ART. XXVIII.—*Addenda to the Series of Pathán Coins.*

II. By H. NELSON WRIGHT, I.C.S.

(Continued from page 499.)

SINCE writing my last paper on the coins of the Pathán Sultáns of Dehli I have had the opportunity of examining with some minuteness the rich collections of the British Museum and Dr. L. White King, C.S.I. In the former are to be found the choicest specimens of General Cunningham's Muhammadan coins, of which many have already been brought to notice by Mr. Gibbs and Mr. C. J. Rodgers, but others are now, through the courtesy of the Museum authorities, described for the first time.

Of the forty-one coins now published, fourteen come from the British Museum, ten from the collection of Dr. White King, and three from the Bodleian Museum, Oxford, while one belongs to Major Vost, and thirteen are from my own cabinet. The majority are coins of the Suri Sultáns, a period which, apart from the important change in the character of the currency on Sher Shah's accession, and the beauty and variety of the coins themselves, is of peculiar interest to the numismatist by reason of the expansion of the mint system, through which the collector is enabled both to direct the interest of the antiquary towards deserted and forgotten cities of erstwhile importance, and also to help the historian in fixing the limits and extent of these sovereigns' dominions by confirming and supplementing the scanty materials on which he has to rely. The account of the coins of the Suri period given by Mr. Thomas in the "Chronicles" has perhaps left more to be added to it than any other part of that work, and though a considerable quantity of fresh information has been published by Mr. Rodgers and Dr. Hoernle, I hope to

have shown by these two papers that there is still much to be done in bringing to light the mint towns used by Sher Shah and his son and in identifying their locality.

I wish here to gratefully acknowledge the constant help given to me by Mr. E. J. Rapson and the other members of the British Museum Numismatic staff during the preparation of these papers.

Note.—L. W. K. = Cabinet of Dr. L. White King; B.M. = Cabinet of the British Museum; H. N. W. = Cabinet of H. Nelson Wright.

1. *Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz.*

Gold. Weight 140·4 grs. L. W. K.

Date ? 607. Mint ? Pl. I, 1.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in circle	Area in circle
الله	الله
السلطان الاعظم	لا اله الا الله
معز الدنيا و	محمد رسول الله
الدين ابو المظفر	الناصر لدين الله
محمد بن سام	امير المؤمنين
Margin عبده و [مولا * الملك	Margin
المعظم تاج	ضرب هذه الدينار سب

2. Silver. Weight 142 grs. L. W. K.

Date 610. Mint, Ghazni.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in double-lined square.	Area in double-lined square.
As on No. 1 (omitting the initial الله).	As on No. 1 (omitting the initial الله).
Margin	Margin
عبده ومولا - [تاج الدنيا] -	ضرب هذه الدر - هم ببلده غدنه -
والدين يلدز - السلطاني	في شهر سنه - عشر و ستمائيه

These two new specimens of Taj-ud-din Yalduz's coinage are from the cabinet of Dr. L. White King, C.S.I. They were struck after the death but in the name of Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam. No. 2 is similar in character to the coin figured in the "Chronicles," Pl. I (3); its peculiarity is its weight. Taj-ud-din's connection with India was intermittent. From the Minhaj-us-siraj we learn that Yalduz, who had been governor of Karmán, on his sovereign's death disputed with Kutbuddin Aibek the possession of Lahore. In a battle, however, which ensued, victory remained with the latter, and Yalduz fled to Ghazni. After Kutbuddin's death in 607 A.H. Lahore was again a bone of contention, and was held sometimes by Yalduz, sometimes by Nasiruddin Kubacha, and sometimes by Shamshuddin Altamsh. Till A.H. 612 Yalduz was supreme in Ghazni. In that year he was driven out by Alauddin Khwarizm and went to Lahore, but not satisfied with the extent of his possession, he picked a quarrel with Shamshuddin Altamsh, only, however, to be defeated and end his life as a prisoner.

3. *Shamsh-ud-din Altamsh.*

Silver. Weight 169 grs. L. W. K.

Date . . 5. Mint? Pl. I, 2.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in double-lined square within a circle, dots in segments	Area in double-lined square within a circle, dots in segments
السلطان الاعظم شمش الدنيا والدين ايلتتمش السلطان [ناصر امير] المومنين	في عهد الامام المستنصر امير المومنين
Margin ضرب هذه الفضة	Margin شهر رسته خمس

This coin is a variety of No. 31 in Thomas's "Chronicles" (figured in the British Museum Catalogue), from which it differs in its obverse area legend.

4. *Rukn-ud-din Firoz.*

Silver. Weight 167 grs. L. W. K.

Date? Mint, Dehli. Pl. I, 3.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in double-lined square within circle, 2 dots in each segment	Area in double-lined square within circle, 2 dots in each segment
السلطان الاعظم ركن الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه بن سلطان	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المستنصر بالله امير المؤمنين
Margin هذه بحضرت دهلى	Margin illegible.

As far as I know, this rupee is unique. Mr. Rodgers, in his fifth Supplement to Thomas's "Chronicles" (J.A.S.B., 1894), published a rupee of the year 633, struck in the joint name of Rukn-ud-din Firoz and his father Altamsh. Imagining his throne secure, the former presumably ceased to trade on the influence of his father's name.

5. *Alá-ud-din Muhammad.*

Gold. Weight 170 grs. B.M.

Date 715. Mint, Fort Deogir. Pl. I, 4.

Obv.	Rev.
السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان	Area in circle سكندر الثانى يمين الخلافة ناصر امير المؤمنين
	Margin ضرب هذه السكه بقلعه ديوكير في سنة خمس عشر وسبعماية

This is a very rare, though not an unpublished coin. It is figured (somewhat poorly) in the Catalogue of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, and Thomas, in noticing the silver coins

of this mint, refers, parenthetically, to a gold coin of the year 711 A.H. in the British Museum. I cannot, however, trace in that collection the coin to which he alludes, and the present coin was obtained by the Museum from General Cunningham since the publication of the catalogue.

6. *Kutb-ud-din Mubarak.*

Silver. Weight 169 grs. B.M. Pl. I, 5.

Date 717. Mint: Dar ul Islam, Dehli.

Obv.

الامام الاعظم
خليفه رب العالمين
قطب الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر

Rev.

Area in circle

مبارك شاه السلطان
ابن السلطان الواثق
بالله امير المؤمنين

Margin

ضرب هذه الفضة بدار الاسلام
في سنة سبع وعشرو سبعمائيه

This coin combines, with one slight variation, the obverse legend on No. 145 and the reverse legend on No. 146 of the coins noticed in Thomas's "Chronicles." Dr. White King possesses a specimen, and a third existed in the collection of the late Sir E. C. Bayley, so that it is a little surprising not to find the coin noticed in the "Chronicles." Nor, so far as I am aware, does it find mention in any later publication.

7. *Ghiyás-ud-din Tughlak.*

Gold. Weight 165·5 grs. L. W. K.

Date 725. Mint: The Town of Daulatabad. Pl. I, 6.

Obv.

السلطان
السعيد الشهيد
الغازي غياث الدنيا
والدين

Rev.

Area in circle

ابو المظفر
تغلق شاه السلطان
انار الله برهانه

Margin ضرب هذه السكه في

بلده داولت اباد سنة خمس
وعشرين وسبعمائيه

8. Gold. Weight 169·2 grs. B.M. Pl. I, 7.

Date 727. Mint: The Town of Daulatabad.

Legends similar to those on No. 7, but mint name more legible.

These coins, as struck in the name of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak and bearing in the reverse area what is not unlike the date 721, have always been classified as coins of that Sultán. They were, however, undoubtedly struck after his death. In the J.A.S.B. 1886, Mr. C. J. Rodgers published a coin of this type bearing a marginal date of 726, and he consequently interpreted the characters immediately following *تغلق شاه* in the reverse area, which in the "Chronicles" (p. 190) are read as 721, to be 726. On coin No. 8 above, however, the same characters appear in conjunction with a clear marginal date of 727, and Dr. White King's coin finally settles the point by leaving no doubt that the characters are not figures, but a badly formed *السلطان*. The crudeness of these Daulatabad coins is also shown by the omission, in all the coins of the type which I have seen, of the initial *د* of the mint name.

In his second Supplement to the "Chronicles" Mr. C. J. Rodgers edited a coin of this type (No. 8) on which he read "Mulk-i-talang" as the mint place. I have seen no other coin of this type struck at Telingana, and, judging merely from Mr. Rodgers's drawing of the coin, I am inclined to think that the word which he read as *ملك* was really the first part of *بلده*, the rest of the mint name being too indistinct to be legible.

The small silver or billon posthumous pieces noticed by Mr. Thomas, pp. 212 and 213 (notes), and also by Mr. Rodgers in his Supplements, were also probably struck in the Deccan.

9. Silver. Weight 168·4 grs. B.M.

Date 724. Mint: Dar ul Islam, Dehli. Pl. I, 8.

Obv.	Rev.
In double-lined square	Area in circle
السلطان الغارى	تغلق شاه
غياث الدنيا والدين	السلطان ناصر
ابو المظفر	امير المومنين
	Margin
	بدار الاسلام
	في سنة اربع

From the British Museum Collection. I know of no duplicate.

10. *Muhammad bin Tughlak.*

Gold. Weight 142 grs. B.M.

Date 729. Mint: Sultanpur (Warangol). Pl. I, 9.

Obv.	Rev.
ضرب في زمن	Area in circle.
العبد الراجي رحمة	The Kalima.
الله محمد تغلق	Margin هذه السكه بدار الملك
	سلطانپور ۷۲۹

Cf. Thomas's "Chronicles," No. 173.

11. Gold. Weight 141 grs. B.M.

Date 728. Mint: Daulatabad (Deogir). Pl. I, 10.

Obv.	Rev.
As in No. 10.	Area in circle.
	The Kalima.
	Margin
	هذه السكه في قبه بن اسلام اعنى
	دارالملك دولت آباد ۷۲۸

Cf. Thomas's "Chronicles," No. 174.

12. Gold. Weight 170·5 grs. B.M.

Date 737. Mint: Dar ul Islam, Dehli. Pl. I, 11.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in circle	والله
في عهد	الغنى وانتم
محمد بن	الفقراء
تغلق	
Margin	
بدار الاسلام سنة سبع	
وثلاثين وسبعماية	

Cf. Thomas's "Chronicles," No. 176.

13. Silver. Weight 168·8 grs. B.M.

Date 725. Mint, Dehli. Pl. I, 12.

Obv.	Rev.
ابو بكر	Area in circle.
المجاهد في	The Kalima.
سبيل الله	Margin
محمد بن تغلق	عرب هذه السكه
	بحضرت دهلي في سنة خمس
	وعشرين وسبعماية

Cf. Thomas's "Chronicles," No. 184.

The above four coins of Muhammad bin Tughlak are from the British Museum Collection. I have a specimen of No. 12 in my own cabinet, of date 734 H. I have heard of no duplicates of the other three.

It will be noticed that my reading of the designation of Daulatabad on No. 11, which is a variety of the coin noticed in Thomas's "Chronicles," No. 174, differs slightly from that given by Mr. Gibbs in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1885, viz. قبه الاسلام, which in its turn was a correction of the reading given in the "Chronicles," قبه دين اسلام, and the

alternative suggested by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, نفي قندل اسلام. I can trace no *alif* after قبه on the coin I have figured, and I am doubtful whether any exists in the variety quoted by Thomas, and figured by Mr. Gibbs. I can find none in my own specimen of that variety, nor in the specimen belonging to the British Museum.

The silver coin is of the first year of Muhammad bin Tughlak's reign. The weights of Nos. 10 and 11 are remarkable.

14. Silver. Weight 161·7 grs. L. W. K.

Date 742. Mint, Dehli. Pl. I, 13.

Obv.	Rev.
ضرب هذه الدينار (?) الخليفة الدهلي في شهر الربيع سنة اثني واربعين وسبعماية	في زمان الامام المستكفي بالله امير المؤمنين ابو الربيع سليمان خلد الله خلافته

This rupee seems to have been struck from a gold die (cf. No. 212, p. 259, Thomas's "Chronicles"), the word after هذه, though indistinct, being probably دينار, as on the gold coins. No other Khalifate rupee has, I believe, been found.

15. *Mahmud bin Muhammad Shah.*

Copper. Weight 17 grs. L. W. K.

Date? Mint, Dehli. Pl. I, 14.

Obv.	Rev.
شاه محمود	بحضرت دهلي

This is the smallest coin known of this Sultan.

16. *Sher Shah.*

Gold. Weight 166·7 grs. W. V.

Date 951? Mint not specified. Pl. I, 15.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in circle	Area in circle.
شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه	The Kalima.
Margin much cut	Margin illegible.
فريد الدنيا والدين ۹۵۱ श्रीसरसाह	

This coin belongs to Major Vost, I.M.S. Gold coins of Sher Shah are uncommon, though forgeries are frequently met with in the bazárs. I was disposed myself to doubt the genuineness of this coin, but both Dr. Codrington and Major Vost accept it. The crudeness of the characters may be due to its having been struck in Bengal. The die bears considerable resemblance to that of the silver coin published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers as No. 8 of plate i in the *Indian Antiquary* for March, 1888.

17. Silver. Weight 166·2 grs. H. N. W.

Date 949. Mint not specified. Pl. II, 16.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in circle	Area in circle.
* شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه ۹۴۹	The Kalima.
Margin	with * after the و of رسول
فريد الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر श्रीसरसाही	Margin
	السلطان العادل ابوبكر عمر عثمان علي

This is an unfigured and uncommon variety. It is not unlike in general appearance to the type figured as No. 10 in the *Indian Antiquary*, March, 1888, pl. i, and probably was struck at the same place (Dehli-Jahánpanáh). The mint-mark—an eight-pointed star—on the obverse, is noticeable. There are two specimens of this type in the Bodleian Museum, and one in the collection of Mr. Wilmot Lane. I know of no others.

18. Silver. Weight 87·5 grs. * L. W. K.

Date 948. Mint ? Pl. II, 17.

Obv.

Area in circle as on No. 17,
but no date.

Margin as on No. 17, but
after مظفر.

سنه ٩٤٨

Rev.

Area in circle.

The Kalima with ✱.

Margin as on No. 17.

N.B. عثمان is spelt with a س.

Thomas, in the "Chronicles," mentions a half-rupee, but does not describe it in detail. He probably referred to the type with square areas, of which two or three are known. I believe the present half-rupee with its circular areas to be unique. To the left of the Nágri on the obverse margin are characters which look as if they were remnants of the mint name.

19. Silver. Weight 173·3 grs. L. W. K.

Date 951. Mint ? Pl. II, 18.

Obv.

Area in double circle

السلطان

شاه

شير

خلد الله ملكه

Margin

السلطان العادل ابوالمظفر

فريد الدنيا والدين ٩٥١ سحرسي

Rev.

Area in double circle.

The Kalima, but الرسول
instead of رسول.

Margin

ابابكر عمر عثمان

علي ضرب

Though in every other respect a fine specimen, this coin lacks, through fault of the striker, the most interesting part of the obverse marginal legend, viz., that which should contain the name of the mint town. Too little of the characters remains to admit of any conjecture. The use of *الرسول* for *رسول* is unusual, and suggests a mint distant from headquarters, possibly in Bengal.

20. Copper. Weight 303·7 grs. H. N. W.

Date 950. Mint, Chunár. Pl. II, 19.

Obv.		Rev.	
Area in square		Area in square	
شاه سلطان		في عهد	
شیر *		الامير	
ضرب چنار		الحسامي	
Margins: top	ابو المظفر	Margins: top	العدل
bottom	خلد الله	bottom	الدين
left	ملكه ٥٥	left	الدنان
right	وسلطانه	right	٩٥٠ ٥٥

This coin is, so far as I know, unique. Major Vost, in the J.A.S.B., 1895, Pt. i, published a coin of this mint, but of a different type, now represented by several specimens.

21. Copper. Weight 313·9 grs. H. N. W.

Date 951. Mint, Chunár.

This coin is similar to No. 20 except that the mint name is in the right obverse margin, its place in the obverse area being taken by the words *خلد الله*. The peculiarity of the coin, as distinct from that published by Dr. Vost and referred to above, is that the areas are enclosed in double-lined squares.

22. Copper. Weight 300 grs. B.M.

Date 947. Mint not given. Pl. II, 20.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square	Area in square.
سلطان*	The Kalima.
شیر شاه	
الله	
خلد ملکہ	
Margins :	Margins. The names and
bottom السلطان العادل	titles of the four companions.
left ابو المظفر	
top فرید الدنان	
right والدين	

This coin looks like an attempt to assimilate the legends on the copper coinage to those on the silver coins. I had a duplicate in my own collection, but it has got mislaid. I do not remember seeing any others. This specimen is unfortunately rather worn.

23. Copper. Weight 306·7 grs. B.M.

Date? Mint? Pl. II, 21.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square	Area in square
شیر شاه سلطان	السلطان العادل
خلد الله ملکہ	الامير الحاكمي
Margins: left على	Margins illegible.
others illegible.	

A new type, not included in Dr. Hoernle's list in the J.A.S.B. 1890.

24. *Islām Shah.*

Gold. Weight? (the coin is ringed). H. N. W.

Date 954[?9]. Mint [Shergarh, *alias* Bhakkar]. Pl. II, 22.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square	Area in square.
اسلام شاه ابن ٩٥٤	The Kalima.
شاه سلطان	Margins illegible.
شیر	
خلد الله ملكه	
Margins illegible.	

This is, I believe, the only circular gold coin of Islam Shah hitherto found. None has at any rate been published. I know of only one square gold piece. I obtained this in the Cawnpore bázár. The coin may be safely assumed to have been struck at Bhakkar, if a comparison is made with the silver coins Nos. 25 and 26 figured below. It is unfortunately not a very perfect specimen, and has been worn as an ornament.

25. Silver. Weight 173 grs. H. N. W.

Date 955. Mint: Shergarh, *alias* Bhakkar. Pl. II, 23.

Obv.	Obv.
Legend in square area as on	Area in square.
No. 24 ante, but ٩٥٥ (inverted)	The Kalima.
and below square श्रीइसलमसाह	
Margins :	Margins :
right شیرگره	right على المرتضى
bottom شق عرف بكر	bottom ابا بكر الصديق
left ?	left عمر الفاروق ?
top ?	top عثمان العفان

26. Silver. Weight 168 grs. Bodleian.

Date 960. Mint: Shergarh, *alias* Bhakkar. Pl. II, 24.

Obv.	Rev.
Legend in square area as on No. 24 ante, but ۹۲۰ (<i>sic</i>), and mint-mark ✕.	Area in square. The Kalima.
Margins as on No 25.	Margins as on No. 25.

Coins of this mint have not, so far as I am aware, been figured hitherto. Thomas, on p. 412 of the "Chronicles," mentions coins struck at Shakk-i-Bakar, but as he does not describe in detail or figure any specimen, and merely notices them along with a coin of Satgáon, from which they differ so materially as to deserve a separate description, I think it is possible that none actually passed through his hands. Mr. C. J. Rodgers also omitted them from his list of Suri coins published in the *Indian Antiquary* for March, 1888, and I know of only one other specimen (bearing date 954) besides those now described. They seem, therefore, to merit publication.

27. Silver. Weight 174 grs. H. N. W.

Date 953. Mint, Biána. Pl. II, 25.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square اسلام شاه بن سلطان شاه شیر ۹۵۳ خلد الله ملكه ओइसलेमसहे	Area in square. The Kalima.
Margins: right ابو المظفر bottom ضرب بيانه left and top illegible.	Margins : bottom ابابكر الصديق left عمر الفاروق right and top illegible.

28. Silver. Weight 170 grs. Bodleian. H. N. W.

Date 953. Mint, Biána. Pl. II, 26.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square as on No. 27, but no date.	Area in square. The Kalima.
Margins :	Margins as on No. 27.
right ابو المظفر	
bottom ٩٥٣ ضرب بيانه	
left جلال الدنيا	
top والدين	

Biána was a copper mint in Sher Shah's time. In Islam Shah's reign the jagir of Biána was given to the Sultán's unfortunate elder brother when he renounced his claims to the throne. The town was also the headquarters of one Sheikh Alái, who created considerable disturbance by professing Mahdiyyism.

29. Silver. Weight 170·5 grs. Bodleian.

Date 955. Mint, Kálpi. Pl. II, 27.

Obv.	Rev.
Legend in square area as on No. 27, but ٩٥٥ in left bottom corner.	Area in square. The Kalima and ✕ in the left bottom corner.
Margins : right السلطان العادل	Margins. Names and titles of the four companions.
top جلال الدنيا	
left والدين ابو المظفر	
bottom ضرب كالپی	

This coin comes from the Bodleian Collection, but the mint name is not given in the catalogue. A similar coin is also described and figured in the British Museum Catalogue without any mention of mint name, No. 597, Pl. ix. There can, I think, be no doubt that it is a coin of Kálpi. The first three letters of the mint name on the Bodleian

coin are, in my opinion, unmistakeably كال, and this conclusion is strengthened by the mint-mark on the reverse—a six-rayed star—a mark which is borne on all the silver coins of Kálpi struck by Sher Shah, and which is very prominent on a copper coin of that mint figured by me in the July number of this Journal.

30. Silver. Weight 177 grs. B.M.

Date 952. Mint: ? Fort Ráísín. Pl. II, 28.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square	Area in square.
اسلام شاه ابن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه श्रीसलमसह	The Kalima.
Margins :	Margins :
left سلطان العادل	left ابابكر وعمر
top ابو المظفر [جلال]	top وعثمان
right الدين والدنيا	right وعلى ضرب
bottom ٩٥٢ سه	bottom قلعه راسين ?

This coin is No. 612 in the British Museum Catalogue, but is not figured. Mr. Lane-Poole thought the mint might be Gwalior. I do not think this is possible, judging from the formation of the letters and the fact that the coins of Gwalior mint are of quite a different type, but my own reading is also tentative. The coin is, I believe, unique, and I feel justified in drawing special attention to it by reason of the interest which accrues to a new mint town. Ráísín is in the Native State of Bhopal, 10 miles from the Sánchi topes on the road from Hoshangábád to Ságor. As a fort it played a fairly conspicuous part in the attempt of the Hindu chiefs to escape from subjection to Sher Shah and his Afgháns. In 950 A.H. Sher Shah, hearing that Puran Mal, who was acting as deputy to the minor raja of that district, had insulted the Mahommedan

families in Chanderi, spent six months in the siege of Ráisín, and after enticing Puran Mal and his followers out with promises of safety, perfidiously had them massacred on a pretence of obeying a decision of his 'ulama.

There is also a Rásan in Tahsil Badausa, Bánda District, Bundelkhand, which was the headquarters of a pargana in the reign of Akbar.

31. Silver. Weight 175·7 grs. H. N. W.

Date 956. Mint: Jahanpanáh (Dehli). Pl. III, 29.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square	Area in square.
اسلام شاه سلطان شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه ओइसलामसहे	The Kalima.
Margins: bottom ابوالمظفر left جهانپناه	۹۵۶ in lower left-hand corner.
top and right illegible.	Margins. Probably the names of the four companions.

The mint name is to some extent conjectural, parts only of the letters being visible. The characters resemble somewhat in style those found on Dehli-struck coins. The British Museum possesses a duplicate, but without any traces of a left obverse margin.

32. Silver. Weight 162·5 grs. H. N. W.

Date 956. Mint? Pl. III, 30.

Obv.	Rev.
Legend in square area as on	Area in square.
No. 31, ओइसलामसहे	The Kalima.
Margins: right ابوالمظفر top ? جلال الدنيا left والدين	۹۵۶ in lower left-hand corner.
bottom deleted.	Margins illegible. Probably the names and titles of the four companions.

Another uncommon variety of Islam Shah's coins.

AR

29

AR

30

AR

31

AR

32

AR

33

AE

34

AR

37

AE

35

AE

36

AR

38

33. Silver. Weight 175·1 grs. B.M.

Date 956. Mint? Pl. III, 31.

The areas read as in No. 31 above. The marginal legends are much cut. The coin, which is from the British Museum, is similar in type to No. 32, but is of a different die and probably not from the same mint.

34. Silver. Weight 170 grs. B.M. H. N. W.

Date 952. Mint, Satgáon. Pl. III, 32.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in circle	Area in circle.
اسلام شاه ابن شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملکه و سلطانہ واعلی	The Kalima.
Margin	Margin
جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر ۹۵۲ ضرب ستگانو سواد سلام ساہ	ابابکر صدیق عمر خطاب عثمان عفان علی مرتضی السلطان العادل

A coin of this mint, with square areas, was published by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in the *Indian Antiquary*, 1888. This coin, with circular areas, has not, I believe, been figured previously.

35. Silver. Weight 172·5 grs. H. N. W.

Date 953. Mint? Pl. III, 33.

Obv.	Rev.
Area in square	Area in square.
شاه سلطان اسلام شیر ساء خلد الله ملکه سواد سلام ساہ	The Kalima.
Margins: bottom	۹۵۶ (sic) in lower left-hand corner.
left جلال الدنيا والدين	✕ over the و of رسول.
top and right deleted.	Margins: top ابوبکر left عثمان bottom and right deleted.

This is a rare variety; I do not remember to have seen any other like it. Judging from the characters, I think

it possible that it may be found to be a coin of Chunár. I describe below a half-dám of Islam Shah, which gives a clue to the mint of the rupee. That coin, however, is worn and does not photograph well enough to be figured.

36. Copper. Weight 144·4 grs. H. N. W.

Date 953. Mint, Chunár.

Obv.

اسلام
شیر شاه
خلد الله ملكه
ضرب چنار

Rev.

فی عهد
الامیر الخامس
الدين و
الدين

The form of the terminal م of اسلام, the mint-mark, the inverted ۳ of the date, and the general style of the characters are the same in this coin as in the rupee described above. The mint I take to be Chunár, though it is not usual to see the ب of ضرب joined to the following word. It is possible, however, that what I read as the ر of ضرب may be its terminal ب, in which case the reading would be ضرب چنار, which would be unobjectionable.

37. Copper. Weight 152·4 grs. H. N. W.

Date 960. Mint, Shahgarh. Pl. III, 34.

Obv.

Parts of ابو المظفر
اسلام شاه
سلطان
شیر شاه
خلد الله

Rev.

Parts of فی عهد
الامیر الخامس
الدين الدنان
سأه گره ۹۶۰

38. Copper. Weight 156·3 grs. H. N. W.

Date 959. Mint, Shahgarh. Pl. III, 35.

Similar to No. 37, but without the six-rayed star on obverse, and date 959.

These half-dáms of Shahgarh have not, I believe, been previously figured or described. The Indian Museum,

Calcutta, and the Lahore Museum each possess a *dám* of this mint, and in July last I published a heavy coin of 460 grs. similar in character and mint-mark to No. 37.

39. Copper. Weight 28·3 grs. L. W. K.

Date ? Mint ? Pl. III, 36.

Obv.

أبو المظفر
اسلام شاه

Rev.

في عهد
امير النخا

I have heard of no other coin of Islam Shah of this weight. The legends also differ from those usually found on the smaller copper pieces. What its denomination may have been I am not prepared to say. To call it a twelfth of a *dám* would make the *dám* 340 grs. The coin is scarcely heavy enough to be a tenth of a *dám*, and it does not appear to have lost weight to any appreciable extent by wear and tear. In my last paper I endeavoured to show, on the evidence of certain coins, that Sher Shah coined decimal fractions of the *dám*. It is possible, therefore, that Islam Shah continued the practice, and that the present coin must be taken as a short-weight tenth of a *dám*.

40. *Muhammad Adil Shah.*

Silver. Weight ? (The coin is ringed.) H. N. W.

Date 961. Mint ? Pl. III, 37.

Obv.

Area in square

سلطان محمد
عادل خلد الله
ملكه و سلطانه

below which is श्रीसुलतानम
हमद आदल

Margins : top illegible.

left أبو المظفر
right ٩٦١
سه

Rev.

Area in square.

The Kalima.

Margins. Names and titles
of the four companions.

This is an unfigured rupee of Muhammad Adil. It is peculiar in that it has a very full Nágri legend.

41. Silver. Weight 177·4 grs. B.M.

Date? Mint : Shergaḍh urf Shakk-i-Bakar. Pl. III, 38.

Obv.
Area in square
شاه شاه سلطان
محمد
خدا الله ملكه
श्रीमहमदसाह

Margins :

right [شیر] گده
bottom عرف سق بکر
left and top cut.

Rev.
Area in square.
The Kalima.

Margins. The names and titles of the four companions.

This coin belonged to Marsden, and is now in the British Museum, but is not noticed in the printed catalogue. It is figured as No. 727 in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, but is there assigned to the Muhammad Shah (son of Farid Shah) who reigned in 837. The mint, too, was not read. The coin has not been described by Thomas, and I have never seen any correction of Marsden's mistake elsewhere. The type of the coin shows that it was struck by Muhammad Adil. It is, I believe, unique. All rupees of this Sultan are rare, particularly those giving the name of their mint town.