The coins of the Muhammadan states of India in the British Museum

Lane-Poole Stanley
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CATALOGUE

OF

INDIAN COINS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.

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THE COINS

OF THE

MUHAMMADAN STATES

OF INDIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY

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EDITED BY

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CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
1885.
EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Kings of Bengal, Jaunpûr, Gujarât, and the other Muhammadan States that arose, for the most part, on the decay of the power of Dehlí under the successors of Muhammad Ibn Taghlak, and generally came to an end in the struggles that resulted in the empire of Akbar.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons and places in this volume is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years of the Hijrah and of the Christian Era has been added with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

Typical specimens are figured in the twelve plates, which
are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and I have carefully revised it throughout, save in the case of the Nāgarī inscriptions, which have been collated by Mr. Gardner.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.
INTRODUCTION.

An Indian historian records that Muhammad ibn Taghlak reigned over Hindustán, Gujárat, Málwah, the Mahrratta country, Telingana, Kämpila, Dwára-Samundra, Ma'bár, Lakhnautí, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, and Tírbút. When the emperor Bábár arrived in India, two centuries later, he found, as he states in his Memoirs, five Muhammadan and two Hindú dynasties contending over the fragments of that vast empire. The five Muslim powers were the Afghans of Dehlí, the kings of Gujárat and Málwah, Nasrát Sháh of Bengal, and the Bahmaní of the Dekhan; while the Hindú princes were the Rájah of Bíjánagar, and the Rána Sunka of Chítor. It is with the coinages of the Muhammadan dynasties that thus arose on the decay of the empire of Muhammad ibn Taghlak that the present volume is concerned. It includes the coinage of all the Muhammadan dynasties that became independent during the domination of the Sultáns of Dehlí, and came to an end either at the hands of those Sultáns, or more generally in the great consolidation of India under Akbar. Thus the early rulers of Sind, Kábáchah and the like, are included, as being contemporary with the Dehlí sovereigns; but the major part of the volume is occupied with those dynasties which arose in the feebleness of Dehlí about the middle of the 14th century of our Era, and terminated, either under Shér Sháh or Akbar, in the 16th century.

A table of these dynasties is given on the following page. It will be seen that the number of important dynasties in the period referred to is thirteen:—