MYSORE COINS.

CATALOGUE

OF

MYSORE COINS

IN THE COLLECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, BANGALORE.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

THE coinage of Mysore may be said to fall naturally into the three following distinct divisions :—

i. Those struck prior to the usurpation of Haidar.
ii. Those issued under the Muhammadan rule.
iii. Those struck subsequent to the overthrow of that power and the restitution of the Hindu line.

Regarding the coins in use during the first of these three periods but very little is known. The earliest issue, known with any degree of certainty to have been that of a ruler of the province, is represented in the collection by No. 62, a coin which was struck by Kanthirava Narasa Raja, of the Udaiyar dynasty, who reigned over Mysore in the first half of the seventeenth century. This minute coin, weighing but from six to eight grains, corresponded approximately with the fanams, of which large numbers were struck by the surrounding princes and chieftains, and was probably one of the earliest of that series which subsequently formed part of the recognized system of the Hindus and of some of the European powers who struck coins in the South of India; the 'Canteroy' pagoda, to one-tenth of which this fanam was equivalent, having been merely a nominal coin. After this sovereign the history of the coinage of the country is again buried in obscurity, but there can be no doubt but that for some time prior to Haidar, the small copper coins bearing on one side the figure of a deity, an animal or a Kanarese numeral were those in common use. A large number of these copper pieces bear the figure of an elephant, sometimes alone, at others surmounted by a crescent moon, and at others again by a sun and moon. Nothing is, however, known regarding any issues in the more precious metals. Probably, as in most of the Hindu lines in Southern India, no silver coinage was at this early period in existence. It is, however, well within the range of possibility that the series of coins commonly known as the Gajapati pagoda and fanam were

in reality the issues of the Mysore kings. While a floriated device here takes the place of the chequered reverse of the copper series, the figure of the elephant agrees with the obverse, and the same emblem appears to have held its place on[1] the coins of the province with more or less frequency throughout all the three periods into which, as we have seen above, its monetary system seems to divide itself. The coins of this series were attributed by Moor and Marsden to the Rajas of Anagundi, by Sir Walter Elliot to the Kóngus or Chéras, and by Wilson to the Gajapati princes of Orissa, but from the fact that the elephant somewhat closely connects them with Mysore and that, while they occur in comparatively large numbers in this province, they are of considerable rarity elsewhere, it is as I have said by no means improbable that they originally hailed from the Mysore mint. It would, however perhaps, be better to postpone all notice of coins of doubtful origin to find a place in a future catalogue of the less certain issues of contemporaneous and neighbouring princes than to include them in one devoted exclusively to the coins proper of the province. In the case of the coins bearing a Kanarese numeral on one side however the same doubt does not exist. There cannot be a question but that these are purely issues of Mysore, though to what the numbers on them refer is at present unknown. Sir Walter Elliot attributes the series to Cháma Raja V., and adds that his specimens extend from one to thirty-two. During some years' searching in the province and elsewhere, however, I have never procured or seen any specimen bearing a higher numeral than thirty-one, nor are either the Government Museum at Madras or elsewhere or any private collection I know of, in possession of any beyond this number. The coins represented in the collection by Nos. 1 to 5, bearing on one side a battle axe and on the other a tiger, were first attributed to Mysore by

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[1] "The princes of this (Wodeiyar) dynasty seem to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kóngus and the Chéras; for it appears on numerous copper coins which are still current in the form of the *one paisa*, or small elephant cash, and even Tipu, notwithstanding his love of innovation and contempt of every thing Hindu, continued to use it on his copper coins."—(*Num. Or. Coins of Southern India*, p. 104.)

Marsden, and his theory that they are purely Mysore coins, has not, owing to their occurrence, almost exclusively in the province since met with contradiction. The kings of the Udaiyar dynasty, during the reigns of the last of whom the coins bearing Kanarese numerals were probably issued are, according to Sir Walter Elliot, as follows :—

Ráj Wodeiyar	1578–1617
Cháma Rája IV	1617–1637
Immaḍi Rája	1637–1638
Kaṇṭhiráva Narasa Rája	1638–1659
Kempa Déva Rája	1659–1672
Chikka Déva	1672–1704
Kaṇṭhirava Rája II	1704–1714
Doḍḍa Krishna Rája	1714–1731
Cháma Rája V	1731–1733

during whose reign Haidar usurped the throne, with which event we enter on the second or Muhammadan period.

As far as is known Haidar struck but few coins. His pagoda, half pagoda, and fanam bore on the obverse the initial letter of his name (ح), while on the reverse he retained the figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul and the latter the deer. This device had been in use previously on the coins struck by the Polygars of Ikkeri, and on his conquest of that part in 1763 Haidar established a mint at Nagar (subsequently known as Bednur), and there struck this coin, to which the name of "Old Bahaduri pagoda" has been given. As Hawkes[1] in his *Sketch of the Coins of Mysore* remarks : "in process of time the dies wearing out, new ones were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill," and of these No. 64 is a striking example. He is also said by the same author to have struck fanams at Calicut, which place he conquered in 1773 and held for some nine years. This coin is said to bear date 1166 (A.H.), but no specimen in gold from this mint, earlier than Tipu's time, finds a place in the Mysore collection. Haidar certainly struck a small half fanam, bearing

[1] *A Brief Sketch of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coinage of Mysore*, by Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes, Bangalore, 1856.

on one side his initial and on the other the Hijrah date, and it is possible of course that this is the Calicut issue to which Hawkes alludes, though no mint town is mentioned on the coin. During the latter years of his reign he had in circulation a limited number of copper 'paisahs' or xx cash pieces with an elephant on the obverse and on the reverse the date and place of mintage. Several also occur devoid of dates (conf. Nos. 138 to 144), many of which, from their style, may more probably be attributed to him than to his son. No such issues can however with any degree of certainty be credited to the earlier years of his reign.

Moor, in his *Narrative of Little's Detachment*, mentions the fact that on his cannon Tipu imitated the coat of arms of the English East India Company, which consisted of a shield divided transversely into four parts, in each of which appears one of the letters of the company's monogram, V.E.I.C., but substituted for these those which went to form his father's name, viz., ح ی ہ ر, and guns bearing this device are still sometimes met with in and around Seringapatam and Mysore. Neither he nor any other writer, however, as far as I can learn, mentions the occurrence of any such device on either Tipu's or his father's coins. The small copper issues of the period struck by the East India Company bear this device, and specimens occasionally occur, though very rarely, in which one or two characters appear which look far more like the Persian letters in Haidar's name than the initials of the East India Company. Unfortunately, however, not one has yet been found sufficiently perfect to enable one to speak with certainty. There can, however, be little doubt, but that, should these occur, both the coins and the marks on the "musquets and cannons" were more probably the work of Haidar than of his son, who was as peculiar for the neatness and fine execution of his coins as his father was for his carelessness in this respect.

Passing now to the coins of Tipu, we find at once far greater profusion, variety, and beauty combined with a number of innovations in the names of pieces and their dates which for a long time perplexed the student of numismatics. Whereas his father issued coins only in accordance with the Hindu system of pagoda and fanam, Tipu had in circulation a complete series of issues in

accordance with the mohur and rupee system of the Muhammadans as well. In all of these, from his accession in A.H. 1197 till 1200, he followed the usual Hijrah system, which dates from the flight of the prophet from Mecca, an event which took place on[1] the fourth day of the first month of Rabi; and this according to the calculation of M. Causin de Perceval was June 20th, A.D. 622. In the fifth year of his reign he abandoned this, the usual Muhammadan method of reckoning, which was in accordance with a lunar system and substituted a solar one of his own invention, to which he applied the name مولودی (Múlúdí, or as it should more properly be called Maulúdí as dating from the prophet's birth in A.D. 571, the term being derived from the Arabic "Maulúd",—born). Hence the coins struck during A.H. 1201 bear the date 1215, the numerals being written from right to left instead of from left to right as usual. In 1224 he also introduced a fresh system by which each year had a distinctive letter, the first being distinguished by ا (á), the next by ب (b), the third by ت (t) and so on according to alphabetical order up to 1227 A.M., in which year he fell at the taking of Seringapatam.

In his coins struck in accordance with the Muhammadan type of mohur and rupee, he also changed the system of cyclic years known as the ابجد (abjid) then in vogue, and substituted one of his own invention in which the value attributed to each letter was in accordance with its position in the Persian alphabet, and to which he therefore assigned the name ابتث (abtas) from the first four letters, the value of each being assigned as follows:—

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ	د
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص	ض	ط
9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق	ك	ل	م
80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600
ن	و	ه	ی				
700	800	900	1000				

The whole cycle was divided into sixty years as in the Brihás-pati system of the Hindus and for each year a name chosen, in

[1] Hughes' *Dictionary of Islam*, p. 174.

which the sum of the numerical value of the letters was equal to the year.

[1] "To explain this by an example, we shall take the year 42 of the cycle corresponding with 1788 of J.C., 1202 of the Hijrah, 1216 of the Sultan's new era and the sixth of his reign. The number 42 may be expressed by various combinations of the letters of the *abtas*, but if we produce it by adding together س 30, ا 1, ر 10 and again ا 1, we shall at the same time compose the word سارا, sárá 'odoriferous,' which is the name appropriated to the forty-second year of the cycle, and such we find it on the coins." The following table will show the various methods employed by Tipu to distinguish the various years of his reign, the first column showing that of the Christian era, the second that of the Hijrah, the third that newly introduced, the fourth that of the جلوس or year of the reign, the fifth that of the new cycle, and the sixth the literal or letter year.

A.D.	A.H.	A.M.	Year of reign.	Cyclic year.	Letter year.
1782-83 ..	1197	..	1	زکی	
1783-84 ..	1198	..	2	ازل	
1784-85 ..	1199	..	3	جلو	
1785-86 ..	1200	..	4	دلو	
1786-87 ..	..	1215	5	هما	
1787-88 ..	..	1216	6	سارا	
1788-89 ..	..	1217	7	سراب	
1789-90 ..	..	1218	8	هتا	
1790-91 ..	..	1219	9	زهر جر	
1791-92 ..	..	1220	10	سحر	
1792-93 ..	..	1221	11	ساحر	
1793-94 ..	..	1222	12	راسخ	
1794-95 ..	..	1223	13	هاد	
1795-96 ..	..	1224	14	حراست	ا
1796-97 ..	..	1225	15	ساز	ب
1797-98 ..	..	1226	16	هاداب	ت
1798-99 ..	..	1227	17	بارش	ث

At the time of the introduction of his new era Tipu also gave new names to the various coins which he struck and which were as follows :—

[1] Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, part II, p. 704. It is to the careful research of this able numismatist that we are indebted for the explanation of the system.

GOLD.—احمدی - 'Ahmadí for mohur ; صدیقی - Sadíkí for half mohur ; فاروقی - Fárúkí for pagoda ; and possibly فرخی - Farkhí (or فرخی Farhí) for fanam.

SILVER.—حیدری - Haidarí for double rupee ; امامی - Ámámí for rupee ; عابدی - 'Abadí for half rupee ; باقری - Bákrí for quarter rupee ; جعفری - Jafarí for one-eighth of a rupee ; کاظمی - Kázmí for one-sixteenth of a rupee, and خضری - Khizrí for one thirty-second of a rupee.

COPPER.—مشربی - Mashrabi or مشتری - Mashtarí for forty cash or double paisah ; زهرة or زهرا - Zahrah or Zahrá for ten cash or one paisah ; بهرام - Bahrám for five cash or half paisah ; اختر - Aktar for two and a half cash or quarter paisah, and قطب - Khatb for one and a quarter cash or one-eighth paisah.

Regarding the origin and derivations of these names I am indebted to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., of the Archæological Survey, for the following note :—

"One year after the introduction of his new system of dates, Típú invented a series of new names for his gold and silver coins. These names are well known ; but, as far as I can ascertain, they have not yet been satisfactorily explained. The names of Típú's series of copper coins, which, with one exception, appear first on part of the coinage of his eleventh year, the Maulúdí year 1221 or A.D. 1792-93, present no difficulty ; they are nothing but the Persian or Arabic designations of certain stars. Most of the subjoined explanations of the names of Típú's gold and silver coins were suggested to me by a Muhammadan gentleman, Mr. Habíbu-d-din of the Hyderabad Civil Service, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making when on a short holiday trip to Mysore and Seringapatam.

"Típú's gold mohur is called احمدی - Ahmadí, his half gold mohur صدیقی - Siddíkí, and his pagoda فاروقی - Fárúkí. His silver coins are the double rupee or حیدری - Haidarí, the rupee or امامی - Imámí, the half rupee or عابدی - 'Ábidí, the quarter rupee or باقری - Bákirí, the two-anna piece or جعفری - Ja'farí, the one-anna piece or کاظمی - Kázimí, and the half-anna piece or خضری - Khizri.

"Among the silver coins, the rupee or Imámí is undoubtedly so called after the twelve Imáms. This fact gives us a clue to the derivation of the names of the remaining silver coins. Each of them, except the smallest, refers to the name of one of the Imáms. The largest coin, the double rupee or Haidarí, is so called from حیدر - Haidar, a surname of the first Imám علی - 'Alí. The fractions of the

rupee are successively named after the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Imám, viz., the 'Ábidí after زين العابدين - Zainu-l-'ábidín or عابد بيمار - 'Ábid Bímár; the Bákirí after محمد باقر - Muhammad Bákir; the Ja'farí after جعفر صادق - Ja'far Sádik; and the Kázimí after موسا كاظم - Músá Kázim. The name of the half-anna piece or Khizrí[1] is derived from خواجه خضر - Khwâja Khizr, a prophet who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and is considered to be the saint of the waters.

"The names of Típú's gold coins likewise refer to Muhammadan saints. The gold mohur or Ahmadí is derived from احمد - Ahmad, one of the designations of the prophet himself; the Siddíkí from ابو بكر صديق - Abú Bakr Siddík, the first khalífa, and the Fárúkí from عمر فاروق - 'Umar Fárúk, the second khalífa.

"The largest of Típú's copper coins is the double paisá.[2] It bears two names: عثمانى - 'Usmání and مشترى - Mushtarí. The first of these names is met with on coins of the Maulúdí years 1218 and 1219. It is derived from عثمان بن عفان - 'Usmán ibn 'Affán, the third khalífa, and is thus connected with the above-mentioned series of names of the gold coins. When in the Maulúdí year 1221 Típú started a series of names for his smaller copper coins derived from those of different stars, the designation 'Usmání did not agree with the rest. Accordingly the double paisás of the Maulúdí year 1222 and of the following years bear a new denomination, viz., Mushtarí, the Arabic name of the planet Jupiter. The name of the paisá is[3] زهرة or زهرا and that of the half paisá بهرام. Zuhra and Bahrám are the Persian designations of the planets Venus and Mars. The quarter paisá is the اختر - Akhtar, which in Persian signifies a 'star.'

"[4] Marsden notices 'a minute coin intended for a half Akhtar or eighth part of a paisá, on one side of which is the elephant, with the letter ت and on the other, the denomination of the money, being a word that may be read قطيب - Katíb, but is by no means distinct.' My collection contains two varieties of this coin.[5] Both have on

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[1] Dr. Buchanan's *Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar,*" vol. I., p. 128, note.

[2] Moor's *Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, p. 475.

[3] The Persian spelling زهرة is found on the coins struck at Pattan (Seringapatam), the Hindustani spelling زهرا on those struck at Nagar.

[4] *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*, part II, p. 725.

[5] In his valuable *Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Madras Museum*, Mr. Edgar Thurston figures a "one-eighth paisá" struck at Bangalúr in 1218 and one struck at Salámábád (Satyamangalam) in the same year. I possess other coins of the same value of which one was struck at Pattan in 1218 and another in Bangalúr in 1219. The third bears the date 1222 and on the reverse the two words قطب ضرب, the name of the mint town having apparently been omitted by the engraver.

the obverse an elephant facing right, and on the reverse the legend ضرب پتن - 'struck at Pattan,' and over it the designation which is clearly not قطیب, but قطب - Kutb, the Arabic name of the polestar, a title which aptly fits in with the rest of the system followed by Típú in naming his other copper coins. The first of the two coins has the letter ا over the elephant on the obverse and the date 1224 over the legend on the reverse; the second coin bears the letter ب and the date 1225 in the corresponding places. As on Típú's larger copper issues the letters ا, ب, ت and ث stand in combination with the dates 1224, 1225, 1226, and 1227, respectively, Marsden's coin which bore the letter ت must have been struck in the Maulúdí year 1226 or A.D. 1797-98."

All the coins issued during Típú's reign also bear the name of the mint town in which they were struck, though in many instances fanciful titles apparently take the place of the name by which the town is now commonly known. Thus [1] Chendagal, a small village on the outskirts of Seringapatam, appears as Khalakhabád, the mint of Feiz Hissar, translated by Marsden "*in castello abundantiæ*" is applied to Gooty (?); the modern Bednur is known by its older appellation of Nagar: new Calicut appears as [2] Farakhí, Darwar as [3] Khúrshadsúád, Satyamangalam as Salámabád, Seringapatam as Patan or Pattan, *the* city par excellence, a title which one still frequently hears applied to it. Calicut and Bangalore alone appear under the names by which they are now known, while Farakhab Hisśár, Nazarbár and Zafarabád remain unrecognizable among the names of modern towns in the province.

Different forms of borders also adorn the issues of the various mints. All Típú's gold and silver coins we find surrounded by a double lined circle enclosing a ring of dots with the exception of one or two Nokaras and Rupees (conf. No. 116, pl. ii.) which are

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[1] "Khalekabad was a name given by Tipoo to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam."—Hawkes' *Coins of Mysore*, p. 7.

[2] "On some of the copper money we find it" (فرخی) "to stand apparently for the name of a place, otherwise called new Calicut."—Marsden, p. 717.

[3] "The new name which Típú has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice."—Moor's *Narrative of Little's Detachment*, p. 478.

ornamented with a rayed circle. The copper issues of Seringapatam, Bangalúr, Nazarbar, Kalikút and Farakhi usually have the common border, though a plain lined circle frequently adorns the obverse of those of Bangalore. Those struck at Nagar have likewise a circle of two plain lines, those of Salámabád and Zafarabád a rayed circle, those of Feiz Hissar one of dotted flowers, those of Khalakhabád and Farakhbab Hissar a ring of dashes between two lines and those of Salámabád and Zafarabád a ring of rays.

In 1799, at the fall of Seringapatam, Tipú was killed and the Hindu line in the person of Krishna Raja Udaiyar restored. The old form of pagoda, half pagoda, and fanam, bearing the figures of Siva and Parvati, was reintroduced, "Sri Krishna Raja" in Nagari character taking the place of Haidar's initial. A copper coin too, with the same reverse but with an elephant surmounted by the sun and moon on the obverse (No. 285) was struck. A series of rupees, half rupees, and quarter rupees were also put into circulation, in which the pattern of the corresponding issues of the East India Company was followed. These (Nos. 256 to 277) were struck at Mysore in the name of the reigning Mughal Emperor Shah 'Alam, but the dates on these appear utterly irreconcilable. On the obverse appears a year which one would naturally expect to follow the Hijrah system, and on the reverse the جلوس or year of the reign, but these neither agree with one another nor do the جلوس years fit in with either the reigns of the king who struck them or of him in whose name they were struck. For instance those of 1214 have the جلوس year 39; those of 1221, 45; those of 1222, 64; those of 1227, 95, a number incomprehensible in connection with the جلوس year of the reign of any sovereign. A smaller set of silver coins, known as the Chamundi series, consisting of a quarter rupee and half and quarter fanam was also struck, bearing on one side the dancing figure of Chamundi. On the reverse of the larger issue appears the name of the ruling monarch in Persian, while on the two smaller occur the words "Mayili hanna" in Kanarese, though it is hard to say what the meaning of the word [1]

[1] This word is spelt on different specimens "Mayili, Meillee, and Milay. Rice in his *Maisur Gazetteer* says: "The meaning of the word *Mayili* is not very clear. It may be connected with an old Kannada word *Muyyi*, signifying *token*, exchange."

Mayili, which also appears both in Kanarese and in English on subsequent copper coins and is spelt in various ways, may mean. The copper coins of the earlier portion of the reign bear the elephant, but the later issues the lion and in 1833, when according to Hawkes the mint was transferred from Mysore to Bangalúr (though the name of the former was still preserved on the coins) the date in English was added to the obverse and the value of the piece in "cash" in the same language to the reverse. In 1843 the provincial mint was finally closed and the English coinage became the medium of exchange for the province.

TABLE OF THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

ا	á.	ر	r.	ق	kh.
ب	b.	ز	z.	ك	k.
پ	p.	س	s.	گ	g.
ت	t.	ش	sh.	ل	l.
ث	s.	ص	s.	م	m.
ج	j.	ض	z.	ن	n.
چ	ch.	ط	t.	ه	h.
ح	h.	ظ	z.	و	ú.
خ	kh.	ع	'a.	ى	ai—í.
د	d.	غ	gh.		
ذ	z.	ف	f.		

Pre-Muhammadan Period.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIGER AND BATTLE-AXE TYPE.	
1	Ae.	?	A tiger[1] standing to right: in plain lined circle.	A battle-axe with edge to left: in double lined circle with dots between. W. 95 grs.
2	,,	?	A tiger standing to right: in double lined circle with dots between.	Same as No. 1. W. 48 grs., Pl. I.
3	,,	?	Same as No. 2.	A battle-axe with edge to right: in double lined circle with dots between. W. 46 grs.
4	,,	?	Obliterated.	Battle-axe with edge to left: on plain field. W. 12 grs.
			CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE.	
5	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant, caparisoned, standing to right on plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles. W. 45.5 grs., Pl. I.
6	,,	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk elevated.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in open spaces. Pl. I.
7	,,	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with crescent moon above: in double lined circle with dots between.	Double lines crossed at right angles with circles in the open spaces.

[1] These coins were first attributed to the Province of Mysore by Marsden (*Numismat. Orient.*, Pl. II, No. MXLIX).

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE—*cont.*	
8	Ae.	?	Same as No. 7, but with sun and moon above the elephant.	Same as No. 7. W. 41 grs., Pl. I.
9	,,	?	Same as No. 8, but on a plain field without circle.	Same as No. 7. W. 15.5 grs.
10	,,	?	Same as No. 9, but with a circle of dots around the elephant.	Same as No. 7.
11	,,	?	A seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space.
12	,,	?	Figure of Ganesa seated to front.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space. W. 46.5 grs.
13	,,	?	Same as No. 12.	Same as No. 12. W. 18 grs.
14	,,	?	Figure of Hanuman standing to right with right arm upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 5. W. 46.5 grs.
15	,,	?	Figure of Garuden kneeling: on a plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces.
16	,,	?	Small figure of a dog standing to right: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15. Pl. I.
17	,,	?	Figure of a horse cantering to left: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE—*cont.*	
18	Ae.	?	Figure of a bull couchant to left with crescent moon above: enclosed in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15. W. 40 grs.
19	,,	?	Figure of a bull couchant to right: in a lined circle.	Single lines crossed at right angles with a circle in each space. W. 20 grs.
20	,,	?	Figure of a deer galloping to right with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 7. Pl. I.
21	,,	?	Figure of a fish to left: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15. Pl. I.
22	,,	?	Figure of a peacock standing to right: in a lined circle.	Same as No. 15.
23	,,	?	A hilted sword with edge to right: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 16.
24	,,	?	A bell with symbols on either side: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15.
25	,,	?	Figure of a boar 'marchant' to left: on a plain field.	Single lines crossed at right angles. W. 14 grs.
26	,,	?	A man on horseback riding to right: on a plain field.	Cross lines much obliterated. W. 17.5 grs.
27	,,	?	Figure of a gryphon couchant to right: in a circle of dots.	Single lines crossed at right angles with a cross in each space. W. 19 grs.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE—*cont.*	
28	Ae.	?	Figure of a gryphon facing left with right paw upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
			KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE.	
29	Ae.	?	Numeral, ೧ (1, Kan.): in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces. W. 43.5 grs., Pl. I.
30	,,	?	Same as No. 29.	Same as No. 29. W. 17 grs.
31	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨ (2, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. W. 46 grs.
32	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೩ (3, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
33	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೪ (4, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
34	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೫ (5, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. W. 46 grs.
35	,,	?	Same as No. 34.	Same as No. 34. W. 26.5 grs.
36	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೬ (6, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
37	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೭ (7, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
38	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೮ (8, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE—*cont.*	
39	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೯ (9, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
40	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೦ (10, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
41	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೧ (11, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
42	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೨ (12, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
43	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೩ (13, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
44	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೪ (14, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
45	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೫ (15, Kan.).	Pl. I. Same as No. 29.
46	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೬ (16, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
47	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೭ (17, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
48	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೮ (18, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
49	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೧೯ (19, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
50	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೦ (20, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
51	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೦ (21, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
52	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೨ (22, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*cont.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE—*cont.*	
53	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೩ (23, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
54	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೪ (24, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
55	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೫ (25, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
56	,,	?	Same as No, 29, but numeral ೨೬ (26, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
57	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೭ (27, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
58	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೮ (28, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
59	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೨೯ (29, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
60	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೩೦ (30, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
61	,,	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ೩೦ (31, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. Pl. I.
			THE CANTEROY FANAM.	
			KANTIRÁVA NARASA RÁJA.	
62	Au.	1638 –59	Figure of Vishnu in the Narasimhá Avatar.	Illegible. W. 5.8 grs., Pl. I.
			MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.	
			HAIDAR.	
			PAGODA.	
63	Au.	?	Haidar's initial (ح) on a granulated surface.	Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul the latter the deer. W. 52 grs., Pl. I.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HAIDAR—*cont.*	
			PAGODA—*cont.*	
64	Au.	?	The same as No. 63, but the ح reversed.	Same as No. 63.
			HALF PAGODA.	
65	Au.	?	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63. W. 24 grs.
			FANAM.	
66	Au.	?	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63. W. 5.5 grs.
			HALF FANAM.	
67	Au.	1196[1]	Haidar's initial (ح): on a plain field in circle of dots.	سنه ١١٩٦ (year 1196).
			TEN CASH.	
68	Ae.	1193	Elephant: on a plain field standing right.	ضرب پتن[2] سنه ١١٩٥ (Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1195. W. 188 grs.

[1] In each instance the date given in this column is that which occurs upon the coin. A reference to the Introduction will show the year of the Christian era to which it corresponds.

[2] In the villages around Seringapatam this name, which properly means "city," is still in frequent use. Regarding it Moor, in his narrative of the operations of Captain Little's detachment against Tipu, remarks: "By natives of the upper southern provinces it is called *Puttun*, as it was always in our camp and line; by those who have much intercourse with Europeans in more distant parts of the Peninsula it is, perhaps, in compliance partly with our custom called *Seringapatam*, which is the way in which intelligent Europeans pronounce it in general; by some it is called *Seringapattan*, and by others *Seringapatnam*. On all Tipu's coins it is invariably impressed پتن *Ptn.*, or as we should write it in English *Puttun*."—(Moor, p. 496.)

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HAIDAR—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH.	
69	Ae.	?	Same as No. 68.	ضرب بلاری (Struck at Bellary).
			TIPU.	
			PAGODAS.	
70	Au.	1197	ح ١ (Haidar's initial and the numeral ١, signifying the first year of the reign): on a granulated field in a lined circle.	هوالسلطان العادل سنه هجری ١١٩٧ ("He is a just king." Year of the Hijrah 1197). W. 51.5 grs., Pl. I.
71	,,	1198	ح ٢ نگر (Haidar's initial with the numeral ٢, signifying the second year of the reign and the mint town Nagar[1]): on a granulated surface in a lined circle with ring of dots outside.	Same as No. 70, but date (1198).
72	,,	1199	Same as No. 71, but numeral ٣ (3).	Same as No. 70, but date ١١٩٩ (1199). Pl. I.
73	,,	1200	Same as No. 71, but numeral ٤ (4).	Same as No. 70, but date ١٢٠٠ (1200).

[1] The modern Bednur.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			PAGODAS—*cont.*	
74	Au.	1215	Same as No. 71, but numeral ٥ (5).	Same as No. 70, but date ٥١٢١ [1] (1215), and the word محمد (Muhammad) above the inscription.
75	,,	1215	Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town پتن (Seringapatam) combined with numeral ٥ (5) in the ن on a granulated surface in a lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 74, but having the date written ١٢١٥. Pl. I.
76	,,	1216	فاروقی نگر-ح سنه ٦ (Farúkhi (struck at Nagar in the sixth year of the reign).	محمد - هوالسلطان العادل الوحید سنه ٦١٢١ (Muhammad. He is the only just king. Year 1216). Pl. I.
77	,,	1216	ح دهاروار (Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town Dharwar with the numeral 6).	Same as No. 74, but with date ٦١٢١ (1216).
78	,,	1216	فاروقی پتن ح سنه ٦ ("Farúkhi struck at Seringapatam in the sixth year (of the reign);" Haidar's initial being combined with the name of the mint town as in No. 75).	Same as No. 76.
79	,,	1217	Same as No. 78, but numeral ٧ (7).	Same as No. 78, but date ٧١٢١ (1217).

[1] In this coin for the first time we find the Múlúdi era taking the place of the Hijrah, the numerals being written from right to left and not as usual. *See* Introduction, page 9.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			PAGODAS—*cont.*	
80	Au.	1217	فاروقی خورشد سواد (Farúkhi struck at Khurshadsuád [1]). Pl. I.	Same as No. 79.
81	,,	1218	Same as No. 78, but numeral ٨ (8)	Same as No. 78, but date ٨١٢١ (1218).
82	,,	1218	Same as No. 80, but numeral ٨ (8).	Same as No. 81.
83	,,	1220	[2] Same as No. 78, but numera ١٠ (10).	Same as No. 78, but date ٠٢٢١ (1220).
84	,,	1221	Same as No. 78, but numeral ١١ (11).	Same as No. 78, but date ١٢٢١ (1221).
			FANAMS.	
85	Au.	1198	Haidar's initial: (ح) on a plain field within a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ضرب پتن سنه ١١٩٨ (Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1198). W. 5.5 grs.
86	,,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١١٩٩ (1199).

[1] Moor states that this may be another name for Dharwar, but adds: "We do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice." Marsden also remarks on the peculiarity of "this *farúkí* or substitute for the pagoda," and states that the name was given "by Tipu to one of the cities of his kingdom, instead of its ancient appellation, supposed to be Darwar." The fact, however, that the name Dharwar actually occurs on a similar issue of the previous year, but as far as is at present known in no other, while specimens from the Mint at Khurshidsuád occur only in the next two, renders the theory of the change of name a possible one, especially when Tipu's love of change is taken into consideration.

[2] In this coin the numerals signifying the year of the reign are written from right to left as in the dates of the Mélódí era.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FANAMS—*cont.*	
87	Au.	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢٠٠ (1200).
88	,,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢١٥ (1215).
89	,,	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢١٦ (1216).
90	,,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢١٧ (1217).
91	,,	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢١٨ (1218).
92	,,	1219	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢١٩ (1219).
93	,,	1222	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ١٢٢٢ (1222).
94	,,	1221(?)	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but numerals above ١٢ (12).[1]
95	,,	1198	Same as No. 85.	١١٩٨ سنه كليكوت (Kalikút year 1198): in lined circle and ring of dots.
96	,,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ١١٩٩ (1199).
97	,,	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ١٢٠٠ (1200). Pl. I.

[1] In this curious little unique coin, either from a mistake on the die or other cause, nothing but the number 12 has been stamped, and this may signify the year of the reign, the word جلوس being omitted or the last two numerals of the Múlúdi year ١٢٢١ (1221), the first two being omitted.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FANAMS—*cont.*	
98	Au.	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date [1] ١٢١٥ (1215).
99	,,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date ٥١٢١ (1215).
100	,,	1216	Same as No. 85.	٦١٢١ فرخي [2] (Farakhí 1216): in lined circle and ring of dots.
101	,,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 100, but date ٧١٢١ (1217).
102	,,	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 100, but date ٨١٢١ (1218).
103	,,	1198	Same as No. 85.	ضرب نكر سنه ١١٩٨ (Struck at Nagar [3] in the year 1198): in a lined circle and ring of dots.
104	,,	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١١٩٩ (1199).
105	,,	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢٠٠ (1200).
106	,,	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ١٢١٥ (1215).
107	,,	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ٦١٢١ (1216).
108	,,	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 103, but date ٧١٢١ (1217).

[1] In A.M. 1215, the year in which this era was first introduced, we find coins bearing the dates of this era but written according to the Hijrah method from left to right. Later in the same year (conf. No. 99) we find the new order from right to left introduced.

[2] This name which occurs both on the fanams of these three years and on the cotemporaneous copper issues have been taken both by Wilks and Marsden to be that given to a fort near Kalikut known as New Kalikut.

[3] Bednur.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FANAMS—*cont.*	
109	Au.	1217	Same as No. 85.	ضرب خالقه آباد ۱۲۱۷ (Struck at Khálekhábád [1] 1217): in lined circle and ring of dots.
			MOHUR.	
110	Au.	..	محمد دین [2] احمد درجهان روشن است زفتح حیدر ح احمدی ضرب پتن شتا سنه ۱۲۱۸ In a lined circle and ring of dots. (Muhammad! The religion of Ahmed (*i.e.*, Muhammad) is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. An "Ahmedi" struck at Seringapatam in the year 1218 and Cyclic year "Shata.")	هوالسلطان الوحید العادل ۸ تاریخ جلوس سال سنح سیوم بهاری [3] سنه جلوس He alone is a great and just king. The third day of "Bahari" in the year "Sakh", the eighth year of the reign). W. 211 grs., Pl. II.

[1] Khálakhábád was a name given by Tipu to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam.

[2] "Ahmed," as an adjective, usually means "most praiseworthy, but as a noun it is frequently used as a name of the prophet. *See* foot-note to No. 1[1]5.

[3] Regarding the occurrence of the words تاریخ جلوس سال سنح سیوم بهاری on this and similar coins, Marsden remarks: "We further observe the peculiar words سیوم بهاری implying the third day of the month Bahari, the object of which precise date is not immediately apparent, nor is it surprising that persons unacquainted with the names given by Tipu to the twelve months of the year should have failed to make even a plausible conjecture on the subject. An examination of the silver and gold coins of the year 1216, when the words تاریخ جلوس are added to 37 of the cycle, will clear up the difficulty and satisfy us that the third day of Pahari, or second month of the calendar, is no other than the day of his accession or that on which he extinguished the pretensions (in some degree respected by this father) of the ancient royal family and declared himself Sultan. It corresponds to the 4th May 1783 at which period he was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British Army on the Malabar Coast."—(*Numismat Orient.*, Pl. II, p. 710).

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			HALF MOHUR.	
111	Au.	1217	Same as No. 110, but the name صدیقی (Sadíkhí) takes the place of "Ahmedi" with the date ۱۲۱۷ (1217) and cyclic year سراب (Sarán).	Same as No. 110, but numeral ۷ (7). W. 106 grs., Pl. II.
			DOUBLE RUPEES.	
112	Ar.	1198	دین احمد در جهان روشن زفتح حیدر است - ح - ضرب پتن سال ازل سنه ۱۱۹۸ هجری (Religion is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H.[1] Struck at Seringapatam in the year of the Hijrah 1198 and cyclic year "Azal"): in double lined circle and ring of dots. Milling ornamental.	هوالسلطان الوحید العادل سیوم بهاری سال ازل سنه جلوس ۲ (He alone is a great and just king. The third day of Báhárí. The cyclic year Ázal and second year of the reign): on a field ornamented with stars: in a double lined circle and ring of dots. W. 350 grs.
113	,,	1199	Same as No. 112, but date ۱۱۹۹ (1199) and cyclic year جلو (Jalú).	Same as No. 112, but year of reign ۳ (3) and cyclic year جلو (Jalú).
114	,,	1200	Same as No. 112, but date ۱۲۰۰ (1200) and cyclic year دلو (Dalú).	Same as No. 112, but year of reign ۴ (4) and cyclic year دلو (Dalú).

[1] Haidar's initial.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			DOUBLE RUPEES—*cont.*	
115	Ar.	1218	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words محمد[1] (Muhammad) and حیدری[2] (Haidari). Date ١٢١٨ (1218) and cyclic year هتا (Shatá).	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words تاریخ جلوس سال سنح as in No. 110. Year of reign 8: but cyclic year not mentioned.
116	,,	1219	Same as No. 115, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) and cyclic year زبر جد (Zabarjad): the whole enclosed in a rayed circle.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٩ (9). The whole enclosed in a rayed circle. Pl. II.
			RUPEES.	
117	Ar.	1200	Same as No. 114.	Same as No. 114. W. 174 grs., Pl. II.
118	,,	1216	Same as No. 115, but date ١٢١٦ (1216) and cyclic year سارا (Sárá). The name of the coin امامی (Amámi) being added.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٦ (6).

[1] Marsden translates the inscription on this coin as follows: "Religio laudatissima Muhammedis in mundo illustris fit per victoriam Heideri," but allows that it is questionable whether the word محمد should be read in this conjunction, or regarded as independent of the sentence. He adds: "In either case it seems intended to stop the murmurings of those to whom the exclusion of the Hijrah could not fail to give occasion of scandal, and who might have begun to suspect their sovereign of heterodoxy. In fact there is little reason to doubt that had he reigned longer, and enjoyed the leisure of peace, he would have attempted to establish a new religion and to assume a character beyond that of a temporal prince."

[2] The name of the coin. *See* Introduction.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			RUPEES—*cont.*	
119	Ar.	1217	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) and cyclic year سراب (Saráb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٧ (7).
120	,,	1217	Same as No. 119, but mint town خورشد سواد (Khúrshadsúád).	Same as No. 115. Pl. II.
121	,,	1218	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) and cyclic year شتا (Shatá).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٨ (8).
122	,,	1219	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) and cyclic year زبر جد (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٩ (9).
123	,,	1220	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢٢٠ (1220) and cyclic year سحر (Sahar).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ١٠ (10).
124	,,	1223	Same as No. 118, but date ١٢٢٣ (1223) and cyclic year شاد (Shád).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ١٣ (13).
			HALF RUPEES.	
125	Ar.	1216	Same as No. 118, but the name of the piece عابدی ('Abidí), substituted for امامی (Amámi).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٦ (6). W. 87 grs.
126	,,	1217	Same as No. 125, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) and cyclic year سراب (Saráb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٧ (7).
127	,,	1218	Same as No. 125, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) and cyclic year شتا (Shatá).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٨ (8). Pl. II.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			HALF RUPEES—*cont.*	
128	Ar.	1219	Same as No. 125, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) and cyclic year زبر جد (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ٩ (9).
129	,,	1222	Same as No. 125, but date ١٢٢٢ (1222) and cyclic year راسخ (Rásakh).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ١٢ (12).
			QUARTER RUPEES.	
130	Ar.	1216	محمد هوالسلطان الوحيد العادل سنه ١٢١٦ (Muhammad. He alone is a great and just king. Year 1216): in double lined circle and ring of dots.	باقرى - پتن - ح - سنه ٦ (A Bákhri (struck at) Seringapatam. H. Year 6). W. 41 grs.
131	,,	1217	Same as No. 130, but date ١٢١٧ (1217).	Same as No. 130, but year ٧ (7).
132	,,	1218	Same as No. 130, but date ١٢١٨ (1218).	Same as No. 130, but date ٨ (8).
133	,,	1221	Same as No. 130, but date ١٢٢١ (1221).	Same as No. 130, but year ١١ (11). Pl. II.
			TWO-ANNA PIECE.	
134	Ar.	1221	محمدسنه ضرب پتن [1] ح ١٢٢١ (Muhammad. Struck at Seringapatam. H. 1221).	جعفرى سنه جلوس ١١ ("Jafri" year of the reign 11). W. 19 grs., Pl. II.

[1] In this coin, as in No. 78, Haidar's initial (ح) is combined with the ن of the mint town.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			ONE-ANNA PIECE.	
135	Ar.	1221	ضرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam).	٨ کاظمی سنه جلوس (A kázmi. Struck in the eighth year of the reign).
			HALF-ANNA PIECE.	
136	Ar.	1222	١٢ خضری (A kizri of the 12th year (?)).	ضرب دارالسلطنت (Struck at the royal residence). W. 19 grs.
			TIPU (?).	
			[1] UNDATED ISSUES.	
			FORTY CASH.	
137	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised. Above him a flag with star and four dashes and the word مولودی (Múlúdí) below it. The whole in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	مشتری ضرب دارالسلطنت پتن (A "Mashtari": struck at the "royal residence" Seringapatam): in double lined circle and ring of dots.
			TWENTY CASH.	
138	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: on a plain field.	(?) ضرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam (?)). W. 188.5 grs.
139	,,	?	Figure of an elephant standing left: on a plain field.	ضرب نگر (Struck at Nagar): on a field ornamented with roses: in a lined circle. W. 170 grs.

[1] In the absence of any date, it is of course impossible to say whether these are issues of Haidar or of Tipu.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU (?)—*cont.*	
			UNDATED ISSUES—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH—*cont.*	
140	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: in a ring of dots.	ضرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam): on a plain field in double lined circle and ring of dots. W. 174 grs., Pl. III.
			TEN CASH.	
141	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing to right: in a double lined circle.	ضرب بنگلور (Struck at Bangalúr) with traces of an ornamental circle. W. 87 grs.
142	,,	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 84 grs.
			FIVE CASH.	
143	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 42.5 grs.
			TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.	
144	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 21 grs.
			TIPU.	
			FIVE CASH.	
145	Ae.	1198	Figure of an elephant standing right: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب نگر سنه ۱۱۹۸ [1] (Struck at Nagar in 1198). W. 46 grs.

[1] In this coin Tipu follows his father's method of placing the date on the reverse of the coin.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH.	
146	Ae.	1200	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢٠٠ (1200) above: in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam) on an ornamental field: in double lined circle and ring of dots.
147	,,	1200	Figure of an elephant standing right with date above ١٢٠٠ (1200): in double lined circle.	ضرب نگر (Struck at Nagar) on an ornamental field: in double lined circle and ring of dots.
			FIVE CASH.	
148	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 146.
149	,,	1200	Same as No. 147.	Same as No. 147. W. 45.5 grs.
			TWENTY CASH.	
150	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب پتن (Struck at Seringapatam): in double lined circle and ring of dots.
151	,,	1215	Same as No. 150, but Múlúdi date written ٥١٢١ (1215): according to the new method.	Same as No. 150. Pl. III.
152	,,	1215	Same as No. 151, but the elephant standing right with paw upraised.	ضرب كليكوت (Struck at Kalíkút) on ornamental field: in double lined circle and ring of dots. Pl. III.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH—*cont.*	
153	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 152, but date ١٢١٨ (1218).	Same as No. 152.
154	,,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right: on plain field with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in circle of double lines.	ضرب نگر (Struck at Nagar) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
155	,,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in circle of double lines with dotted stars between.	ضرب فیض حصار (Struck at Feiz Hisar): in double lined circle with ring of dotted flowers between. Pl. III.
			TEN CASH.	
156	Ae.	1201	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢٠١ [1] (1201) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ضرب پٹن (Struck at Seringapatam) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
157	,,	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant ١٢١٥ (1215).	Same as No. 156.
158	,,	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant ١٢١٥ (1215).	Same as No. 156.

[1] This is one of the few known instances in which Tipu has followed the Hijrah method of calculation after the introduction of his new system. In the following date we have the new system employed, but the numerals still written as in the old method, while in No. 158 we have the new era followed as in most issues of later years.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TEN CASH—*cont.*	
159	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing to left with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in double lined circle and ring of dashes.	ضرب خالق آباد (Struck at Khálakhabád): in double lined circle and ring of dashes. Pl. IV.
160	,,	1215	Same as No. 154.	Same as No. 154. Pl. III.
			FIVE CASH.	
161	Ae.	1215	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
162	,,	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in double lined circle.	ضرب بنكلور (Struck at Bangalúr) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
163	,,	1216	Same as No. 158.	Same as No. 158.
			TWENTY CASH.	
164	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ١٢١٦[1] (1216) above: in double lined circle.	Same as No. 162.
165	,,	1216	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٦ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150, but the field ornamented with dotted flowers.
166	,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in rayed circle.	ضرب سلام آباد (Struck at Salámábád): in rayed circle. Pl. IV.

[1] In this instance the Hijrah year 1202 is expressed according to the new method, but written in accordance with the old as in No. 157.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH—*cont.*	
167	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	ضرب فرخباب حصار (Struck at Farakhbáb Hissár): in double lined circle with ring of dashes between. Pl. III.
168	,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	ضرب فرخی (Struck at Farakhí) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.
169	,,	1216	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes and the word سنه (year) appears under the date.	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes. Pl. III.
			TEN CASH.	
170	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Same as No. 150. Pl. III.
171	,,	1216	Same as No. 167.	Same as No. 167.
172	,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in double lined circle.	ضرب بنگلور (Struck at Bangalúr): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
173	,,	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ضرب نظر بار (Struck at Nazarbár): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
174	Ae.	1216	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٦ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
175	,,	1216	Same as No. 172.	Same as No. 172.
176	,,	1216	Same as No. 154, but date ١٢١٦ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.
177	,,	1216	Same as No. 173.	Same as No. 173.
			TWENTY CASH.	
178	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
179	,,	1217	Same as No. 178.[1]	ضرب فرخي (Struck at Farakhi): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between. Pl. IV.
180	,,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
181	,,	1217	Same as No. 167, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.

[1] This coin and a similar issue of the following year are among the commonest met with in the province, and it may be owing to the large number then issued that none have been recorded of 1219, while those of the following years are very rare.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TEN CASH.	
182	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
183	,,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
184	,,	1217	Same as No. 167, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
185	,,	1217	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٧ (1217) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ضرب فيض حصار (Struck at Feiz Hissár): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			FIVE CASH.	
186	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
187	,,	1217	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
188	,,	1217	Same as No. 154, but date ١٢١٧ (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FORTY CASH.	
189	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: date [1] ١٢١٨ (1218) to left of field. Behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by a border of dashes. The whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عثمانی ضرب دارالسلطنت نگر (An "'asmáni" struck at the [2] royal residence, Nagar): in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 335 grs., Pl. IV.
190	,,	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date ١٢١٨ (1218) to right of field. Behind the elephant a flag as in No. 189: the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	عثمانی ضرب دارالسلطنت فرخباب حصار ('Asmani struck at the royal residence, Farakhbáb Hissár): in a double lined circle with ring of dots.
190.1	,,	1218	Same as No. 189.	Same as No. 189, but mint town چن (Seringapatam).
			TWENTY CASH.	
191	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٨ (1218) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ضرب ظفر آباد (Struck at Zafarabád): in double lined circle and ring of dots. Pl. IV.

[1] In this year the experiment appears to have been tried for the first time of introducing two new coins, the one of the value of 40, the other of 2½ cash.

[2] I have departed from the usual translation of دارالسلطنت as "capital," because in this year, 1218, three different mints have the same title.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH—*cont.*	
192	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
193	,,	1218	Figure of an elephant heavily caparisoned and with ornamental head-piece standing left with date ١٢١٨ (1218) above : in double lined circle.	Same as No. 154.
194	,,	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
195	,,	1218	Same as No. 179, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
			TEN CASH.	
196	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
197	,,	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
198	,,	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TEN CASH—*cont.*	
199	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 179, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
			FIVE CASH.	
200	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
201	,,	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
202	,,	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ١٢١٨ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
			TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.	
203	Ae.	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٨ [1] (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172. W. 20 grs.
			TEN CASH.	
204	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
205	,,	1219	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

[1] From the close of this year till the introduction of the lettered series, much fewer copper coins appear to have been struck, and those almost entirely from the Seringapatam mint.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
206	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
207	,,	1219	Same as No. 172, but date ١٢١٩ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
			TWENTY CASH.	
208	Ae.	1220	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢٠ (1220) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
			FORTY CASH.	
209	Ae.	1221	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date ١٢٢١ (1221) to right of field: behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by waving lines: the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عثمانی ضرب دارالسلطنت پتن (An 'asmani struck at the royal residence, Seringapatam): in a double lined circle and ring of dots between.
			TWENTY CASH.	
210	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢١ (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
			TEN CASH.	
211	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢١ (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TEN CASH—*cont.*	
212	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 211, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
			FIVE CASH.	
213	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢١ (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
214	,,	1221	Same as No. 213, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
			TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.	
214.1	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date ١٢٢١ (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
			FORTY CASH.	
215	,,	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: behind him a flag bearing a star: surrounded by four waving lines. In field ١٢٢٢ مولودی [1] (Múlúdí 1222).	Same as No. 190.1.

[1] In this year, for the first time, we find the name of the new era introduced on the obverse of the coins.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH.	
216	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with ١٢٢٢ مولودی (Múlúdí 1222) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	زهرة ضرب پتن (A "zahrah" struck at Seringapatam): in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.
217	,,	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with ١٢٢٢ محمد مولودی[1] (Muhammad. Múlúdí, 1222): in single lined circle.	Same as No. 216. Pl. IV.
218	,,	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢٢٢ (1222) to right of field: in double lined circle.	زهرا ضرب نگر[2] (A "zahrá" struck at Nagar): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			TEN CASH.	
219	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with date ١٢٢٢ (1222) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Same as No. 150.
220	,,	1222	Same as No. 219.	ضرب فیض حصار (Struck at Feiz Hissár): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

[1] Conf. footnote to No. 116.

[2] On all the coins of this value struck in the Nagar mint, the final ه is written ا (alif). *See* Introduction.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
221	Ae.	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 150.
222	,,	1222	Same as No. 219.	اختر ضرب پتن (An "akhtar" struck at Seringapatam): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
223	,,	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 220, but with the addition of the name of the coin اختر (an akhtar).
			TWENTY CASH.	
224	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 216, but date ٢٢٣١ (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 216.
225	,,	1223	A variant of No. 224.	
226	,,	1223	A variant of No. 224.	
227	,,	1223	Same as No. 218, but date ٢٢٣١ (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 218.
			TEN CASH.	
228	Ae.	1223	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ٢٢٣١ (1223) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	بهرام ضرب پتن (A "Bahrám" struck at Seringapatam): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
229	,,	1223	Same as No. 220.	Same as No. 220.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
230	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
			FORTY CASH.	
231	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing: right behind a flag with ا (á) in the centre and four convergent lines: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	مشتری ضرب دارالسلطنت پتن سنه مولودی ۱۲۲۴ (A "Mushtari" struck at the capital, Seringapatam, in the Múlúdí year 1224).
			TWENTY CASH.	
232	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter ا (á) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	زهره ضرب پتن مولودی ۱۲۲۴ (A "zahrah" struck at Seringapatam in the Múlúdí year 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
233	,,	1224	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing right: on a plain field with ا (á) above.	Same as No. 232.
			TEN CASH.	
234	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	بهرام ضرب پتن ۱۲۲۴ (A "Bahrám" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
235	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	١٢٢٤ اختر ضرب پتن (An "akhtar" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.	
236	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	١٢٢٤ قطب ضرب پتن (A "khutb" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in single lined circle and ring of dots.
			FORTY CASH.	
237	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 231, but letter ب (*b*) on the flag.	Same as No. 231, but date ١٢٢٥ (1225).
			TWENTY CASH.	
238	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ب (*b*) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date ١٢٢٥ (1225).
239	,,	1225	Same as No. 238.	١٢٢٥ زهرا ضرب نگر سنه مولودی (A "zahrá" struck at Nagar in the Múlúdí year 1225). Pl. IV.
			TEN CASH.	
240	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ب (*b*) above the elephant.	Same as No. 234, but date ١٢٢٥ (1225).

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
241	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ب (*b*) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date ١٢٢٥ (1225).
242	,,	1225	Figure of elephant standing right with letter ب (*b*) above: in single lined circle.	ضرب فيض حصار (Struck at Feiz Hissar): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
			TWENTY CASH.	
243	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ت (*t*) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date ١٢٢٦ (1226).
244	,,	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ت (*t*) above the elephant.	Same as No. 239, but date ١٢٢٦ (1226).
			TEN CASH.	
245	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ت (*t*) above the elephant.	بهرام ضرب نگر سنه مولودی ١٢٢٦ (A "Bahrám" struck at Nagar in the Múlúdí year 1226): in single lined circle.
			FIVE CASH.	
246	Ae.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ت (*t*) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date ١٢٢٦ (1226).
247	,,	1226	A variant of No. 246.	
248	,,	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ت (*t*) above the elephant.	اختر ضرب نگر ١٢٢٦ (An "akhtar" struck at Nagar, 1226): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH—*cont.*	
249	Ae.	1226	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter ت (*t*) and date ١٢٢٦ (1226) above: in double lined circle.	بهرام ضرب فيض حصار [1] (A "Bahrám" struck at Feiz Hissar): in single lined circle.
250	,,	1226	Same as No. 249.	Same as No. 249, but اختر (ákhtar) instead of بهرام (Bahrám).
			TWENTY CASH.	
251	Ae.	1227	Same as No. 232,[2] but letter ث (*s*) above.	Same as No. 239, but date ١٢٢٧ (1227).

[1] On this coin the name بهرام (Bahrám) has by some accident in the mint apparently been substituted for the usual name اختر (Akhtar), and from a coin in a private collection the same mistake was made in the previous year.

[2] Marsden remarks that this is "probably the last specimen of his" (Tipu's) "coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th April 1799 and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession." (*Num. Orient.*, Pt. II, p. 724.) It would appear, however, that in reality it was in the year 1798 and not 1799 that the 17th year of his reign which on his coinage he distinguishes with the letter ث commenced. No coins smaller than the twenty cash piece have as yet been recorded, nor is any instance known of the occurrence of a forty cash.

HINDU LINE RESTORED.

KRISHNA RAJA.

PAGODA.

252	Au.	?	Figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul.	स्वर्ण हरितालं (Sri Krishna Raja (Nag.)): on a plain field.

W. 52 grs., Pl. V.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			HALF PAGODA.	
253	Au.	?	Same as No. 252.	Same as No. 252. W. 24.5 grs.
			FANAMS.	
254	Au.	?	Same as No. 252.	Same as No. 252. W. 5 grs.
255	,,	?	Same as No. 62.[1]	Same as No. 62.
			RUPEE.	
256	Ar.	1214	(سکه زد برهفت) کشور (سایر) [2] فضل (الله حامی دین محمد) شاه عالم باد [شاه] سنه ۱۲۱۴ [3] ("Defender of the Muhammadan faith, reflection of divine excellence. The Emperor Shah 'Alam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates" in the year 1214).	ضرب میسی سور سنه ۳۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس (Struck at Mysore in the 39th year of the auspicious reign). W. 5 grs.

[1] A re-coinage by the Dewan Purniah of the fanam struck by Kantirâva Narasa Raja, and called the "Gidd" or thick Canteroy fanam to distinguish it from its predecessor, with which it corresponds exactly except in this respect.

[2] The complete inscription, of which but a very small portion appears on each coin and its translation are taken from Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia.* On the issue figured and described by him no date appears on the obverse. This coin, known as the "Raja" rupee, follows the type of those issued by the East India Company at Arcot and elsewhere, bearing the name of the Moghal Emperor Shah 'Alam.

[3] The dates on these coins appear to be perfectly irreconcilable with the year of the reign given on the reverse.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			RUPEES—*cont.*	
257	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٣٣ (44).
258	,,	1221	Same as No. 256, but date ١١ (* * 21).	Same as No. 256, but year ٣٥ (45).
259	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٣٦ (46).
260	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٣٨ (48).
261	,,	1222	Same as No. 256, but date (١) ٢٢٢ (1) 222.	Same as No. 256, but year ٦٣ (64).
262	,,	1229	Same as No. 256, but date (١٢) ٢٩ (12) 29.	Same as No. 256, but year ٧٣ (74).
263	,,	1227	Same as No. 256, but date ١٢٢٧ (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year ٩٥ (95). Pl. V.
264	,,	1227	Same as No. 256, but date ١٢٢٧ (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year ٩٦ (96).
265	,,	1235	Same as No. 256, but date ١٢٣٥ (1235).	Same as No. 256, but year ٩٨ (98).
266	,,	1243	Same as No. 256, but date (١٢) ٤٣ (12) 43.	Same as No. 256, but year ٩٨ (98).
267	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but without date.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			HALF RUPEE.	
268	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٣ .. (3..). W. 88 grs., Pl. V.
269	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٧٤ (74).
270	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٧٦ (76).
271	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٨٤ (84).
			QUARTER RUPEE.	
722	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٤٥ (45). W. 43.5 grs., Pl. V.
273	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٤٦ (46).
274	,,	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year ٧٦ (76).
			CHAMUNDI SERIES.	
			QUARTER RUPEE.	
275	Ar.	1212	A figure of Chamundi, in a circle of dots.	كرشن وديار جلوس - ضرب ميسور سنه ١٢١٢ (Krishna Udaiar, year of the reign ? struck at Mysore in the year 1212). W. 44 grs.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			CHAMUNDI SERIES—*cont.*	
			QUARTER RUPEE—*cont.*	
276	Ar.	1214	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date ೧೧೪ (1214). Pl. V
277	,,	1221	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date ೧೧೧ (1221).
278	,,	1243	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date ೧೪೩ [1] (1243).
			ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE.	
279	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	ಮಯಿಲಿಹಣ (Mayili hana, Kan.). W. 27 grs.
			ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE.	
280	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 279. W. 13.5 grs.
			FORTY CASH.	
281	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing left with ಶ್ರೀ (Srí) between the sun and moon above.	ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು (Mayili kasu, Kan. **). XL CASH. W. 275 grs.

[1] It is strange in this coin to find the date written from right to left and not in the usual manner.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH.	
282	Ae.	?	Same as No. 281.	ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸುಯಿಪತ್ತು (*Mayili kasu ippattu*, Kan.). XX CASH. W. 140 grs., Pl. V.
282.1	,,	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 282, but with ಚಾ (*Cha*, Kan.) above.
283	,,	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with trunk upraised and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chamundi*, Kan.) with ಶ್ರೀ (*Sri*, Kan.), and sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸುಯಿಪತ್ತು (*Krishna, Mayili kasu ippattu*, Kan.). XX CASH: in double lined circle with ring of dots between. Pl. V.
			TEN CASH.	
284	Ae.	?	Same as No. 281.	ಚಾಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೧೦ (*Cha*, (*Chamundi*) *Mayili kasu* 10, Kan.).
284.1	,,	?	Same as No. 283.	Same as No. 283, but ಹತ್ತು (*hattu*, Kan.) for ಯಿಪತ್ತು (*ippattu*, Kan.) and X CASH for XX CASH.
			FIVE CASH.	
285	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಾ (*Sri Krishna Raja*, Nag.): in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 41.5, Pl. V.
286	,,	?	Same as No. 283.	ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೫ (*Krishna Mayili kasu aidu*, Kan.): V CASH: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH—*cont.*	
287	Ae.	?	[1] Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286.
288	,,	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286, but ಚಾ (*Chá*, Kan.), and V CASH above the inscription.
			TWENTY-FIVE CASH. (*Undated Type.*)	
289	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised, and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chamundi*, Kan.) and ಶ್ರೀ (*Sri*, Kan.) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishna*, Kan.) in circular centre with ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೨೫ (*Mayili kasu ippataidu*, Kan.), XXV CASH ضرب مهي سور (struck at Maisúr) in margin. W. 173 grs., Pl. V.
			TWELVE-AND-A-HALF CASH.	
290	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised and ಶ್ರೀ (*Sri*, Kan.) between the sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishna*, Kan.), ضرب مهي سور (struck at Mysore) (12½, Kan.). W. 87.5 grs.
			SIX-AND-A-QUARTER CASH.	
291	Ae.	?	Same as No. 290.	Same as No. 290, but without the numerals. W. 44 grs.

[1] In this series of coins two or three slight variations occur. In the one set, represented by Nos. 281, 282 and 287, the value of the piece in English occupies the exergue on the reverse; in the other represented by Nos. 282-1 and 288; this occurs in the top line in all but the XX cash piece, the word ಚಾ (chá) appearing above it. Another slightly variant form of No. 282 also occurs which differs merely in the fact that the trunk of the elephant is slightly elevated though not so much so as in No. 283 and in some the long mark is added to the "Sri" while in others it is omitted.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			TWENTY CASH.	
			(*Dated Type.*)	
292	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 289, but in single lined circle, and with date 1833 below the lion.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishna*, Kan.). ضرب مهى سور (Struck at Mysore) : in field, with ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೨೦ (*Mayili kasu ippatu*, Kan.) : MILAY, XX CASH in margin, the whole in a circle of dots.
293	,,	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 292, but MEILEE for MILAY.
294	,,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 293.
295	,,	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 293.
296	,,	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 293.
297	,,	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 293.
298	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 293. Pl. V.
299	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 293.
300	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 293.
301	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 293.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			TEN CASH.	
302	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishna*, Kan.). ضرب مہیں سور (Struck at Maisúr 10 Eng.).
303	,,	1833	Same as No. 292, but date 1833.	Same as No. 302.
304	,,	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 302.
305	,,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 302.
306	,,	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 302.
307	,,	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 302.
308	,,	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 302.
309	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 302.
310	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 302.
311	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 302.
312	,,	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 302.
313	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 302.
			FIVE CASH.	
314	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.	Same as No. 302, but 5 (Eng.) instead of 10.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			FIVE CASH.	
315	Ae.	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 314.
316	,,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 314.
317	,,	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 314.
318	,,	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 314.
319	,,	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 314.
320	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 314.
321	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 314.
322	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 314.
323	,,	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 314.
324	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 314.
			TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.	
325	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 292.	Same as No. 302, but 2½ (Eng.) instead of 10.
326	,,	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 325.
327	,,	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 325.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KRISHNA RAJA—*cont.*	
			TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH—*cont.*	
328	Ae.	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 325.
329	,,	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 325.
330	,,	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 325.
331	,,	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 325.
332	,,	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 325.
333	,,	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 325.
334	,,	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 325.
335	,,	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 325.

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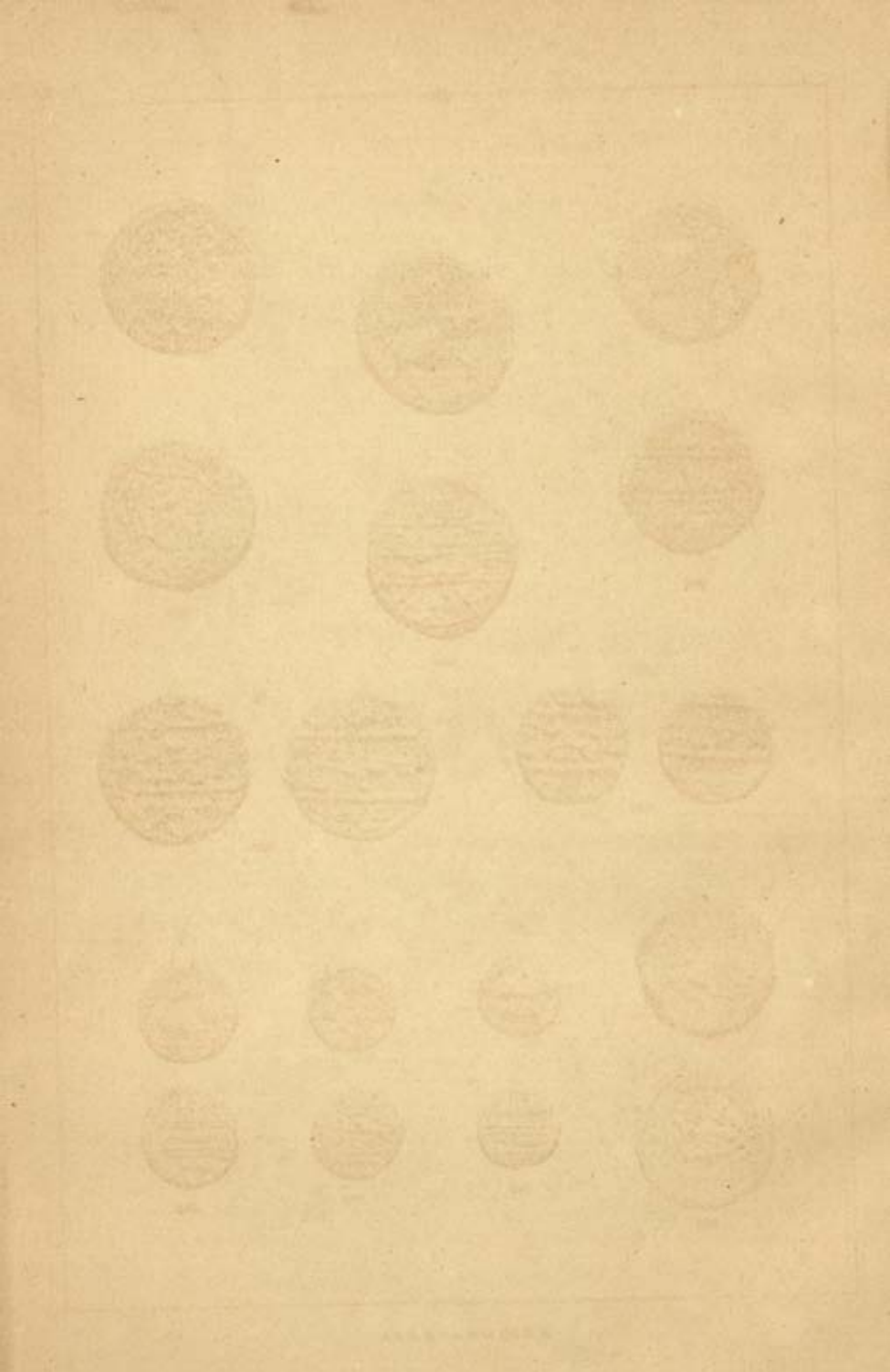

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