COIN COLLECTING IN MYSORE.

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In 1889 Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, under instructions from the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, published a catalogue of Mysore coins in the collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore, and being posted to Bangalore in the following year I took advantage of three years in residence there to pay visits to many remote villages in the Province, with a view to obtaining as complete a collection of Mysore coins as I possibly could. There being no railways to these villages in those days, I travelled from village to village by dog-cart, having posted horses in advance and sent on the tents and supplies in a bullock-cart. In many places it was impossible to get supplies other than those used by the natives, and hotels were non-existent. The advent of a European to most of the villages being an uncommon occurrence, and the natives quickly finding out the object of my visit, it was not long before bags of coins were brought to me for sale by the owners, who were only too anxious to exchange them for the more useful current coin of the realm. On many occasions I was able to buy the copper coins at so much the viss, *i.e.*, 2½ lbs., which rather surprised me at the time and caused me to inquire if other coin collectors had paid visits there, but I was always answered in the negative. In fact, on one occasion I was asked if I had been deputed by the government to exchange the old coins for new.

The first visit to a village was invariably the most successful, the second resulting in an enhancement in price. Every new coin obtained I catalogued, also making a drawing of it, and when acquiring new
purchases I often found it necessary to refer to the book. This proceeding I soon found to be very foolish, for the wily Hindu at once thought he had a treasure if the coin was desired. Captain Tufnell used to recommend taking a handful of old coppers and sitting on the doorstep of the village shroff, i.e., the money changer, to try to coax whatever he might have. He, thus, encouraged passers-by to stop and gape, and whatever the village contained would be at his mercy. I often adopted the same plan myself, and have very vivid recollections of sitting on the edge of the platform in front of the shops amidst very unpleasant surroundings. Needless to say, that this was before the bubonic plague broke out in India. Sometimes I was told that there was not a single old coin in the village, which often led me to believe that the natives thought that I had come in an official capacity to see if other than government issues were being circulated, for, after the exercise of great tact and patience, many specimens were lured from their hiding places. At that time, 1890, an old coin to the native mind was of infinitely less interest than the more useful modern piece, but having occasion to revisit my old haunts seven or eight years later, I found that times had changed, and with the times the prices.

I purpose giving a short account of the different kinds of coins of the Mysore Province procured by me, many of which have hitherto not been published, dividing them as under:

(1) Pre-Muhammadan issues—or those in circulation before the usurpation of Haidar Ali Khan in A.D. 1761.
(2) The Muhammadan issues—or those issued by Haidar Ali Khan between 1761 and 1782, and by his son Tipu Sultan between 1782-1799.
(3) The issues of Krishna Raja Udaiyar, who was made Raja of Mysore by the British after the death of Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam in 1799. This raja died in 1868.

The mintage of Mysore coins ceased in 1843, when the East India Company's coinage was adopted for the Mysore Province.
I. PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

There was no silver coinage in existence during this period in any of the Hindu States of Southern India, and very little is known concerning the gold and copper coins of the Mysore Province.

Fig. 1. This small gold fanam weighing about six grains and known as the Kanthirava Fanam owing to its having been struck by Kanthirava Narasa Rajah, who ruled in Mysore in 1704-1714, is said to be the earliest issue of a Mysore prince. The accounts of the province were kept in these fanams down to the time of the British assumption, and a re-issue of this particular coin was made after the fall of Seringapatam.

**Obverse.**—A representation of *Vishnu* (the “Preserver” or second god of the Hindu Triad) in his fourth (or Nara-Singh avatar) descent to earth in a visible form, when, according to the Hindu legend, he issued from a pillar in the form of a man with a lion’s head.

**Reverse.**—Sri.
        Kamth (i).
        rava.

Nothing is known concerning the following copper coins which were in circulation during this period. These were undoubtedly in common use in Mysore and are not found in any other place in India.

Fig. 2. **Obverse.**—The figure of *Lakshmi*, the consort of the god Vishnu, considered as his female or creative energy, sitting enclosed in a circle of dots.

**Reverse.**—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 3. As No. 2, but weight 24 grs.

Fig. 4. **Obverse.**—The figure of *Ganesa* or *Ganaputti*, the elephant-headed Hindu god of foresight and prudence, the remover of difficulties—seated to the front on a plain field.

**Reverse.**—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 5. **Obverse.**—*Ganesa* seated to the front under a canopy.

**Reverse.**—Single cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 6. **Obverse.**—As No. 4 but double-stamped, with double cross lines and symbols.
No. 7. **Obverse.**—As No. 4.
**Reverse.**—Double stamped, with double cross lines and symbols.
Weight, 48 grs.

No. 8. **Obverse.**—Ganesa seated to the front, enclosed in a circle of dots.

No. 9. **Obverse.**—As No. 8.
**Reverse.**—Double cross lines, with five dots in open spaces.
Weight, 24 grs.

No. 10. **Obverse.**—Ganesa seated to the front on a plain field.
**Reverse.**—Double cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.

Fig. 11. **Obverse.**—Figure of Garuda, a Hindu demi-god, with the body and legs of a man, the head and wings of a bird—the emblem of strength and speed, kneeling on the right knee, on a plain field.

**Reverse.**—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 12. As No. 11, but Garuda kneeling on the left knee. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 13. As No. 12, but weight 24 grs.

No. 14. As No. 13, but Garuda enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 24 grs.

No. 15. **Obverse.**—Garuda kneeling on the left knee, with hands upraised, plain field.

**Reverse.**—Double cross lines, with symbols in open spaces.
Weight, 48 grs.

No. 16. **Obverse.**—The figure of Hanuman, the general of the monkey-king, whose deeds are celebrated in the heroic poem of the Ramayana, standing to the right with right arm upraised, on a plain field.

**Reverse.**—Double cross lines. Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 17. As No. 16, but symbols in the open spaces of the double cross lines in the reverse.

No. 18. As No. 17, but Hanuman enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 19. As No. 18, but weight 18 grs.

No. 20. Variant of the Hanuman type. Weight, 24 grs.

No. 21. Similar to No. 20 but 18 grs.

No. 22. **Obverse.**—Elephant, standing to right, on a plain field.

**Reverse.**—Double cross lines. Weight, 45 grs.

Fig. 23. As No. 22, but double cross lines with symbols in open places on the reverse. Weight, 45 grs.
No. 24. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right, but double stamped with cross lines on the elephant.

*Reverse.*—Double stamped with elephant and cross lines. Weight, 45 grs.

No. 25. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right, surrounded by a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 18 grs.

No. 26. *Obverse.*—As No. 25.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces.

No. 27. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right, with crescent-moon and sun above.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.

No. 28. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right, with crescent-moon and sun above, surrounded by a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.

No. 29. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right, with crescent-moon above, surrounded by circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines, with a cross in each interspace. Weight, 18 grs.

No. 30. As No. 29, but variant reverse. Weight, 18 grs.

Fig. 31. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to left, with the trunk raised as in the act of saluting, on a plain field.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines and symbols in open spaces.

No. 32. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to left, on a plain field.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines. Weight, 43 grs.

No. 33. Variant of No. 32.

No. 34. Variant of No. 32. Weight, 45 grs.

No. 35. As No. 32, but weight 23 grs.

No. 36. As No. 32, but single cross lines on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 37. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing surrounded by a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.

No. 38. As No. 37, but obverse double stamped with single cross lines. Weight, 18 grs.

No. 39. As No. 37, but double cross lines with dots in interspaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 40. *Obverse.*—Elephant standing to left; crescent-moon above; surrounded by a lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 42 grs.

No. 41. As No. 40, but double stamped with double cross lines. Weight, 42 grs.
No. 42. As No. 40, but double stamped on both obverse and reverse. Weight, 42 grs.

No. 43. Obverse.—Elephant standing to left, with crescent-moon above, surrounded by a lined circle.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 42 grs.

No. 44. Obverse.—Elephant standing to left; sun and moon above; plain field.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 45. As No. 44, but reverse double stamped. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 46. Obverse.—Elephant standing to left; sun and moon above; surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Single cross lines. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 47. As No. 46, but single cross lines with dots in open spaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

Fig. 48. Obverse.—Elephant, caparisoned, standing to left, with sun and moon above, surrounded by a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 42 grs.

No. 49. As No. 48, but weight 18 grs.

Fig. 50. Obverse.—A deer galloping to right, with sun and moon above, and dotted flower under the deer, surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines at right angles with symbols in open spacing—the form of symbol varying on each coin. Weight, 50 grs.

No. 51. Obverse.—A gryphon, couchant, to right on a plain field.
Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 52. As No. 51, but gryphon enclosed in a circle of dots.

Fig. 53. Obverse.—As No. 52.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 54. Obverse.—A gryphon, couchant, to right.
Reverse.—Single cross lines with five dots in each interspace. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 55. Obverse.—As No. 52.
Reverse.—Single cross lines and dots in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 56. As No. 55, but single cross lines only on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
No. 57. *Obverse.*—A gryphon, couchant, to left, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 58. *Obverse.*—A gryphon, standing to left with right paw upraised, on a plain field.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 59. As No. 58, but reverse double stamped.

Fig. 60. *Obverse.*—A bull, couchant, to left, with crescent-moon above, the whole enclosed in a circle of dots; the space between the dots varying on each coin.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 49 grs.

No. 61. As No. 60, but on plain field.

No. 62. As No. 60, but weight 20 grs.

No. 63. *Obverse.*—Bull, couchant, to left, surrounded by a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with five dots in open spaces. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 64. As No. 63, but double cross lines with crosses in open spaces on the reverse. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 65. *Obverse.*—As No. 61.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with a cross in each interspace. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 66. As No. 60, but with floreated device on the reverse. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 67. *Obverse.*—Bull, couchant, to right, enclosed in a double-lined circle.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with a cross in each interspace. Weight, 35 grs.

No. 68. *Obverse.*—Bull, couchant, to right, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 69. *Obverse.*—Bull, walking to the right, with crescent-moon above, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with a cross in open spaces. Weight, 20 grs.

Fig. 70. *Obverse.*—Bull, couchant, to right, with sun and moon above, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—A dragon to right, enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 71. *Obverse.*—Bull to right, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Hanuman enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 30 grs.
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No. 72. Obverse.—A dog (?) on a plain field.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 73. Obverse.—Horse, with trappings, cantering to left on a plain field.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 74. Obverse.—Horse walking to right on a plain field.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 75. As No. 74, but weight 20 grs.

No. 76. As No. 75, but horse enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 77. Obverse.—Man on horseback to the right: plain field.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 78. As No. 77, but weight 17 grs.

No. 79. Obverse.—Man on horseback to the right, spear in right hand: surrounded by a circle of dots.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 23 grs.

Fig. 79A. As No. 78, but single cross lines with crosses in interspaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 80. As No. 78, but variant reverse.

No. 81. Obverse.—Man on horseback to the left, surrounded by a circle of dots.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 82. Obverse.—Two figures on horseback to the right, enclosed in a lined circle.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines on a beaded line, with symbols in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 83. As No. 82, but double cross lines and symbols only on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 84. As No. 82, but variant reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

Fig. 85. Obverse.—A peacock standing to right, enclosed in a lined circle.
      Reverse.—Double cross lines and symbols. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 86. As No. 85, but weight 23 grs., and reverse double stamped with single cross lines.

No. 87. As No. 86, but single cross lines with dots in interspaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 88. Obverse.—Peacock standing to right on a plain field.
      Reverse.—Single cross lines with five dots in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 89. As No. 87, but variant reverse. Weight, 23 grs.
No. 90. *Obverse.*—Peacock standing to left, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with circles in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 91. As No. 90, but peacock enclosed in a lined circle, and variant reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 92. Variant of No. 90. Weight, 20 grs.

No. 93. *Obverse.*—A bird standing to left, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines and symbols. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 94. *Obverse.*—A fish to the left, enclosed in a lined circle, and circle of dots. Weight, 100 grs.

Fig. 95. *Obverse.*—A fish to the right enclosed by a ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines and symbols in open spaces. Weight, 48 grs.

No. 96. As No. 95, but weight 20 grs, and with single cross lines and crosses in the interspaces on the reverse.

Fig. 97. *Obverse.*—The *ganda bherunda,* or double-headed eagle holding elephants in its beaks and claws, enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—A bull to left, enclosed in a circle of dots. Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 98. *Obverse.*—As No. 97.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 99. *Obverse.*—As No. 98.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines only. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 100. *Obverse.*—As No. 99.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines and symbols. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 101. *Obverse.*—An animal or a bird (?) enclosed in a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.

Fig. 102. *Obverse.*—Two plants or flowers, possibly the Indian Brinjal, surrounded by a circle of dots.

*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with crosses in interspaces. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 103. As No. 102, but on a plain field. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 104. As No. 102, but enclosed in a lined circle.

*Reverse.*—Crosses only.

No. 105. *Obverse.*—An animal resembling a camel, but scarcely possible as camels are very rare in Southern India. Weight, 48 grs.
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Fig. 106. *Obverse.*—A dagger with edge to the right, enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
  Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 107. *Obverse.*—A bell between a crescent-moon and sun, the whole enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
  Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 108. *Obverse.*—The conch shell which is often seen in the Hindu temples, enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Double cross lines and symbols in open spaces.
  Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 109. *Obverse.*—The hook used by the mahouts in guiding elephants, enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Elephant standing to right, enclosed in a circle of dots.
  Weight, 48 grs.

Fig. 110. *Obverse.*—A flower or star, enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
  Weight, 48 grs.

No. 111. As No. 110, but weight 23 grs., double cross lines and crosses in open spaces on the reverse.

No. 112. As No. 111, but the flower, or star, enclosed in a lined circle.
  Weight, 23 grs.

No. 113. As No. 112, but the flower, or star, enclosed in both a lined circle and a ring of dots. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 114. As No. 112, but with single cross lines and dots in open spaces on the reverse. Weight, 23 grs.

No. 115. *Obverse.*—A flower, or star, differently shaped than on preceding coins, enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with crosses in interspaces.
  Weight, 23 grs.

No. 116. *Obverse.*—Flower or star on a plain field.
*Reverse.*—A bull to the left. Weight, 23 grs.

Fig. 117. *Obverse.*—A floreated device enclosed in a rim and circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Single cross lines with dots in open spaces. Weight, 23 grs.

Fig. 118. *Obverse.*—The sun and moon enclosed in a circle of dots.
*Reverse.*—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
  Weight, 48 grs.
Kanarese Numerical Copper Coins.

No. 120. Obverse.—The Kanarese numeral 0 (1) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 121. As No. 120, but variant reverse.

No. 122. As No. 120, but obverse and reverse double stamped with double cross lines and symbols.

No. 123. As No. 120, but weight 25 grs.

No. 124. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (2) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—Double cross lines with symbols in open spaces.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 125. As No. 124, but weight, 28 grs.

No. 126. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (3) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 127. Obverse.— " 0 (4) " " 46 "
No. 128. Obverse.— " " " 21 "
No. 129. Obverse.— " 0 (5) " " 46 "
No. 130. Obverse.— " 0 (6) " " 46 "
No. 131. Obverse.— " 0 (7) " " 46 "
Reverse.—Double cross lines with variant symbols in open spaces.

No. 132. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (8) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 133. As No. 132, but double stamped with double cross lines.
Reverse.—The double cross lines, etc., surrounded by a ring of dots. Weight, 46 grs.

No. 134. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (9) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 135. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (10) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 136. As No. 135, but double stamped with double cross lines.

No. 137. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (11) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 138. As No. 137, but double stamped with double cross lines.

No. 139. Obverse.—Kanarese numeral 0 (12) enclosed in a circle of dots.
Weight, 46 grs.

No. 140. As No. 139, but weight 28 grs.
I was able to procure many specimens of the above coins, and have given their average weight. So far as I know, no opinion as to the authority issuing them has been expressed, but I cannot help thinking that the whole of these copper coins were issued by the local chieftains, and were purely village coins, used instead of cowries. As stated before, I have never found any of them in any part of India except the Mysore Province, and according to the natives, they were current at the same time as the Kanthirava gold fanam. The majority of them appear to have been issued in two sizes, the larger being approximately twice the weight of the smaller. When the catalogue of the coins of the Mysore Government Museum was published, sixty-one of these Pre-Muhammadan coins were in that
collection, which included the following four coins which I now describe in order to make this series as complete as possible:—

1. Obverse.—A tiger standing to right, in a plain lined circle.
Reverse.—A battle-axe with edge to left, in double-lined circle with dots between. Weight, 95 grs.
2. Variant of No. 1, weighing 48 grs.
3. As No. 2, but edge of battle-axe to right. Weight, 46 grs.
4. Battle-axe with edge to left. Weight, 12 grs.

"These coins [the four mentioned above] were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden, *Numismat. Orient.*, Pl. II, No. MXLIX, and his theory that they are purely Mysore coins, has not, owing to their occurrence almost exclusively in the province, since met with contradiction. These coins are by some said to have been coined by Tipu. Marsden says that this coin [?] type seems to have been the pattern piece of a coin that did not afterwards become a part of the currency. This specimen was obtained in Bangalore and differs in some trifling points from those figured by Marsden and Moor.”¹

Although I must have handled thousands of Mysore coins I was never able to procure a single specimen of this type, which leads me to the conclusion that it was never in active circulation, but rather the issue of some petty state in the province. When collecting coins in the Deccan about eighteen years afterwards I was able to procure many coins of this battle-axe type, but the obverse did not contain the figure of the tiger; these particular coins were attributed by the natives to one of the Deccan villages.

Before proceeding to the more interesting coins of Haidar and his son Tipu Sultan, I may mention two other copper coins of the pre-Muhammadan period of Mysore, namely, two of the Kanarese numeral type bearing the numerals 32 and 33. The specimens in Sir Walter Elliot's collection extended from the numerals 1 to 31, and Captain Tufnell, in commenting on this, states that he has never seen any specimen bearing a higher numeral than 31. However, I have seen the coins bearing the numerals 32 and 33 in Dr. Hultzsch's collection, and they are evidently of great rarity as I could never find any in the villages.

¹ Thurston's *Coins of Mysore.*
These coins of the Kanarese numeral type are undoubtedly issues of Mysore, and no one has, as yet, advanced any theory as to what the numbers referred. As almost the whole of the Hindu gods worshipped in Mysore and almost every animal and object had been represented on preceding issues, the persons issuing them must have had a hard task to strike out a new line, and what seems so strange is the utter disregard for the feelings of the natives, to whom a change in the currency is so repugnant. The issue of the Kanarese numeral type was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chama Raja V., 1775–1796, in whose reign Haidar usurped the throne, when the Muhammadan currency commenced.

II.—MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

The Coins of Haidar Ali Khan.


Gold Coins—The Pagoda.

No. 162. Obverse.—The initial of Haidar, on a granulated surface.

Reverse.—The third god of the Hindu triad, called Siva or Mahadeva, representing the principle of destruction and of reproduction, and his wife Parvati, often called Kali, seated side by side. The former holds a trisul and the latter a deer. Weight, 52 grs.

No. 163. As No. 162, but Haidar's initial reversed 3.

Half pagoda.

No. 164. As No. 162, but the weight 25 grs.

Fanam.

Fig. 165. As No. 162, but the weight 5½ grs.

Haidar is said to have struck the above coins at Nagar, afterwards known as Bednore, and to have copied the devices on them from the Polygars of Ikkeri after his conquest of that state in A.D. 1763.

Haidar also struck a small gold half-fanam of which the name of the mint place is unknown. It is now very rare, but I was fortunate in procuring three specimens of the following.
Half-Fanam.

Fig. 166. Obverse.—Haidar’s initial ﻣ on a plain field enclosed in a circle of dots.

Reverse.—١١٨٩ = “year 1189,” i.e., A.D. 1775. Weight, about 3 grs.

The above coin is, I believe, the earliest dated coin of Haidar. The Mysore Government Museum has a specimen of his half-fanam, similar to No. 166, but dated A.H. 1196 = A.D. 1781.

No silver coins were issued by Haidar.

Copper Coins.

Fig. 167. 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right on a plain field.

Reverse.—ضرع ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ “struck at Puttun in the year 1195” on a field ornamented with roses. Weight 188 grs.

The British Museum possesses a specimen of a 20 cash piece containing on the obverse ضرع ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ “struck at Khalakhabad” and on the reverse ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ ﻣ “year 1195.” Khalakhabad was the name given by Tipu to the town of Chendghaul near Seringapatam.¹

The name ﻣ ﻣ “Puttun” on No. 167, meaning “City,” was applied by the natives of Southern India to Seringapatam, the anglicised name for Shrirangpatnam, deriving its name from a temple of Vishnu, Shri-ranga. In the time of Tipu, Haidar’s son, Seringapatam, the capital of Mysore, is said to have had a population of 500,000.

Undated copper coins of Haidar.

The following coins do not bear any date, which makes it impossible to say whether they are the issues of Haidar or of his son Tipu, but from the general rudeness in the execution, they would appear to have been struck by Haidar, who, during the latter portion of his reign, issued paisas or 20 cash pieces. Haidar does not appear to have coined 40, 10, 5 or 2½ cash pieces, and the undated coins of these denominations have been classified under the issues of his son.

¹ Tufnell.
No. 168. 20 cash.—
Obverse.—An elephant standing to right on a plain field.
Reverse.—"struck at Bellary," in a lined circle.
Weight, 186 grs.
Haidar captured various places in the Bellary district in 1779.

No. 169. As No. 168, but slightly varied.

No. 170. As No. 168, but "struck at Seringapatam," on an ornamented field.

No. 171. Obverse.—Elephant standing to left on a plain field.
Reverse.—"struck at Nagar," now known as Bednore, which Hyder captured in 1763; on an ornamented field.

No. 172. Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in a double-lined circle.
Reverse.—"struck at Feiz-Hisar," on an ornamented field within a double lined circle with dots between.

Tipu is said to have given the name of Feiz-Hisar to the fortress of Gooty in the Bellary district, in which case the coin was probably issued by him.

Undated copper coins of Tipu.

No. 173. 10 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant standing to left, enclosed in a lined circle.
Reverse.—"struck at Nagar." Weight, 87 grs.

No. 174. Obverse.—Elephant standing to right, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—"struck at Feiz-Hisar," enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 86 grs.

No. 175. 5 cash.—As No. 174, but weight 41 grs.

No. 176. As No. 175, but elephant enclosed in double-lined circle only.

No. 177. Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in a circle of dots.
Reverse.—"Calicut."

Haidar invaded Calicut in 1766, but the town revolting afterwards, was reconquered in 1773. The Mysoreans were expelled by the British in 1782, but Tipu laid waste the place in 1789. It was finally ceded to the British in 1792.
No. 178. As No. 177, but with a variant reverse.

No. 179. Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in a double-lined circle.
Reverse.—("struck at Bangalore," on an ornamental field, surrounded by a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 41 grs.

No. 180. Obverse.—Elephant standing to left in a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—("struck at Khalakhabad," in a double-lined circle with a ring of dashes between. Weight, 40 grs.

No. 181. As No. 180, but only on the reverse.

No. 182. 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—("Struck at Puttan," on a plain field in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 183. As No. 182, but variant obverse.
No. 184. As No. 182, but with ornamental field.
No. 185. 10 cash.—As No. 183, but weight, 82 grs.
No. 186. 5 cash.—As No. 185, but weight, 41 grs.
No. 187. A very rude attempt at No. 186.
No. 188. 2½ cash.—As No. 186, but weight, 21 grs.

The Coins of Tipu Sultan.
A.H. 1197-1214 = A.D. 1782-1799.

Those struck in A.H. 1197 = A.D. 1782, at Seringapatam.

No. 189. Gold pagoda.—
Obverse.—Haidar’s initial and the numeral 1, viz., the 1st year of his reign, on a granulated field within a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—("He is a just king, Hijrah year 1197," within a lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 51½ grs.

No. 190. Gold fanams.—
Obverse.—Haidar’s initial on a plain field within a double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Coin Collecting in Mysore.

Reverse.—“Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1197,” within a double-lined circle and ring of dots, dotted flower underneath. Weight, 5½ grs.

The British Museum contains a gold fanam of same date, struck at Nagar. It will be seen from the above that Tipu retained his father’s initials on his coins, and he continued to do so for a long time after the latter’s death. This Marsden attributed to a sentiment of filial duty and respect, but it has since been pointed out that he adopted the term, which signifies in Arabic a lion, or by misapplication a tiger, as an emblematical designation equivalent to a family name. Haidar received the title of “Lion of God” from the Khalif.

No. 191. Copper 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in a lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—“Struck at Nagar in the year 1197,” on an ornamental field enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 180 grs.

Coins struck in a.h. 1198 = a.d. 1783.

No. 192. Gold mohur.—
Obverse.—“Religion is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar II. Struck at Seringapatam in the Hijrah year 1198, and cyclical year, Azal.”
Reverse.—“He alone is a great and just king. The third day of Bahari, cyclical year Azal and second year of reign.”

Field ornamented with dotted flowers, and the whole surrounded by a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 160 grs.

The third day of Bahari corresponds to the 4th May, 1783, when Tipu “was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British Army on the Malabar Coast.” However, the 4th May, 1799, was an unlucky day for him, for he met his death at the hands of the British on that date, when Seringapatam was captured.

No. 193. *Gold pagodas.*—

*Obverse.*—As No. 189.

*Reverse.*—As No. 189, but year 1198.

The year of reign on the obverse of this coin should have been 2 instead of 1. There is a specimen in the British Museum with the correct year of reign.

No. 194. *Obverse.*—Haidar’s initial and numeral 2 (2nd year of reign) and “Nagar,” on a granulated surface, the whole enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—As No. 193. Weight, \(5\frac{1}{2}\) grs.

No. 196. As No. 194 but mint town  "Nagar."

No. 197. As No. 194, but mint town  "Calicut"—ornamented field on reverse.

Fig. 198. *Silver double rupee.*—The same inscriptions on both obverse and reverse as on the gold mohur No. 192. Weight, 349 grs.

No. 199. *Copper, 20 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right on a plain field.

*Reverse.*—“Struck at Calicut in the year 1198.” Weight, 188 grs.

No. 200. *Copper 5 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right, enclosed in a lined circle.

*Reverse.*—“Struck at Seringapatam 1198,” in a lined circle. Weight, 41 grs.

There is a specimen of the 5 cash piece, struck at Nagar, dated 1198, in the Mysore Government collection.

Coins struck in A.H. 1199 = A.D. 1784.

No. 201. *Gold mohur.*—As No. 192, but date 1199 (1199) and year of reign 3.

No. 202. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 194, but year of reign 3 (3) and date 1199.

No. 203. *Gold fanams.*—As No. 196, but date 1199 (1199) with dotted flower on reverse.

*Fig. 204.* As No. 203, but without the dotted flower.

No. 205. As No. 190, but date 1199 (1199).
Coin Collecting in Mysore.

Fig. 206. As No. 197, but date \(\text{Hijrah} 1199\).

No. 207. Silver double rupee.—As No. 198, but date \(\text{Hijrah} 1199\) and year of reign \(r(3)\) and cyclic year \(Jalu\). Weight, 350 grs.

Fig. 208. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right in double lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—As No. 191, but year \(\text{Hijrah} 1199\).

There is a similar piece in the Mysore collection of the same date but struck at Calicut.

Coins struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Seringapatam mint.

No. 209. Gold pagoda.—

Obverse.—Haidar's initial \(\text{H}^1\) combined with the mint town \(\text{Jj}\) and numeral \(r(4)\) (4th year of reign) on granulated surface. Enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—"He is a just King, year of Hijrah 1200" in Persian, etc. Weight, 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) grs.

No. 210. Gold fanam.—As No. 190, but date \(r(4)\) (1200) on reverse and plain field. Weight, 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) grs.

No. 211. Silver double rupee.—As No. 198; but date \(r(4)\) (1200) and cyclic year \(Dalu\) "Dalu" and year of reign \(r(4)\). Weight, 350 grs.

Fig. 212. Silver rupee.—As No. 211, but weight, 174 grs.

No. 213. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left: date \(r(4)\) (1200) above, the whole enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—\(\text{Sarab} \text{Pits}^1\) on an ornamental field surrounded by double lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 214. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 213, but weight 82 grs.

No. 215. Copper 5 cash.—Similar, but weight 41 grs.

Coins struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Bednore mint.

No. 216. Gold pagoda.—As No. 194, but \(r(4)\) year of reign and date of Hijrah \(r(4)\) (1200).

No. 217. Gold fanam.—As No. 196, but date \(r(4)\) (1200).

A silver double rupee of this mint and date was struck.
No. 218. *Copper 20 cash.*—
  **Obverse.**—Elephant standing to right: date ١٧٠٠ above: the whole
  enclosed in double-lined circle.

  **Reverse.**—on an ornamental field and enclosed in a
double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight,
174 grs.

There is a 5 cash piece of this mint and date in the Mysore
collection.

Coins struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Bangalore mint.

No. 219. *Copper 20 cash.*—
  **Obverse.**—As No. 218.
  **Reverse.**—As No. 218 but بنغالور (Bangalore) as name of mint.
  Weight, 174 grs.

No. 220. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 219, but weight 41 grs.

Coin struck in A.H. 1200 = A.D. 1785, at the Calicut mint.

No. 221. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 197, but year ١٧٠٠ (1200).

No. 222. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 218, but كليكوت (Calicut) as mint town.
  A 20 cash piece with the reverse "struck at Calicut year 4" was also issued. Mr. Ingle's
  collection.

Coins struck in A.H. 1201 = A.D. 1786, at Seringapatam.

No. 223. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 190, but date ١٧٠١ (1201) on a plain field.

No. 224. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 215, but date ١٧٠١ (1201).

Copper 10 cash and 20 cash pieces of this date coined at Seringa-
patam and Bednore respectively, are in other collections, but those of
this particular date, viz., 1201, are extremely rare owing to the fact
that Tipu from the date of his accession in A.H. 1197 to 1200 employed
the usual Muhammadan Hijrah system, dating from the flight of the
prophet from Mecca, which was a lunar calendar, and in the fifth year
of his reign, viz., 1201, he invented a new solar reckoning, which he
called مولودي (Muludi) being derived from the Arabic word "Maulud"
= born, dating from the prophet's birth in A.D. 571. Thus the coins
of 1201 are dated 1215, and the dates written from left to right as in
the Hijrah system: later on in the year the new method was introduced
and the dates written from right to left. The date of the prophet's
flight to Mecca was A.D. 622, the interval between his birth and flight being about 52 years; the difference between Tipu’s new Muludi era being only 14 years is accounted for by the Muludi years being solar and the Hijrah lunar computation.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Seringapatam.

No. 225. *Gold pagoda.*—

*Obverse.*—Haidar’s initial ح combined with the mint town پتئ (Puttun) and numeral ﮑ (5th year of reign) on a granulated surface with a lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—"He is a just king. Year 1215," enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.

Weight, 51½ grs.

No. 226. *Gold fanams.*—

*Obverse.*—Haidar’s initial ح on a plain field, enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—"Struck at Puttun. Year 1215," enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 5½ grs.

No. 227. *Gold fanams.*—As No. 226, but date written from right to left .

There is a double rupee and half rupee of the year 1215 in the British Museum collection.

No. 228. *Copper 20 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant standing to left; date ﮑ ﮑ above; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—on ornamental field; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 229. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 228, but date written instead of .

No. 230. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 228, but weight 87 grs.

No. 231. " " As No. 229, but weight 87 grs.

No. 232. " 5 " As No. 228, but weight 42 grs.

No. 233. " " As No. 229, but weight 42 grs.

No. 234. " " As No. 233, but reverse double-stamped.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Bednore.

No. 235. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 225, but mint town ﮑ "Nagar" = Bednore.
MYSORE COINS.

Pl. II.
No. 236. *Gold fanams.*—As No. 226, but as last.
No. 237. " " As No. 227, but as last.

There is a double rupee of this date and mint in the British Museum collection.

No. 238. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right: date ١٢١٥ (1215) above, enclosed in a double-lined circle.

Reverse.—“Struck at Nagar,” on ornamental field and enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Weight, 172 grs.

No. 239. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 238, but weight 87 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Calicut.

No. 240. *Gold fanams.*—As No. 226, but name of mint گلیکوکت, “Calicut,” and dotted flower beneath it on the reverse.

No. 241. *Gold fanams.*—As No. 240, but date written ۱۲۱۴ instead of ۱۲۱۵.

Fig. 242. 20 *cash.*—As No. 228, but name of mint Calicut, and elephant standing to right.

There is a double rupee of this date and mint in the British Museum.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Bangalore.

No. 243. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right: date ۱۲۱۵ (1215) above: in double-lined circle.

Reverse.—“Struck at Bangalore,” ornamented field, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Weight, 174 grs.

No. 244. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 243, but date ۱۲۱۴.

No. 245. " 10 " As No. 243, but weight 86 grs.

No. 246. " 5 " As No. 245, but weight 42 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Feiz-Hissar (now Gooty).

No. 247. *Copper 20 cash.*—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to left: date ۱۲۱۵ (1215) above; surrounded by double-lined circle with dotted stars between.

Reverse.—“Struck at Feiz-Hisir,” ornamented field; double-lined circle and dotted stars. Weight, 173 grs.
Coin Collecting in Mysore.

No. 248. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 247, but weight 86 grs.
No. 249. 5 As No. 248, but weight 42 grs. and date written 1786.

Coins struck in A.M. 1215 = A.D. 1786, at Ferukhbād-Hisar.

The town to which Tipu gave the name Ferukhbād-Hisar is not known, but is said to have been Chittledroog, which Hyder captured in 1779, removing 20,000 of the inhabitants to Seringapatam. Tipu seems to have had a propensity for giving fanciful titles to his mint towns, several of which, in consequence, are now unrecognisable. Bangalore and Calicut appear to be the only two which bore the names under which they are at present known.

No. 250. Copper 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to right; date 1786 above; surrounded by double-lined circles.
Reverse.—“Struck at Ferukhbād-Hisar,” ornamented field, double-lined circle. Weight, 173 grs.
No. 251. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 250, but date written 1787.
No. 252. 10 As 250, half the weight.

The British Museum contains a gold fanam dated 1215 (1215) of the Khalakhabad (Chendghaul, near Seringapatam) mint.
A 10-cash piece was also issued from the Gurrumkondah mint:—
Obverse.—Elephant to right, date 1787 above.
Reverse.—“Struck at Seringapatam,” Mr. Ingle’s collection.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Seringapatam.

No. 253. Gold pagoda—
Obverse.—“Farukhī struck at Seringapatam in the 6th (year of the reign),” Haidar’s initial and the mint town being combined.
Reverse.—“Muhammad alone is the just king; year 1216.” Weight, 51 grs.

The name Farukhī was given to his new pagodas by Tipu in the year following his new system of dates. He changed the names of both his gold and his silver coins. “The names of Tipu’s gold coins
Muhammadan Period.

likewise refer to Muhammadan holy men. The gold mohur or Ahmadi is derived from Ahmad, one of the designations of the Prophet himself; the Siddiki (half-mohur) from Abu Bakr Siddik, the first Khalifa, and the Farukhi (pagoda) from 'Umar Faruk, the second Khalifa."

No. 254. Gold fanam.—As No. 226, but date ١٢١٦ (1216).
No. 255. Silver rupee.—

Obverse.—

\[\text{ذين احمد سعيد فرش وفخ جيبد است} \]

"The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the world by the victory of Haidar H. Imami. Struck at Puttun in the cyclic year 'Sara,' Year 1216." Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—

\[\text{هوا السلطان الادل فارج جياء سالم سالم سيدوم} \]

"He only is the just Sultan.
Epoch of the accession in the year 'Sakh.' Third [day of the month] Bahari, 6th year of reign."

No. 256. Silver rupee.—As No. 255, but a much thicker coin, with a plain rim instead of a lined circle and ring of dots.

Tipu called his rupee "Imami" after the twelve imams; his double-rupee "Haidari" after Haidar, a surname of the first Imam Ali (Ali); his half-rupee "Abidi" after the fourth imam Zainul-abidin or Abid Bimar; his quarter-rupee "Bakiri" after the fifth imam Muhammad Bakir; his \(\frac{1}{6}\)-rupee "Jafari" after the sixth imam Jafar Sadik, and his \(\frac{1}{8}\)-rupee "Kazmi" after the seventh imam Musa Kazim. The \(\frac{1}{32}\)-rupee, or half-anna piece, he called "Khizri," after Khwaja Khizir, a prophet. All these coins are in silver.

The Abjad and Abtas systems of cyclic years are explained in Marsden’s *Numismata Orientalia*, Part II, p. 704, and in Dr. Codrington’s *Musulman Numismatics*, p. 206. The abtas cycle was Tipu’s invention.

The Mysore Government collection contains specimens of the half and quarter rupees of this date (A.M. 1216) and mint.

1 Dr. E. Hultzsch.
2 Dr. Hultzsch
No. 257. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 228, but date 11111. Weight, 174 grs.
No. 258. " " " 257, " plain field on the reverse.
No. 259. " 10 " " " weight 87 grs.
No. 260. " 5 " " " 42
No. 261. " 2½ " " " 21 " and plain field on reverse.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Bangalore.

No. 262. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 243, but date 11111 (1216). Weight, 174 grs.
No. 263. " " " " 11111 (error for 11111).
No. 264. " 10 " " 262, " weight 87 grs.
Fig. 265. " " " 264, " date written 11111.
No. 266. " 5 " " 262, " weight 42 grs.
No. 267. " " " 265, " " " " "
No. 268. " 2½ " " 267, " 21 "

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Bednore.

No. 269. Gold pagoda.—As No. 253, but name of mint न (Nagar).
No. 270. " fanams " 254, " " " " "
No. 271. " " " 270, " dotted flower on the reverse.
No. 272. Copper 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to left; date 11111 (1216) above.
Reverse.—“Struck at Nagar,” ornamented field.
Weight, 174 grs.
No. 273. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 272, but weight 42 grs.

I have also seen a gold mohur of this mint and date.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Farakhabad Hisar (Chittledroog ?).

No. 274. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 250, but elephant to left and date 11111 (1216); ring of dashes between the double-lined circles. Weight, 174 grs.
Fig. 275. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 274, but weight 82 grs.

A 5-cash piece (weight 43 grs.) of this date and mint is in Mr. Ingle’s collection.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Feiz-Hisar (Gooty ?).
No. 276. *Copper 20 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant date ١١١٧ above: double-lined circle.

*Reverse.*—٢١٨٦ “Struck at Feiz-Hisar”: double-lined circle and ring of dots: plain field. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 277. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 276, but date written ٢١٨٦٧ (error) and with ornamented field on reverse.

No. 278. *Copper 10 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant to left: date ١١١٧: surrounded by lined circle and ring of dotted stars.

*Reverse.*—As No. 276. Weight, 82 grs.

No. 279. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 278, but surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 41 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Zafarabad.

This Zafarabad may be Gurumcondah.

No. 280. *Copper 20 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant to left: date ١١١٧.

*Reverse.*—٢١٨٦٧ “Struck at Zafarabad,” ornamented field, double-lined circle and ring of dots.

No. 281. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 280, but half the weight.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Nazarbar.

(Present locality not identified.)

No. 282. *Copper 10 cash.*—(Fig. 281.)

*Obverse.*—Elephant to left: date ١١١٧ (1216), above: surrounded by double-lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—٢١٨٦٧ “Struck at Nazarbar,” ornamented field: enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

There is a 5 cash piece of this mint and date in the Mysore collection.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Farakhi (New Calicut).

“This name (i.e., Farakhi) has been taken by Wilkes and Marsden to be that given to a fort near Calicut known as New Calicut.”

¹ Tufnell.
Fig. 283. *Gold fanam.*—
*Obverse.*—Haidar's initial ح on a plain field: enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.
*Reverse.*—“Farakhī 1216”: enclosed in a lined circle and ring of dots.

There are two varieties of a 20 cash piece in the Mysore Government collection of this date and mint.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Salamabad (Satyamangalam).

Fig. 284. *Copper 20 cash.*—
*Obverse.*—Elephant standing to left: date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: enclosed in a rayed circle.
*Reverse.*—“Struck at Salamabad”: enclosed in a rayed circle.

A 5 cash piece was also struck here bearing this date.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Khalakhabad (Chendagal).

No. 285. *Copper 5 cash.*—
*Obverse.*—Elephant to right: date ١٢١٦ (1216) above: enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dashes.
*Reverse.*—“Struck at Khalakhabad.”

Fig. 286. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 285, but elephant to left.

Coins struck in A.M. 1216 = A.D. 1787, at Dharwar.

No. 287. *Gold pagoda.*—
*Obverse.*—Haidar's initial ح and year of reign ١ (6) with name of mint town دِهْرَوَار “Dharwar”: the whole enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
*Reverse.*—محمد هو السلطان الغادل سنة ١٢١٦ "Muhammad. He is the only King. Year 1216.”

Fig. 288. *Silver rupee.*—As No. 255, but name of mint دِهْرَوَار (Dharwar).

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Seringapatam.

No. 289. *Gold mohur.*—“Ahmadi.”
Obverse.—میهمان دین احمد در جهان روش است رفع حیدر ج
احمدی غرب پنج سال سال ۱۲۱۷
“The religion of Muhammad is made illustrious in the
world by the victory of Haidar. H. Ahmadi.
Struck at Puttun. Year 1217. Cyclic year
Sirab.”
Surrounded by lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—هوا لسلسلان الوحيد انجل کاللم سال سال سال سیویم
بیاری سنده ۷ جلوس
“He alone is a great and just King. The third day of
Bahari. Cyclic year, Sakh, 7th year of reign.”
Enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots. Weight,
211 grs.

No. 290. Gold half mohur (“Siddiki”).—As No. 289, but name of coin
صدیکی “Siddiki” instead of Ahmadi. Weight,
106 grs.

No. 291. Gold pagoda (“Farukhi”).—As No. 253, but year of reign v (7)
and date VI M (1217).

No. 292. Gold fanam.—As No. 254, but year 1217.

No. 293. As 292, but Haidar’s initial reversed and date written
VI V (error).

No. 294. Silver rupee (“Imami”).—As No. 289, but name “Imami,”
instead of “Ahmadi.” Weight, 174 grs.

No. 295. As No. 294, but a much thicker coin.
There is a double-rupee of this date and mint in the Madras
Museum.

Fig. 296. Silver half rupee (“Abidi”).—As No. 294, but name
عابدی “Abidi,” instead of “Imami.” Weight, 87 grs.

Fig. 297. Silver quarter rupee, “Bakiri.”—
Obverse.—میهمان دین احمد در جهان روش است رفع
بیاری پنج سال سال ۱۲۱۷
“Muhammad, He alone is a great and just King,
year 1217.” Enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—یک بیاری پنج سال سال ۱۲۱۷
“A Bakiri Seringapatam. H.
year 7.” Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring
of dots.
There is a quarter-rupee of this mint dated 1216 in the Mysore
collection.
No. 298. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 228, but date विष्णु (1217). Weight, 174 grs.  
A similar coin of this date was issued with विष्णु (year 7) on the obverse, and विष्णु “Struck at Puttun year 1217” on reverse.

No. 299. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 298, but weight 87 grs.

No. 300. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 298, but weight 42 grs.

No. 301. *Copper 2½ cash.*—As No. 298, but weight 21 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Bednore.

No. 302. *Gold pagoda.*—As No. 269, but year of reign व (7) and date विष्णु (1217).

No. 303. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 271, but date 1217.

No. 304. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 272, but date 1217. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 305. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 304, but weight 87 grs.

No. 306. *Copper 5 cash.*— As No. 304, but weight 42 grs.

A 5 cash piece of this date with elephant standing to right was also issued.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).

No. 307. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 276, but date 1217.

No. 308. *Copper 10 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant to right, date विष्णु (1217) above, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—As No. 307. Weight, 87 grs.

No. 309. *Copper 5 cash.*—As No. 308, but weight 42 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Bangalore.

No. 310. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 262, elephant to left, date 1217, weight 174 grs.

No. 311. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 310, but weight 87 grs.

No. 312. *Copper 5 cash.*— As No. 310, but weight 42 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Salamabad (Satyamangalam).

No. 313. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 284, but date विष्णु (1217). Weight, 174 grs.

No. 314. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 313, but weight 87 grs.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Farakhbad-Hisar (Chittledroog?).
No. 315. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 274, but date VIM (1217). Weight, 174 grs.

No. 316. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 315, but half the weight.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Khalakbad (Chendagal).

Fig. 317. Gold fanam.—
Obverse.—Haidar’s initial, etc.
Reverse.—مُعْرَب خَالَقاَبَاد “Struck at Khalakbad 1217.”

No. 318. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 285, but elephant left and date 1217.
No. 319. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 318, but half the weight.

A copper 20 cash piece of this date and mint was also struck.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Farakhi (New Calicut).

No. 320. Gold fanam.—As No. 283, but date 1217.
No. 321. Copper 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to left, date VIM (1217) above, enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—مُعْرَب فُرْخَي “Struck at Farakhi,” ornamented field, double-lined circle and ring of dots.

A 10 cash piece was also issued.

Coins struck in A.M. 1217 = A.D. 1788, at Khurshadsuad.

Khurshadsuad is supposed by Moor to be the modern Dharwar, and he translates the word, “stricken on the sun’s circumference.”

No. 322. Gold pagoda.—As No. 253, but mint خُوْرُشَادُسُوَاد (Khurshadsuad), year of reign V (7), and date VIM (1217).

A rupee and 20 cash piece of this date and mint were also struck.

A 20 cash piece dated 1217 was struck at بَيْنِ نَظَّار “Be-nazir” = “incomparable,” Tipu’s title for Hole Honnur.

Coins struck in A.M. 1218 = A.D. 1789, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 323. Gold mohur.—As No. 289, but A.M. 1218 (1218), cyclic year شَهَانَا (Shata), and year of reign A (8). Weight, 211 grs.
No. 324. Gold half-mohur.—As No. 323, but name of coin “Saddiki” and weight, 106 grs.
No. 325. Gold pagoda.—As No. 291, but year 1218.
No. 326. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 292, but year 1218.
No. 327. As No. 326, but in silver.
No. 328. " " " copper. } Evidently counterfeit.
No. 329. *Silver double-rupee*—As No. 323, but name of coin, "Haidari."
Weight, 350 grs.
No. 330. *Silver rupee.*—As No. 323, but name of coin, "Imami." Weight, 175 grs.
No. 331. *Silver half-rupee.*—As No. 323, but name of coin, "Abidi."
Weight, 87 grs.
No. 332. *Silver quarter-rupee.*—As No. 297, but year 1218, and 8th year of this reign.

There is a silver 1\(\frac{1}{8}\) rupee (Kazmi) of this date and mint in the Mysore Museum.

No. 333. *Copper 40 cash, "Asmani."*—

**Obverse.**—Elephant standing to right with trunk upraised, date ١١٢١ (1218) over the tail, a flag with a star in the centre behind the elephant, the star in a square surrounded by dashes, enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

**Reverse.**—"An 'asmani' struck at the capital or royal residence Puttun," ornamented field, enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 335 grs.

No. 334. *Copper 40 cash, "Asmani."*—As No. 333, but elephant standing to left.

No. 333 appears to be the earliest dated "asmani," or 40 cash, as stated by Tufnell, who mentions the introduction of the 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash in this year; the latter statement is incorrect, vide my Nos. 268 (1216) and No. 301 (1217).

The name "Asmani" is derived from عثمان بن عفان ('Usman-ibn-'Affan), the 3rd Khalifa.

These 40 cash pieces are very rare, and were purchased by me in Seringapatam from a faquir in the "Darya Daulat Bagh," a summer palace of Tipu just outside the Fort, the walls of which are painted with representations of Haidar's victories over the British in 1780. Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, made this palace his residence after the siege! As far as I remember, Haidar
in the picture was represented on the back of an elephant, very like that on the coin above described, holding a rose to his nose during the engagement. The faqir brought me about a score of these 40 cash pieces in an earthenware pot, and I was glad to get them, for it was the first and last time I had ever met with them in my coin-hunting expeditions.

No. 335. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 298, but date 8/91 (1218). Weight, 174 grs.

No. 336. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 335, but weight 87 grs.

No. 337. *Copper 5 cash.*—

No. 338. *Copper 2½ cash.*—

**Farakhbad Hisar (Chittledroog).**

No. 339. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 334, but name of mint Farakhbad Hisar, and surrounded by a double-lined circle with a ring of dashes between.

This mint town has also the title of دارالسلطانات, and perhaps the translation “royal residence,” as given by Tufnell, is better than the usual meaning “capital.”

No. 340. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 315, but date 1218. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 341. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 340, but weight 87 grs.

No. 342. *Copper 5 cash.*—

**Farakhi (New Calicut).**

No. 343. *Gold fanam.*—As No. 320, but date 1218.

No. 344. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 333, but name of mint Farakhi; also preceded by the title دارالسلطانات.

No. 345. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 321, but date 1218.

No. 346. *Copper 2½ cash.*—As No. 345, but variant reverse.

**Salamabad (Satyamangalam).**

No. 347. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 313, but date 1218.

No. 348. *Copper 2½ cash.*—As No. 347, but weight 21 grs.

**Bednore.**

No. 349. *Copper 20 cash.*—As No. 272, but date 1218.

A copper 40 cash piece of this date and mint was also struck.
Coin Collecting in Mysore.

Bangalore.

No. 350. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 311, but date 1218.
No. 351. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 350, but half-weight, viz., 42 grs.
No. 352. Copper 2½ cash.—As No. 350, but weight, 21 grs.

A 20 cash piece, with elephant standing to right, was also struck.

Khurshadsuad (Dharwar).

No. 353. Gold pagoda.—As No. 322, but year of reign 8, and date 1218.
No. 354. Silver rupee.—As No. 330, but name of mint خورشادسواد.

A 20 cash piece was also struck, with elephant standing to left.

Zafarabad.

No. 355. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 280, but date, 1218, and weight, 21 grs.

A 20 cash piece was also issued.

Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).

No. 356. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 308, but elephant left and date, 1218.

A 20 cash piece (with elephant right) was also struck.

A 20 cash piece dated 1218, was struck in Calicut.

Coins struck in A.M. 1219 = A.D. 1790, at the following mints:

Seringapatam.

No. 357. Gold pagoda.—As No. 325, but year of reign 9 (9) and date 1219 (1219).
No. 358. Gold fanam.—As No. 326, but year, 1219.

A gold mohur was also struck.

No. 359. Silver rupee.—As No. 330, but year 1219, and cyclic year زبارجد (Zabarjad) and 9th year of the reign.

The double and half-rupees were also struck.

No. 360. Copper 40 cash.—As No. 334, but date 1219.
No. 361. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 335, but date 1219.
No. 362. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 361. Weight, 87 grs.
No. 363. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 362, but with plain field.
No. 364. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 361. Weight, 42 grs.

Dr. Hultzsch possesses a 5 cash piece with obverse similar to No. 364, but with the reverse inscribed Bahrain struck at Puttun," Bahram being the Persian designation of the planet Mars. The earliest "Bahram" in my collection is dated A.M. 1221.
Muhammadan Period.

Bangalore.

No. 365. Copper 20 cash.—Obverse.—Elephant to left and date 1219 (1219) etc. Weight, 174 grs.

No. 366. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 365. Weight, 87 grs.

No. 367. Copper 5 cash etc. Weight, 42 grs.

No. 368. Copper 2½ cash etc. Weight, 21 grs.

Farakhbad Hisar (Chittledroog).

No. 369. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 340, but date 1219. A 40 cash piece was also struck.

Bednorea.

No. 370. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 349, but date 1219.

Coins struck in A.M. 1220 = A.D. 1791, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 371. Gold pagoda.—As No. 357, but year of reign 10 (10) and date 1220.

No. 372. Gold fanam.—As No. 358, but year 1220.

The British Museum possesses the double-rupee, rupee, half-rupee, and ¼-rupee of this date, all of which are extremely rare.

No. 373. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 362, but date 1220.

No. 374. As No. 373, but plain field on reverse.

A 20 cash piece, and 10 cash piece, with date written 1220, were also issued.

Bednorea.

No. 375. Gold fanam.—As No. 303, but date, 1220 (1220).

No. 376. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 370.

Coins struck in A.M. 1221 = A.D. 1792, at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 377. Gold pagoda.—As No. 371, but year of reign 11 (11) and date 1221.

No. 378. Gold fanam.—As No. 372, but date 12 (12), concerning which Tufnell remarks as follows:—“In this curious little unique fanam, either from a mistake on the die or
other cause, nothing but the number 12 has been stamped, and this may signify the year of the reign, the word جلوس being omitted, or the last two numerals of the Muludi year, 1221 (1221), the first two being omitted."

Fig. 379. Silver Jafri, or ½-rupee.—
Obverse.—جعفری سنه جلوس 11 "Jafri, year of reign 11."
Reverse.—محمد سنه ضرب پت 1221 "Muhammad, struck at Puttun, H. 1221." Weight, 19 grs.

The bakhri, or ¼-rupee, kasmii, ¼-rupee, and kizri, ¼-rupee, of this date were also struck, and are very rare.

Fig. 380. Copper 40 cash.—As No. 334, but date 1221 (1221).
No. 381. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 361, " "
No. 382. " " As No. 381, but elephant standing to right. A 20 cash piece was also struck, bearing on the obverse the inscription محمد مولودی 1221 "Muhammad Muludi, 1221," above the elephant, and the inscription ضرب پت زهر "A Zahra struck at Puttun."

This coin is interesting owing to the fact that it gave the key to Tipu's new system of dating his coins from the birth of Muhammad. Tipu called this coin "Zahra" = the equivalent in Persian of the planet Venus.

No. 383. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 381, but weight 87 grs.
No. 384. " " As No. 383, but plain field on the reverse.
No. 385. " " As No. 384, but elephant standing right.
No. 386. " " Obverse.—As No. 385.
Reverse.—بهرام ضرب پت "Bahram struck at Puttun."

No. 387. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 384, but weight 42 grs.
No. 388. " " As No. 387, but date 1221 only, cf. No. 378.
No. 389. Copper 2½ cash.—As No. 387, but weight 21 grs.

Bednore.

No. 390. Gold fanam.—As No. 378, but mint town نکر
No. 391. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 376, but date 1221 (1221).
20 cash with the inscription محمدی 1221 "Muludi 1221", above the elephant was also issued.
No. 392. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 391, weight, 84 grs.
Muhammadan Period.

Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).

No. 393. Copper 20 cash.—Elephant to left and date 1221, etc.

Coins struck in A.M. 1222 = A.D. 1793, at the following mints:

Seringapatam.

No. 394. Gold fanam.—As No. 378, but date 1222 (1222).

Fig. 395. Silver Kazmi or ¼-rupee.

Obverse.—"Kazmi year of reign 12."  
Reverse.—«سنه 1222 محمد شرب پتین»

Silver ½, ⅓, and ¼-rupee were also issued, specimens of the two last being in the British Museum.

No. 396. Copper 40 cash.——"Mushtari."

Obverse.—Elephant to right with trunk upraised: behind the elephant a flag bearing a star with 4 dashes at the corners: below the flag ོུུུུ (1222) above the elephant's tail. Enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—"Mushtari struck at the capital Puttun." Enclosed in a double-lined circle and ring of dots.

It will be observed in the above inscription that the name of the 40 cash piece was changed from "Usmani" to "Mushtari," the latter being the Arabic designation for the planet Jupiter. The change of name was necessitated owing to Tipu having given the names of the different stars to his smaller copper coins in A.M. 1221, the 20 cash being called زهراء "Zahra" = Venus, the 10 cash بیرام "Bahram" = Mars, and 5 cash اکثر "Akhtar" = star. The 2½ cash was called کتب "Kutb" = Polestar.

No. 397. Copper 40 cash.—As No. 396 but on right of flag and "Mulodi" on the left.

No. 398. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to right and date 1222 above.

Reverse.—"Struck at Puttun," plain field.

Fig. 399. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—As No. 398 but "Muludi" added to the date.

Reverse.—"Zahrah struck at Puttun."
Coin Collecting in Mysore.

20 cash pieces of this date with elephant to the left bearing date ٢٢٢٢ and ١٢٢٢ مولود and مولود ١٢٢٢ were also struck.

No. 400. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 398, but half weight.

No. 401. ” ” As No. 400, but ” Bahram ” added on reverse.

No. 402. ” ” As No. 401, but elephant standing to the left.

No. 403. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 400, but half weight.

No. 404. ” ” As No. 403, but ” Akhtar ” added on reverse.

Fig. 405. Copper 2½ cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to left, date ٢٢٢٢ (1222): enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—" Kutb struck—" enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 21 grs.

Bednore.

No. 406. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 391, but date ٢٢٢٢ (1222) and ظاهر “ Zahrah ” added to reverse.

No. 407. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 406, weight, 85 grs. and ” Bahram ” added to reverse.

A Mushtari was also issued.

Zahrah is written ظاهر on the Bednore coins, instead of ظاهر on the Seringapatam coins.

Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).

No. 408. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to left and date ١٢٢٢.

Reverse.—" struck at Feiz-Hisar. ” Plain field.

No. 409. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 408. Weight, 86 grs.

No. 410. Copper 10 cash.—

Obverse.—As 409, but ظاهر سنة ٢٢٢٢ = year 1222.

Reverse.—" Bahram struck at Feiz-Hisar. ”

No. 411. Copper 5 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to right. Date ظاهر above.

Reverse.—" Akhtar struck at Feiz-Hisar. ”
No. 412.  
**Copper 5 cash.**—As No. 411, but date written ١٢٢٢ ـ the letter ب (B) below ١٢٢٢.

No. 413.  
**Copper 5 cash.**—
*Obverse.*—Elephant to right and letter ب (B).
*Reverse.*—‘انتشار فیض حصار ١٢٢٢’ "Aktar struck at Feiz-Hisar 1222."

No. 414.  
**Copper 5 cash.**—
*Obverse.*—As No. 413—also of same weight, viz., 41 grs.
*Reverse.*—‘پرامJP راو فیض حصار ١٢٢٢’ "Bahram struck at Feiz-Hisar 1222."

This Aktar is described as a Bahram, which is evidently an error, although several authorities on the Mysore coins describe the 5 cash as "Bahrams," and the 2½ cash "Aktars," and the "Kutbs," as 1½ cash, which seems to me to be a mistake. The Zahrah is also described as 10 cash. But by comparing the weights of many Zahrahs, Bahrams, Aktars, and Kutbs, I find that the average weights are 174, 87, 42, and 21 grs. respectively, corresponding to the weights of the 20, 10, 5, and 2½ cash formerly used by Tipu, and have classified them accordingly. Nos. 413 and 414 are examples of the same coin bearing the designation of both "aktar" and "Bahram." The new designation being apparently not understood by the mint people themselves, who possibly, were unable to keep up with Tipu’s inclination for repeated change in the currency.

5 cash pieces bearing the inscriptions ‘انتشار فیض حصار’ and ‘انتشار فیض حصار’ on the reverse and the date ١٢٢٢ ـ the date ١٢٢٢ on the obverse were also issued.

Coins struck in A.M. ١٢٢٣ = A.D. 1794, at the following mints:—

**Seringapatam.**

No. 415.  
**Gold fanam.**—As No. 394, but date ١٢٢٣ ـ (1223).

A silver rupee was also issued bearing the date ١٢٢٣, and cyclic year شاد “Shad,” and year of reign، ١٣ (13).

No. 416.  
**Copper 40 cash.**—As No. 396, but date ١٢٢٣.
No. 417. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to right and "Muludi 1223."

Reverse.—On an ornamented field.

No. 418. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 417, but written.

No. 419. As No. 417, but position of date varied.

A 20 cash piece with on the reverse was issued.

No. 421. Copper 10 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant right, with date 1223 above.

Reverse.—On plain field.

No. 422. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 421, but added on reverse.

No. 423. As No. 422, but elephant standing to left.

No. 424. 5 As No. 421, but half weight.

No. 425. As No. 424, but added on reverse.

No. 426. As No. 425, but elephant standing to left.

No. 423 was also issued as a 5 cash piece.

Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).

No. 427. Copper 5 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to right; date \(\text{١۰} \text{١١} \text{١}\) (intended for \(\text{١۰} \text{١۰} \text{١}\) — 1223) above.

Reverse.—"struck at Feiz-Hisar."

No. 428. Copper 5 cash.—As No. 427, but the elephant's tail upraised.

A similar 5 cash piece with the correct date \(\text{١۰} \text{١۰} \text{١}\) was also struck.

Bednore.

No. 429. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant to right, and date \(\text{١۰} \text{١۰} \text{١}\) (1223).

Reverse.—On ornamented field.

The 20 cash was also issued (1) with elephant to left and (2) elephant to right, and added to the date.

Coins struck in A.M. 1224 (A.D. 1795) at the following mints:—

Seringapatam.

No. 430. Silver Bakhri or \(\frac{1}{4}\)-Rupee.—As No. 297, but date \(\text{١۰} \text{١۰} \text{١}\) (1224) and year of reign \(\text{١١} (16)\).
There is a 1/16-rupee of this date in the British Museum.

No. 431. Copper 40 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right: behind him a flag bearing the letter | (a) in the centre towards which are four converging lines.

Reverse.—"Mushtari struck at the capital Puttun in the Muludi year 1224," on plain field.

No. 432. Copper 40 cash.—As No. 431, but on ornamented field.

It will be observed that in this year, A.M. 1224 = A.D. 1795, Tipu commenced another system by which he distinguished each year by giving it a letter, 1224 being designated | (a), 1225 ب (b), 1226 ت (t), and 1227 ت, in which year he was killed. The following extract is interesting:

"The object of these numerals is not apparent, but it is suggested by Marsden 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 Buchanan that the value of his different coins was frequently changed by Tipu 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 its proper value."

The latter statement may possibly account for the "aktar" being converted into a "bahram," vide Nos. 413 and 414.

No. 433. Copper 20 cash.—

Obverse.—Elephant standing to right: letter | (a) above: enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Reverse.—"Zahrah struck at Puttun in the Muludi year 1224," on ornamented field.

No. 434. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 433, but varied in the position of the date.

No. 435.

A Zahrah was also struck at Gooty with obverse with elephant to the right and letter | (a) above, and reverse میتا نجمان نادر خان.

Mr. Ingle's collection.
No. 436. Copper 10 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 433.
Reverse.—بهرام ضرب پنس 1371.

No. 437. Copper 10 cash.—As No. 436, but varied in the position of the date.

No. 438. Copper 5 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 433.
Reverse.—اختير ضرب پنس 1371.

Fig. 439. As No. 438, but varied in the position of the date.

No. 440. Copper 2½ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 433.
Reverse.—قطب ضرب پنس 1381.

Bednore.

No. 441. Copper 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to left; letter ی (a) and dated 1331 (1224) above.
Reverse.—زهرا ضرب نگر. "Zahrah struck at Nagar" (Bednore) on ornamented field.

No. 442. Copper 20 cash.—As No. 441, but on reverse.

A 40 cash and 20 cash with بوضودی 1331 and elephant standing to right were also struck.

No. 443. Copper 5 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 441.
Reverse.—As No. 441, but instead of هرا استخیر.

No. 444. Copper 5 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to right and letter ب (b).
Reverse.—اختير ضرب فیض حصار 1331.

No. 445. Copper 5 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 444.
Reverse.—بهرام ضرب فیض حصار 1331.

No. 446. Copper 5 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 444.
Reverse.—زهرا ضرب فیض حصار 1331.

Nos. 445 and 446, which are of the same weight as No. 444, are described as a Bahram and Zahrah respectively—either a mistake or an arbitrary higher value given to them. The
date 1224 is a mistake for 1226. A 5 cash with elephant to right, letter \( \text{ب} \) (a), date 1224 and with reverse as on No. 443 was also struck.

A 5 cash was also struck in this year at Khalakhabad.

Coins struck in A.M. 1225 = A.D. 1796, at the following mints:

**Seringapatam.**

No. 447. *Copper 40 cash.*—As No. 431, but letter \( \text{ب} \) (b) and date 1225 (1225).

No. 448. *Copper 40 cash.*—Variant of No. 447, date being written \( \text{سبته} \) مولود.

No. 449. 

No. 450. " 20 " As No. 433, but letter \( \text{ب} \) and date 1225.


No. 452. " 10 " " " " instead of Zahrah on reverse.

No. 453. " 452, " variant in position of date.

No. 454. " 450, " variant in position of date.

No. 455. " 454, " variant in position of date.

No. 456. " 440, " letter \( \text{ب} \) and date 1225 (1225).

**Bednore.**

Fig. 458. *Copper 20 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant to right and letter \( \text{ب} \) (b) above it.

*Reverse.*—

**Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).**

No. 459. *Copper 5 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant to right and letter \( \text{ب} \) (b) above.

*Reverse.*—

**Khalakhalad (Chendagal).**

No. 460. *Copper 5 cash.*—

*Obverse.*—Elephant to right and date 1225 (1225) above.

*Reverse.*—
Coin Collecting in Mysore.

No. 461. **Copper 5 cash.**—As No. 460, but elephant to left and a border of dashes in the double-lined circle.

Coins struck in A.M. 1226 = A.D. 1797-1798, at the following mints:

*Seringapatam.*

No. 462. **Copper 40 cash.**—As No. 447, but letter ت (t) and year 1226 (1797).

No. 463. " 20 " " 450, " " " " 
No. 464. " 10 " " 452, " " " " 
No. 465. " 5 " " 464, but 465 instead of 464, all varying in the position of the date on the coin.

No. 466. " 5 " 
No. 467. " 5 " 
No. 468. " 5 " 
No. 469. " 5 " 
No. 470. " 5 "

*Bednore.*

Fig. 470A. **Copper 40 cash.**—As No. 462, but mint " Nagar" = Bednore.

No. 471. " 20 " " 463, " " " " 
Fig. 472. " 10 " " 464, " " " "

No. 473. **Copper 5 cash.**—

**Obverse.**—Elephant to right; date 1226 (?).

**Reverse.**—مومولودی

*Feiz-Hisar (Gooty).*

No. 474. **Copper 20 cash.**—As No. 463, but mint *فزیس حصار* (Feiz-Hisar).

No. 475. **Copper 5 cash.**—

**Obverse.**—As No. 474.

**Reverse.**—فزیس حصار

No. 476. **Copper 5 cash.**—

**Obverse.**—Elephant to right; date 1226 (1797) above.

**Reverse.**—فزیس حصار

No. 477. **Copper 5 cash.**—Variant of No. 476.

No. 478. **Copper 5 cash.**—

**Obverse.**—Elephant to right; date 1226 and 1221 above.

**Reverse.**—فزیس حصار 1221

A 5-cash piece, weight 32 grs., was issued from the New Calicut mint—

**Reverse.**—سال 1221 فضیلی ضرب Mr. Ingle's collection.
Muhammadan Period.

Coins struck in A.M. 1227 = A.D. 1798-1799, at the following mints:

**Bednore.**

Fig. 479. *Copper 20 cash.*

*Obverse.*—Elephant standing to right; letter ن (n) above; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—"Zahrah struck at Nagar in the Muludi year 1227." On plain field; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

Concerning No. 479 Marsden says: "A peisah or Zahra of 1227, from the mint of Nagar or Bednore, has in like manner the fourth and last letter of the word 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."

Miscellaneous coins of Tipu.

No. 480. *Gold fanam.*

*Obverse.*—Haidar's initial.

*Reverse.*—

No. 481. *Copper 5 cash.*

*Obverse.*—Elephant to right; moon above.

*Reverse.*—

No. 482. *Copper 5 cash.*

*Obverse.*—Elephant to left.

*Reverse.*—Inscription illegible.

No. 483. *Copper 10 cash.*

*Obverse.*—Elephant to left.

*Reverse.*—"Struck at (?) 1202."

Fig. 484. *Copper 10 cash.*—As No. 483, but elephant to right.

Although I possess several specimens of Nos. 483 and 484 I have not been able to read the name of the mint town. It may possibly be intended for "Be-Nazir" = Hole Honnur, or "Nazarbar."
LIST OF THE MINT TOWNS OF TIPU.

**Gold coins—7 mints.**

Seringapatam.—Mohurs, ½-mohurs, pagodas, and fanams.
Nagar = Bednore.—Pagodas and fanams.
Calicut.—Fanams.
Khalakhabad = Chendghaul.—Fanams.
Farakhi = New Calicut.—Fanams.
Dharwar.—Pagodas.
Khurshadsuad = Dharwar.—Pagodas.

**Silver coins—3 mints.**

Seringapatam.—Double rupees, rupees, ½, ¼, ⅛, ¼, ¾ rupees.
Dharwar.—Rupees.
Khurshadsuad.—Rupees.

**Copper coins—12 mints.**

Seringapatam.
Khalakhabad.
Nagar (Bednore).
Farakhi (New Calicut).
Feiz-Hissar (Gooty).
Calicut.
Bangalore.
Farakhabad-Hisar (Chittledroog?).
Zafarabad (Gurrumcondah).
Nazarabar (not identified).
Salamabad (Satymangalam).
Be-Nazir (Hole Honnur).

Hyder Ali struck copper coins at Bellary and Seringapatam.
III.—THE COINS OF KRISHNA RAJA UDAIYAR OF MYSORE.

A.D. 1799–1868.

On the restitution of the Hindu line, after the fall of Seringapatam, the following gold coins were struck:

No. 486. Pagoda.—

_Obverse._ श्री कृष्ण राजा = “Sri Krishna Raja” in Nagari on a plain field.

_Reverse._ Siva with his wife Parvati, seated side by side, the former holding the trisul; on a plain field. Weight, 52 grs.

No. 487. Half pagoda.—As No. 486, but weight 25 grs.

Fanam.—Similar to No. 486, but weight 5 grs.

Fig. 488. Fanam.—As No. 1 being “a re-coining by the Dewan Purniah of the fanam struck by Kantirava Navasa Raja, and called the ‘Gidd’ or thick canteroy fanam to distinguish it from its predecessor, with which it corresponds except in this respect.”

It will be observed that the coins Nos. 486 and 487 were somewhat similar to Haidar’s gold coins, Nos. 162–5, the name Sri Krishna Raja taking the place of Haidar’s initial.

The following silver coins were also struck in Mysore, after the pattern of the East India Company, in the name of Shah ‘Alam, the Mogul Emperor. The year of the reign on the reverse does not coincide with the Hejirah date on the obverse, but I have given a list of all the varieties in my collection in the hope of someone being able to reconcile the dates.

_Rupees._

Fig. 489. _Obverse._ سکد برونہت کشور سالیہ فتح ال محمد شاہ (Marsden) عالِم بإشاد سنہ ١٢٤٣

“Defender of the Muhammadan faith, reflection of divine excellence, the Emperor Shah Alam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climates in the year 1243.”

---

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Coin Collecting in Mysore.

Reverse.—“Struck at Mysore in the thirty-fifth year of his auspicious reign.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 490</th>
<th>As No. 489, but date</th>
<th>On obverse.</th>
<th>On reverse.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1214</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>No. 495</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 512</td>
<td></td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Half-rupees. Weight, 88 grs.

Fig. 513. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign 37 (39) on reverse.

No. 514. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign 74 (74) on reverse.

No. 515. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign 76 (76) on reverse.
No. 516. As No. 489, but no date on obverse and year of reign $\aleph^2$ (84) on reverse.

Quarter-rupees. Weight, 44 grs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>No. 489, but date * * * * * and year of reign $\aleph^2$ (44).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 518.</td>
<td>&quot; no date &quot; &quot; $\aleph^2$ (45).</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 519.</td>
<td>&quot; date $\aleph$ (1221) &quot; &quot; $\aleph^2$ (45).</td>
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<td>No. 520.</td>
<td>&quot; no date &quot; &quot; $\aleph^1$ (46).</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 521.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; $\aleph^1$ (76).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 522.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; $\aleph^2$ (84).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following silver coins were also issued by Krishna Raja Udaiyar:

No. 523. Obverse.—A dancing figure of Chamundi in a circle of dots. Chamundâ in the Hindu mythology was an emanation of the goddess Durga (the wife of Siva and known also as Parvati, Kali, etc.), said to have been so named by Durga on account of the destruction of the two demons Chanda and Munda. A hill in Mysore is called Chalmundi Hill.

Reverse. “Krishna Raja Udaiyar. Year of reign? struck at Mysore in the year 1212”; enclosed in a circle of dots. $\text{Udaiyar} = "\text{Lord}".$

N.B.—The dates read from right to left instead of from left to right.

| No. 524. | As No. 523, but date $\aleph^1$ (1214). |
| No. 525. | " " $\aleph$ (1221). |
| Fig. 526. | " " $\aleph$ (1226). |
| No. 527. | " " $\aleph$ (1228). |
| No. 528. | " " $\aleph$ (1229). |
| No. 529. | " " $\aleph^2$ (1243). |
| No. 530. | " " $\aleph^2$ (1244). |
| No. 531. | " " $\aleph^2$ (1245). |
| No. 532. | " " $\aleph^2$ (1246). |
| No. 533. | " " $\aleph^2$ (1247). |
| No. 534-535. | " " $\aleph^2$ (1248). |

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One-eighth of a rupee. Weight, 27 grs.

Fig. 536. Obverse.—As No. 523.
Reverse.—সাি= Kanarese “Mayili hana.” The word Mayili is thought by Rice to be connected with an old Kaunada word meaning “token.”

One-sixteenth of a rupee. Weight, 13½ grs.

Fig. 537. As No. 536.

Copper coins of Krishna Raja Udaipur.

Fig. 538. 40 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant caparisoned standing to left. জ্ঞ (Sri) between the sun and moon above.
Reverse.—সািসাি = “Mayili Kasu” (Kanarese). XL CASH in English. Weight, 273 grs.

No. 539. 20 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 538, but surrounded by a circle of dots.
Reverse.—সািসাি = “Mayili Kasu ippatu.” XX CASH in English. Weight, 140 grs.

No. 540. 20 cash.—As No. 539, but in lead.

Fig. 541. 20 cash.—As No. 539, but elephant’s trunk slightly elevated.

No. 542. 20 cash.—As No. 539, but better finished and of a more modern appearance.

Fig. 543. 10 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 538.
Reverse.—সািসাি = “Mayili Kasu 10” (Kanarese). X CASH in English. Weight, 70 grs.

Fig. 544. 5 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 538.
Reverse.—সািসাি = “Mayili Kasu 5” (Kanarese). V CASH in English.

No. 545. 5 cash.—As No. 544, but lettering much larger.

No. 546. 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to left; জ্ঞ “Sri” between sun and moon above; surrounded by dotted and lined circles.
Reverse.—সািসাি = “Cha Mayili Kasu ippatu.” XX CASH in English. Surrounded by a lined circle and ring of dots.

Fig. 547. 20 cash.—As No. 546, but Cha written রজ

No. 548. 20 cash.—
The Coins of Krishna Raja Udayar of Mysore.

No. 549. 20 cash.—As No. 456, but Sri and sun and moon written -modal Dr. Hultzsch possesses a specimen with the long mark added to Sri, thus :—modal

No. 550. 10 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 546, but with long mark added to Sri.
Reverse.—“Cha Mayili Kasu 10” in Kanarese. X CASH in English. Surrounded by double-lined circle and ring of dots.

No. 551. 10 cash.—As No. 550, but no long mark to Sri.

No. 552. 5 cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 550.
Reverse.—“Cha Mayili Kasu 5.” V CASH in English.

No. 553. 5 cash.—As No. 552, but without the long mark to Sri.

Fig. 554. 20 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant to left with trunk upraised: -modal between sun and moon above: -modal = “chamundi” = Kanarese, in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—-modal = “Krishna Mayili Kasu ippatu,” Kanarese. XX CASH in English. Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.

No. 555. 20 cash.—As No. 554, but no modal (Sri) between the sun and moon.

No. 556. 20 cash.—As No. 554, but modal written -modal

No. 557. 20 cash.—As No. 554, but with dotted flowers on the obverse.

Fig. 558. 10 cash.—As No. 554, but “Krishna Mayili Kasu hattu,” Kanarese, and CASH X in English on the reverse.

No. 559. 5 cash.—As No. 554, but “Krishna Mayili Kasu Aidu,” Kanarese, and V CASH in English on the reverse.

Fig. 560.—25 cash.—
Obverse.—A lion to the left with right paw raised; sun and moon and modal -modal = “Sri Chamundi,” Kanarese, above lion. Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—modal = “Krishna” within a circle in the centre -modal = “Mayili Kasu 25,” Kanarese, XXV CASH “Struck at Mysore” in the margin; the whole enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 173 grs.

No. 561. 25 cash.—As No. 560, but XXV CASH written XXV CSH.

No. 562. ” but variant in the Kanarese of Krishna.

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No. 563. 25 cash.—As No. 560, but XXV CASH written HSAC VXX.
No. 563A. "" another variant in the inscription of XXV CASH.

No. 564. 12½ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 560, but "Sri" with sun and moon in place of "Sri Chamundi."
Reverse.—"Krishna" in Kanarese and "Struck at Mysore" in Persian, and Kanarese numerals \(\alpha\cdot\phi\cdot (12\frac{1}{2})\); enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 87½ grs.

No. 565. 12½ cash.—Variant of No. 564.
No. 566. 6½ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 564.
Reverse.—"Krishna" in Kanarese and "struck at Mysore" in Persian. Weight, 44 grs.

Fig. 567. 6½ cash.—Variant of No. 566.
No. 568. 6½ cash.—
Obverse.—As No. 560.
Reverse.—As No. 560, but "Mayili Kasu" in Kanarese and VI\(\frac{1}{2}\) in English.

Fig. 569. 5 cash.—
Obverse.—Elephant standing to left with sun and moon above; enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots.
Reverse.—श्री कृष्ण राजा = “Sri Krishna Raja” in Nagri. Enclosed in double-lined circle and ring of dots. Weight, 41½ grs.

A 5 cash piece with “Sri” in Kanarese on the obverse, and with “Mayili Kasu 5” in Kanarese, ν CASH and in English on the reverse was also struck, but is very uncommon.

There are three large 25 cash pieces in the Madras Museum, two of which have on the obverse an elephant to the left with “Sri Chamundi” in Kanarese with sun and moon, and the usual inscription on the reverse, the XXV CASH being written XXV VAAH. These pieces were not in general circulation.

The following coins are said to have been struck in Bangalore though the name Mysore was still retained on them, the mint having been transferred to the former place in A.D. 1833.
Fig. 570. 20 cash.—

*Obverse.*—Lion to the left with right paw upraised.

\[\text{Sri chamundi,} \] Kanarese, and sun and moon above date 1833 below the lion; the whole enclosed in lined circle and ring of dots.

*Reverse.*—"Krishna" and "Struck at Mysore," on the field.

\[\text{Milay 20 cash,} \] in margin, enclosed in lined circle.

No. 571. 20 cash.—As No. 570, but with a branch on each side of the date and above the lion.

No. 572. 10 cash.—

*Obverse.*—As No. 570 but "Sri" instead of "Sri chamundi."

*Reverse.*—"Krishna" in Kanarese, "Struck at Mysore" in Persian, and 10 in English.

No. 573. 5 cash.—As No. 572 but the numeral 5 in English on the reverse.

No. 574. 2½ " " " 2½ " "

No. 575. 20 " " 570 but date 1834.

No. 576. 20 " " 575 but MEILEE for MILAY.

No. 577. 20 " " 575 but of a much better finish with a scroll between the date and the lion.

No. 578. 10 " " 572 but date 1834.

No. 579. 5 " " 573 " 

No. 580. 2½ " " 574 " 

No. 581. 20 " " 570 " 1835.

No. 582. 10 " " 572 " 

No. 583. 5 " " 573 " 

No. 584. 20 " " 570 " 1836.

No. 585. 10 " " 572 " 

No. 586. 5 " " 573 " 

No. 587. 20 " " 570 " 1837.

No. 588. 10 " " 572 " 

No. 589. 5 " " 573 " 

No. 590. 20 " " 570 " 1838.

No. 591. 10 " " 572 " 

No. 592. 5 " " 573 " 

No. 593. 20 " " 570 " 1839.

No. 594. 10 " " 572 " 

No. 595. 5 " " 573 " 

Fig. 596. 2½ " " 574 " 

No. 597. 20 " " 570 " 1840.

Fig. 598. 10 " " 572 " 

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Fig. 599. 5 cash.—As No. 573 but date 1841.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
<td>2½</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No coins were struck by the Mysore Government after 1843.

Possibly a few remarks on the rarity of some of the coins would be useful. The half gold mohur was the most difficult coin to find, and I very much doubt if many of them were struck. The gold mohur was also seldom met with. A period of famine usually brought out the gold coins from their lurking places, when the villagers would bring them to the money-changers for sale, the greater portion of them being in perfect condition and bearing no signs of use.

The pagodas and fanams were more plentiful. The natives were particularly fond of wearing gold coins as necklaces, and I remember seeing a necklace composed of 500 sovereigns strung in rows for the adornment of a wealthy native lady. Many of the rarer gold, and even silver coins, were marred by being bored or having a piece of metal attached for wear round the neck. The ½, ¼, and ¼-rupee of Tipu are also of great rarity in Mysore; as are the half-fanams of Hyder.

I am much indebted to the late Captain Tufnell for the information contained in his Catalogue of Mysore Coins; to Dr. Hultzsch, formerly of the Archæological Survey Department; and to Mr. Thurston for his valuable catalogue of the Mysore coins in the Madras Museum.