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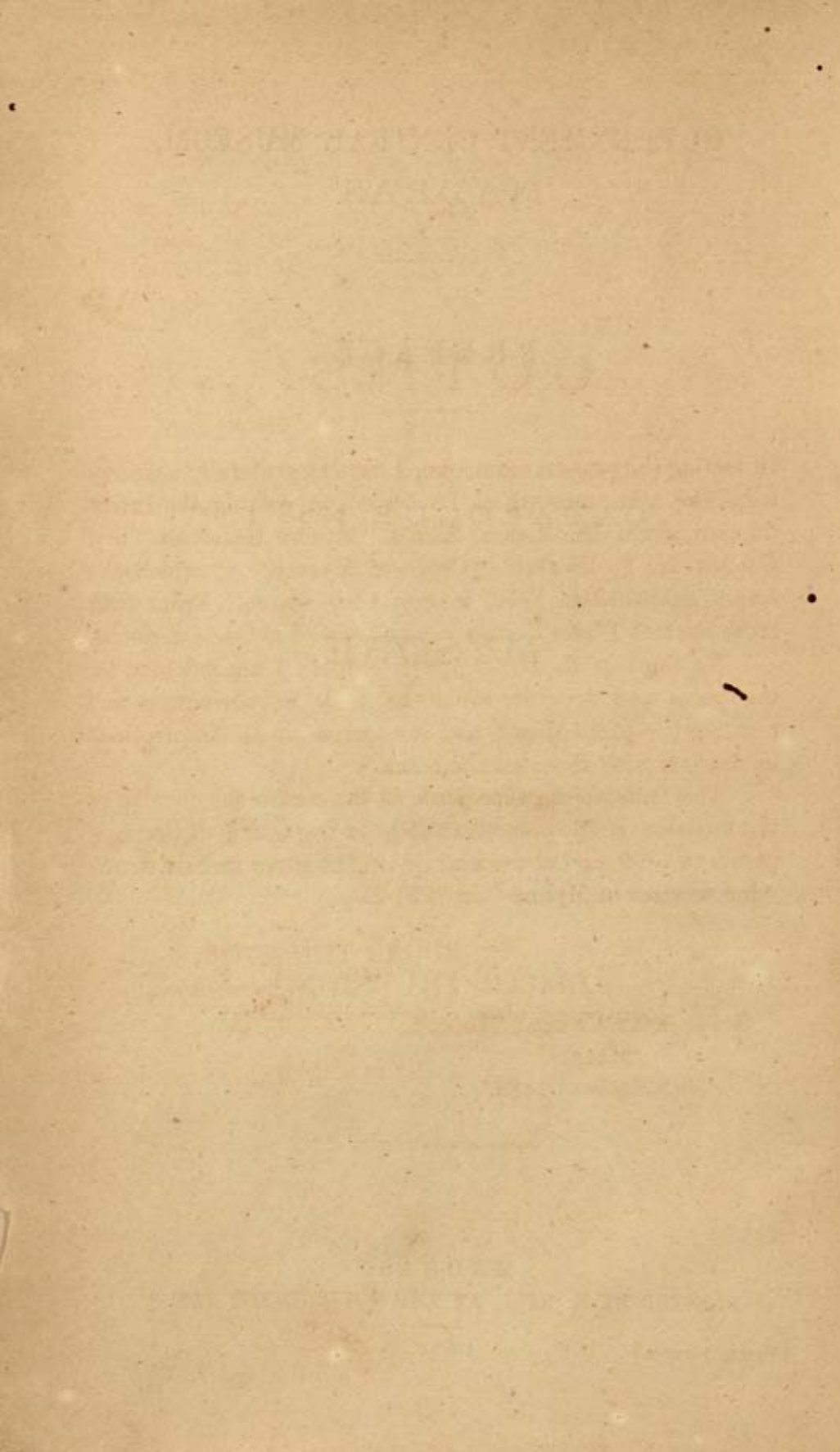
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P R E F A C E.

In issuing the present catalogue, I have to gratefully acknowledge the assistance which I received, in writing the Introduction, from Mr. Lewis Rice's "Mysore Gazetteer" and Colonel H. P. Hawkes' "Coins of Mysore," of which the latter, published in 1856, is now very scarce. From both these sources I have, in many cases, copied extracts *verbatim*.

To Captain R. H. Campbell Tufnell, I am indebted for the pains and trouble which he took in correcting and revising the proof sheets, and for comparing the inscriptions in the text with those on the coins.

The frontispiece represents in the centre the obverse of the medal struck in commemoration of the taking of Seringapatam in 1799, and above and below, the silver medals struck "for services in Mysore" in 1791-2.

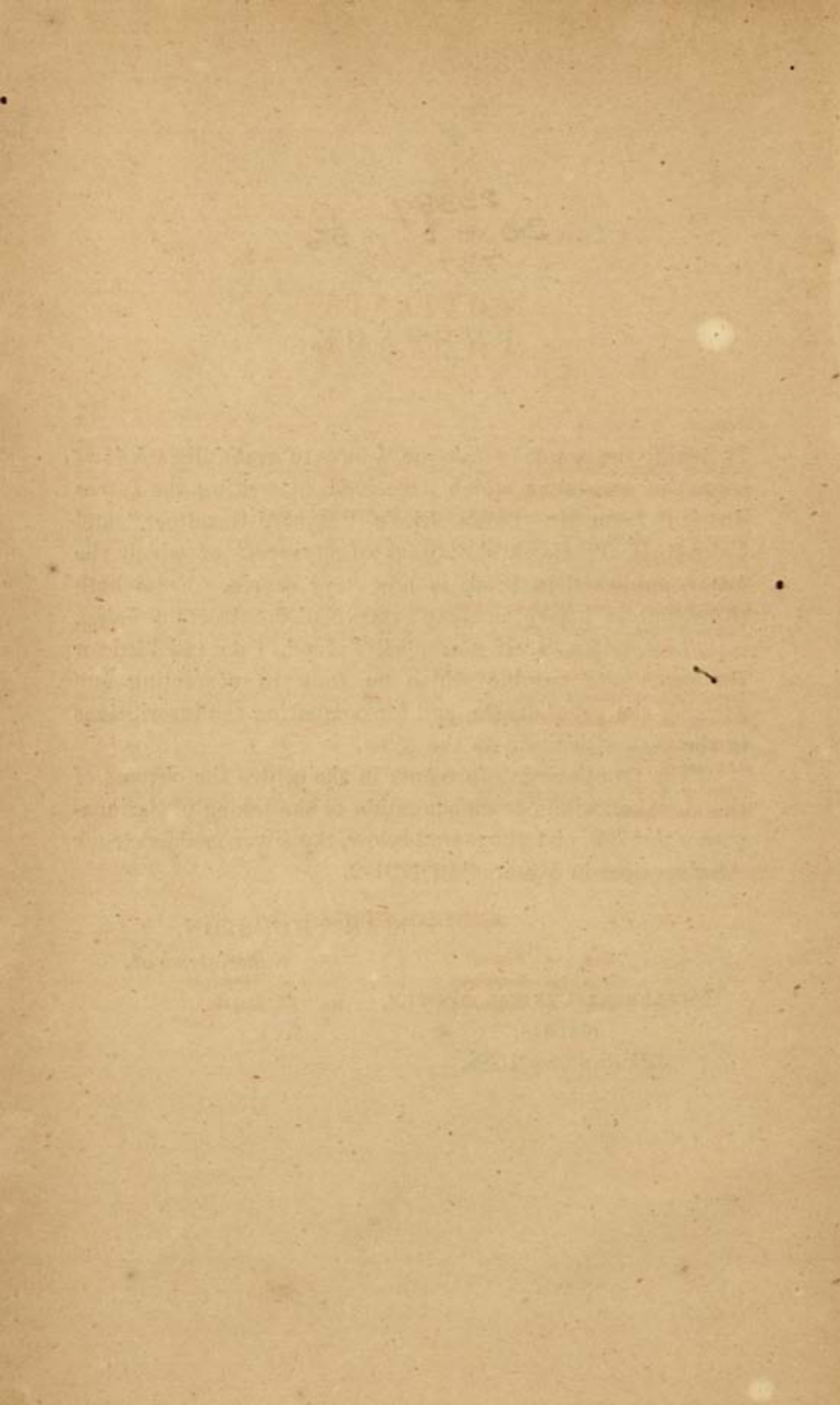
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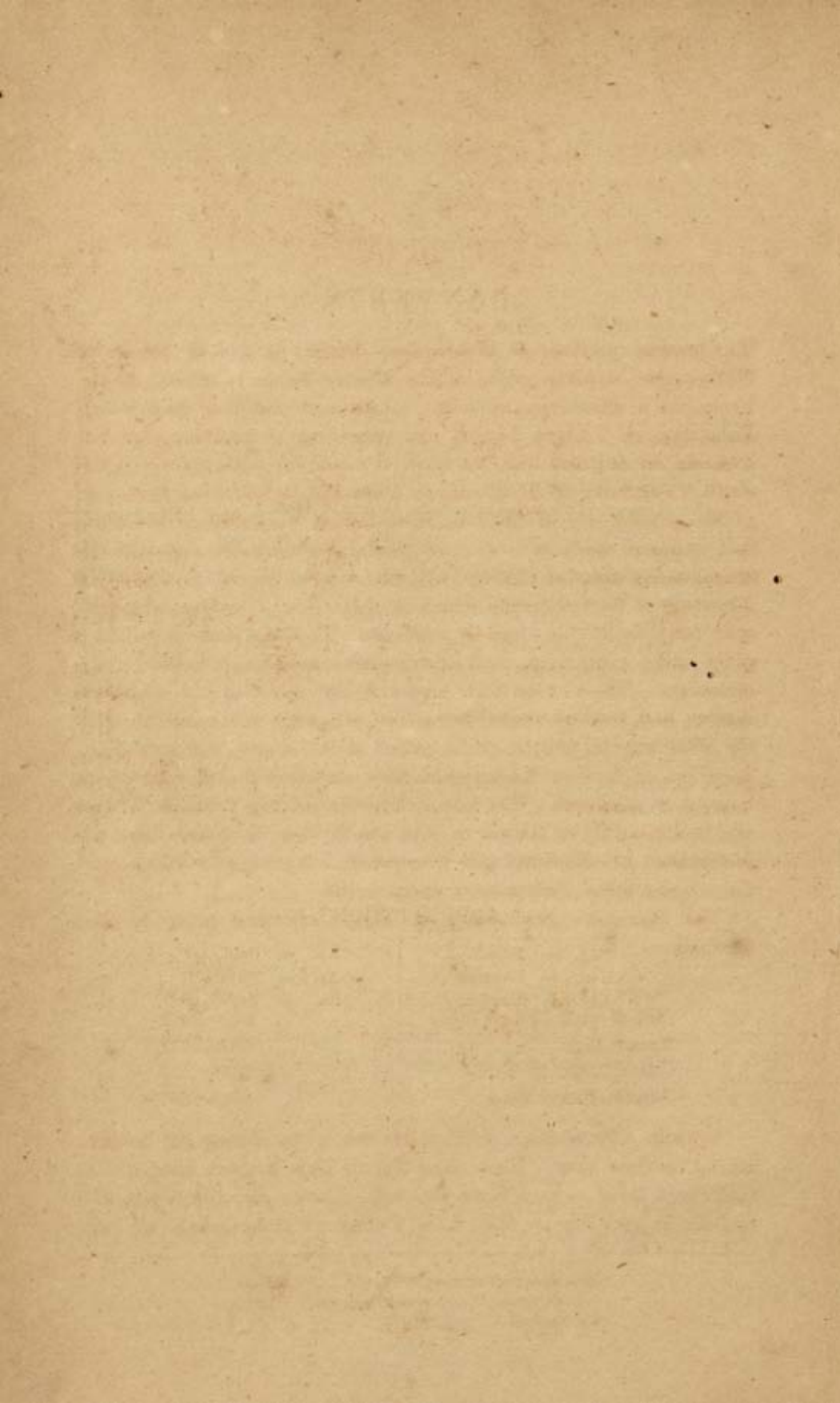


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ABBREVIATIONS.

Nág. = Nágari.	Au. = Gold.
Kan. = Kanarese.	Ar. = Silver.
Eng. = English.	Ae. = English.



INTRODUCTION.

THE present province of Mysore long formed part of the empire of Vijáyanagar, and the origin of the Mysore Rajas is traced¹ to the heroes of a chivalrous exploit. Vijaya and Krishna, two young Kshatriyas of Yádava descent, who, according to tradition, had left Dváraka in Gujarat with the view of establishing themselves in the south, on arriving at Haði-nád or Hada-nád, a few miles south-east of the present city of Mysore, learned that the chief of the place had wandered away in a state of mental derangement, and that the neighbouring chief of Kárugahalli, who was of inferior caste, taking advantage of the defenceless condition of the family, had demanded the only daughter of the house in marriage. To this a consent had been given under compulsion, and arrangements unwillingly made for the ceremony. The two brothers espoused the cause of the distressed maiden, and, having secreted themselves with some followers, fell upon the chief and his retinue while seated at a banquet, and slew them. Marching at once on Kárugahalli, they surprised it and returned in triumph to Hadanád. The girl became the willing bride of Vijaya, who took the title of Oḍeyar or Woḍeyar² ("lord"), and assumed the government of—Hadanád and Kárugahalli, adopting at the same time the religion of the Jangamas or Lingavantas.

The immediate descendants of Vijaya are thus given by Mr. Bowring:

	A.D.
Vijaya	1399-1422
Hire Bettada Cháma Raja	1423-1457
Timma Raja	1458-1477
Cháma Raja, Ár-beral ³	1478-1512
Bettada Cháma Raja	1513-1551

Bettada Cháma Raja divided his dominions during his lifetime among his three sons. To Appana Timma Raja he gave Hemanhalli, to Krishna Raja he gave Kembala, and to Chama Raja, surnamed Ból or Bald, he gave Mysore, then called Puragere. A fort was either built

¹ Rice, *Mysore Gazetteer*, 1877, vol. I, pp. 239-40.

² Uḍaiyár, *vulgo* Woḍeyar or Woḍaiyar.

³ Six-fingered.

or restored in the year 1524, to which the name of Mahish-úru⁴ (buffalo town) was probably given, though Rice says (op. cit., p. 241) that "reasons have been given for supposing that it may have been known by that designation before the Christian era. The vulgar name of the place when Cháma Raja received it as his portion was Puragere, conjectured to be the same as Pirikere, wherein the Kongu king Avinita acquired the recognition of royal rights in the fifth century. It is undoubted that for the last three centuries the name Mysore (Mahishúr) has been the common name of the fort and town erected or repaired by Hire Cháma Raja."

Bettada Cháma Raja was succeeded by his son Appana Timma Raja, who ruled from 1552-1570, and, no male heir surviving to him or his brother Krishna Raja, the succession was continued in the junior or Mysore branch represented by Hire Cháma Raja Ból, who was succeeded in 1576 by Bettada Wodeyar. The latter only reigned for a very short time, and in the following year his brother Raja Wodeyar came to the throne, and, casting off even the semblance of subjection to Vijáynagar, acquired the city of Seringapatam and its dependencies from his former master, Vencataputty Rayeel, who resided with scarcely a shadow of authority at Chendragerry.

About this time also the numerous chieftains in the south of India, who had hitherto yielded a nominal obedience to Vijáyanagur, profiting by the dismemberment of the empire consequent on the battle of Talikota in 1565, began to assume the name and importance of Polygars,⁵ the chief among whom were the Polygars of Chittledroog, Raidroog, Harponhully, &c.

Raja Wodeyar was followed successively by Cháma Raja, and Immaði Raja who was shortly after his accession poisoned by the *daḷaváyi*, and Kanthirava Narasa Raja placed on the throne. The year after his accession Kanthirava successfully defended Seringapatam against the Bijapur forces under Ran-dulha Khan, and subsequently carried his conquests over a wide area. He improved and enlarged the fortifications of Seringapatam, and was the first Raja of Mysore who established a mint, in which was struck the "Agala" or broad Kanthiráya hana (Kanteroy fanam), a gold coin, which was, together with the "Gidd" or thick Kanthiráya hana (a re-coinage by Dewan Purnaiya), for a long time the established currency of Mysore.

The Kanteroy fanam bears on the obverse a representation of the Narasinga avatár, and on the reverse the symbols of the sun and

⁴ So called with reference to Mahish ásurá, the buffalo-headed monster, who was destroyed by Chámundi, the tutelary goddess of Mysore.

⁵ The coins issued by the Polygars are reserved for a future catalogue.

moon (?) bounded by cross lines [Pl. I, 1-2]. It appears to be assumed by Wilks⁶ that a "Cantyrail hoon" (Canteroy pagoda) was also struck by Kanthirava, but Hawkes states⁷ that "the Canteroy pagoda is only a nominal coin equivalent to ten fanams or Rs. 2-14-8. There is, however, a coin of this name current in the Ceded districts, and valued at about three rupees." Further, Rice says,⁸ "even after the coins struck by him (Kanthirava) had become obsolete, the accounts continued to be kept in Kanthirava varaha and hana—the Canteroy pagodas and fanams of the English treaties with Mysore and of the official accounts down to the time of the British assumption. Kanthi Raya coined fanams only (*Kanthirāya hana*), but ten of these were taken to be equal to a varaha or pagoda, which had, however, no actual existence, but was a nominal coin used in accounts only. The Mysore Rajas did not coin varaha or pagodas. These were coined by the Ikkeri rulers of Bednur."

Kanthirava died without issue, and was followed successively by Kempa⁹ Deva Raja, Chikka Deva Raja, Kanthirava Raja Mūk-arasu¹⁰ and Dodda Krishna Raja, on whose death in 1731 the direct descent ended. Chāma Raja, a member of the Hemanhalli family, was next elected, but being deposed by the dalavāyi Deva Raja and the minister Nanja Raja, was succeeded by Chikka or Immaḍi Krishna Raja, and Chāma Raja who died childless in 1775. Another Chama Raja, son of Devaraj Arasu of Arkotar, was then selected at random by Haidar Ali Khan, who had usurped the government and was really the ruler.

Haidar died at the age of eighty in camp at Chittore after a virtual reign of nearly thirty years, and was succeeded by his son Tippoo Sultan, who, after a reign of sixteen years, was found among the slain at the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

The coins struck by Haidar were characterised by their general rudeness, and by the retention of the Hindu figures on the coins of the conquered states; whilst, on the other hand, Tippoo's coinage is remarkable both for the greater number and variety of his gold, silver, and copper pieces, and for the superior neatness of the inscriptions. Haidar's well-known laxity in religious matters rendered him careless on this point, and we accordingly see him, on reducing the neighbouring states to subjection, retaining the current coins of the district with their representations of heathen gods and goddesses, merely substituting his

⁶ History of Mysore, vol. I, p. 32, ed. II, 1869.

⁷ Coinage of Mysore, 1856, p. 3.

⁸ Op. cit., vol. I, app., p. 8.

⁹ Kempa Deva Raja took the title of "Dodda" (Great) as opposed to "Chikka" (Small).

¹⁰ The dumb king. He was born deaf and dumb.

own initial for the inscription on the reverse. This was done perhaps as much with a view of conciliating his newly-conquered subjects as with that of saving time and expense. An illustration of this is seen in the gold coin called the *Baháduri* or *Ikkéri pagoda*, the original of which was struck at Bednur by the Polygars of Ikkéri, and bore on the obverse the figures of Siva and Párvati (*Uma and Mahesvara*), and on the reverse the word *Sri*, an appellation of Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of prosperity, in Nágari. On the conquest of Ikkéri in 1763, Haidar established a mint at Bednur, and, erasing the word *Sri* on the current coins, substituted his own initial on a granulated surface, still retaining the original obverse. This constitutes the *old Baháduri* or *Ikkéri pagoda*¹¹ (Pl. I, 3-5), and was the first coin struck by Haidar in his own name. In process of time, the dies wearing out, new dies were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill. Coins struck with these dies are called the *new Baháduri* or *Ikkéri pagodas*. The late Raja of Mysore, on his restoration to the throne, effaced Haidar's initial, and substituted for it his own name (*vide Krishna Ráj Pagoda*, pp. 14 and 24) (Pl. I, 19).

The *Baháduri* or *Ikkéri fanam* (Pl. I, 7) is of precisely the same design as the *new Ikkéri pagoda*.

Haidar conquered Calicut in A.D. 1773, but it was again reduced by General Meadows with the Bombay army after the defeat of the Mysore army under Sirdar Khān in 1782. The small gold coin known as the *Calicut fanam*¹² (Pl. I, 16, 17) bears on the obverse Haidar's initial surrounded by a line and row of dots, and on the reverse the word كَلِكُوت (Kalikút) surmounted by the date.

The coins of Tippoo are much more numerous than those of Haidar, whose initial he retained on his gold and silver coins struck a long time subsequent to his father's death. "This," says Marsden,¹³ "is by some attributed to a sentiment of filial duty and respect, but we may rather conclude that he adopted the term (signifying in Arabic a lion, and by misapplication a tiger) as an emblematical designation equivalent to a family name. There appears also an obvious allusion to the attribute of Haidar, or Asad Allah (lion of God) bestowed upon the Khalif Ali, from whom the Sultan affected to trace his maternal descent, and whom he considered as his patron and model."

¹¹ "The *Bangalore pagoda* was struck by Haidar at Bangalore. It resembles the *Baháduri pagoda*, but is distinguished by the name of Pedda-talei Bangaloori, or 'big-headed' Bangalore pagoda. None of these coins bear any date." Hawkes, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

¹² Hawkes describes (*op. cit.*) a Calicut fanam bearing the date 1166. The fanams in the Madras Museum collection bear the dates 1198, 1199, and 1215, respectively, and are known as *Sultán Calicut fanams*.

¹³ Numismat. Orient., 1825. Pt. II, p. 699.

With respect to Tippoo's peculiar method of dating his coins, Marsden says,¹⁴ "It will be found to have varied at different periods of his reign. From the year after his accession in the year 1197 of the *Hejrah* until 1200 inclusive, he appears to have employed the usual Muhammadan era; but on his coinage of the following year, instead of 1201, we observe the date 1215, being a difference of fourteen years. To discover the principle of this new reckoning seemed difficult, until it was observed that on some copper coins of the year 1221 the date is accompanied by the word مولدى signifying from "the birth," and upon one of 1222 by the still more express words مولدى محمد from "the birth of Muhammad," which do not leave a doubt of the era being intended to date from the time of that event as recorded (although not without contradiction) by historians."

One of the first gold pieces struck by Tippoo was the *Ahmedi* or *Sultáni gold mohur* (Pl. I, 8). The *Sidáki* or *half mohur* is about half its value. Tippoo is also said to have coined *double mohurs* called *Emaumis*.

Under the general name of *Sultáni pagodas* are included a number of gold coins struck by Tippoo, bearing a general resemblance, but differing slightly as regards the mint towns. Thus the pagodas in the Madras Museum collection which were struck in 1198, 1199 and 1200 bear on the obverse Haidar's initial with the word نگر (*Nuggur*)¹⁵ and the year of the reign (Pl. I, 9, 10). In 1216 two types of pagodas were issued, one bearing on the obverse Haidar's initial with the word دھاروار (*Dharwar*) and the year of the reign (Pl. I, 11) and the other the same with the substitution of the words فاروقى نگر (*Fárukhi Nuggur*) for دھاروار (Pl. I, 12).

The pagodas of the year 1221 bear on the obverse Haidar's initial with the words فاروقى پٹن (*Fárukhi Puttun*)¹⁶ and the year of the reign (Pl. I, 13). The two latter types of coin are known as the *Fárukhi* or *Fárókhi pagodas*.

Tippoo's *Sultáni fanams* are of two kinds, the *aval* or first, and *duyam*¹⁷ or second, the words *aval* and *duyam* pointing to the difference in their sizes. The latter is sometimes called the *Gidd fanam*. They bear on the obverse Haidar's initial and on the reverse the inscription, ضرب پٹن (*struck at Puttun*) and the date (Pl. I, 14).

¹⁴ Op. cit., p. 700.

¹⁵ "The name of *Nuggur* or *Nagar* was given to Bedenore by Haidar when he annexed that province to the usurped sovereignty of Mysore, and it is by Mussulmans called *Nugger*, or *Haidar Nugger*; but the Canarese call it by its old name *Bednore*, or rather *Bednoor*." Moor, *Narrative of Little's Detachment*, 1794, p. 477.

¹⁶ *Puttun* = *Seringapatam*.

¹⁷ *Aeul* and *dooyem*. Hawkes, op. cit., p. 6.

The *Nuggur Salay fanam* was minted by Tippoo at Bednur and bears on the obverse Haidar's initial and on the reverse the inscription *مرب نگر* (struck at Nuggur) with the date (Pl. I, 15).

The *Dhotie fanam* (Pl. I, 18) bears Haidar's initial on the obverse, and the word *فرخی* (*Furhi*)¹⁸ with the date on the reverse. It is said to have derived its name from the fanciful resemblance of Haidar's initial to the hook used in gathering fruit. But the same would apply equally to numerous other coins bearing a similar mark.

The *Syed Salee fanam* bears Haidar's initial on the obverse and the inscription *عرب خالق آباد* (*struck at Khálakhábád*) with the date on the reverse. The name Khálakhábád was given by Tippoo to the town of Chandagál near Seringapatam.

The following list of gold coins issued by Haidar, Tippoo and Krishna Rája Wodeyar is extracted from Rice's Table of Mysore Gold Coins¹⁹:

Name.	By whom coined.	Where coined.	Earliest date.
Baháduri hun	Haidar Ali ..	Bednur	A.D. 1763
Do.	Do. ..	Bangalore .. ..	..
Sultáni hun	Tippu Sultan ..	Seringapatam, &c. ..	1783
Kuki Sultáni hun	Do. ..	Do. .. ..	..
Fárokhi hun	Do. ..	Do. .. ..	..
Krishna Raja Varaha ..	Krishna Raja ..	Mysore	1811
Kalikát hana	Haidar Ali ..	Calicut	1773
Addakalikát hana	Do. ..	Do. .. ..	..
Sultáni Kalikát hana ..	Tippu Sultan ..	Do.	1778
Sultáni hana (<i>aval</i>)	Do. ..	Seringapatam .. ..	..
Do. (<i>duyam</i>)	Do. ..	Do. .. ..	..
Nagar Sale hana	Do. ..	Bednur	1786
Dhoti hana do.	Do. ..	.... ..	..
Sayad Sale do.	Do. ..	Chandgal .. ..	..
Badshahi do.	Haidar Ali (?) ..	.... ..	..
Chick Ballapur hana ..	Do. (?) ..	.... ..	..
Ahmadi or Sultani Ashrufi	Tippu Sultan ..	Seringapatam	1783
Imámi (double mohur) ..	Do. ..	.... ..	..
Sidáki (half mohur) ..	Do. ..	.... ..	..

¹⁸ Marsden says (op. cit., p. 717), "the word *فرخی* *ferkhi* or *ferrokhi* might seem to be intended for the name of the coin, but others of the same minute description, bearing the date of 1218, do not contain this word, and on some of the copper money we shall find it to stand apparently for the name of a place, otherwise called New Calicut," which was, according to Wilks, a fort near Calicut named *Ferrockhee*. Dr. Bidie (J. As. Soc., Beng., vol. LI., pl. I, 1883) inclines to the belief that "the term was originally adopted as a pious token of respect for one of Muhammad's successors, and subsequently in some cases did double duty by expressing this and also the place of mintage."

¹⁹ Op. cit., app., p. 2.

The silver coins struck by Tippoo were—

1. The Haidari, Nokára, or double Sultání rupee (Pl. II, 1-3).
2. The Imámí or single rupee (Pl. II, 4).
3. The Ábidí or half rupee (Pl. II, 5).
4. The Bákhri or quarter rupee (Pl. III, 2, 3).
5. The Jazri²⁰ or two-anna piece (Pl. III, 4).
6. The Kázmí or one-anna piece (Pl. III, 5).
7. The Kizri or half-anna piece.

The following is a table of Tippoo's silver coins as given by Rice²¹:

Name of coin.	Mint.	Earliest date of coin.
Nokára (double rupee)	Seringapatam ..	A.D. 1784
Sultání rupáyi	Do. ..	"
Do. Ádha rupáyi ($\frac{1}{2}$ r.)	Do. ..	"
Bákri " " ($\frac{1}{4}$ r.)	Do. ..	1789
Jasri " " ($\frac{1}{8}$ r.)	Do. ..	"
Kajmi " " ($\frac{1}{16}$ r.)	Do. ..	1794
Kizri " " ($\frac{1}{32}$ r.)	Do. ..	"

Copper coins struck prior to the Muhammadan usurpation seem to have generally borne an elephant on the obverse, with crossed lines on the reverse (Pl. IV, 20). To this was subsequently added the symbol of the moon placed above the elephant, and later still that of the sun was also inserted (Pl. IV, 21, 22).

Haidar probably made simple recoinages of these, but Tippoo's currency was much more extensive and consisted of:

1. A half paisah, bearing the figure of a lion or tiger on one side, and a battle-axe on the other. Marsden says²² that this coin seems to have been the pattern piece of a coin that did not afterwards become a part of the currency. The specimen (Pl. X, 8) in the Madras Museum collection, which was obtained at Bangalore, differs in some trifling points from those figured by Marsden²³ and Moor.²⁴

2. The *Mashrabi*, *Mushtari*, *Double Paisah* or *Dub*, which has on the obverse an elephant carrying a flag, and an inscription on the reverse. The coin struck in the year 1219 (Pl. VI, 1) has the word عثمانى (*Usmání*) on the reverse *inter alia*. On coins bearing the dates 1222, 1224 and 1225, the word مشربى (*Mashrabi*) or مشترى (*Mushtari*) (Pl. VI, 3) appears on the reverse, and coins dated 1222 are inscribed with the word مولودى

²⁰ *Jáfarí*. Marsden, op. cit., p. 720.

²² Op. cit., p. 725.

²¹ Op. cit., app., pp. 6, 7.

²³ Op. cit., Pl. XLVI, Fig. MXLIX.

²⁴ Op. cit., Pl. I, Fig. 13.

(*Múlúdi*) on the obverse (Pl. VI, 3). The flag on the coins of 1224 bears the numeral ۱ (*alif*) (Pl. VII, 2) and on the coins of 1225 the numeral ۛ (*be*) (Pl. VII, 5).

3. The *Zahra*, *Zohra*, *Single Paisah* or *Dub*.

4. The *Bahrám*, *Half Paisah* or *Dub*.

5. The *Akhter*, *Quarter Paisah* or *Dub*.

The single, half and quarter Paisahs of 1224 bear the numeral ۱ over the elephant on the obverse in lieu of the date, those of 1225 and some of 1222 the numeral ۛ and those of 1226 the numeral ۛ (*te*).

The object of these numerals is not apparent, but it is suggested by Marsden²⁵ that they may have reference to the system of depreciation which the coinage in some parts of India is liable to after the lapse of the current year.

The fact is mentioned by Buchanan²⁶ that the value of his different coins was frequently changed by Tippoo in a very arbitrary manner. When he was about to pay his troops, the nominal value of each coin was raised very high, and kept at that standard for about ten days; during which time the soldiers were allowed to pay off their debts at the high valuation. After this the standard was reduced to the proper value.

Two coins, which are not in the Madras Museum collection, are mentioned by Marsden²⁷ viz., a minute coin intended for a *half Akhter* or eighth part of a peisah, bearing on the obverse an elephant with the letter ۛ and on the reverse the denomination of the money, being a word that may be read قطب (*katib*), but is by no means distinct; and another coin of octagonal form, having on one side the word نواب (*nawáb*) with some additional characters not legible, and on the other تهرنگر (Trichinopoly?) as the name of the place, with the date 1207.

As bearing indirectly on the subject of Tippoo's coinage, the fact is worthy of mention that Tippoo imitated the mark of the East India Company on its coins, and placed it on his muskets and cannon, substituting the letters of his father's name د ی د for the usual V.E.I.C. (Pl. X, 11).

On the death of Tippoo in 1799, the British Government restored the Hindu Raj and placed on the throne Krishna Raja Wodeyar, son of the last Cháma Raja, during whose minority Purnaiya acted as regent.

The Baháduri pagoda was changed by Krishna Rájá, the figures of Síva and Párvati being retained, but the Nágari inscription "*Sri Krishna Rájá*" substituted for Haidar's initial (Pl. I, 19).

²⁵ Op. cit., p. 723.

²⁶ Journey to Mysore, vol. I, p. 129.

²⁷ Op. cit., p. 725.

His silver coinage consisted of :

1. A rupee, half and quarter rupee, bearing an inscription in Hindustani on the obverse and reverse, which were originally coined by Purnaiya, but afterwards recoined by Kṛishṇa Rāja (Pl. III, 6-9).

2. A quarter rupee bearing on the obverse the figure of Chámundi, and on the reverse the date and inscription *کشن راج و دیر عرب می* (Kishen Ráj Woḍeyar : struck at Mahisur) (Pl. III, 10, 11).

3. The Aḍḍa or half fanam (Pl. III, 12).

4. The Hága or quarter fanam (Pl. III, 13).

The two latter coins bear on the obverse the figure of Chámundi, and on the reverse the Kanarese inscription *Mayili hanna*. They are also known as the large and small *Mayili*²⁸ or *Cali* fanams.

On the accession of Kṛishṇa Rāja, a small copper cash was struck bearing on the obverse an elephant with the symbols of the sun and moon, and on the reverse the Nágari inscription *Sri Kṛishṇa Rāja* (Pl. IX, 3).

The next coinage bore the same obverse with the addition of the word *Sri*; while the reverse bore the inscription "V." "X." or "XX Cash" (Eng.) "*Mayili kásu* 5," "10" or "20" (Kan.) (Pl. IX, 5-7).

A later coinage had the English characters of the reverse below the Kanarese; and still later the word *Chá* (in Kanarese for Chámundi) was added above the inscription on the reverse, and in a subsequent issue the entire word *Chámundi* (Kan.) was inserted above the elephant on the obverse, and the word *Kṛishṇa* (Kan.) added to the inscription on the reverse (Pl. IX, 8).

The next step was the substitution of the lion of Chámundi for the elephant, and the modification of the inscription on the reverse, which now stood as follows on the 25 cash pieces: in the centre *Kṛishṇa* (Kan.) surrounded by the inscription "*XXV Cash*" (Eng.), "*Zerb Mahisur*" (Hind.), "*Mayili kasu 25*" (Kan.) (Pl. X, 1). The smaller coins had merely the word "*Kṛishṇa*" (Kan.), "*Zerb Mahisur*" (Hind.), together with the numeral 5 or 10 in later issues.

The following list of coins, issued by Kṛishṇa Rāja Woḍeyar, is given by Rice.²⁹

²⁸ Rice says (op. cit., app., p. 7) "The meaning of the word *Mayili* is not very clear. It may be connected with an old Kannada word *Muyyi*, signifying token, exchange; unless it refers in any way to Mayiliapur (St. Thomé) at Madras."

²⁹ Op. cit., app., pp. 2-7.

Name of coin.	Mint.	Earliest date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Krishna Raj Varaha ..	Mysore.	1811	{ Uma and } { Mahesvara. }	Sri Krishna Raja.
Rája rupáyi	Seringapatam.	1800	..	
Do. ardha rupáyi ($\frac{1}{2}$ r.)	Do. ..	..	..
Do. pávali " ($\frac{1}{4}$ r.)	Mysore..	1828	Figure of Chámundi surrounded by dots.	Kishen Raj Wodeyar, San., 1244. Júlús Zarb Mahisúr; surrounded by dots.
Do. Adḍa ($\frac{1}{2}$ fanam) ..	Do. ..	..	Figure of Chámundi.	Mayili hanna.
Do. Hága ($\frac{1}{2}$..)..	Do. ..	..	Do. ..	Do.
Kásu or Áne kásu ..	Do. ..	After 1811	Elephant with sun and moon.	Sri Krishna Raja.
Mayili kásu	Do. ..	Later than above.	Do. with Sri above.	V.X. or XX Cash (Eng.), Mayili kásu 5, 10, or 20 (Kan.)
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Chá Mayili kásu 5 (Kan.) V Cash (Eng.).
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. with Sri Chámundi above.	Krishna (Kan.) Mayili kásu ipattu (Kan.) XX Cash (Eng.).
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Lion of Chámundi, Sri, sun and moon above.	Krishna (Kan.) XXV Cash (Eng.) Zarb Mahisur (Hind.) Mayili 25 kásu (Kan.)
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Krishna (Kan.) Zarb Mahisur (Hind.)
Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. with date 1843 below.	Do. do.

The copper mint was removed from Mysore to Bangalore in 1833 and abolished in 1843. Since 1863 the native copper coins, though still current among the people, have ceased to be issued from the public treasuries, and are thus being gradually withdrawn from circulation. Many specimens, however, of the copper coins of Tippoo and Krishna Rája Wodeyar can still be obtained in the bazaars at Bangalore, Mysore, Seringapatam, &c.

Rice says,³⁰ "The following coins now (1877) in circulation are those of British India, together with a few native copper coins which, however, are being withdrawn and sold, and broken up as old copper:

Copper Kásu ..	Pie or cash.	Silver Doddáne ..	2 annas.
Do. Duggáni ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ duddu, 2 pies.	Do. Pávali ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ rupee.
Do. Múr kásu ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.	Do. Ardha rupai.	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Do. Duddu ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Do. Rupai ..	rupee.
Do. Ardháne ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.		
Do. Áne ..	anna.		

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,

MADRAS,

6th January 1888.

EDGAR THURSTON,

Superintendent.

³⁰ Op. cit., app., p. 8.

TABLE
OF
THE MYSORE RAJAHS.³¹

Name.	Date of reign.
Vijaya	1399-1422
Hire Bettada Cháma Raja	1423-1457
Timma Raja	1458-1477
Cháma Raja, Ár-beral	1478-1512
Bettada Cháma Raja	1513-1551
Appana Timma Raja	1552-1570
Hire Cháma Raja, Ból	1571-1575
Bettada Wodeyar	1576-1577
Raja Wodeyar	1578-1617
Cháma Raja	1617-1636
Immaði Raja	1637-1638
Kanthirava Narasa Raja	1638-1658
Doðða Deva Raja	1659-1672
Chikka Deva Raja	1672-1704
Kanthirava Raja, Múk-arasu	1704-1714
Doðða Krishna Raja	1714-1731
Cháma Raja	1731- ..
Chikka or Immaði Krishna Raja	1734-1766
Cháma Raja	1766-1775
Cháma Raja	1775-1796
Muhammadan Usurpation, 1761-1799.	
Krishna Rája Wodeyar	1799-1868
Cháma Rájendra Wodeyar	1868- ..

³¹ Rice, *Op. cit.*, vol. I, p. 240.

TABLE
OF
THE WODEIYAR DYNASTY OF MAISUR.³²

Name.					Date of reign.
Ráj Wodeiyar	..	..	..	..	1578-1617
Cháma Rája IV	..	..	..	..	1617-1637
Immađi Rája	..	..	..	..	1637-1638
Kanđhírava Narasa Rája	..	..	..	..	1638-1659
Kempa Déva Rája	..	..	..	..	1659-1672
Chikka Déva	..	..	..	..	1672-1704
Kanđhírava Rája II	..	..	..	..	1704-1714
Dođda Krishṇa Rája	..	..	..	..	1714-1731
Cháma Rája V	..	..	..	..	1731-1733

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE DATES ON THE COINS
OF TIPPOO SULTAN, AND THE YEARS OF THE
CHRISTIAN ERA.

Muhammadian.	Christian.	Muhammadian.	Christian.
1198	.. 1783-84	1220	.. 1791-92
1199	.. 1784-85	1221	.. 1792-93
1200	.. 1785-86	1222	.. 1793-94
1215	.. 1786-87	1223	.. 1794-95
1216	.. 1787-88	1224	.. 1795-96
1217	.. 1788-89	1225	.. 1796-97
1218	.. 1789-90	1226	.. 1797-98
1219	.. 1790-91		

³² Elliot, Numismat. Orient., 1885, p. 104.

GOLD: PRIOR TO MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KANṬHÍRÁVA NARASA RÁJA.				
KANTEROY FANAM.				
1	Seringapatam.		Figure of the Narasinga Avatár.	Symbols of sun and moon (?) [Pl. I, 1.]
1.1	Seringapatam.		Same as 1.	Same as 1. [Pl. I, 2.]
2	Seringapatam.		Same.	Same.
2.1	Seringapatam.		Same.	Same.
FANAM OF HAIDAR.				
2.2		1179.	Haidar's initial: surrounded by a ring of dots.	هـ ۱۱۷۹ : surrounded by a ring of dots.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

BAHÁDURI OR IKKÉRI PAGODA.				
3	Bednur.		The figures of Siva and Párvati (Uma and Mahesvara).	Haidar's initial on a granulated surface. [Pl. I, 3.]
4	Bednur.		Same as 3.	Same as 3. [Pl. I, 4.]
5	Bednur.		Same.	Same. [Pl. I, 5.]
BAHÁDURI OR IKKÉRI FANAM.				
6	Bednur.		The figures of Siva and Párvati (Uma and Mahesvara).	Haidar's initial on a granulated surface. [Pl. I, 7.]
7	Bednur.		Same as 6.	Same as 6.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—continued.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AHMEDI OR SULTÁNÍ MOHUR.				
8	Seringapatam, 1219.		<p>دين احمد در جهان روشن است ز فتح حيدر ج احمد عرب پتن سال زبرجد سنه ۱۲۱۹</p> <p>"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H.¹ Ahmedi. Struck at <i>Puttun</i>² in the year of the cycle <i>Zabarjad</i>:³ year (of the new era) 1219:" encircled by a ring of dots. (Marsden).</p>	<p>هو السلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال سنه سوم بهاري سنه ۹ جلوس</p> <p>"He is the only just Sultan. Third (day of the month) <i>Bahári</i>:⁴ year of the cycle <i>Sakh</i>:⁵ year of the reign 9:" encircled by a ring of dots. (Marsden).</p> <p>[Pl. I. 8.]</p>
8.1	....		<p>محمد دين احمد در جهان روشن ج حيدر مدتي عرب پتن سال سراب سنه ۱۲۱۹</p> <p>Same as 8, but bearing the name <i>Sidiki</i> and the year 1217 of the cycle <i>Siráb</i> (see footnote, page 25).</p>	<p>Same as 8, but bearing year of the reign 7.</p>
<p>¹ Haidar's initial.</p> <p>² "The word پتن [<i>Puttun</i> or vulgarly <i>Patan</i>] signifies the city per excellentiam and is meant to denote Seringapatam, the capital of the Mysore dominion." Marsden, op. cit. p. 710.</p> <p>"Seringapatam" (says Buchanan, op. cit., vol. I, p. 62) is commonly called <i>Patana</i> or <i>Patan</i>, i.e., the city; but the name used in our maps is a corruption from <i>Sri Rangapatna</i>, the city of <i>Sri Ranga</i>, from its containing a temple dedicated to Vishnu under that name.</p> <p>³ زبرجد <i>Zabarjad</i> = a Topaz. The names of the years of the cycle mentioned by Marsden as occurring on Tipu's mohurs or half mohurs are:—سراب <i>siráb</i>, شتا <i>shitá</i>, زبرجد <i>zabarjad</i>, and سakh. See supplement.</p> <p>⁴ "The third day of Bahári or second month of the calendar is the day of Tipu's accession, on which he declared himself Sultan. It corresponds to the 4th of May 1783 A.D., at which period Tipu was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British army on the Malabar coast." Marsden, op. cit., p. 710.</p> <p>⁵ سakh, lit. beads, i.e., of glass, is here made to signify 37.</p> <p>⁶ This coin is referred to as the <i>Siddákie</i>, <i>Seddúckee</i>, <i>Seddaky</i>, and <i>Sedaky</i> Pagodas in the accounts of the Madras Mint in the early part of the present century.</p>				

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—continued.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SULTÁNÍ PAGODA.				
9	Bednur, 1198.		ح نگر ۲ "H. ¹ <i>Nuggur</i> . (Year of the reign) 2" on a granulated surface, surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	هو السلطان العادل سنة ۱۱۹۸ هجرى "He is the just Sultan. Year hejirah 1198:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 9.]
10	Bednur, 1199.		Same as 9; but year 3.	Same as 9; but year 1199.
11	Bednur, 1200.		Same; ² but year 4.	Same; but year 1200. [Pl. I, 10.]
12	Dharwar, 1216.		ح دھاروار ۶ "H. <i>Dharwar</i> . ³ (Year of the reign) 6" on granulated surface: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	محمد هو السلطان العادل سنة ۱۲۱۶ "Muhammad. He is the just Sultan. Year 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 11.]
FĀRÚKHĪ PAGODA.				
13	Bednur, 1216.		فاروقى نگر ح سنة ۶ "Fārúkhī ⁴ <i>Nuggur</i> . H. Year 6:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سنة ۱۲۱۶ "Muhammad. He is the only just Sultan. Year 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 12.]
14	Bednur, 1216.		Same as 13.	Same as 13.

¹ Haidar's initial.² A copper coin of the same type was struck, of which the only specimen seen by me is in the cabinet of Captain Tufnell. *Auct.*³ A Fārúkhī pagoda was struck by Tippoo in which the word *موراد* (*Khorshid-suād*) is supposed to stand for Dharwar.⁴ "Fārúkhī is the appellation given in Tipū's nomenclature to the small gold coin that has already been noticed as equivalent to the *varaha*, hūn, or pagoda of the preceding Government..... It is the quarter part of the *Ahmīdī*."⁵ "With respect to the name of Muhammad which appears at the top of the inscriptions it is evident that it cannot be placed in the construction assigned to it in describing the Sultānī rupee of 1215, and I am led to think that, notwithstanding the disjunction of the words it should be understood to follow the word year, and to designate the new era." Marsden, *op. cit.*, p. 716.

GOLD : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>FĀRÚKHĪ PAGODA—continued.</i>				
15	Seringapatam,	1221.	فاروقی پٹن ج سنہ ۱۱ "Fārúkhī Puttun. ¹ H. Year 11:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as 13, but date 1221. [Pl. I, 13.]
16	Seringapatam,	1221.	Same as 15.	Same as 15.
16.1	Dharwar,	1217	فاروقی خورشید سواد سنہ ۷ "Fārúkhī Khorshid-su- ād. ² Year 7:" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same : but date 1217. [Pl. I, 6.]
<i>SULTĀNĪ FANAM (THIN).</i>				
17	Seringapatam,	1217.	Haidar's initial sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضوب پٹن ۱۲۱۷ "Struck at Puttun, 1217:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. I, 14.]
18	Seringapatam,	1219.	Same as 17.	Same as 17: but date 1219.
<i>SULTĀNĪ FANAM (THICK).</i>				
19	Seringapatam.		Same as 17.	Same as 17: but date illegible.
20	Seringapatam.		Same.	Same.

¹ Haidar's initial is combined in this coin, with the word *Puttun*.

² "The new name which Tippu has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognise in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice; خورشید "the sun," prefixed to سواد which means blackness, darkness, riches, population, &c., may be supposed to have a variety of meanings: suwad means also the circumference: and possibly the inscription may be translated "Stricken on the sun's circumference," alluding to the circular figure of the die. We are not clear whether سواد does not also signify light or splendour; therefore we may give the word divers meanings, but should not, perhaps, among them hit upon that which was intended." Moor, op. cit., app. p. 478.

GOLD: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
¹ NUGGUR FANAM.			
21	Bednur, 1199.	Same.	<p>عرب نگر ۱۱۹۹</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Nuggur</i>, 1199:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. I, 15.]</p>
22	Bednur, 1220.	Same.	<p>Same as 21: but date 1220. Reading from l to r.</p>
CALICUT FANAM.			
23	Calicut, 1215.	Same.	<p>کلیکوت سنہ ۱۲۱۵</p> <p>"<i>Kalikút.</i>² Year 1215" (reading from r to l): surrounded by lined circle.</p> <p>[Pl. I, 16.]</p>
24	Calicut, 1215.	Same.	<p>کلیکوت سنہ ۱۲۱۵</p> <p>Same as 23: but date reading from l to r.</p> <p>[Pl. I, 17.]</p>
DHOTIE FANAM.			
25	New Calicut ? 1216.	Same.	<p>فروخی ۱۲۱۶</p> <p>"<i>Furrokhi.</i> 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. I, 18.]</p>
26	New Calicut ? 1217.	Same.	<p>Same as 25: but date 1217.</p>

¹ The "*Nuggur Salay*" fanam of Hawkes.² *Kullekoot*, Moor, op. cit., p. 478.

GOLD: KṚISHṆA RÁJA WODEYAR.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			GOLD: KṚISHṆA RÁJA WODEYAR.	
			KṚISHṆA RÁJ PAGODA. ¹	
27	Mysore.		The figures of Siva and Párvati holding trisúla and deer: emblems of sun and moon above.	"Śrī Kṛishṇa Rája" (Nág).
28	Mysore.		Same as 27.	Same as 27. [Pl. I, 19.]
29	Mysore.		Same as 27.	Same as 27.

¹ Also called Kurtur Ikkéri pagoda. "The name Kurtur was given to the reigning Raja of Mysore to distinguish him from the head of another branch of the family called also Raja, but having in addition the title of Dalawai." Buchanan, *op. cit.*, vol. I, p. 46.

SILVER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
NOKÁRA OR DOUBLE SULTÁNÍ RUPEE.				
1	Seringapatam,	1200.	<p>دين احمد محمد در جهان روشن است زفتح حيدر مرث پتن سال دلو سنه ۱۴۰۰ هجرى</p> <p>"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> in the year of the cycle <i>dalú</i>; ¹ year <i>hejirah</i> 1200:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p>	<p>هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سيوم بهارى سال دلو سنه ۳ جلوس</p> <p>"He is the only just Sultan. Third (day of the month) <i>Bahári</i>; ² year of the cycle <i>dalú</i>; year of the reign 4:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p>
				[Pl. II, 1.]
2	Seringapatam,	1216.	<p>دين احمد محمد در جهان روشن زفتح حيدر است ج حيدرى مرث پتن سال سارا سنه ۱۲۱۶</p> <p>"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. <i>Haidari</i>.³ Struck at <i>Puttun</i> in the year of the cycle <i>Sará</i>; ⁴ year (of the new era) 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p>	<p>هو السلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال مغ سيوم بهارى سنه ۶ جلوسى</p> <p>"He is the only just Sultan. Epoch of the accession in the year <i>Sakh</i>: third (day of the month) <i>Bahári</i>: year of the reign 6:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p>
				[Pl. II, 2.]
3	Seringapatam,	1217.	<p>دين احمد محمد در جهان روشن زفتح حيدر است ج حيدرى مرث پتن سال سراب سنه ۱۲۱۷</p> <p>Same as No. 2: but year of the cycle <i>Siráb</i>: ⁵ year (of the new era) 1217.</p>	<p>هو السلطان الوحيد العال تاريخ جلوس سال مغ سيوم بهارى سنه ۷ جلوسى</p> <p>Same as No. 2: but year of the reign 7.</p>
				[Pl. II, 3.]
<p>¹ The name of the cycle is here <i>dalú</i>, a water-bucket or the sign of the Zodiac Aquarius, the letters of which produce the number 40. The names of the years of the cycle on Tippos's silver coins are:— <i>ázal</i> <i>ázal</i>, <i>jalú</i>, <i>dalú</i>, <i>shá</i>, <i>sará</i>, and <i>siráb</i>. See supplement.</p> <p>² V. ant. p. 20, foot-note.</p> <p>³ The word <i>Haidari</i> is one of the names which was given to this coin.</p> <p>⁴ "The word <i>Sará</i> means odoriferous, and is produced by adding together 30, 11, 10, and again 1, which make up the number 42." Marsden, op. cit., p. 703.</p> <p>⁵ The word <i>Siráb</i> means "the undulating refraction of the sun's rays striking on a sandy plain" (mirage).</p>				

SILVER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint: Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
IMÁMÍ OR SULTÁNÍ RUPEE.			
4	Seringapatam, 1216.	<p>دين احمد محمد در جهان روشن زفتح حيدر است ج امامي عرب پشن سال سارا سنه ۱۲۱۶</p> <p>"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Imami. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> in the year of the cycle <i>Sará</i>: year (of the new era) 1216:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p>	<p>هو السلطان الوحيد العادل تاريخ جلوس سال سنه سيوم بهاري سنه ۶ جلوسى</p> <p>"He is the only just Sultan. Epoch of the accession in the year <i>Sakh</i>. Third (day of the month) <i>Bahári</i> Year of the reign 6:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. II, 4.]</p>
4.1	Seringapatam, 1216.	Same as 4.	Same as 4.
4.2	Seringapatam, 1216.	The same legends on the obverse and reverse as those of No. 4.1; but the coin is much thicker, and has a plain rim on the face instead of a lined circle and ring of dots.	
ÁBIDÍ OR HALF SULTÁNÍ RUPEE.			
5	Seringapatam.	<p>دين احمد محمد در جهان روشن زفتح حيدر است ج عابدى عرب پشن سال راسع سنه ...</p> <p>"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Abidi. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> in the year of the cycle: year (of the new era):" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p>	<p>Same as No. 4: but year of the reign 2.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. III, 1.]</p>
6	Seringapatam, 1216.	Same as No. 5: but year 1216.	<p>Same: but year of the reign 6.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. II, 5.]</p>

SILVER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BĀKHRI OR QUARTER RUPEE.				
7	Seringapatam, 1217.	محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سنه ١٢١٧ "Muhammad. He is the only just Sultan. Year 1217:" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	باقري سنه ٧ ح پتن "Bākhri. ¹ Year 7. H. Puttun:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. III, 2.]	
8	Seringapatam, 1218.	Same as No. 7.	Same as No. 7. [Pl. III, 3.]	
JAZRI OR TWO ANNAS.				
9	Seringapatam, 1221.	سنه ١٢٢١ محمد ضرب پتن "Year of Muhammad, 1221. Struck at Put- tun:" ² surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	جعفری سنه ١١ جلوس "Jazri. Year of the reign 11:" surround- ed by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. III, 4.]	
KĀZMI OR ONE ANNA.				
10	Seringapatam, 1221.	سنه ١٢٢١ محمد ضرب پتن "Year of Muhammad, 1221. Struck at Put- tun:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	کاظمی سنه ١١ جلوس "Kāzmi. Year of the reign 11:" surround- ed by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. III, 5.]	
10.1	Seringapatam, 1221.	Same as No. 10.	Same as No. 10.	

¹ "Mahomed Baker was the 4th khalif from Ali, father of Imam Jaaffer: and to him Tippoo may, perhaps, desire to show some reverence; but his reverence seems always ambiguous: for باقر baker means also abundance of riches, excelling in science, &c." Moor, op. cit., p. 476.

² Hajdar's initial joined to the word Puttun.

SILVER: KRISHNA RÁJA WODEYAR.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ONE RUPEE.				
11	Mysore.		<p>سکر زد بر هفت کشور سایه¹ فصل الہ حامی دین محمد ہاد عالم بادشاہ</p> <p>"Defender of the Muhammadan faith, Reflection of Divine excellence, the Emperor Sháh Álam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates."² (Marsden.)</p>	<p>شرب مہی سور سنہ ۷۲ جلوس میمنت مانوس</p> <p>"Struck at Mysore in the 47th year of the auspicious reign."</p> <p>[Pl. III, 6.]</p>
12	Mysore.		Same as 11.	<p>Same as 11: but year 48.</p> <p>[Pl. III, 7.]</p>
HALF RUPEE.				
13	Mysore.		Same.	Same. [Pl. III, 8.]
13.1	Mysore.		Same.	Same.
QUARTER RUPEE.				
14	Mysore.		Same.	Same: but year 45. [Pl. III, 9.]
14.1	....		Same.	Same.
15	Mysore, 1244.		Figure of Chámundi: ³ encircled by ring of dots.	<p>کشن راج و دیر سنہ ۶۲۱ جلوس شرب مہی سور</p> <p>"Kishen Ráj Wodeyar: Year of the reign 1244. Struck at Mysore:" encircled by ring of dots. [Pl. III, 10.]</p>
16	Mysore, 1244.		Same as 15.	Same as 15. [Pl. III, 11.]
ADDA OR HALF CANTEROY FANAM.				
17	Mysore.		Same.	<p>"Mayili hanna"⁴ (Kan.)</p> <p>[Pl. III, 12.]</p>
17.1	Mysore.		Same.	Same.

¹ Only a portion of the inscription occurs on each coin.² "When Timur, establishing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Cashmeer, Bengal, Decan, Gudjraat, Lahore, Poorub, and Paishoor, he united the kingdoms, and called himself conqueror and sovereign of the seven climates or countries; which title has been retained by his successors." Moor, op. cit., app., p. 472.³ Bala Krishna. Elliot, Numismat. orient., 1885, p. 106.⁴ V. ant., Foot-note, p. 15.

SILVER: KRISHNA RÁJA WOĐEYAR—*continued*.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HÁGA OR QUARTER CANTEROY FANAM.	
18	Mysore.		Same.	Same.
18.1	Mysore.		Same.	Same. [Pl. III, 13.]

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE.¹

1	....	Gryphon l.	Cross lines.
2	....	Gryphon r.	Single lines at right angles, with a cross in each interspace. [Pl. IV, 1.]
3	....	Gryphon l.	Cross lines with symbols.
4	....	Lion r.	Double cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 4.]
5	....	Prancing horse, l: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 2.]
6	....	Fish, l: encircled by a ring of dots.	Single cross lines. [Pl. IV, 11.]
7	....	Same.	Same.
8	....	Bull, l, with moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	Double cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 6.]
9	....	Bull, r, with sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
10	....	Boar, r; encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 3.]
11	....	Deer, r, with sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 7.]
12	....	Same.	Same.

¹ Many of the following coins with chequered reverse do not probably belong specially to Mysore, though those which bear Kanarese numerals on the obverse have been attributed to a Cháma Raja. They are introduced here for convenience, as they are very common in the Mysore bazaars.

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13		Peacock, r.	Same.
14		Peacock, r : encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 8.]
15		Same.	Same. [Pl. IV, 9.]
16		Bird, r : encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
17		Figure of Ganesa.	Same. [Pl. IV, 12.]
18		Same.	Double stamped with cross lines and symbols.
19		Same.	Double stamped with (1) cross lines, (2) elephant with trunk elevated. [Pl. IV, 10.]
20		Figure of Ganesa.	Double cross lines with symbols.
21		Figure of Lakshmi : encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 14.]
22		Figure of Hanumán : encircled by a ring of dots.	Single cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 15.]
23		Dagger : encircled by a ring of dots.	Double cross lines with symbols. [Pl. IV, 13.]
24		Flower : encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
COINS WITH KANARESE NUMERALS.				
25		Numeral ० (1): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 17.]
26		Numeral १ (2): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
27		Numeral ३ (3): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
28		Numeral ४ (4): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE—*continued*.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH KANARESE NUMERALS— <i>cont.</i>				
29		Same.	Same.
30		Numeral ₆ (6): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
31		Numeral ₉ (9): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
32		Numeral ₁₀ (10): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
33		Numeral ₁₁ (11): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 16.]
34		Numeral ₁₂ (12): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
35		Numeral ₁₅ (15): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
36		Numeral ₁₇ (17): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
37		Numeral ₁₉ (19): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
38		Numeral ₂₀ (20): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
39		Numeral ₂₁ (21): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
40		Numeral ₂₂ (22): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
41		Numeral ₂₃ (23): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.

COPPER: CHEQUERED REVERSE—*continued*.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH KANARESE NUMERALS— <i>cont.</i>				
42		Numeral ೨೪ (24): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
43		Numeral ೨೮ (28): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
44		Numeral ೩೦ (30): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
45		Numeral ೩೧ (31): encircled by a ring of dots.	Same.
ELEPHANT CASH. ¹				
46		Elephant r.	Same. • [Pl. IV, 20.]
47		Elephant r.	Same.
48		Elephant l, with trunk elevated, as in the act of saluting.	Same. [Pl. IV, 19.]
49		Same.	Same.
50		Elephant l: encircled by a ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 18.]
51		Elephant l, with moon above: encircled by dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 21.]
52		Same.	Same.
53		Elephant l, with sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Same. [Pl. IV, 22.]
54		Same.	Same.

¹ Sir Walter Elliot says (Numismat. Orient., 1885, p. 105): "The princes of this dynasty (Wodeiyar of Mysore) seem to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kongus and the Chéras, for it appears on numerous copper which coins are still current in the form of the *ane paiss* or small elephant cash."

COPPER: MUHAMMADAN USURPATION.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITHOUT DATE.				
TIGER CASII. ¹				
1	....		Tiger r: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Battle-axe: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 8.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
2	Seringapatam.		Elephant r: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	مرب پتن "Struck at <i>Puttun</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 1.]
3	Seringapatam.		Same as 2: but wanting the ring of dots.	Same as 2.
COINS WITH DATE.				
SINGLE PAISAH.				
4	Calicut, 1199.		Elephant r: encircled by ring of dots.	مرب كليکوت ".. 99. Struck at <i>Kalikūt</i> :" encircled by a ring of dots.
5	Bednur, 1199.		Elephant r.	مرب نگر "1199. Struck at <i>Nugur</i> ." [Pl. VIII, 1.]
6	Calicut, 1200.		Elephant r: date 1200 above: surrounded by lined circles.	مرب كليکوت "Struck at <i>Kalikūt</i> :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
HALF PAISAH.				
7	Seringapatam, 1200.		Elephant l: date 1200 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	مرب پتن "Struck at <i>Puttun</i> :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
SINGLE PAISAH.				
8	Seringapatam, 1215.		Elephant l: date 1215 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Same as 7.

¹ There is in the collection of Mr. R. Sewell a larger coin of the same type, but differing as regards the figure of the tiger.

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
QUARTER PAISAH.				
9	Seringapatam,	1215.	Elephant 1: date 1215 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	Same as 8.
HALF PAISAH. ¹				
10	Gooty, 1215.		Elephant 1: date 1215 above : surrounded by lined circle and dots.	مرب فیض حصار "Struck at <i>Feiz Hisár</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ornamental border.
SINGLE PAISAH.				
11	Chittledroog,	1216.	Elephant 1: date 1216 above : surrounded by lined circle.	مرب فرعیاب حصار "Struck at <i>Farakh-báb- hisár</i> : ² surrounded by lined circle.
HALF PAISAH.				
12	Nazarbar, 1216.		Elephant 1: date 1216 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	مرب نظر بار "Struck at <i>Nazarbár</i> :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 2.]
13	Bangalore, 1216.		Elephant 1: date 1216 above : surrounded by lined circles.	مرب بنگلور "Struck at <i>Bangalúr</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 3.]
14	Seringapatam,	1216.	Elephant 1: date 1216 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	مرب پٹن "Struck at <i>Puttun</i> :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.
SINGLE PAISAH.				
15	New Calicut, 1217		Elephant 1: date 1217 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	مرب فرخی "Struck at <i>Farakhi</i> :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 3.]
16	New Calicut, 1217		Same as 15.	Same as 15.
17	New Calicut, 1217		Same as 15.	Same.

¹ "This coin was struck at a place called Gáti, a fortress near the Pennar river, by the Sultan named *Feiz Hisár*." Marsden, op. cit., p. 722.

² "Cuditor in castello abundantie." Marsden, op. cit., p. 721.

³ Probably Chittledroog. Marsden, op. cit., p. 722.

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
HALF PAISAH.				
18	New Calicut, 1217		Same.	Same as 15. [Pl. V, 6.]
19	Chittledroog.		Elephant l: date 1217 above: surrounded by lined circle and orna- mental border.	مرب فرخاب حصار "Struck at <i>Farakh-báb- hisár</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and orna- mental border. [Pl. V, 7.]
20	Bednur, 1217.		Elephant l: date 1217 above: surrounded by lined circle.	مرب نگر "Struck at <i>Nuggur</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 8.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
21	Islamabád, 1217.		Elephant l: date 1217 above: surrounded by ornamental border.	مرب اسلام آباد "Struck at <i>Islamabád</i> :" surrounded by orna- mental border. [Pl. V, 9.]
22	Calicut, 1215.		Elephant r: date 1215 above: surrounded by lined circle.	مرب كلیكوت "Struck at <i>Kalikát</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 2.]
QUATER PAISAH.				
23	Bangalore, 1218.		Elephant l: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circles.	مرب بنگلور "Struck at <i>Bangalár</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. V, 4.]
EIGHTH OF PAISAH.				
24	Bangalore, 1218.		Elephant l: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circle.	Same as 23.

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
HALF PAISAH.				
25	Chittledroog, 1218	Elephant 1: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circle and orna- mental border.	ضرب فرخياب حصار "Struck at <i>Farakh-bāh- hisār</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and orna- mental border.	
26	Chittledroog, 1218	Same as 25.	Same as 25.	
SINGLE PAISAH.				
27	New Calicut, 1218	Elephant 1: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	ضرب فرخی "Struck at <i>Farakhi</i> :" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	
EIGHTH OF PAISAH.				
28	Islamabād, 1218.	Elephant 1: date 1218 above: surrounded by an ornamental circle.	ضرب اسلام آباد "Struck at <i>Islamabād</i> :" surrounded by an orna- mental circle. [Pl. V, 10.]	
HALF PAISAH.				
29	Gooty, 1218.	Elephant 1: date 1218 above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	ضرب فیض حصار "Struck at <i>Feiz Hisār</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	
DOUBLE PAISAH.				
0	Seringapatam, 1219.	Elephant 1, with trunk elevated as in the act of saluting and carry- ing a flag marked with a star: date 1219 behind the elephant: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	عثمانی ضرب دارالسلطنه پٹن " <i>Usmānī</i> . Struck at the capital, <i>Puttun</i> :" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 1.]	

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
DOUBLE PAISAH— <i>cont.</i>				
31	Chittledroog,	1219	Same as 30.	<p>ضرب دارالسلطنة فرعیاب حصار</p> <p>"..... Struck at the capital <i>Farakh-báb-hisár</i>."</p>
SINGLE PAISAH.				
32	Seringapatam,	1219.	<p>Elephant 1: date 1219 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. V, 11.]</p>	<p>ضرب پٹن</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Puttun</i>:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>
HALF PAISAH.				
33	Bangalore,	1219.	<p>Elephant 1: date 1219 above: surrounded by lined circles.</p>	<p>ضرب بنگلور</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Bangalúr</i>:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>
SINGLE PAISAH.				
34	Seringapatam,	1221.	<p>Elephant 1: date 1221 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>	<p>ضرب پٹن</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Puttun</i>:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>
HALF PAISAH.				
35	Seringapatam,	1221.	<p>Elephant 1: date 1221 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>	<p>ضرب پٹن</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Puttun</i>:" sur- rounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>
QUARTER PAISAH.				
36	Seringapatam,	1221.	<p>Elephant 1: date 1221 above: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p>	<p>ضرب پٹن</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Puttun</i>:" surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. VI, 2.]</p>

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued.*

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
DOUBLE PAISAH.				
37	Seringapatam,	1222.	Elephant r, with trunk elevated as in making a salute and carrying a flag with a star in its centre : below the flag مولودی (Máládi) : behind the elephant date, 1222 : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	مشتري عرب دارالسلطنة پتن "Mushtari. Struck at the capital Puttun :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 3.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
38	Seringapatam,	1222.	Elephant l : date 1222, and inscription مولودی محمد (Máládi Muhammad) ¹ : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 10.]	زهرة عرب پتن "Zahra. ² Struck at Puttun :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
HALF PAISAH.				
39	Seringapatam,	1222.	Elephant r : date 1222 above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام عرب پتن "Bahram. ³ Struck at Puttun :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 5.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
40	Bednur, 1222.		Elephant l : date 1222 above : surrounded by lined circle.	زهرا عرب نگر "Zahra. Struck at Nugur :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 4.]
41	Bednur, 1222.		Same as 40.	Same as 40.

¹ V. ant. p. 11.² زهرة (Zahra), the planet Venus.³ بهرام (Bahram), the planet Mars.

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
QUARTER PAISAH.				
42		1222.	Elephant r : letter ب (be) above : surrounded by lined circle.	بهرام عرب حصار "Bahram. Struck at hisar:" date 1222 above : surround- ed by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 6.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
43	Seringapatam, 1223.		Elephant r : date 1223 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 7.]	عرب پٹن "Struck at Puttun :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
HALF PAISAH.				
44	Seringapatam, 1223.		Elephant l : date 1223 above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام عرب پٹن "Bahram. Struck at Puttun : " surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VI, 8.]
QUARTER PAISAH.				
45	Seringapatam, 1223.		Elephant r : date 1223 above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	اختر عرب پٹن "Akhter. ¹ Struck at Puttun : " surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
SINGLE PAISAH.				
46	Seringapatam, 1223.		Elephant l : date 1223 مولودی (Mālūdī) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زهره عرب پٹن "Zahra. Struck at Put- tun : " surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 1.]

¹ اختر Akhter, a star.

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
DOUBLE PAISAH.				
47	Seringapatam, 1224.		Elephant r: carrying a flag marked with the letter \ (alif): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>مرب دارالسلطنه پتن مشترى سنه ١٢٢٤ مولودى</p> <p>"Struck at the capital <i>Puttun Mushtari</i>: year 1224, <i>Muladi</i>:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. VII, 2.]</p>
SINGLE PAISAH.				
48	Seringapatam, 1224.		Elephant r: letter \ (alif) above: double stamped with lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>زهره ١٢٢٤ مولودى مرب پتن</p> <p>"<i>Zahra</i>. Struck at <i>Puttun</i>: year 1224, <i>Muladi</i>:" double stamped with lined circles and ring of dots.</p>
49	Seringapatam, 1224.		Same as 48.	<p>Same as 48.</p> <p>[Pl. VII, 3.]</p>
HALF PAISAH.				
50	Seringapatam, 1224.		Elephant r: letter \ (alif) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>بهرام ١٢٢٤ مرب پتن</p> <p>"<i>Bahrám</i>, 1224. Struck at <i>Puttun</i>:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. VII, 4.]</p>
DOUBLE PAISAH.				
51	Seringapatam, 1225.		Elephant r: carrying a flag marked with the letter ب (be): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>مرب دارالسلطنه پتن مشترى سنه ١٢٢٥ مولودى</p> <p>"Struck at the capital <i>Puttun Mushtari</i>: year 1225, <i>Muladi</i>:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. VII, 5.]</p>

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
DOUBLE PAISAH— <i>cont.</i>				
52	Seringapatam,	1225.	Same as 51.	Same as 51.
SINGLE PAISAH.				
53	Seringapatam,	1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (<i>be</i>) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 6.]	عرب بٹن مولودی ۱۲۲۵ زہرا "Zahrá. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> . Year 1225. <i>Múládi</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
HALF PAISAH.				
54	Seringapatam,	1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (<i>be</i>) above : surround- ed by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 7.]	بہرام عرب بٹن ۱۲۲۵ "Bahrá, 1225. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> :" surround- ed by lined circle and ring of dots.
QUARTER PAISAH.				
55	Seringapatam,	1225.	Elephant r : letter ب (<i>be</i>) above : surround- ed by lined circle and ring of dots.	اکثر عرب بٹن ۱۲۲۵ "Akhter. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> , 1225 :" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VII, 8.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
56	Bednur, 1225.		Elephant r : letter ب (<i>be</i>) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زہرا عرب نگر سنہ ۱۲۲۵ مولودی "Zahrá. Struck at <i>Nuggur</i> . Year 1225. <i>Múládi</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
57	Bednur, 1226.		Elephant r : letter ت (<i>te</i>) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	زہرا عرب نگر سنہ ۱۲۲۶ مولودی "Zahrá. Struck at <i>Nuggur</i> . Year 1226. <i>Múládi</i> :" surround- ed by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 1.]

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
HALF PAISAH.				
58	Bednur, 1226.		Elephant r: letter ت (te) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	بهرام عرب نگر ۱۲۲۱ مولودی "Bahram. Struck at Nuggur, 1226. <i>Má- lúdi</i> ." [Pl. X, 9.]
SINGLE PAISAH.				
59	Seringapatam, 1226.		Elephant r: letter ت (te) above.	زهرة عرب پتن مولودی ۱۲۲۱ "Zahra Struck at <i>Puttun</i> , 1226. <i>Málúdi</i> :" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
QUARTER PAISAH.				
60	Seringapatam, 1226.		Elephant r: letter ت (te) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	اکثر عرب پتن ۱۲۲۱ "Akhter, 1226. Struck at <i>Puttun</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
SINGLE PAISAH.				
61	Seringapatam, 1260.		Elephant r: date 1260 above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 2.]	عرب پتن "Struck at <i>Puttun</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
COINS WITH DOUBTFUL DATE.				
DOUBLE PAISAH.				
62	Seringapatam.		Elephant r, with trunk elevated as in the act of saluting, and carry- ing a flag marked with a star and the word مولودی (<i>Málúdi</i>), date....: surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 10.]	پتن عرب مشتری دارالسلطنه "Mushtari. Struck at the capital <i>Puttun</i> :" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—*continued*.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS WITH DOUBTFUL DATE— <i>cont.</i>				
SINGLE PAISAH.				
63	Calicut.		Elephant r : encircled by a ring of dots.	<p>مرب كليكوٹ بندر</p> <p>"Struck at the seaport <i>Kalikūt</i> : " encircled by a ring of dots.</p>
QUARTER PAISAH.				
64	Chandagál.		Elephant r : surrounded by an ornamental border.	<p>مرب خالق آباد</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Khálakhá-bád</i> : " surrounded by an ornamental border.</p>
SINGLE PAISAH.				
65	Gooty.		Elephant r : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>مرب فيض حصار</p> <p>"Struck at <i>Feiz hisár</i> : " surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 3.]</p>
HALF PAISAH.				
66	Gooty.		Elephant r : encircled by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>Same as 65.</p> <p>[Pl. VIII, 4.]</p>
67	Gooty.		Elephant l : encircled by a ring of dots.	<p>Same as 65.</p>
QUARTER PAISAH.				
68	Gooty.		Elephant r : surrounded by lined circle.	<p>Same as 65.</p> <p>[Pl. VIII, 5.]</p>

COPPER : MUHAMMADAN USURPATION—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
COINS NOT IN MUSEUM COLLECTION. ¹				
SINGLE PAISAH.				
1	Hole Honnur, 1217.	Elephant l : date 1217 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	مرب فی نظیر "Struck at <i>Bi-nazir</i> :" ² surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 6.]	
2	Seringapatam, 1222.	Elephant r : date 1222, مولودی (<i>Mālūdi</i>) above : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 7.]	زهرة مرب پتن "Zahra. Struck at Put- tun:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. Marsden [Pl. XLVI, Fig. MXLI.]	
3	Bednur, 1201.	Elephant r : date 1201 above : surrounded by lined circles.	مرب نگر "Struck at <i>Nuggur</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 8.]	
4	Dharwar, 1217.	Elephant l : date 1217 above : surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	مرب غورهید سوار "Struck at <i>Khorahid- sudd</i> :" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. VIII, 9.]	

¹ Copper coins struck at *Selām-abād* or *Sati-mangalam* in 1217, and at *Zafarabād* or *Gurruncondah* in 1218, are mentioned by Marsden (op. cit. p. 722).

² On Pl. II, No. 6, we find another of his (Tippu's) new names, which we learned on the spot, was given to Hooly Honore; but why Tippu should call Hooly Honore *نظیر* "Incomparable" is, to us, incomprehensible." Moor, op. cit. app., p. 476; Pl. II, Fig. 6.

COPPER : KRISHNA RĀJA WODEYAR.

COINS WITHOUT DATE.				
FIVE CASH.				
1	Mysore.	Elephant l : sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	"Śrī <i>Kṛishṇa Rāja</i> " (Nāg.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 3.]	
2	Mysore.	Śrī. (Kan.)	"V Cash" (Eng.) "Mayīlī kāsū 5" (Kan.) [Pl. IX, 4.]	

COPPER : KRISHNA RÁJA WODEYAR—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ELEPHANT CASH.				
TWENTY CASH.				
3	Mysore.		Elephant 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.	" <i>Mayili kásu 20</i> " (Kan.), "XX cash" (Eng.): encircled by a ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 5.]
4	Mysore.		Same as 3.	Same as 3.
TEN CASH.				
5	Mysore.		Elephant 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 6.]	" <i>Chá¹ Mayili kásu 10</i> " (Kan.), " <i>X cash</i> " (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
FIVE CASH.				
6	Mysore.		Elephant 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 7.]	" <i>Chá Mayili kásu 5</i> " (Kan.), " <i>V cash</i> " (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle.
TWENTY CASH.				
7	Mysore.		Elephant 1: <i>Śrī Chámundi</i> ² (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	" <i>Krishna Mayili kásu ippattu</i> " ³ (Kan.), "XX cash" (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
8	Mysore.		Same as 7.	Same as 7. [Pl. IX, 8.]
FIVE CASH.				
9	Mysore.		Elephant 1: <i>Śrī Chámundi</i> (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	" <i>Krishna Mayili kásu 5</i> " ⁴ (Kan.), " <i>V cash</i> " (Eng.): surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. IX, 9.]
10	Mysore.		Same as 9.	Same as 9.

¹ Abbreviation for Chámundi.² ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ = Chámundi.³ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು = ippattu = twenty.⁴ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು *

COPPER : KRISHNA RÁJA WODEYAR—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
LION CASH.				
(a) COINS WITHOUT DATE.				
TEN CASH.				
11	Mysore.		Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.) "مہیسور" "عرب": ¹ surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
12	Mysore.		Same as 11.	Same as 11. [Pl. IX, 10.]
FIVE CASH.				
13	Mysore.		Same.	Same as 11.
14	Mysore.		Same.	Same as 11. [Pl. IX, 11.]
TWENTY-FIVE CASH.				
15	Mysore.		Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī</i> Chámundi (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "Mayili kánu 25" (Kan.) "مہیسور" "عرب" "XXV cash" (Eng.): within the circle " <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.): sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 1.]
16	Mysore.		Same as 15.	Same as 15.
(b) COINS WITH DATE.				
FIVE CASH.				
17	Bangalore, 1833.		Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1833 below: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.) "مہیسور" "عرب": surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
18	Bangalore, 1833.		Same as No. 17.	" <i>Krishna</i> " ² (Kan.), "مہیسور" "عرب", numeral 5: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 2.]

¹ "Struck at Mahisur.² ५ ॥

COPPER : KRISHNA RÁJA WODEYAR—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
LION CASH—cont.				
(b) COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
19	Bangalore, 1834.	Lion of Chámundi 1 : <i>Śrī Chámundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1834 below: sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.		Inscription in a circle “ <i>Mayili kásu 20</i> ” ¹ (Kan.) “ <i>Milay XX</i> cash” (Eng.): within the circle “ <i>Krishna</i> ” (Kan.). “ <i>میسور</i> ” : surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. [Pl. X, 3.]
20	Bangalore, 1834.	Same as 19.		Same as 19.
21	Bangalore, 1834.	Same.		Same, except the word Meilee instead of Milay.
22	Bangalore, 1835.	Same.		Same as 21.
TEN CASH.				
23	Bangalore, 1835.	Lion of Chámundi 1 : <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: encircled by a ring of dots.		“ <i>Krishna</i> ” (Kan.), “ <i>میسور</i> غرب,” numeral 10. [Pl. X, 4.]
FIVE CASH.				
24	Bangalore, 1835.	Same as 23.		“ <i>Krishna</i> ” (Kan.), “ <i>میسور</i> غرب,” numeral 5.
TWENTY CASH.				
25	Bangalore, 1836.	Lion of Chámundi 1 : <i>Śrī Chámundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above, date 1836 below: en- circled by a ring of dots. [Pl. X, 5.]		Inscription in a circle “ <i>Mayili kásu 20</i> ” (Kan.), “ <i>Meilee XX</i> cash” (Eng.): within the circle “ <i>Krishna</i> ” (Kan.). “ <i>میسور</i> ” : encircled by a ring of dots.
FIVE CASH.				
26	Bangalore, 1836.	Lion of Chámundi 1 : “ <i>Śrī</i> ” (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1836 below.		“ <i>Krishna</i> ” (Kan.), “ <i>میسور</i> غرب,” numeral 5 : encircled by a ring of dots.
27	Bangalore, 1836.	Same as 26.		Same as 26.

COPPER : KRISHNA RÁJA WOĐEYAR—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
LION CASH—cont.				
(b) COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
28	Bangalore, 1837.	Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī Chámundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1837 below: encircled by a ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "Mayili kánu 20" (Kan.), "Meillee XX cash" (Eng.): within the circle " <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "كرب ميسور": encircled by a ring of dots.	
29	Bangalore, 1837.	Same as 28.	Same as 28.	
FIVE CASH.				
30	Bangalore, 1837.	Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1837 below.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "كرب ميسور", numeral 5: encircled by a ring of dots.	
TWENTY CASH.				
31	Bangalore, 1838.	Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī Chámundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1838 below: encircled by a ring of dots.	Inscription in a circle "Mayili kánu 20" (Kan.), "Meillee XX cash." (Eng.): within the circle " <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "كرب ميسور": encircled by a ring of dots.	
32	Bangalore, 1838.	Same as 31.	Same as 31.	
TEN CASH.				
33	Bangalore, 1838.	Lion of Chámundi 1: <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above: date 1838 below: encircled by a ring of dots.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "كرب ميسور", numeral 10: encircled by a ring of dots.	[Pl. X, c.]

COPPER : KṚISHṆA RĀJA WODEYAR—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
LION CASH—cont.				
(b) COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
34	Bangalore, 1839.	Lion of Chāmundi 1 : <i>Śrī Chāmundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1839 below.	Inscription in a circle “ <i>Mayili kāsū 20</i> ” (Kan.), “Meilee XX cash” (Eng.), within the circle “ <i>Kṛishṇa</i> ” (Kan.), “قرب ميسور” : encircled by a ring of dots.	
35	Bangalore, 1839.	Same as 34.	Same as 34.	
TEN CASH.				
36	Bangalore, 1839.	Lion of Chāmundi 1 : <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1839 below.	“ <i>Kṛishṇa</i> ” (Kan.), “قرب ميسور,” numeral 10 : encircled by a ring of dots.	
37	Bangalore, 1839.	Same as 36.	Same as 36. [Pl. X, 7.]	
TWENTY CASH.				
38	Bangalore, 1840.	Lion of Chāmundi 1 : <i>Śrī Chāmundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1840 below.	Inscription in a circle “ <i>Mayili kāsū 20</i> ” (Kan.), “Meilee XX cash” (Eng.), within the circle “ <i>Kṛishṇa</i> ” (Kan.), “قرب ميسور” : encircled by a ring of dots.	
39	Bangalore, 1841.	Same as 38, but date 1841.	Same as 38.	
TEN CASH.				
40	Bangalore, 1841.	Lion of Chāmundi 1 : <i>Śrī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1841 below : encircled by a ring of dots.	“ <i>Kṛishṇa</i> ” (Kan.), “قرب ميسور,” numeral 10 : encircled by a ring of dots.	
41	Bangalore, 1841.	Same as 40.	Same as 40.	

COPPER : KṚISHṆA RĀJA WODEYAR—continued.

No.	Mint :	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
LION CASH—cont.				
(b) COINS WITH DATE—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
42	Bangalore,	1841.	Same.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "شرب مہیسور," numeral 5 : encircled by a ring of dots.
43	Bangalore,	1841.	Same.	Same.
TEN CASH.				
44	Bangalore,	1842.	Same.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "شرب مہیسور," numeral 10 : encircled by a ring of dots.
FIVE CASH.				
45	Bangalore,	1842.	Same.	" <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "شرب مہیسور," numeral 5.
TWENTY CASH.				
46	Bangalore,	1843.	Lion of Chāmundi 1 : <i>Srī Chāmundi</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1843 below.	Inscription in a circle " <i>Mayili kṣau 20</i> " (Kan.), " <i>Meillee XX</i> cash" (Eng.), within the circle " <i>Krishna</i> " (Kan.), "شرب مہیسور."
TEN CASH.				
47	Bangalore,	1843.	Lion of Chāmundi 1 : <i>Srī</i> (Kan.), sun and moon above : date 1843 below.	" <i>Krishna</i> ," (Kan.). " <i>شرب مہیسور</i> ," numeral 10.

ADDENDA.

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9.1	1198	p. 21. SULTÁNÍ PAGODA. TIPPOO. ح ^ا Haidar's initial and letter <i>alif</i> , on a granulated surface, surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	هو السلطان العادل سنة ١١٩٨ هجرى "He is the just Sultan. Year hejirah 1198:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
11.1	1215	p. 21. پتن ح ^۵ Haidar's initial joined to the word <i>Puttan</i> , and numeral ۵ (5) on a granulated surface, surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.	محمد هو السلطان العادل سنة ١٢١٥ "Muhammad. He is the just Sultan. Year 1215:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.
26.1		p. 23. DHOTIE FANAM. TIPPOO. Illegible.	فرخ "Furrokh."
1.1	1198	p. 23. NOKÁRA. TIPPOO. دين احمد در جهان روشن است فتح حيدر ح غرب پتن سال ازل سنة هجرى ١١٩٨ "The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar. H. Struck at <i>Puttan</i> in the year of the cycle <i>Azal</i> ; hejirah 1198:" ¹ surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	هو السلطان الوحيد العادل سوم بهارى سال ازل سنة جلوس "He is the only just Sultan. Third (day of the month) <i>Bahári</i> ; year of the cycle <i>Azal</i> ; year of the reign 2:" surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.

[Pl. XI, 1.]

¹ "This," Marsden says (*Numismat. Orient.*, 1825, Pl. II, p. 709), "is the earliest date that occurs of any coin struck by this Sultan, and as neither Major Moor's nor the Göttingen collection contains one of 1197, it is probable that he did not coin money during the first year of his reign. He was then still engaged in war, and not having arranged his systematic plan for the mint, might, as was done by his father, issue for a time the *Kanter rāya* and *Virārāya* or swāmi pagodas of Mysore and Kūrga.

As the year 1198 of the *hejrah*, in which this double rupih was struck, began in November 1783 and ended in November 1784, it answers to the second year of the reign, whether we reckon from the death of *Heider Ali* in December 1782, or, with more correctness, from the epoch of *Tipū's* accession in the following year. But besides these two dates there is superadded the year of the cycle of sixty, which it thus appears he adopted from the Hindūs, some time before the introduction of his new era. This year is named *azal* 'eternity,' and upon reference to the *abjad* table (the *abtas* not being yet in use) we shall find that ۱, ۵, and ۳۰, express, when added together, 38, the proper number of the current year, which commenced on the 22nd March 1784.

No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		p. 42.	
		SINGLE PAISAH. TIPPÖO. ¹	
60.1	1227	Elephant r: letter ث (se) above: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>زهرامرب نگر سنه ۱۲۲۷ مولودی "Zahrā. Struck at Nuggur. Year 1227, <i>Mālūdi</i>:" sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. XI, 2.]</p>
		COINS OF KRISHNA RĀJA.	
		p. 43.	
		ELEPHANT. TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
10.1		Elephant 1: " <i>Śrī Chāmunda</i> " (Kan.), and sun and moon above: surrounded by lined circles.	<p>Inscription in a circle "<i>Mayili kāsū 25</i>" (Kan.) "<i>XXV VAUH</i>" (Eng.): within the circle "<i>Krish-</i> <i>na</i>" (Kan.): surrounded by a lined circle.</p> <p>[Pl. XI, 3.]</p>
		p. 45.	
		ELEPHANT. TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
10.2		Caparisoned elephant 1: " <i>Śrī Chāmunda</i> " (Kan.), sun and moon and symbol of rose above: surround- ed by lined circles and ring of dots.	<p>Inscription in a circle "<i>Mayili kāsū XXV</i>" (Kan.), XXV cash (Eng.): within the circle "<i>Krish-</i> <i>na</i>" (Kan.): surrounded by lined circles and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. XI, 4.]</p>
		p. 46.	
		LION. TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
16.1		Lion of Chāmundi 1: " <i>Śrī</i> <i>Chāmundi</i> " (Nag.), sun and moon above, مہسور عرب below: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.	<p>Inscription in a circle "<i>Mayili kāsū XXV</i>" (Kan.), XXV UAUH (Eng.): within the circle "<i>Krishna</i>" (Kan.): sur- rounded by lined circle and ring of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. XI, 5.]</p>

¹ Concerning this coin Marsden says, (Op. cit., vol. II, p. 724) "a *paisah* or *zahrā* of 1227, from the mint of *Nagar* or *Bednare*, has in like manner a **ث**, the fourth and last letter of the word **اھت** given by the Sultan as a name to his numerical system on which he appears to have wasted no small share of ingenuity.

This is probably the last specimen of his coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th April 1799, and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession."

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTE BY MARSDEN ON THE ABJED AND ABTAS. "Numismata Orientalia," 1825, Pt. II. pp. 701-7.

"Many eastern nations, as well as the Greeks and Romans, have been in the practice of expressing numbers, and dates in particular, by means of the letters of the alphabet, to each of which a certain value is assigned. These may be either employed simply like other ciphers, or, being distributed among the words of a sentence, may constitute what is termed a chronogram. It must at the same time be noticed, that in forming their system the Arabians did not adhere to the direct order of the letters in their own alphabet (such at least as it now exists), but followed that of the Hebrews, from which they acquired much of their learning, calling 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., and from thence names the scheme *abjd*, or, as pronounced *abjed*. With this antiquated system of notation the Sultan was dissatisfied, and he determined upon making it conform to the modern Arabic alphabet. Accordingly, in his scheme, 1 is 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., and instead of *abjd* it is consistently named *abts* or *abtas*. In the following table, the numerical powers of the letters of both alphabets are expressed, and their application to the coinage will be hereafter shown :—

The *abjd* *abjed* or usual mode of alphabetical numeration.

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

The *abts* *abtas* or Sultāni mode.

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

It is proper to observe that although the late Government of Mysore was Mahometan, the population of the country is Hindu, and that amongst this ancient agricultural race, a solar or luni-solar computation of time had prevailed from the earliest ages. They had also established, for civil purposes, a cycle of sixty years, each distinguished by a particular name, and commencing about the vernal equinox. Their current cycle began in the year 1807.

Tipu being sensible of much practical utility in this system, or desirous of showing indulgence to the customs of his Hindu subjects, resolved upon adopting it into his calendar, and at the period of reforming the lunar year and era of the *hejrah*, began to reckon also by this luni-solar cycle. Instead, however, of retaining the original names of the respective years, he formed from the letters of his *abtas* above described, a new set of numerical terms, composed of such letters as would denote the progressive numbers from one to sixty. But as these letters, if taken either indiscriminately or in strict

succession, might not form significant or even pronounceable words, which common use required, a latitude was admitted in the selection and arrangement of letters equally capable of forming by their combination the same number: for as the sum results from simple addition, and does not depend upon the place (of units, tens, &c.), it follows that they may be combined in any order; and that order was chosen which produced any known terms, however trifling or inapplicable their meanings.

To explain this by an example, we shall take the year 42 of the cycle, corresponding with 1788 of J.C., 1202 of the *hejrah*, 1216 of the Sultan's new era, and the sixth of his reign. The number 42 may be expressed by various combinations of the letters of the *abtas*, but if we produce it by adding together 30, 11, 10, and again 1, we shall at the same time compose the word *sârâ* 'odoriferous;' which is the name appropriated to the forty-second year of the cycle, and such we find it on the coins. Thus (for illustration) if it were required to express in the Roman method of numeration the date of 65, it might be done by combining the letters L 50, V 5, and X 10, which together would form the word LVX, light.

Names of the Sultâni years of the cycle of sixty according to the *abjed*.

١٣	١٢	١١	١٠	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١	
احد	اُحمد	اب	ابا	ببا	بجا	ابد	اباد	جاة	ارج	حج	جهد	جهاد	
١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	
وحد	ياد	زهد	جزواه	حي	واهد	بدوح	طيب	طايب	يز	كد	حاري	كبد	
٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١	٣٢	٣٣	٣٤	٣٥	٣٦	٣٧	٣٨	٣٩	
اگاه	وحد	ياحي	كي	كيا	كبود	ابل	دل	دال	جبال	زكي	ازل	جلو	دلو
٤٠	٤١	٤٢	٤٣	٤٤	٤٥	٤٦	٤٧	٤٨	٤٩	٥٠	٥١	٥٢	٥٣
ما	كبت	جم	جام	ادم	ولي	والي	كوكب	كواكب	يم	دوام	حمد	حامد	
٥٤	٥٥	٥٦	٥٧	٥٨	٥٩	٦٠							
جان	ادن	همای	مجيد	كحل	جهان	مجيز							

Names of the Sultâni years of the cycle of sixty according to the *abtas*.

١٤	١٣	١٢	١١	١٠	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١	
احد	اُحمد	اب	ابا	باب	قاب	قابا	بجا	تاج	تابت	ابد	اداب	بار	حاجب	
١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	
جر	رجا	حار	در	دار	راحت	بارد	چرخ	عراج	تاز	خرد	بدرقاب	درداج	دادار	
٢٩	٣٠	٣١	٣٢	٣٣	٣٤	٣٥	٣٦	٣٧	٣٨	٣٩	٤٠	٤١	٤٢	
زان	زر	زار	بزر	زراب	ستا	زرتاب	رقتار	سخ	سختا	دراز	بسد	شا	سارا	سراب
٤٣	٤٤	٤٥	٤٦	٤٧	٤٨	٤٩	٥٠	٥١	٥٢	٥٣	٥٤	٥٥	٥٦	
هتا	زبرجد	سحر	ساحر	راسخ	شاد	حراست	ساز	شاداب	بارش	رستار	بشتر			
٥٧	٥٨	٥٩	٦٠											
بشارت	شارخ	رهد	مباح	ارهاد										

It must be observed that the terms *احد* *ahad* and *اُحمد* *ahmed* are arbitrarily assigned to the first and second years, because no letters besides ا or ب could, according to the principle of the system, be assigned to them, and these, separately, do not constitute words, although jointly as *اب* *ab* 'water,' they apply well to the third year. It is thought superfluous to annex translations of the sixty names, as the knowledge of their signification, even if free from ambiguity, would add nothing to our knowledge of the subject.

To the twelve months also, of which these years consist, new and fanciful names were assigned, and as they frequently appear in the legends,

it becomes necessary to specify them. The former of the two lists here given was that which Tipû employed during the first four years of his reign. The second contains those names which, upon changing the *abjed* for the *abtas*, he found it requisite to adapt to the new system of numeration; for as the initial letters of each month denote the numerical order in which they stand, the former set of names could not be retained without confusion.

Names of the twelve months, commencing with numerical letters, according to the abjed.

٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١
وَأَسْعَى	هَاشِمَى	دَارَاتَى	جَعْفَرَى	بِهَارَى	أَحْمَدَى
١٢	١١	١٠	٩	٨	٧
يَمَانَى	أَيْرَى	يُوسَفَى	طَلُوعَى	حَمْدَى	زَبَرْدَى

Names of the twelve months, commencing with numerical letters, according to the abtas.

٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١
حَمْدَى	جَعْفَرَى	شَمْرَى	تَقَى	بِهَارَى	أَحْمَدَى
١٢	١١	١٠	٩	٨	٧
رَبَانَى	رَازَى	رَحْمَانَى	ذَاكِرَى	دِينَى	عَسْرَى

In the names of the eleventh and twelfth months, it will be noticed that in the old series the letter ا denoting 1, and the letter ب denoting 2, are followed (according to the usual order of Arabic from right to left) by the letter ع denoting 10; but that in the new, the decimal *precedes* the units ا and ب. To explain the principle of this inversion it must be considered that the Arabians, who in all their early inscriptions expressed numbers in words, at length, borrowed in later times the arithmetical notation of the Indians, by whom the figures are placed (as with us, who borrowed them at second hand from the Arabians) in the order of from left to right; and, consequently, that the arrangement of numeral figures in Arabic and Persian manuscripts is at variance with the mode of writing. To the Sultan this incongruity was offensive, and he determined upon correcting it throughout his dominions, by causing the numerals in all public documents, and especially on his coinage, to proceed, in conformity with the words, from right to left. There are occasional instances, however, of the engravers forgetting his master's commands and relapsing into the ancient practice."

INDEX OF MINTS.

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Seringapatam.	Au.	..	Kanteroy Fanam.	Kanṭhīrāva.	1	19
"	"	"	"	"	1·1	"
"	"	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	2·1	"
Bednur.	"	..	Bahāduri Pagoda.	Haidar.	3	"
"	"	"	"	"	4	"
"	"	"	"	"	5	"
"	"	"	Bahāduri Fanam.	"	6	"
"	"	"	"	"	7	"
Seringapatam.	"	1219	Ahmedi.	Tippoo.	8	20
"	"	"	Sidāki.	"	8·1	"
Bednur.	"	1198	Sultānī Pagoda.	"	9	21
"	"	1199	"	"	10	"
"	"	1200	"	"	11	"
Dharwar.	"	1216	"	"	12	"
Bednur.	"	1216	Fārūkhī Pagoda.	"	13	"
"	"	"	"	"	14	"
Seringapatam.	"	1221	"	"	15	22
"	"	1221	"	"	16	"
Dharwar.	"	1217	"	"	16·1	"
Seringapatam.	"	1217	Sultānī Fanam (thin).	"	17	"
"	"	1219	" do.	"	18	"
"	"	"	" (thick)	"	19	"
"	"	"	" do.	"	20	"
Bednur.	"	1199	Nuggur Fanam.	"	21	23
"	"	1220	"	"	22	"
Calicut.	"	1215	Calicut Fanam.	"	23	"
"	"	1215	"	"	24	"
New Calicut ?	"	1216	Dhotie Fanam.	"	25	"
" ?	"	1217	"	"	26	"
Mysore.	"	..	Krishṇa Rāj Pagoda.	Krishṇa Rāja.	27	24
"	"	"	"	"	28	"
"	"	"	"	"	29	"
Seringapatam.	Ar.	1200	Nokāra.	Tippoo.	1	25
"	"	1216	"	"	2	"
"	"	1217	"	"	3	"
"	"	1216	Imāmī.	"	4	26
"	"	"	Ābidī.	"	5	"
"	"	1216	"	"	6	"
"	"	1217	Bākhri.	"	7	"
"	"	1218	"	"	8	27
"	"	1221	Jāzri.	"	9	"
"	"	1221	Kāzmi.	"	10	"
Mysore.	"	..	Rāja Rupees.	Krishṇa Rāja.	11	"

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Mysore.	Ar.	..	Rája Rupee.	Krishna Rája.	12	28
"	"	"	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	13	"
"	"	"	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	13-1	"
"	"	"	" $\frac{1}{8}$ "	"	14	"
"	"	"	" "	"	14-1	"
"	"	"	Chámundi "	"	15	"
"	"	"	" "	"	16	"
"	"	"	Adḡa $\frac{1}{2}$ Fanam.	"	17	"
"	"	"	" "	"	17-1	"
"	"	"	Hágá $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	18	"
"	"	"	" "	"	18-1	"
....	Ae.	..	Tiger Cash.	Tippoo.	1	33
Seringapatam.	"	"	Single Paisah.	"	2	"
"	"	"	"	"	3	"
Calicut.	"	1199	"	"	4	"
Bednur.	"	1199	"	"	5	"
Calicut.	"	1200	"	"	6	"
Seringapatam.	"	1200	Half Paisah.	"	7	"
"	"	1215	Single "	"	8	"
"	"	1215	Quarter "	"	9	34
Gooty.	"	1215	Half "	"	10	"
Chittledroog.	"	1216	Single "	"	11	"
Nazarbár.	"	1216	Half "	"	12	"
Bangalore.	"	1216	" "	"	13	"
Seringapatam.	"	1216	" "	"	14	"
New Calicut.	"	1217	Single "	"	15	"
"	"	1217	" "	"	16	"
"	"	1217	" "	"	17	"
"	"	1217	Half "	"	18	35
Chittledroog.	"	1217	" "	"	19	"
Bednur.	"	1217	" "	"	20	"
Islamabád.	"	1217	Single "	"	21	"
Calicut.	"	1217	" "	"	22	"
Bangalore.	"	1218	Quarter "	"	23	"
"	"	1218	Eighth "	"	24	"
Chittledroog.	"	1218	Half "	"	25	36
"	"	1218	" "	"	26	"
New Calicut ?	"	..	Single "	"	27	"
Islamabád.	"	1218	Eighth "	"	28	"
Gooty.	"	1218	Half "	"	29	"
Seringapatam.	"	1219	Double "	"	30	"
Chittledroog.	"	1219	" "	"	31	37

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Seringapatam.	Ac.	1219	Single Paisah.	Tippoo.	32	37
Bangalore.	"	1219	Half "	"	33	"
Seringapatam.	"	1221	Single "	"	34	"
"	"	1221	Half "	"	35	"
"	"	1221	Quarter "	"	36	"
"	"	1222	Double "	"	37	38
"	"	1222	Single "	"	38	"
"	"	1222	Half "	"	39	"
Bednur.	"	1222	Single "	"	40	"
"	"	1222	" "	"	41	"
....	"	1222	Quarter "	"	42	39
Seringapatam	"	1223	Single "	"	43	"
"	"	1223	Half "	"	44	"
"	"	1223	Quarter "	"	45	"
"	"	1223	Single "	"	46	"
"	"	1224	Double "	"	47	40
"	"	1224	Single "	"	48	"
"	"	1224	" "	"	49	"
"	"	1224	Half "	"	50	"
"	"	1225	Double "	"	51	"
"	"	1225	" "	"	52	41
"	"	1225	Single "	"	53	"
"	"	1225	Half "	"	54	"
"	"	1225	Quarter "	"	55	"
Bednur.	"	1225	Single "	"	56	"
"	"	1226	" "	"	57	"
"	"	1226	Half "	"	58	42
Seringapatam	"	1226	Single "	"	59	"
"	"	1226	Quarter "	"	60	"
"	"	1260	Single "	"	61	"
"	"	"	Double "	"	62	"
Calicut.	"	"	Single "	"	63	43
Chandagál.	"	"	Quarter "	"	64	"
Gooty.	"	"	Single "	"	65	"
"	"	"	Half "	"	66	"
"	"	"	" "	"	67	"
"	"	"	Quarter "	"	68	"
Hole Honnur.	"	1217	Single "	"	1	44
Seringapatam.	"	1222	" "	"	2	"
Bednur.	"	1201	" "	"	3	"
Dharwar.	"	1217	" "	"	4	"
Mysore.	"	"	Five Cash.	Krishna Rája.	1	"
....	"	"	" "	"	2	"
Mysore.	"	"	Elephant xx Cash.	"	3	45
"	"	"	" " "	"	4	"
"	"	"	" X "	"	5	"
"	"	"	" V "	"	6	"
"	"	"	" XX "	"	7	"
"	"	"	" ff "	"	8	"
"	"	"	" V "	"	9	"

Mint.	Metal.	Date.	Name of Coin.	Prince.	No.	Page.
Mysore.	Ae.	..	Elephant Cash.	Krishna Rája.	10	45
"	"	..	Lion x "	"	11	46
"	"	..	" x "	"	12	"
"	"	..	" v "	"	13	"
"	"	..	" v "	"	14	"
"	"	..	" xxv "	"	15	"
"	"	..	" xxv "	"	16	"
Bangalore.	"	1833	" v "	"	17	"
"	"	1833	" v "	"	18	"
"	"	1834	" xx "	"	19	47
"	"	1834	" xx "	"	20	"
"	"	1834	" xx "	"	21	"
"	"	1835	" xx "	"	22	"
"	"	1835	" x "	"	23	"
"	"	1835	" v "	"	24	"
"	"	1836	" xx "	"	25	"
"	"	1836	" v "	"	26	"
"	"	1836	" v "	"	27	"
"	"	1837	" xx "	"	28	48
"	"	1837	" xx "	"	29	"
"	"	1837	" v "	"	30	"
"	"	1838	" xx "	"	31	"
"	"	1838	" xx "	"	32	"
"	"	1838	" x "	"	33	"
"	"	1839	" xx "	"	34	49
"	"	1839	" xx "	"	35	"
"	"	1839	" x "	"	36	"
"	"	1839	" x "	"	37	"
"	"	1840	" xx "	"	38	"
"	"	1841	" xx "	"	39	"
"	"	1841	" x "	"	40	"
"	"	1841	" x "	"	41	"
"	"	1841	" v "	"	42	50
"	"	1841	" v "	"	43	"
"	"	1842	" x "	"	44	"
"	"	1842	" v "	"	45	"
"	"	1843	" xx "	"	46	"
"	"	1843	" x "	"	47	"

INDEX OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Kanteroy Fanam.	Au.	..	Kan̄thirava.	19	I	1
" "	"	..	"	"	"	2
Bahāduri Pagoda.	"	..	Haidar.	"	"	3
" "	"	..	"	"	"	4
" "	"	..	"	"	"	5
Fārūkhī Pagoda.	"	1217	Tippoo.	22	"	6
Bahāduri Fanam.	"	..	Haidar.	19	"	7
Ahmedi Mohur.	"	1219	Tippoo.	20	"	8
Sultānī Pagoda.	"	1198	"	21	"	9
" "	"	1200	"	"	"	10
" "	"	1216	"	"	"	11
Fārūkhī Pagoda.	"	1216	"	"	"	12
" "	"	1221	"	22	"	13
Sultānī Fanam.	"	1217	"	"	"	14
" "	"	1199	"	23	"	15
Calicut Fanam.	"	1215	"	"	"	16
" "	"	1215	"	"	"	17
Dhotie Fanam.	"	1216	"	"	"	18
Krishṇa Rāja Pagoda.	"	1216	Krishṇa Rāja.	24	"	19
Half Ptomán. ¹	"	1271	....	..	"	20

¹ This gold coin is said to have been formerly current in Mysore.

PLATE II.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Nokāra double rupee.	Ar.	1200	Tippoo.	25	II	1
"	"	1216	"	"	"	2
"	"	1217	"	"	"	3
Imāmī single rupee.	"	1216	"	26	"	4
Ābidī half rupee.	"	..	"	"	"	5

PLATE III.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Ābidī half rupee.	Ar.	..	Tippoo.	26	III.	1
Bākhri quarter rupee.	"	1217	"	"	"	2
"	"	1218	"	27	"	3
Jazri two annas.	"	1221	"	"	"	4
Kāzmi one anna.	"	"	"	"	"	5
Rāja rupee.	"	..	Krishna Rāja.	"	"	6
"	"	..	"	28	"	7
Rāja half rupee.	"	..	"	"	"	8
Rāja quarter rupee.	"	..	"	"	"	9
Chāmundi quarter rupee.	..	..	"	"	"	10
"	"	..	"	"	"	11
Aḍḍa half fanam.	"	..	"	"	"	12
Hāga quarter fanam.	"	..	"	"	"	13

PLATE IV.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Chequered Reverse.	Ae.	..	....	29	IV	1
"	"	..	....	"	"	2
"	"	..	....	"	"	3
"	"	..	....	"	"	4
"	"	..	....	30	"	5
"	"	..	....	29	"	6
"	"	..	....	"	"	7
"	"	..	....	"	"	8
"	"	..	....	"	"	9
"	"	..	....	30	"	10
"	"	..	....	29	"	11
"	"	..	....	"	"	12
"	"	..	....	30	"	13
"	"	..	....	"	"	14
"	"	..	....	"	"	15
"	"	..	....	31	"	16
"	"	..	....	30	"	17
"	"	..	....	32	"	18
"	"	..	....	"	"	19
"	"	..	....	"	"	20
"	"	..	....	"	"	21
"	"	..	....	"	"	22

PLATE V.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah	Ae.	..	Tippoo	33	V	1
Half "	"	1216	"	34	"	2
" "	"	"	"	"	"	3
Quarter "	"	1218	"	35	"	4
Single "	"	1217	"	34	"	5
Half "	"	"	"	35	"	6
" "	"	"	"	"	"	7
" "	"	"	"	"	"	8
Single "	"	"	"	"	"	9
Eighth "	"	1218	"	36	"	10
Single "	"	1219	"	37	"	11

PLATE VI.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Double Paisah	Ae.	1219	Tippoo	36	VI	1
Quarter "	"	1221	"	37	"	2
Double "	"	1222	"	38	"	3
Single "	"	"	"	"	"	4
Half "	"	"	"	"	"	5
Quarter "	"	"	"	39	"	6
Single "	"	1223	"	"	"	7
Half "	"	"	"	"	"	8

PLATE VII.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah	Ae.	1223	Tippoo	39	VII	1
Double "	"	1224	"	40	"	2
Single "	"	"	"	"	"	3
Half "	"	"	"	"	"	4
Double "	"	1225	"	"	"	5
Single "	"	"	"	41	"	6
Half "	"	"	"	"	"	7
Quarter "	"	"	"	"	"	8

PLATE VIII.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah	Ae.	1199	Tippoo.	33	VIII	1
" "	"	1215	"	35	"	2
" "	"	"	"	43	"	3
Half "	"	"	"	"	"	4
Quarter "	"	"	"	"	"	5
Single "	"	1217	"	44	"	6
" "	"	1222	"	"	"	7
" "	"	1201	"	"	"	8
" "	"	1217	"	"	"	9
" "	"	1222	"	38	"	10

PLATE IX.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Single Paisah.	Ae.	1226	Tippoo.	41	IX	1
" "	"	1260	"	42	"	2
Five Cash.	"	"	Krishna Raja.	44	"	3
" "	"	"	"	"	"	4
Twenty "	"	"	"	45	"	5
Ten "	"	"	"	"	"	6
Five "	"	"	"	"	"	7
Twenty "	"	"	"	"	"	8
Five "	"	"	"	"	"	9
Ten "	"	"	"	46	"	10
Five "	"	"	"	"	"	11

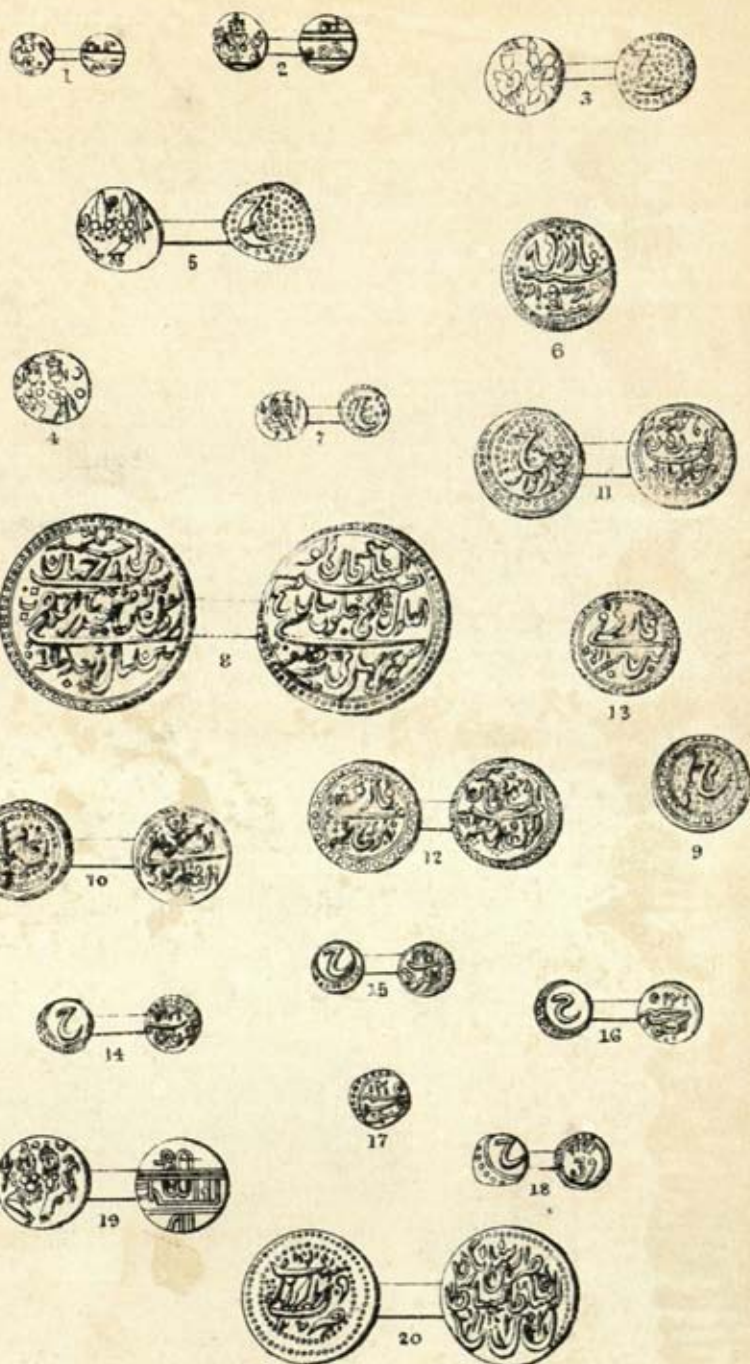
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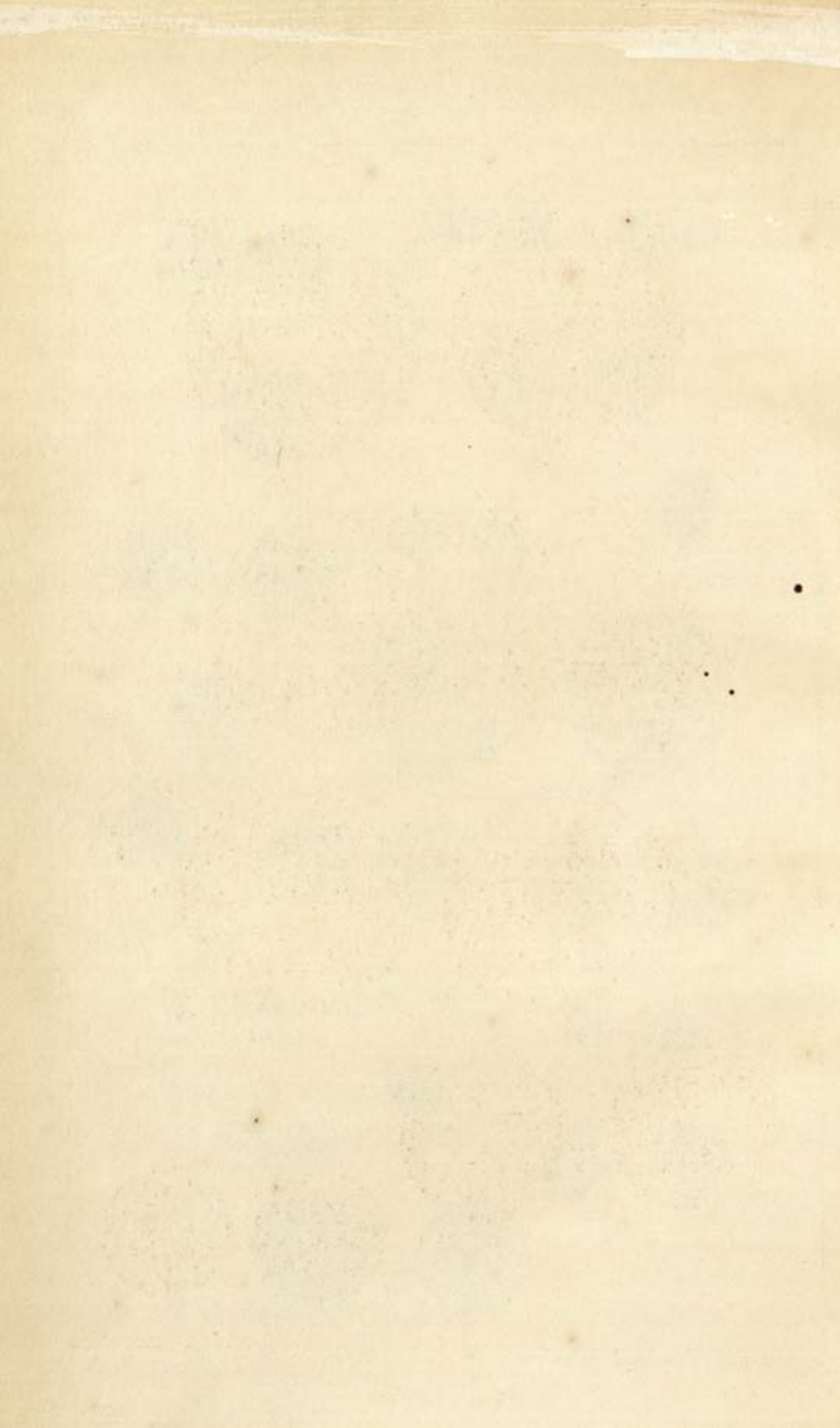
Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Twenty-five Cash	Ae.	"	Krishna Raja.	46	X	1
Five "	"	1833	"	"	"	2
Twenty "	"	1834	"	47	"	3
Ten "	"	1835	"	"	"	4
Twenty "	"	1836	"	"	"	5
Ten "	"	1838	"	48	"	6
Do. "	"	1839	"	49	"	7
Tiger "	"	"	Tippoo	33	"	8
Half Paisah	"	1226	"	42	"	9
Double "	"	"	"	"	"	10
Mark on Tippoo's cannon, &c. " " "	"	"	....	14	"	11

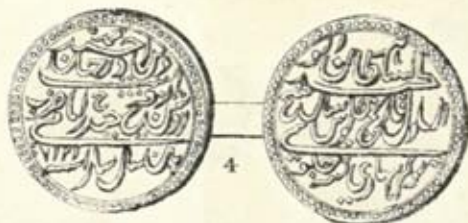
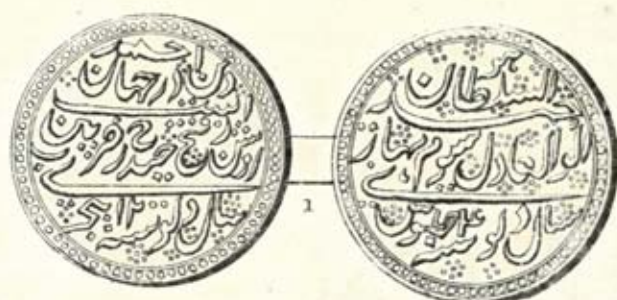
PLATE XI.

Name of Coin.	Metal.	Date.	Prince.	Page.	Plate.	Fig.
Nokára.	Ar.	1198	Tippoo.	51	XI	1
Single Paisah.	Ae.	1227	"	52	"	2
Twenty-five Cash.	"	"	Krishna Rája.	"	"	3
" "	"	"	"	"	"	4
" "	"	"	"	"	"	5

PLATE I.







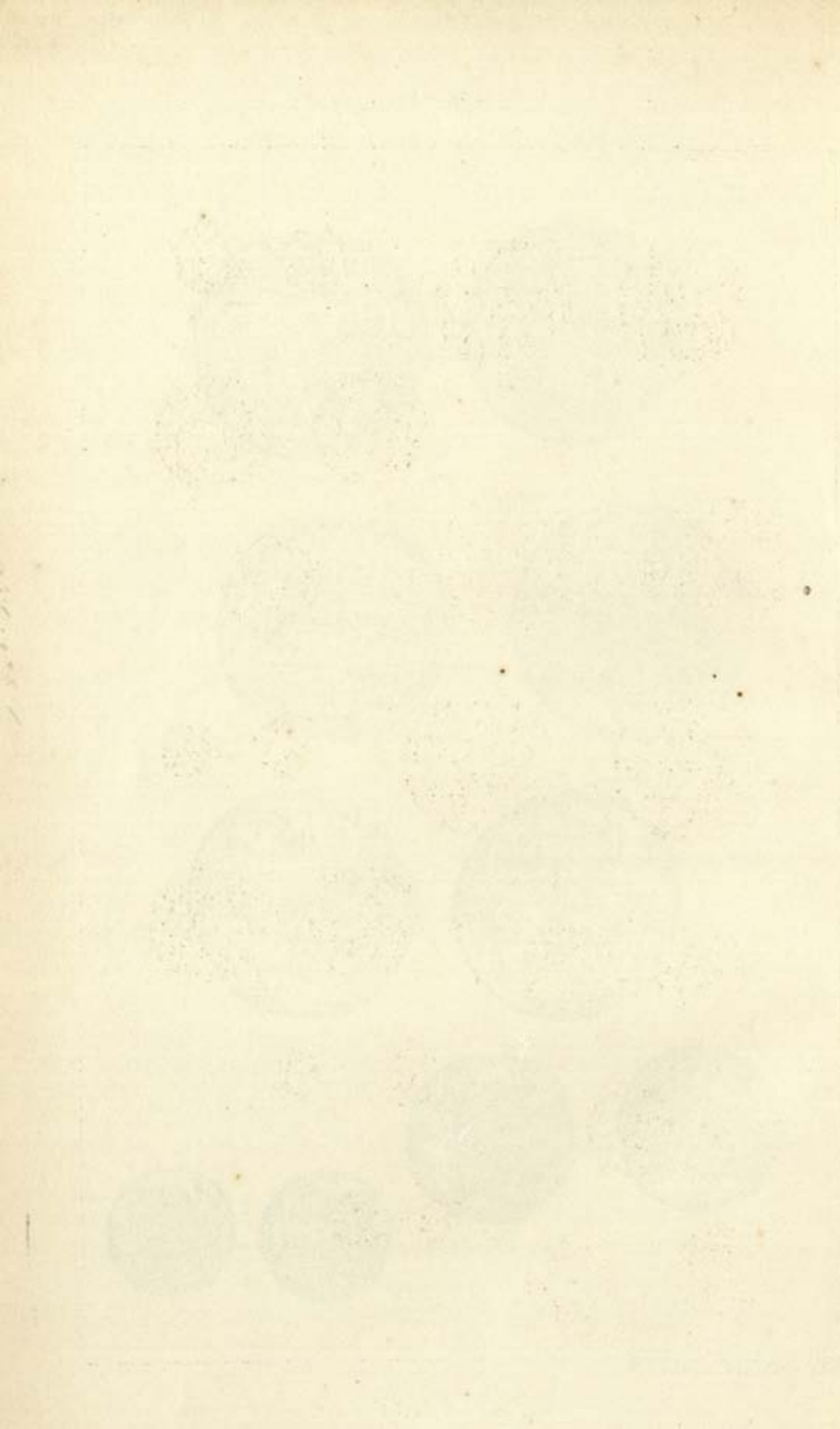


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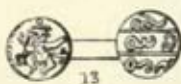
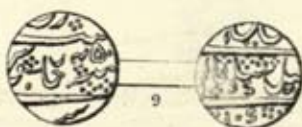
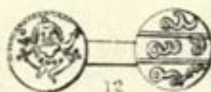
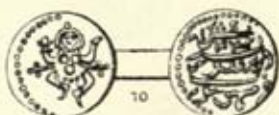
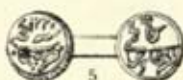
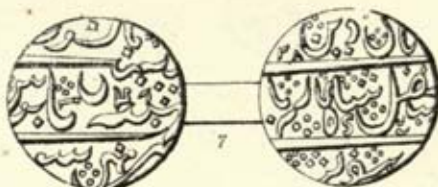
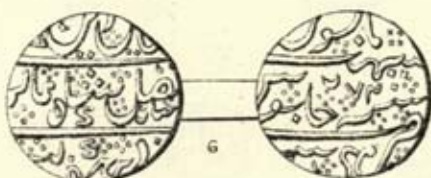
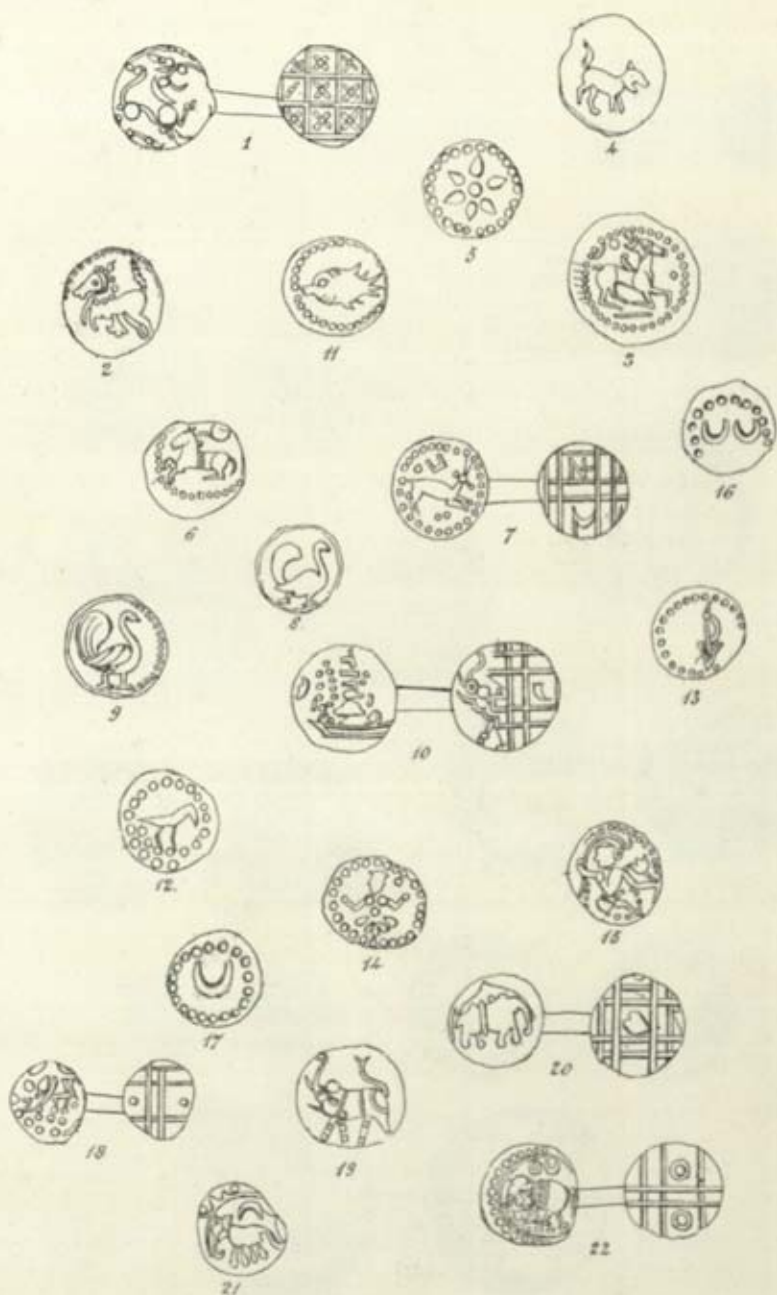
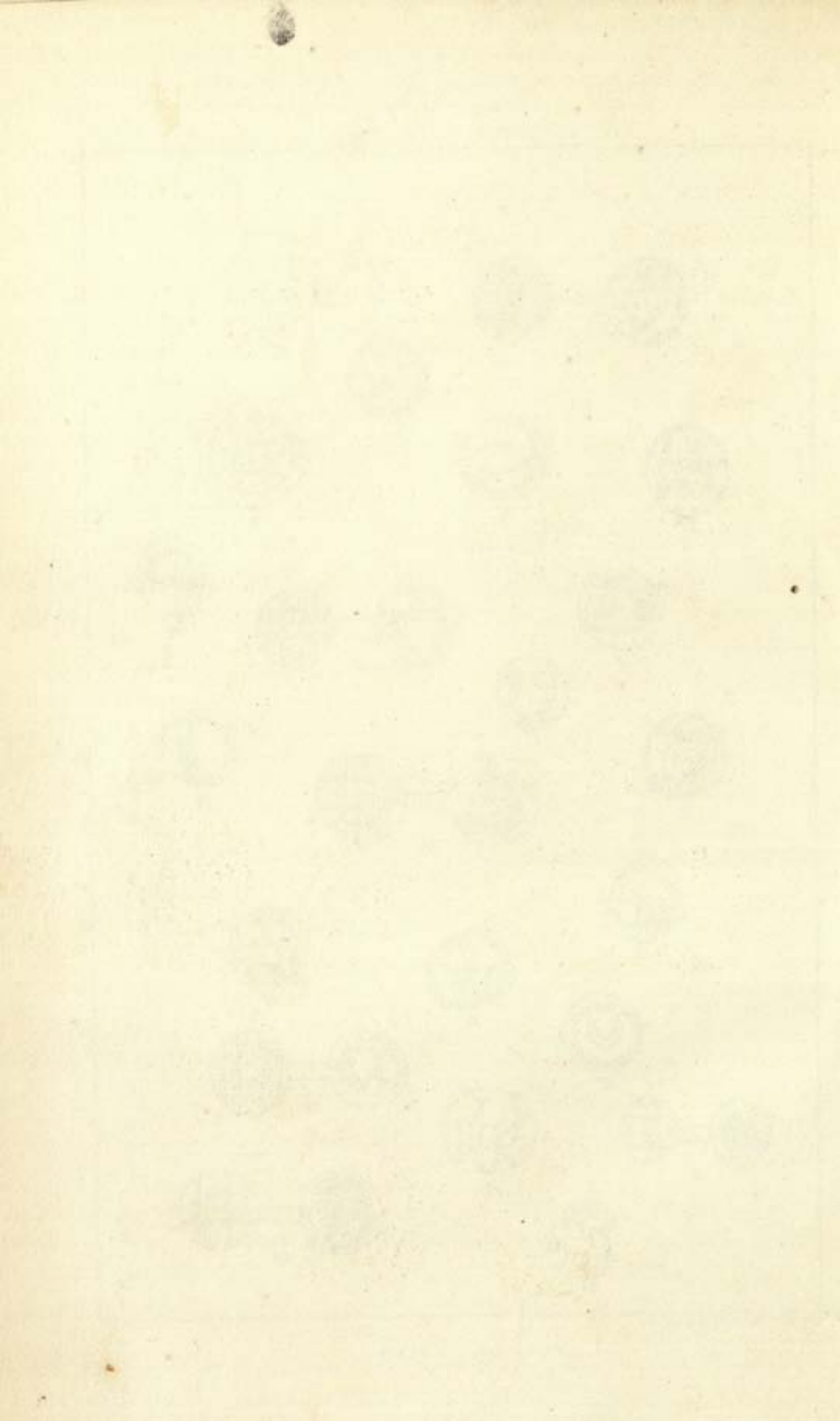
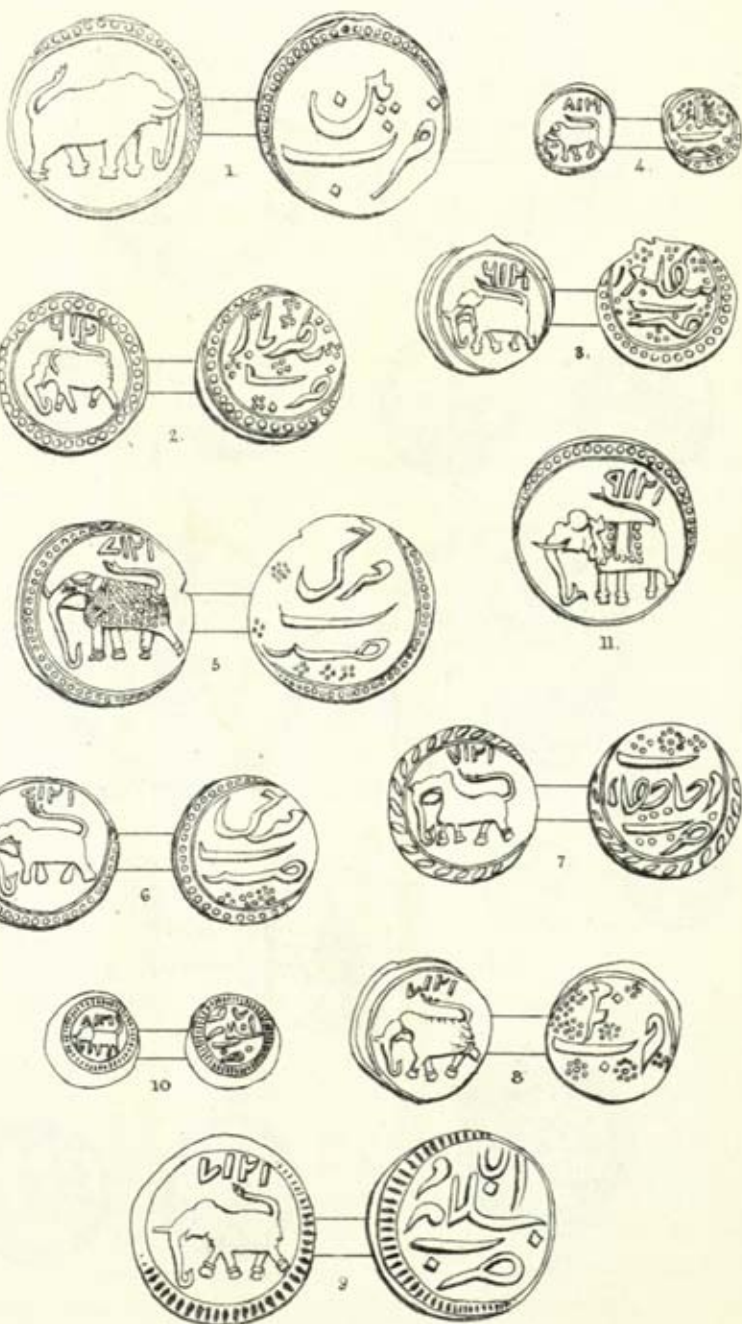


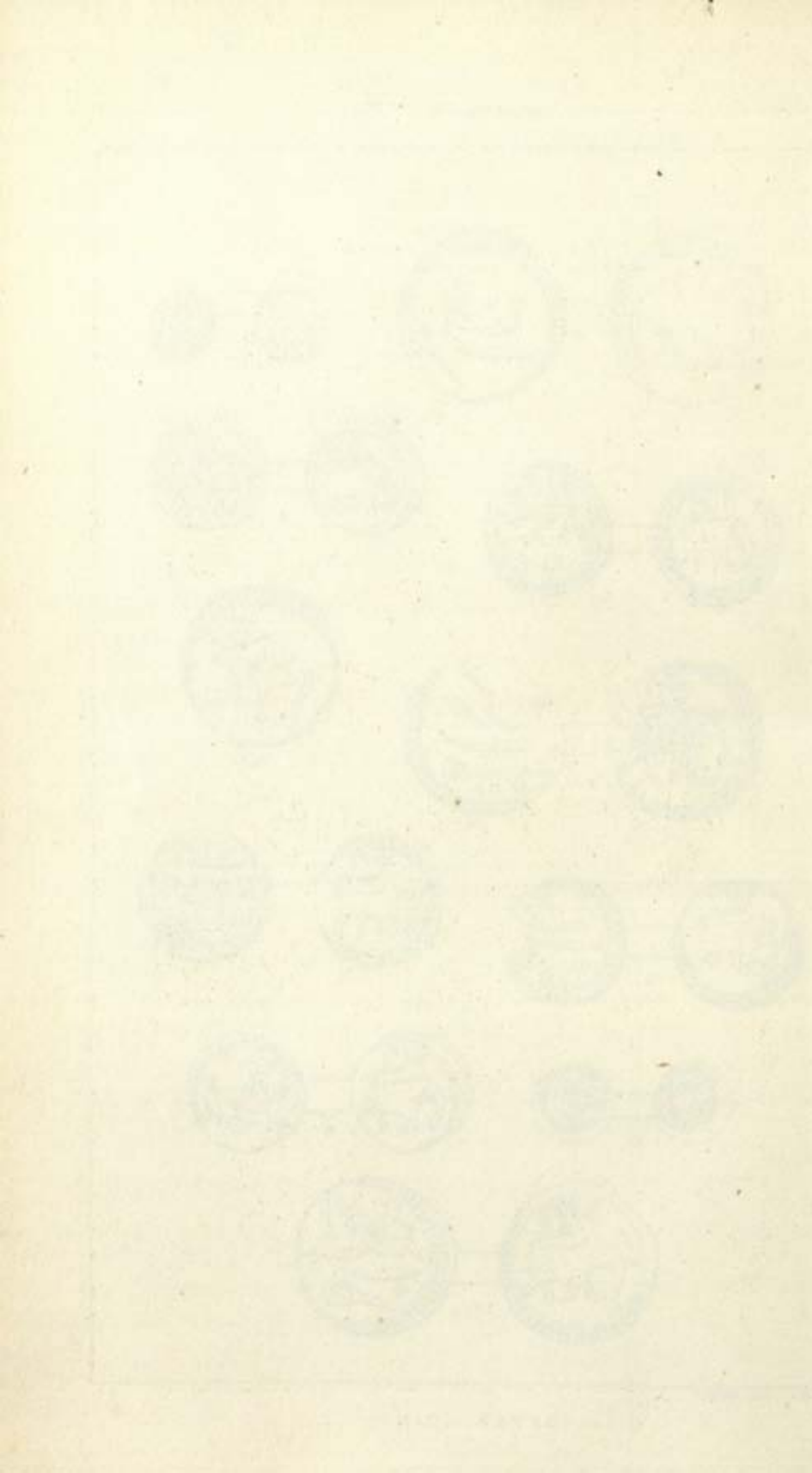
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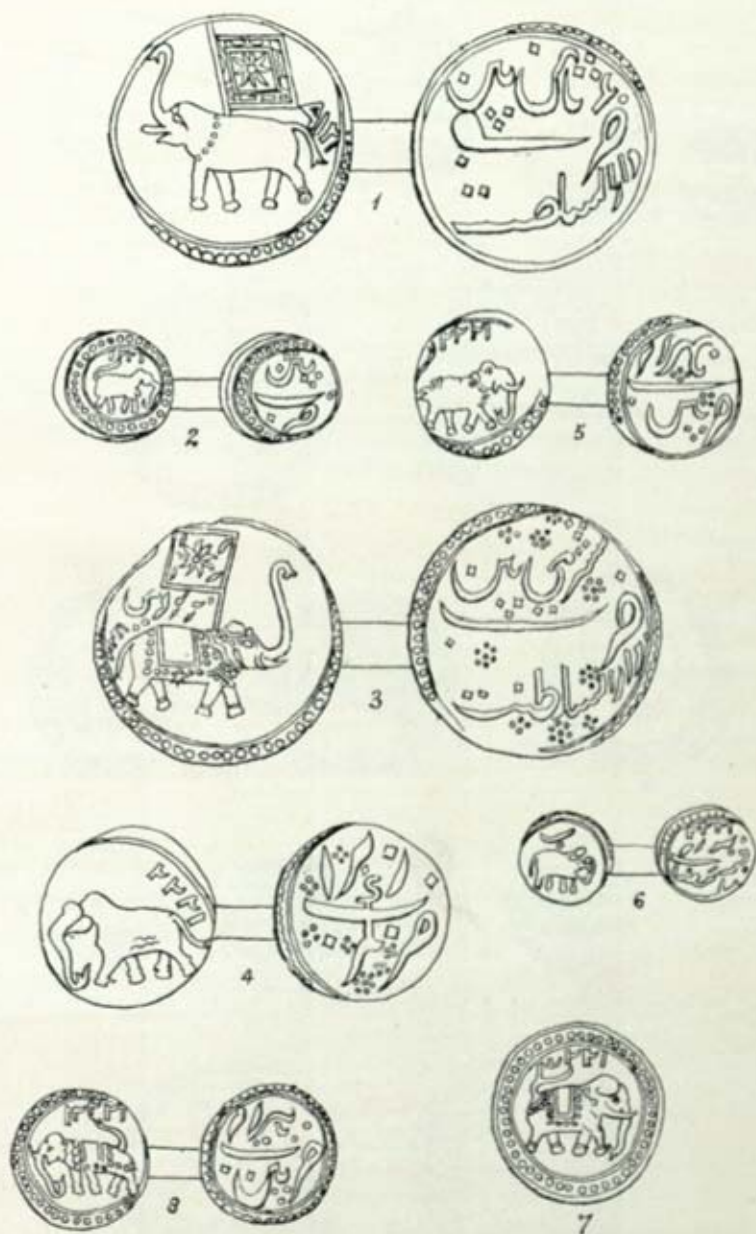


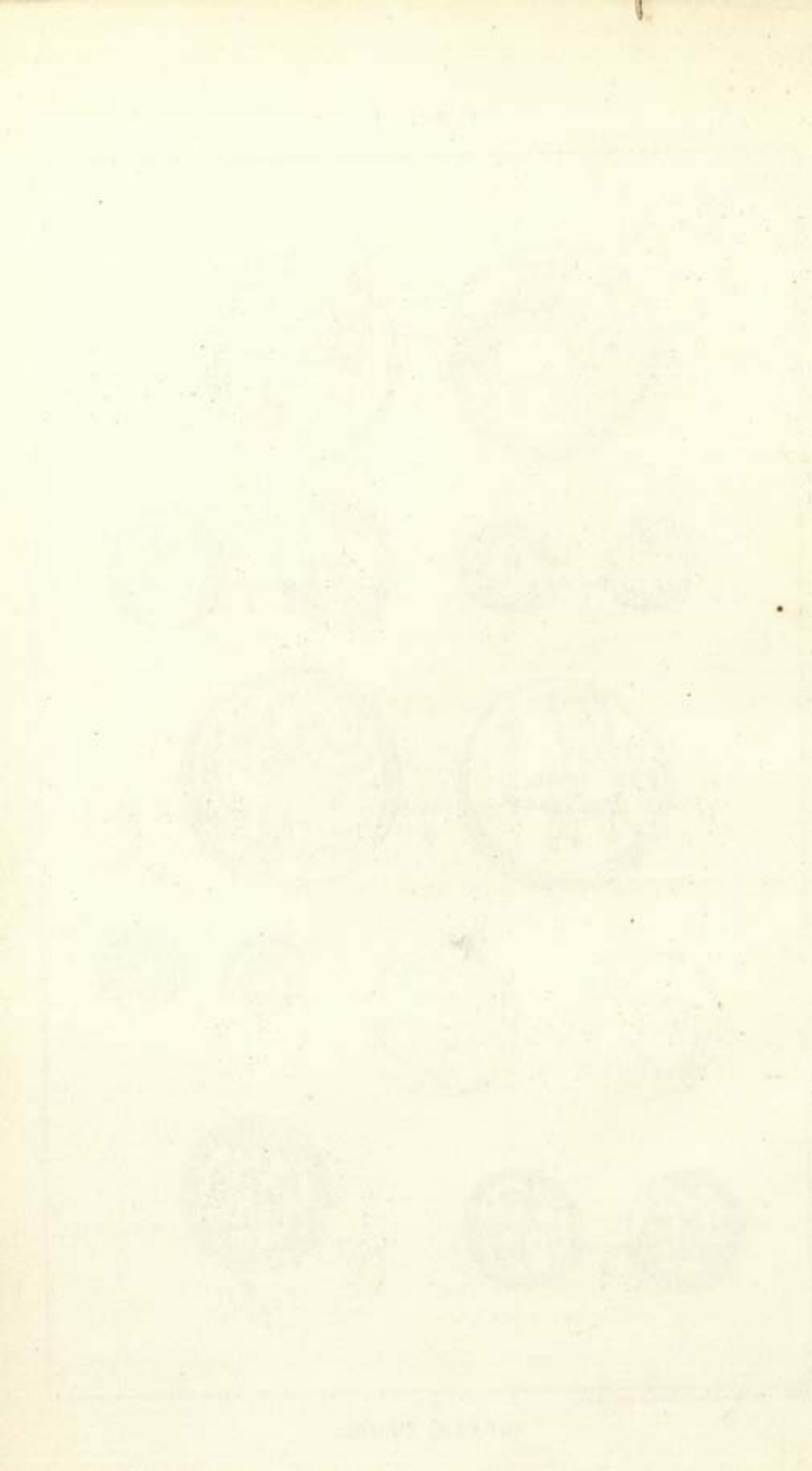


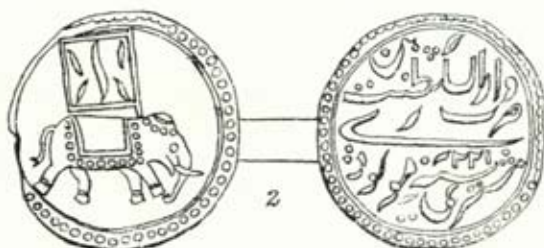
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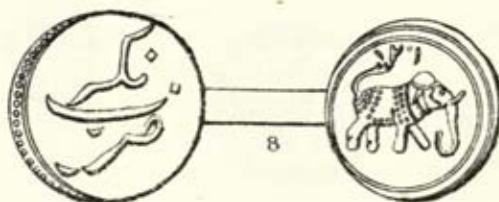
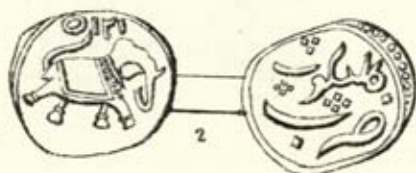
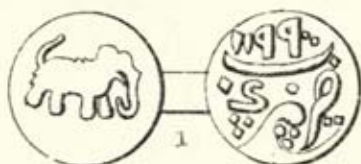


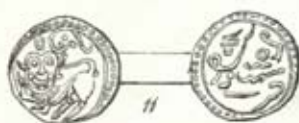
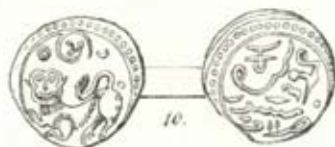


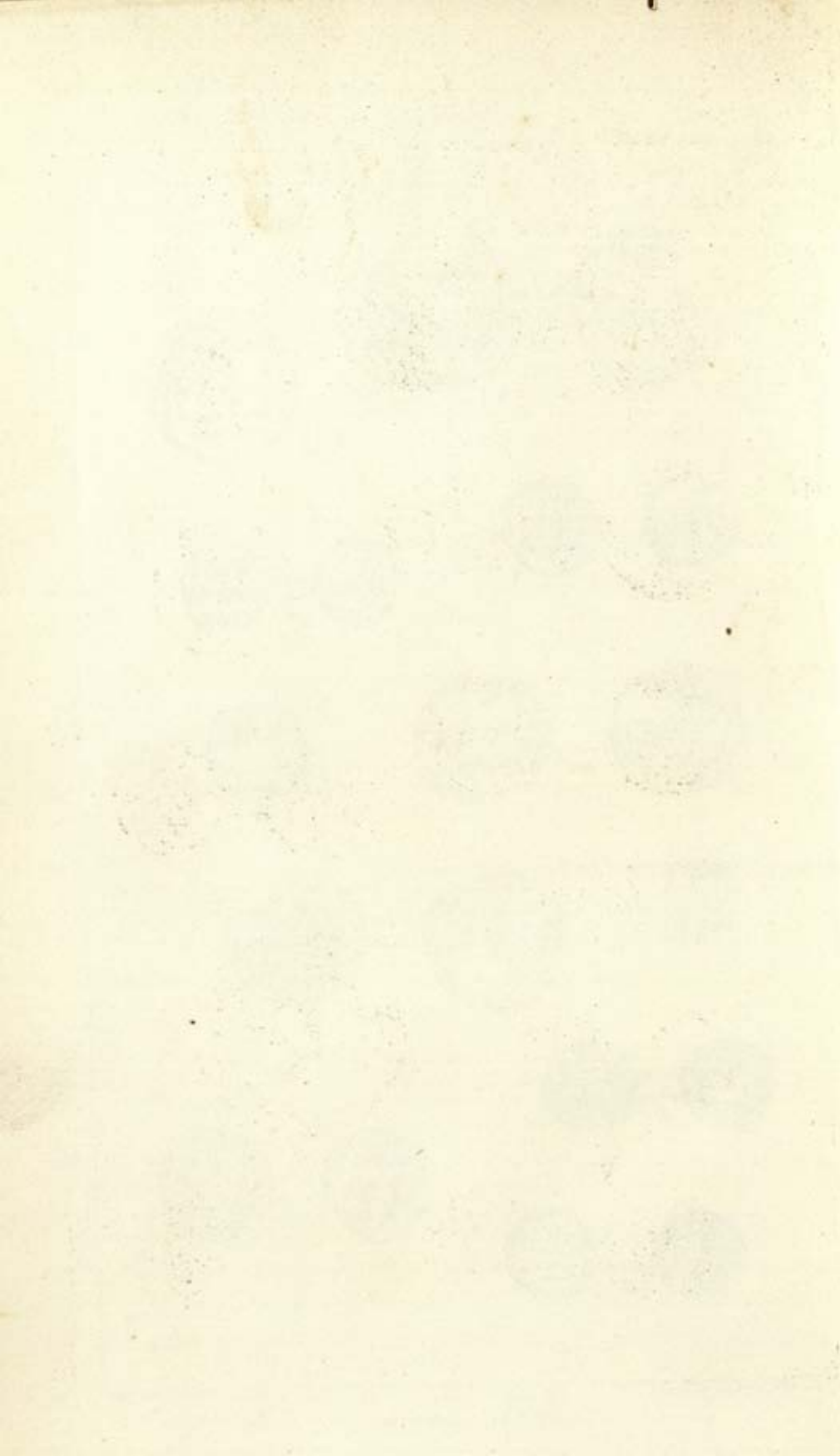


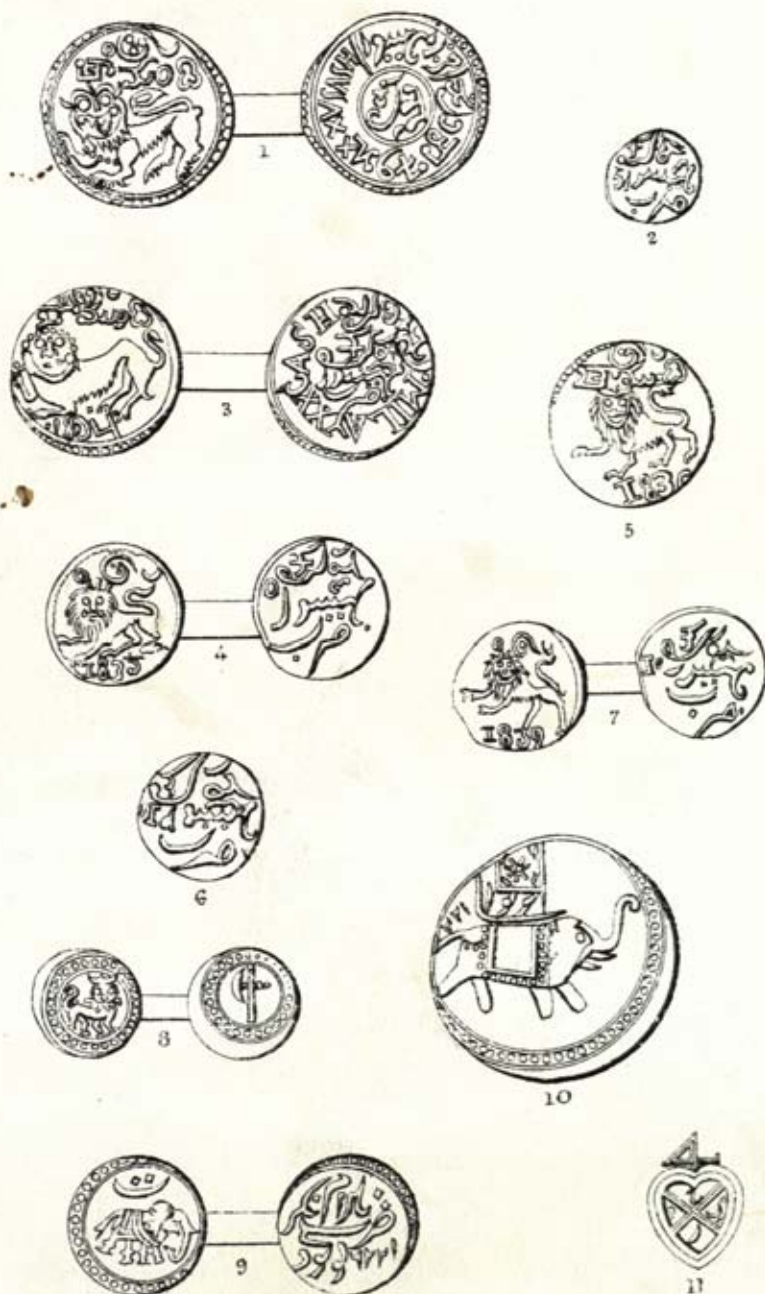


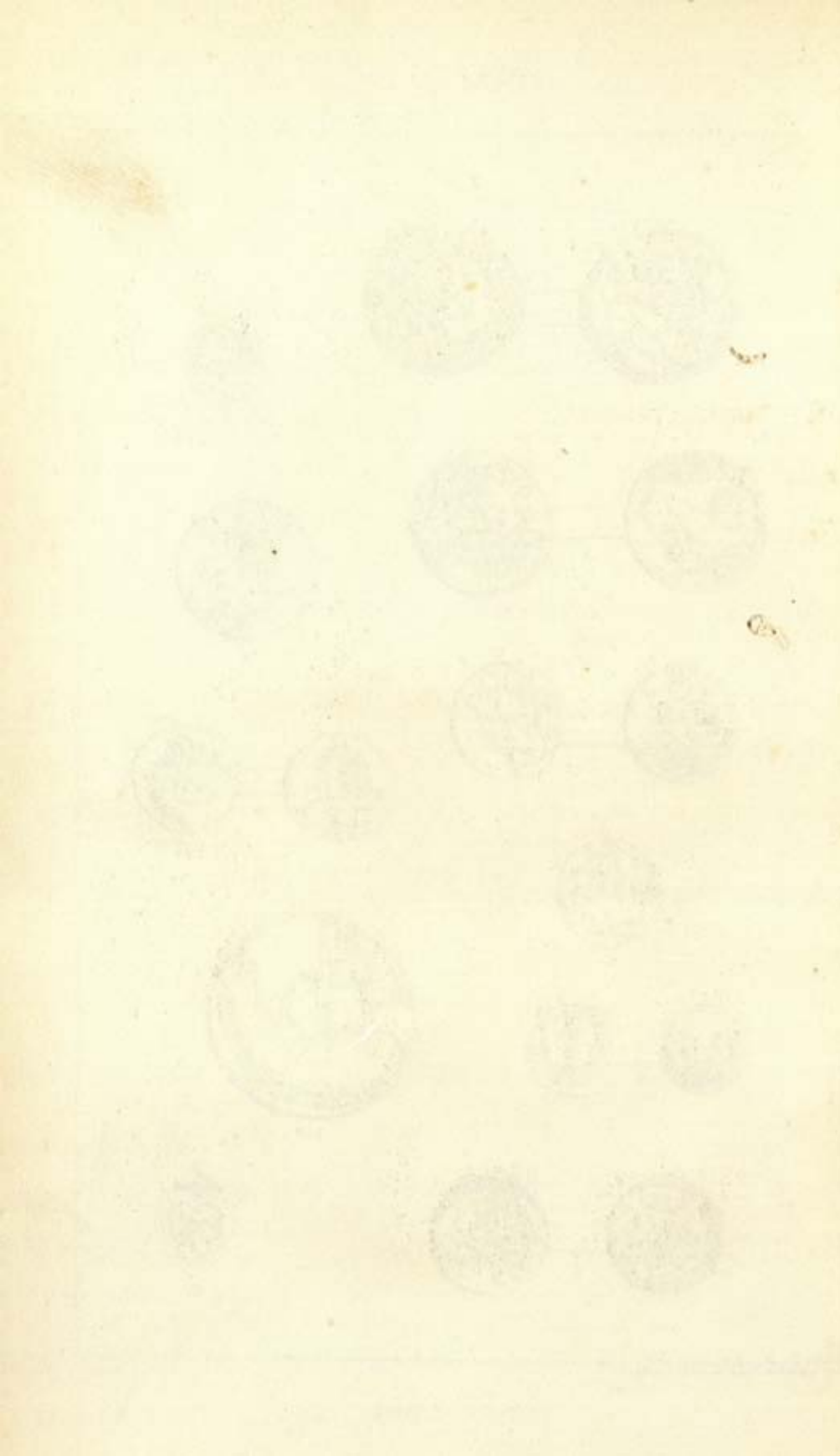


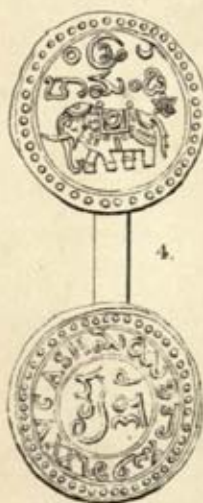
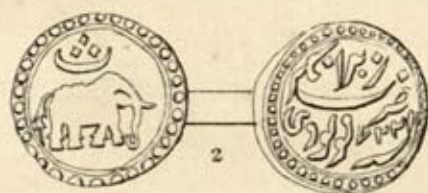
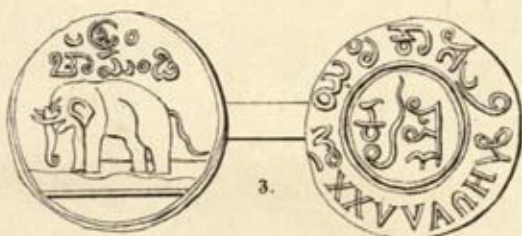
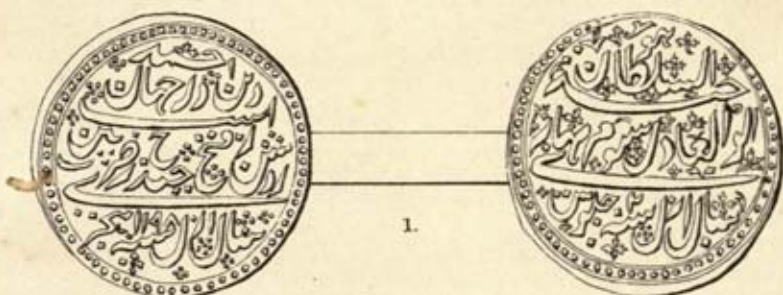












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