۸ علی

Reverse.—In eight-foiled circle

بادشاه غاز

۳۱

شاه جهان

In margin, divided into four partitions

شهاب الدین محمود - صاحب قران ثانی -

ضرب دارالخلافة - اکبر اباد

The coinage of Akbarābād (Agra) in the reign of Shāhjahān after presenting a variety of designs during the first six years settled down to what is known as the "square areas" type in 1043 A.H., and to this type it appears to have remained constant for the remainder of the reign except for these "circular areas" coins of 1068-31, specimens of which are very rare.

4. AR. AURANGZEB.

Mint—Kābul.

Date—1084 A.H.

Regnal year—16.

Weight—175 grs.

Size—.81.

Obverse.—Usual inscriptions but *مهر* for *بدر* Date to left of middle line.*Reverse*.

جلوس

میمنت

مازوس

۱۶

ضرب

کابل

The Indian Museum Catalogue, Vol. III, 1908, figures a muhar of this type (No. 1129), and similar muhars were also found in the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhāna by Mr. Whitehead (Num. Supp. XI, art. 69). But no rupees appear to have been published previously.

5. *R. AURANGZEB.*

Mint—(Akbarabad) Mustaqirru-l-*khilāfat*.
 Date—Absent.
 Regnal year—? 49.
 Weight—43 grs.
 Size—625.

This is a quarter-rupee with fragmentary inscriptions following the usual type. I have a similar one of regnal year 45.

6. *R. SHĀH ‘ĀLAM BAHĀDUR.*

Mint—Tatta.
 Date—Absent.
 Regnal year—2.
 Weight—174 grs.
 Size—825.

Obverse.

غازى
 شاه
 شاه عالم باد
 س—ك—ه

Reverse.

مانوس
 ميهنت
 ۲
 سنه جلوس
 ب
 ضرته

Mr. Whitehead mentions finding rupees of Tatta in the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhana (N. S. XI, art. 69)—probably of this type. Those hitherto published in the Lāhor and Indian Museum Catalogues are of the couplet type on which the king's former name of Mu'azzam is given, and of the first year of the reign.

[N.S.]

7. R. *SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR.*

Mint—Ajmer, Dāru-l-khair.

Date—1119 A. H.

Regnal year—ahd (1).

Weight—176 grs.

Size—94.

Obverse.

غازی
شاه
عالم باد
شاه
سکه ۱۱۱۹

Reverse.

دارالخیر اجمیر
ضرب
میمنت مانوس
جلوس احد
سنه

The epithet دارالخیر, which clung to Ajmer during the Mughal supremacy, gave place early in this reign to the more pretentious one of مستقر الخلافة. I know of only one other specimen of the present type—in Dr. Taylor's Cabinet.

8. R. *JAHĀNDĀR.*

Mint—Ahmadnagar.

Date—Absent.

Regnal year—ahd (1).

Weight—173 grs.

Size—94.

Obverse.—The coin is in poor condition, but the arrangement of the inscription appears to be the same as on No. 1722 of the I.M.C., Vol. III.

Reverse.

احمد نگر (بلده ۹)
ضرب
سنه احد مانوس
میمنت
جلوس

This mint appears to be unpublished for Jahāndār.

9. *R. FARRUKHSIYAR.*

Mint—Imtiyazgadh.
 Date—1124 A.H.
 Regnal year—Absent.
 Weight—170 grs.
 Size—.94.

Obverse.

بَعْر و بَر فَرخ سَيَر
 ش _____
 حَق بَر سَيَم و زَر (بَاد)
 فَض _____
 سَكَّة زَد (اَز)

Reverse.

.....
 مَيَمَنَت
 مَانُوس ۱۱۲۴
 ضَرْب
 اِمْتِيَاذ گَدَا

This mint seems new for Farrukhsiyar in silver. The Hijra date on the reverse is unusual.

10. *R. SHĀHJAHĀN II. ?*

Mint—Burhānpūr, Dāru-s-sarūr.
 Date—?
 Regnal year—2.
 Weight—169 grs.
 Size—.94.

Obverse.

شَاه جَاهَان

 بَادشَاه آغَا...
 ك
 سَكَّة مِيَار

Reverse.

چَلُوس مَانُوس
 مَيَمَنَت
 ۲
 سَنَةِ دَارَالسُرُور
 ضَرْب
 بَرهانپور

The attribution of this coin to the second Shāhjahān (Rafī-‘u-d-daulah) is not free from doubt, but of whichever king it is, it seems to be unpublished though Dr. Taylor has a rupee of this mint and reign of Shāhjahān II. The regnal year “2” is noticeable.

11. *R.* MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

Mint—Derajāt.
Date—1160 A. H.
Regnal year—30.
Weight—175 grs.
Size—.9.

Obverse.

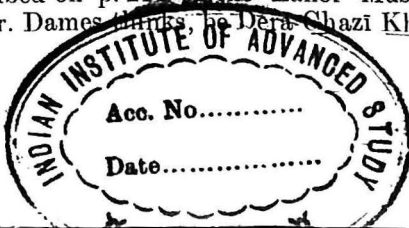
محمد شاه
←
1160
بادشاه غاز
ی
سکه مبار

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
۳۰
سنة جلوس
ضرب
دیرجات

Mr. Longworth Dames writes: “The Derajāt mint has hitherto only been known on the coins of the Durrānis. The earliest I have seen of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni is of the year 1171. Its appearance on Muhammad Shāh’s coins is remarkable as Nādir Shāh’s invasion took place in 1152 and the Derajāt remained in his possession after that date. He was assassinated in 1160, the year in which this coin is dated, and it would seem that on his death the mint at Dera Ismail Khān (Derajāt) again issued coins in the name of the Mughal Emperors until Ahmad Shāh’s invasion.”

Rupees of “Dera” of Muhammad Shāh and Ahmad Shāh were found by Mr. Whitehead in the Bahāwalpūr Toshakhāna (N.S. XI, p. 342), and a rupee of Muhammad Shāh of the same mint is described on p. 214 of the Lāhor Museum Catalogue. This may, Mr. Dames thinks, be Dera Shāzi Khān.



12. AR. SHĀH ĀLAM.

Mint—Katak.
Date—Absent.
Regnal year—22.
Weight—176 grs.
Size—1·02.

Obverse.

.....
حامی دین

شاه

سایه فضل شاه عالم

سکه

زد بر هفت کشور

Reverse.

ماتوس

صیمنت

۲۲

سنة جلوس

ضرب

کتابک

The only other specimen that I know of was in Dr. White King's collection. (Catalogue of sale No. 4111.)

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

78. TREASURE TROVE (MUGHAL).

Sixty-six Mughal rupees were recently found buried in the village of Ladhed in the district of Yeotmal and sent to me for examination. The following four coins are of special interest:—

1. AR. JAHĀNDAR SHĀH.

Mint—Fathābād (Dhārūr ?).
Date—A.H. 1124.
Regnal year—*ahd.*

Obverse.

جهاندار شاه

←—————→

چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز

۱۱۲۴

س—————ک—————س

در [افاق] زد

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
احد
جلوس سنه فتح اباد
ضرب

The bottom line of the reverse is unfortunately obliterated. The omission may, however, be supplied by comparing the coin with the one described and figured in Numismatic Supplement II, article 15. The arrangement of the reverse is the same and there are similar collections of dots in the curves of the *س* of *جلوس* and the *ح* of *فتح*.

That coin was of Farrukhsiyar. The mint is new for Jahāndār.

2. AR. MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

Mint—Satāra.

Date—A.H. 11. Regnal year obliterated.

Obverse.—Usual inscription. Date to right of top line.

Reverse.

مانوس
میمنت
جلوس ...
ضرب
ستارا

This is an addition to the list of Mughal mints. Is the Satāra of this coin the well-known town in the Bombay Presidency, which bears the same name but is apparently spelt Sātāra (see Imperial Gazetteer) ? I have been unable to identify it with any other place.

3. AR. MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

Mint—Balwantnagar.

Date—A.H. 115 × Regnal year, 28.

Obverse.—Usual inscription. Date to right of top line.

Reverse.—Usual arrangement. Mint name in bottom line.

In Mr. Burn's list of Mughal mints (J.A.S.B., Vol. LXXIII, Part I, No. 2, 1904) is given a coin from my cabinet of this mint struck in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh. This coin was

obtained at Jhānsī, and on enquiry from the Tahsildār of that town I was informed that the old name of Jhānsī was Balwant-nagar, and that there 'is still a Muḥalla in the town known as "Taksāl," i.e., mint, which is evidence of the issue of coins. The present coin carries the mint back to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.

4. R. MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

Mint—? Qandahār.

Date—A.H. 115 × Regnal year, 30.

Obverse.—Usual inscription in three lines. Date to right of top line.

Reverse.—Usual arrangement. Mint name in bottom line.

The first two letters of the mint name are not quite distinct, but there are traces of the top of the ق and to its left a dot over the place where the و should be. If, however, the reading is correct, it is not easy to understand how a coin came to issue from Qandahār in A.H. 1159 (A.D. 1746) in the name of Muḥammad Shāh of Dehli. Nādir Shāh, the Persian invader of Hindustān, took possession of Qandahār in 1737 A.D. (A.H. 1150-1151) and built a new city. Qandahār was taken by Aḥmad Khān Durrāni some ten years later, and it is just possible that in the confusion of these troublous times, the Dehli Emperor may have seized the opportunity to renew the old Mughal claim to Qandahār by issuing coins professing to be struck there under his authority. But that there was any striking of coinage at Qandahār itself in the name of Muḥammad Shāh seems extremely improbable.

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

79. TREASURE TROVE (MUGHAL).

Out of a find of 129 silver coins discovered in an earthen pot while digging the foundation for a new building at Hanū-mān Tāl in the Jubbulpore City, and sent to me for examination, I selected the following five rupees for a note in the Numismatic Supplement:—

1. In the name of SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A.H.—1199.

Regnal year—26.

Mint—Deogadh?

Obverse.

... شاه آ

... ۱۹۹

بادشاه

Reverse.

.....
۲۶
سنة
جلوس
ضرب
دیو گده

This is a small thick coin (size .75") with lettering much cruder than on the coins of this mint of Shāh 'Ālam II usually met with. This fact probably indicates the loss of influence of the suzerain power. Mr. W. S. Talbot, C.S., has a similar coin dated 1198. A coin of Deogadh in my cabinet of the normal fabric is dated 1190-17.

2. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
Mint—Bālānagar Gaḍha.
A.H.—Absent.
Regnal year—36.

A coin of this type has been published by Colonel Vost in Numismatic Supplement XI, p. 326. This coin has as mint marks a *trisūl* and 12-pointed star on the obverse in the second line, and a star to the right of the regnal year on the reverse.

3. SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.
Mint—Nāgpūr?
A.H.—1227.
Regnal year—35.
Size—.85".

Obverse.

... محمد ...
فـضـل
شاه عالم بادشاه
سـكـه
مـهـارکـی ۱۲۲۷

Over "bādshāh" are a *trisūl* and a flower with 11 petals and a stalk.

Reverse.

.....
میهنت
سنة ۳۵ جلوس
ضرب
ناگ پوره

Below the ۳۵ سنة is a *trisūl* on its side.

4. In the name of AHMAD SHĀH.
Mint ?
A.H.—Absent.
Regnal year—56 ?
Size .82'

Obverse.

احمد شاه بهادر

Reverse.

.....
می-ذ-ت
۵۶
سنه جلوس
ضرب
گدنارت

An arrowhead to left of the گد in the lower line.

5. As on No. 4 but a smaller coin (size = .75") and the mint is written ناگرت. The regnal year is represented by the figures ۵۶.

These last two coins are evidently Mahrattā-struck. They resemble in execution the Katak coins on pages 248-250 of the Indian Museum Catalogue, Volume III, 1908. What their mint town was I am not able to conjecture.

All the above coins are in the Nāgpūr Museum.

H. NELSON WRIGHT.

80. DĀMS OF AKBAR STRUCK AT JAUNPŪR AND AJMĒR MINTS.

Jaunpūr.

On the gold and silver coins of Jaunpūr mint, Akbar is entitled ناصرالدین و الدین and Jaunpūr is ordinarily termed 'Dāru-l Khilāfat'—see Mr. Nelson Wright's Introduction to Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. That Museum contains different types of Akbar's copper coins struck at Jaunpūr, Nos. 449 and 451. The first is of the usual type with the obverse inscription 'Fulūs Jaunpūr Dāru-l Khilāfat', and the date is in words on the reverse side. The second is a quarter *dām* exhibiting a geometrical device on the reverse, and the inscription 'Dāru-z-zarh Jaunpūr' on the obverse side.

In the Delhi Bazar I have found a third type, the inscriptions on which are as follows :—

| <i>Obverse.</i> | <i>Reverse.</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| محمد اكبر | ناصر الدنيا و الدين |
| جلال الدين | ابو الفتح |
| | فلوس جونپور |

Every word of this reading on the obverse is quite clear, but possibly بادشاه formed part of the legend. Over the last letter of the word Muḥammad is ornament No. 25 in the Table of Ornament found on Mughal Coins—Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The first and third lines of the reverse are cut, but there is sufficient to make my reading almost certain. The epithet 'Abū-l-fath' is exhibited in full, and as far as I know this is the first instance of its use on coins in connection with Akbar's name. It invariably formed the reverse inscription on the smaller copper coins of the Jaunpūr kings, and the Indian Museum possesses one of these of as late a date as A.H. 887—Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Vol. II, Jaunpūr, No. 175.

Possibly the use of the epithet on the present coin is a survival.

Since writing the above I have seen Col. Vost's article 'On some rare Muḥammadan Coins' published in the A.S.B. Journal for 1896. I find that this *dām* was described by him—see Plate II, No 7—but he read it as being a coin of Muḥammad Sháh, Súri. The only word legible on the obverse of that specimen is Muḥammad.

Ajmér.

The Indian Museum possesses two types of *dāms* struck at Ajmér mint. On one type Ajmér is probably styled 'Dáru-l-Manṣúr' and the second is the common variety presenting the obverse inscription 'Zarb Ajmér sikka fulús' - Indian Museum Catalogue, Vol. III, Nos. 358 and 359. Amongst a large number of Akbar's copper coins struck at Ajmér and Chítor mints, I came across two apparently new varieties of Ajmér *dām*. The inscriptions on the first are:—

| <i>Obverse.</i> | <i>Reverse.</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| اجمير | دو |
| (دار الخلافة) | مشتاد... |
| سليم آباد | نہصد و |
| ضرب | |

Those on the second are :—

| <i>Obverse.</i> | <i>Reverse.</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| فلوس | عشت |
| سکه | ... هزار |
| سليما باد | ۱۰۰۸ |
| ضرب | |

In each case the reverse bears ornament No. 24 of the Table of Ornaments already referred to.

The first coin is a *dām* of Dāru-l-khilāfat Salīmábád, Ajmér, struck in the year 982. The second is a *dām* of Salīmábád, dated 1008. The style of the obverse of the first is distinct, but that of the obverse of the second follows the usual style of the copper coins of Ajmér and Chitor.

In his paper, 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors,' Mr. R. Burn noted on a copper coin of Ajmér of mint Salīmgarh, Ajmér, dated 982. On my copper coin of same date, the name is undoubtedly Salīmábád. Mr. Burn remarks that this name for Ajmér is doubtless connected with Shaikh Salīm Chishtí from whom Prince Salīm took his name. Shaikh Salīm died in 979, and Prince Salīm was born in 977.

Coins of Akbar are now, therefore, known of Ajmér, of Ajmér with its name Salīmábád, and of Salīmábád alone. I may instance the parallel case of the issues of Shāh 'Ālam II minted at Bindrában, *alias* Múminábád. Shāh 'Ālam II struck coins bearing the names of Múminábád, of Bindrában, and of the combination Múminábád, Bindrában, the first two in copper, and the last in silver.

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81. MUGHAL EMPERORS—RAFI'U'D-DARJĀT.
Gold.

| <i>Obverse.</i> | <i>Reverse.</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (رف) مع الدرجات | مانوس |
| ب | میدنت |
| (بر) کا شاعنشہ افاق | احد جلوس |
| (د) (س) سکه | سنہ |
| (۱) ۱۱۳ با هزاران | ضرب |
| (بہند) | خجستہ بنیاد |

The above muhar adds another to the list of Rafi'u-d-darjāt's mints. The title شاعنشہ افاق in place of the usual شاعنشہ بحر و بر is also new. With these two pretentious titles

may be compared *شهنشاه زمان* (*e.g.*, Jahāngīr, I.M.C., Vol. III, 564); *بادشاه جهان* (*e.g.*, Jahāndār, I.M.C., 1713) *بادشاه بهرور بر* (Farrukhsiyar). The phrase *در افق* appears in place of the usual *در جهان* on coins of Jahāndār (*e.g.*, I.M.C., III, 1709). The above coin is at present in a private English collection.

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British Museum.

