THE CURRENCIES OF THE HINDU STATES OF RÁJPUTÁNA

BY

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SURGEON CAPTAIN INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE
BENGAL ARMY

Illustrated by a Map and by Twelve Plates of Coins after drawings made by the author from specimens in his collection

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Symbols used on the Plates.

$N=$ gold.  $\mathcal{R}=$ silver.  $\mathcal{E}=$ copper.

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THE CURRENCIES
OF
RÁJPUTÁNA
Only 400 copies of this work have been printed.
In my leisure time, during the years spent on duty at the Courts of Udaipur and Bikaner, I devoted my attention to the subject of the coinage in the Native States of Rájputána. The information (derived from personal observation, from the study of my unique collection of coins of the Province, from correspondence with brother-officers serving under the Indian Foreign Office, and with many friends among the Princes and the officials at their Courts) I have during my furlough embodied into the following work, which I now venture to offer to Government as, perhaps, a more perfect representation of the questions involved than is at present possessed, and in the hope that a further consideration of the points to which I have endeavoured to call attention may be productive of good to the inhabitants of the large tract of country, the circulating mediums of which are here considered. I may add that the country in which the coins here treated of are circulating, has an area of about 126,000 square miles. In 1891 it had a population of nearly 12,000,000, and at the present rate of exchange the revenues of its Princes alone amount to over two millions sterling.

It must be evident to those who consider the matter that the subjects of the Native Princes are at present labouring under great disadvantages in regard to the currency question,
when compared with the people of India who are living directly under the rule of the Queen-Empress. The following Table shows the present state of the coinage in the Hindu Princedoms of Rájputána. It will be seen that there are now circulating no less than 12 gold muhurs of different values (besides fractional gold pieces), 6 of which are now being yearly issued; 59 rupees (in most cases fractional coins to correspond), most of which are of different worths, and 16 of which are now being issued every year; and 41 different copper coins, of which 16 are struck each year, or almost every year.

The average yearly amount of issue for five recent years in the Márwár State is as follows:—of gold-muhrs, 19,757; of rupees, 311,427; and of copper coins, 175,455. These numbers for one of the richer States will allow of some idea being formed of the yearly issue of coin in Rájputána; for supposing that a proportional amount to its income be coined by each State, then the yearly issue of rupees alone amounts to considerably over two millions.

The amount of local coin circulating in the Rájput States is very large, and is, in most cases, the collection of a century or longer. I have been unable to discover that at present any systems exist for the recall of light coin. In many States coins of great age are still accepted in payment.

The coins of the Native States are fashioned in a rude way with the hammer and anvil, and have plain, unmilled edges. Stamping is carried out in a similarly rough manner — one workman holding the piece of metal between the two dies, whilst a second, with a blow from a heavy hammer, completes the coin. With very few exceptions, the coins bear only portions of the inscriptions carried by the dies.
### Table of Coins at Present in Circulation in the Rajput States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Now being coined</th>
<th>Old coins in circulation to a considerable amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mahrs 4 mahrs 2 mahrs</td>
<td>Rupees 8 anna 4 anna 2 anna 1 anna</td>
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<td>Salómba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sháhpura</td>
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<td>Partábgarh</td>
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<td>Dúngárpur</td>
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<td>Bánswára</td>
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<tr>
<td>Márwár</td>
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<td>Kúchawan</td>
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<td>Bikaner</td>
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<td>Jháláwár</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Jaisalmer</td>
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<td>Bhartpur</td>
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<td>Dholpur</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 2 2 1</td>
<td>16 14 13 9 2 16 6 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Several issues of this coin with different values.
+ Milled rupee issued for the Mahárájá from the Calcutta mint.
Some years ago, after the institution of an enquiry into the condition of the coinage, the Government of India issued the following order: — (Foreign Department No. 402, F, dated October 6th, 1870, No. 25, Resolution 3). “His Excellency in Council thinks it right to declare that where mints have been suppressed altogether, or have not been in active use within the last five years, their revival or opening cannot be permitted.” In spite of this resolution, as will be seen by examination of the following pages, mints for both silver and gold have been re-opened in some States.

In 1870 a recommendation was made, by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rājputána, to the Government of India that certain rupees then being coined in the Province should be spared, and permission given for the continuation of their issue. The ground of the recommendation was that they were much used on the occasions of marriage ceremonies; being of less value than other rupees circulating a considerable saving was thus effected, and by using them the gift or expenditure was magnified, and the good name for liberality maintained. I beg to point out that the need for the retention of these rupees no longer exists now that the amounts to be spent on marriage ceremonies have been regulated and determined upon by the Rājputs, under the guiding hand of Colonel C. K. M. Walter, C.S.I.

The composition of the coins in an issue of these States is in most cases variable. This is to be expected, as the pay of the mint officials is poor, and consequently there is a temptation to issue coins of an inferior quality to the authorised standards.

The circulation of a large number of coins of different values, and in most cases very badly stamped and rudely fashioned, re-acts in the following harmful ways: —
1. Great trouble is given to the merchants residing in Rájputána in the keeping of and in the adjustment of their accounts.

2. The question of exchange leads to continual gambling, not only amongst the merchants and bankers, but also among the native youths, for the exchange rate of the Imperial and Native currencies is continually fluctuating, due to the fraudulent schemes of the native money-lenders.

3. Distress and inconvenience fall on the agricultural and poorer classes, the members of which are continually mulcted of small sums by dishonest merchants, who represent the exchange rate as being different from that which it is in reality.

4. The multiplicity of badly executed coins facilitates the work of the coiner. As the coins of most of the Native States are very badly struck, it is a comparatively easy matter to counterfeit them, hence the amount of base coin in circulation is considerable. Even if the stamping of the pieces were to be improved upon it would not, in my opinion, much effect this evil, for the Native Chiefs will not exercise the same surveillance over their currencies as is exercised in British India to prevent the counterfeiting of the coin of the Queen-Empress. If the Imperial coins were alone current in the Native States, sufficient influence might be brought to bear on the Ráj officials to oblige the protection of the currency, and the much greater difficulty which exists in forging the Imperial milled coin would act as an additional safeguard.

5. The issue of coin by the Native Princes is a loss to the revenue of the Government of India, for were these coins suppressed an equivalent amount of Imperial coin would be required.

6. In some of the States the silver pieces are made from the
Imperial coin, which is melted down for the purpose. This practice leads to a great destruction of the Queen’s currency and to its degradation. This statement would I know be indignantly denied by the native officials, but from careful enquiries which I have made through friends at the Native Courts, I can vouch for its correctness.

From the consideration of the above-mentioned circumstances, and knowing that the only Rájput States which have accepted the invitation made to the Native Princes, in the Government Resolution (Financial Department), No. 2227, dated 30th of September, 1872, are the States of Alwar and Búkaner, in the case of each of which the issue of special coin, minted for the State at Calcutta, has been introduced during a minority, and under the orders of the British Political Agent, acting as President of the Council of Regency; knowing also the improbability of any of the Chiefs or the Councils of the States in future accepting the invitation, or of their allowing the introduction of Imperial coin, as the sole currency, except under pressure or during future minorities, I beg, with diffidence, to submit the following points with a view to opening up a discussion on the means of rectifying the existing evils:—

1. Whether the privilege of coining, at present exercised by the Native Princes, shall be indefinitely retained?

2. Whether it may not be possible to impose certain restrictions under which the continuation of the privilege can alone be exercised?

With reference to the first query, I wish to observe that if the Government desired to pass an order abolishing the privilege, no hardship could really be complained of by the Rájput Princes. For although Colonel Sutherland, Agent to the Governor-General
for the States of Rájputána, wrote to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, on the 23rd of January, 1847, as follows: "The time is yet far distant, I fear, when we can hope to make the Company's rupee the circulating medium of these Countries, for the right of coinage is, in the estimation of the Native States, one of the emblems of Sovereignty," yet I beg to submit that Colonel Sutherland magnified the importance of the point, for I have failed to discover that for centuries the ancestors of any of these Princes exercised the power of coining. No coins can now be produced which can with certainty be accredited to any of the existing Native States between the 12th and the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century (Mewár excepted). Certainly from the days of the Mughal supremacy the power of coining, if it were then being exercised, was taken away. The present mints only date from the decline of the Muhammadan power, and the practice of coining was only assumed in consequence of the weakness of the suzerain at Dehlí, and in most cases for the purpose of making revenue by the circulation of debased coin, which was supported at an enhanced nominal value through the introduction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. When the present mints were opened sanads of permission were obtained by purchase or extortion from the Dehlí Court, and the Princes placed on their coins the Emperor's name and superscription as a titular avowal of Dehlí supremacy.

As regards the second query, it appears to me that if the continuation of coining be permitted indefinitely, one of the following methods of procedure may perhaps be arranged:

1. That the Imperial Government coins be issued for each State from the Calcutta or Bombay mint, under the regulations laid
down in the Despatch No. 2227 from the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, 30th of September, 1872.

2. That the Imperial Government provide dies and machinery for the coining of money for each Native State (charging the actual cost of the dies and machinery), and give distinct orders as to the purity and weight of the coins to be issued, providing trained mint-officers for the service of the Durbars, and making the Political Officers accredited to the Courts responsible to see that the orders of Government be duly observed and carried out. This latter would be an expensive if a workable way of getting over the difficulty, and I believe that if the matter were laid before the different Native Princes, and the necessity of a uniformity in the coinage again demonstrated, a number of them would without further trouble accede to the offer made to them by Government in the Despatch above quoted from.

I desire to offer my best thanks to Professor Cecil Bendall, M.A., to Mr. E. J. Rapson, M.A., and Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., the former of the Department of Oriental MSS., and the two latter of the Coin Department in the British Museum, for their kindness in revising the proofs and for many valuable suggestions, and also to Mr. Archibald Constable for thoughtful help and for the great care which he has taken in bringing out this monograph. It is also a pleasant duty to render thanks to Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., Captain C. Herbert, and to many friends, European and Native, dwelling in Rájputána for the aid and support which they have given to me. I wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness to many works on Indian history and antiquities which have been consulted and made use of during the preparation of this volume, and especially to James Prinsep’s

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Bengal Army.

2, PROBY SQUARE,
Blackrock, Dublin,
May 10th, 1893.
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MEWÁR CURRENCIES
M E W Á R

MODERN CAPITAL UDAIPUR. ANCIENT CAPITAL CHITOR
(CHITRAKUṬA)

The area of Mewár (Mevāḍ) is 12,861 square miles, the population in 1891, was 1,862,478 or 145 persons per square mile. The revenue is about £510,000 a year, of which £180,000 belongs to the Chief.

The Mahārānā of Udaipur is the representative of the most ancient ruling race in the world, whether in the east or the west. Whatever may be the true origin of the family, whether the descent from Rāma or that from the Sassanian Kings of Persia be the true one, will probably never be settled, but we have absolute historic proof that the Mahārānā’s ancestors were settled as kings in Saurāśtra—the country of the Sauras or “Sun-worshippers”—in the 2nd century of our era. In Saurāśtra their capital was Vallabhīpura, and thence, after its sack in the 6th century, Pushpavatī, one of the Queens of Sīlāditya, the last prince of the house to rule in the peninsula, fled to Edur. After her flight the Queen gave birth to a son who was called “Goha” or “cave-born,” and who was given the country of Edur by the Bhūls. His name became the patronymic of his descendants, who were called “Gohilote,” in time softened into “Gehlot.” The 8th prince of the family who ruled over Edur lost his kingdom, and his infant son “Bappa,” was removed to the wilds of Parassur. Bappa took Chitor from the Mori prince of the Prāmar race, then paramount sovereign of Hindūstán, in A.D. 728. Until nearly the middle of the 16th century Chitor remained the capital of Mewár, but at that time, in the reign of Udaya-Sīṛha, it fell into the hands of Akbar, after a gallant defence. Later on Udaya-Sīṛha, founded Udaipur, the present capital. For the next two centuries and a half the country and the princes of Mewár were continually in trouble, first of all from the determination of the Muhammadans to reduce this ancient house to a condition of
vassalage, and afterwards from the rapacity of the Maráthás; but in spite of all their sufferings, and though obliged to admit the supremacy of the Mughals, the Udaipur House always, to a certain extent, preserved its independence, and it was the only one in Rájputána which never gave a daughter to share the marriage couch of the Muhammádan Emperor of Dehlí. In 1817 the treaty with the British was signed, since which date peace has reigned in the country, and prosperity has gradually returned both to princes and people.

The ancient title of the princes was "Ráwul," which was changed to that of "Ráná," in consequence of the victorious issue of a contest with the Purihara prince of Mundore, who bore that of "Ráná," and who surrendered it with his life and capital to the Mewár Chief.

On migration from the wilds of Edur to Ahár, an ancient city close to the modern capital, the name of the family was changed from "Gehloté" to "Ahária" (the name still borne by the Princes of Dúngarpur), by which the race continued to be designated until the 12th century, when the name "Sesodiá" was adopted.

Of the ancient coins of this kingdom very little is known. That coins were issued by the princes prior to the invasion of Akbar is certain, and some of them are now recognizable with tolerable certitude, but for the most part the question as to what coins were current in the State prior to the 16th century, and as to what dynasties many of the coins found in the country are attributable, is a mere matter of conjecture. After the conquest of Akbar and up to the time when the Chitor mint was re-opened, no doubt the coins of Muhammádan conquerors were chiefly used.

Without question the class of coins known as the "Indo-Sassanian" (see Plate I. figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6), were for a long period the chief currency. These coins are the descendants of the Sassanian type coined in Persia, a specimen of which is depicted by fig. 1 of the same plate. The Indo-Sassanian coins are found in pretty pure silver, in copper, and in a mixture of the metals in various proportions. They are found in very large numbers in Mewár, and the copper specimens of the issue, in its most debased form, are still in circulation in the bázárs. I have obtained specimens of this coinage in many parts of Mewár during my travels, and have had specimens brought to me which have been dug
up in many parts of the State. Some years ago there was a great find of these coins at Chandimpura, the finest examples from which are now in my Cabinet. The most debased of these coins go by the name of Phadia (?), they are said to have been largely in circulation some three or four hundred years ago, or about the time of Akbar's invasion, and I think that this is not improbably, for a number of these debased coins were brought to me having been dug up in the Kothian fort, in Shâhpura territory, a fort of no great age; this fact would support the tradition that these coins formed part of the circulating medium at no very distant date. Fig. 6 is a Gadhia coin. These coins are very common in Mewár, and are found in silver and copper. Copper specimens can be found in almost any old bázár, and a few years back a large earthen pot of silver coins was found at the foot of the Chitor hill, some of which I now possess. Many of these coins are also found at Ahár, an ancient capital of the Mahârána's family before the conquest of Chitor in A.D 728. On some of the Gadhia coins the Sassanian fire-altar is replaced by an inscription in Devanâgari. My correspondent, the late Bhagwânâlîl Indrají, considered the latter to belong to Gujarát; I have found them at Chitor, but my specimens are not in sufficient number to obtain any clear readings.

These coins of the Sassanian type go to support the theory of the Persian descent of the Mahârána of Udaipur. The type may have been brought to Mewár when the family fled from Saurâshtra, and as time passed by and the meaning of the symbols was forgotten the issue became more and more debased. The gadhia type of coin is supposed to be as old as the 5th century. The gadhia may be the coin of the Persian monarch Bahrám, struck in India, which would account for the poorness of the execution. The words "Gor" and "Gadha" have the same signification, meaning the "wild-ass," and are surnames for Bahrám, given in consequence of his partiality to hunting that animal. Various authorities state that Bahrám was in India in the fifth century, and that he left offspring there; Major Tod makes mention of a prince named "Gadhabhêla" as ruling at Vallabhípura, and says that it had been surmised that he was the son of Bahrám (Byrâmgor), and the Mahârána's true ancestor. The issue of the gadhia coins must have been continued over many centuries. The obverse side of the Indo-Sassanian coins has the king's head to the left, with fragments of
inscription which appear to be in Pehluvi character; the reverse side shows the Sassanian fire-altar. As will be subsequently seen I consider the Dhinglā paisa (see Plate II, fig. 8), which is now current in the State to be the descendant of the Indo-Sassanian coins. The Indo-Sassanian coins are of course not confined to Mewār, but from the large numbers dug up in the State it is evident that they were at one time the coins of the country.

The earliest coins which are attributed to a Mewār ruler by name are those said to have been struck by Rāwul Guhil, son of Bappa Rāwul and the founder of the Gehlot dynasty. Guhil ascended the throne of Chitor in a.d. 753. The coin has been alluded to by Major-General Cunningham in the 4th volume of his Archaeological Reports, pp. 95 and 96. In the year 1869 upwards of two thousand of these small silver coins were dug up at Agra. They bear, in an ancient western form of the Sanskrit character, the inscription “Sri Guhila.” Carleyle attributed these coins to Guhila (remarking that he may have held sway over Agra), or to Gohā, son of Sūlādītya, the first of the Gehlot branch of the expelled dynasty of Vallabhipura.

The copper “Bull and Horseman” series of coins (Chohān Horseman and Bull, Nandi) were at one time attributed to Rahap, the 39th ruler, and to Hammīra, the 52nd ruler, but these coins are now known to belong to other dynasties, and not one of them can be attributed to a Mewār Rānā. The type from which these coins were struck can be seen at Plate IV, fig. 4 (Samanta Deva), and one of the coins formerly attributed to a Mewār Chief at fig. 6 of the same plate.

Rānā Khumbo, who succeeded to the gaddī in a.d. 1418, and reigned until 1468, coined tangkas in his own name, and he is reported to have presented some of them to Mahmūd Khán of Mālwāh (Sultān Mahmūd Khiljī) in 1450.

General Cunningham possesses two specimens of Khumbo’s issue, which he obtained from Stacy’s collection. Both the coins are square and of copper, they are of different weights. The dates on the coins are Samvat, 1510 and 1523.

In a.d. 1509 Mahārānā Sangrām Sinha came to the gaddī, and reigned until a.d. 1528. He issued a coin which is described on pp. 297-298, Vol. I. of Prinsep’s Essays on Indian Antiquities, edited
by Thomas (London, Murray, 1858). These coins are rare; I have
only been able to collect four copper specimens

Obverse. "Śri Sangrām Siṅgha, and the date 1580." (Samvat 1580.)

Sangrām appears to be written in
three ways on the coins.

Reverse. An attempt at a human figure formed with curved lines?
The word "Shāh" in the Persian character is pretty clear on some
specimens, and a heart-shaped sign and the Trisūl are generally present.

Weight. About 126 grains.

See Plate I. figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12.

The greater number of the existing coins bear the date S. 1575,
those of S. 1580 are very rare. The coins, like the copper issues of
Malwah of the same period, are of two different weights. General Sir
A. Cunningham possesses five specimens. The inscription varies. On the
obverse the inscription is either "Śri Sangrām sah," "Rānā Sangram
Sah," or "Śri Rānā Sangrām sah" (Sah for Siṅgha). On the reverses
of Cunningham's coins there are a few rough Persian letters, one of
the coins bears the Swastika emblem.

In General Sir A. Cunningham's cabinet there are two specimens of the
coinage of Rānā Vikramāditya, and four specimens of that of Baṅbīr,
of Tod, and Prinsep (probably Vaṅavīra, the coins read वष, but they
are all rude and imperfect, they also give १४ for the hundreds in the
date). Those of Vikramāditya (A.D. 1532-35) are of different weights,
on the obverse the legend "Rānā Śri Vikramāditya" and the date
are found in Nāgāri, on the reverse the word "Sultān" can be
recognized in Persian character. The coins of Baṅbīr are all of the
same weight, and are of the larger, heavier variety; they bear the
inscription "Śri rānā Vaṅavīra"?

The larger coins of these Chiefs, like those of Sangrām Singh, are
"copper" or "black tangkas" (pana). The weight of the black
tangka was 80 ratis of 1.8 grains each, or 144 grains, the exchange
rate was 50 to the rupee.

There is a coin which, although not struck by a Rājput chief, must
not be omitted in a description of the coins of Mewār. I refer to the
rupee which Akbar the Great struck at Chitor. Akbar laid siege to
the fort on the 19th Rabīussani, 975 (23rd October, 1567), and it fell into his hands and was sacked on the 25th Shabán (Tuesday, 24th Feb. 1568). After the sack the Conqueror struck a coin in the old capital of Mewár, and stamped on it the letters गा ("GA") which are said to refer to the proverb "Gao máryá rá páp" — a proverb which had its origin in the slaughter at Chitor.

The coin depicted on Plate II. fig. 15, was presented to me at Chitor as a specimen of this issue, but from its style and inscription it is evidently of later date. It is probably a local coin struck in the name of Akbar 2nd.

**Inscription.**

**Obverse.**

स्के मबारक बादशाह तखार अकबर शाहः

Sikka mubārak bādshāh gẖāzi Akbar Shāh.

**Reverse.**

गा खरब स्तै १४ जूलियस मियंगपत माम्य गा

Zarāb sanah 14 juļūs maímanat mānūs GA

**Symbols.**

Weight. 176 grains.

**The Mint.**

Three State mints have been worked in Mewár — at Chitor, Udaipur, and Bhīlwārrā.

The Chitor mint is said to have been opened on the conclusion of the treaty between Mahārānā Amar Sīnha 1st, and the Emperor Jehāngir, in A.D. 1615 (S. 1671-2). It is stated by Kavirājá Shyamāl Dās, that the Mahārānā obtained permission to issue a coin called after his own capital, but bearing the Emperor's name in Persian characters. As will be seen, when detailing what is known of the Chitorī coins, no specimens earlier than those of the time of the Emperor Shāh ʿAlām are procurable, nor can I find any mention of the existence of such coins. It is possible that the permission to coin was obtained at the time Kavirājá states, but that the power was not made use of, or only to a very limited extent.

Permission for the opening of the Udaipur mint was obtained in S. 1770 (A.D. 1714), by Pancholi Bihārī Dās, a Kayath Prime Minister to Mahārānā Sangrām Sīnha 2nd, who was sent to the Court of the Emperor Farukshir for the purpose. I do not, however, believe that any coins were struck at this mint until the days of Shāh ʿAlām.

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1 This coin is referred to by Prinsep, p. 68, Useful Tables, London, 1858.
If earlier coins do or did exist I have not seen them, though I have made diligent search.

No records exist to show when the Bhilwárrá mint was first worked, but doubtless it was in the days of Sháh Alam. Bhilwárrá was at one time one of the greatest marts in Rájputána, but at the early part of this century it was deserted and in ruins. Tod had it rebuilt. It is now a place of commercial importance.

Mint marks given by Prinsep (Useful Tables, Pl. xlvi.), but not to be found on the coins described in this work.


GOLD COINAGE

1. The Chandórí Muhr. These coins have only been minted at Udáipur, and are still issued. They were first struck by Maháráñá Swarúp Síńha between the years 1842 and 1861. The pieces bear the same symbols as the other Chandórí coins of the second issue.
See Plate II. figs. 1 and 2, the latter for the size of an average coin.

Weight. 7 máshas, or about 116 grains.

Assay. $3\frac{1}{2}$ máshas and 1 rattí of gold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ máshas and 1 rattí of silver, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a másha of copper.

2. The Swarúp Sháhí Muhr. This piece was first struck in A.D. 1851-2 (S. 1908) and is still issued. It was formerly made at Chitor as well as at Udáipur, but is now only issued from the latter mint. See Plate I. fig. 15.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. चित्रकुट उदयपुर

Chitrakúta Udáypur. A line between the words, and another below the inscription, the latter separating it from some symbols said to represent the hills of Mewár.

Reverse. डोस्ति लंधन

Dosti London, "Friend of London," within a border of eight scollops, outside which are two circles each formed by seven broken
segments. The form Chittrakúta is the Sanskrit original of the modern Chitor, "kuta" signifying mountain.

Weight—169 grains. The gold is said to be pure.

SILVER COINAGE

It is asserted that the tin mines of Mewárr were once very productive, yielding no inconsiderable amount of the silver used in the coinage. Political reasons, during the Mughal domination, led to the concealment of such sources of wealth. The caste of miners has long been extinct.

1. The Chitorí coins. See Plate I. fig. 13. Permission to issue these coins is said to have been obtained in A.D. 1615, but it is most probable that they were first issued in the time of the Emperor Sháh 'Alam (A.D. 1707-1712). The pieces are the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna bits. The Chitor mint has been closed for some years now.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. 
Síkka mubárák bádsháh gházi Sháh 'Alam.
"The auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam."

Symbols—5 strokes over the "h" of "Bádsháh."

Reverse. 
Sána julus mainanat mánuś.
"In the year of his fortunate reign."

Value, 12½ annas Imperial and one or two Dhinglás given in. Prinsep gives the value of 100 coins at 82 004 kull-dár coins, the weight at 169.57 grains, and the pure contents at 135.31 grains. When Tod wrote his Rájást’hán he said, "The Chitor rupee is now 31 per cent. inferior to the old Bhilárá (Bhilwárrá) standard."

2. The Udaipur coins. See Plate I. fig. 14, and for the sizes of the smaller pieces figs. 16, 17, 18, and 19. The coins are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, two-anna, and one-anna pieces. They were first struck by Maháráná Sangrám Sinha II., who occupied the gaddí of Mewárr from A.D. 1711 to 1734, and were issued until Swarúp Sinha introduced his new coin. The Udaipur rupee is the standard coin of
the country, and all Durbár payments are made in it or its equivalents. The three smaller pieces are rare.

Inscription.

Obverse. The same as in No. 1.

Symbols. A jhár of six branches, a star of five or eight points over the final "h" in "bádsháh," five lines depending from the "i" of "gházi," a circle of dots with a central one within the "i" of "gházi."

Reverse. نَزَرُ شَبِيب سَنَة جَلَوس مِمَّنَت مَائُونُس
Zarah Udaipur sanah julús mainanat manús.

"Struck at Udaipur in the year of his fortunate reign."

Value. 12½ annas Imperial.

In Prinsep's Useful Tables, (p. 58) the weight is given at 167.45 grains, the pure contents at 130.82 grains, and the value of 100 is put down at 79.285 kull-dár coins.

3. Bhím Siňha's Chandóri coins. See Plate I. fig. 22. These coins were named after Chand Kunwar Bai, sister to Bhím Siňha. The princess never married, she lived and died in the Udaipur palace. It is said that Bhím Siňha gave away so much in charity that his sister, who helped him in the management of his affairs, persuaded him to issue these coins of less value than the Chitorí and Udaipuri (then the only coins current in the State), hoping thereby to diminish the expenditure. Bhím Siňha reigned from A.D. 1778 to 1828, and the Chandóri coins were issued in the early part of the present century. They were current during the remainder of the reign, and during the reigns of his successors, Jawán Siňha and Sirdár Siňha. The coins of this issue are now very rarely met with, as most of them were melted down by Swarúp Siňha when he issued the new Chandóri coin. The coins were made at the Udaipur mint only.

Inscription.

Obverse. As in No. 1. Symbol. A badly stamped jhár.

Reverse. As in No. 1. The Persian character is very badly executed.

Symbols. Circles of dots in the "S" of "Julús," a figure like, in some respects, to the one on Swarúp Siňha's Chandóri coins.

Weight. 168 grains.
4. Swarúp Siñha’s Chandorí coins. See Plate II. fig. 1, and for the sizes of the coins figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. These coins were first issued by Swarúp Siñha between the years 1842 and 1861, they are still regularly coined. They have always been made at the Udaipur mint. As Swarúp Siñha considered it to be improper to use coins bearing a Persian inscription as gifts to Brahmins and Bards and for other religious purposes, he called in Bhúm Siñha’s Chandorí coins, and melting them down struck the new Chandorí coins. It is said that the symbols on the dies are without signification, the pattern is reported to have been drawn by the Maháráñá at a Durbáár.

The coins are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, two-anna, and one-anna pieces. The pieces are all stamped from the same die, the smaller bits receiving a very small portion of the pattern.

Description. See fig. 1 Plate II. which is taken from the die at the mint.

Weight. The rupee 168 grains, and the smaller pieces in exact proportion.

Value. The rupee is stated to be worth 9 annas, 9 pies, and 2 pice Imperial, three-fourths of the value of the Udaipur coin (12½ annas Udaipur).

Assay. The composition of both the issues of Chandorí coins is said to be 6 parts of silver and 2 parts of copper.

The Chandorí silver pieces are as a rule very badly stamped, some of the dies from which coins have been struck bear symbols of a finer cut than those found upon others.

5. The Swarúp Sháhi coins. The pieces are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, two-anna, and one-anna bits. Each coin bears the full inscription, but the smaller pieces want the outer circles of lines on the reverse. See Plate I. fig. 15 (but in silver), and for the sizes of the smaller coins figs. 20, 21, 24, and 25. For a description see under gold coinage, No. 2.

Value, 13½ annas Imperial.

6. The Bhúlwárrá Rupee. There are no records to show when this piece was first minted, it bears an inscription to Sháh 'Alam, and is one of the coins mentioned by Mr. Wilder as being current in the Ajmere District in A.D. 1819. The coinage of this piece was discontinued prior to the year 1870. The coin is current about Bhúlwárrá, in the
Symbols. No chhátá, no jhář over the word mu'azzamah, a circle of dots over mubárak, a badly executed jhář under Inglistán.

Reverse. "Mahárão-ráj sawáí Mangal Singh bahádúr zarab Rájgarh sanah júlús İ.

"Struck at Rájgarh in the first year of the reign of Mahárão-ráj Mangal Singh."

Symbols. A jhář placed transversely, a one-sided jhář by the side of the word júlús.

Weight. 174 grains.

6. Mangal Singh's coin, 1877 to the year 1888. See Plate X. fig. 11. These coins are milled and are made at the Calcutta mint.

Inscription.
Obverse. "Victoria Empress," in English. The Queen's head.


In the border "One rupee," and "Alwar State," in English. Two jhářs, each of 15 branches.

Weight. 180 grains.

7. Coin of Mangal Singh, 1888 to the present day. See Plate X. fig. 13.

Inscription.
Obverse the same as in No. 6.


(The Mahárájá's Title.)

The border as in No. 6.

Weight. 180 grains.

Assay and value of the coins. The Rájgarh rupee weighed 11 máshas. The original coin contained 10 máshas 5½ rattis of silver, and 2½ rattis of copper. In A.D. 1860 (S. 1917) Capt. Impey, the Political Agent, altered the composition to 10 máshas 3½ rattis of silver, and 4½ rattis of copper.

In 1864 (S. 1921) the Chief again changed the composition, and issued coin composed of 10 máshas 2 rattis of silver, and 6 rattis of copper.

In 1866 (S. 1923) the Chief altered the coin back to the original standard.
A hundred original Rájgarh rupees contained 97.2 by weight of silver, and 2.14 by weight of copper. The Imperial rupee contains 91.3 by weight of silver, and 8.13 by weight of copper. According to Prinsep’s *Useful Tables*¹ the weight of the rupee was 173.75 grains; the pure contents were put down as 167.23 grains; the assay as Br. 11; the touch as 96.2. The value of 100 rupees in Imperial money was, in Prinsep’s time, 101.353. The additional exchange rate of the Rájgarh coin is said to have varied at different times from 1 to 7 rupees Imperial.

The assay and weight of the Alwar coins made at Calcutta is the same as that of the Imperial coins.

**COPPER COINAGE**

The copper coin of the State is known as the “Ráo Sáhí Taká.”

1. Pratáp Singh’s coin. See Plate X. fig. 4.

*Inscription.*

**Obverse.**

محمد عالم شاه بادشاً غازی

*Muhhammad ’Alam Sháh bádsháh gházi.*

“The victorious Emperor Muhammad ’Alam Sháh.”

*Reverse.* As in the silver pieces No. 1.

*Weight.* 281 grains.

2. Bakhtáwar Singh’s coin, A.D. 1791–1815. See Plate X. fig. 6.

*Obverse.* As in No. 1, with the addition of the words *sikka mubarak.*

*Reverse.* The same as in No. 1.

*Weight.* 290 grains.

3. Bani Singh’s coin, 1815–1857. See Plate X. fig. 7.

**Obverse.**

محمد بہادر شاه بادشاً غازی

*Muhhammad bádsháh Sháh bádsháh gházi.*

“The victorious Emperor Muhammad Sháh bahádúr.”

*Reverse.* As in No. 1.

*Weight.* 281 grains.

¹ Page 58.
Bhil country of Mewár, and is largely in circulation amongst the Bhil and Grassia tribes in Sirohi. (Sirohi is a State ruled over by the Deora princes, a branch of the Chohans.) From a letter addressed by Capt. Baylay to the Agent to the Governor-General in 1870, I learn that the Bhilwárrá rupee of Mewár is said to have been first struck in the days of Sháh Jahán; but the correctness of this statement is much open to doubt. When Baylay wrote, 100 Bhilwárrá rupees were worth 91 rupees and 12 annas Imperial. See Plate I. fig. 27.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. As in No. I. Symbol. The jhar.

Reverse. ضرب دار الخلافة شاه جهان آباد سنة جلوس ميمنه مانوس

Zarab ddr al Khilafah Sháh Jahánábád sanah julús mainanat mánús.

"Minted at the seat of the Khilafah Dehlí, in the year of his fortunate reign."

Weight. The weight of some of the coins is 170 grains, but the Calcutta Tables give the weight 168.90 grains.

Value. The value is Rs. 1. 2a. 6p. Udaipurí. According to the Calcutta Tables 100 of the coins are equal to 84.663 Imperial Rs.

COPPER COINAGE

There are three copper coins current in Mewár under the sanction of the Durbár—the "Trisúlia," the "Dhinglá," and the "Bhilwárrá."

1. The Dhinglá paisá. The date of the introduction of this coin is unknown. The Durbár authorities say that it is a coin of great antiquity, and I can well believe this, for I think it is a descendant of the old Sassanian type, and that it still bears "the fire-altar" on its reverse side. The reverses of figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (Plate I.), show the Sassanian fire-altar; fig. 8 of the same Plate the reverse of an old "Dhinglá," which bears a figure which I believe to be a still further degraded form of this ancient emblem. Fig. 7, derived from the Indo-Scythic coins of Vasudeva, shows a figure much like that seen on the Dhinglá, but Mr. E. J. Rapson thinks that this represents a debasement of the standing figure of the king and not of the fire-altar, and according to this view the figure in the plate is upside down. The whole of the symbols on the die of the coin (at present being issued) can be seen at Pl. II. fig. 8, where it will be noticed that what I take to be the inverted fire-
altar is mixed up with hieroglyphics which may be attempts at Persian words. Figs. 9 and 10 of the same Plate show the sizes of large and small specimens of the variety. This coin is still issued. The coins are not made at the Durbár mint, but the Sonárs (goldsmiths) at Umardla, a village three kos from Udaipur, have the monopoly of the coinage, paying a yearly sum to the Durbár for the exclusive right. In old days the coins were issued from the Udaipur mint, and at a visit I paid to the mint in the year 1887, I saw some of the old dies formerly in use.

Weight. Prinsep in his Useul Tables, p. 63, mentions that the Mewár copper coin weighed 34 grains. I have specimens in my collection weighing from 43 to 100 grains; the present coins are of about the former weight.

2. The "Trisúlia" (adapted from the trident—trisúl—of Siva) or "Mewár" paisá. See Plate I. fig. 23 for the obverse, fig. 26 for the size of an average coin, and Plate II. fig. 14 for the reverse. The drawings of the surfaces are from the dies. The coins are made by the Sonárs of Chitor, who have the monopoly. The coin is chiefly used by the people living in the tract of country between Akolá and Chitor. It is believed to be even a more ancient coin than the Dhinglá paisá. Some specimens in circulation want the cross-bars near the centre on the obverse (see fig. 23), and the circles or dots, arranged in threes, on the reverse (see fig. 14).

Weight. About 85 grains. Value. 2 pice.

3. The old Bhílwárá paisá. This was probably coined about the same time as the rupee. It bears the same inscription, see silver coins, No. 6.

Symbols. The lotus depending from the "í" of "gházi," and the "trident" above "mubárak" (?), on the obverse.

Weight. There are several coins of different sizes and weights in circulation which were all made at Bhílwárá and bear the same inscription. I have specimens weighing from 86 to 65 grains, which are evidently a distinct issue (as far as value is concerned) from the ordinary old Bhílwárá paisá, which weighs about 273 grains. Prinsep (Tables, p. 62) states the weight to be 307 grains.
4. The more modern Bhilwárá paisá. See Plate II. fig. 11, and fig. 12 for the size of an average coin. It is not known when this coin was first issued, and no specimens have been struck for many years. The coin is current about Mándalgurh, Jeháze pur, and Bhilwárá.

**Inscription.**

**Obverse.**

Sikka mubárak bádsháh gházi Muhammád Sháh bahaddur.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammád Sháh."

Symbols. The lotus, circles of dots.

**Reverse.**

Zarab . . . . sanah 5 julús maímanat máníns

"Struck in the fifth year of his fortunate reign."

Weight. 255 grains.

Value. Of the same value as six Udaipur paisá.

---

**LIST OF THE CHIEFS OF MEWAR FROM A.D. 1437 TO DATE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of ascending gaddi</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of ascending gaddi</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Udaya Siňha i.</td>
<td>1469</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>11. Jagat Siňha i.</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>1652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rai Mal</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>12. Ráj Siňha i.</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>1680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sangrám Siňha i.</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>13. Jai Siňha</td>
<td>1680</td>
<td>1699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Vikramáditya</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>15. Sangrám Siňha ii</td>
<td>1711</td>
<td>1734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pratáp Siňha i.</td>
<td>1572</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>17. Pratáp Siňha ii</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>1754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Karan Siňha ii.</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>19. Ari Siňha iii</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jagat Siňha i.</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>1652</td>
<td>20. Hammír¹ Siňha ii</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24. Swárup Siňha</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25. Shambhú Siňha</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26. Sajjan Siňha</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27. H.H. Fatteh Siňha,</td>
<td>G.C.S.I.</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Ammír.

A list of the earlier Chiefs will be found in Prinsep's *Useful Tables*, p. 256.
MEWAR FEUDATORIES

Three of the great Feudatories of Mewár have coined money. The Salúmba Ráwul, the Bhínda Ráwul, and the Rájádhirája of Sháhpúra. The latter is not only a vassal of Mewár, but also holds part of his estates directly under the British Government in the same way as other Rájput Chiefs do. The two former, as vassals of Mewár, have exercised the power of coining without the sanction of the Durbár.

SALUMBA

The Salúmba Chief is the head of the clan “Chondawut,” he descends from Chondrá, the eldest son of Lakha Ráná (succeeded as Ráná of Mewár A.D. 1873), who renounced his birthright in favour of his younger brother, reserving as the recompense of his renunciation the first place in the Council, and stipulating that in all grants, his symbol (the “bhálá” or lance) should be superadded to the autograph of the Prince. The estate of the Salúmba Chief lies in the Hill-country between the great Dhebar lake and the Dúngarpur territory. The rent-roll is reported to be about Rs. 84,000 a year. Copper of a very fine description is found on the estate, and from it the Chief has manufactured the Padam Sahí paisá.

The Padam Sahí coin was first struck by Padam (Padma) Singh, Ráwul of Salúmba from A.D. 1804 to 1848. It is also called the “Salúmba Dhinglá.” It was issued until the year 1870, when the British Government ordered that the mint should be closed.

INSCRIPTION.

The obverse bears a sword, the lance, a star and a jhár, also the head of an arrow with some attempts at an inscription. The reverse bears some lines, an attempt at an inscription, I think part of sanah julús mainanat máṇus. See Plate III. fig. 1.

Weight. 84 grains. Value, 2 pice.

BHINDA

The Bhínda Chief is the head of the Suktawut clan. He descends from Suktá, the second son of Ráná Udaya Sinha, who ascended the
gaddī of Mewār in a.d. 1537. The coin issued by this Rāwul is known as the "Bhindrya paisā." It was first issued by Mahārāj Zorāwer Sinha, the grandfather of the present Chief who occupied the Bhīnda gaddī from a.d. 1799 to 1827. On the obverse of this coin is what I take to be a rudely executed seated female figure, like that on the Rāhtore coins of Kanauj (see Plate IV. figs. 1 and 5), on the reverse the word shdāh can be deciphered, in Persian characters. The marks on the obverse may be only some attempts at Persian characters, but the pattern is very like that on the Kanauj coins.

Weight, 132 grains. Value, 4 pice. See Plate III. fig. 2.

SHĀHPURA

The Shāhpura Chief holds two estates, together of the annual value of some £28,000. The one is in the Māndalgarh District of Mewār, and was a gift to his ancestors from a Mewār Rānā; the other was a grant from one of the Dehlī Emperors, is in the Ajmere district, and is now held direct from the British Government by payment of an annual tribute. For his estate in Mewār the Chief pays no relief, and is exempt from all but personal service at the Mahārānā’s court, and the local duties of the district in which his estate is situated. The Rājādhirāj of Shāhpura, for such is the Chief’s title, is of the Mewār blood-royal—a Rānāwut, descended from Rānā Amar Sinha.

The area of the Shāhpura estate is 406 square miles. In 1891 the population was 63,646, or 157 persons per square mile.

LIST OF THE SHĀHPURA CHIEFS

1. Sūraj Mal.
2. Sajjan Sinha.
3. Daulat Sinha.
5. Ummed Sinha.
6. Rānā Sinha.
8. Amar Sinha.
11. Lachman Sinha.

THE MINT

Gold, silver, and copper have all been coined at Shāhpura. The Emperor Bahādur Shāh, Shāh Alam, gave the title of Rājā to Bhārat
Singhji about the year 1707 (1707-1710). Nahar Sinha, the present Chief, tells me that the right of coining money was conceded to his ancestor by the Emperor together with the other honours enjoyed by the other Rájput Princes, and that gold, silver, and copper were regularly minted at Sháhpura from about 1710 to the year 1870, when the British Government passed the resolution (Foreign Department, No. 402 F, dated October 6th, 1870, No. 25, Resolution 5) directing that the mint should be closed, as the political importance of the Sháhpura State was not such as to entitle it to the privilege of an independent coinage.

The present Chief is under a wrong impression as to the date when the mint was first opened. I am pretty certain that no coins were made at Sháhpura until after the year A.D. 1785, at least I have not been able to discover any of an earlier date; my friend, Kaviráj Shyamál Dás of Udaipur, tells me he thinks the Sháhpura coins were first struck by Rájá Ummed Sinha in A.D. 1760. Ummed Sinha took the gaddi from his father in A.D. 1728; he fell in battle in A.D. 1768.

The gold and silver coins are known as the "Gyársanah" or "Igáráhsanah."

**GOLD COINAGE**

The gold muhr is very badly struck, and is of very base metal. See Plate III. fig. 3.

**Obverse.**

\[\text{سکه مبارک بادشاد غازی شاه عالماً} \]

\[\text{Sikka mubárak bádhsháh gházi Sháh 'Aalam} \]

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Aalam."

**Symbol.** A trident over "mubárak."

**Reverse.**

\[\text{ضریب سنة جلوس میمندت مانوس دار الخلافة شاه} \]

\[\text{جهان اباد ۱۰۰۰} \]

\[\text{Zarab sanah julús mainanat mánús dár al Khiláfah Sháh Jahánábúd} \] (sanah 12 or 1,200?).

"Minted at Dehlí the seat of the Khiláfah in the 12th year of his fortunate reign" (or, apparently, on some specimens "in the year 1200").

**Weight.** Supposed to be 162 grains, but I have a specimen which weighs as little as 150 grains.
SILVER COINAGE

The silver coins are the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna pieces. See Plate III. fig. 3 (but in silver), and for the sizes of the smaller pieces, figs. 5 and 6. The inscription on these coins is the same as on the gold muhr.

Weight. Of the rupee 168-170 grains, and of the smaller coins in an exact proportion.

Assay. The rupees are said to contain 7 máshas of silver.

Value. About 10 annas Imperial.

COPPER COINAGE

The copper coins are called the Mádho Sháhi. They are named after Rájádhiráj Mádho Sinha, the great-grandfather of the present Chief, and were struck during the time he occupied the gaddí, or between the years, A.D. 1827 and 1845.

The whole of the inscription may be seen on Plate III. fig. 4, which is taken from a wax impression of the die from which the coins were struck, the size of an average coin is shown at fig. 7 of the same plate. On the obverse Búdsháh 'Alam can be read.

Weight. About 271 grains.
PARTÁBGARH CURRENCIES
PARTÁBГARH

CAPITAL PARTÁBГARH

The area of Partábgarh (Pratápgarh) is 959 square miles; it had, in 1891, a population of 87,975, or 91 persons per square mile. The revenue of the State is about £60,000 a year.

The State was founded by Surajmal, uncle to the celebrated Ráná Sangrám of Mewár, in the time of Ráná Raimal who reigned over Mewár from A.D. 1474 to 1509.

THE MINT

The mint located at the capital was opened in A.D. 1784. No gold coins have ever been struck, but silver and copper have been issued to very considerable amounts.

The silver coins are known by the name of Sálím Sháhi,1 they were first issued by Sálím Sinha, a former Chief, in the year 1784. The mint has been worked irregularly; from 1867 to 1869 no silver coins were made. In 1870 the Maharáwul reported to Col. J. P. Nixon, the Resident in Mewár, that copper had not been coined for a long time past (from Col. Nixon's letter to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána, dated Feb. 25th, 1870).

The silver coins of the State are not only current in the Partábgarh territory, but also in Dúngárpur, in Bánswára, and throughout a large part of Málwah. It is said that the Sálím Sháhi coins were at one time also minted at Bánswára, and on some of the specimens inspected I have read Zarab Bánś—zarab Bánswára?

The silver coins, as will be seen from the the following table, have been of very varied worth.

Old mint-marks given by Prinsep, Useful Tables, Pl. xlvi.

1 The term Sháhi attached to the designation of a coin refers to the monarch's "reign." The word Sahi signifies "impress" or "stamp."
### SÁLIM SHAHI RUPEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value of 100 in Imperial Coin</th>
<th>Pure contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oldest or ″Jurmuria.″</td>
<td>168.50</td>
<td>90.909</td>
<td>150 grains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>″Murmuria,&quot; coined A.D. 1810.</td>
<td>168.50</td>
<td>87.878</td>
<td>145 grains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>″Meláh,&quot; coined A.D. 1820.</td>
<td>168.50</td>
<td>83.030</td>
<td>137 grains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupee of ″sanah 29.″</td>
<td>168.11</td>
<td>78.748</td>
<td>. . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupee of ″sanah 45.″</td>
<td>168.55</td>
<td>82.148</td>
<td>. . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Sálim Sháhí.</td>
<td>168.50</td>
<td>. . . . .</td>
<td>. . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. A. Macdonald, reporting on the coinage of this State on the 13th of August, 1823, says: "The Rájá engaged in 1821 to reform his coinage, but it has never been done." As will be seen from the above table, the quantity of alloy had been increased from 18.5 grains to 31.5 grains in the rupee. On the 10th of September, 1824 the Government of the East India Company issued an order to the Rájá for the reform of the coinage, and, as the order was not attended to, it was enforced in the December of 1826. The issue of the coin bearing sanah 29, must have been of short duration, limited to the interval between the coining of the last "Meláh rupees" and the year 1823, for in the latter year the coin bearing sanah 45 was introduced. The sanah 45 rupees were issued to our troops at the exchange rate of 122.8 per 130 Farukhábád rupees.

Prinsep says¹ that the Partábgarh rupees bear a triple bow or knot, and an inscription in Nágarí character, and that the Sálim Sháhí rupee has a jhár or six-leaved branch. These statements I believe to be incorrect. The rupee with the Nágarí character and the triple bow is no doubt the Bajrangarh coin, see Plate VIII. figs. 17; I have never met with a Sálim Sháhí coin bearing a jhár, and I believe I have seen coins of all ages. The Bajrangarh Rupee, which is coined by a petty Zamindár, is fully described in Prinsep's work.² The Bajrangarh estate is under the Central Indian Agency.

¹ *Useful Tables*, p. 64.
SILVER COINAGE

There have been two distinct issues as far as inscription is concerned, the old coins and the new Sálim Sháhí.

1. The old Sálim Sháhí. The pieces were the rupee and eight-anna bit. See Plate III., fig. 9.

INSCRIPTION. (In Persian letters of peculiar form.)

Obverse. 

Síkka mubárak bádsháh gházi Sháh 'Alam, 1199 (or 1236).
"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam, A.H. 1199."

Reverse.

Zarab .... sanah 25 (29 or 45) julus mainanat mánus.
"Struck in the 25th year of his fortunate reign."

The dates 1199 and 1236 are the Hijrí years corresponding to A.D. 1784 and 1820 respectively. Many different dies were used for these rupees during the long period in which they were issued, and, as is to be expected, the specimens exhibit slight differences, these, however, are very unimportant. On the edges of these coins different marks are to be seen, viz., a cross, a star, a circle with a dot in the centre, a crescent, and a mark like an English capital "L." (Similar marks are to be found on the Udaipurí and Chittorí coins of Mewár.)

The coins are easily distinguished by the peculiar conformation of the Persian letters, which are unlike those on any other coins in Rájputána.

The original rate of the rupee was fixed at 127.12 Sálim Sháhí coins to be equivalent to 100 Company rupees.

2. The new Sálim Sháhí coins. These were probably introduced about the year 1870, the pieces are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna bits. See Plate III. fig. 18, and for the sizes of the smaller coins figs. 10, 11, and 12.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. 

Síkka mubárak Sháh London, 1236, bádsháh gházi.
"Auspicious coin of the noble monarch, the sovereign of London, A.H. 1236." (The old date 1236, A.D. 1820, being retained from the former die.)
Reverse. 

"Struck in the 45th year of his fortunate reign." (Retained from the old coin.)

The Persian letters are very much better formed on the coins from some dies than on those from others.

Value. Nearly 13 annas Imperial.

COPPER COINAGE

1. The old paisá can be seen depicted at Plate III. fig. 19. The portion printed in dots shows the completion of the design on the obverse.

INSRIPTION. 

II ् दता II 
I यापक ?
(c) नसलव
1935 = 1935.

Weight. About 120 grains.

2. The new copper coin. See Plate III. fig. 20.

INSRIPTION.

Obverse. A rude representation of the sun and of two swords, within a circle surrounded by a circle of dots.

Reverse. In Nagári character, प्रतापगढ़ रेखा १५४३.

Partábgarh riyásat 1943 (Pratápgarh). The date within an oval. "Partábgarh State 1943" (A.D. 1886).

Weight. 120 grains.
DUNGARPUR CURRENCIES
DU'NGÁRPUR

CAPITAL DUNGÁRPUR

The Dúngárpur Chief is of the Udaipur family. In the 12th century Rahup, the eldest son of the Ráná, abandoned his claim to the throne of Chitor to his younger brother Mahup, and settled at Dúngárpur, which his descendant now holds together with the surname of "Ahária," signifying at which period in the history of the family his ancestor branched off from the stem. The title of the Dúngárpur Chief is "Ráwul" or "Maháráwul."

Dúngárpur, which is so called from the word "Dúngra," a mountain, has an area of 1440 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 165,400, or 115 persons per square mile. The revenue of the State is about £18,000 a year.

THE COINAGE

The Maháráwul states that his ancestors enjoyed the right of coining from time immemorial. In a kharita to Colonel Nixon, formerly Resident in Mewár, dated Dec. 8th, 1868, the Chief stated that "sixty years previously there had been a mint at his capital where the 'old Chitore,' the 'Tursoolea,' and the 'Putreesereea' rupees were coined, but that owing to the unsettled state of the country the mint was closed." In 1887, I instituted an enquiry as to the correctness of this statement, my friend the Maháráwul assured me that no such coins as the "Tursoolea" and "Putreesereea" rupees had ever been made in the State, and I have been unable to find any specimens of coins with such names. It is likely enough that the "Old Chitor" rupees were also minted at Dúngárpur.
The only coin which can now be recognized as having been made in the State, is the "Dúngārpur Paisá." See Plate III. fig. 8. This coin was issued from the mint during the years 1860 and 1861. It bears on the obverse in Nágari character, the words Sírká Girpur, meaning "The Government, the Hill City." On the reverse is the date, Samvat 1917-18 (A.D. 1860-1), a sword, and a jhár.

सरकारग्रास (for गिरपुर) १९१७

Weight. 160 grains.
BÁNSWÁRA CURRENCIES
BÁNSWÁRA

CAPITAL BÁNSWÁRA

The area of Bánswára is 1505 square miles. The population in 1891 was 180,915, or 120 persons per square mile. The revenue is supposed to be about £28,000 a year.

The Bánswára House is a junior branch of the Dúngárpur family. On the death of Udaya Siqha in 1528, the kingdom of Dúngárpur was divided between his two sons, the Mahi river being fixed on as the boundary between the two States. Towards the end of the 18th century, Bánswára became more or less subject to the Maráthás; and it paid tribute to the Chief of Dhar in Central India. In 1818 the treaty with the British Government was concluded.

The title of the Chief is "Maharáwul."

THE MINT

Only one mint has been worked in this State. No Jágírdárs have ever coined money. When, on Feb. 25th, 1870, Colonel J. P. Nixon wrote to the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject of the Bánswára mint, he reported that the Chief claimed the right of coining. At that time only copper was being minted; shortly after the correspondence the Government issued orders that no new coins were to be introduced into circulation from any of the mints of the Native Princes. In spite of this order, and indeed shortly after it was received, the Bánswára Chief issued the Lachman Sháhí silver pieces, which he still continues to coin.

SILVER COINAGE

The Lachman Sháhí coins, which were issued by the present Chief soon after the year 1870. See Plate III. fig. 13, which is taken from a wax cast of the die at the Bánswára mint. Figs. 14, 15, and 16
show average sizes of the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna pieces. Both surfaces of the coins show the same inscription, which is unintelligible even to the Durbár officials.

Weight of the Rupee 123 grains, and of the smaller pieces in proportion.

Value of the rupee 13 annas Imperial.

It is stated that in former days the Sálim Sháhí rupee (see Partábgarh) was coined at Bánswára, it certainly was the rupee of the State and still has a large circulation in the Maháráwul’s territory.

COPPER COINAGE

Lachman Sháhí paisá. In a Kharíta from the Maháráwul to the Resident in Mewár, dated 30th June, 1869, it is stated that the copper coins then being made at the mint were 7 máshas in weight, and were sold at the rate of 80 for a Sálim Sháhí or Udaipur rupee, the value in Imperial money being ⅜ of a British anna.

The coin now known as the Lachman Sháhí paisá is depicted on Plate III. fig. 17. I have not been able to obtain any details about this coin, but it is not the one spoken of in the above-mentioned kharíta.

Weight. 120 grains.
MÁRWÁR CURRENCIES
MÁRWÁR

CAPITAL JODHPUR

Márwár is a corruption of Maru-varsha (Marvád), "the desert region," a name which anciently comprehended the entire desert from the Sutlej to the ocean, but which is now restricted to the country subject to the main branch of the Ráhtor race. The area of this country is 37,445 square miles; in the early part of this century the population was estimated at two millions, but by the 1891 census it numbered 2,521,727, or 67 persons per square mile; the revenue is about £400,000 a year.

Legend states that the first Ráhtor sprung from the spine of Indra, the father of the race being Yavanaswa, a prince of Scythic origin from beyond the Indus—a Yavan of the Aswa tribe, the latter being one of the four tribes which overturned the Greek kingdom of Bactria.

In Samvat 526 (A.D. 470), Nayana Pála, a lineal descendant from Yavanaswa, conquered Kanauj and founded the great Ráhtor kingdom on the shores of the Ganges, and hence the family derived the appellation of "Kanaujea Ráhtor."

In the days of its glory, Kanauj is said to have had a circumvallation covering a space of more than thirty miles. The army of its Rájá, Jaya Siňha, to oppose the Yavana, beyond the Indus, is said to have consisted of 80,000 men in armour, of 30,000 horses covered with quilted mail, of 300,000 infantry, of 200,000 men with bows and battle-axes, and of a cloud of elephants bearing warriors.

The Ráhtor kingdom of Kanauj extended northwards to the foot of the snowy mountains, eastward to Benares and across the Chumbul to the lands of Bandelkhand, while on the south its territory bordered on Mewár. In the days of Jaya Siňha’s zenith, the lord of the Chohans and the Ráná of Mewár are said to have been the only princes of India who denied his supremacy.

In A.D. 1194, Sháhábuddín, king of Ghor, after overthrowing the Chohan prince Prithiráj, turned his arms against the Ráhtoras of Kanauj. Jaychand, the Rájá, was conquered, the mighty kingdom was wrecked,
her capital and army destroyed, and from that time Kanauj ceased to be a Hindú city, and the name of Ráhtar vanished from the banks of the Ganges. Eighteen years later, Seojí (Siráji) and Saitrám, grandsons of Jaychand, abandoning the land of their birth, with 200 retainers journeyed westward to settle in the "desert region." In eleven generations the race had so multiplied that the chief was able to assault Mundore, to slay the prince of the ancient Puríhar race, and to plant the "pancharanga" (five-coloured banner) of Kanauj on the walls of the ancient capital of Maru. The conquests of Nagore and of Nadole, the capital of the province of Godwar, soon followed. In less than four centuries, the descendants of the exiles occupied the whole desert; they had founded three capitals, studded the land with their feudal castles, and were able to bring into the field 50,000 men, "sons of one father," to resist the Muhammadan power.

In Samvat, 1484, the celebrated Jodha was born, and in S. 1515 (A.D. 1459) he laid the foundations of Jodhpur, whither he transferred the seat of his Government from Mundore.

Jodhpur is situated on Yodhagiri ("the hill of warriors"), an elevation of the same range as that on which Mundore stands, and distant from the latter named place about four miles in a southerly direction. In speaking of Jodgir (Yodhagiri), Tod says "its scarped summit renders it almost impregnable, while its superior elevation permits the sons of Joda to command, from the windows of their palace, a range of vision almost comprehending the limits of their sway. In clear weather they can view the summits of their southern barrier, the gigantic Aravalli; but in every other direction it fades away in the boundless expanse of sandy plains."

The great Akbar invaded Márvar in A.D. 1561, and granted to the then ruling chief, Maldeo, the title of "Rájá Rájésvar," or "Rájá, lord of Rájás." A few years later Maldeo succumbed to necessity, sent his sons with gifts to the Emperor at Ajmere (the elder was enrolled among the "commanders of a thousand"), and became a vassal of the empire. Under Maldeo's successor, Udaya Sitáha, the union of the Imperial-house with that of Jodhpur took place, by the marriage of Jodh Bai to Akbar. On that occasion the Emperor restored all the possessions which he had wrested from his bride's house, with the exception of Ajmere.
From S. 1786 (A.D. 1729) the political independence of Márwár dates, for then the real dismemberment of the Empire began.

In S. 1809 (A.D. 1753) Bijý Siňha succeeded to the gaddī. His long reign (S. 1809 to S. 1850) was disturbed by intestine troubles and by the inroads of the Maráthás, who had obtained a footing in Rájwárra. From this time Márwár knew no continued peace until the treaty with the East India Company was concluded. In S. 1874, or December, A.D. 1817, the treaty was negociated at Dehlí by a Brahmán named Byás Bishen Rám, on the part of the Prince-Regent; and in December, A.D. 1818, Mr. Wilder, the political superintendent of Ajmure, was deputed to report on the condition of the country.

**LIST OF THE MAHARAJAS FROM A.D. 1751 TO THE PRESENT DAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of ascending the Gaddi</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mahárájá Bakhat Siňha.</td>
<td>A.D. 1751</td>
<td>A.D. 1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mahárájá Mán Siňha.</td>
<td>A.D. 1803</td>
<td>A.D. 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mahárájá Takhat Siňha.</td>
<td>A.D. 1843</td>
<td>A.D. 1873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A list of the earlier Chiefs is given in Prinsep’s *Useful Tables*, pp. 258–259.

When the Ráhtors settled in the desert, they doubtless carried with them such part of the coined treasure of Kanauj as their conquerors had allowed them to retain, and it is not unlikely that the exiled Chiefs and their successors continued for some time to coin money from dies similar to those used in the latter days of their ancient kingdom. Coins of the Kanauj types (of Jaychand and other Rájás) are frequently found in Rájputána, and copper specimens are still in circulation in the Bázárs. See Plate IV. figs. 1 and 5 (these coins are found in considerable abundance).

Obverse. A rudely executed front view of a female seated in the native fashion, a glory round the head, and holding the cornucopia.

Reverse. In a more modern style of Nágari:—*Śrimad Govinda Chandra-deva, Śrī Ajaya deva, or Śrimad Jadjeya deva*, or kindred inscriptions.
From the time of the establishment of their power in the desert until the decline of the Muhammadan power, the Ráhtors seldom knew the sweets of peace and independence, and it is unlikely that they coined money on their own account to any extent. For a long period they were subject to the Dehlí Emperors who denied to their vassals the exercise of the ancient right of coining money. I believe I am correct in stating that, between the issues of the more modern of the Kanauj coins and those struck during the decline of the Empire, no coins were struck by the Ráhtors, or, at all events, none now exist, which can be with certainty attributed to the Ráhtor princes; nor do, as far as I have been able to discover, any records of mints or coins of the Jodhpur State exist save those mentioned hereafter. It is probable that, during this long period, the coins of the Muhammadan invaders were those chiefly used in Rájwárra—they were certainly the current coins in Márwár from the days of the invasion of Akbar, until the State again asserted her independence.

The earliest Márwár coins, of which I have found mention, are those of Ajít. I have not been able to procure specimens, and know not in what metal the coins were made. Tod, in his Rájast’hán, mentions that, in S. 1777 (A.D. 1720), Ajít coined money in his own name. In S. 1766 (A.D. 1709) he had received the summud of the nine castles of Maru from the Emperor Aurungzeb. He entered Jodhpur in Sáwan 1767, and in the same year helped to place Muhammad Sháh on the throne of Dehlí; he drove the Muslim from Ajmere.

The Jodhpur coinage in its present form was commenced during the decline of the Muhammadan power in India. Bijy (Beejy) Siňha began the issue, he struck coins in the days of and name of Sháh ’Alam (A.D. 1759—1786). Before the days of the Bijy Sháhí coins those of the Muhammadan Dehlí Emperors were current in Márwár.

Mahárájá Bijy Siňha reigned over Márwár from A.D. 1752 to 1792. He is said to have opened his mint in A.D. 1761. The name of “Bijy Sháhí” has been continued to the present day; and until the year A.D. 1858 the name and symbols of Sháh ’Alam were continued on the coins issued. In 1858 the Queen’s name was substituted for that of the Dehlí Emperor at the Jodhpur-town mint, but the introduction of the dies bearing reference to the British supremacy was later at some
JODHPUR
(From wax casts of the dies)

STEEL DIE

JODHPUR TOWN

STEEL DIE

SUJAT

STEEL DIE

PALI.

STEEL DIE

NAGORE
of the provincial mints, for the Lullúlia rupees coined at Sújat in 1859 still bore the name of the Muhammadan Emperor.

The coins of the State are of gold, silver, and copper, and are current over the whole of Márwár.

No "nazr" coins have ever been struck in the State.

**MINTS**

Mints have been located at the following places in the State—at Jodhpur (the capital town), at Nagore, at Páli, and at Sújat. No coins have been issued from the Sújat and Nagore mints since Samvats 1945 (A.D. 1888) and 1929 (A.D. 1872) respectively. The Jodhpur and Páli mints are still regularly worked. New dies are introduced at each of the mints for silver coins, and at the Jodhpur-town mint for gold, on the 18th of Sáwan Budh in each year, this being the day when the new Samvat begins. Since Samvat 1918 (A.D. 1863) coins have been struck by the Durbár bearing the Samvat year in which they were issued.

The dies for the copper coins are not changed yearly, but only when it is necessary.

The coins from the different mints can be distinguished by the formation and arrangement of the letters in the inscriptions, and by the following characteristics:—In the coins from the Jodhpur-town mint the special mark of the mint dárioqa is adjacent to the jhár on the obverse side, and as a rule the coins bear the name "Srí Mátaji." In the Páli coins the mint dárioqa's special mark is on the side other than that bearing the jhár, that is to say it is on the obverse, the jhár being on the reverse side near to the sword. The specimens from the Nagore mint do not bear a sword below the Hindi letters on the reverse. A part of, or an entire jhár, and a part of, or an entire sword are figured above the Hindi letters on the reverse. Some of the Sújat coins bear a katári or dagger. The mint dárioqa's mark is near to the jhár on the obverse. Some of the coins bear the name "Srí Mahá Deva."

It is the custom of the country that each newly-appointed "Dárioga" (mint-master) of the "Taksál" (mint) chooses some special mark or device of his own, whereby the coins issued by him, and for which he
is responsible, may be easily recognized, hence the large number of small marks and devices found on the coins of the State.

The following are examples of marks placed on the coins by dârugas, or by other State officials:——

1. द Mark found on the coin issued by Kani Râm, dâroga of the Jodhpur-town mint from S. 1906 (A.D. 1849) to S. 1919 (A.D. 1862). ग (G), the first letter of "Gungsharâm," a deity much worshipped at Jodhpur, and to whom the ancient Râj Mandir at that place is dedicated.

2. द Mark found on the "Rururia rupees" coined in S. 1923 (A.D. 1866) by Anar Siâha, dâroga of the Jodhpur-town mint, being the first letters of "Ravana ra sath," or of "Radha." (See Rururia rupee.)

3. ﷐ Mark of dâroga Mumtaz Ali, who held the post at the Jodhpur-town mint from A.D. 1884 to 1886.

4. ﷓ Mark of Bohra Gokal Chand, dâroga of the Sújat mint from Chait Budh VII, Samvat 1936 (A.D. 1878) to Kátik Budh III, Samvat 1938 (A.D. 1881). See Plate IV. fig. 16.

5. क Mark of Biaś Kishen Das, dâroga of the Sújat mint when the last coins were made there in Samvat 1945 (A.D. 1888).

6. ﷙ Swastika emblem, used by Joshi Hans Râj on the coins made at Pâlî in the time of Mahârájâ Takhat Siâha. (See Plate IV. fig. 15.)

7. मृ Mark introduced into the coins made at Pâlî by Lala Sedh Mal, hákim or governor of that Province. It is an abbreviation of "Máhá Deva."

8. च Mark introduced by Mangal Chand, who succeeded Sedh Mal as hákim of Pâlî in A.D. 1886. It forms the first syllable of "Bâlái," whose devout worshipper he was.

The "jhâr" and the "sword" are the special marks of the Márwâr or Jodhpur State. The jhâr is one of seven or nine branches. The nine-branched jhâr is found on the original Bijy Shâhí rupee and on the Lullulâj coins. Its local name is "Turra," signifying an ornament worn on the turban; this name is said to have been introduced by Mahârájâ Takhat Siâha. The local name of the "sword" mark is "khanda."
The marks displayed in the margin, which are found on some of the coins of the State, are said by the officials to be without significance, merely being added to fill up spaces and to give the coins an ornamental appearance. On a large number of the old coins of the State, and indeed on some of the coins bearing the Queen's name (blindly copied by some ignorant artificer from an old coin, without reference to meaning), the Persian numerals ٧٧ (22) are found. The number refers to the 22nd year of the reign of Sháh 'Alam, A.D. 1781, which was probably the year in which the Emperor gave his consent to the issue of the Bijý Sháhí rupee, though, as before related, they were first struck twenty years earlier, in the year A.D. 1761.

GOLD COINAGE

At the present time gold is only coined at the Jodhpur-town mint, and it is said that gold has never been issued from the provincial mints.

The gold coins of the State are the muhr, half-muhr, and quarter-muhr. They are known as the Jodhpur Muhr, etc. The gold coins of the State are uncommon, and are rarely met with beyond the Márwár borders.

1. The muhr bearing Sháh 'Alam's name has the same inscription as the Bijý Sháhí silver coins of A.D. 1761 (see Plate IV. fig. 8, and silver coins No 1, p. 44). Gold was probably first coined in A.D. 1781, and from the same die as that from which the silver pieces were struck. These coins were issued up to and during the early part of the reign of Mahárájá Takhat Siñha, who came into his early inheritance in 1843.

2. Takhat Siñha's first muhr (see Plate IV. fig. 7).

Inscription.

Obverse. كوييس وکچویره ملکه معظومة انگلستان و هندوستان نقرب دار الام نصور جودپور

Queen Victoria malika mu'azzamah Inglistán wa Hindústán Zarab-i-dár-al munsúr Jodhpur.

"G" for "Gungsharam." A "jhár" placed horizontally over "dár-al."

"Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India. Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur."
Reverse. سنّة خُلُوس مِيمنَت مَالوَن مِهْلارِج إِدْرَاج سَرِي نُمّْنَت سنّة بِهِادِر
Sanah julüs mainanat mànús Mahárâjâdhirâj S'rî Takhat Singh Buhâdar.
“In the year of the fortunate reign of Mahárâjâdhirâja Takhat Singh.”

Symbols. The jhâr and the sword.

I should have thought from its style and make, that this coin was issued from the Palî mint. However, I am assured that gold was never coined there.

3. Takhat Siûha's muhr of 1869 and the following years. This coin is struck from a die exactly similar to that used in the stamping of the silver coins of the same date (see Plate IV. fig. 17, and Plate V. fig. 4).

4. The gold coins of H.H. Jaswant Siûha (1873 to the present day). They bear the same inscription as the silver coins of the same dates (see Plate IV. figs. 9, 13, and 14. The first shows the muhr. Nos. 13 and 14 show the sizes of the ½ and ¼ muhr respectively). The arrangement of the inscription is, however, slightly different to that found on the silver coins, the Persian character is also more distinctly stamped.

Weight. The muhrs, old and new, weigh 169.9 grains Troy, and the smaller pieces are in exact proportion.

Assay. The coins are of pure gold.

SILVER COINAGE

The silver coins of the State are the rupee, half-rupee, and quarter-rupee pieces.

1. Original Bijj Shâhí coins (see Plate IV. fig. 8, but in silver), AD 1761-1858.

Obverse. سکه مبارک بادشاہ غازی شاہ عالم
Sikka mubârak bâdshâh ghâzî Shâh 'Alâm.

“Auspicious coin of the noble monarch Shâh 'Alâm.”
Reverse.  

"Struck in the house of victory Jodhpur in the year of his fortunate reign."

Weight. The weight is said by the Jodhpur officials to be 176.4 grains. The Calcutta assay tables make the coins a little more.

Assay. Said to be 9 máshas 6 rattis of silver, and 3 rattis of alloy, or silver 169.9 grains and alloy 6.5 grains Troy in the rupee. The alloy is therefore about ⅕ part.

2. The coins issued in 1858 (the first to bear the Queen's name) and those issued in 1863 (see Plate IV. fig. 12, but minus the 12 on the reverse).

Inscription.

Obverse.  

"During the auspicious reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India."

Reverse.  

"Struck at Jodhpur by Mahárájádhiráj Takhat Singh.

3. About the year a.d. 1859, in the reign of Mahárájá Takhat Singh, the eunuch, Nazar Harkaran, was appointed to the charge of the Sújat mint. He coined about a lakh of rupees with a proportion of alloy of one part in twenty-five instead of one part in twenty-seven, and he stamped the letters ला (LA) on the obverse over the word "Sháh." The letters are the first two of "Láll Bábá," the name of his "Ish Dev" or tutelar divinity. These rupees are known by the name of Lullulía ("Lulluleea" or "Lullulasahi"). They are avoided by the traders.

Inscription.

The same as on the rupees coined from 1761 to 1858.

Weight. The weight is 175 grains. (See Plate IV. fig. 10.)
THE CURRENCIES OF THE

4. Gungsharâm Rupee (see Plate IV. fig. 11). These coins were struck at the Jodhpur-town mint by Kanî Rám, some time before the year A.D. 1862, they bear the same inscription as the coins of 1858 with a "\( \text{फ} \)" (G). (See mint marks, No. 1, p. 42.)

Weight. The weight of the rupee is 176 grains.

5. Rururia Rupee. In A.D. 1866 (S. 1923), Anar Siñha, alias Auji, the brother of Mahárájá Takhat Siñha’s favourite slave girl, was appointed dâroga of the Jodhpur-town mint. He also issued coins with a larger amount of alloy than the Bijy Sháhi rupees should contain. He stamped the letters "\( \text{र} \)\( \text{ा} \)" (RA) on his coins, which are known by the name of "Rururías." These rupees are refused by the merchants. To account for the "\( \text{र} \)\( \text{ा} \)" on the issue, it is said by some that the letters are the first two of "Rádhá," the name of one of the frail beauties of the town; by others it is stated that the letters are the first two of Rávana rá Sath, a Márvár courtesy title given to Auji, he being a "gola" or "slave" by caste.

Inscription.

The same inscription as on the coins issued in 1858, but with the special mark as before noted (see Plate IV. fig. 12).

6. In 1869 the inscription was altered on the dies. The coins of 1869, 1870, and a few succeeding years bear the following inscription:—

Obverse. بعهد کوئین شاه هند و فرِنگی Zoro Sişm Ra Sêkhe Zê خخت سمنگ Ba-áhdi Queen Shâh-i Hindo Farung zaro mî fê sêkkê zad Takhat Singh.

"By permission of her Majesty the Queen of India and England Takhat Singh struck gold and silver coins."

Reverse. गुर्ब जोधपुर मारवार 1926

Sré Mátêjí (in Hindi). Zarab-i Jodhpur Márvár 1926 (in Persian character). The date 1869 or 1870. The jhâr and sword in entirety or part.

"Struck at Jodhpur, Márvár."

See Plate V. fig. 4 (a Nagore coin on which the inscription is very imperfect), and Plate IV. fig. 17 (but in silver), a coin of S. 1926, or A.D. 1869,
probably from the mint at the capital. It bears the Persian numerals ṛṛ (22), for the explanation of which circumstance see page 43.

Weight. The weight of this rupee is 176 grains.

7. Between the years 1878 and 1881 A.D., coins were issued from the Sújat mint, by dároga Bohra Gokal Chand, with Sṛí Mátájī on the reverse, and Sṛí Māhādevají (for Māhādevají) on the obverse, in Hindi letters. (See Plate IV. fig. 16.) The rest of the inscription on these coins is the same as that on the specimens struck at Sújat of late years. The full inscription and its arrangement may be seen at Plate V. fig. 2.

8. Silver coins of Jaswant Siṅha (1873 to date). See Plate V. figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Inscription:

Obverse. بزمان مبارک کوہین و کتربه مملکہ معظم انجلسٹان و هندوستان
Bazamán-i mubárák Queen Victoria malikah mu'azzamah Inglísṭán wa Hindústán.

"During the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India."

Reverse. श्री माताजी महाराज एड्राज सेरी जसुनत सन्ख
Bhādhrā ḍhrāji Sṛí Jaswant Siṅha bahádur zarab-i-Jodhpur. And the Samvat in Persian character. In Hindi the words Sṛí Mátájī.

"Struck at Jodhpur by Mahárájá Jaswant Siṅha, 1941." "Sṛí Mátájī."

(Plate V. figs. 5, 6, and 7, show the sizes of the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna pieces respectively.)

Copper Coinage

The original copper coin of the State was the Bijj Sháhí, which was also called "Dhabú Sáhí" on account of its great weight. In the time of Bhúm Singh, A.D. 1792-1803, the name was changed to "Bhúm Sháhí," and the weight of the coins was increased by two máshas. The Bhúm Sháhí coin is still used as the standard in the weighing of opium, its value in Imperial money is nearly six pies. The weight of the copper coin was afterwards reduced to the first standard. The copper coins are
now generally known by the name "Dhabú Sáhí." The copper money is not made at the State mints, but by certain traders, who pay a royalty of three rupees per maund for the privilege of coining it. The Dhabú coins are also current in the Sirohi State which is ruled over by the Deora Prince (Chohan).

1. Bhím or Bijy Sháhi (see Plate IV. fig. 18).
   
   **Inscriptions.**

   **Obverse.**
   
   سنہ جلوس میمنہت مانوس صرب
   
   Sanah julús mainanat múns zarab.

   "Struck in the year of his fortunate reign."

   **Symbols.** A jhár of three points, or a dáróga’s mark—

   **Reverse.**
   
   دار ال مصور جودبور
   
   Dar-ul mansúr Jodhpur.

   "In the house of victory, Jodhpur."

   **Weight.** The weight is from 310 to 320 grains.

2. The new copper coin (see Plate IV. fig. 19).
   
   **Inscriptions.**

   **Obverse.**
   
   بیمنان مبارک کوین وکتویہ مملکہ سنہ
   
   Bazamán-i-mubárak Queen Victoria malikah, sanah.

   **Mint-mark.**

   **Reverse.**
   
   معظمہ انگلستان و هندوستان ضرب جودبور
   
   Mu‘azzamah Inglistán wa Hindústán zarab Jodhpur.

   "Struck at Jodhpur in the .... year of the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India."

   **Weight.** From 310 to 320 grains.

3. The Amir Sháhi coin (see Plate IV. fig. 20). This piece was introduced by Amir Siňha, elder brother to the Mahárájá Jaswant Siňha, to whom the Emperor Sháh Jahan (A.D. 1628 to 1658) had given the pargana of Nagore in jágir. The coins must have been issued over a considerable period, but the coining of them has been long discontinued. The coins are without impress on one surface, on the other they bear
an inscription in Persian characters within a square border (see the drawing).

Weight. The coins average 255 grains in weight.

Table showing the Quantities of Gold, Silver, and Copper coined in
the Jodhpur State from the year 1884 to the end of 1891

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold Coins</th>
<th>Silver Coins</th>
<th>Copper Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1884—1885</td>
<td>18,753</td>
<td>99,196</td>
<td>425,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885—1886</td>
<td>12,831</td>
<td>233,369</td>
<td>4,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886—1887</td>
<td>Has not</td>
<td>385,052</td>
<td>11,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887—1888</td>
<td>13,363</td>
<td>11,147</td>
<td>418,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888—1889</td>
<td>18,005</td>
<td>11,147</td>
<td>418,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889—1890</td>
<td>26,403</td>
<td>11,147</td>
<td>418,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890—1891</td>
<td>28,183</td>
<td>82,919</td>
<td>16,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old mint-marks of the State according to Prinsep,¹ but unknown
to me:—

Jodhpur—

Pali—

Nagore—

KUCHAWAN

The only vassal of the Jodhpur Rāj allowed to coin is the Takhur
of Kuchawan. The Takhur belongs to the clan Udawut, and in the
Durbār he ranks as the first noble in the second class; his revenue is
said to be about 50,000 rupees a year, an amount considerably greater
than the revenue of many of the first-class nobles. Kuchawan is a
“bhūm” or alodial estate, internally independent except in very im-
portant cases. Kuchawan, the capital town of the country, is a walled
city situated on an elevation of considerable height. From the fortress
an extensive view is obtained of the surrounding country; it is situated
on the sand-track or road leading from the railway station at Phalera to
Bikaner.

¹ Useful Tables, pl. xivii.
LIST OF THE KUCHAWAN TAKHURS A.D. 1725 TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Succession</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takhur Zálim Singh</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhur Sabha Singh</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>1757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhur Súraj Mal</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhur Sheonath Singh</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhur Ranjit Singh</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takhur Kesrl Singh</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Now living</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COINAGE

No gold or copper coins have ever been struck by the Kuchawan Takhurs.

Silver coinage. There have been two distinct issues of silver coins. The pieces are the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna bits.

1. The old Kuchawan coins. They are styled "31 Sanda" (sanah). In Prinsep's Useful Tables, they are called Bopuáti. They are also sometimes called the Borsí rupees (see Plate IV. fig. 21). It is supposed that they were first coined in A.D. 1788, the thirty-first year of the Takhurship of Súraj Mal. The coins were at first struck at Ajmere (during the last century, as at earlier dates, Ajmere was several times in the possession of the Ráhtors of Márwár), and afterwards, when the mint was removed to Kuchawan, no change was made in the inscription on the dies until the introduction of the new issue.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. 

Sikka mubáarak bádhsháh gházi Sháh 'Alam.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam."

Symbols. A sword over the h of Sháh.

The date in Persian numerals.

1 A grand old man, a faithful supporter of the British rule. When the writer passed through Kuchawan for the first time, on his way to Bikaner, Takhur Kesrl Singh met him some miles from his capital and paid him every honour; he introduced to him descendants to the third generation; each of the representatives of the four generations bears a different Hindu name, each name signifying a tiger.

2 Page 68
HINDÚ STATES OF RĀJPUTĀNA

Reverse. सन 31 جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب دار الخیرا جمیر
Sanah 31 julús mainanat mánús zarab-i-dár-al-khair Ajmere.

Struck at Ajmere, the seat of happiness, in the 31st year of his fortunate reign.

Weight. 166 grains.

Value. Ten annas, three pies, Imperial.

2. The new Kuchawan coins. Introduced in 1863. (See Plate IV. fig. 22, and for the average sizes of the smaller pieces figs. 23 and 24.)

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. कविन्ध महती मल्कर मुख्रे अंगल्सान वा हिन्दुस्तान
Queen Victoria malikah-muwazzamah Inglistān wa Hindūstān.

"Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India."

Symbols. A "flower" over the word "Queen."

Reverse. ضرب کچاوان علاقہ جوہرپور سالہ عیسوی 1863
Zarab Kuchawan 'allakah Jodhpur sanah 'Iwuy (for Iwuy), 1863.

"Struck at Kuchawan, in the State of Jodhpur, in the year of Jesus, 1863."

Weight. The average weight is 168 grains for the rupee, and for the two smaller pieces an exact proportion.

Value. About 12 annas and 3 pies, Imperial.

The mint-marks figured in the margin are given in Prinsep's Useful Tables,¹ as belonging to the coins of this State. I have been unable to find any coins, belonging to the State, with such marks, and believe Prinsep's information to have been incorrect.

Assay. The coins are composed of 75 per cent. of silver and 25 per cent. of alloy.

The coins are current in the Kuchawan territory, in Kishangarh, and in parts of Mārwār. They are much used by the bankers, and by the Rājputs in paying largess to temples, or to the Bhāts and Charums on the occasion of their marriage ceremonies. As the rupee is of less

¹ Pl. xlv.
value than the Bijy Sháhi coin, the amount of the gift is magnified by \( \frac{1}{4} \)th when speaking of the number of rupees presented or spent. It was for this reason that the recommendation for the continuation of a mint at Kuehawan was made, by the Local Authorities, the last time an attempt was made by Government to reduce the number of coins in circulation in Rájputána. Now that the sums to be spent on marriage festivities have been settled by the Chiefs under the direction of Colonel C. K. M. Walter, C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor-General, the chief reason for allowing this mint to remain working has ceased to exist.
BÍKANER CURRENCIES
BI'KANER

CAPITAL BI'KANER

Area, 23,090 square miles. Population (in 1891), 831,955, or 36 persons per square mile. Revenue, about £160,000 a year.

The State was founded by Bīka, the 6th son of Jodha of Mārwār. The line of greatest breadth extends from Pūgul to Rājgarh, and measures 180 miles; the length from north to south, between Bhutnair and Māhājn, is about 160 miles.

It was in S. 1515 (A.D. 1459), the year in which Jodha transferred the seat of his government from Mundur to Jodhpur, that Bīka, under the guidance of his uncle Kandul, led three hundred of the sons of Scojī to enlarge the boundaries of the Rāhtor dominions amidst the sands of Maru. He first conquered the Sanklas of Janglú, and then marrying the daughter of the Bhāttī Chief of Pūgul, fixed his headquarters at Korundesir, where he erected a castle, and from thence gradually augmented his territories. With such rapidity were States formed in those times that in a few years he was lord over two thousand six hundred and seventy villages, and by a title far stronger and more legitimate than that of conquest—by the spontaneous election of the Jit Cantons.

It was in the district of Bhagur that Bīka founded his capital in S. 1545 (A.D. 1489), thirty years after leaving Mundur. The spot selected for the city was the birthright of a Jit, who would only concede it for the purpose on the condition that his name should be linked in perpetuity with its surrender. Naira was the name of the proprietor, which Bīka added to his own, thus composing that of his future capital.

Rāj Singh, who succeeded to the throne in A.D. 1573, was the prince who bartered his freedom to become a satrap of Dehlī. He had married a sister of one of Akbar's wives, and this connection obtained for him,
on his introduction at Court by the Rájá of Amber, the dignity of a leader of 4,000 horse.

**LIST OF THE CHIEFS FROM A.D. 1746 TO DATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Accession</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Age at Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahárájá Gaj Singh</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>64 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ráj Singh</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sárus Singh</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>63 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ratan Singh</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>61 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sírdar Singh</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>54 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Dúnga Singh</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>33 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ganga Singh</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Now living</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE MINT**

There are no records to show that a mint existed in the State from the time of the foundation of the kingdom to the day when the prince became a vassal of the Muhammadan Empire, nor do any coins exist which can be attributed to the early Rájás as far as I have been able to ascertain. The coins of the Empire were long those current in the State, and at the time of the foundation of the present mint the Faruk Sháhí was the rupee of the country (the coin of the Emperor Farukshir, A.D. 1713-1719).

The mint was opened by Mahárájá Gaj Singh, who obtained a sanad from the Emperor 'Alamgir 2nd, A.D. 1754-1759 (Aziz-ud-din Muhammad), permitting him to coin. It is stated by the Bikaner officials, that the privilege was granted in S. 1809 (A.D. 1753), though the authorizing sanad is not now traceable. I do not believe that any coins were struck until after the year 1759, the first year of Sháh 'Alam's reign. From the time of Gaj Singh until the year A.D. 1859 all the coins of the State were struck in the name of Sháh 'Alam, in that year the Queen's name was first cut on the die.
Each Chief has adopted a special device for his coins, and by these symbols the coins can be easily recognized. The marks are as follows:

1. For Gaj Singh a "patáká" (dhwaja) or "flag." (Standard of Siva.)
2. For Súrut Singh a "trisúl" or "trident."
3. For Ratan Singh a "kírni" or "turban-star."
4. For Sirdar Singh a "chháta" or "umbrella."
5. For Dúnga Singh a "chauri" or "fly-whisk."
6. For Ganga Singh a "moréhal" or "peacock-feather fly-whisk."

No gold coins have ever been struck in the State, but each of the princes has issued silver and copper. The mint has always been located in the capital town.

The silver coins are well struck and are among the best in Rájputána. Both nazr and ordinary rupees were issued; the nazr coins are especially fine, and are generally of full weight. Before the time of Sirdar Singh no smaller silver coin than the rupee was issued. Sirdar and Dúnga Singh coined pieces of the value of a half, a quarter, and an eighth of a rupee. During the present reign no pieces of the value of an eighth of a rupee were coined until the year 1890.

In Prinsep's *Useful Tables,*¹ the weight of the Bikaner rupee is given at 174 grains, and the pure contents is stated at 167.47 grains. The assay is stated as "Br. II," and the touch at 96.2. The value of 100 rupees is said to be 101.5 Imperial coins.

The full weight of the rupee ought to be 178 grains. I have never seen a well-stamped coin of less weight than 174 grains; they as a rule vary from 175 to 177 grains.

The value of 100 rupees has varied from 101 to 103 rupees Imperial. The old coins were said to contain 1½ per cent. of alloy.

Before the days of Sirdar Singh the copper coins were very poorly struck, they also varied a good deal in weight; they were not issued from the same mint as the silver coins. The copper coins of Sirdar

¹ Page 53.
and Dúnga Singh are very fairly stamped, and those of the present Mahárájá are the best executed copper coins in Rájputána. The two copper coins of Gaj Singh, Sárut Singh, and Ratan Singh, were supposed to weigh 14 máshas and 7 máshas respectively, the coins of Sirdar Singh, Dúnga Singh, and the present Chief weigh 7 máshas. In 1890 a copper coin of 5 máshas was issued in the name of the present Mahárájá, a minor. The coins of 14 máshas are of the value of 4 pai Imperial, those of 7 máshas are worth 2 pai.

The coins of both metals are called by the name of the Mahárájá, the word Sháhí, and the value of the coin being added.

The following remarks describe the way in which the mint was regulated at Bikaner in the year 1890, they will also suffice to give an insight as to the way in which the mints are worked throughout Rájputána.

The Durbár does not issue coins, but merely keeps the "Sikka" or die. When the sohukars (merchants), or other people, wish to have coins manufactured, they bring their metals to the Durbar mint, first getting the silver purified. For every rupee 10½ máshas of silver has to be provided, and as the rupee weighs only 10 máshas, there is a saving of 25 máshas of silver in every 100 rupees. The 25 máshas are worth Rs. 2/8, which is expended as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wastage in melting, 7½ máshas, which is worth</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs duty</td>
<td>1 8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning charges</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaying</td>
<td>0 0 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making silver sheets and cutting into proper weight</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighing charges</td>
<td>0 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 8 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No alloy is mixed with the silver, because the metal of which the coins are made is not quite pure. Once, some five years ago, when the rupees were made of quite pure silver, alloy to the extent of 35½ rupees per cent. was mixed with it.
Copper is procured from Calcutta duly melted, and therefore no alloy is mixed with it. A maund of copper costs 32r. 13a. The cost of manufacturing the copper money from a maund is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting the copper in suitable pieces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the sheets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forming the coins</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamping</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages of Coolies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting a die (one die makes 6,000 coins)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses on account of ganny bags, twine, paper, etc.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the cost of thus converting a maund of metal into coins is 43r. 4a. 9p. + 1r. 5a. 3p. for Customs duty, the sale proceeds amount to 50 rupees, so there is a small profit.

The new coins issued to the sohukars in 1890 are of the weight of 5 máshás, eight of these coins go to an anna. 6,400 coins of this weight are made from one maund of copper, and 5 lakhs and 60,000 coins were manufactured during the year.

Whether coins are made or not, the permanent mint establishment is as follows:

- One Hawaldár. 15 rupees per month.
- One Gumáshta. 10 ,
- One Engraver 7 ,
- One Chaprási 4 ,
- One Weigher 2 ,

38 ,

When the mint is working a Store-keeper at 10 rupees a month is also entertained.
On the 8th of March, 1891, Mr. C. S. Bayley, the Political Agent, wrote to me as follows: “Our coins will soon be a thing of the past, for negotiations are going on by virtue of which we shall begin to use Government rupees like those made for Alwar. The railway almost makes this change necessary.”

**SILVER COINAGE**

1. Gaj Singh’s rupee. See Plate VI. figs. 1 and 8.

   **Obverse.** سکه مبارک صاحب قران ثانی شاه عالم بادشاہ غازی،
   *Sikka mubarak sâhib kirân sâny Shâh ‘Alam bûdshâh ghâzi.*
   “27” in Persian numerals.
   “Auspicious coin of the 2nd sâhib kirân (lord of the fortunate conjunction of the planets), the victorious Emperor Shâh ‘Alam, 27.”

   **Symbol.** Ⅱ.

   **Reverse.** سنہ 1121 جلوس میمنت مانوس
   *Sanah 1121 julûs mainanat mânûs.*
   “In the fortunate year of his reign, the year A.H. 1121.”
   Symbols. Patáká, and circles of dots.
   Weight (of my specimen). 176 grains.

2. Gaj Singh’s ordinary coins. See Plate VI. fig. 12.

   **Obverse.** سکه مبارک بادشاہ غازی عالم شاه
   *Sikka mubarak bûdshâh ghâzi Shah ‘Alam.*
   “Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Shâh ‘Alam.”

   **Symbol.** ☞ over ghâzi.

   **Reverse.** سنہ جلوس میمنت مانوس
   *Sanah julûs mainanat mânûs.*
   “In the year of his fortunate reign.”
   The Persian character very badly executed.

   Symbols. ☐, ☞, ☤, ☞ and circles of dots.
   Weight. 172 grains.
3. Súrút Singh's nazr rupee. See Plate VI. figs. 2 and 8.
Obverse. The same as in No. 1.
Reverse. The same as in No. 1.
The sanah badly executed, 114 (?) on my specimen, which is a fine one.
Symbols. The trisúl and circles of dots.
Weight. 174 grains.

4. Súrút Singh's ordinary coins. See Plate VI. fig. 13.
Obverse. As in No. 2.
Reverse. As in No. 2.
Symbols. Ḟ, Ṯ, ṭ, circles of dots, and ḫ.
Weight. 174½ grains.

5. Ratan Singh's nazr rupee. See Plate VI. figs. 3 and 8.
Obverse. As in No. 1.
Reverse. As in No. 1.
In Persian figures 1124 instead of 1121.
Symbols. Kirnia and circles of dots.
Weight. 177 grains.

Obverse. As in No. 2.
Reverse. As in No. 2.
Symbols. As in Nos. 2 and 4, with the kirnia.
Weight of the rupee, 174½ grains.

7. Sirdar Singh’s nazr and ordinary coins. Type A. See Plate VI. figs. 5 and 5A.

Obverse. مبارك بادشاه غازی عالم 1229

Mubárak bádsháh gházi 'Ālam 1229 (?).

"Auspicious, the victorious Emperor 'Ālam."

Symbol. Ḟ

Reverse. As in No. 1, but very badly stamped.
Symbols. The patáká, kirnia, chhátá, a snake ("nág"), circles plain and of dots, and the trisúl.

Weight. 175 grains.

8. Sirdar Singh's nazr and ordinary rupees. Type B. See Plate VI. figs. 4, 9, and 15, and for sizes of smaller pieces figs. 16, 17, and 18.

Obverse. ١٨٥٩
Aurang áráí Hind wa Inglistán Queen Victoria, 1859.
"Queen Victoria, the ornament of the thrones of India and England, 1859" (the date of the Proclamation).

Reverse. ضرب سري بينكر ١٩١٦
Zarab sri Bikaner 1916.
Assayers marks, "րո," "բ," on each side of the Zr of Zarab.
Symbols. The marks of the former Chiefs, and the chhátá.
Weight. 175–6 grains.

9. Dúnga Singh's coins, nazr and ordinary. See Plate VI. figs. 6 and 9.

Obverse. As in No. 8.
Reverse. As in No. 8.
Symbols. Those of the four former chiefs, and the chaurí. Assayer's marks as in No. 8.

10. Ganga Singh's coins, nazr and ordinary. See Plate VI. figs. 7 and 10.

Obverse. As in No. 8.
Reverse. As in No. 8, but the date "1944" (A.D. 1887) in Persian numerals instead of the assayer's marks.
Symbols. Those of the five former Chiefs, and the morchhal.
Weight. 175 grains.

COPPER COINAGE

1. Gaj Singh's coins.
Inscription. The same as on silver coin No. 2.
Weight. 115 grains.
2. Sûrut Singh's coins. See Plate VI. fig. 11.
Inscription. The same as on silver coin No. 2.
Weight. 113 grains.

3. Ratan Singh's coins.
Inscription. As on No. 2.
Weight. 117 grains.

4. Sirdar Singh's coins.
Inscription. As on No. 8.
Weight. 116 grains.

5. Dûnga Singh's coins.
Inscription. As on No. 8, and symbols as on No. 9.
Weight. 121 grains.

Inscription. As on No. 8 silver coins, and symbols as on No. 10 silver coins.
Weight. 122 grains.

Table Showing the Amount of Silver Coins Struck in the Last Five Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samvat</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
<th>8 Anna</th>
<th>4 Anna</th>
<th>2 Anna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>44,342</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>60,798</td>
<td>3,966</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>29,602</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>171,740</td>
<td>3,774</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>24,350</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>21,020</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A.D. 1890.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KISHANGARH CURRENCIES
KISHANGARH

Area, 874 square miles. Population (in 1891), 125,516, or 144 persons per square mile. Revenue, about £27,500 a year.

This State was founded by Kishan, the ninth son of Udaya "the fat," Rájá of Márwár, in Samvat 1669 (A.D. 1612-13).

Kishan Singh was made an independent Rájá in the town which he had founded, for the iniquitous service of assassinating Govindás, a Rájput of the Bhátti tribe, one of the foreign nobles of Marú, and the confidential adviser of the then Rájá of Márwár. The murder took place in the time of Jehángír, and was at the instigation of Prince Khúrom, the second son of the Emperor by a Kachwáha princess of Ambér.

THE MINT

The mint is said, by the officials of the State, to have been established when the State was founded, but this is most unlikely. The coin with the inscription to Sháh 'Alam was probably the first to be made. The money is current throughout Kishangarh, and in the early part of this century was largely used in the Ajmere district.

GOLD COINAGE

The gold muhr weighs 11 máshas 2¼ rattis. The gold is said to be quite pure. The coin is half a ratti heavier than the Jaipur muhr. (The Kishangarh másha is only 6 rattis.) The muhrs of the State are not coined in any great number I believe, and are very rarely met with.

The coins bear the same inscription as the rupee of the same date.

SILVER COINAGE

The rupee is the only silver coin made. Its weight is said to be 11 máshas 2¼ rattis, of which 2 máshas are alloy.
1. Coin struck in the name of Sháh 'Alam. 

**Inscription.**

**Obverse.**

سکہ مبارک بادشاہ غازی شاه عالم
Sikka mubarak badshah gházi Sháh 'Alam.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam."

Symbol. A jhár of this pattern 🌿, four leaves on the one side and four balls on the other.

**Reverse.**

غرب سنة جلوس ميمن ست مانوس
Zarab sanaḥ . . . . julús mainanat mánuś.

"Struck in the . . . . year of his fortunate reign."

2. The Chandórí rupee. This rupee was struck out of respect to Chand Kanwar Bai, sister to Maháránná Bhum Singh of Mewár, in the early part of this century. The coin was introduced for charitable purposes. It is of exactly the same pattern as the Mewár Chandórí rupee of the second issue, except that the dies are more roughly cut, and consequently the lines on the coins appear broader. See Plate II. fig. 1.

**Weight.** 166 grains.

**Value.** Twelve annas and six pies Udaipurí, or rather less than the value of the Udaipur rupee (three pies and some pice less), see pages 10 and 11.

3. The present coin, which bears in Persian character the following inscription:

**Obverse.** "In the fortunate year (1858) of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England."

**Reverse.** "Coined in the 24th year of the august accession of His Highness Rájá Pirthí Singh bahádur."

**Weight.** 11 máshas 2½ rattis.

**Assay.** Two máshas of alloy in each coin.
JAIPUR CURRENCIES
JAIPUR OR DHUNDAR

OLD CAPITAL AMBÉR, MODERN CAPITAL JAIPUR

The ancient name of the country ruled over by the Kachwáhá princes is Dhúndar, a name which originated from a once celebrated sacrificial mount (d’huánd) on the western frontier. The State is now always called Jaipur, after the famous modern capital. The Jaipur territory is about 180 miles long by 120 miles broad, and, including Shaikhwátí, occupies an area of 15,349 square miles. The population in 1891 was 2,832,276, or 184 persons per square mile. The revenue is nearly £496,000.

The name Kachwá or Kachwáhá, meaning "tortoise," is one applied to the Rájputs of Ajmere. The race claims descent from Kush, the second son of Ráma, King of Koshala, whose capital was Ayodhýa, the modern Oude. Kush, or one of his offspring, is said to have migrated from the parental abode, and erected the castle of Rhotas on the Soame, whence, in the lapse of several generations, another distinguished scion, Rájá Nál by name, migrated westward, and in S. 351 (a.d. 295) founded the kingdom and city of Narwár. Dholá Rai, 34th in descent from Rájá Nál, was expelled the paternal dwelling, and in S. 1023 (a.d. 967), laid the foundation of the State of Dhúndar.

The Kachwáhá State of Dhúndar originated in an act of usurpation. Dhola Rai being deprived of his inheritance by his uncle, his mother donning mean apparel, put the infant into a basket and travelled westward until she reached the town of Khogong (within five miles of the modern Jaipur), then inhabited by the Mínás. The mother and her son were supported by the Míná Rájá, at first in a lowly position, but upon their rank being discovered, in a becoming manner. When the boy had attained the age of Rájput manhood (14), he was sent to Dehlí, with the Khogong tribute due to the Túar monarch. The young Kachwáhá remained at Dehlí for five years, and then conceived the plan of usurping his benefactor’s authority and lands. With a few of his Rájput brethren from Dehlí, at the festival of the Dewali, he accomplished his object, filling the tank in which the Míná Chief and his followers were bathing with their dead bodies. He married a daughter of the Prince of Ajmere.
His son conquered the country of Dhún达尔, and his grandson took Ambér from the head of the Mína confederation.

Puján, who was sixth in descent from the exile of Narwar, was deemed of sufficient consequence to obtain the sister of Príthiráj of Dehlí in marriage. He was one of the sixty-four Chiefs who, with a chosen body of their retainers, enabled Príthiráj to carry off the Princess of Kanaúj.

Bábár Mal was the first prince of Ambér who paid homage to the Muhammadan power. He attended the fortunes of Bábár, and received from Humáyún the munsab of "5,000," as Rájá of Ambér.

Bhágwánt Das, son of Bábár Mal, became still more intimately allied with the Mughal dynasty; he was the friend of Akbar. His name is execrated in Rájputána, as the first of her princes who lowered the honour of the Rájpúts by forming a matrimonial alliance with the Islamite. His daughter was married to Prince Selim, afterwards the Emperor Jehángír.

Jai Singh II., who is better known by the title of "Sawai Jai Singh" (the term "Sawai" meaning "raised above all other princes"), succeeded to the Ambér gaddí in S. 1755 (A.D. 1698). He was a great statesman, legislator, and man of science. He laid the foundations of Jaipur, the modern capital, in S. 1784 (A.D. 1728). The new town became the seat of science and art, and eclipsed the glories of Ambér, with which the fortifications of the modern city unite, although the extremity of the one is six miles from the other. Jai Singh was an ardent astronomer; he erected observatories and furnished them with instruments of his own invention, and obtained results which were so correct as to astonish the most learned. The Kachwáha State owes everything to Jai Singh; before his time it had little political weight beyond that which it ac-

1 It is stated by some writers that Bábár Mal had previously given a daughter in marriage to Akbar.

2 It is a fact not generally known that a portion of the credit for these correct observations and astronomical labours generally, given in all Histories and Chronicles, English and Indian, to the unaided genius of the Great Mahárájá, ought to be given to a German, the Roman Priest Father Andreas Strobl, S.J., who had been sent for (before 1739, and who died at Agra on the 30th March, 1751) with another savant from Germany by the Astronomer Rájá of Jaipur. I state this on the authority of Tieffentaller (Vol. i. of the 1785 Berlin edition of his Beschreibung von Hindustan, p. 4), who visited Father Strobl shortly before his death. Tieffentaller was then living in the fort of Narwar, and his words are:— "Bey meinem zwolfjährigen Aufenthalt zu Narwar habe ich drey bis viermal zu Agra und Dehlí den würdigen Pater Andreas Strobel besucht, den der Zeporische König Zesing, ein grosser Liebhaber der astrononie, nebst noch einem andern Manne aus Deutschland berufen hatte.
quired from the personal character of its princes, and the estimation in which they were held at the Mughal Court. Notwithstanding the intimate connection which existed between the Ambér Rájás and the Imperial family from the time of Bábár to that of Aurungzeh, their patrimonial estates had been very little enlarged since the time of Pujún, the contemporary of the last Rájput Emperor of Dehlí. It was not till the troubles which ensued on the demise of Aurungzeh, when the Empire was partitioned, that Jaipur was entitled to the name of a Ráj. During those troubles, Jai Singh, as the Emperor's lieutenant in Agrah, had ample opportunity to enlarge and consolidate his territory.

Isvari (Eesuri) Singh succeeded to a well-defined territory, a full treasury, and an efficient army. According to the fixed law of primogeniture he was the proper successor to Jai Singh; but Mádhu Singh, a younger son, born of a princess of Mewár, possessed conventional rights which vitiated those of birth. By the help of the Maháráñá of Mewár, who bought for him the aid of Holkar, Mádhu Singh gained the throne.

Jaipur accepted the protection of the British Government in 1818. On the 22nd of April of that year the treaty was concluded which made the Kachwáha princes the friends and tributaries in perpetuity of Great Britain.

LIST OF JAIPUR CHIEFS FROM A.D. 1698 TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of ascending the gaddi</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mahárájá Sawái Jai Singh</td>
<td>1699</td>
<td>1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Isvari (Eesuri) Singh</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mádhu Singh</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Prithí Singh II.</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pratáp Singh</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Jagat Singh II.</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mohan Singh 1</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jai Singh III. 2</td>
<td>1819, April 25th, the day of his birth</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rám Singh</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mádho Singh</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Now living.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Son of Manohara Singh, ex-Rájá of Narwár, and 15th in descent from Prithiráj the 1st of Ambér. He was raised to the gaddi, but removed on the birth of Jai Singh, a son of the late Chief by the Bhattachani Queen.

2 A posthumous son.
THE MINTS

It is stated by the Jaipur officials, that a mint was worked at Ambér prior to the foundation of Jaipur. The probability is that this statement is incorrect (unless it applies only to very early times), for Ambér was a small State and early came under Moslem sway. The State officials reported to Captain, now Sir Edward, Bradford, in the early part of the year 1870, that the Ambér mint was closed, and the Jaipur-town mint opened on the foundation of the new capital by Jai Singh in 1728, but this report must be received in a very guarded manner. I have sought for, and asked the Jaipur officials for specimens of Jai Singh's coins with a negative result, and I do not believe he ever was allowed to coin. The earliest coins of the State I have met with are those of Isvari Singh, A.D. 1743–1760, and even these are early coins for a Rájput State. It is probable that Jaipur was amongst the first of the States allowed to set up an independent mint, the privilege being perhaps early gained in consequence of the very close relationship existing between the Chief and his Suzerain at Dehlí.

In addition to the Jaipur-town mint, mints have, during this century, been worked at Māhḍúpur, Jikur, Bupas, Súrajghar, and Charána in Khetrí, the two latter were closed in the year 1869, the others at an earlier but now unknown date.

In 1802–3, the revenue from the Jaipur mint was reported to be about 60,000 rupees a year.

The special mint-mark of the State is a "Jhâr" of six sprigs or branches. The accompanying figure represents an old mint-mark given by Prinsep,¹ and was seen by him on both muhrs and rupees.

The coins of the State are called the "Jhâr Sâhí."

GOLD COINAGE

I do not know at what date gold was first coined, but possibly it was struck from the date of the opening of the mint. The only gold coins which I have been able to obtain are those of Rám Singh and the

¹ Page 43.
present Maharájá, but earlier coins existed. The gold muhrs are coined in large quantities, and are freely circulated in Rájputána, and amongst the native community in more distant parts of India.

Both nazr and ordinary muhrs are at present coined.

1. Muhr struck at Jainagar (another name for Jaipur), mentioned in Prinsep’s *Tables*,¹ as weighing 174.99 grains, and as having 164.05 grains of pure contents.

2. Jaipur muhrs the weights of which are given by Prinsep.² These were coined anterior to Ram Singh’s time.³


**INSCRIPTION.**

**Obverse.** نَرَبِ سُوَایِ جَبِيبُوُرُ سَنَتَ ۱۸۶۸ بِعَدَهُ مَلِكَہُ مَعَظَمَہُ سَلَتَنتِ انگْلِستان وِکْتُورِیہ

_Zahr sawádi Jaipur sanah 1868 ba-ahdi malikah mu’azzamah Sultanat Inglistán Victoria._

“Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the year 1868, by permission of Her Majesty Victoria Queen of England.”

**Reverse.** سنَت ۳۱ جَلْوَسٌ مِیمنَت مانوس مہاراوُل سوَایِ رَم سَلَتَنتِ

_Sanah 31 julús mainanat mánus Maháráo-ráj Sawáí Rám Singhip._

“In the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Maháráo-ráj Rám Singh.”

Symbol. A six-branched jhár.

Weight. 167½ grains.

The gold is stated to be quite pure.

¹ Page 43.
³ The gold muhr of the State is said by the officials to have always been of the same weight, and its gold quite pure, but in the Government Assay Tables as many as six “Jaipur” muhrs are shown, differing in weight and in other respects. The following is a list of these muhrs extracted from the Assay Tables:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Weight in grains</th>
<th>Assay in car. grains</th>
<th>Touch of gold in 100 parts</th>
<th>Pure contents in grains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur, sanah 8</td>
<td>166.60</td>
<td>W. 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>138.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>168.11</td>
<td>B. 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>168.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>167.94</td>
<td>B. 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>167.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>168.12</td>
<td>B. 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>168.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>167.80</td>
<td>B. 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>167.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>168.10</td>
<td>B. 13½</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>166.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above are averages of many (all new) coins from the Jaipur mint.
4. Muhr of the present Chief.

Inscription exactly the same as that on Rám Singh’s coin, with the substitution of Mádho Singh’s name for that of Rám Singh.

See Plate VII. fig. 9 for the nazr muhr, and fig. 15 for the sizes of the ordinary muhrs of Rám and Mádho Singh.

SILVER COINAGE

The silver coins are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna and two-anna bits. Both nazr and ordinary rupees are coined.

1. Coin of a.h. 1156 (A.D. 1743). See Plate VII. fig. 2. This was struck by Isvari Singh, either in the name of Sultán Muhammad Ibráhím (A.D. 1719), or, what is more likely, in that of Muhammad Sháh Abul Fath Násir-ad-dín (A.D. 1719–1748).

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. سکھ مبارک بادشاہ غازی محمد شاد 1156

Sikka mubarak bádsháh gházi Muhammad Sháh, 1156.

“Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Sháh, 1156.”

Symbols. Circles of dots.

Reverse. ضرب سوائی جیبھور سنة ٢٩ جلوس میمنہ مانوس

Zarab Saváí Jaipur sanah 29 julús mainanat mánús.

“Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 29th year of his fortunate reign.”

Symbols. Circles of dots.

Weight. 175 grains.

2. Isvari Singh’s rupee struck in the name of Ahmad Sháh. See Plate VII. fig. 1.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. سکھ مبارک بادشاہ غازی احمد شاد بہادر 1166

Sikka mubarak bádsháh gházi Ahmad Sháh bahádúr, 1166.

“Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Ahmad Sháh, 1166.”

Reverse. ضرب سوائی جیبھور سنة ٦ جلوس میمنہ مانوس

Zarab Saváí Jaipur sanah 6 julús mainanat mánús.

“Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 6th year of his fortunate reign.”
Symbols. Circles of dots on both surfaces.

Weight. 175 grains.

3. Mādhu Singh’s coins. Called the “Mādhurghyev bādshāhi rupee, etc.” See Plate VII., fig. 3. A.D. 1760-1778.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. सेह मबारक बादशाह ग़ज़ी शाह उलम बहादर

Sikka mubarak bādshāh ghāzi Shāh ‘Alam bahādur.

“Auspicious coin of the victorious monarch Shāh ‘Alam.”

Symbols. Circles of dots, and this mark ٨

Reverse. ضرب سوائی جیبہور ستہ ۳ جلوس میمنت مانوس

Zarab Sāwā’i Jaipur sanah 34 julūs mainanat mīnūs.

“Struck at Jaipur in the 34th year of his fortunate reign.”

Symbol. The jhār.

Weight. 175 grains.

4. Jagat Singh’s coins. He probably continued to strike coin from the same die as that from which the last-mentioned coin was stamped; there is, however, one special coin of his known. Jagat Singh enjoyed the reputation of being the most dissolute prince of his age; the most celebrated of his concubines was an Islamite, “Ras Kaphūr” (“the essence of camphor”) by name. Tod states that in this woman’s name and honour the Chief struck coin, he installed her as queen of half his dominions, and actually conveyed to her in gift a moiety of the personality of the crown. I have been unable to procure a specimen of this unique issue.

5. Coins struck by Rām Singh in the name of Muhammad Shāh. See Plate VII. fig. 4.

Struck in a.h. 1256 (A.D. 1840).

Obverse. सेह मबारक बादशाह ग़ज़ी शाह बहादर ٨٥٦

Sikka mubarak bādshāh ghāzi Muhammad Shāh bahādur, 1256.

“Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Shāh,

A.H. 1256.”
Reverse. ضرب سواي جيبور سنة 3 جلوس ميمنة مانوس
Zarab Sawái Jaipur sanah 3 julus mainanat manús.

"Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 3rd year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. The jhâr and a circle of dots. Sanah 3 probably refers to the 3rd year of Râm Singh's reign, in which case he ascended the gaddi in A.D. 1837, and not in 1835 as stated in the Table at p. 73.

Weight. 175 grains.

6. Rupee weighing 167 grains. Coined at one of the local mints (?). See Plate VII. fig. 7.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. سکھ مبآراک سلطنت ملکہ متعظہ انگرمالستان و هندوستان؟
Sikka mubarak sultanat malikah mu'affazamah Inglistán wa Hindústán?

Reverse. ضرب جلوس ميمنة مانوس
Zarab julus mainanat manús.

"Struck in his fortunate reign."

Symbol. The jhâr.


Inscription. The same as on Râm Singh's gold muhr. See page 75.

Symbols. Obverse, a circle of dots. Reverse, the jhâr, and this mark ✦

Weight. 175 grains.

8. Coins of H.H. Mâdho Singh, A.D. 1879 to date. The coins of the current year are called "Hâlí coins." (Hâlí means "the present one").

Inscription. The same as on the last coin, substituting "Mâdho Singhji" for "Râm Singhji."

Symbols. Obverse, a circle of dots. Reverse, a jhâr.

Weight. 175 grains for the rupee, and for the smaller pieces in exact proportion. (For the sizes of the silver pieces see Plate VII. figs. 11, 12, 13, and 14. For the nazr rupee see the same Plate, fig. 9, but in silver.)

In Prinsep's Useul Tables, p. 56, the weight of the Jaipur rupee is given as 174 grains, its assay as Br. 12, its "touch" as 96.7, and its
pure contents as 168.20. The intrinsic value of 100 rupees is stated to be 101.939 Imperial coins.

COPPER COINAGE

1. Old Jhār Sáhí. See Plate VII. fig. 6. Struck in the name of Sháh 'Alam. This coin is said to have been struck about the year 1760; it is still current in the Jaipur State, and also in a large amount about Bhílwárá in Mewár.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse.  

Sikka mubárak bádsháh gházi Sháh 'Alam.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam."

Symbol. A cross made by triangular-shaped dots above the word "Sháh."

Reverse.  

Zarab Sáváí Jaipur.

"Struck at Sáváí Jaipur."

Symbol. A jhār.

Weight. 262 grains.

2. Coin struck between the years 1786 and 1806, in the name of Muhammad Sháh. See Plate VII. fig. 6. This is the coin Prinsep (Tables, p. 63) describes as weighing 280 grains; in his day (circa 1830) the exchange rate of this coin was 35 to the rupee; it was then in circulation in the Jaipur and Agra districts.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse.  

Sikka mubárak bádsháh gházi Muhammad Sháh bahádúr.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Sháh bahádúr."

Reverse.  

Zarab sanah 12 Sáváí Jaipur.

"Struck at Sáváí Jaipur in the 12th year."

Symbols. A jhār and a fish.

Weight. About 282 grains.
3. Copper coin of Rám Singh. See Plate VII. fig. 10, and fig. 8 for the size of a paisá of the same description, which latter was introduced when Rám Singh’s dies were first cut.

Inscription. The same as on Rám Singh’s other coins.

Weight. 94–96 grains.

In 1870, Captain, now Sir Edward, Bradford reported to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána that the copper mint, though still existing, had not been worked for many years owing to the depreciation in the value of the Jaipur copper money. Soon after this report the issue of copper money was resumed, for I possess a Jaipur paisá of the year 1874, the 40th year of Rám Singh’s reign, its weight is 96 grains.

4. Copper coins of Mádho Singh. They are like those of Rám Singh, the name having been duly altered.
JAIPUR FEUDATORIES

Khetri

The Khetri State lies in the north of Shaikhawátí, and its Rájá is one of the principal Chiefs in the Confederation. He is descended from Balojí, the third son of Rájá Udayakarna, who succeeded to the gaddí of Ambér in S. 1445 (A.D. 1889). Fourth in descent from Balojí was Shaikhjí, who received his name in compliment to a miracle-working Muhammadan Saint to whose prayers the childless Chief was supposed to be indebted for the birth of his son. Shaikhjí became the ancestor of a numerous race, who under the name of Shaikhawut, occupy an important part of Rájputána, nearly 10,000 miles in area. Shaikhjí threw off the control of the Ambér princes, and discontinued the tribute, making the Shaikhawut colonies distinct from the parent State. The Shaikhawuts, however, are now tributary to Jaipur; this supremacy of Ambér over the Confederated States recommenced in the time of Jai Singh II. (1699–1743).

The Khetri family belongs to the tribe of Sádhaní or Chieftans of northern Shaikhawátí. The Sádhaní are descended from Bhojráj, the third son of Rayasil, the first Rájá amongst the sons of Shaikhjí. His descendent, Sádhu, wrested Khetri and its dependencies from the Túars, and his offspring assuming their father’s name as a patronymic are called Sádhaní. The rent-roll of the State is said to be about £45,000 a year.

THE MINT

The mint has not been worked since the year A.D. 1869. Gold was not coined in this State.

SILVER COINAGE

The only coin of this State which I have been able to procure is the one struck in the name of Muhammad Sháh 'Alam. It was introduced into circulation between the years 1759 and 1786. See Plate VII. fig. 16.
INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. سکہ صاحب قران زد زتائید الله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاہ 12

Sikka sáhib kirán zad zataede Allah hámí-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh 'Alam bádsháh, 12.

"By the help of God, the defender of the religion of Muhammad, Sháh 'Alam the king struck coin as the Sáhib kirán, 12."

Symbol. ☣ above the hb of sáhib (the Chhátá or umbrella).

Reverse. سنة 88 جلوس میمنہ مانوس نصر

Sanah 38 julus mainanat manús zarab (Khetrí?).

"Struck at (Khetrí?) in the 38th year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. ♦♦ above the b of the word zarab and by the side of the 3 of the 38. This mark ♦ in the curl of the s of julus.

COPPER COINAGE

In Prinsep's Useful Tables¹ a copper coin weighing 252 grains is mentioned.

¹ Page 63.
BUNDI CURRENCIES
BUNDI

CAPITAL BUNDI

The area of this State is 2,225 square miles. The population, in 1891, was 295,675, or 133 persons per square mile. The revenue is about £60,000 a year.

Bundi is one of the States comprehended by the name "Haraoiti," the country of the Haras," the other State being Kotah. The Chumbul separates these countries from one another. The Haras are one of the most important of the 24 Chohan Sàc'hà; they descend from Anuraj, son of Manik Rai, king of Ajmere, who in A.D. 685 sustained the first shock of the Islamite arms. The Chohans were one of the most illustrious of the 36 royal races of India.

In A.D. 1342, Rao Deva took the Bandú valley from the Minas, founded the city of BUNDI, and styled the country Harávatí or Haraoiti. For a long period Bundi was in some respects subject to Mewár, but Rao Súrjum, who succeeded to the gaddí in A.D. 1533, received a magnificent bribe from Akbar to throw off the remnant of his allegiance to Mewár, and to follow the victorious car of the Mughal. Akbar granted to the Chief the title of "Ráo Rájá of Bundi." The partition of the country into the two States of Bundi and Kotah, took place in the early part of the seventeenth century, Kotah being granted to Málhu Singh, the second son of the Ráo Rájá. Bundi was one of the first Rájput States to form an alliance with the British Government; Major Tod conducted the treaty in the February of 1818.

THE MINT

The officials of the State say that the mint has existed from time immemorial, but I have been unable to find any Bundi coins of an earlier date than Sháh 'Alam's time. No gold coins have been struck. The rupee of the year is known as the "Háli" rupee (present one). The Gárah sanah rupee, or rupee of the 11th year, has Sanah 11 stamped on it; this rupee is used chiefly for charitable purposes, weddings, etc.;
as it is of less value than the Hálí coin a small sum is saved by its use, while an equally good name for liberality is obtained. In a letter from the Political Agent at the Court to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána, dated April 18th, 1870, No. 29, F, it is stated that both the Hálí rupee and the Gáraḥ sanah weighed 11½ máshas. The Hálí coin is reported to have contained ½ a másha of alloy, while the Gáraḥ sanah contained one másha of alloy.

In 1819, Mr. Wilder, the Political Agent at Ajmere, reported to Government that the Búndí rupee was current in Ajmere, and that a debased Búndí rupee was in circulation about Ujjain. By the Assay Tables it appears that the coinage was reformed in 1825.

**BUNDÍ COINS FROM PRINSEP’S TABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Pure contents</th>
<th>Value of 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupee of 1819</td>
<td>171.56</td>
<td>152.26</td>
<td>92.273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupee of 1825</td>
<td>172.82</td>
<td>163.46</td>
<td>98.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SILVER COINAGE**

1. The old Hálí rupee, said to have been coined early in the time of Sháh 'Alam (A.D. 1759–1786), but still in circulation. See Plate VIII. fig. 1.

**Inscription.**

Síkka mubárak sáhib kirán sány Sháh 'Alam.

"Auspicious coin of Sháh 'Alam, the second Sáhib kirán (lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets)."

**Reverse.**

Zárab . . . . (¿) sanah 16 (and others) julús mainanat mánuṣ.

"Struck at . . . . in the 16th year of his fortunate reign."

**Symbols.** A triple bow and a flower 🌼

**Value.** 16 annas Imperial.

**Weight** 171 grains.

¹ page 53
2. Bündí rupee struck in the name of Akbar Sháh II. Struck after the year 1806 and up to the year 1859. See Plate VIII. fig. 3.

**Inscription.**

Obverse. سکہ مبارک صاحب قران ثانی محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ نازی

*Sikka mubárak sáhib kirán sány Muhammad Akbar Sháh bádsháh gházi.*

“Auspicious coin of the second sáhib kirán (lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets), the noble monarch Muhammad Akbar the king.”

Reverse.

*Zarab sawáí Búndísh (?) sanah 10 (and others) júlus maimanat mánús.*

“Struck at sawáí Búndí in the 10th year of his forţuñate reign.”

**Symbols.** A small jhár over the *n* of Kirán on the obverse. On the reverse, a triple bow, with the central loop pointed or rounded (pointed in the coin of sanah 10).

Value. 16 annas Imperial. Weight. About 170 grains.

3. Gárah sanah rupee. See Plate VIII. fig. 2.

**Inscription.** As in No. 2.

**Symbols.** No jhár on the obverse; on the reverse the triple bow has a rounded central loop, and the phúllí.

Value. 14½ annas. Weight. 168 grains.

4. Rám Sháhí. These coins were first struck in 1859. See Plate VIII. fig. 4.

**Inscription.**

On the obverse, in English: “Victoria Queen,” and the A.D. date. The English numerals are sometimes reversed (8581).

Reverse. In Nágári—

रंगेश भक्त बुंदीश राम सिंह १८५३

*Rangeça bhakta Bűndaça Ráma Sinhaḥ,* and the Samvat year (1843).

“The worshipper of Rangeça, the Lord of Bűndi, Rám Singh.”

Value. 16 annas Imperial. Weight. About 170½ grains.

5. Katár Sháhí rupee. First coined in 1886. See Plate VIII. fig. 5.

**Inscription.**

Obverse. In English: “Queen Victoria.”

Symbol. The dagger.
Reverse. In Nāgari—

बुद्धि राम सिंह १५४३

Būndiya Rāma Sinha, and the Samvat year, 1843.

Value. 16 annas Imperial. Weight. 165 grains.

COPPER COINAGE

1. Old Būndi coins. See Plate VIII. fig. 6.

Inscription. As in No. 2 silver coin, but with symbols as in No. 3 silver coin.

Weight. There are irregularly square, and well-fashioned circular pieces (the latter are rare) weighing 270–4 grains, and square pieces weighing 135 grains.

Value. In Prinsep's time (circa 1830), 32 of the larger coins went to the rupee.

2. Modern Būndi paisá, coined since 1859. See Plate VIII. fig. 7.

Inscription. As in the silver coin No. 4.

Weight. The average weight of the coins issued in A.D. 1865 is 270 grains, while that of those issued in 1877 is only 170 grains.
KOTAH CURRENCIES
KOTAH
CAPITAL KOTAH

This State has an area of 3803 square miles, a population (in 1891) of 526,267, or 138 persons per square mile, and a revenue of above £294,000 a year.

The Kotah is a junior branch of the Búndí family. Lieut.-Colonel Tod states (Annals and Antiquities of Rajast’han, Vol. ii. p. 466) that Sháh Jehán, Emperor of India, bestowed Kotah and its dependencies (a portion of the ancient Búndí kingdom), on Mádhu Singh, the second son of Ráo Ruttun of Búndí, for his distinguished gallantry in the battle of Búrhanpúr.¹

Bhim Singh, who reigned from a.d. 1705 to 1720, was the first to bear the title of Maháráo.

The Kotah State owes its prosperity almost entirely to Zálím Singh, a Rájput of the Jhála tribe, who was for long regent and ruler (in everything but name) of the State. During the brilliant and eventful period which preceded the acknowledgment of the British as the paramount power in India, when every province from the Ganges to the ocean was agitated by warlike demonstrations, the Regent’s camp was the focus of intelligence. For the important services he rendered to the British Government, the sovereignty of the four districts which he rented from Holkar was granted to him; he would, however, only accept the reward in the name of his Master, the Maháráo. Tod calls the Regent the Machiavelli of Rájast’hán.

The treaty between this State and the Government was concluded at Dehlí on December 26th, 1817, and in the March of the next year two supplemental articles were agreed to.

THE MINT

Formerly there were three Kotah mints, located at Kotah-city, Jhála Pátan, and at Gángroun (Gáograun). In 1870 the Political Agent re-

¹ If the Kotah State were established while Sháh Jehán was Emperor, it must have been separated from Búndí after the year a.d. 1628. Various writers, however, say that this state was founded in the time of Jehángir, in or about the year 1620 or 1625.
ported to the Government that there was only one mint in the State—that at Kotah-city. The Kotah officials seem to think that the mint was established when the kingdom was founded, but this is most improbable, and I have been unable to collect any Kotah coins of an earlier date than Sháh 'Alam’s time.

In 1819 Mr. Wilder reported that the Kotah rupee was current in the Ajmere district.

On August 1st, 1823, Major J. Caulfield, Agent in Haráoti, wrote as follows: “In Kotah there exists an usage that the currency should suffer a depreciation of one per cent. on the third year after its issue, and continue at that rate during the reign of the sovereign: on the accession of his successor it suffers a further annual fractional depreciation, which operates to bring the whole of the circulating medium into the mint for re-coinage.”

When Prinsep wrote his book, between the years 1833 and 1838, the three mints were supposed to turn out about 36 lakhs a year, he reported that the currency had not been debased.

In 1870 gold, silver, and copper were all being coined.

The coins of the State are now pretty well confined to the Kotah district in their circulation, but formerly they were current over a much larger area.

The mark of the mint is “a triple-bow or knot,” which is sometimes described as a “Jhá́r of three Pakhríes.” A “phúllí” or “flower” is also found on some of the coins.

In Prinsep’s *Useful Tables*, p. 27, it is stated, that “at Kotá the executive authority has a shroff [banker] in each town, and participates in all the benefits arising out of money operations in the market.” The currency is said not to have been debased at any period.

**GOLD COINAGE**

Gold was formerly coined in large amounts, and the muhrs were common coins when Prinsep wrote. Gold was also being issued in 1870. The coins are now very rarely met with; I have been unable to ascertain when specimens were last struck.
The gold coins corresponded with the rupees of the period in which they were issued and bore the same inscriptions. See Plate VIII. figs. 8, 9, and 10, but in gold.

**Assay Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Pure contents in 100 parts</th>
<th>Pure contents in grains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanah 1 to 18</td>
<td>167.08</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>160.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanah 19</td>
<td>166.72</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>163.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Silver Coinage**

1. Coin struck in the name of Sháh 'Alam. See Plate VIII. fig. 8.

**Inscription.**

Obverse. سکه مبارک بادشاہ غازی شاه عالم بہادر

Sikka mubarak bádsháh gházi Sháh 'Alam bahádur.

"Auspicious coin of the noble monarch Sháh 'Alam bahádur."

Symbols. Four dots over the ی and ہ of Bádsháh.

Reverse. ضرب سنة جلوس میمنت مانوس ۷۴

Zarab sanah julús mainmat mánús (sanah 47 on a specimen in my cabinet).

"Struck in the 47th year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. The triple bow, the flower, and a small star over the word sanah.

Weight. 171 grains.

2. Coin struck in the name of Muhammad Bídár Bakht (1788). See Plate VIII. fig. 10.

**Inscription.**

Obverse. سکه مبارک بادشاہ غازی محمد شاه بہادر

Sikka mubarak bádsháh gházi Muhammad Sháh bahádur.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Sháh bahádur."

Reverse. As in No. 1, but no small cross over the word sanah. The specimen in my collection is of sanah 6.

Weight. 175 grains.

3. Silver coins struck in the name of the Queen. They are the nazr rupee, ordinary rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces. See Plate VIII. fig. 9, and figs. 13, 14, 15, and 16 for the sizes of average coins.
Inscription.

Obverse.  
\begin{align*}
\text{Zarab Kotah sanah julús maimanat múnús}
\end{align*}

"Struck at Kotah in the year of the fortunate reign of."

Symbols. The triple bow, the flower, and a cross below the bow.

Reverse.  
\begin{align*}
\text{Malikah mu'azzamah Inglistán bádshah gházi, 2.}
\end{align*}

"Her Majesty of England, the victorious monarch, 2."

Symbol. A cross over Inglistán.

Weight. Of both rupees 175.8 grains (11½ máshas), and of the smaller pieces in proportion.

Value. The same as the Imperial rupee. The coins are said to be of pure silver.

**Table of Silver Coins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Touch</th>
<th>Pure contents</th>
<th>Value of 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kotah, Old Rupee</td>
<td>172.65</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>167.97</td>
<td>101.803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupee of 1825</td>
<td>174.02</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>169.67</td>
<td>102.830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Rupee</td>
<td>175.8</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Copper Coinage**

1. Inscription as in No. 1 silver coins. See Plate VIII. fig. 11.  
Weight. 275 to 278 grains.

Prinsep\(^1\) gives the former weight (but I have specimens weighing 278 grains), and adds that the coins were current in Kotah and Ajmere, and that 34 went to a rupee.

2. A coin with the same inscription as No. 3 silver coin. See Plate VIII. fig. 12. This coin is exceedingly well struck and fashioned.

Weight. About 282 grains.

Both the above mentioned copper coins are square, the former very irregularly so.

\(^1\) Useful Tables, p. 63.
JHÁLÁWÁR CURRENCIES
JHÁLÁWÁR

CAPITAL JHÁLRA PATAN

Area, 3043 square miles. Revenue, about ₹152,500. Population in 1891, 343,601, or 113 persons per square mile.

This state, originally a part of Kotah, was founded by Maháráj-Ráná Madan Singh on the 8th of April, 1837. Madan Singh, a son of Máilho Singh, ascended the gaddi at Jhálra Pátan, on Baisákha Sudi the 3rd, S. 1894, or the 11th of July, A.D. 1837.

The following is a list of the Chiefs since the foundation of the kingdom to the present day:

1. Maháráj-Ráná Madan Singh.¹
   
   Came to the Gaddi: A.D. 1837, July 11th. Died: 1847, July 1st.
   

2. Maháráj-Ráná Prithí Singh. (Legitimate son of Madan Singh.)
   
   

3. Maháráj-Ráná Zálím Singh. (An adopted son of Prithí Singh.)
   
   A.D. 1877, June 15th. Died: Now living 1892
   
   Asárh Badi 8th. S. 1933. (Proclaimed on the day of Prithí Singh's death.)

THE MINT

In the days when Jháláwár formed part of the kingdom of Kotah, a mint, at which the coins of the latter-named State were struck, was located at Pátan. The coins from the Kotah mints were then current throughout the territory (see Kotah).

The only mint in the state is at Jhálra Pátan.

¹ Grandson of Zálím Singh the famous Kotah minister and regent, see p. 91.
GOLD COINAGE

No gold coins have ever been struck in the State.

SILVER COINAGE

The coins of the State are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces.

There are two distinct types of coin in circulation. The pieces of both types are known as the "Madan Sháhí," and for the sake of distinction I designate them as the "old Madan Sháhí" and the "new Madan Sháhí." The old Madan Sháhí coins were first struck in A.D. 1837, and the issue of them was continued until the end of the year 1857, when the new coins were introduced. Coins of the old pattern were issued yearly, the coins of each year being distinguished by the "sanát," which range from sanah 1 to sanah 21, corresponding with the Samvat years 1894 to 1914. The new Madan Sháhí coins were first issued after the Mutiny, in 1857. On them also the "sanah" has been regularly stamped from 1 to 34, corresponding to the years A.D. 1857 to 1891, or Samvat years 1914 to 1948. The last year, "sanah 34," since the issue of coins bearing the Queen’s name, commenced on July 3rd, 1890, and terminated on July 22nd, 1891.

The pieces issued in the year then running its course are called "hálí" (the present one), to distinguish them from the Madan Sháhí coins of former years. The local names of the coins of the year are "Hálí rupee," "Hálí ásth anni," "Hálí chou anni," and "Hálí do anni." The rupee of the year just passed is called "summeh ka rupia." These names were introduced in the times when any rupee or coin of the State, save those issued in the current year, were charged with a "butta" or "exchange rate." The custom of butta, now abolished, caused the coins to be returned yearly to the mint for re-stamping, a process which was a considerable source of revenue to the State. The highest butta ever charged is said to have been 12 annas per cent.

In consequence of the custom of butta, it is very difficult to obtain specimens of the earlier issues.

Both the old and the new Madan Sháhí coins bear only parts of the inscriptions found on the dies, and all the pieces of different values
in an issue are, and were always, struck from a stamp or die of the same magnitude. The dies were and are very roughly cut, and the coins of the State are very poor.

1. The old Madan Sháhí coins (1837 to 1857) bear the following inscription (see Plate IX. fig. 1) in the Persian character:

**Obverse.**

**Sikka Mubárak bádsháh gházi Muhammad Sháh bahádúr.**

“Auspicious coin of the noble monarch Muhammad Sháh bahádúr.”

**Reverse.**

**SANAH 2.** (1 to 21) julús mainanat mánús zarab Jháláwár.

“Struck at Jháláwár in the 2nd year of his fortunate reign.”

The composition of the coins is said to have been 11 máshas of silver and two rattis of khar or alloy.

**Weight.** The weight of the rupee is said to have been 11½ máshas. The specimen in my collection weighs 166 grains. The weight of the smaller pieces was in due proportion, viz., ¼, ½, and ⅛ of the weight of the rupee.

The value of the original old Madan Sháhí rupee was 1 rupee 10 annas “kull-dár,” but as years passed on the quality of the silver used at the mint is said to have deteriorated, and in the year 1870 the Political Agent at the Court reported to Government that the value of the rupee was only 15 annas “kull-dár.” As, however, he also reported that the weight of the rupee was then 11½ máshas, and that the coins of the State were made of pure silver, his information was probably valueless.

2. The new Madan Sháhí coins (1857 to the present day) have the following inscription (see Plate IX. figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5) in the Persian character:

**Obverse.**

**Malikah-mu’azzamah Victoria bádsháh Inglistán.**

“Her Majesty Victoria Queen of England.”

**Reverse.**

**SANAH 3.** (1 to 34) julús mainanat mánús zarab Jháláwár.

“Struck at Jháláwár in the third year of her fortunate reign.”

Assay. Said to be the same as of the old coin.

Weight. Of the rupee, which is a smaller and thicker coin than the old one, 175 grains, and of the smaller pieces in exact proportion.

Value. The value fluctuates from 1 to 10 pies per rupee, depending much upon the rate of the hundis or native cheques. Sometimes the value of the rupee of the State is only equal to that of the Imperial rupee, it is never less, and is sometimes as much as 4 per cent. higher than that of the Imperial coin.

COPPER COINAGE

The copper coins are oblong or squarish masses, and are badly stamped. They are known as the "Madan Sháhí paisá" or "Madan Sháhí taká." There have been two distinct issues of copper coins corresponding to the two types of silver pieces. The old coin was issued in 1837 and had the same inscription as the old Madan Sháhí rupee. The issue of it was continued yearly until 1857, the "sanah" being changed each year, as in the case of the silver coins. The new coin, now in circulation (see Plate IX. fig. 6), was first issued in A.D. 1857. Copper coins are minted every year. The coins of the present issue bear the "sanát" 1 to 34, as in the case of the silver coins which correspond with them, "sanah 1" corresponding to the latter part of the year A.D. 1857. The coins bear the same inscription as the new Madan Sháhí rupees, and the same symbols. The average weight of the specimens is about 280 grains.

The value of the copper coins is constantly fluctuating, formerly the rate was 23 takás to a Madan Sháhí rupee, but at the present time (end of A.D. 1891) it is 34 takás to the rupee.

The copper coins of the State are now made from plates of copper obtained from Bombay.
JAISALMER CURRENCIES
JAISALMER

CAPITAL JAISALMER

Jaisalmer has an area of 16,039 square miles. The population in 1891 was 115,701, or 7 persons per square mile. The revenue is stated to be about £10,000 a year, a very small one considering the area, but to be accounted for by the fact that the greater portion of the land belongs to the feudal chiefs related to the ruling family. This tract of country was comprehended, in ancient days, under the term "Marusthal," the desert of India.

The ruling family is of the Yadu race, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The Yadus settled in the desert in the 8th century, where Tunnote was the first seat of their power. Lodorva, an ancient city 10 miles north-west of the present city of Jaisalmer, was for many years the capital of the dynasty, but, soon after the foundations of Jaisalmer were laid (A.D. 1156), it was abandoned.

Subbul Singh was the first of the princes of Jaisalmer who held his dominions as a fief of the Muhammadan Empire.

In December, 1818, a treaty of perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests was concluded between the East India Company and the Maháráwul Múl Ráj. The date shows that this State was one of the last to be received under the protection of the British Government.

LIST OF THE JAISALMER CHIEFS FROM 1722

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of ascending the Gaddi</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Akhey Singh</td>
<td>A.D. 1722</td>
<td>A.D. 1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Akhaya Sipha)</td>
<td>&quot; 1762</td>
<td>&quot; 1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Múl Ráj</td>
<td>&quot; 1819</td>
<td>&quot; 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gaj Singh</td>
<td>&quot; 1846</td>
<td>&quot; 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ranjit Singh</td>
<td>&quot; 1864</td>
<td>Now living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Benial Singh</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE MINT

The mint was established in the year A.D. 1756 by Máháráwul Akhey Singh. Before the issue of the local currency the Muhammad Sháhi coins were the circulating medium.

Múl Ráj, who succeeded Akhey Singh, obtained a farmán from the Imperial Court sanctioning the coinage, which up to that time had been issued in defiance of orders from Dehlí.

The Akhey Sháhi coins were originally very pure. They contained only 2½ per cent. of alloy, but the issue gradually deteriorated until the alloy reached as much as 12 per cent.

The original weight of the Akhey Sháhi rupee was 168.75 grains, or 10½ máshas of the old Jaisalmer tola, each másha being equal to 16 grains. The coin consisted of 164.53 grains of silver and 4.22 grains of alloy. When the amount of alloy was increased the weight of the coin remained nominally at the old standard. Thákúr Kesrí Singh, who for some years managed the Jaisalmer affairs, tried to restore the purity of the currency by lessening the alloy, but as he at the same time reduced the weight of the coin he found it was distrusted, and he was obliged to abandon the issue of the light coins. His rupee weighed 162½ grains, being composed of 158½ grains of silver and four grains of alloy.

The coins have always been known as the "Akhey Sháhi" from their first issue to the present day. They were formerly current throughout Sind, Bhawulpur, Mullaní, Jhalore, and the Jaisalmer territory; they are now almost restricted to the latter.

GOLD COINAGE

No gold coins were issued before the year A.D. 1860. The gold coins now in use are the muhr, half-muhr, quarter-muhr, and one-eighth of a muhr. See Plate IX. fig. 8, but in gold, for the inscription, and figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12, for the sizes of average coins.

Inscription as in silver coins No. 2.

Assay. The pieces are said to be of pure gold.

Weight. Of the muhr 167 grains, and of the smaller pieces in proportion.
SILVER COINAGE

1. Coins struck in the name of Muhammad Sháh; the pieces are the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna. See Plate IX. fig. 7.

Inscription.

Obverse. स्के मब्यारक साहिब किरान सानी मुहम्मद शाह बड़ाहाह ग्हाजी 1152
Sikka mubarak sáhib kirán sány Muhammad Sháh bádáháh gházi 1152.
"Auspicious coin of the 2nd sáhib kirán (lord of the fortunate con-
junction of planets) the victorious Emperor Muhammad Sháh, A.H. 1152."

Symbols. Circles of dots, the Hindí numerals in the n of kirán, on
some of the coins.

Reverse. سنة 22 جُلُوس میمندت مانوس
Sanah 22 julús mainmat mánúṣ.
"In the 22nd year of his fortunate reign."

The year 22 was copied from the Dehlí Muhammad Sháhí rupee,
which was taken as the model for the original Akhey Sháhí coin.

Symbols. Circles of dots, these marks ஏற்ர of the mint-
master under the word sanah.

2. Coins struck in the Queen’s name. See Plate IX. fig. 8, and figs.
16, 13, and 14, for the sizes of the smaller pieces.

The coins of this issue are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, and two-
anna bits. They were introduced in the year 1860 (S. 1917), but were
not brought into circulation until the year 1863. They are also called
Akhey Sháhí.

Inscription.

Obverse. سکه مبارک انگلستان وکتوریا فرمودن روایی ملکه معلمین
Réyn dérégé
Sikka mubarak Inglistán Victoria fornán ruwáí malikah mu’azzamah
rasf’ud-darajah
"Auspicious coins of Victoria lawful Queen of England, Her Majesty’s
ally"

Symbols. Circles of dots.
Revers. سنہ 22 جولائے ہمیشہ مانوس ضرب دار الیاست جیسالمیر
Sanah 22 julus mainanat manus zarab dar-al-riyasat Jaisalmer.
“Struck (coin) in the house of Government Jaisalmer in the 22nd year of her fortunate reign” (should be the 24th year, the numerals 22 were probably continued from an earlier coin).

Symbols. Circles of dots, the Pālam (sacred bird), which was introduced for luck, as in former times the Pālam gave a very auspicious omen to the Jaisalmer people; and the chhátā or royal umbrella.

Weight. Of the rupee 162\(\frac{1}{2}\) grains, and of the smaller coins in proportion.

Value. Of the rupee 15 annas Imperial.

**Copper Coinage**

The only copper coin ever made in this State was the “Dodia,” which is still in circulation. It was first struck in Samvat 1716 (A.D. 1660), and a further issue was made in Samvat 1893. The Rāj officials say that these coins were only made during these two years. The coins bear a pattern on both surfaces, the marks appear to me to be not unlike those on the Mewār paisa (Dhingla), see page 13 and Plate II. fig. 8. The marks on the coins are said, by the Rāj officials, to be without signification. See Plate IX. fig. 15.

Value. Forty of these small pieces go to an anna, they are used instead of kauris (cowries).

Weight. About 18 to 20 grains.
ALWAR

CAPITAL ALWAR

This State has an area of 3051 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the British District of Gurgáon, the Báwal pargana of Nábhá State, and the Koṭ Kásim pargana of Jaipur; on the east by the Bhartpur State and Gurgáon district; on the south and west by the State of Jaipur. The revenue is about £232,000 a year. In 1891 the population was 767,786, or 252 persons per square mile.

Originally the State consisted of a number of petty Chiefships, which, till the middle of the last century, owed allegiance to Jaipur and Bhartpur. The founder of the Mahárájá’s family was Pratáp Singh, a Narúka Rajpút, who at first possessed but two villages and a half, Machári being one of them. During the minority of the Mahárájá of Jaipur, and while Játs, Mughals, and Maráthás were contending with each other, he succeeded, between A.D. 1771 and 1776, in establishing independent power in the greater part of the territory which forms the southern portion of the present State. In the war carried on by Mírza Majíf Khán against the Játs, he united his forces at an opportune moment with those of the former, and aided him in defeating the enemy at Barsána and at Díg. As a reward for his services he obtained the title of Ráo Rájá, and a sanad authorizing him to hold Machári direct. In 1776 he took advantage of the weakness of Bhartpur, to wrest from the Játs the town and fort of Alwar. His brethren of the Narúka clan then acknowledged him as their Chief. At the commencement of the Maráthá war of 1803–6, Bakhtáwar Singh allied himself with the British Government. After the campaign, the British Government conferred on him the northern part of the present State. In 1803 the Chief accepted the protection of the British Government, and a treaty of alliance was concluded, on the basis that Alwar should pay no tribute, but that the troops of the State should be at the service of the Government when required.
The Chief had the title of Rāo-Rājá, but at the jubilee of the Queen-Empress the title of Mahárájá was conferred on the present ruler.

LIST OF THE CHIEFS FROM FOUNDATION OF GADDI TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Date of accession</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pratáp Singh</td>
<td>A.D. 1741</td>
<td>1772 ¹</td>
<td>1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Son of Rao Mahabhat Singh)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bakhtáwar Singh</td>
<td>A.D. 1776</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(An adopted son)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bani Singh</td>
<td>A.D. 1809</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Nephew and adopted son)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sheodan Singh</td>
<td>A.D. 1846</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Son of Bani Singh)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Selected from the Tháanna family, there being no direct heir.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE MINT

Only one mint was worked in this State. The mint was located at Rájgarh. It was opened in the year 1772. Silver coins were issued every year until 1876, when an arrangement was made for the rupee of the State to be struck at the Calcutta mint, the Mahárájá being willing, in the interests of his people, to forego the honour and glory of using the coins wrought at his own mint. Since the year 1877, when the first coins were made for the State at the Calcutta mint, a few rupees have been made once a year at the Rájgarh mint as a matter of form, these are kept in the Tosha khána at Alwar, and are not circulated.

Gold has never been coined in the State. Before the year 1877 the coins were called the "Ráo Sáhi," both nazr and ordinary rupees were regularly coined.

SILVER COINAGE

Before the year 1877, the coins of the State were the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna bits, since that date no coin of less value than the rupee has been made. The last eight-anna and four-anna pieces were, how-

¹ Year of building the Rájgarh Fort.
ever, struck in the year 1852. (For sizes of the eight-anna and four-anna bits, see Plate X. figs. 2 and 8.)

1. Coins of Rāo Rājā Pratāp Singh. See Plate X. fig. 1.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse.  

سکہ مبارک بادشاہ غازی شاد عالم
Sikka Mubarak badshah ghazi Shâh 'Alam.

“Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Shâh 'Alam.”

Reverse.  

ضرب راجگرھ سنة جلوس متعهد مانوس
Zarab Râjgarh sanah julûs mainanat mánuš.

“Struck at Râjgarh in the second year of his fortunate reign.”

Symbols. Dots to fill in the intervals.

Weight. This is put down as 173–5 grains, and the pure contents at 167.23 grains by the Calcutta Assay Tables. The intrinsic value of 100 rupees was stated to be 101.353 Imperial rupees. The rupees I have seen weigh about 171½ grains.

2. Pratâp Singh’s second issue. See Plate X. fig. 3.

The pieces are the rupee, eight-anna and four-anna bits.

Inscription, the same as on the former coin. My specimen bears date sanah 19 (A.D. 1791).

Symbols. Obverse.  

over the h of ābdshâh.

Reverse. A jhâr above the word sanah, the tip of the jhâr directed downwards. Dots to fill in the spaces.

Weight. This is said by the Calcutta mint authorities to be the same as in No. 1, but I have not met with a specimen above 171½ grains in weight.

The above-mentioned coins were also used during the reign of Bakhtâwar Singh.

3. Bani Singh’s coins. See Plate X. fig. 5.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse.  

سکہ مبارک بادشاہ غازی مصطفی بہادر شاد 1261
Sikka mubarak badshah ghazi Muhammad Bahádur Shâh, 1261.

“Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Bahádur Shâh, A.H. 1261.”
Symbols.  under the sháh of bádsháh;  by the word mubáрак;  over the sháh of bádsháh.

Reverse. The same inscription as in No. 1.

Symbols. A jhár placed horizontally over the word sanah, and dots.

Weight. 174 grains.

This coin was in circulation during the first two years of the reign of Sheodan Singh.

4. Sheodan Singh’s coins. See Plate X. fig. 10. These were introduced in the year 1859, and coined up to the year 1874.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. Malikah mu’azzamah takht nashin dár-al-saltanat Inglistán sikkah mubáрак sanah ’Iswy, 1867.

“Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire, in the year of Jesus 1867.”

Symbols. The chhátá, or royal umbrella; a jhár with three points on one side; a small jhár under the word mu’azzamah; a circle of dots over the word mubáрак; a small jhár over Inglistán.


“Struck at Rájgarh in the 10th year of the reign of the great king Máháráo-ráj Sheodan Singh.”

Symbols. The chhátá, the jhár, and a small second jhár over the word sawáí, also a badly formed jhár at the lower part of the coin.1

Weight. 174 grains.

5. H.H. the Mahárájá Mangal Singh’s coins, a.d. 1874–1876. See Plate X. fig. 12.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. The same inscription as on No. 4, but with the date altered.

1 For the unusual arrangement of the inscription (in two directions on each surface) see the figure.
4. Sheodan Singh’s coin, 1859–1874. See Plate X. fig. 9.

Obverse. *Sikka mubarak malikah mu’azzamah takht nashin dar al saltanat Inglistán.*

“Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire.”


“Struck at Rájgarh by the great king Maháráo ráj sawáí Sheodan Singh.”

Symbols. ☩ over the word saltanat on the obverse; ⊩ under zarab on the reverse.

Weight. 285 grains.

5. Mangal Singh’s coin, struck as a matter of form each year, but not brought into circulation. 1874 to date.

Obverse and reverse the same as the silver coins No. 5.

Since the year 1873 the British quarter-anna copper coin has been the copper circulating medium. A large quantity of this coin was imported for the purpose. Since 1873 the Ráo Sáhi coins have not been issued. On the 30th of December, 1879, the Durbar sent a request, through the Political Agent, that the Government of India would issue a special Alwar copper coin on the same terms, as regards device and currency, throughout India, as it did in the case of the Alwar rupee. This request was refused, as the Government is anxious gradually to do away with the local coins.

Value of the Ráo Sáhi coins. The value in Imperial coin has been the subject of great variation, as it fluctuated according to the relative value of the Imperial and Háltí Alwar rupee (rupee of the current year). The exchange rate of the copper coin for the Ráo Sáhi rupee varied from 16 to 28, the rate for the Imperial rupee being 2 or 3 paisa less. When Impey wrote his letter to Government about the Alwar coinage, he stated that “36” paisá went to the rupee; I am informed that this statement must have been incorrect.
KARAULI CURRENCIES
KARAU LI
CAPITAL KAR AUL I

The area of Karauli is 1,229 square miles; in 1891 the population was 156,587 or 127 persons per square mile; the rent-roll is over £48,000 a year.

The Mahárájá of Karauli is the head of the Jádun clan of Rájputs, who claim descent from Krishna. The clan has always remained in or near the country of Braj, round Muttra.

LIST OF THE CHIEFS FROM A.D. 1724 TO THE PRESENT DAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father's name</th>
<th>Date of succession</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Gopál Singh</td>
<td>Kawur Pál</td>
<td>A.D. 1724</td>
<td>1757, S. 1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tursum Pál</td>
<td>Son Pál</td>
<td>A.D. 1757</td>
<td>1772, S. 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Manak Pál</td>
<td>Tursum Pál</td>
<td>A.D. 1772</td>
<td>1804, S. 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Harbaksh Pál</td>
<td>Manak Pál</td>
<td>A.D. 1804</td>
<td>1838, S. 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pratáp Pál</td>
<td>Ráo Amar Pál</td>
<td>A.D. 1838</td>
<td>1848, S. 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Madan Pál</td>
<td>Gordhun Pál</td>
<td>A.D. 1853</td>
<td>1869, S. 1926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE MINT

In the year A.D. 1870 the Political Agent reported to Government that the mint was started about 100 years ago by Mahárájá Gopál Singh. I feel sure that this statement is incorrect; I have been unable to find any coins of the State older than Sháh 'Alam’s time. The first coins in this State were doubtless those struck by Mahárájá Manak Pál about the year 1780.

Gold has not been coined, but both silver and copper are issued. The mint is located at the capital.
The distinctive mint-marks of this State are the "jháp" and the "katár" (dagger). From the time of Mahárájá Madan Pál to the present day each Chief has placed his initial letter on his silver coins. म stands for Madan Pál; ज for Jai Singh Pál; च for Arjan Pál; and म for the name of the present Chief, Mahárájá Bhanwar Pál. The "sanah julús" reckons the years from the date of succession of the Chiefs. The mint dáróga puts a mark on the coins, and available spaces are filled with dots as in the coins of other States.

In 1870, the Political Agent reported that the coin (rupee) weighed 11 máshas and 2 rättis, of which 10 máshas 6½ rättis were silver, and 3½ rättis were copper. The coins now being issued are of the same composition. At the present time I am informed by the Durbar authorities, through Capt. Herbert, the Political Agent, that the value of the rupee is sometimes equal to that of the Imperial coin, and sometimes as much as 12 annas per cent. less; the value is continually fluctuating. In 1870 the Political Agent stated that the value of the rupee was 16½ annas Imperial.

The silver coins at present issued are the rupee, eight-anna, and four-anna pieces; the smaller pieces are not often coined, or in any great quantities.

Karauli is written in Persian with either ق or ك.

SILVER COINAGE


Obverse. سکه مبارك شاه عالم غازی صاحب قرآن ثاني سنة هجري

Sikka mubáarak Sháh 'Alam gházi sáhib kirán sání sanah Hijrí, and some Persian numerals.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam, the second sáhib kirán (lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets), the Hijrí year."

Reverse. ضرب قرولي سنة جلوس ميمنت مانوس

Zarab Karauli sanah julús mainmanat mánuś.

"Struck at Karauli in the year of his fortunate reign."

On the reverses of some of the coins of this issue the word Ráj is said to precede Karauli.
Symbols. Crosses made by dots over the sh and h of shāh, and the j of jūlūs; on the reverse the jhār and katār, and this mark between the word sanah and the numerals 13.

Weight. 170 grains. In Prinsep’s Useful Tables,¹ these coins are described as weighing 171.37 grains, and as having 163.16 grains pure contents. The intrinsic value of 100 coins is stated at 98.877 kull-dār rupees.

2. Coin issued by Mahārājā Madan Pāl, on the authority of a kharīta received from Sir George Lawrence, agent to the Governor-General, dated 28th of August, 1858. On some of the coins of this issue sanah “1852” appears; this is an error, the sanah should be “1859.” The mistake was seen at the time of issue, and arose through the similarity between the Persian numerals “2” and “9.” Madan Pāl did not succeed to the gaddī until 1853. The coins of this issue were the rupee and half-rupee. See Plate XI. fig. 2.

Inscription.

Obverse. As in reverse of No. 1. “Struck at Karauli in the year of the fortunate reign.”

Symbols. The jhār, katār, a sword, and the letter म, being the initial of the Chief’s name.

Reverse.

Malikah mu‘azzamah farram rauwā́ Inglīstā́n sanah 1859.

“Of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, a.d. 1859.”

Symbols. The Hindī numeral 6, dotsunder sanah, this mark ए over Inglīstā́n.

Weight. 170 grains.

3. Coin struck by Arjan Pāl and by the present Chief, Bhanwar Pāl. See Plate XI. fig. 3, which is from the die at the mint, and figs. 4, 5, and 6, for sizes of average coins.

Inscription.

Obverse. As in reverse of No. 1. “Struck at Karauli in the year of the fortunate reign.”

Symbols. The jhār, dagger, and the initial letter ज or ज.

¹ p. 56.
Reverse. 

Malikah mu‘azzamah kaisar-i-Hind sanah 1891.

"Of Her Majesty the Empress of India, in the year 1891."

Symbols. Dots.

Weight. 170 grains.

COPPER COINAGE

1. Coin issued by Manak Pál.
   
   Inscription. The same as on silver coin No. 1.
   
   Weight. When Prinsep wrote he mentioned that the Karauli copper coin weighed 281 grains, that 36 went to the rupee, and that they were current in Dehlí and Karauli.¹

2. Coin corresponding to the silver issue No. 2, and with the same inscription. In 1870 the Political Agent wrote to Government that these paisá weighed 18 máshas, and that ordinarily 44 went to the rupee.

3. Paisá now being issued. See Plate XI. figs. 7 and 8. It bears the same inscription and symbols as the silver coins No. 3. At the present time 68 paisá, or 34 "takás" are equal to one rupee. Sometimes the value of the local paisá is equal to the British paisá in value, but as a rule it is less in value, as 64 British paisá or 32 "takás" go to the rupee. The weight of the present Karauli paisá is 280 grains.

Statement shewing the Amounts of Silver and Copper issued from the Karauli Mint from Samvat 1942 to Samvat 1947 (A.D. 1885–1890)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Weight of silver</th>
<th>Weight of copper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samvat 1942</td>
<td>24½ seers</td>
<td>1512 maunds, 8 seers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 1943</td>
<td>1 maund, 1 seer</td>
<td>1273 ,, 25 ,,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 1944</td>
<td>15 maunds, 22½ seers</td>
<td>135 ,, 23 ,,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 1945</td>
<td>13 ,, 4 ,,</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 1946</td>
<td>18 ,, 25½ ,,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, 1947</td>
<td>9 ,, 30½ ,,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Useful Tables, p. 63.
BHARTPUR CURRENCIES
BHARTPUR

CAPITAL BHARTPUR

Area, 1,961 square miles. Population (in 1891), 640,303, or 327 persons per square mile. Revenue about £280,000 a year.

The Bhartpur is a Jhát family; it was founded by Churaman, who abandoned the plough to lead his countrymen against their tyrants, the Muhammadans. The Játs were from early times noted freebooters; they are mentioned in Ferishtá as molesting Mahmúd of Ghaznú, on his return from Gujarát in A.D. 1026. During the prosperity of the Mughal Empire the turbulence of their character brought upon them more than once the Imperial wrath. It was during the anarchy which followed on the death of Aurangzeb that the foundation of the Bhartpur kingdom was laid; Badan Singh, who dispossessed his brother Churaman, was proclaimed at Díg as leader of the Játs, with the title of Takhsur. Ranjít Singh of Bhartpur was one of the first Chiefs of Northern India to connect his interests with those of the British Government.

LIST OF THE BHARTPUR CHIEFS FROM A.D. 1723 TO 1892

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father's name</th>
<th>Year of succession</th>
<th>Year of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Badan Singh</td>
<td>Bhao Singh</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Súraj Mal</td>
<td>Badan Singh</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jawahir Singh</td>
<td>Súraj Mal</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ratan Singh</td>
<td>Súraj Mal</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>1769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kehri Singh</td>
<td>Súraj Mal</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ranjít Singh</td>
<td>Súraj Mal</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>1805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Randhir Singh</td>
<td>Ranjít Singh</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Baldeo Singh</td>
<td>Ranjít Singh</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Durjan Sal¹</td>
<td>Lachman Singh</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Balwant Singh</td>
<td>Baldeo Singh</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jaswant Singh</td>
<td>Balwant Singh</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Now reigning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Usurped the gaddi for nine months after the death of Baldeo Singh, but was deposed by the British Government.
THE MINT

At first there were two mints in the State—at Dīg and Bhartpur-town, they are said to have been opened by Súrah Mal in Samvat 1820 (A.D. 1763). For many years the Bhartpur mint has alone been worked.

In 1870 the Political Agent reported to Government that there was only one mint in the State—that at the Capital, where rupees were made; that the rupee was eleven máshas in weight, and was of about the same value as the kull-dár coin. The officials of the State now inform me through Lieut.-Colonel Martelli, the Political Agent, that the Dīg mint was re-opened, and that coins were issued from it up to S. 1935 (A.D. 1878), when it was finally closed.

The Bhartpur másha is equal to 8 rattis; a ratti to 2½ grains.

No silver coins have been struck in the State during the last six years.

Symbols have been placed on the coins at the pleasure of the Chiefs, and by these the specimens are distinguished. The most usual are the "dagger" (katár), the "stick" (lath), and the "flower" (phullî).

SILVER COINAGE

1. The Dīg rupee struck in the name of Sháh 'Alam, and having the same inscription as the Bhartpur rupee No. 1. It was issued in or about A.D. 1763.

2. The Dīg coins issued in the name of Akbar II. These coins are said to have been first made in the time of Mahárájá Randhir Singh. The coins of the issue were the rupee, half-rupee, and quarter-rupee. See Plate XII, fig. 1.

Inscription.

Obverse. مبارك باحب قران ثاني محمد أكبر شاه

Sikka mubarak sáhib kirán sány Muhammad Akbar Sháh.

"Auspicious coin of the 2nd sáhib kirán (lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets), Muhammad Akbar the King."

Symbols. A star above the n of kirán.
HINDU STATES OF RÁJPUTÁNA

Reverse. 42 or 49, Zarab Mahunderpur sanah julús mainanat mánuś.
Sanah 42 or 49?
on my specimen.

"Struck at Mahunderpur in the 42nd year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. A star after the sanah 42? this figure 1 in the curl of the s of julús.

Weight. 172 grains. Assay. The same as the present Bhartpur rupee. Prinsep gives the weight of the Díg rupee at 169.70 grains, the pure contents at 150.25 grains, the value of 100 coins at 91.064 kull-dár coins.1

3. Rupee struck at Bhartpur in the name of Sháh 'Alam, and said to have been issued in A.D. 1763 by Mahárájá Súraj Mal. See Plate XII. fig. 10.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. 
Sikka mubarak badshah gházi Sháh 'Alam.

"Auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Sháh 'Alam."

Symbols. A cross over the sh of badshah.

Reverse. 
Zarab burji anwpur sanah julús.

"Struck at the city of the tower of glory."

Symbols. The dagger, a cross in the curl of the s of julús, and a flower over it.

Weight. 171.86 grains.

4. Bhartpur coins struck in the name of Akbar II. (1806–1837). See Plate XII. fig. 3. These coins are said to have been issued by Randhir Singh.

INSCRIPTION.

Obverse. Sikka mubarak sahib kirán sány Muhammad Akbar Sháh badshah gházi.

"Auspicious coin of the 2nd sahib kirán, the noble monarch Muhammad Akbar Sháh."

1 Useful Tables, p. 54.
Symbols. A circle of dots after the word mubarak, a flower over the h of badshah.

Reverse. 1912
Sanah 18 julis mainanat manas zarab burji anwarpur zarab 1912.
"Struck at the city of the tower of glory in S. 1912, in the 18th year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. The dagger, a star after the sanah, circles of dots.

Weight. 171.86 grains. Pure contents, 164.70 grains. The value of 100 rupees is equal to 99.819 rupees kull-dár.¹

5. Coins struck in the year a.d. 1858. See Plate XII. fig. 2, which is from the die at the mint, and for the sizes of ordinary coins, see figs. 6, 4, 5, and 8.

Inscription.
Obverse. 1910
"Struck at Bhartpur, the town of glory, in 1910, by his Excellency Jaswant Singh Bahâdur, the champion."

Symbols. The dagger and a star in the same line as the date, this sign after the word singh.

Reverse.
Ganad malikah mu’azzamah Queen Victoria farman ranvâi Ingland sanah 1858. The Queen’s head to the right.
"In the year 1858 of her Majesty Queen Victoria lawful sovereign of England."

Weight. About 171-2 grains. The rupee is said by the officials of the State to contain 4 rattis of copper alloy less than the Imperial coin, and to be 4 rattis less in weight.

The coins of this issue are the rupee, eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces.

Copper Coinage

Only one type of copper coin has been issued in this State from the foundation of the mint to the present day. The coin is said to

¹ Prinsep op. cit. p 53.
have been first issued by Mahárájá Súraj Mal about the year 1763. Of course many dies have been in use, and slight variations are in consequence found in the arrangement of the inscription on the coins. See Plate XII. fig. 9, and for the size of an average coin see fig. 7.

Inscription. The same as on the silver coin No. 1.

Symbols. The dagger on all the coins which I have seen, in addition on some a flower above the s of julús, on others a star above the shoulder of the dagger, and the "lath" above the s of julús.

Weight. The specimens I have met with weigh about 280–4 grains, but I am told by the officials that the proper weight is 18 máshas, or three times the weight of the Imperial paisá (quarter-anna). Prinsep put down the weight at 275 grains.¹

Value. This depends on the price of copper in the market, and is continually fluctuating.

Table Showing the Amount of Copper Coined in the State from A.D. 1884 to 1891

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samvat</th>
<th>Takás</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>784,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>3,925,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1,000,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>27,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No copper coins were issued from S. 1944 to S. 1948.

¹ Useful Tables, p. 62.
DHOULPUR CURRENCIES
DHOLPUR
CAPITAL DHOLPUR

This State has an area of 1156 square miles. In 1891 it had a population of about 279,890, or 242 persons per square mile; the revenue is stated to be over £71,000 a year.

The reigning family is a Ját, one of the Bamráolia clan, belonging to the Deswáli tribe. They joined the Rájputs against the Muhammadans, and received a grant of the territory of Gohad. In 1806, the East India Company made over Dholpur to Maháráná Kírat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gohad, which was given up to Sindhiá. Kírat Singh was succeeded by Bhagwant Singh, who in turn was followed by the present Mahárájá, “Maháráj Ráná Nihal Singh,” who was born in 1863, and succeeded to the gaddí on Feb. 9th, 1873.

THE MINT

Silver only has been coined in this State. The mint is located at the capital, and was opened in Samvat 1860 (A.D. 1804), when the State of Gohad was ceded a second time to Ráná Kírat Singh. The coins are known by the name “Tamanchá,” signifying “pistol,” which is the mark of the State. The coins issued are the rupee and the eight-anna piece, but very few of the latter have ever been struck, and they are rarely seen in circulation.

In 1870, the Political Agent reported that the Tamanchá Sáhí contained less than \( \frac{3}{5} \) part of alloy, that the rupee weighed 11\( \frac{1}{2} \) máshas, was of about the same value as the kull-dár rupee, and was current in Dholpur, Gwálior, and Patialá.

1. Tamanchá coins of A.D. 1804 and subsequent years. See Plate XII. fig. 11, which is taken from the die of the coins at the mint, and does not represent the size of the circulating coins, the latter bearing only a portion of the inscription, as is the case with the more modern coins of the State. See figs. 10 and 12.
Inscription.

Obverse. سکه زد بر هنست کشور سایه فنلن الله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بدشداد سنا 1318

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sayah fazl Allah kami din Muhammad Shâh 'Alam badshah sanah 1218.

"By the grace of God, the defender of the faith Muhammad Shâh 'Alam, the king, in the year a.h. 1218 (A.D. 1803-4) struck coin in the seven climes."

Symbols. The pistol in the middle of the coin.

Reverse. ضرب گوهد سنا 46 میمنات مانوس Zarab Gohad sanah julûs 46 mainanat mànûs.

"Struck at Gohad in the 46th year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. This mark A over the word julûs.

2. Coins of Kîrat Singh struck in the name of Akbar II. When in Sanah H. 1221 (A.D. 1806) Akbar II. succeeded at Dehlî, Kîrat Singh issued coins in his name with the same inscription as Tamanchâ Sâhi No. 4, but bearing a.h. 1221 and the words Zarab Dholpur instead of Zarab Gohad. This issue was no doubt continued until a.h. 1225. The coins have the Tamanchâ over the word julûs, and the chhâtâ over sâhib.

3. Rupee issued in a.h. 1225 only (A.D. 1810).

Inscription.

Obverse. سکه مبارک صاحب قران ثاني محمد اکبر شاه بدشداد غازی 1325

Sikka mubârak sâhib kirân sâny Muhammad Akbar Shâh badshâh ghâzi, 1225.

"Auspicious coin of the second sâhib kirân, the noble monarch Muhammad Akbar Shâh, a.h. 1225."

Symbols. The chhâtâ over sâhib.

Reverse. سنا 4 Julûs میمنات مانوس ضرب دلپور تمناجه راج گوهد Sanah 4 julûs mainanat mànûs zarab Dholpur Tamanchâ râj Gohad.

"Struck at Dholpur, Tamanchâ râj Gohad, in the 4th year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. The Tamanchâ (pistol) over the word Dholpur.

Weight. 172 grains.
4. Tamanchá Sáhib struck in the latter part of Kirat Singh's reign, A.H. 1226–1252 (A.D. 1811–1836). The coins were not issued regularly every year, but as required. See Plate XII. fig. 12.

Inscription.

Obverse. सहिब मबारक साहब قران ثاني محمد أكبر بادشاہ غازی سنة 1251

Sikka mubarak sáhib kirán sány Muhammad Akbar budsháh gházi sanah 1251 (A.H.).

"Auspicious coin of the second sáhib kirán (lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets), the noble monarch Muhammad Akbar, the year A.H. 1251 (A.D. 1835)."

Symbols. The chhátá over the letters ḫb of sáhib.

Reverse. نرخ گوهر سانح 30 جليوس ميمنت مانوس

Zarab Gohad sanah 30 julús mainmanat mánús.

"Struck at Gohad in the 30th year of his fortunate reign."

Symbols. The pistol over the j of julús, and a triple bow.

Weight. 170 grains.

Value. 16½ annas Imperial.

5. A coin with the same inscription as No. 4., but with a differently formed chhátá, and the numerals 228 in Persian under the ḫb of sáhib, the latter probably a mark of the mint dároga. See Plate XII. fig. 10.

Weight. 170 grains.

In 1857 (A.H. 1274), rupees were issued by Mahárájá Ráná Bhagwant Singh. The old mould (sánché) of Kirat Singh's time was again used. The coins bear the sanah 31, A.H. 1252.

No coins have been issued in this State since A.D. 1857. The chhátá on the coins is the mark of the Dehli Emperor.

At Dholpur 8 grains of rice make a ratti, 8 rattis make a másha, and 12 máshas go to a tola.
"A book that is shut is but a block"

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