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REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

1331-33 F
1921-24 A.D.

CALCUTTA
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Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the Judicial, Police and General (Archæological) Departments.

No. $\frac{17}{5}$ (Miscellaneous) of $\frac{1925\ A.D.}{1334\ F.}$

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1925.

SUBJECT.

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the years 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.D.).

Personnel. -There has been no change in the personnel of the Department except the appointment as Assistant Director of Archæology of Mr T Streenivas who had previously rendered very useful service to the Department as Honorary Assistant Superintendent (*vide* H.E.H.'s Firman dated the 24th Rabī' II 1342 H.) Mr. Yazdani was away on deputation to Europe and Islamic countries from the 13th Tīr 1331 F. to the 5th Urdībihisht 1333 F. (18th May, 1922, to 19th March, 1924.) He also represented the Government of India at the Centenary celebrations of the Société Asiatique at Paris in July, 1922.

During the period of Mr Yazdani's deputation Mr. Ali Asghar Bilgrami, Chief Superintendent, Home Secretariat, was in charge of the current work of the Department.

Tours.—In 1331 F the Director carried out the programme given in the previous year's Report and toured in the Karīmnagar, Nizamabād, Nanded, Aurangabād and Osmanabād Districts Mr Bilgrami toured in the Gulbarga, Bidar and Aurangabād Districts during the period of his charge. After his return from deputation Mr Yazdani visited certain places in the Medak and Osmanabad Districts

Monuments Surveyed. -Mr Yazdani, taking advantage of the variety and abundance of forts in the Deccan, has studied them carefully and his notes on the forts at Elgandal, Qandhar and Parenda are extremely interesting.

Conservation.—The most important measures carried out during the years under review relate to the preservation of the Ajanta paintings. The Italian *restaurateurs* Prof. Lorenzo Cecconi and his Assistant, Count Orsini, were re-engaged for another season and they conserved the entire wing of Cave XVI and all the important groups of pictures in Caves I, II, X and XVII Lovers of the Ajanta paintings will be gratified to learn that by these operations deterioration of the frescoes has been checked at least for a century to come.

Among the Muslim Monuments conserved the principal one is the tomb of Emperor Aurangzeb at Khuldabad, which was originally a simple low grave of polished red stone approached through a marble doorway. A wooden enclosure had been set up round the tomb in recent times which was an eyesore. Consistent with the well-known austerity of the great Emperor the old grave and the marble doorway have been restored in strict accordance to their original

design and the wooden screen replaced by a marble enclosure, the design of which is again in keeping with the *jālī* work of the doorway The tomb of Malik 'Ambar at the same place has also been properly conserved. Repairs on a large scale are in progress in Bidar where the famous Madrasah of Mahmud Gāwan is receiving the careful attention of the Department.

In the Nizamabād District the beautiful temple of Dichpallī has been thoroughly conserved, while in the Warangal District the repairs to the well-known Thousand-pillar temple of Hanamkonda have been brought to a satisfactory completion.

Epigraphy The Canarese inscription at Bodhan referred to in the last Annual Report has been edited by Rao Bahadur R Narsimhacharya, Retired Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore It reveals the fact that "Bodana," the modern Bodhan, was the capital of a Rashtrakuta king probably Nityavarsha Indra III (915-917 A.D.) Another *Monograph* relates to three inscribed copper-plates received from the Munsif of Bodhan These have been deciphered by Prof. S Hanumant Rao of the Nizam College and his reading and translation revised by Rao Bahadur H Krishna Sastri, Epigraphist to the Government of India The plates mention a new family of feudal princes, viz. the Viryāla not so far known from the Kakatiya records They also confirm the view that Rudramamba was the daughter and not the consort of the king Ganapati. Both these *Monographs* are in the Press and will shortly be published.

Mr. Ali Asghar Bilgrami during his tours in the Gulbarga and Bidar districts has copied a number of new inscriptions the readings of which are included in his report.

Numismatics.- The Department has acquired for its Cabinet the large collection of the Central Treasury comprising 15, 519 coins of which 771 are gold, 4,791 silver and the rest copper or other metals. The most interesting of these are the *Padmatankas* of the latter Yādava kings of Devagiri and the rare gold coins of Muhammad 'Adil Shah (1037-67 A.H.) considered to be the fourth known gold coin of that dynasty. 1,391 coins were acquired as *Treasure Trove* of which 92 are gold, 1,075 silver and 224 copper or other metals

Museum. - Mr Yazdani has promised to submit a modified scheme in the light of the Farman Mubarak recently issued regarding the establishment of an independent Industrial Exhibition Hall, which, when received, will be considered favourably.

Publications. The Department published the following during the years under review:—(1) *Annual Report* for 1330 F (1920-21 A.D.). (2) The *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, 1919-20 and (3) *Rapport* Preliminaire sur l'interpretation des Paintures et Sculptures d' *Ajanta*. The Director, in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem Inscriptions, contributed seven articles to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* all relating to the inscriptions of the Deccan and has also edited the *'Amal-i-Ṣāliḥ* for the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Photographs and Drawings.—Seventy new photographs were taken of the monuments and antiquities in the Dominions. Besides, Mr. Yazdani has brought over a thousand views of important buildings in the Islamic countries

Expenditure on Survey and Conservation and Maintenance of the Department.- The Expenditure on the conservation of monuments during the years under review amounted to O.S. Rs. 100,351-3-2 in addition to which a sum of O.S Rs. 61,605-13-9 was spent on the conservation of the Ajanta frescoes. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to O.S. Rs. 126,162-2-5.

Conclusion.—In conclusion H.E.H. the Nizam's Government express their appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr Yazdani. They are also pleased to note that Mr. Syed Ali Asghar Bilgrami took great pains to carry on the work of the Department and discharged his duties efficiently.

(By Order)
AKBAR YAR JUNG,
Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments

Copy forwarded to:—

1. The Assistant Minister Peshi to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.
2. The Secretary to the President, Executive Council.
3. The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
4. The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
5. The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
6. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
7. The Director, Archæological Department.
8. The Superintendent, Government Central Press, for publication in the *Jarida.*

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Personnel

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Deputation

It has long been my desire to visit the Islamic countries, partly with a view to study the diverse phases of Moslem architecture, but chiefly with the object of meeting and living among those people who in early days, under the influence of Islam, attained to such high levels of culture and civilization. An ambitious programme, relating to tours in far and distant lands being under contemplation, I always felt a certain amount of hesitation in discussing its details even among my friends, but no sooner was it communicated to Government than I received full encouragement from the authorities and His Exalted Highness through his well known patronage of learning and scientific research, was graciously pleased to issue a Farman sanctioning a donation of £ 600 towards my travelling expenses. I need hardly state what this princely gift meant to me, for with my own scanty resources, it would have been hardly possible to undertake journeys extending from the Baltic Sea in the North to the heart of Arabia in the South, and from the shores of the Atlantic in the West to the coast of the Persian Gulf in the East. Equally useful proved the interest taken in my mission by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and by the India Office who were pleased to communicate my programme to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassadors at the various Courts in Europe, and to the Agents and Consuls in North Africa, and the countries in the near East. The courtesy and hospitality of these high dignitaries and officials I shall always remember, but, far more important to me was that practical advice and willing help which I received at their kind hands for the accomplishment of my objects, despite the obvious limitation of time at my disposal. The results of my tours are being compiled as a separate work, which

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will be published in due course, but in the meantime for the Hyderabad public a series of lectures has been started. Two lectures of the series, relating to Spain have been delivered since my return, and they indicate the lines on which the other lectures are to be given

During my deputation I had the privilege of representing the Government of India at the Centenary celebrations of the Société Asiatique at Paris. H. E. H.'s Government had kindly communicated their sanction to my delegation.

Tours

The programme for 1331 F. as given in the previous year's (1330 F.) Report was entirely carried out, and my tours embraced the districts of Karimnagar, Nizamabād, Nanded, Aurangabad and Osmanabād In Bahman 31 F. (January 1921 A.D.) I had to go for a few days to Bombay in order to see to the printing of a guide-book, which under a special Firman of his Exalted Highness, I was commanded to compile on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit to Hyderabad. In the same month I attended, as a delegate of H.E.H.'s Government, the second sessions of the All-India Oriental Conference at Calcutta.

My deputation to Europe and Islamic countries alluded to above lasted from Tir 1331 F. to Urdibihisht 1333 F. (May, 1922 to March 1924). After my return I visited certain places in the districts of Medak and Osmanabad in the months of Tir and Amurdad (June and July) and at the end of the year 1333 F., corresponding to 1924, I went over to Simla in order to confer with the Director General of Archæology on certain matters relating to my duties as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem inscriptions. The details of my tours are given in my diary published in this report as Appendix E.

Monuments Surveyed

In no part of India is there perhaps a greater abundance and variety of forts than in the plateau of the Deccan. The reasons are not far to seek, for the plateau has been on the one hand from very early times the meeting place of different conquest loving people while, on the other, its special geological formation, consisting of steep rocks standing out in an otherwise fairly level country, offered special facilities to the inhabitants to use the rocks as places of refuge. The traces of large pre-historic settlements at the foot of Maulā 'Alī and Bhongīr hills, clearly show that the early denizens of the plateau specially selected these sites so that they might climb up the hills monkey like in time of danger. It is not at all improbable that at one time the famous scarp of the Daulatabād Fort, which in later times must have been chiselled artificially, together with the Golconda rocks were resorted to by the inhabitants for similar purposes. The way in which the people of hilly tracts availed themselves of these natural advantages would have led the dwellers of the 'plains' to use artificial means for piling up similar defences. The mud walls of the Warangal Fort and the unshapely watch towers (*Bes*) of our modern villages are reminiscent of the early military architecture of the plains of the Deccan. By the advance of knowledge masonry seems to have been introduced in building defence walls first in crude forms, but later quite regular although the size of the stones as in the Cyclopean walls, remained a significant feature of the military architecture of the Deccan until the advent of the Moslems. On the walls of the Raichūr Fort is an interesting carving in which a heavy stone is shown laden on a large four-wheeled cart, tilted up, so

that the rear end of the stone nearly touches the ground. Buffaloes are yoked to the cart in pairs as they grow smaller forward and more indistinct, it is difficult to count them. Probably this is meant for perspective. Upon the forward up-turned end of the stone is perched the driver, whip in hand, while others are applying long levers to the wheels and stone to help it along The length of the stone to which the carving refers is 41 ft. 6 inches and it is still built in the walls of the Raichur Fort, near the western gate. The fort, according to an inscription engraved on the stone itself, was built by Gore Gangaya Ruddivaru in 1294 A D. Apart from the large size of the masonry, the other distinguishing features of the Hindu military constructions are the irregular form of the stone and the entire absence of the use of cement of any kind. The joints of the stones were first perfectly chiselled and then they were laid one above the other, being kept together only by their enormous weight.

By the advent of the Moslems into the Deccan a vigorous style of military architecture grew up, and the use of the guns under Turkish officers and Engineers, in the latter half of the fourteenth century, brought about still further improvements in the principles and material of building as well as in the laying out of the defences.[1] The present fortifications of the majority of the Deccan Forts bear a striking resemblance in their arrangement to the mediæval European forts, the influence of the Turkish Engineers being apparently the cause of this similarity.

During the period under review three forts have been surveyed. One of them—at Elgandal—belongs to the class of 'hill forts,' while the other two—of Qandhar and Parenda—by their situation and disposition, should be included in the category of the forts of the plains. The former bears no inscription, but the latter two have a number of epigraphs, two of which, carved in the Qandhar Fort, are extremely interesting, as mentioning the name of a Turkish Officer. I quote the inscription below:

No. I

Text

نصر من الله و فتح قريب و بشر المومنين ◎ تمام شد برج ابراهيمي در ايام ابراهيم خان بن قاسم شجاعت خان ◎ حواله آقا رومي ... سنه ۹۹۸ھ ◎ رقمه و كتبه علاؤالدين ◎[2]

Translation

"*Help from God and immediate victory, and convey these happy tidings to the believers.*" The Ibrahimi bastion was completed during the governorship of Ibrahim Khan, son of Qasim Shuja'at Khan. Placed in charge of Āqa Rumi, 998 H. (1590 A.D.). Written by 'Ala'u'd Din.

No. II

Text

بنا اين شه برج شده بدور ابراهيم خان در سنه ثمان تسعين براى سپاهيان ◎ حواله افا رومي ◎[3]

---

[1] *Briggs*, Vol. II, pp. 430 and 432 and *Elliot*, Vol. VI, p. 466.

[2] This inscription is carved on a high bastion, built near the inner gate of the Fort. The inscription consists of three lines of Persian writing in *Nashk* characters.

[3] This epigraph is carved on the western wall of the Fort, and having been exposed to weather its letters are considerably damaged. The style of writing is *Nashk*.

Translation

"The Royal Bastion was built for the guards (of the Fort) during the governorship of Ibrāhīm Khan in the year 98 H. (998 H. = 1510 A.D.). Placed in charge of Āqa Rūmī." [1]

Contemporary history also supports the view that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Turkish gunners and engineers were freely employed for military defence in India

In describing the above three forts, I shall observe the order in which I visited them, and shall begin with the Qandhār Fort, which I visited on the 19th and 20th Ādhur, 1331 F. (24th and 25th October, 1921).

The town of Qandhar is situated at a distance of about 25 miles S.-W. of Nanded, whence it is approached, either by a cart track passing through the villages of Keola and Pangra, or by the fair-weather road to Mālegaon which the visitor has ultimately to leave at Lawa, and to do the last six miles of the journey on foot or in a *bandi* (country cart), the country being extremely hilly and strewn over with rough stones. The town with the Fort is built in a valley, resembling a cup surrounded by hills

The arrangement of the defences of the Fort shows a highly developed military architecture. The outermost line comprises a glacis with a retaining wall, completely covering the ramparts of the Fort against an attack by artillery from a distance. Next to the glacis is a belt of open space, which is styled the 'covered way' in military architecture. Proceeding further we come across a moat about 18 to 20 ft. deep and 70 to 80 ft. wide. At the end of the moat is built the fausse-braye or 'scarp,' most massive in construction and defended by bastions. Beyond the fausse-braye, there is another 'covered way,' and then are built the ramparts, which are again defended by towers and bastions. The moat was kept filled with water, and the only approach to the Fort was by means of a draw-bridge, which, although not existing now, yet its site is marked by a causeway of a comparatively later date To reach the causeway the visitor has to descend several steps from the 'open space' (*covered way*) encircling the moat. At the end of the steps are fixed two carved pillars of Hindu origin, one of them bearing an inscription, recording the name Yaparapa, son of Jujjha, probably a Rajpūt soldier, who was employed under the Mughals in a siege of the Fort. After crossing the moat by the causeway the visitor approaches the first gateway of the Fort, styled the Jinsī Darwaza, or *Loha-bandī* Darwaza, on account of its being defended by steel plates. The gateway faces the north, and although it is rather low in construction, yet its defence has been most cleverly secured by a massive bastion of huge dimensions, which completely covers its view from the 'covered way,' or glacis.

Before entering the Fort I shall describe briefly its outer form, and also the salient feature of the fausse-braye. The Fort from outside is a parallelogram, the eastern and western sides being a little longer than the northern and southern ones. The fausse-braye is built of large blocks of dressed masonry laid

[1] These two inscriptions, along with others in the Qandhar Fort, are published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, for 1919 20

in mortar and is clearly the work of Moslem architects, although the presence of numerous sculptured stones, such as capitals, bases and shafts of pillars, images of elephants and of other animals and birds, built indiscriminately in the walls bear testimony to the fact that at or near the site of the Fort there must have existed at one time a Hindu stronghold The fausse-braye rises to a considerable height, and is defended by sixteen circular bastions, four of these being at the corners, and of the remaining twelve, eight are in the eastern and western walls, and four in the northern and southern ones. In each of the eastern and western walls there are also two posterns with semi-circular curtains of massive masonry in front. These were probably built for the purpose of a sudden attack on the enemy in time of a close siege, and they were also the means of a silent escape when the fall of the Fort seemed inevitable

Retracing our steps to the main gate of the Fort, we enter through it a small court which is arranged in the form of a barbican. The bastions here are so built that the next gateway of the Fort is completely covered, and the assailants can be destroyed by musket shots or by the throw of missiles at any point during their entry. The second gateway of the Fort is a little larger in dimensions than the first. It has a deeply recessed double hall on each side of the approach. One of these halls, at the time of my visit, was used as a prison. The gateway is styled the Maka'i Darwaza (on account of its facing Mecca), and it is also called the Machhlī Darwaza, probably on account of its once bearing the Royal emblem of the fish. Near this gateway is a small cell in which two broken slabs bearing an inscription of Muḥammad Tughlaq are fixed [1]

Passing through the gateway we come to another open court with a row of massively built rooms towards the north and west They were apparently utilised for storing ammunition. The court is connected towards the east and west with the 'covered passage,' which runs between the fausse-braye and the inner walls or 'ramparts' of the Fort. The latter bear a large number of Niẓām Shahī inscriptions recording the building of the various bastions.[2] At the southern end of the court is built the third gateway, styled the Mānkalī Darwaza. It has on each side a massive bastion, that on the left (east) is very lofty and is called the Bāla Ḥiṣar Burj. Bala Hiṣar, which literally means the 'High Castle,' probably served the purpose of the 'keep' of the Mediæval European Forts. Besides the Bala Ḥiṣar the old names of some other bastions of the Fort are preserved to this day, which are·

'Aṃbar Shāhī Burj
Nandeḍī Burj
Lakshman Burj
Rangmahall Burj

On these bastions old guns are mounted, some of them bearing very interesting names. For instance one of them is called Dushman Tor, or the destroyer of the enemy. On the Bāla Ḥiṣār Burj two inscriptional tablets are fixed, one

[1] It is published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, for 1919-20 pp. 16-17

[2] *Ibid*, pp. 21–26.

of them records the building of the bastion in 998 H. (1590 A.D.), and the other the laying out of a garden during the reign of Aurangzeb.[1]

Passing through the third gateway we enter the innermost court of the Fort which is strewn over with remains of old houses, gardens, pavilions and mosques—all in an advanced stage of decay and enveloped by a thick growth of rank vegetation. A mosque styled the Muḥammad Shāhī Jami' Masjid, which stands near the last gateway, is comparatively in a preserved condition. It bears several inscriptions, one of them mentioning the name of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh and the date 1015 H. (1606 A.D.), and another the name of Niẓām Shāh and the date 947 H. (1540 A.D.).

The remains of the old palace (Lal Maḥall) have been transformed into the present Tahsil office, but the old cisterns, fountains, paved walks and divisions for flower-beds can still be traced.

In describing the Elgandal Fort, which was visited next on the 4th Dec., 31F. (8th Nov. 1921), it may be observed that from an architectural point of view, it is not so important as the Fort at Qandhar. Elgandal was, until 1905, a separate district in the Warangal Division, but now it is only the headquarters of a Taluqa. It is situated about 3 miles north of Karimnagar, the present seat of the district, whence it is approached by a *pucca* road.

The Fort is built on a hill round the base of which a moat 18 ft. deep and 57 ft. wide has been cut Beyond the moat is the scarp; rising to a height of 24 ft. from the bed of the moat, and defended by massive bastions, some of which are 42 ft. high. The only entrance is through an arched gateway whence a circuitous passage leads into a court. Proceeding further we notice another line of fortifications enclosing a space about 1,245 yds. in circumference. Within the enclosure steps are built which lead to the crest of the hill. The ascent is extremely tiring for at certain points the hill is very steep. The original stronghold of the Hindu days must have been the *summit* of the hill itself, while the curtains and walls were built in later times. The present defences of the Fort are apparently of the Moslem period, and at the crest of the hill there are a Baradarī and a small mosque both built in the Quṭb Shāhī style. The Baradarī has two floors, each comprising a square hall (26 ft. each way) with three arched openings on each side. The mosque is built close to the Bāradarī and consists of a *liwan* (prayer-hall) measuring 28′ 6″ × 26′, and of a cistern, the dimensions of which are 16′ × 13′ × 7′. On the roof of the *liwan* four small *minars* are built, one in each corner. These *minars* have excited the curiosity of visitors for a very long time, as they oscillate when shaken. The reason is simple enough, for the *minars* are built of circular blocks of masonry, placed one above the other and connected by a steel rod which passes through the centre. When visitors shake the *minars* the steel bar oscillates and along with it the massive blocks.

Owing to the transfer of the seat of the district the town of Elgandal has dwindled into a village, but the place is still strewn over with antiquities, and

[1] Both of these inscriptions are published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1919 20, pp 22-23.

during my sojourn I found several interesting inscriptions, one mentioning the name of Bindrāban, a well-known historian of Aurangzeb's time The manuscript copies of التواريخ of which Bindrāban is the author -are available in India and are also preserved at the British Museum (Rieu's *Catalogue*, 1082 b). It is a general history of India from the time of Shihābu'd Dīn Ghorī to 1101 H. Khāfī Khan referring to this work writes that after a diligent search when he procured a copy, he was disappointed, for it did not contain half the facts recorded by him.

Bindrāban's father, Bhara Mal, received the title of Rai in the 20th year of Shāhjahān's reign, and was appointed Dīwan of Dara Shikoh. Bindraban says that he received the same title from Aurangzeb; which fact is corroborated by the inscription found by me, for it mentions his name with the title راے . Bindrāban, later held the Dīwanship of Prince Bahādur Shāh, and Khafī Khān writes that he was dismissed during the siege of Bījapur (1098 H.) as implicated in the Prince's clandestine dealings with the besieged. He seems to have been pardoned subsequently and given an office in the Deccan, for, but for his holding an imperial appointment, the Muhtasib (Ecclesiastical Censor) would not have composed the text of the Elgandal inscription.[1]

The Fort at Parenda was surveyed in Amurdad, 1333F. (June, 1924), after my return from Europe. The lay out of its defences is extremely ingenious, and as it deserves a detailed description, I have given that in the form of a separate article, published as Appendix A to this report

Conservation

During the years under review an extensive programme of conservation has been carried out, the most important measures as usual, relating to the Ajanta paintings. In the last year's Report (for 1330 F.), a reference was made to the proposal of the Department regarding the re-employment of the Italian *restaurateurs* for another season, as their operations during the previous year had proved eminently successful. The Government were pleased to sanction our proposal, and Prof. Lorenzo Ceconni and Count Orsini came out to India in November, 1921 (Dai, 1331 F.), and worked at Ajanta till the end of April, 1922 (Khwurdād 1331 F.). During this time they conserved the entire wing of cave XVI and all the important groups of pictures in caves I, II, X and XVII. Mr Ghulam Nabi, an Indian Mechanic, employed by the Department, assisted the Italian *restaurateurs* throughout their work, and he has now gained sufficient knowledge to carry out independently the conservation of those frescos which from inadequacy of time have not been treated by the Italians. A sum of Rs. 61,605-13-9 was spent during the season (Fasli year, 1331), on the conservation of the frescos.

By the measures already adopted by the Department, the deterioration of the frescos has been stopped for at least a century to come, but the relentless hand of time being always at work, it is apprehended that despite all care on our part, these priceless gems of India's ancient art and culture will one day be completely destroyed. The Department has therefore long been planning to

[1] See *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1919-20, pp. 28-29.

preserve for posterity a permanent record of the paintings by means of such copies as may represent faithfully the original colour and line of the pictures. Fortunately the advancement of science has given us now the means of achieving this object for by the extant process of three-colour photography complete fidelity to original colours can be assured In Farwardin, 1328 F. (February, 1919), the Department requested Sir Aurel Stein, whose work '*Thousand Buddhas*' is an eminent illustration of the three-colour photographic process, to examine the frescos and local conditions, and to report whether such operations can be successfully carried out at Ajanta, and if so, at what approximate cost? The views of Sir Aurel Stein are embodied in a letter published in the Department's *Report* for 1328 F. (1919 20 A.D.) He is sanguine as to the success of the undertaking, and has calculated that the approximate cost will not exceed £40,000, the major portion of the outlay being ultimately recovered by the sale of copies. During my visit to England I negotiated with Messrs Henry Stone & Son, the firm who have made the blocks for Sir Aurel Stein's '*Thousand Buddhas,*' and with several other artists, and on furnishing them with precise details regarding the work, I found that the reproduction could be executed in almost half the amount which was estimated by Sir Aurel Stein. A reference to some German firms whose names were communicated to us through the courtesy of some American tourists, has recently shown that the expenditure may be still less, that is almost one-third of Stein's estimate

Sir John Marshall has evinced a deep interest in the scheme from the very beginning, accordingly in one of his letters he writes—"As the finest examples of painting in Ancient India and perhaps in the whole of Asia, the Ajanta frescos deserve to be reproduced with the utmost accuracy obtainable, and it is only the most expert artists like those employed by Messrs. Stone & Sons, who can achieve this." In another letter he writes—"Of course, it is a difficult thing for the State to fund so large a sum as is required for the reproduction of the whole series. But why not get the *negatives* done in the first instance and then take your time about reproducing them? They could be issued in batches from year to year and the cost spread over several years." The Department is now framing proposals on the lines kindly suggested by Sir John Marshall, and it will be no small event in the history of the Archæological work in India, if through the enlightened and liberal policy of H.E.H.'s Government this great undertaking is carried out.

Two important measures which for the facility of visitors are being carried out at Ajanta, deserve to be mentioned. First, is the laying out of a *pucca* road from the Fardapur Bungalow to the foot of the hill wherein the caves are cut. Up to now a fair weather road exists, which in the tourists' season (October to March), is kept fit enough for motor traffic, but during the rainy season it is so deeply cut up that it becomes difficult to drive there even in a *tonga*. Further the crossing of the intervening stream which is quite dry in the cold season, is no easy affair during the months of July and August especially after a heavy shower. I have a somewhat romantic experience of crossing the stream in the company of Sir Percival Landon in 1920, when we escaped from being carried away

by the current by the opportune help of some villagers who threw a rope into the lower course of the stream for our rescue The construction of the road has begun, and such an experience will soon become a tale of the past for visitors

The second measure relates to the building of masonry steps at the eastern end of the hill and thus opening a new approach to the caves Up to now the only approach was by those steps which were built below cave VII and ended at the bed of the stream. The visitor consequently in wet weather when the stream was full felt no little inconvenience A sum of about Rs. 10,000 has been spent on opening the new approach.

In describing the campaign conducted in the domain of Muslim monuments of the Aurangabad district, the tombs of Emperor Aurangzeb and Malik 'Ambar at Khuldabād deserve special notice The original simplicity of the former, comprising a low grave of polished red stone built on a terrace open to the 'showers of divine mercy' and entered by a single door of white marble, had been considerably spoiled in later times The roots of a big tree had damaged not only the terrace, but also the marginal stones of the grave, while the exquisite *jali* panels of the door, where broken had been replaced by ugly wood work. To add shabiness to the scene, in recent times, perhaps on the occasion of the visit of a Viceroy, a wooden enclosure was set up round the tomb, on which the avaricious *mujāwirs* began to hang dirty curtains in order to keep the royal sepulchre concealed from the eye of the visitor until he had been sufficiently fleeced by them.

These unworthy surroundings, offensive as they were to the feelings of the devout visitors who came to pay their homage to the tomb of the 'Greatest Emperor of India,' were brought to my notice shortly after the creation of the Department. I lost no time in consulting Sir John Marshall in the matter, for the conservation of the tomb in regard to the well-known austerity of Aurangzeb was no easy task. After due consideration we however arrived at the decision that the original grave and the marble doorway should be carefully restored, while the wooden screen which had been set up in recent times, might also be replaced by a marble screen—the *jali* design of the latter to be in keeping with the original work of the doorway. These measures when submitted to His Exalted Highness were graciously approved of by him and a special Firman was issued, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the work. The expenditure incurred in carrying out the above measures has slightly exceeded the estimate, as it amounts to Rs. 21,189.

The tomb of Malik 'Ambar, apart from its historical interest is a fine specimen of that style of architecture which grew up in the Deccan after the advent of the Moslems from North India. The form of the dome and the arrangement of the turrets around its base are accordingly reminiscent of the tombs of the early Sultāns of Delhi. The *Chhajja* of this building had decayed in some places, and the stone flooring and *jālī* screens also needed repairs. These defects are now being carefully attended to, and a sum of Rs. 550 has been spent on the conservation of the monument during the period under review.

Passing on to the Nizamabad district mention should be made of the

beautiful temple of Dichpalli which owing to neglect had fallen into a sad state of disrepair and has been thoroughly conserved now.[1] The missing slabs of the floor and the ceiling of the shrine are neatly replaced, the drainage of the building is improved, automatically closing doors of expanded metal fitted to keep away bats and pigeons, and the whole site is thoroughly tidied up. These measures have involved an expenditure of Rs. 1,604-4-8.

In the Warangal district a systematic campaign has been carried out to preserve the well-known Thousand-pillar temple of Hanamkonda. The main items of conservation have comprised the resetting of several pillars—which were out of plumb, the building of a retaining wall to support the back of the central hall, the improvement of the drainage of the building, the relaying of the floor in certain places, and the levelling and planting of trees in the court of the temple. The total expenditure on these measures has amounted to Rs. 11,687.

In the suburbs of Hyderabad the repairs which were being executed to the fine Quṭb Shahī Mosque--styled the Toli Masjid, for several years back, have been brought to completion. The mosque has been thoroughly conserved and its safety assured for at least a century to come. It is gratifying to note that through the enthusiasm and interest of the Ecclesiastical Department 'daily' as well as 'Juma' prayers' have been started in the mosque, and now there is a better chance of its being secured from ruin than in its previous neglected condition. The expenditure on the conservation of the monument has amounted to Rs. 1,745 during the period under review. In addition to the above monuments some other buildings have been conserved during the years under review, the names of which are given in Appendix E published with this report.

Epigraphy

In the field of Hindu inscriptions two *Monographs* are now ready for publication. One of these deals with the Canarese record of Bodhan to which a reference was made in the last *Annual Report*. The inscription has kindly been edited for the Department by Rao Bahadur R. Narsimhachar, Retired Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore State. The most interesting information contained in the inscription is that Bodana, the modern Bodhan, of the history of which in early times nothing had been known hitherto, was in the beginning of the 10th century the capital of a Rashtrakuta King—probably of Nityavarsha Indra III (915–917 A.D.). The town is defended by thick mud walls such as encircle the old town of Warangal, and a vast array of Hindu and Jaina remains is noticed at the place. Two Persian inscriptions of Muhammad Tughlaq have also been discovered—one recording the building of a bastion and the other of the 'completion of an auspicious building'—probably the transformation of a Hindu temple into a mosque for the inscription has been found in the Deval Masjid, which as its name signifies was originally a Hindu temple.

The other *Monograph* relates to three inscribed copper-plates which were received some time back from the Munsiff of Bodhan through the Judicial Secretariat. Professor S. Hanumant Rao of the Nizam College has kindly deciphered the plates, and his reading and translation have been revised by Rao

[1] For a description and plan of the building see *Annual Report* of the Department for 1327 F. (1917-18 A.D.).

Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, Epigraphist to the Government of India. The inscription refers to the reign of Rudramamba, the Kakatīya Queen, who is described as the daughter of King Ganapati, and it thereby confirms the now accepted view that Rudramāmba was the daughter and not the consort of that King. The plates are also important for the history of the Kakatīyas in that they mention a new family of feudal princes, viz., the Viryala, not so far known from the published records of the Kakatīyas.

In the domain of Moslem inscriptions no new records have been discovered in the Dominions, but estampages of several Persian inscriptions have been received from the Madras Presidency, which relate to the Deccan Kings. One of them mentions the name of Rif'at Khan Larī, a general who helped King Ibrahīm Qulī Quṭb Shah to consolidate and extend his empire.[1] Another inscription records the building of some gates at Adaunī and Sirukuppa (Bellary district), by the Bijapūr Commander, Mas'ud Khan, whose name in connection with the conquest of the Fort of Ādaunī by the Mughals, is mentioned by Khāfī Khān. Mas'ūd Khan, according to this historian, defended the fort gallantly, but being unsuccessful in repulsing the Imperial troops, he ultimately made over to them the key of the Fortress, and asked for the safety of his life.[2] These inscriptions have been published in the last number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

Numismatics

The Department has been exceedingly fortunate in acquiring for its cabinet the vast collection of the Central Treasury. It comprises altogether 15,569 coins, of which 771 are gold, 4,791 silver and the rest copper or other metals. Mr. Streenivas has examined the coins and found that many of them are extremely valuable, representing new mints of certain Mughal Emperors. Among the gold coins the collection has a coin of King Muhammad 'Adil Shah (1037–67 A.H.), which so far as we are aware is the fourth coin of the dynasty in the world. Again the *padmatankas* of the later Yādava kings of Deogirī are a most welcome addition to our cabinet for they are not mentioned in any of the published catalogues of the museums in India. Mr. Streenivas has discussed the importance of these coins in his '*Notes*' published with this Report as Appendix B.

The coins acquired as Treasure trove number 1,391, of which 92 are gold, 1,075 silver and 224 copper and other metals. Among these coins Mr. Streenivas has noticed some silver issues representing an absolutely new mint—كنرني—in the Deccan. Coins of no less than three kings have been found as relating to this mint. A very interesting note on these coins has been compiled by Mr. Streenivas and is published in Appendix B of this Report. The Appendix also includes a paper on Parenda which until recently was read as Purbandar. Prof. S. H. Hodivala was the first in the field to surmise the correct reading as Parenda, now confirmed by two perfect coins in our collection.[3]

Museum

It is somewhat unfortunate that the idea of the inception of a Museum in

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[1] *Briggs*, III, 421 ff. [2] *Muntakhabu'l Lubāb*, II, 371 ff.

[3] In the table in Appendix A, page 23 of the last *Annual Report*, the silver coins received from H. E. H.'s Mint should be 300 (see letters from the Archæological Department, (1) No. 149, dated the 14th June 1919, (2) No. 338, dated 10th November 1919, and (3) No. 155, dated 29th May 1920), and not 393. The total of silver coins should therefore read 3,477, and the total of all coins 5,191.

Hyderabad, although broached through a Firman of His Exalted Highness, some ten years ago and since then receiving the full attention of the Department, has not been brought to fruition as yet. In the last Report a reference is made to a Provisional Joint-Scheme according to which the Archæological and Industrial Departments were to co-operate in the working of a Museum which had sections for Archaeology, Fine Art, Applied Arts and Crafts and the Natural Products of the Dominions. This scheme before my proceeding to Europe in 1922 had been fully considered and recommended by a Special Committee consisting of the Finance Member, the Commerce and Industries Member, and the Member for the Archaeological Department. Subsequently it was also approved by the Council, but at a later stage when the case was to be submitted to His Exalted Highness for final sanction, a Firman was issued to the effect that an Industrial Exhibition Hall should be established in Hyderabad. The above Firman, although implying no negation of the previous commands of His Exalted Highness regarding the creation of a Museum, has been held to necessitate the recasting of the Joint Scheme -eliminating those provisions which relate to the Applied Arts and Crafts and Natural Products sections. The Department is accordingly framing proposals in a modified form, which when submitted, it is hoped, will meet the approval of the authorities concerned, and the Firman of His Exalted Highness regarding the establishment of this much-needed institution will be carried out at the earliest possible date.

Publications The publications issued by the Department during the years under review are:—

(1) *Annual Report*, 1330 F. (1920-21 A.D.).

(2) The *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, 1919-20.

(3) *Rapport* Preliminaire sur l'interprétation des Peinture et Sculptures d'Ajaṇṭa.

In addition, I contributed seven articles to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, all of which relate to the inscriptions of the kings of the Deccan. I have also edited the '*Amal-i-Ṣāliḥ*—a comprehensive history of Shah Jahan's reign, for the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Two fasciculi of this work were published during the years under review.

Library As many as 447 volumes have been added to the library of the Department, of which 234 have been purchased, and the rest received as donations or in exchange for the publications of the Department from various Governments and learned institutions. The exchange system has proved a distinct gain to the Department, for otherwise with a small grant (Rs. 500 per annum) at its disposal, it would have been difficult to acquire many an expensive volume which has been received free under the above system During my deputation to Europe Mr. Alī Aṣghar Bilgramī, purchased for the Department among other books an illuminated Ms. copy of the Qur'ān, which besides its fine calligraphy has the following colophon:—

مصحف مجید جمائل رسم الخط در صفحه اول چار لوح و مُجدول بطلا و تحریر و سر سورها از شنگرف مرقوم بابت پیشکش محمد عادل غرّهٔ شهر رمضان المبارک سنه ۴۹ مطابق سنه ۱۱۱۶ تحویل محمد باقر شده ◎

دوم شهر رمضان المبارک سنه الیه بشیخ جلال الدین بطریق انعام مرحمت شده مهر معین الدین ابن جلال الدین ◎

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Translation.

The holy Qur'ān, Ḥama'il (belt size)[1]: style of writing—first two pages containing four illuminated panels, (other pages) having paintings in gold in margins; the titles of chapters being in vermilion. Received as a present from Muḥammad 'Ādil. On the 1st of the auspicious month of Ramazan in the year 49 (Regnal year) of Aurangzeb, corresponding to 1116 (A.H.). Placed in charge of Muḥammad Bāqar."

"On the 2nd of the auspicious month of the above year (it) was given away as a prize to Shaikh Jalalu'd Dīn." (Seal) Mo'īnu'd Dīn son of Jalālu'd Dīn[2] "On the 21st of Ẓīqa'dah in the year 5 (Regnal) of Muhammad Shāh, the victorious king, corresponding to 1131 Faslī it was presented to Ḥuẓūr Raushan 'Alī and Shākir 'Alī of Bhakkar, the disciples (or followers) of Muḥammad Afẓal."

Muḥammad 'Adil, in the above writing apparently refers to Muḥammad Sikandar 'Ādil Shāh, the last King of Bijapūr, deposed by Aurangzeb in 1097 H. (1686 A.D.).

Photographs and Drawings

Seventy new photographs of the monuments and antiquities of the Dominions have been taken during the years under review (*vide* Appendix G). In addition to these I have brought over a thousand views of important Islamic buildings in Spain, North Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Palestine and Iraq. Our collection therefore as regards Islamic architecture is exceptionally good and somewhat unique in India.

Mr. Sultan Ali Faruqi has prepared a large plan of the Jami' Masjid at Parenda (*vide* Appendix H), and Mr. Sayed Ahmad and his assistant have traced outlines of 31 scenes of Ajanta paintings. The tracings have been found very useful by visitors in following the various scenes depicted on the rock walls, for the untrained eye does not easily catch the detail of the pictures.

For the Museum of Hyderabad which, as alluded above, is still in embryo, I purchased during my sojourn in Europe copies of twenty-four paintings of some of the master artists—Murillo, Rembrandt, Reubens, Raphael, Guido Rene and certain English and German artists. The paintings form a good nucleus for the future collection of the Museum.

Expenditure on conservation

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments during the years under review amounted to O.S. 100,351-3-2. (B G. 86,015-4-11)—

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1 Of such size as could be suspended from shoulder.

2 On the preceding folio there is another seal bearing the name—رشید خان مرید عالم گیر بادشاه غازی.

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Year			Amount Rs. As. P.
1331 F.	(1921-22 A.D.)	..	28,241 3 9
1332 F.	(1922-23 A.D.)	.. ..	42,884 15 5
1333 F.	(1923-24 A.D.)	.. ..	29,225 0 0
			100,351 3 2
			(B.G. 86,015 4 11)

In addition to this a sum of Rs. 61,605-13-9 (B.G. 52,805-0-4) was spent on the conservation of the frescos at Ajanta during the year 1331 F. (1921-22 A.D.).

The detail of the expenditure incurred on the conservation of monuments is given in Appendix E.

Expenditure on the maintenance of the Department

A total sum of O.S. Rs. 126,162-2-5 (B.G. 108,138-14-0) has been spent during the years under review on the maintenance of the Department—

Year			Amount Rs. As. P.
1331 F.	(1921-22 A.D.)	.. ..	46,649 9 7
1332 F.	(1922-23 A.D.)	.. ..	39,992 11 6
1333 F.	(1923-24 A.D.)	.. ..	39,519 13 4
			126,162 2 5
			(B.G. 108,138 14 0)

The detail of the various items of expenditure is given in Appendix D, published with this report.

Tour Programme for 1334 F. (1924-25 A.D.)

Owing to my illness the programme of tour could not be submitted to Government in the beginning of the year. I however went over to Ajanta and Ellora twice in Baihman last (December) on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to these places.

A detailed programme of tour has been submitted recently which includes visits to Warangal, Bidar, Gulbarga, Khuldabad and Paithan. At the first four places conservation works of an important nature await inspection, while the object of going over to Paithan is to select a suitable site for excavation in the next cold weather (1925-26 corresponding to Fasli 1335).

G. YAZDANI,
Director of Archæology,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

5th Amurdad, 1334 F.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Parenda : an historical Fort.

By G. YAZDANI.

The earliest mention of the Fort in history occurs in the reign of Mahmūd Shāh Baihmani (1482–1518 A.D.), when the intriguing minister, Niẓamu'l Mulk, in order to strengthen his party, entrusted the command of the Fort to one Makhdum Khān Deccani entitled Khān Jahān.[1] The Fort, however, must have been in existence long before that, and although in the *Imperial Gazetteer* (XX 1), it is stated to have been built by Khwāja Maḥmūd Gāwan, I have not been able to find any confirmation of the statement in contemporary history. In the Deccan it is customary to attribute the origin of every noble institution to this Grand Wazir ; it is, therefore, not unlikely that the compiler of the *Gazetteer*, has made the above statement on the basis of a similar tradition regarding the origin of the Fort.

The Fort remained the fief of Khān Jahān and his son, Nur Khān, who also enjoyed the same title, for about seventy years, first under the Baihmanids, and, after their fall, under the Niẓām Shāhīs of Ahmadnagar, until 1554 A.D. when Khān Jahān, the son, for espousing the cause of Prince Haidar, to whom his daughter had been married, incurred the displeasure of King Niẓām Shah I (1554–65 A.D.). Khān Jahan and the pretender, Haidar, had to take refuge at the court of Bījapūr and the Fort fell to the Niẓām Shāhī forces.[2]

During the governorship of Khān Jahān, Parenda, owing to its extreme strategic importance, being situated on the borders of the kingdoms of the three rival dynasties, the Niẓām Shāhī, the 'Ādil Shāhī and the Quṭb Shāhī, was the scene of constant warfare, but it always remained under the suzerainty of the Ahmadnagar kings, except for a spell of three days when Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh I (1534-57 A.D.) suddenly appeared there and finding the gates open rushed into the Fortress which submitted and was given over to one of his officers. Burhān Niẓām Shāh on receiving the news marched towards Parenda to recover the Fort ; but before he arrived within many miles, the Governor, being alarmed, fled by night. Firishta narrates the event in a pleasing manner and I quote him in full :

"The Nizam Shahy troops continued to advance towards Parenda, and the dastardly Governor, whom Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh had left there, fled during the night, before the enemy had arrived within forty miles of the place. Shah Jumal-ood-Din Anjoo, a contemporary told me,[3] that the Governor of Parenda persisted in declaring he heard the trumpets of Boorhan Nizam Shah when he was forty miles distant, and this proved to be nothing, but the buzzing of a gnat in his room."

In the last days of the Niẓām Shāhī dynasty, when the Mughals 'stormed and carried Ahmednagar,' and sent the unfortunate King Bahādur Shāh as a prisoner to the Imperial court, the Nizām Shāhī officers selected Murtuza, son of Shāh 'Ali, as their King and transferred the seat of government to Parenda.[4] The place seems to have enjoyed this distinction till very nearly the fall of the dynasty, but just at the end we find a greedy Governor named Āqā Riẓwān bargaining with the Bijapūr King regarding the Fort and selling it to him for a sum of 300,000 *huns*, which according to the present gold value of the coin will amount to about £ 150,000.

Parenda was besieged twice by the Mughals during Shāhjahan's reign, but both times the Fort proved unconquerable and at last when during Aurangzeb's reign it was annexed to the Mughal kingdom we read that 'it was won without a blow.' The historian, Muḥammad Kāẓim who gives an account of the annexation of the Fort, writes that the 'Ādil Shāhī Governor, Ghālib, who made over the Fort to the Mughals, received a present of Rs. 75,000 in cash, an elephant, nine horses, a dagger—the handle of which was decorated with jewels, and a robe of honour. Similar presents

[1] *Briggs*, III, 529. [2] *Ibid.*, II, 238.

[3] Firishta was a contemporary and thus confirms the events of his own times. Cf. *Briggs*, II, 235. [4] *Ibid.*

were also made to his three sons and his son-in-law. Ghālib later on was honoured with the rank of commanding four thousand foot and four thousand horse. This was again a case of bribery although the Mughal historian has highly praised the tact and wisdom of the disloyal Governor.

In later times we find Parenda mentioned in history in connection with the war between Sābajī Bhonsla and Raghunath Rao in 1774, and in 1795 the Nizam's army was marching towards the Fort, when a battle between them and the Peshwa's troops ensued at Kardla.

Parenda was a mint town under the Mughals, although the coins belonging to the place were until recently assigned to Porbandar. Mr. Hodivala was the first Numismatist to hazard the reading Parenda on these coins,[1] and now Mr. Streenivas, the Curator of the Hyderabad Museum, has confirmed the guess of Mr. Hodivala by the find of two coins on which the reading Parenda is unquestionable. A note by Mr. Streenivas on this subject is published as Appendix B of this report.

The Fort itself is a fine specimen of the Military Engineering of India in the Mediaeval period, I therefore describe it in some detail. The outer-most defence consists of a glacis which in regard to the general level of the adjoining land rises to such a height as to afford complete protection to the walls of the Fort from missiles and shots thrown from a long range. At the end of the glacis is a retaining wall which like the former, encircles the Fort completely and rises to a height of 13 ft. reaching the brim of the glacis. Beyond this wall there is a belt of clear space varying from 125 to 150 ft. in width. In military architecture, it is styled the 'covered way.' Adjoining the 'covered way' is a deep moat with 'scarp' and 'counterscarp' at each end. The height of the counterscarp varies from 16 to 19 ft. and the average width of the moat is 86 ft. The moat was kept filled with water and there was only one approach to the Fort, over a drawbridge, which was destroyed in time of danger. The drawbridge does not exist now; but the heavy chains by which it was hung are still to be seen at the gateway in the north-east corner of the Fort. In place of the drawbridge, a modern frail masonry bridge now stands.

The form of the Fort is like a parallelogram, the northern and southern walls being slightly longer than the eastern and western ones. They are built of large blocks of dressed masonry with closely fitting joints. The outer wall, which also serves as the scarp of the moat, is defended by five bastions in each of its sides towards the east and west, and by six in each of the sides towards the north and south. The bastions are semi-decagonal in shape and surmounted by a parapet consisting of alternate solids and open spaces. On some of the bastions below the parapet are knob-like abutments of solid masonry with apertures in their middle apparently for shooting or dropping missiles on the assailing army. Along with the bastions the scarp has also on each side two to four posterns defended by semi-circular curtains. The posterns were built for surprise attacks in time of a close siege, and they were also the means of a silent escape when the fall of the Fort seemed certain.

Proceeding further from the modern masonry bridge, alluded to above, we approach the first gateway which is built at the north-east corner of the Fort. It has an arch-shaped entrance fitted with heavy iron-plated doors. On entering the gateway the visitor passes through a vaulted passage which first turns towards the west and then towards the south, ultimately leading to a narrow court over-shadowed by grim and lofty bastions, serving the purpose of a barbican for the second gateway of the Fort which faces east. The bastion along the northern side of this gateway although most massive in construction has a pretty balcony projecting half way up its height. The small arch-shaped openings of the balcony with dainty carvings have a somewhat quaint effect in the otherwise stern appearance of the tower.

In front of the second gateway two small guns bearing the name Nizām 'Alī Khān are lying. They exhibit no superior workmanship, and were probably made by French or Dutch Engineers in the service of the Nizam at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. On the bastions of the Fort however two very fine old guns are mounted; one of them is styled اژدها پیکر (Dragon Body)[2] and the other ملک میدان (Battle King).[3] Both of them bear the maker's name—

[1] *Numismatic Supplement* XXXI to J.A.S.B., pp. 365-71.

[2] The Dragon Body is mounted on a bastion built in the south west corner of the ramparts. The inscriptions carved on this gun are given at the end of the article

[3] The Battle King is lying on the north east bastion.

محمد حسین عرب . The names of these guns– poetic as they are—were used in more than one place, for in the Fort of Golconda is a gun mounted on the Mūsa Burj, which is also styled اژدها پیکر - Dragon Body.[1] It was made in 1085 H. (during Aurangzeb's reign) by Muhammad 'Ali 'Arab, the son or brother of Muḥammad Husain 'Arab, the maker of the Parenda guns. The name Malik Maidān again is of considerable interest for the well-known large gun of Bijapur also bears this name. The latter according to an inscription carved on it was made by a Turkish Engineer named, Muḥammad, the son of Hasan Rumi.[2] In 956 H (1549 A.D.) it was tested by the Turkish Governor, Āqa Murād, who was employed at the Parenda Fort, and whose name is preserved to this day in an inscription carved at the Fort at Qandhār.[3] Khāfi Khān mentions the gun in connection with the siege of the Parenda Fort by Prince Muhammad Shujā' and also refers to the fact that in 1032 A.D. Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh on acquiring possession of the Fort ordered the removal of the gun to Bijapūr. This author further adds

توپ ملک میدان را که در پریندہ بود به بیجاپور طلب داشت - گویند که بدان کلانی و خوش ساخت توپی دیگر کم شنیدہ شدہ - و ادم مسلح بفراغ در ان توپ می نشست - و این توپ در ابتدا در قلعۂ احمد نگر بود از بیدل ومع روزگار سیدی عنبر از احمدنگر بقلعۂ پریندہ فرستادہ نگاهداشت ◎

Translation

"He (Muḥammad 'Ādil Shah) sent for the Malik Maidan, which was at Parenda, to Bijapur. It is reported that another gun of such a large size and superior make has never been heard of. An armed man can sit with ease in the gun.[4] This gun was in the beginning at the Fort of Ahmadnagar, but when circumstances changed (for the Nizam Shahi kings), Sidi Ambar sent it to the Parenda Fort."[5]

The present Malik Maidan at Parenda was apparently cast during the Mughal possession of the

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[1] *Cf. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, pp. 55-56.

[2] ***Bijapur Architecture***, by H. Cousens, A.S.I. (Imperial), Vol. XXXVII, pp. 29-30.

[3] ***Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica***, 1919-20, p. 25.

[4] **The maximum diameter of the gun is 4 ft. 11 inches and the bore, at the muzzle, 2 ft. 4 inches. I have seen a photograph of the late Lord Curzon in which he is leaning against the muzzle of the gun.**

[5] ***Muntakhabu,l Lubāb*** (Bibl. Ind.), Vol. I, p. 495. As regards this gun the following account given in the ***Basatinu's Salātin*** (Hyderabad lithograph, pp. 294-95) may be of interest to readers –

آوردن مراری توپ ملک میدان را از پریندہ به بیجاپور بامر سلطان محمد عادلشاہ ◎ دیگر ازین بچند مدت آقا رضوان که از جانب برهان نظام شاہ بقلعه داری پریندہ معین بود در هنگام فترت مملکت و انقلاب سلطنت نظام شاهی با بادشاہ عاری (عادلشاہ) در ساخته و علاوۂ اطاعت برهنۂ جان انداخته قلعه را بفرمان ملازمان درگاہ نمود - و درین وقت که مراری راو از تعاقب آصف خان برگشته به پریندہ رسید حکم بادشاہ غازی (عادلشاہ) بمراری راو صادر شد که توپ ملک میدان را که بقلعۂ پریندہ بود به بیجاپور رساند - مراری حسب الحکم توپ مذکور را از پریندہ به بیجاپور آورده بتاریخ نانزدهم صفر سنه هزار و چهل و دو بر فراز برج عربی که مابین مکه دروازه و شاهپور دروازه واقع است فراز نصبش نمود - و آن منجنیقی است عظیم و کلان که از هشت دهات و روئین ریخته - وزن جرثقیل گویند شصت کهندی اما در عمل انگریز بهادر نگی از اهل صناعت این قوم بمقیاس حساب وزنش بر گرفت سه هزار دو صد رطل بر آمد - و آن در وصول در احمدنگر بحکم حسین نظام شاہ یکی از کاریگران آنرا ساخته - و در مهم سفر راصراج همراہ رکاب حسین شاہ بود - و آن جائکه کالبدش در آن ریخته اند هنوز در احمدنگر بتاملۂ یک کروہ از شهر موجود آثارش باقیست - دراری آن توپ به دستی از دست مرد دراز قد و دورش نیز همان مقدار به دست و جوفش که فراگاہ گلوله باشد بوسعتی است که آدمی جسیم درآن می نشیند - بلکه گویند نشسته دستار نواند بست - عوض نظارہ گاهی است که از عجوبات و نوادرات روزگار هست و در اطراف و اکناف مشهور - هرکس که نو وارد بیجاپور می شود بخواهش نظارۂ آن می نماید - و مردم که از بلاد دور دست می آیند دیده به بی بطرزش قائل می شوند *

Translation

By the command of Sultan Muḥammad 'Adil Shah, Murari carried the gun, Malik Maidan, from Parenda to Bijapur.

Fort, and although it is highly chased and polished, yet in size it is much smaller than its namesake at Bījapūr.[1]

To resume our account, on passing through the second gateway of the Fort we enter into another court which is again defended by massive bastions. In the north-side of the court there are the remains of a hall the façade of which is decorated with fine stucco work. The openings of the hall are arch-shaped but somewhat squat in proportion. Proceeding on from the second gateway the visitor has to turn towards the left (South) and then towards the right (West), until the third gateway is reached—which faces north. The gateway is built of finely chiselled masonry and its arch has very fine proportions. Above the apex of the arch a Persian inscription is carved in the form of a rosette. The decipherment of the inscription on account of its rather intricate arrangement has not been free from difficulty to scholars, but I have succeeded in making out the major part of it, and published my reading in the form of a paper in the last number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* (for 1921-22 pp. 6-7). The inscription contains the name of the Niẓām Shāhī Governor, Khwāja Jahān, and also the date 950 H. (1552 A.D.). We have already observed (*supra*, p. 17) that the Fort remained the fief of Khwāja Jahān and his son Nūr Khān, who enjoyed the same title, until 1554 A.D. when the latter for espousing the cause of Prince Haidar incurred the displeasure of the Niẓām Shāhī Court.

In front of the gateway (third) is a narrow tortuous well, and on the east an extremely lofty bastion the top of which is crowned with a pavilion. The pavilion seems to have been built for the residence of the Commander of the Fort, for it forms the highest point in the fortifications. On either side of the third gateway extend the inner walls or *ramparts* of the Fort, the bastions of which are circular and more massive and lofty in construction than the bastions of the outer walls (*scarp*).

Passing through this gateway we enter a roofed passage which continues until the fourth gateway is reached. From here we get a view of the interior of the Fort—on our right are seen the ruins of a series of vaulted halls, and on the left stands a mosque which will be described presently. The ruined halls were originally utilised for storing ammunition and provisions. Some of them are very spacious and have also large under-ground chambers.

The mosque although not a grand building, yet its style is very interesting, and it will be discussed here in some detail. The mosque is enclosed by a high wall of chiselled masonry, the surface of which is decorated with bands of artistic carvings. At the top of the wall is an ornamental parapet the design of which is often found on buildings of this period at Bijāpūr

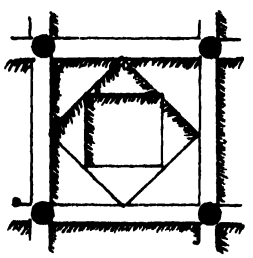
"Some time before this, Aqa Riẓwan, who on behalf of Burhan Niẓām Shah was the Commander of the Fort at Parenda, during the decline of his Government (and the dissolution of his kingdom) confederated with the Victorious King ('Ādil Shah) and showing allegiance to him surrendered the Fort to the officers (lit. servants) of the latter king. When Murarī Rao, after pursuing Aṣat Khan, reached Parenda, the Victorious King issued an order to Murari commanding that he should bring the gun, Malik Maidan, which was at the Parenda Fort, to Bijapur. Murari, as ordered carried the above gun from Parenda to Bijapur and on the 15th of Ṣafar 1042 H. (22nd August, 1632 A.D.) mounted it on the Western Bastion, between the Mecca and the Shahpūr gates. It is a large and magnificent machine cast of an amalgam of seven metals. They say it weighs sixty *Khandis* (nearly 60 tons), but during the British rule an expert Englishman has calculated the weight in a scientific manner and found that the gun weighs 3,200 *raṭals* (57 tons approximately). The gun was cast under the order of Husain Niẓam Shah by an Engineer in the vicinity of Ahmadnagar. In the expedition against Ramraj, Husain Shah took it with him. The place where the body of the gun was cast may still be seen at a distance of one *cos* (2 miles) from the present town of Ahmadnagar. The traces of the forge still exist. The length of the gun is 9 cubits (each cubit being the length of the forearm of a tall man) and its circumference is about the same. The bore -wherein it carries the ball—is of such dimensions that a stout person can sit in it– nay it is said that it is so large that one can tie a turban on his head sitting therein. In short it is one of the wonders and marvels of the world and as such known in distant lands and climes. Whoever visits Bijapur for the first time desires to see the gun. People who come from distant countries are convinced as to its uniqueness."

[1] Since writing this I have secured the estampages of the inscriptions carved on the Malik Maidan. They have confirmed my guess that the gun was cast during the Mughal possession of the Fort. The inscriptions are given at the end of this paper (*infra*, pp. 24-5).

(Plate IV *a*). The building has three entrances, facing north, south and east. The first two are of rather small dimensions and consist of a pillar-and-lintel style door, opening upon a vaulted vestibule, which leads to the interior of the building. The eastern entrance is the largest of the three, it is built in the form of a porch, entered by an arched doorway of fine proportions. The roof of the porch is vaulted, and the ceiling is decorated with circular bands of exquisite carving. In the sides of the porch (towards the North and South) are fixed screens, the decorative patterns of which resemble those commonly found in Mediæval Hindu temples of the Deccan.[1] The carvings on the door at the back of the porch are also of Hindu design.

On entering the building by the main doorway the visitor notices a paved walk leading to the terrace built in front of the prayer-hall. On the right side (North) of the walk is a masonry cistern for ablutions, while the left side (South) is occupied by a raised platform of uneven surface. The platform is apparently of recent construction and originally the site may have been occupied by flower-beds, or by another cistern of the same dimensions as the one on the right side of the walk.

The prayer-hall of the mosque consists of three aisles each divided into fifteen bays by means of pillars (*vide* Plan). They are of a blackish stone, and carved in the Hindu style and beautifully polished (Plate V *a*). The roof of the hall which is divided into a series of square compartments is again built in the Hindu style. Each compartment consisting of nine overlapping slabs arranged in three tiers. Eight of these are triangular in form and one, which is placed in the middle is square (see diagram).[2]



Plan of roofing.

At the north end of the hall is the *Maqsara* or enclosed space for the King or the ladies of the Royal harem. The lattice work of the enclosure is of Hindu design and so are the pleasing screens which fill the arched openings in the northern and southern walls of the hall. The carvings of the Mihrab also bear considerable resemblance to those of the Mediæval Deccan temples, while the similiarity in the case of the railing of the pulpit is so complete that it may easily be taken for the railings fixed on the stylobates of many a temple in the Deccan (Plate V *a*). The Hindu architectural devices and decorative motifs so freely used in the mosque however do not detract from the general plan of the building which is strictly Moslem, and the artistic effect is pleasing to the eye.

Leaving the mosque towards our back we enter a building which is styled the Tahsildars' House, apparently for the reason of the Tahsildars of Parenda in recent times occupying the building for their residence. The house seems to have been built in late Mughal days or during the Āṣafjāhī dynasty for in the courtyard is a pavilion of the Bengāli style, and the inner walls of rooms are decorated with rows of small niches. For modern requirements the building has been divided into several blocks, hence it is difficult to follow its original plan now. The hall of the main block has a projecting balcony towards the west, overlooking a beautiful court with an octagonal pavilion in the middle and flower beds and cisterns in the four corners. The water to the cistern came from a well which is to be seen at the north-west corner of the court.

Adjacent to the above court are the remains of another house which is entered by an imposing gateway. The house seems to have more than one storey for the closed up arches of a hall are to be seen in the exterior of the building almost at a level with the present ground surface of the Fort. Entering into the house the visitor first notices a small temple built in the courtyard It is dedicated to Vishnuite worship and contains two sculptures, one showing Vishnu riding on the Garuda, and the other representing Vishnu with Lakshmi in his lap. In front of the temple there are some more sculptures—representing warriors, male and female figures, serpents, etc. One of these apparently representing Kali is most interesting—she is shown with the tip of her little finger in her mouth—an expression of regret in India, but very extraordinary on the part of Kali who is

[1] *Cf. Chalukyan Architecture*, by Alexander Rea, A.S.I., Imperial Series, Vol. XXI, Pl 37.

[2] Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, Vol. 1, p. 314.

the Goddess of destruction. There can be another interpretation of this attitude, *viz.*, the Goddess is tearing open her mouth with her finger in order to assume a threatening appearance. Children often do this to frighten their companions and in the famous 'Temptation scene' of Ajanta a follower of Mara is seen grinning and tearing open his mouth with his little fingers.[1]

At the southern end of the courtyard of the house is a platform, along three sides (east, west and south) of which rooms are built, and the fourth is occupied by steps descending into the courtyard. The rooms towards the east and west have fallen down, while those towards the south are fairly intact. The middle room of this wing has a domical roof and in one of the chambers on its side (towards the east) old gun powder is stored.

Apart from the buildings described above the interior of the Fort, presents a mass of debris and loose stones, making the ground level very uneven—an idea of which may be gathered from the two sections (*infra*, p. 23), one from north to south and the other from east to west. The sections also show the dimensions and arrangement of the several lines of fortifications.[2]

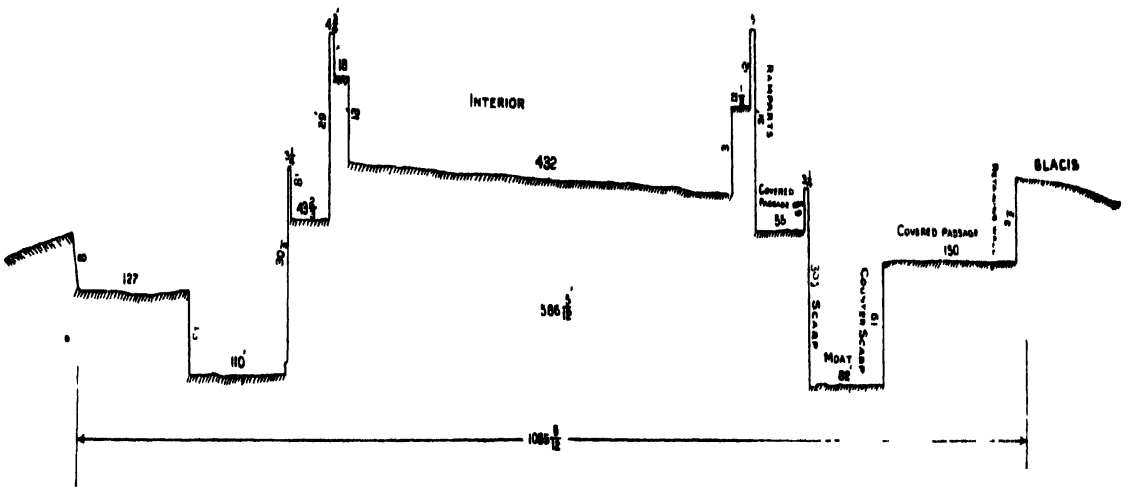
[1] On the wall of the Fort close to the above house are fixed figures of a rider and two soldiers, armed with shields and swords.

[2] The town of Parenda, although the headquarters of a Taluqa is not bigger than a village and does not possess any old buildings. The so-called Jāmi' Masjid is a very small building and besides it is quite modern. The several Hindu temples, though comparatively more spacious and better built, are also quite modern. The environs of the town are, however, strewn over with remains of old mosques, tombs, temples and other religious and secular buildings. About four furlongs to the north west of the town stands the shrine of a saint named Badru'd Din. It is built on a high terrace, which is approached by a double flight of steps. The tomb itself comprises a square room and an ante-chamber—the former is covered with a flat dome. The interesting feature of the tomb is an inscriptional tablet fixed in the floor. The characters of the inscriptions are Portuguese and the tablet originally must have belonged to the grave of a Christian. Father Hosten, S.J., has kindly deciphered the inscription for me and it is published at the end of this paper (*infra*, pp. 25-6). On the terrace are some more Moslem graves which have no inscriptions. At the western end of the terrace is a small mosque with three arched openings.

Section of the Fort at Parenda, from North to South

Scales

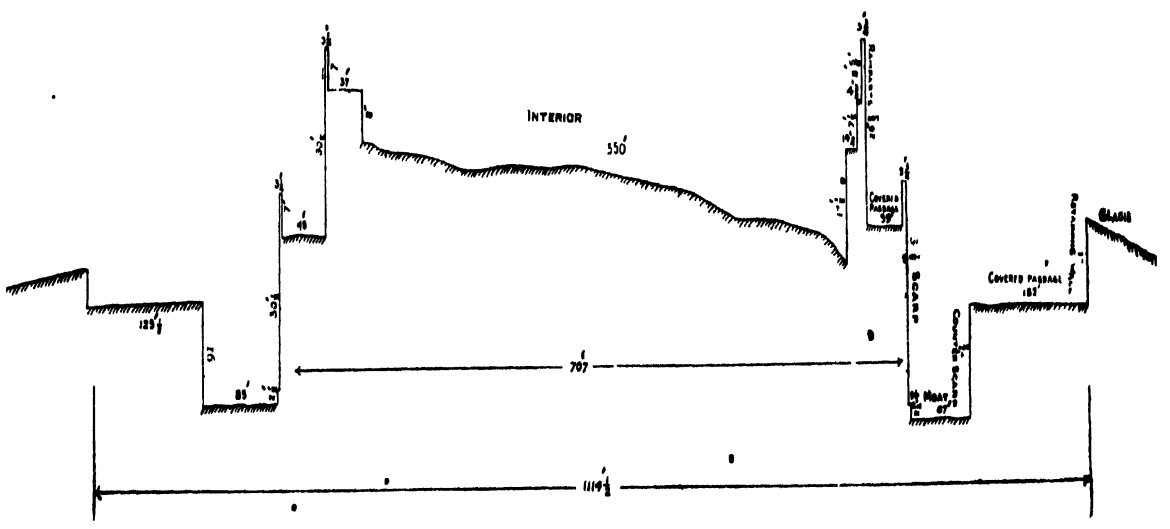
Hor. 150 ft. and Ver. 30 ft. to 1 inch



Section of Parenda Fort from East to West

Scales

Hor 150 ft and Ver 30 ft. to 1 inch



Inscriptions on the Two Guns at the Parenda Fort.

A study of the inscriptions carved on the Malik Maidān and Azẖdaha Paikar (*ante* pp. 18-19) shows that both of them were cast during the reign of Aurangzeb. The inscriptions are extremely interesting, furnishing on the one hand very precise information regarding the maker, weight, etc., of the guns, while on the other hand they describe their horrid character in the most poetic language. I therefore make no apology in quoting here the inscriptions in full.

Inscriptions on the Malik Maidān (Battle King)

Text

حذر کن این غنیم از من که آتش در دهن دارم بهر میدان بیک گوله دو صد صف در شکن دارم

———

تا صراحي خنده تعلیم از لب دلبر گرفت آتش جست از دهان او مجلس در گرفت

ز بس که اخگر غم پر بود درو ....

———

ابو المظفر محي الدین محمد اورنگ زیب بهادر عالم گیر بادشاه غازي

———

سنه خمس و سبعین با جلوس ۷

———

توپ ملک میدان

———

عمل محمد حسین عرب

———

گوله یک من و دارو سیزده آثار و یک پاو بوزن شاه جهانی

Translation

O enemy! fear me for I have fire in my mouth; in the battle with a single shot I destroy two hundred rows.

———

Since wine-flask learnt smiling from the lips of the mistress, fire issued forth from its (wine-flask's) lips and caught the assembly. The live embers of grief.....

———

Abu'l Muẓaffar Muḥiu'd Dīn Muḥammad Aurangzeb Bahādur 'Ālamgir Bādsẖāhi Ghazī.

———

Year 175 (H.) corresponding to the regnal 7.

———

Top (Gun) Malik Maidān.

———

Made by Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab.

———

Ball weighing one maund, gunpowder 13 seers and a quarter according to the Shāhjahānī weight.

Inscriptions on the Azẖdahā Paikar

Text

ز بس که اخگر غم پر بود درون تنم چو کوره مي زند اتش زبانه از دهنم

اورنگ زیب بهادر عالم گیر بادشاه غازي

سنه ۴ جلوس میمنت مانوس

سنه ۱۰۷۸ هجري

توپ اژدها پیکر

عمل محمد حسین عرب

گوله بیست اثار و دارو شش آثار و سي دام بوزن شاه جهاني

Translation

As the interior of my body is full of the live embers of grief, flames leap from my mouth as from the furnace.

Aurangzeb Bahādur ʿĀlamgīr Bādshāhi Ghazi

Year 4 from the auspicious accession.

1078 H. (1767 A.D.).

Top (Gun) Azhdahā Paikar.

Made by Muḥammad Ḥussain ʿArab.

Ball weighing 20 seers: gunpowder 6 seers and 30 *dāms* according to the Shāhjahāni weight.

Note on the Portuguese Inscription of Parenda

By the Rev. Father J. Hosten, S.J.

Line 1 S DE GASPAR GOME
Line 2 S DE FARIA E DE SEVS E
Line 3 RIDEIROS ERA DE 16
Line 4 54° AÑOS (*Vide* Plate VIII).

My transcription brings the capitals together according to the words which they form.

Remarks.

Line 1 (i) The first S, higher than the other letters of its line, stands for *Sepultura* (tomb). In the Mylapore inscriptions, this word *sepultura* appears at times thus: SA, and it is possible that the A be contained in the top curve of the S in the present inscription.

(ii) DE are joined to form a sort of compound letter; so also ME.

Line 2 (i) DE (twice) is joined as in I, 1.

(ii) The E of SEVS is rather like a DE joined; but SEVS gives a clear meaning.

Line 4 (i) At first I took the numerals to be 40; but I think that 54° (with a big dot, half-way up the height of the letters, after 4) is the reading.

(ii) The curved stroke, *til*, above N, is not visible. It means that N should be taken as double: *annos*.

(iii) The S of Años is peculiar, if it is there at all. What leads me to think it is there, is that I have more than one case of ERA DE .... AÑOS in the Mylapore inscriptions which I am now editing.

We get therefore:

Text

S [epvltvra] de Gaspar Gome/s Faria e de sevs e/rdeiros era de 16/54° años/

Translation

"Grave of Gaspar Gomes de Faria and of his heirs, in the era of 1654 years."

This shows that the man died in 1654 and that his heirs were to be buried in the same grave after him. He was therefore a married man, settled in the country, with heirs settled in the country too.

I cannot say more about him; the combination 'Gomes de Faria' does not occur in my Mylapore inscriptions. Possibly, it may be found in collections of inscriptions on the West Coast

Appendix B

Notes on Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

By T. Streenivas

I

Between 1st April, 1922, and 31st March, 1924, the Cabinet has been exceedingly fortunate in acquiring a large number of coins in all the three metals. Treasure Trove did not prove so fruitful a source as it was hoped it would but the collection transferred to the Museum from H. E. H. the Nizam's Central Treasury has more than compensated for this. The Gold, Silver and even Billon coins formed a valuable acquisition, but as regards the Copper coins, these were more of quantity than quality.

The following Table gives the various sources of acquisition and the metal of the Coins :

No.	How acquired	Gold	Silver	Billon	Copper or other metal	Total
1	Received from H. E. H.'s Central Treasury ..	771	4,791	411	9,596	15,569
2	As Treasure Trove ..	62	605	..	146	813
3	Purchased	.	169	..	22	191
4	Presented by the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay ..	4	1	..	4	9
5	Presented by the Archaeological Survey of Western India	..	..	..	3	3
6	Mr. S. A. Asghar Bilgrami ..	.	..	..	1	1
7	Director of Archaeology ..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	837	5,567	411	9,772	16587

Among the Gold coins from the Central Treasury were found : —

(1) 9 Early anonymous South Indian Coins.

(2) 109 Padmatankas of the Later Yādava Kings of Devagiri.

(3) 1 of Ghiyāṣu'd Dīn Tughlaq (A H. 720-23 = 1320-25 A.C.).

(4) 2 of Muḥammad Shāh I (A.H. 759-76 = 1358-75 A C.) of the Bahmanīs of Gulbarga.

(5) 564 Vijianagar coins representing Hari Hara II (1379 1406 A.C.), Deva Rāya II (1422–47 A.C.), Krishna Deva Rāva (1509 30 A.C.). Achyuta Rāva (1530–42 A.C.), and Sadāsiva Rāya (1542-73 A C.).

(6) 21 Mughal Coins -2 of Akbar, 3 of Shāh Jahān, 13 of Aurangzeb and 1 each of Muḥammad Shāh, ʿĀlamgīr II and Muḥammad Akbar II.

(7) 1 of Muḥammad (A.H. 1037-67 = 1627-56 A.C.) of the ʿĀdil Shāhis of Bijapur.

(8) 1 East India Co. Three Swami type.

(9) 1 Sequin (Venice ?) and

(10) 2 unassigned.

Among the Gold coins received as Treasure Trove there were :—

1 Half *Mohur* of Aurangzeb of the Golconda mint received from the Adilabād District.

1 East India Co Three Swami type from Warangal.

17 Vijianagar coins and

43 South India *Fanams* from Nalgonda.

The 4 Gold coins presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society were specimens of the Early South India Spherules.

The Padmatankas mentioned above consist of the coins of three of the kings of the later Yādava kings[1] of Devagiri, *viz.*, Singhana II (Saka 1131–69 = 1209–47 A.C.) and his two grandsons—Krishna–Kanhāra or Khandāra, (Saka 1169–82 = 1247–60 A.C.) and Mahadeva (Saka 1182–93 = 1260–71 A.C.). These Yādava kings do not seem to be represented in the Cabinets of the Indian Museums. A coin of each of these three kings is illustrated in Plate VII.

Obverse	Reverse
(1) Concave, cup-shaped; eight-petalled lotus flower on bottom of cup; on the sides *sankha*, an obscure symbol and the legend Singhana in Nagari script: two-pronged weapon below the legend	Blank. (No. 1 of Plate VII)
(2) Do. But legend Kanhāra.	Do. (No. 2 of Plate VII)
(3) Do. But legend Mahādeva.	Do. (No. 3 of Plate VII)

The single Gold coin of Muḥammad ʿĀdil Shāh, mentioned above as having been found among those received from the Central Treasury, is of great interest and value. Till 1910 no coins in any of the metals—Copper, Silver or Gold—of the ʿĀdil Shāhi dynasty of Bījapūr had been published. In that year the late Dr. George P. Taylor published an article illustrated by Pl XXXIX, in the *Numismatic Supplement* (No. XV, p. 678), to the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Vol. VI No. 2), on a number of *Copper* coins forwarded by Mr. Henry Cousens, and some others from the collection of Mr. F. T. Thanawala and Mr K. E. Kotwal, belonging to this dynasty. He therein expressed a hope that when further search was made, it will some day be rewarded by the welcome discovery of Bījapūr coins in both Silver and Gold. Two years later (1912), Dr. Taylor himself had the pleasure of announcing the discovery of three small *Gold* coins of Muḥammad ʿĀdil Shāh, in an article in the *Numismatic Supplement* (No. XVIII, p. 227, of the J.A.S.B., Vol. VIII, No. 6.) They belonged to Colonel Biddulph from whom the British Museum received one of the specimens as a present. As far as I am aware, these three are the only specimens known of the ʿĀdil Shāhi Gold currency, and so it is a great pleasure to announce that a fourth specimen is now in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. This one is also of Muḥammad Shāh (A.H. 1037–67 = 1627–56 A.C.) and undated like the said three coins, and the legends on the obverse and reverse, taken consecutively make the following couplet as read by Dr. Taylor (See p. 684 N.S., XVI).

جہان ز ایں دو محمد گرفت زینت و جاہ یکی محمد مرشـــد دوم محمد شاہ

"The world from these two Muḥammads received beauty and dignity;
The first is Muḥammad the Apostle, the second Muḥammad Shāh."

(No. 4 of Plate VII)

The majority of the Silver coins from the Central Treasury were Mughal from Akbar downwards, old Chalnis, Nārayanpet, Gopalpet, Sugur, Gudwal Peston Shahi, etc., and some Pre-Mughal and other miscellaneous coins. Among the Mughal coins the following deserve mention:—

2 coins of Aʿẓamnagar mint, 3 of Imtiyāzgarh 1 of Muʿaẓẓambad of Aurangzeb,
1 coin each of Aḥmadabād and Surat mints of Murād Bakhsh,
1 coin each of Aʿẓamnagar, Bahādurgarh, Toragal and Mailapur of Shāh ʿĀlam I,
1 of Āhsanabād mint of Kāmbakhsh.
1 of ʿAẓīmabād, 15 of Firoznagar and 3 of Machlipatan of Muḥammad Shāh and
2 of Ausa and 1 of Sironj of ʿĀlamgīr II.

Among the silver coins acquired as Treasure Trove, the most valuable was a find of 54 sent by the First Taluqdar of Warangal. Of these 50 were of the various Baihmanī kings of Gulbarga and 4 of ʿAlāʾu'd Dīn Muḥammad Shāh II, the Khaljī Sulṭān of Delhi. This find was a highly welcome addition to the Cabinet.

[1] My grateful thanks are due to my friend, Mr. R. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, M.A., Archaeological Assistant, Government Museum, Madras, for his kind help with regard to these coins.

The Billon coins obtained from the Central Treasury filled up many a gap in the meagre series of the Sulṭāns of Delhi in the Cabinet, though unfortunately they include too many duplicates.

The Copper coins from the Central Treasury included some of the Sulṭāns of Delhi, a few of the Mughal Emperors, Bahmanis of Gulbarga and Quṭb Shāhis of Golconda, and miscellaneous coins, but the major portion consisted of local *dubs*, many of them worn smooth.

The following table shows the districts in the Dominions which have contributed coins under Treasure Trove with the number and metal of the coins:—

No.	District	Gold	Silver	Copper or other metal	Total
1	Adilabad	1	1	..	2
2	Atraf-i-Balda (Sarf-i-khas) ..	..	11	20	31
3	Aurangabad	..	23	19	42
4	Gulbarga	..	8	1	9
5	Karimnagar	..	1	2	3
6	Medak	..	144	10	154
7	Nalgonda . ..	60	..	.	60
8	Nanded	.	..	10	10
9	Nizamabad		13		13
10	Osmanabad	..	286	..	286
11	Parbhani	..	62	76	138
12	Raichur	..	..	8	8
13	Warangal	1	56	..	57
	TOTAL ..	62	605	146	813

II

Two New Mughal Mints of the Deccan.

Parenda.

There was a rare Mughal mint which Numismatists used to read as Porbandar or Purbandar. Mr. Nelson Wright in the Introduction to his *Catalogue* of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Volume IV, referring to this says:

"Purbandar is a town on the west coast of Kathiawār and was a port of some importance in early times. Only four coins of this mint are known—the two above (one of Aurangzeb and one of Shāh 'Ālam I) and another of Shāh 'Ālam and the fourth of Farrukhsiyar—all rupees ...."

Mr. R. B. Whitehead in his Mint notes in the Introduction to the *Catalogue* of coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore, Volume II, says.

"Purbandar was a small port on the west coast of Kathiawār. It is a very rare mint. Rupees are known of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Alam I, Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, and a *Mohur* of Farrukhsiyar is in the British Museum Collection, see B. M. *Catalogue* No. 893, which has been wrongly ascribed to Bareli Mint. The arrangement of the first three letters of the word بندر is unmistakable, and very characteristic of this mint name."

In 1917, however, Professor S. H. Hodivala, Principal, Baha-ud-Din College, Junagadh, Kathiawār, in one of his learned contributions in the *Numismatic Supplement* (No. XXXI, 196) put in a caveat against the reading Porbundar or Purbandar and adduced many reasons in support of his suggested reading of the mint as Parenda or Purenda, which, to make this article self-contained, are briefly given below.

First, the Professor contended that the the *nuqṭahs* being as gloriously uncertain as the law itself, it was not impossible to read the name in some other way. The dots of the third letter were not unambigously marked, and the final or sixth letter did not appear at all on most specimens, and when it did happen to be partially visible, it would seem to be an '*alif* rather than a '*re*'. Thus

two at least of the six letters were altogether doubtful and impossible to fix (*Cf.* Nos. 1 and 5 of Plate VII).

In the second place, his wide and accurate knowledge of the Persian historians enabled him to point out that the small Kathiawār town of Porbandar was always spelt on the very few occasions on which it is at all alluded to by the Persian historians as پور بندر with the و '*Wāv*' which was never dropped. He cited the *Akbarnāma* of Abu'l Fazl where Porbandar is incidentally mentioned once, and once also in the chapter of the *Aini Akbarī* devoted to a description of the *Suba* of Gujarat. He also cited the only other Persian work—the *Mir'āt-i-Aḥmadi-a* history of Gujarat in which the name occurs, and where the spelling is consistently پور بندر and not پر بندر. The second volume of the *Mir'āt*, the Professor showed, contained a valuable statistical account or *District Gazetteer* in which the writer expressly mentions all those mints of the Province that are known to us, viz., Aḥmadabad, Surat, Cambay and Junagadh. There is no mention in the section on Porbandar about a دارالضرب or mint having existed in that town, though several details are given as to the establishment in each of the *other* mints and even the revenue derived from them.

Finally, the Professor contended that this decipherment would make Porbandar a gold mint in the reign not only of Farrukhsiyar, but of Shāh 'Ālam I. While a glance at the list of Mughal mints clearly showed that the towns in which the noblest of the metals was allowed to be coined were all either places of historical renown, famous centres of wealth and industry in their day, capital seats of great *Subas* or Provinces, or localities having some political or military importance at the time. Not a single *undoubted* instance can be cited of a fifth rate town like Porbandar having been exalted to the dignity of issuing gold coins in two reigns and silver coins in three or four

Porbandar in Kathiawar, no doubt, is more familiar to us *now* as the capital of the Jethva Chief of Porbandar and has been so only since the Rana Sultānji, perceiving that the Mughal power was entirely broken, transferred his seat of rule to the place in the year 1785 of the Christian era. But during the period to which the coins belonged it was only a place of secondary importance even in the very small district occupied by the ancestors of the present Jethva Chief. It was not even their capital, for that was at Chhāvā throughout the period to which the coins under discussion belong

Having stated his reasons for placing Porbandar in the catalogue not of the known or reasonably certain mint towns of the Mughals, but of the conjectural and altogether uncertain ones, Professor Hodivala suggested Parenda as a name to which no exception could be taken on historical or other grounds and which satisfied all other conditions besides. From various authorities he convincingly showed that at the time of the issue of these coins, *Parenda* in our Dominions was a place, which, on account of its great importance, was more likely to have possessed a دارالضرب than the then insignificant Porbandar He therefore submitted that the claims of Parenda or Purenda were at least equally worthy of consideration, and asked that judgment may be reserved until the discovery of less ambiguous specimens, as the name could not be read with certainty on any of the few coins till then known.

These were.—

1. B.M.C., *A*. No. 893 (wrongly assigned to Bareli) of Farrukhsiyar,
2. I.M.C., Vol. III. *R* No. 1503 of Aurangzeb,
3. Do. *R*. No 1697 of Aurangzeb,
4. Lahore M.C., Vol. II, *R*. No. 2034 Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur,
5. Do *Æ*. No. 2271 (probably of this mint) of Farrukhsiyar,
6. Lucknow M.C., Vol. II., *Æ*. No. 3735½ of Farrukhsiyar,
7. Rodger's Copper coins, *J.A.S.B.* 1895, Pl. XVIII. No. 80 of Farrukhsiyar

and I believe there was a Rupee of Farrukhsiyar's, in Dr. Taylor's collection and another of Muḥammad Shāh's, in Mr. Nelson Wright's collection

How fully justified the Professor was, in contending for the superior claims of old Parenda, will be seen from the very interesting article on Parenda from the pen of Mr. Yazdani appearing in another part of this report (Appendix I).

It is therefore now a great pleasure to record that in the course of classifying and arranging a

large number of coins received from the State Treasury and as Treasure Trove from time to time, a few coins of the so-called Purbandar mint were met with which, following the older numismatists, were first read as Purbandar, but later on a few more were discovered, two of which fortunately had the mint name in full and clearly read Parenda. Rubbings of these were sent to Professor Hodivala for his expert opinion, in the light of his contention in favour of Parenda. According to him "the terminal *alif* is so clearly inscribed as to leave not a shadow of doubt as to all of them having issued from Parenda." The mint can therefore now be indubitably read as Parenda, and thereby we add a new mint to the list of Mughal mint towns.

There are seven coins, all rupees, of this mint in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum– one belongs to Aurangzeb, three belong to Shah 'Ālam Bahādur and three to Farrukhsiyar. They are described below and illustrated in Plate VII, Nos. 6 and 7 of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur are those with the terminal '*alif*' of the mint in full enabling us to read the mint as Parenda with certainty.

The illustrations are arranged according to the clearness of the mint name, beginning with the one on which the end of the mint name is cut and ending with that which has it complete.

(1) *Farrukhsiyar.*

Obverse.	Reverse.
حق بحمر و برفرخ سیر	مانوس
شـــــــــــــاه	میمنت
برسیم و زر باد	سنه احد جلوس
ســـــــــــکه	ضرب
زد از فضل ۵...	پرنند

(No. 5 of Plate VII)

(2) *Farrukhsiyar.*

Obverse.	Reverse.
حق بحمر و برفرخ سیر	مانوس
شـــــــــــــاه	میمنت
برسیم و زر باد	سنه احد جلوس
ســـــــــــکه	ضرب
زد از فضل ۲۹...	پرنند ۶

(No. 6 of Plate VII)

(3) *Farrukhsiyar.*

Obverse.	Reverse.
حق بحمر و برفرخ سیر	مانوس
شـــــــــــــاه	میمنت
برسیم و زر باد	سنه احد جلوس
ســـــــــــکه	ضرب
زد از فضل	پرنند

(No. 7 of Plate VII)

(4) *Aurangzeb.*

Obverse.	Reverse.
عالم گیر	مانوس
اورنگ ۱۱۱۶ زیب	میمنت
شـــــــــــــاه	سنه احد جلوس
زد چوبدر منیر	ضرب
ســـــــــــکه	پونندا ۴۸
در جهان	

(No. 8 of Plate VII)

(5) *Shah Alam Bahādur*

Obverse

بادشاہ عار
شاہ عالم بہادر
سکہ مبارک

Reverse

مانوس
میمنت
سنہ احد جلوس
ضرب
پرندا ۵

(No 9 of Plate VII)

(6) *Shah Alam Bahadur*

Obverse

بادشاہ عار
شاہ عالم بہادر
سکہ مبارک

Reverse

مانوس
میمنت
سنہ احد جلوس
ضرب
پرندا ۲ or ۳

(No 10 of Plate VII)

(7) *Shāh Alam Bahadur*

Obverse

بادشاہ عار
شاہ عالم بہادر
سکہ مبارک

Reverse

مانوس
میمنت
سنہ احد جلوس
ضرب
پرندا ۴

(No 11 of Plate VII)

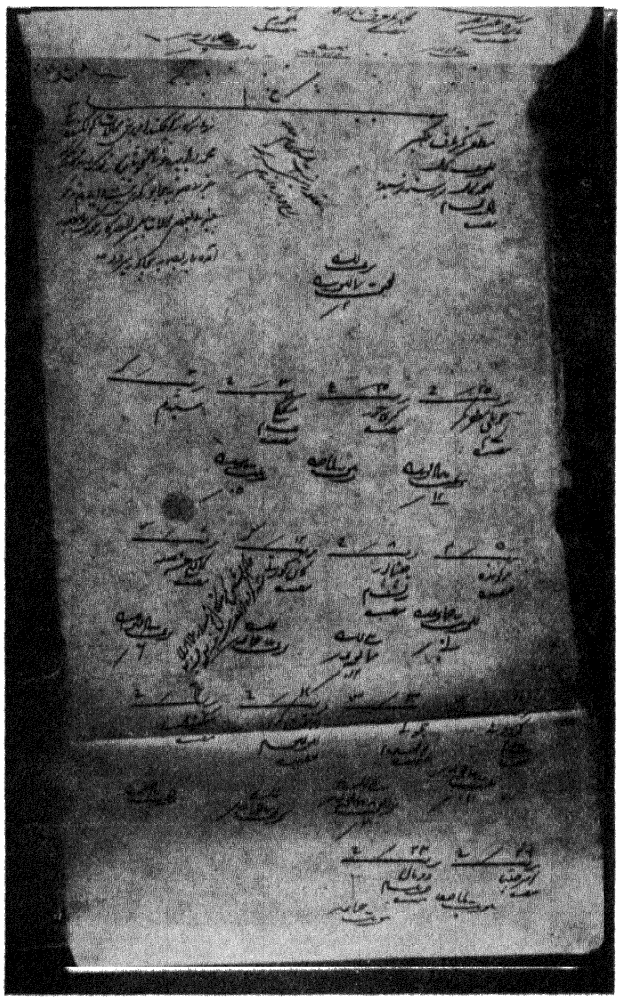
Kankurti

In the last *Annual Report* for 1920 21 (p 28) some coins whose mints could not be identified were mentioned of which three were illustrated in Pl VII (Nos 13 14 and 15) The mint was tentatively suggested as something like Kamkarte and it was hoped that other numismatists may be able to throw some light on the mint name

Professor S H Hodivala to whom I had sent rubbings of some of these coins considered the lettering quite clear and beautifully distinct He thought that the name seemed to be Kangṛī or Gangṛī but was entirely at a loss as to its localization At the meeting of the Numismatic Society of India for 1923 held at Patna on the 6th of January 1924 which I was able to attend by the kind permission of H E H the Nizam's Government the coins of this unknown mint were inspected by the members present whose verdict was also similar to that of Prof Hodivala

Last year on his return from Europe I showed them to Mr Yazdani He remembered having passed by a place called *Kankurti* during his tours The fact that as many as thirty two coins of the same mint were acquired *only as Treasure Trove* from the districts supported the theory that the place must be looked for within our Dominions He very kindly undertook to trace it for me and has now succeeded in doing so He has traced the place *Kankurti* from an old manuscript Statistical Account of the Deccan I learn that Kankurti is therein included in the Sircar of Muzaffarnagar *i e* Malkhed and that there is a note against it (See *facsimile* below) to say that *Kānkurti* was the seat of Gurmatkal Zamindar Malhari (Malhari) and that 3 *kos* off the town was the Painth or market place in a thriving condition

This mint, Kānkurtī, may therefore be added to the list of Mughal mints. The issues include coins of three rulers, Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad Shāh and ʿĀlamgīr II, those of Muhammad Shāh preponderating



(8) *Farrukhsiyar*, 1124–31 A.H = 1713–19 A.C.

He is represented by three coins of this new mint. The Hijri years on all the three are cut, but two have the regnal years, one of 5 R and the other of 7 R. The first of these is—

Obverse.	Reverse.
حق بحر و بر فرخ سیر	جلوس
شـــــــــاه	میمنت
برسیم و زر داد	سنه ۵ المانوس
ســـــــکه	ضرب
زد از فضل	کانکرتے

(No. 13 of Plate VII)

(9) *Muḥammad Shāh*, 1131–61 A.H = 1719–48 A.C.

There are 26 coins of this Emperor of which one is of 1139–9 R., nine of 1142, one of 1149, one of 1156, one of 1157 and thirteen have both dates cut. The first of these is—

Obverse.	Reverse.
محمد شاه	جلوس
شـــــــــاه	میمنت
باد غازي	سنه ۹ المانوس
ســـــــکه	ضرب
مبارک ۱۱۳۱	کانکرتے

(No. 12 of Plate VII)

(10) *'Ālamgīr II*, 1167 73 A.H. = 1754-59 A.C.

He is represented by three coins, on one, the last figure 8 of the Hijri year is clear, so is the regnal year 1 (احد); on another the regnal year is clear, and on the third there are a number of punch marks, though we can trace parts of احد. The first of these is—

Obverse.	Reverse.
محمد عالم گیر	جلوس
شـــــــــاه	میمنت
باد غازي	سنه احد المانوس
ســـــــکه	ضرب
مبارک	کانکرتے

(No. 14 of Plate VII)

N.B.—It will be noticed that on the reverse of these coins instead of the usual میمنت مانوس we have میمنت المانوس. On the first few coins found, the two upright strokes were read as the regnal year 11, which the engraver had put rather far to the left instead of over سنه. But when more coins of the same mint, which clearly showed the regnal year in addition to these strokes, were met with, it was found beyond doubt that they did not stand for the regnal year 11, but were ال (*alif lam*), clearly joined to the ما of مانوس and that the reading of the entire word was المانوس. On bringing this unusual reading to the notice of Mr. G. Yazdani, he very kindly scrutinized the various coins of this mint. As a result of this examination, he is also of opinion that the upright strokes, which I first read as the regnal year 11, stand for ا and ل and that the reading is میمنت المانوس though on the coins on which the regnal year was omitted, one would naturally take the strokes for the regnal year 11. He also informs me that the Arabic Definite Article ال before مانوس in this case is grammatically incorrect.

III

First issue of Aḥsanabād mint under the name of Gulbarga.

In his valuable Mint Notes, in the Introduction to the Punjab Museum *Catalogue*, Vol. II, Mr. R. B. Whitehead says that Aḥsanabad was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in A.H. 1067 though it was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098. As to when coins were issued by this mint under the name of Gulbarga, he says: "Coin No. 1828 is dated 1098, 31 R. and is one of the first issues of the mint under the name of Gulbarga."

In the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, I have come across three coins of Aurangzeb dated 1096, 30 R. which show that we must push back the date of the first issue of this mint under the name of Gulbarga at least by one year if not two. The following has the mint almost in full :—

Obverse.

عالم گیر

اورنگ ۱۰۶۶ زیب

شـــــــــاه

زد چو بدر منیر

ســـــکه

در جهان

Reverse.

مانوس

میمنت

سنه ۳۰ جلوس

ضرب

گلبرگه

(No. 15 of Plate VII)

Appendix C

The diary of the Director for the years 1331–33 *F.* (1921–24 *A.D.*)

Month	Date	Place
1921 A.D. (1331 F.)		
October (*Ādhur*) ..	6th-22nd (*1st–17th*)	Duty at headquarters.
,, ..	23rd–24th (*18th–19th*)	.. Hyderabad to Qandhār (Nanded District).
,, ..	25th (*20th*)	.. Halt at Qandhār
,, ..	26th–27th (*21st–22nd*)	.. Qandhār to Hyderabad.
October to November .. (*Ādhur to Dai*)	28th–4th (*23rd–30th*)	.. Duty at headquarters.
,, ..	5th (*1st*)	.. Hyderabad to Qazipet.
,,	6th (*2nd*)	.. Halt at Qazipet.
,, ..	7th (*3rd*)	.. Qāzipet to Karimnagar.
,, ..	8th (*4th*)	.. Karimnagar to Elgandal and back.
..	9th (*5th*)	.. Karimnagar to Hyderabad.
,, ..	10th-13th (*6th–9th*)	.. Duty at headquarters.
,, ..	14th–15th (*10th–11th*)	.. Hyderabad to Daulatabād.
,, ..	16th–17th (*12th–13th*)	.. Daulatabād to Ellora and back to Hyderabad.
,, ..	18th (*14th*)	.. Duty at headquarters.
,, ..	19th–20th (*15th–16th*)	.. Hyderabad to Bodhan (Nizamabad District,
,, ..	21st (*17th*)	.. Bodhan to Dichpallī.
,, ..	22nd (*18th*)	.. Dichpalli to Hyderabad.
November to December (*Dai to Baihman*)	23rd–8th (*19th–5th*)	.. Duty at headquarters.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Month	Date	Place
November to December (*Dai to Baihman*)	9th–10th (*6th–7th*) ..	Hyderabad to Osmānabād.
,, ..	11th (*8th*) .	Halt at Osmānabād.
,, ..	12th (*9th*) .	Osmānabād to Tuljapūr.
,, ..	13th (*10th*) .	Tuljāpūr to Naldurg.
,, ..	14th–15th (*11th–12th*)	Naldurg to Hyderabad.
,, ..	16th–27th (*13th–24th*)	Duty at headquarters.
,, ..	28th–29th (*25th–26th*)	Hyderabad to Daulatabād.
,, ..	30th (*27th*)	Daulatabād to Ellora.
,, ..	31st (*28th*)	Ellora to Aurangabād.
1922 A.D. (1331 F.)		
January .. (*Baihman and Isfandar*)	1st–2nd (*29th–30th*) ..	Aurangabād to Ajanta.
,, ..	3rd (*1st*) ..	Halt at Ajanta.
,, ..	4th–5th (*2nd–3rd*) ..	Ajanta to Hyderabad.
,, ..	6th–7th (*4th–5th*) ..	Hyderabad to Bombay (in connection with the printing of the brochure—*Hyderabad State: Souvenir of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Visit, 1922*).
,, ..	8th–13th (*6th–11th*) ..	Halt in Bombay
,, ..	14th–18th (*12th–13th*) .	Bombay to Hyderabad.
,, ..	16th–18th (*14th–16th*) ..	Hyderabad to Calcutta (to attend the Oriental Conference).
,, ..	19th–23rd (*17th–21st*) ..	Halt in Calcutta.
,, ..	24th–26th (*22nd–24th*) ..	Calcutta to Hyderabad.
January to April .. (*Isfandar to Khwurdād*)	27th–27th (*25th–23rd*) ..	Duty at headquarters.

APPENDIX C —*concld.*

Month	Date	Place
April to May (*Khwurdād to Tīr*) ..	28th–1st (*24th–27th*) ..	Hyderabad to Simla (to confer with the Director General of Archaeology in India).
„ ..	2nd–9th (*28th–4th*) ..	Halt at Simla.
„ ..	10th–12th (*5th–8th*) ..	Simla to Hyderabad.
„ ..	13th–17th (*9th–12th*) ..	Duty at headquarters.
1922–1924 A.D (1331–33 F.)		
May to March (*Tīr to Urdī-Bihīsht*) ..	18th–9th (*13th–5th*) ..	On deputation to Europe and Islamic countries (visiting England, France, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily Malta, Greece, Constantinople, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia).
March to May (*Urdī-Bihīsht to Tīr*) ..	10th–21st (*6th–17th*) ..	Duty at headquarters.
„ ..	22nd (*18th*) ..	Hyderabad to Indol (Medak District) and back.
May to June (*Tīr to Amurdād*) ..	23rd–2nd (*19th–28th*) ..	Duty at headquarters.
„ ..	3rd–4th (*29th–30th*) ..	Hyderabad to Oosmānabād.
„ ..	5th (*31st*) ..	Halt at Oosmānabād.
„ ..	6th (*1st*) ..	Oosmānabād to Parenda.
„ ..	7th–8th (*2nd–3rd*) ..	Parenda to Hyderābad.
June to September (*Amurdād to Ābān*) ..	9th–5th (*4th–1st*) ..	Duty at headquarters.
„ ..	7th–10th (*2nd–5th*) ..	Hyderabad to Simla (to confer with the Director General of Archaeology in India).
„ ..	11th–3rd (*6th–28th*) ..	Halt at Simla.
„ ..	4th–5th (*29th–30th*) ..	Simla to Hyderabad.

APPENDIX D

Expenditure on the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, during the years, 1331–33 Fasli (1921–1924. A.D.).

				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries:—									
Director (B.G. Rs. 800 50—1200)			.. ..	38,866	0	0			
House rent (Rs. 100 p.m.)	..	..	..	3,600	0	0			
Assistant Director (Rs. 250)	..	..	..	9,000	0	0			
Acting Allowances	..	..	..	1,632	0	11			
Establishment	..	..	..	24,417	0	0			
							77,515	0	11
Travelling allowances:—									
Director	..	..	..	5,699	12	5			
Establishment	..	..	..	2,163	3	1			
							7,862	15	6
Contingencies:—									
Fixed contingencies	..	..	..	5,534	14	10			
Extra Contingencies.	Livery for peons	..	..	180	0	0			
	Purchase of books	..	..	2,201	0	0			
	Printing charges	..	..	6,958	10	0			
	Service postage	..	..	316	0	0			
							15,190	8	10
Supplies and Services:—									
Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photo articles			..	2,850	0	0			
Exploration and purchase of Antiquities			..	22,743	9	2			
							25,593	9	2
			GRAND TOTAL	..			126,162	2	5
							(B.G. Rs. 108,138	14	0)

APPENDIX F

Statement showing expenditure on the conservation and the maintenance of Ancient Monuments in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, during the years 1331-33 *F.* (1921-24 *A.D.*).

District	Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Amount spent during the year	REMARKS
		SPECIAL REPAIRS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
		1331 F (1921-22 A.D.)			
Aurangabād	Ajanta .	Special repairs to the Caves	2,201 1 11	2,201 1 11	Completed.
„ ..	Ellora ..	Special repairs to the Caves.	27,500 0 0	3,672 2 3	Work in progress.
..	Khuldabād	Special repairs to the Tomb of Malik 'Ambar.	2,540 0 0	52 0 0	Do.
„ ..	Aurangabād District.	Special establishment for the conservation of monuments.	765 15 8	765 15 8	.
Gulbarga ..	Bidar ..	Repairs to the Madrasah of Maḥmūd Gāwan.	17,080 0 0	364 8 7	Work in progress.
„ ..	„ .	Repairs to the Tomb of Ibrāhīm Barīd.	1,491 0 0	361 0 8	Do.
Nizamabād	Dichpalli ..	Special repairs to the Temple.	1,350 0 0	1,188 4 8	Do
Warangal	Hanamkonda	Repairs to the Thousand-Pillar Temple.	7,010 0 0	4,072 8 6	Do.
Ādilabād	Mahūr ..	Repairs to the Caves.	1,600 0 0	742 14 6	Do.
Osmānabād	Mominabād	Repairs to the European Cemetery.	315 0 0	168 11 4	Completed.
				13,589 4 1	
		MAINTENANCE.			
Aurangabād	Ajanta ..	Salary of Mechanics.	4,200 0 0	3,239 7 4	..
„ ..	„ ..	Salary of the Curator.	3,900 0 0	2,811 2 0	..
„ ..	„ ..	Establishment for the upkeep of the Caves.	3,500 0 0	1,665 1 7	..
„ ..	Ellora ..	Maintenance of the Ellora Caves.	1,500 0 0	1,575 9 4	..
„ ..	Aurangabād	Maintenance of the Aurangabād Caves.	300 0 0	299 0 3	..
		Carried over ..	....	9,590 4 6	

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

District	Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Amount spent during the year	Remarks
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
		Brought forward ..	....	9,590 4 6	
Aurangabād	,, ..	Maintenance of the Bibī Ka Maqbara.	1,000 0 0	999 15 9	..
,, ..	Anwā ..	Maintenance of the Temple.	150 0 0	150 0 0	..
,, ..	Daulatabad Fort.	Maintenance of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,173 0 2	..
,, ..	Aurangabād District.	Maintenance of the Monuments in the District.	400 0 0	400 0 0	..
Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	Salary of the watchman for the Haft Gumbad.	100 0 0	120 9 8	..
,, ..	,, ..	Salary of the watchman for the Fort Mosque.	200 0 0	99 0 0	..
,, ..	Bidar ..	Salary of the watchman for the Baihmanī Tombs.	96 0 0	120 0 0	..
,, ..	,, ..	Salary of the watchmen for other monuments.	336 0 0	396 0 0	..
Nanded ..	Qandhār ..	Maintenance of the Fort.	200 0 0	195 8 0	..
Warangal..	Pālampet ..	Salary of the watchman for the Ramappa Temple.	96 0 0	120 0 0	..
,, ..	Hanamkonda	Salary of the watchman for the Temple.	84 0 0	108 0 0	..
Oosmānabād	Naldurg ..	Maintenance of the Pāni Mahall.	488 0 0	179 9 7	..
		Total for 1331 F. (1921–22 A.D.)		14,651 15 8	
		Special Repairs ..	....	13,589 4 1	
		Maintenance ..	....	14,651 15 8	
				28,241 3 9	
		1332 F. (1922–23 A.D.)		(B.G. 26,206 12 4)	
		SPECIAL REPAIRS.			
Aurangabād	Ellora ..	Repairs to the Caves	27,500 0 0	2,254 9 4	Work in progress.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

District	Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Amount spent during the year	REMARKS
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	
		Brought forward .	...	2,254 9 4	
Aurangabād	Khuldabād	Construction of the Marble screen for the grave of Aurangzeb	....	21,189 0 0	Completed.
Osmānabad	Osmānabād	Repairs to the Dharasimha Caves	9 160 0 0	3 0 0	Work in progress.
Warangal..	Hanamkonda	Special repairs to the Thousand-Pillar Temple	7,910 0 0	7,615 12 11	Do.
				31,062 6 3	
		MAINTENANCE			
Aurangabād	Ajanta ..	Salary of the establishment and contingencies.	1,500 0 0	6,124 11 5	.
,, ..	Ellora ..	Establishment for the upkeep of the Caves	1,500 0 0	1,329 6 5	..
,, ..	Daulatabād	Establishment for the upkeep of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,137 0 6	..
,, ..	Anwā ..	Maintenance of the Temple.	150 0 0	137 8 0	..
,, ..	Ghatotkach	Salary of the watchman for the Caves.	11 0 0	11 0 0	..
,, ..	Aurangabad Caves.	Maintenance of the Caves.	300 0 0	251 2 11	..
,, ..	Bibī ka Maqbara.	Maintenance of the Tomb.	1,000 0 0	377 14 1	..
,, ..	Aurangabād	Upkeep of the monuments in the district.	500 0 0	452 0 0	..
Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	Salary of the watchman for the Haft Gumbad.	100 0 0	160 0 0	..
,, ...	,, ..	Salary of the watchman for the Fort Mosque.	222 0 0	222 0 0	..
Warangal..	Hanamkonda	Salary of the watchman for the Thousand-Pillar Temple.	84 0 0	108 0 0	..
,, ..	Palampet ..	Salary of the watchman for the Ramappa Temple.	96 0 0	120 0 0	..
		Carried over ..	....	11,430 11 4	

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

District	Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Amount spent during the year	Remarks
			Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	
		Brought forward ..	....	11,430 11 4	
Oosmānabād	Naldurg .	Maintenance of the Pāni Mahall	488 0 0	8 0 0	..
, ..	, .	Maintenance of the Fort.	....	383 13 10	.
				11,822 9 2	
		Total for 1332 F (1922-23 A D)			
		Special Repairs ..	....	31,062 6 3	
		Maintenance .	....	11,822 9 2	
				42,884 15 5	
		1333 F (1923-24 A D)		(B.G 36,758 8 7)	
		SPECIAL REPAIRS.			
Aurangabad	Ajanta ..	Construction of steps, footpath and parapet wall	10,000 0 0	6,198 0 0	Work in progress
,, ..	Ellora ..	Special repairs to the Caves.	27,500 0 0	812 0 0	Do
,, ..	Khuldabād	Repairs to Malik 'Ambar's Tomb	2,540 0 0	498 0 0	Do.
Gulbarga ..	Bidar ..	Repairs to Ibrahim Baird's Tomb.	1 491 0 0	35 0 0	Do.
Hyderabad	Karwan Sāhū'ān.	Special repairs to the Toli Masjid.	8,732 0 0	1,745 0 0	Do.
,, ..	Public Gardens	Mounting the old Guns	3,025 0 0	3,025 0 0	Completed.
Nizamabād	Dichpalli ..	Fixing expanded metal doors in the Temple.	462 0 0	416 0 0	Do.
Oosmānabād	Naldurg ..	Repairs to the Pāni Mahall	2,850 0 0	1,500 0 0	Work in progress
Warangal..	Hanamkonda	Repairs to the Temple	7,910 0 0	481 0 0	Completed.
, .	Fort ..	Repairs to the Monuments inside the Fort.	1,440 0 0	588 0 0	Work in progress
				15 298 0 0	
		MAINTENANCE.			
Aurangabād	Ajanta	Salary of the establishment for the upkeep of the Caves.	1,500 0 0	2,362 0 0	..

APPENDIX E- *concld.*

District	Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Amount spent during the year	REMARKS
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
		Brought forward ..	....	2,362 0 0	
Aurangabād	Ellora ..	Salary of the establishment for the upkeep of the Caves.	1,500 0 0	2,082 0 0	..
,, ..	Anwa ..	Salary of the watchman for the Temple	150 0 0	130 0 0	..
. ..	Daulatabād	Establishment for the upkeep of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,305 0 0	..
,, ..	Ghatotkach	Salary of the watchman for the Caves	12 0 0	11 0 0	..
,, ..	Bibi Ka Maqbara.	Maintenance of the Garden and the Mausoleum.	4,000 0 0	4,326 0 0	..
,, ..	Caves. Aurangabad	Salary of the watchmen.	300 0 0	300 0 0	..
,, ..	Aurangabad District	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in the District.	500 0 0	1,245 0 0	..
Gulbarga .	Fort ..	Salary of the watchman.	222 0 0	222 0 0	..
,, .	Bahmani Tombs.	Salary of the watchman.	100 0 0	65 0 0	..
Nanded ..	Qandhār ..	Maintenance of the Fort	200 0 0	163 0 0	..
Osmānabād	Naldurg ..	Establishment for the upkeep of the Pāni Mahall.	488 0 0	488 0 0	..
Warangal..	Hanamkonda	Salary of the watchman for the Temple.	108 0 0	108 0 0	..
..	Palampet ..	Salary of the watchman for the Ramappa Temple.	120 0 0	120 0 0	.
				13,927 0 0	
		Total for 1333 F. (1923-24 A.D.)			
		Special Repairs ..	....	15,298 0 0	
		Maintenance	....	13,927 0 0	
				29,225 0 0	
				(B.G 25,050 0 0)	
		ABSTRACT		Rs. As. P.	
		For 1331 Fasli ..	....	28,241 3 9	
		For 1332 Fasli ..	....	42,884 15 5	
		For 1333 Fasli ..	....	29,225 0 0	
		Grand Total ..	....	100,351 3 2	
				(B.G. 86,015 4 11)	

APPENDIX F

List of books acquired for the Library of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the years, 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.D.).

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
	ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES.	
921	*Curle, M. A.*: New Pocket Dictionary, English and German..	Purchased.
922	*The Encyclopædia of Islam*: Published under the patronage of the International Association of the Academies; Parts 25-28 and Fasc. A.	Do.
923	*Hava, Rev. J. G.*: Arabic-English Dictionary (for the use of students). A.M.D.G. Catholic Press, Beirut, 1921.	Do.
924	*Noble, James*: An Arabic Vocabulary and Index: Edinburgh, 1820.	Do.
	JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.	
925-28	The *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1921-24 (4 volumes).	Do.
929-30	The *Journal* of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. LXXV (1922-23) and Vol. II (New Series).	Presented by the Publishers.
931-34	The *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1920-23 (4 Vols).	Purchased.
935-37	The *Journal* of the Mythic Society, Vols. XII-XIV ..	Presented by the Publishers.
938-39	The *Journal* of the Panjab Historical Society, Vol. VIII (No. 2) and Vol. IX (No. 1).	Do.
940	The *Journal* of the U.P. Historical Society, Vol. II (Pt. 1) ..	Do.
941	The *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society for 1920.	Do.
942-45	The *Journal* of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta, 1921-24.	Do.
946-50	*Revue* Historique de l'Inde Française, Tomes I-V (1916-1922).	Presented by the Historical Society of the French India.
951-53	The *Ceylon Antiquary*. Vol. VII (Pt. 4), Vols. VIII-IX (complete) and Vol. X (Pt. 1).	Presented by the Publishers.
954-55	The *Journal* of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vols. XXVIII-XXIX for 1921 to 1923.	Do.
956-60	The *Journal* of the Department of Letters, University of Calcutta, Vols. VIII-XII.	Do.
961-63	The *Magazine* of the Mysore University, Vol. VI (No. 17). Vol. VII (No. 24) and Vol. VIII (Nos. 26-28).	Do.

APPENDIX F--*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
964–66	*Man in India*, Vol. I (No. 4), Vol. II (Nos. 1–3), Vols. III and IV (complete).	Presented by the Publishers.
967	*Bulletin* of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. II (Pt. 3) ..	Do.
968–71	*Bulletin* de l'Ecole Française d' Extrême-Orient; Tomes XXI-XXIII (complete) and Tome XXIV (Nos. 1-2).	Do.
972-74	*Djawa*: Orgaan van het Java Instituut, Vols. III-IV (complete) and Vol. V (Nos. 1 2).	Do.
975	———„———, Extra Nimmer aangeboden aan P.A.A. Mangkoe Negoro VII (4 September 1924).	Do.
976 79	*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XI (Pts. 4 and 6), Vol. XII (Pts. 3-7), Vol. XVI (Pts 1-2 and 5-7) and Vol. XVII (Pts. 1-6).	Presented by the Government of India.
980–81	*Epigraphia Carnatica*: Inscriptions at Sravana Belgola, edited by R. Narasimhachar, Vols. I-II.	Presented by the Mysore State.
982-83	*Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, for the years 1917-18 and 1919-20.	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.	
984–85	*Annual Report* of the Archæological Survey of India, for the years, 1919-20 and 1921–22.	Presented by the Government of India.
986	*Index* to the Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India for 1902–16.	Do.
987–88	*Report* of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the years, 1922–24.	Do.
989–90	*Annual Report* on the South-Indian Epigraphy, for the years 1921-23.	Do.
991	*Annual Report* of the Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle for 1920–21.	Do.
992	*Annual Progress Report* of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March, 1919.	Do.
993	*Annual Report* of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, for 1920–21.	Presented by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.
94–95	*Annual Report* of the Archæological Department, Mysore, for the years, 1922–23.	Presented by the Mysore State.
996	*Annual Progress Report* of the Archæological Department, Jammu and Kashmir State, for the Vikrama year 1976 (1919–20 A.D.).	Presented by the Kashmir State.
997	Amended *List* of Ancient Monuments in Burma	Presented by the Government of Burma.

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
	MONOGRAPHS.	
998	*Carter, G. E. L.*, The stone age in Kashmir: Memoir No. 2 of the Archæological Survey of Kashmir.	Presented by the Kashmir Durbar.
999	*Chanda, Ramaprasad*; Archæology and Vaishnava Tradition: Memoir No. 5 (A.S.I.).	Presented by the Government of India.
1000	*Zafar Hasan*: A Guide to Nizamu-d-Din: Memoir No. 10 (A.S.I.).	Do.
1001	*Sharman, T. T.*, Kannada Poets mentioned in Inscriptions: Memoir No. 13 (A.S.I.).	Do.
1002	*Kak, Ram Chandra*: Antiquities of Bhimbar and Rajauri Memoir No. 14. (A.S.I.).	Do.
1003	———„———: Antiquities of Marev-Wādwan: Memoir No. 1 of the Archæological Survey of Kashmir.	Presented by the Kashmir Durbar.
1004	*Banerji, R. D.*: The Temple of Siva and Bhumara Memoir No. 16 (A.S.I.).	Presented by the Government of India.
1005	*Longhurst, A. H.*; Pallava Architecture (Pt. I—Early Period): Memoir No. 17 (A.S.I.).	Do.
1006	*Kaye, G. R.*; Hindu Astronomy: Memoir No. 18 (A.S.I.) ..	Do.
1007	*Ghosh, Manoranjan*: Pataliputra, Patna, 1919 . .	Presented by the Author.
1008	*Yazdani, Ghulam*: Antiquities of Bidar, Calcutta, 1917 .	Presented by H.E.H the Nizam's Government.
	NEW IMPERIAL SERIES.	
1009	*Sastri, Rao Bahadur H. Krishna*, South Indian Inscriptions (Texts), Vol. IV. Miscellaneous Inscriptions from the Tamil, Telugu and Kannada countries and Ceylon.	Presented by the Government of India.
	MUSEUMS.	
1010–11	*Report* of the Madras Government Museum and the Connemara Library, for the years 1921–22 and 1923–24.	Presented by the Government of Madras.
1012	*Report* of the Central Museum, Nagpur, for the year, 1921–22.	Presented by the Government of the Central Provinces.
1013–14	*Annual Report* of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for the years, 1921–22 and 1923–24.	Presented by the Trustees of the Watson Museum.
1015	*Report* of the Royal Scottish Museum of Edinburgh, for the year 1921–22.	Presented by the Director of the Royal Scottish Museum.

APPENDIX F- *contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1016-17	*Annual Report* of the Director to the Board of Trustees, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago U.S.A. for the years 1921 and 1923.	Presented by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
	ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC.—GENERAL.	
1018	*Transactions* of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club. Pt. XLV (1925).	Presented by the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.
1019-50	*Bulletins* du Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art Arabe, des années 1882-90, 1892-1919.	Presented by the Ministeı of Wakfs, Cairo.
1051	*Index* Général des Bulletins du Comité, des années 1882 À 1910	Do.
1052	*Proceedings* and *Transactions* of the First Oriental Conference, Poona, Vol. II, 1922.	Presented by the Bhandarkar Institute.
	ART, ARCHITECTURE ETC.	
1053	*Arnold, Sir T. W.;* Indian Painting and Muhammadan Culture, Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, No. 3635 (Vol. LXX).	Presented by the Author.
1054	*Bell, C. L.;* Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir. A study in early Muhammadan Architecture, Clarendon Press, Oxford.	Purchased.
1055	*Bey Herz;* Mosquee du Sultan Hassan au Caire	Presented by the Egyptian Government.
1056	*Bhagvanlal Indraji;* Antiquarian Remains at Sopârâ and Padaṇa: being an account of the Buddhist Stúpa and Asokan Edict, discovered at Sopârâ.	Purchased.
1057	*Bilgrami, Sayed Ali;* Tamaddun-i-Hind, Urdu translation of Le Bon's Civilisations de l' Inde.	Do.
1058	*Binyon, Laurence*, The Court Painters of the Grand Moguls· Oxford University Press, 1921.	Do.
1059	*Briggs, Martin S.*, Muhammadan Architecture in Egypt and Palestine· Clarendon Press, Oxford.	Do.
1060	*Brown, Percy*, Indian Painting under the Mughals· Clarendon Press, Oxford.	Do.
1061	*Budge, E. A. Wallis*, Egyptian Sculptures in the British Museum, London, 1914.	Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.
1062	*Calvert, A. F.;* The Alhambra Moorish Remains in Spain ..	Purchased.
1063	———,———; Cordova, Seville and Toledo: Moorish Remains in Spain.	Do.
1064	*Devonshire, Mrs. R. L.*, Some Cairo Mosques and their Founders.	Do.

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Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1065	*Dieulafoy, Le Lt. Colonel*, La' Mosquée d' Hassân Paris, 1920.	Purchased
1066	*Ganguly, Manomohan :* Handbook to the Sculptures in the Museum of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad.	Presented by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad.
1067–68	*Gómez-Moreno, M.;* Iglesias Mozarabes · Art Español de los Siglos IX a XI. Madrid 1919. Vols. I-II.	Purchased.
1069	———,,———, and *J. Pijoán*, Esculturas Selectas Classicas Materiales de Arqueologia Española, Madrid, 1912.	Do.
1070	*Gunsaulus, Helen C.*, Japanese Sword Mounts in the Collection of the Field Museum of National History, Chicago Publication 216.	Presented by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
1071	*Gwalior Fort*, An Album, compiled by the Archaeological Department, Gwalior.	Presented by the Archæological Department, Gwalior.
1072	*Haldar, Asit Kumar ;* Modern Indian Artists, Vol. II edited by James H. Cousens and O. C. Gangoly.	Purchased.
1073	*Harvey, Walter*, China Painting, its Principles and Practice ..	Do.
1074	*Irving, Washington ;* The Alhambra	Do.
1075	*King, L. W.;* Bronze Reliefs from the Gate of Shalmaneser, King of Assyria (B.C. 860–25).	Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.
1076	*Latif, S. M.;* Lahore · its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities, Lahore, 1892.	Purchased.
1077	*Mazumdar, K. N.;* Modern Indian Artists, Vol. I. Edited by O. C. Gangoly	Do.
1078	*Merlet, René ;* The Cathedral of Chartres. Short Monographs on the Great Edifices of France.	Do.
1079–80	*Migeon, G., and Saladin, H.;* Manuel d'Art Musalman, Vols. I-II: Paris, 1907.	Do.
1081	*Raymond, Alexandare M.;* L'Art Islamique en Orient. Deuxième Partie.	Do.
1082	*Reveillaud and Bel, Alfred ;* Le Maroc Pittoresque (Fès-Meknès-et-Région).	Do.
1083–84	*Ricci, Carrado :* Manvale di Storia dell' Arte, Vols. I-II ..	Do.
1085	*St. Paul's Cathedral ;* Nineteen views with Notes · Issued by the Dean and Chaplain of St. Paul's.	Do.
1086–89	*Sarre, Friedrich, und Herzfeld, Ernst*, Archäologische Reise im Euphrat-und Tigris-Gebiet. Bands I-IV.	Do.
1090	*Sitaram, K. N. ;* Some Aspects of Indian Architecture (Proceedings of the East India Association); the Asiatic Review, July, 1922 (pp. 386–412).	Presented by the East India Association.

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1091	*Stein, Sir Aurel*, Ancient Buddhist Paintings from the Cave-Temples of Tun Huang on the Western Frontier of China.	Purchased.
1092	*Velasquez Bosco Ricardo*: El Monasterie de Nuestra a Señora de la Rabida Madrid, 1914.	Do.
1093	———„———: Medina Azzahra y Alamiriya: Art de Califato do Córdoba.	Do.
1094	*Viollet, H. et Flury, S.*: Un Monument des Premiers siècles de l'Hégire en Perse: Paris, 1921.	Presented by M. S. Flury.
1095	*Yūsuf Ahmad*, Jāmi' Aḥmad b. Ṭulun (Arabic text) ..	Presented by the Author.
1096	———„——— Jāmi' Sayyidna Omar b. Al-'Āṣ (Arabic text).	Do.
1097	———„———; Madinatu'l Fusṭāṭ, a History of Old Cairo ..	Do.
1098	———„———: Turbatu'l Fakhri'l Farsī (Arabic text) ..	Do.
1099	*Reproductions* of Chinese Paintings in the British Museum ..	Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.
	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.	
	HISTORY OF INDIA: MANUSCRIPTS—	
1100	*Lachhmī Nārayan Shafīq*: Tanmīqi Shigarf (History of the Deccan).	Purchased.
1101	*Mun'im Khān Aurangabādī*: Sawānih Dakan	Do.
1102	*Nizāmu'd Dīn Aḥmad*, Hadiqa' i Quṭb Shāhi (History of Quṭb Shāhī Kings).	Do.
1103	*Tārikhi Burhānpur*, History of Burhānpūr (Urdu text) ..	Do.
	BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—	
1104	*Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Kamboh*: Shāhjahān Nāmah, edited by G. Yazdani, Vol. II (Fasc. I).	Presented by Mr. G. Yazdani.
	ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU TEXTS—	
1105–07	*'Abdu'llah Muḥammad b. 'Omar Al-Makki-Al-Āṣafī Ulugh Khāni*, Zafar ul-walih bi Muẓaffar wa Ālih: An Arabic History of Gujarat. Edited by E. D. Ross (Indian Text Series), Vols. I-II.	Purchased.
1108	*Aziz Mirza*: Sīratu'l Maḥmūd: Life of the Baihmani Minister, Maḥmūd Gāwan.	Do.
1109	*Bilgrami, Sayed Ali*: Silsila Āṣafiya, Vol. II (Translation of Thévenot's Travels in the Deccan); ed. Agra, 1897.	Do.

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1110	*Faramurz Jung, Nawab:* Tārikhi Qil'a'i Ūdgīr · Hyderabad Lithograph, 1315 H.	Purchased.
1111-12	*Firishta, Abu'l Qāsim*. Bombay Edition, Vols. I–II ..	Do.
1113–15	*Firoz, Mulla:* George Nāmah : History of the British Conquest of India in Persian verse, Vols. I–III.	Do.
1116	*Ghulām Husain Khān*, Gulzār-i-Āṣafyia, a History of the Deccan.	Do.
1117	*Ghulam Husain Khān Ṭabatabā'ī:* Sivaru'l Mutakhkhirin, Nawal Kishore edition.	Do.
1118	*Makkhan Lal:* Tarikh-i-Yadgāi : a History of the Deccan ; Hyderabad Lithograph.	Do.
1119–21	*Mānak Rao:* Bustān Āṣafīya, a Comprehensive History of the Āṣafiya Dynasty, Vols. I-III, Hyderabad Lithograph	Do.
1122	———,,———; Khiyābān Āṣafi, a Gazetteer of the Deccan. Hyderabad Lithograph.	Do.
1123	*Muhammad Husain Āzād:* Darbār-i-Akbari, a History of the Court of Akbar, Lahore ed. 1921.	Do.
1124	*Muhammad Muzaffar Husain Khān:* Nāma'i Muzaffari, a history of Shahābad (Hardoi District).	Do.
1125	*Muhammad Razu'd Dīn*, Kanzu't Tarikh : History of Budaun	Presented by the Author.
1126	*Muhammad Sulṭān:* Muraqqa'i Dakan, a History of the Deccan · Hyderabad Lithograph.	Purchased.
1127	*Rashidu'd Dīn Khān*, Tarikhi Rashidu'd Din Khāni, a History of the Deccan, Hyderabad Lithograph.	Do.
1128	*Tajalli 'Ali Shāh:* Tuzuk-i-Āṣafya, a History of the Deccan, Hyderabad Lithograph.	Do.
1129	*Darbār-i-Aṣafiya*, a History of the Deccan	Do.
	HISTORY OF INDIA IN ENGLISH	
1130	*Aiyangar, S. Krishnaswami:* History of the Nayaks of Madura, Madras University, Historical Series, No. II.	Presented by the University of Madras.
1131	*Aiyar, V. Natesa:* A Historical Sketch of the Central Provinces and Berar from the Earliest Times : Allahabad, 1914.	Presented by the Author.
1132	*Beni Prasad:* History of Jahangir, Vol. I. Allahabad University Studies in History.	Purchased.
1133	*Beveridge, Annette S.:* The Memoirs of Bābur, Fasc. IV. ..	Presented by the Government of India.
1134	*Bhandarkar, D. R.:* Lectures on the Ancient History of India (650–325 B.C.) : Carmichael Lectures, Calcutta University, 1918.	Presented by the Calcutta University.

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Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1135	*Court, M. H.;* History of the Sikhs, being the translation of Sikhan de Raj di Vikhia, Lahore (1888).	Purchased.
1136	*Forbes Mitchell, W.;* Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny. ..	Do.
1137	*Framurz Jang, Nawab:* Shorapur, an Ancient Beydur Raj, Madras, 1907.	Do.
1138	*Hunter, Sir W. W.*, Brief History of the Indian Peoples ..	Do.
1139	*Jouveau-Dubreuil G.*, Ancient History of the Deccan: Translated into English by V. S. Swaminadha Dikshitar; Pondicherry, 1920.	Do.
1140	*Moreland, W. H.:* India at the Death of Akbar, an Economic Study.	Do.
1141	*Pertsch, W.:* A chronicle of the family of Raja Krishnachandra of Navadvipa, Bengal, Berlin, 1852.	Do.
1142	*Ranade, M. G.:* Rise of the Maratha Power, Bombay (1900)..	Do.
1143	*Rapson, E. J.*, The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I ..	Do.
1144	*Rawlinson, H. G.*, Intercourse between India and the Western World: from the Earliest times to the fall of Rome. Cambridge University Press, 1916.	Do.
1145	*Samaddar J. N.*, The Glories of Magadha, Patna University Readership Lectures, 1922.	Do.
1146	*Sarkar, Jadu Nath:* History of Aurangzeb, Vol. IV ..	Do.
1147	*Wood, Sir Evelyn:* The Revolt in Hindustan, 1857-59 ..	Do
1148	*Srinivasachari, C. S.:* The History and Institutions of the Pallavas, Mysore, 1924.	Presented by the Author.
1149	*Stewart, Charles*, the History of Bengal, London, 1813 ..	Purchased.
	GENERAL HISTORY ARABIA—	
1150	*Ahmad b Muhammad al-Hazrawi:* Al-'Iqd u'th Thamin fi Faẓā'ili'l Baladi'l Amin· ed. Mecca, 1314 H.	Do.
1151	*Jamālu'd Din Muhammad*, Jāru'llah: Al-Jāmiu'l Laṭif fi faẓli Makkāh wa ahlihā wa bina'l Baiti'sh Sharif: Cairo, 1922.	Do.
1152	*Samhudi, Ash-Shaikh:* Khulasatu'l Wafa bi Akhbāri Dāri'l Muṣtafa. Mecca, 1316 H.	Do.
1153	*Bury, G. Wyman:* Arabia Infelix, or the Turks in Yemen ..	Do.
1154	*Hogarth, D. G.:* Arabia Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1922 ..	Do.
	AFGHANISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA AND PERSIA—	
1155	*Czaplicka, M. A.*, The Turks of Central Asia in History and at the Present Day Clarendon Press, 1918.	Do.

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1156	*Elias, N. and Ross, E. D.*, The Tarikh-i-Rashidi of Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat.	Purchased.
1157	*Haidar Dughlat, Mirza Muhammad* · Tarikhi Rashidi (Persian Ms.).	Do.
1158	*Ibna'l Balakhi*; Fārsnama Edited by G. Le Strange and R. A. Nicholson. Gibb Memorial New series, Vol. I.	Do.
1159	*Kaikobad Adarbad Dastûr Noshervan*, Kârnâmak-i-Artakhshîr-i-Pâpakân Memoirs of King Adrashîr. Bombay, 1896.	Do.
1160-61	*Miller, Walter;* Xenophon's Cyropædia, the Loeb Classical Library, edited by T. E. Page and W. H. D. Rouse Vols. I–II.	Do.
1162	*Muhammad ibn ʿAli ibn Sulayman Ar-Rawandi.* Rāhat-us-Sudūr wa Āyat-us-Surur, being a history of the Saljuqs. Edited by M. Iqbal Gibb Memorial New Series, Vol. II.	Do.
1163-64	*Sykes, Sir Percy* A History of Persia, Vols. I–II ..	Do.
1165	*Vaux, W. S. W.* Persia from the Earliest Period to the Arab Conquest.	Do.
	MESOPOTAMIA, SYRIA AND PALESTINE—	
1166-72	*Abu Shuja Rudhrawari, Hilal b. Muhassin and Miskawaihi*, The Eclipse of the 'Abbasid Caliphate' Original chronicles of the Fourth Islamic Century. Edited and translated by H. F. Amedroz and D. S. Margoliouth. Vols. I–VII.	Do.
1173	*Kamil b. Husain al-Ghuzzi;* Nahru'z Zahab fi Tārikhi Halab · being a history of Aleppo. Vol. I.	Do.
1774	*Kremer, A. Freiherrn von*, Über das Budget der Einnahmen unter der Regierung des Harûn Alrasid Wien, 1887.	Purchased.
1175	*Suleiman Saigh*, Histoire de Mossoul, Part 1 (Arabic Text) .	Do.
1176	*Zaydān, Jurji,* Umayyads and 'Abbasids · being the fourth part of History of Islamic Civilization. Translated by D. S. Margoliouth. Gibb Memorial Series, Vol. IV.	Do.
	EGYPT AND SINAI PENINSULA—	
1177	*Eckenstein, Lina*, A History of Sinai · London, 1921 ..	Do.
1178-79	*Jamalu'd Din* bin Tughri Bardi; Manhalu'l Safi (Annals of Egypt A.D. 971–1453). *Ms* in 2 Vols.	Do.
1180	*Muir, Sir William;* The Mameluke or Slave Dynasty of Egypt.	Do.
	NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND SPAIN—	
1181	*Abdul Wahab, H. H.;* La Domination Musulmane en Sicile, Travail communiqué au XIV[e] Congrès des Orientalistes (Alger 1905).	Presented by the Author.

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1182	*Al-Joxani;* Historia de los Jueges de Córdoba. Arabic Text with Spanish translation edited by Julian Ribera.	Purchased.
1183	*Khalīlu'r Rahmān Saradhwi:* Nafḥu'ṭ Ṭīb · Urdu translation of Al-Maqqari's work.	Do.
1184	*Lisānu'd Din Ibnu'l Khaṭib.* Kitābi Ā'mālu'l 'Ālām · Extracts relatifs á l'Histoire de la Sicile: Annotés et publiés par H. H. Abdul-Wahab. Palermo, 1910.	Presented by the Editor.
1185	*Mohiu'd Dīn Abi Muḥammad Abdi'l Wāḥid ibn Tamīmi'l Marākushī; Al-Mo'jab fi* Talkhīs Akhbāri'l Maghrib · the History of the Almohades, edited by R. P. A. Dozy. Leyden, 1847.	Purchased.
	GEOGRAPHY.	
1186	*Johnston, W. and A. K.;* The Handy Royal Atlas of Modern Geography; ed. 1924.	Purchased.
1187	*Joppen, Charles;* Historical Atlas of India	Presented by the late Sir Alexander Pinhey.
1188	*Nobin Chandra Das;* Ancient Geography of Asia, with Map and Index.	Purchased.
1189–90	*Phillips, George & Son;* Travellers' Maps · Africa and Asia ..	Do.
	TRAVELS.	
1191	*Batnūni, Muḥammad Labīb;* Ar-Rihlatu'l Hijāzīyya, a narrative of the pilgrimage of 'Abbās Hilmī Pasha to Mecca.	Do.
1192	*Belfour, F. C.,* The Travels of Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch. Printed for the Oriental Translation Committee, London, 1833. Vols. I–IV.	Do.
1193	*Bell, G. L.;* Syria, the Desert and the Town · London, 1908 ..	Do.
1194–95	*Burton, Sir Richard F.;* Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah, Vols. I–II.	Do.
1196–97	*Doughty, C. M.:* Travels in Arabia Deserta, Vols. I–II, 1921..	Do.
1198	*Evliya Effendi;* Travels	Do.
1199	*Hamid Yār Jung, Nawab;* Trip to Baghdad .. .	Do.
1200	*Harris, W. B.:* A Journey through the Yemen · London, 1893.	Do.
1201	*Hichens, Robert;* The Near East; Illustrated by Julis Guerin, London, 1913.	Do.
1202	*Ibn Batūta;* Travels: English translation by the Rev. Samuel Lee; Oriental Translation Fund, 1829.	Do.
1203	*Kurd 'Ali, Muhammad;* Ghābiru'l Indlus wa Haẓiruhā: Travels in Spain.	Presented by the Author.

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Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1204–05	*Philby, H. St. J. B.*: The Heart of Arabia A. Record of Travel and Exploration. Vols. I II.	Purchased.
1206	*Sachau, Eduard*: Am Euphrat und Tigris, reisenotizen aus dem winter 1897–98: Leipzig, 1900.	Do.
1207	*Sleeman, Sir W. H.*, Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official. Revised and annotated edition by V. A Smith, 1915.	Do
1208	*Smith, George*, Bishop Heber, Travels etc., London, 1895 ..	Do.
1209–13	*Stein, Sir Aurel*, Serindia, Detailed Report of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China, Vols. I-V, Oxford, 1921. Two sets.	Presented by the Government of India.
1214	Stewart, Basil; My Experiences of Cyprus; London, 1908 ..	Purchased.
1215	*Wavell, A. J.B.*, A Modern Pilgrim in Mecca, London, 1913..	Do.
	ARCHAEOLOGY.	
1216	*Ashby, T. Bradley, R. N.*, Excavations in various Megalithic Buildings in Malta and Gozo, 1908 11 from the Papers of the British School at Rome, Vol. VI.	Presented by the Director of Valetta Museum.
1217	———,,——— *and Zammit, T.*; Excavations in Malta in 1914, reprinted from *Man*, 1916.	Do.
1218	*Cazurro, Manuel*; Los Monumentos Megaleticos de la Provincia de Gerona: Centro de Estudios Historicos, Madrid. 1912.	Purchased.
1219	Estudio de Arquelogía Cartaginesa; La Necrópoli de Ibiza: Madrid, 1917.	Do.
1220	*How to observe in Archaeology*; Suggestions for Travellers in the Near and Middle East: Printed by the British Museum, 1920.	Do.
1221	*Lucas, A.*, Antiques; Their Restoration and Preservation London, 1924.	Do.
1222	*Magri, E.*; Ruins of a Megalithic Temple at Xeuchia (Shewkiyah) Gozo: First Report.	Presented by the Director of Valetta Museum.
1223	*Rivett-Carnac, J. H.*; Stone Implements from the North Western Provinces of India: Reprinted from *J.A.S.B.*	Purchased.
1224	*Zammit, T.*; Third Report on the Hal-Tarxien Excavations, Malta: Oxford, 1920.	Presented by the Director of Valetta Museum.
1225	———,,———; The Small Objects and the Human Skulls, found in Hal-Saflieni Prehistoric Hypo-geum at Casal Paula, Malta.	Do.
	CHRONOLOGY.	
1226	*Arbuthnot, F. F.*; The Mysteries of Chronology (with Proposal for a New English Era to be called the Victorian): London, 1900.	Purchased.

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Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1227	*Pillai, L. D. Swamikannu ;* Indian Chronology (Solar, Lunar and Planetary) · Madras, 1914.	Purchased.
1228–33	———„——— An Indian Ephemeris (A.D 700 to A.D. 1799) : Published under the authority of the Government of Madras, Vols. I VI.	Do
	PALEOGRAPHY.	
1234–35	*Abel, L. ;* Aegyptische Urkunden aus den Koenighchen Museen zu Berlin, Arabische Unkunden Pts. 1 2.	Do.
1236	*Budge, E. A. Wallis ;* Facsimiles of the Papyri of Huneter, Anhai Kerâsher and Netchemet, British Museum, 1899.	Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.
1237	———„———The Rosetta Stone, British Museum, 1913 ..	Do.
1238	*Buhler, Dr. G.*, Inscriptions from Nepal, collected at the expense of H.H. the Nawab of Junâgadh · Bombay, 1885.	Purchased.
1239	*Flury, S.*, Islamische Schriftbander Amida —Diarbeker · Basel, 1920.	Presented by the Author.
1240	———„———, The Kufic Inscriptions of Kisimkazi Mosque, Zanzibar, 500 A.H. (A.D. 1107). Reprinted from *J.R.A.S.*, April, 1922.	Do.
1241	*De Lorey, L. et. Wiet, G. ;* Cénotaphes de Deux Dames Musulmanes a Damas (Extrait de la Revue Syria, 1921).	Do.
1242	*Nahar, Puran Chand*, Jaina Inscriptions: Jaina Vividha Sahitya Shâstra Mâlâ, No. 8.	Do.
	NUMISMATICS.	
1243	*Bidyabinod, Pandit, B. B. ;* Supplementary Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Non-Muhammadan Series, Vol. I.	Presented by the Government of India.
1244–45	*Brown, C. J.*, Catalogue of Coins in the Provincial Museum Lucknow : Mughal Emperors, Vols. I–II.	Purchased.
1246	*Henderson, J. R. ;* The Coins of Haidar Alī and Tipū Sultān ..	Presented by the Government of Madras.
1247	*Paruck, D. J. ;* Sāsānian Coins : Times Press, Bombay, 1924..	Purchased.
1248	*Rapson, E. J. ;* Catalogue of Indian coins in the British Museum . Andhras, Western Kṣatrapas, etc.	Do.
1249	*Whitehead, R. B. ;* Catalogue of the Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore. Coins of the Mughal Emperors, Vol. II.	Do.
1250–51	*Numismatic Supplement* To the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Nos. X, XVI–XVII, XIX–XXIX and XXXI–XXXIV.	Presented by the Numismatic Society of India.

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Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1252	*Index* to Nos. I–XVI and XVII to XXXII	Presented by the Numismatic Society of India
1253	*Memoirs* of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. II. Historical Studies in Mughal Numismatics by S. H. Hodivala.	Do.
	ICONOGRAPHY.	
1254	*Bhattacharya, Benoytosh*. The Indian Buddhist Iconography. Oxford University Press, 1924.	Purchased.
1255	*Bhattacharya, C. Brindavan*: Indian Images, Pt. I, 1921 ..	Do.
	RELIGION, FOLKLORE AND ETHNOLOGY.	
	ISLAM—	
1256	*Ameer Ali, Right Hon'ble Syed*: The Spirit of Islam. New and revised edition.	Do.
1257	*Asin, Miguel*. Los Caracteres y la conducta: Tratado de Moral Práctica por Abenhazam de Córdoba. Madrid, 1916.	Do.
1258	*Clair-Tisdall, Rev. W.*: The Religion of the Crescent. S.P.C.K., London, 1895.	Do.
1259	*Flugel, Gustavus*: Concordantiæ Corani Arabicæ. Lipsiæ, 1898.	Do.
1260	*Herklots G. A.*: Islām in India or the Qanūn-i-Islām. New edition revised by W. Crook: Oxford University Press, 1921.	Do.
1261	*Ivanow, W.*: Ismailitica: Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 1–76.	Do.
1262	*Muir, Sir William*: The Sources of Islam, being the translation of a Persian treatise by Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.	Do.
1263	*Osborn D. O.*: Islam under the Caliphs of Baghdad ..	Do
1264–65	*Palmer, E. H.*. The Qurân, Pts. I–II. Sacred Books of the East (Vols. VI and IX).	Do.
1266	*Qur'ân*: Manuscript (5″ × 3¾″): bearing the seal of Rashid Khān Murīd 'Ālamgīr Badshāhi Ghāzī. The fly-leaf contains the statements that the *Ms.* was presented by Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh.	Do.
	BUDDHISM, JAINISM AND HINDUISM—	
1267	*Coomāra Swāmi, Sir M.*; Sutta Nipata or Dialogues and Discourses of Gotama Buddha: London, 1874.	Do.
1268–70	*Eliot, Sir Charles*; Hinduism and Buddhism. a Historical Sketch, Vols. I–III.	Do.
1271	*Elwell, Levi H.*; Nine Jatakas, Pali Text with vocabulary ..	Do.

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1272	*Gopinath Rao, T. A.*, History of Sri Vaishnavas. Sir Subrahmanyâ Ayyar Lectures, University of Madras, 1923.	Presented by the University of Madras.
1273	*Nahar, Puran Chand*, An Epitome of Jainism: Calcutta 1917.	Presented by the Author.
1274	*Rhys Davids T. W.;* Buddhism: S.P.C.K., London, 1880 ..	Purchased.
	RELIGION: GENERAL—	
1275	*Carter, G. F. L.*, Religion in Sind. Reprinted from the "*Indian Antiquary*", Bombay, 1919.	Presented by the Author.
1276	*Jastrow, Morris;* Aspects of Religious Belief and Practices in Babylonia and Assyria.	Purchased.
1277	*Price, E. D.;* The story of Religions · London, 1898 ..	Do.
	FOLKLORE AND ETHNOLOGY—	
1278	*Abdul-Wahab, H. H.;* Coup d'œil Général sur les Apports Ethniques Étrangers en Tunisie · Tunis, 1917.	Presented by the Author.
1279	*El-Barghuthi, Omar Effendi*, Studies in Palestinian Customs and Folklore. Reprinted from the Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, Vol. II, pp. 34–65.	Do.
1280	*Budge, E. A. Wallis:* The Babylonian Legends of the Creation and the Fight between Bel and the Dragon British Museum, 1921.	Presented by the British Museum.
1281	———,,———; The Book of the Dead: British Museum, 1922.	Do.
1282	———,,———; The Babylonian Story of the Deluge and the Epic of Gilgamish British Museum, 1920.	Do.
1283	*Chanda, R.;* The Indo-Aryan Races. a Study of the Origin of Indo-Aryan People and Institutions. Pt. I: Rajshahi, 1916.	Presented by the Author.
1284	*Hornell, James*, the Origin and Ethnological Significance of Indian Boat Designs: Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VII, No. 3.	Purchased.
1285	———,,———; The Boats of the Ganges; Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VIII, No. 3.	Do.
1286	*Mitra, Panchanan;* Prehistoric Cultures and Races of India ..	Presented by the Author.
1287	*Oppert: Gustav;* Original Inhabitants of Bharatavarṣa or India: Madras, 1889.	Purchased.
1288	*Venkataswami, M. N.;* Folktales from India	Do.
1289	———,,———; The story of Bobbili	Do.
1290	*Wigram, W. A. and T. A.;* The Cradle of Mankind or Life in East Kurdistan: London, 1914.	Do.

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
	CATALOGUES.	
1291	*Catalogue* of the Delhi Museum of Archæology: Published by the Archæological Survey of India: Calcutta, 1913.	Presented by the Government of India.
1292	*A Catalogue* of the Archæological Relics in the Museum of the Varendra Research Society Rajshahi, 1919.	Presented by the Varendra Research Society.
1293	Descriptive *List* of Exhibits in the Archæological Section, Nagpur Museum, with an Introduction, by V. Natesa Aivar: Allahabad. 1914. Parts I-II.	Presented by the Nagpur Museum.
1294	*Catalogue* of coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum; Rangoon, 1924. Two copies.	Presented by the Government of Burma.
1295	The *Principal Pictures* in the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, 1912.	Purchased.
1296	*Katalogue* der Staatlichen Gemäldegalerie zu Dresden: 1920.	Do.
1297	Die *Gemaldegalerie* zu Dresden, II Teil: 1921.	Do.
1298	*Katalog* der Neueren Meister, Kunsthalle zu Hamburg, 1922 ..	Do.
1299	Illustrated *Catalogue*, National Gallery, Millbank. British School: London, 1921.	Do.
1300	*Pictures and Drawings*, Wallace Collection Catalogues: London, 1920.	Do.
	GUIDE BOOKS.	
1301	*Ajanta*: A Guide to the Frescos, compiled by the Archæological Department, Hyderabad.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
1302	*Alouf, M. Michel*: Baalbek Catholic Printing Press, Beirut, 1922.	Purchased.
1303	*Baedekar, Karl*: Northern France (from Belgium and the English Channel to the Loire): ed. 1909.	Do.
1304	———,,———; Southern France including Corsica. Handbook for travellers: ed. 1914.	Do.
1305	———,,———; Northern Germany, as far as the Bavarian and Austrian Frontiers: ed. 1913.	Do.
1306	———,,———; Southern Germany (Wurtemberg and Bavaria): ed. 1914.	Do.
1307	———,,———; Greece: ed. 1909	Do.
1308	———,,———; Italy (from the Alps to Naples): ed. 1909 ..	Do.
1309	———,,———; Southern Italy and Sicily with excursions to Sardinia, Malta and Corfu: ed. 1912.	Do.
1310	———,,———; Palestine and Syria, with Routes through Mesopotamia and Babylonia: ed. 1912.	Do.

APPENDIX F *–contd*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1311	*Baedekar, Karl:* The Rhine including the Black Forest and the Vosges · ed. 1911.	Purchased.
1312	———„——— : Spain and Portugal	Do.
1313	*Binyon Laurence:* Guide to an Exhibition of Japanese Colour-Prints, British Museum, 1920.	Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.
1314	*Budge, E. A. Wallis:* A Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum.	Do.
1315	*Burgess, Dr. James:* A Guide to Ellora Cave Temples: Hyderabad Deccan, 1919.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
1316	*Cook, Thomas, & Son:* Handbook for Belgium and Ardennes: ed. 1921.	Purchased.
1317	———„———; Handbook for Egypt and the Sudan, edited by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, 1921.	Do.
1318	———„———; Handbook for Spain edited by A. F. Calvert.	Do.
1319	*Framurz Jung, Nawab:* A Guide to Bidar	Do.
1320	*Hachette*, Fes et ses Environ, edited by M. P. Ricard, 1920 ..	Do.
1321	———„———; Paris in a Week, ed. 1918	Do.
1322	———„———, De Paris a Constantinople, edited by Marcel Monmarché, 1920.	Do.
1323	*Honan, Mary Mc. Mahon*, Guide to the Pergamon Museum, Royal Museum of Berlin · ed. 1904.	Do.
1324	*Kak, R. C.:* Handbook of the Archæological and Numismatic Sections of the Sri Pratap Singh Museum, Srinagar.	Presented by the Author.
1325	*London:* Illustrated Guide Book, Ward Lock & Co. ..	Purchased.
1326	*Lucknow:* The Tourists' Guide: Lucknow, 1891	Do.
1327	*Rabat-Sale:* Guide du Touriste et de l' Artiste pour le villes de Rabat, de Salé et leur Hinterland.	Do.
1328	*Richter, Dr. Johannes:* Illustrierter Führer durch de Prahistorische Ubteilung: Städtisches Museum für Böltertunde zu Liepzig, 1922.	Do.
1329	*Soria, D. Antonio Magaña:* Taragoza Monumental, Vol. I ..	Do.
1330	*Zammit, T.:* Guide to the Valetta Museum: Government Printing Office, 1919.	Presented by the Curator of the Valetta Museum.
	GAZETTEERS.	
1331	A Manual of the *District of Cuddapah*, by J. D. B. Gribble; Madras, 1875.	Purchased.

APPENDIX F—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1332	A Descriptive and Historical Account of the *Godavari District*, by H. Morris · London, 1878.	Purchased.
1333	A Manual of the *Kistna District*, by G. Mackenzie; Madras, 1883.	Do.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	ARABIC STUDIES—	
1334	*Al-Ashnāndani, Abu 'Othmān Sa'id b. Hārun* Ma'anu'sh Shi'r: Damascus, 1922.	Presented by the Publishers.
1335	*Karāmat Husein, Syed*, The Imitative Origin of Primary Arabic Roots · Allahabad, 1903.	Purchased.
1336–37	*Lyall, Sir Charles*, Mufaḍḍaliyāt, an Anthology of Ancient Arabian Odes Clarendon Press, 1918. Vols. I–II.	Presented by the Finance Department, Hyderabad.
1338	*Miscelania de Estudios Y Textos Arabes*; Published at the Centro de Estudios Históricos · Madrid, 1915.	Purchased.
1339	*An-Nashashibi*, Majmu'a. Book I; Cairo, 1341 H. ..	Presented by the Author.
1340	*Ribera, J. and Asin, M.*: Manuscritos Árabes Y Aljamiados de la Biblioteca de la Junta; Madrid, 1912.	Purchased.
	SANSCRITIC AND ALLIED STUDIES—	
1341	*Acharya, M. Ranga, and Sastri, S. Kuppuswami*, The Padyaçūdāmaṇi of Buddhaghoṣāçarya. Published under the orders of the Government of Madras, 1921.	Presented by the Government of Madras.
1342	*Coomáraswámy, Mutu*, The Dathávansa, or the History of the Tooth-Relic of Gotama Buddha: London, 1874.	Purchased.
1343	*Grierson, Sir George A.*, The Prakrit Dhātv-Ādēśas, according to the Western and Eastern Schools of Prakrit Grammarians. Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VIII, No. 2, 1924.	Do.
1344	*Pargiter, F. E.*, Vocabulary of Peculiar Vernacular Bengali Words, Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VII, No. 5. 1923.	Do.
1345	*Sukthankar, V. S.*, Vāsavadattā being a translation of an anonymous Sanskrit drama. Svapnavāsavadattā, attributed to Bhāsa · Oxford Press 1923.	Presented by the Author.
1346	*Tabard, Rev. A. M.*: Essay on Guṇāḍhya and the Bṛhatkatha, by Professor Felix Lacôte. English Translation · Bangalore, 1923.	Presented by the Translator.
	BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, ETC.—	
1347	*Annandale, N.*: Introduction to the study of the Fauna of an Island in the Chilka Lake, Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VII, No. 4, 1922.	Purchased.
1348	———,,———; Zoological Results of a Tour in the Far East: Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VI, Pts. 6–7, 1919.	Do.

APPENDIX F—*concld.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1349	*D'Abreu, E. A.;* The Snakes of Nagpur. Records of the Nagpur Museum. No. 1.	Presented by the Nagpur Museum.
1350	———„———; The food of Birds of the Central Provinces: Records of the Nagpur Museum.	Do.
1351	———„———; Catalogue of the Local Birds in the Collection of the Central Museum, Nagpur, 1913.	Do.
1352	*De Mello, Captaine Froilano;* Révision des Champignons Appartenant au Genre Nocardia: Memoirs of A.S.B., Vol. VII, No. 2. 1919.	Purchased.
1353	*Martineau, Alfred;* Les Cyclones a la Côte Coromandel, 1917	Presented by the Author.
	MISCELLANEOUS: GENERAL—	
1354	*Aga Khan, H.H.;* India in Transition: Times Press, Bombay, 1918.	Presented by H.E.H's. Government.
1355	*Abdul Wahab, H.H.*, Al-Muntakhabātu't Tunisiya: Tunis, 1337 H.	Presented by the Author.
1356	*Azād, Ghulām 'Alī Bilgrāmī;* Khazāna 'Āmira, Lives of Persian Poets: Cawnpore lithograph.	Purchased.
1357	*Cotheal, A. I.*, Treaty between the United States of America and the Sulṭān of Maskat (Arabic text and translation).	Do.
1358	*Gleig, Rev. G. R.;* Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan: London, 1846.	Do.
1359	*Jastrow, Morris:* The Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria ..	Do.
1360	*Loomis, R. S.;* Illustrations of Medieval Romance on Tiles from Chertsey Abbey: University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature, Vol. II, No. 2. 1916.	Presented by the University of Illinois.
1361	*Reports*, of the Two Committees, appointed by the Senate, Calcutta University, 1922.	Presented by the Calcutta University.
1362	*Smith, W.;* A smaller History of England: London, 1869 ..	Purchased.
1363	*Stone, E. Herbert;* The Nizam's State Railway, illustrated by photographs: London, 1876.	Do.
1364	*Tagore, Raja Sir S. M.;* The Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign: Calcutta, 1884. Parts. I-III.	Do.
1365	*Trotter, Captain L. J.;* Life of Hodson's Horse: London, 1901.	Do.
1366	*Welsh, Colonel James;* Military Reminiscences, Vol. I: London, 1830.	Do.

Appendix G

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archæology, Hyderabad, during the years, 1331-33 F. (1921-24 A.D.).

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
590	Ellora ..	Indara Sabha, Indra on Elephant	6½″×4½″
591	,, ..	,, Indrani	,,
592	,, ..	Cave VIII, Bhairava	,,
593	,, ..	,, Mahishasuri	,,
594	,, ..	,, A group of images	,,
595	,, ..	Cave X, Interior	8½″×6½″
596	,, ..	Cave XI, Façade	,,
597	,,	Kailāsa, western side	,,
598	,, ..	,, Row of elephants	,,
599	,, ..	,, Another view	,,
600	,, ..	Cave XXI, Mahishasuri	,,
601	,, ..	,, Kāli	,,
602	,, ..	,, Figures in the chapel towards north ..	,,
603	,, ..	Cave XXIX, Bhairava	,,
604	,, ..	,, Another view	6½″×4½″
605	,, ..	,, Siva and Parvati, marriage scene ..	,,
606	Ajanta ..	Cave I, Great Buddha	8½″×6½″
607	,, ..	,, Façade	,,
608	,, ..	Cave II, Façade	,,
609	,, ..	Cave IV, Façade	
610	,, ..	Cave IX, Interior	
611	,, ..	,, Façade	,,
612	,, ..	Cave XVI, Façade ..	,,
613	..	Cave XVII, Façade	
614	,, ..	Cave XVIII, Façade	,,
615	,, ..	,, Interior	,,
616	,, ..	Cave XXIII, Façade	,,

APPENDIX G—*concld.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
617	Ajanta .	Cave XXVI, Interior	8½″ × 6½″
618	,, ..	,, Pillars	,,
619	,, ..	,, Façade	,,
620	,, ..	Cave XVII, Copy of the Toilet scene ..	,,
621	,, ..	,, Copy of the flying figures	,,
622	,, ..	Cave I, Copy of ceiling	,,
623	Parenda (Osmānabād).	Fort, Panoramic view	,,
624	,, ..	,, Walls from N.E.	,,
625	,, ..	,, Gateway	6½″ × 4½″
626	,, ..	,, Mosque	,,
627	. ..	,, Balcony near the second gate	,,
628	,, ..	,, Jāmi' Masjid Bird's eye view	8½″ × 6½″
629	, ..	,, Façade	,,
630	,, ..	,, Detail of Miḥrāb	6½″ × 4½″
631	,, ..	,, Detail of Pulpit	,,
632	..	Dargah of Khwaja Badru'd Dīn .. .	8½″ × 6½″
633	,, ..	Sculptures of Vishnu and Garuda	6½″ × 4½″
634	,, ..	,, Vishnu and Lakshmi	,,
635	Jedcherla (Mahbubnagar).	Old Spire	8½″ × 6½″
636	,, ..	,, Another view	,,
637	,, ..	Sculptures and Inscriptions	,,
638	,, ..	,, ,, ...	,,
639	Bodhan (Nizamabad).	Deval Mosque	,,
640	,, ..	Rakshas Pett, Watch tower	6½″ × 4½″
641	..	,, Sculptures	,,
642–50	Hyderabad-Deccan.	Copies of Mughal paintings	8½″ × 6½″

APPENDIX H

List of Architectural drawings prepared during the years, 1331–33 F. (1921–24 A.D.).

Serial No.	Locality	Title	Scale
23	Parenda Fort ..	Ground plan of the Masjid ..	.. 6′ to 1″

APPENDIX I

List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum during the years, 7th October 1921 to 6th October 1924.

Serial No.	Metal	Number received	Description	How acquired	Reference
1	Æ	78	Bahmanis of Gulbarga ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabad. T.T.[1]	Letter No. 190, dated 7th Dai, 1331 F.
2	Æ	16	Sultans of Delhi	Supdt. of Treasury, Karimnagar. T.T.	Letter No. 91, dated 5th Baihman, 31 F.
3		10	Vijianagar ..	District Magistrate, Karimnagar. T.T.	Letter No. 474, dated 7th Farwardi, 31 F.
4	Æ	1	Chalni Sicca ..	First Taluqdar Aurangabād. T.T.	Letter No. 1387, dated 4th Farwardi, 31 F.
5	,,	169	Chalnī and Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Raichur. T.T.	Letter No. 1211, dated 7th Farwardi, 31 F.
6	Æ	8	Ashrafis, various denominations.	Supdt. of Central Treasury, Hyderabad. P.	Letter No. 5020, dated 15th Farwardi, 31 F.
7	Æ	32	Halli Siccas ..	Do. P.	Do.
8	Nickel	1	Do. 1 anna ..	Do. P.	Do.
9	Æ	5	Do. Current *dubs* ..	Do. P.	Do.
10	Æ	98	Chalnī, Halli and Mughal.	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād. T.T.	Letter No. 1574, dated 20th Farwardi, 31 F.
11	Æ	771	Padmatankas[2] (Yadava), Vijianagar, Pre-Mughal and Mughal.	Supdt. of Central Treasury, Hyderabad. P.	Home Secy. letter No. 133, dated 27th Farwardi, 31 F.

[1] T.T.=Treasure Trove, P.=Presented, Pur.=Purchased, E.=Exchanged

[2] One of these has been exchanged for No. 59 below

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	Number received	Description	How acquired	Reference
12	Æ	4791	Pre-Mughal, Mughal and miscellaneous.	Supdt of Central Treasury, Hyderabad P.	Home Secy. letter No. 133, dated 27th Farwardi, 31 F.
13	Billon	411	Pre-Mughal ..	Do. P.	Do.
14	Æ	9596	Bahmani, Pathān, old *dubs* and miscellaneous.	Do. P.	Do.
15	Æ	4	Vijianagar ..	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar. T.T.	Letter No. 834, dated 12th Ardibehisht 31 F.
16	Æ	19	Miscellaneous ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād. T.T.	Letter No. 2118, dated 8th Khwurdād, 31 F.
17	Æ	156	Mughal and Chalni ..	Finance Office, Hyderabad. Pur.	Letter No. 3780, dated 6th Amurdād, 31 F.
18	Æ	22	2 Qutb Shahis and old *dubs*.	Do. ..	Do.
19	Æ	56	Chalni ..	First Taluqdar, Parbhani. T.T.	Letter No. 1800, dated 21st Amurdād 31 F.
20	„	273	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Osmanabad T.T.	Letter No. 4632 dated 27th Shahrewar, 31 F.
21	„	54	Bahmani and 4 Pre-Mughal.	Supdt. of Treasury, Warangal. T.T.	Letter No. 674 dated 11th Mehr, 31 F.
22	Æ	1	Tippu Sultan of Mysore.	District Magistrate, Gulbarga. T.T.	Letter No 5720, dated 15th Mehr, 31 F.
23	Æ	5	Mughal and Chalni ..	First Taluqdar, Medak. T.T.	Letter No. 2363, dated 13th Aban, 31 F.
24	Æ	76	Old *dubs* and Qutb Shāhi.	Munsif, Pathri, Parbhani. T.T.	Letter No. 2263, dated 13th Āban, 31 F.
25	„	5	Tipu Sultan of Mysore.	District Magistrate, Raichur. T.T.	Letter No. 3288, dated 18th Āban, 31 F.
26	Æ	95	Mughal and miscellaneous.	First Taluqdar, Medak. T.T.	Letter No. 2632, dated 28th Āban, 31 F.
27	„	2	1 Mughal and 1 E. I. Co.	Criminal Court, Warangal. T.T.	Letter No. 447, dated 9th Adhur, 32 F.
28	„	13	Mughal and 1 Halli ..	Finance Office, Hyderabad. Pur.	Letter No. 6465, dated 8th Nov., 1922.
29	„	8	Mughal and Chalni ..	Dt. Magistrate, Gulbarga. T.T.	Letter No. 407, dated 12th Adhur, 32 F.
30	Æ	1	Mughal (Half-Mohur).	Munsif, Rajura, Adilabād. T.T.	Letter No. 257, dated 7th Baihman. 32 F.
31	Æ	1	Mughal	Royal Asiatic Soc., Bombay. P.	Letter dated 15th Dec., 1922.

Appendix I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	Number received	Description	How acquired	Reference
32	Æ	2	E. I. Co	1st Taluqdar, Aurangabad T.T.	Letter No 1256, dated 14th Isfandar 32 F
33	Æ	1	E. I. Co., Three Swami Type.	Munsil, Mahbubabad, Warangal. T.T.	Letter No. 1108, dated 27th Ardibehisht, 32 F.
34	Æ	13	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Nizamabad T.T.	Letter No 3488, dated 12th Khwurdād, 32 F.
35	"	44	Mughal and old Halli	First Taluqdar, Medak T.T.	Letter No. 2490, dated 12th Khwurdad, 32 F.
36	Lead	10	Spurious ..	Do. T.T.	Do.
37	Æ	11	Mughal (small issues).	Dr General of Police, Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No 3471 dated 28th Tīr, 32 F
38	Æ	20	Old *dubs* ..	Do. T.T.	Do.
39	Æ	10	Mughal and Chalni	First Taluqdar, Aurangabad. T.T.	Letter No 2962, dated 26th Amurdād, 32 F.
40	Æ	2	South Indian (nearly blank) pellets.	Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. P.	Letter dated 28th July, 1923.
41	Æ	1	Old Halli ..	Munsif, Huzoorabad, Karimnagar T.T.	Letter No. 1817, dated 30th Shahrewar, 32 F.
42	Lead	2	Spurious ..	Do. T.T.	Do.
43	Æ	13	Mughal and miscellaneous.	Dr General of Police Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No 2630, dated 4th Mehr 32 F
44	Æ	3	'Ādil Shahis of Bijapur.	Archl Survey of Western India P.	Home Secy No 355, dated 12th Ābān, 32 F.
45	Æ	1	Mughal	Dt Magistrate, Adilabad T.T.	Letter No 3712, dated 9th Ābān, 32 F.
46	"	6	Mughal and Chalni ..	Munsif, Selu, Parbhani. T.T	Letter No 2900, dated 9th Ābān, 32 F.
47	"	1	Travancore (Small issue).	Mr. S. A A. Bilgrami. P.	29th Septr., 1923.
48	Æ	3	Tipu Sultān of Mysore.	Dt. Magistrate, Raichur T.T.	Letter No. 3785, dated 25th Ābān, 32 F.
49	"	10	Miscellaneous ..	Munsif, Qandhār, Nanded T.T.	Letter No 100 dated 16th Ādhur, 33 F.
50	Æ	7	Vijianagar ..	First Taluqdar, Nanded. T.T.	Letter No. 151, dated 15th Adhur, 33 F

APPENDIX I -*concld*

Serial No.	Metal	Number received	Description	How acquired	Reference
51	Æ	10	Vijianagar	First Taluqdai, Naded. T.T.	Letter No. 152, dated 15th Adhur, 33 F
52	,,	43	Ganga Fanams .	Do. T.T.	Letter No. 586, dated 11th Baihman, 33 F.
53	Æ	1	Not identified ..	Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad. P.	2nd Jan., 1924.
54	Æ	2	Early South Indian Spherules.	Royal Asiatic Soc., Bombay P.	Letter dated 28th Dec 1923.
55	Æ	4	Bahmanis of Gulbarga.	Do P.	Do
56	Æ	2	E. I. Co. and Queen Victoria	First Taluqdar, Aurangabad T.T.	Letter No 1692, dated 4th Farwardi 33 F.
57	Nickel	4	German and Continental.	Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad. P.	18th May, 1924.
58	Æ	5	Do.	Do	Do.
59	Æ	1	Padmatanka Yādava King, Sri Rama [1]	Supdt. of Government Museum, Madras. E.	Letter No 617, dated 28th May, 1924.
60	Æ	1	Mughal	Munsif, Selu, Parbhani. T.T.	Letter No. 2126, dated 2nd Shahrewar, 33 F.
61	Æ	99	Vijianagar ..	Finance Office, Hyderabad. Pur.	Home Secy · letter No. 225, dated 13th Mehr, 33 F.
62	,,	6	1 E. I. Co. Star Pagoda and 5 South Indian Fanams.	Supdt of Government Museum, Madras. P.	Letter No. 964, dated 12th August, 1924
63	Æ	1	French East India Co.	Do. P.	Do.
64	,,	201	Old Halli ..	Dt. Judge, Parbhani. T.T.	Letter No. 2835, dated 19th Mehr, 33 F.

TOTAL . { Gold 980
Silver 6,070
Copper or other metal .. 10,276

[1] Exchanged for one of the Padmatankas from No 11 above.

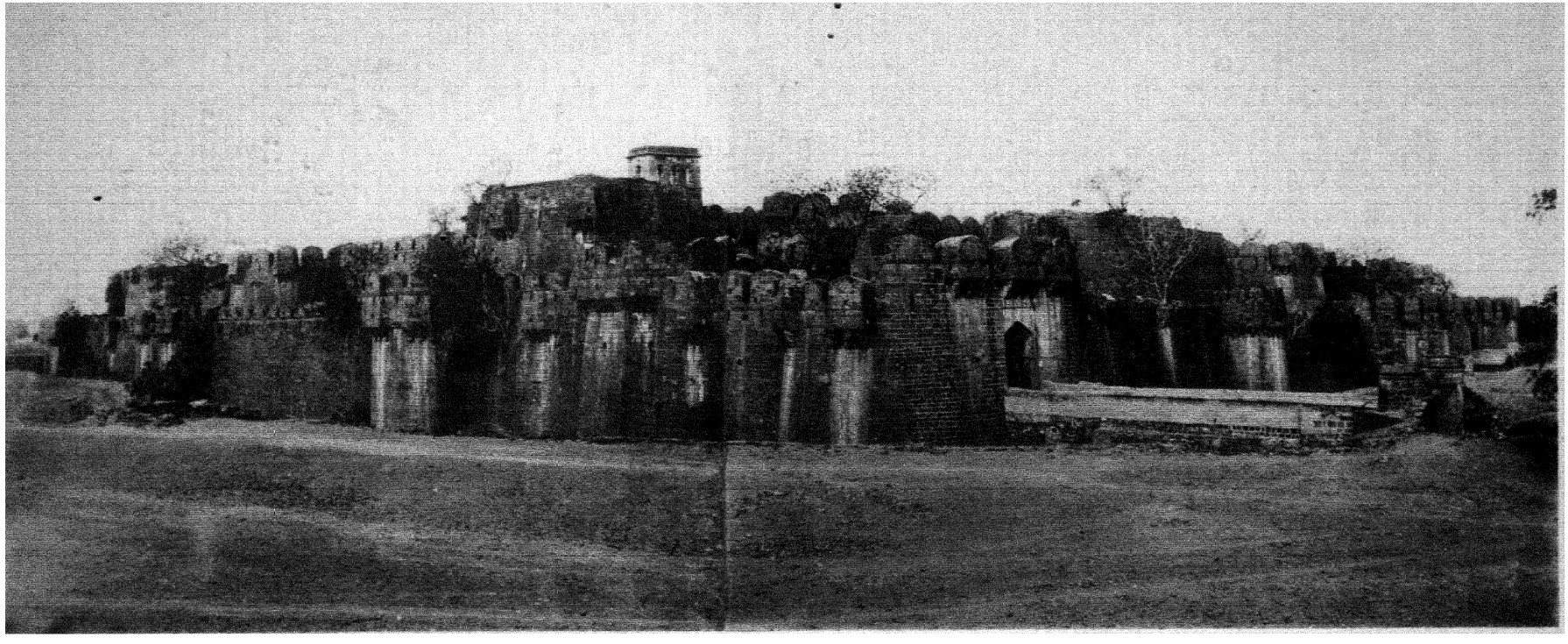
Printed by P. Knight, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta

ILLUSTRATIONS

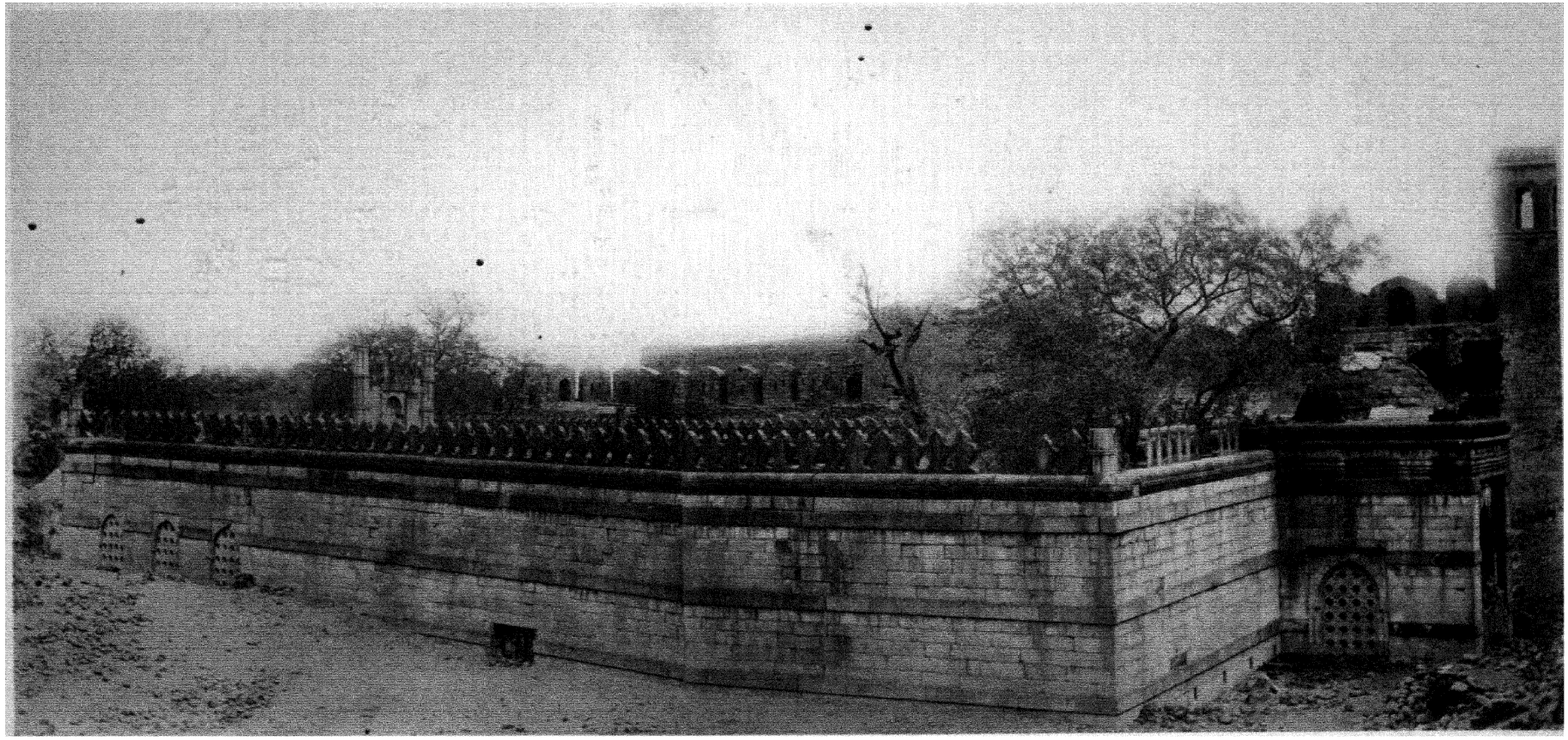
(*a*) Bodhisattva · Cave I: Ajanta

(*b*) Apsaras (Flying figures): Cave XVII · Ajanta

Plate I

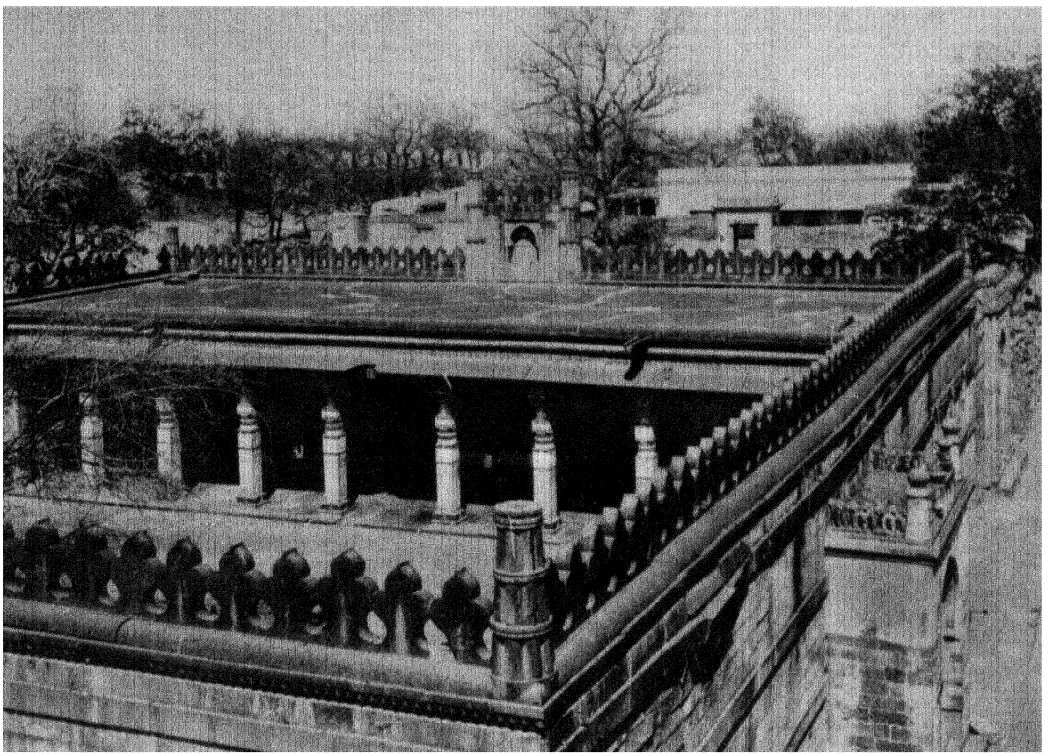


PARENDA FORT: PANORAMIC VIEW

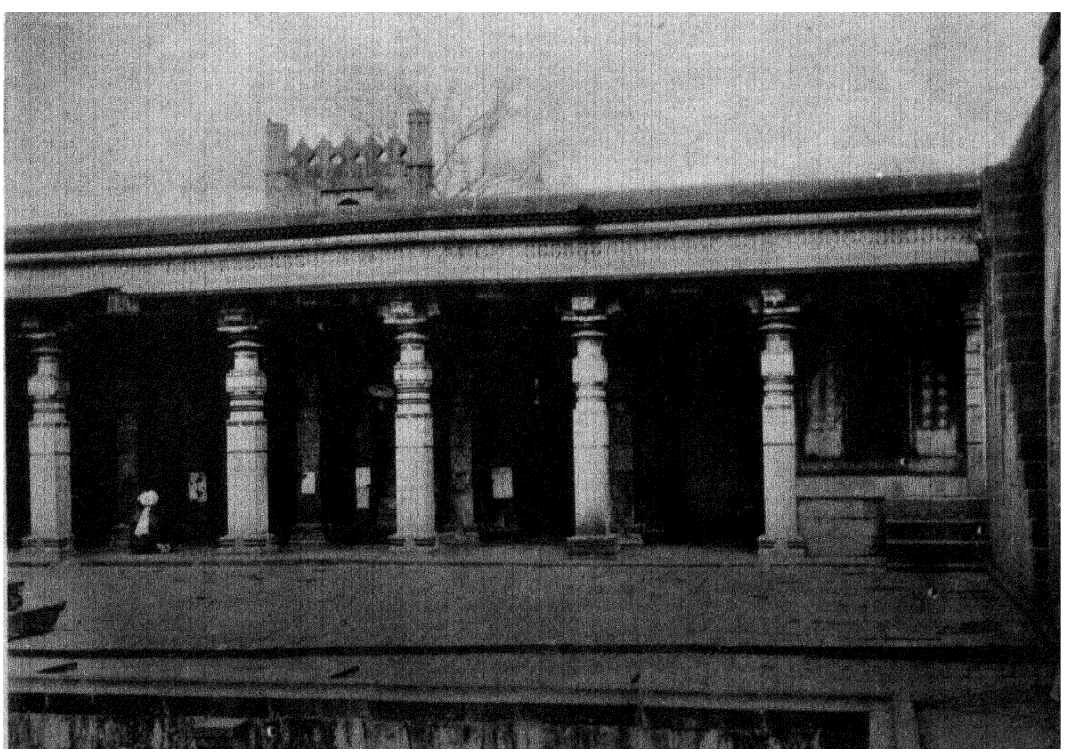


JAMI MASJID: PARENDA FORT: GENERAL VIEW

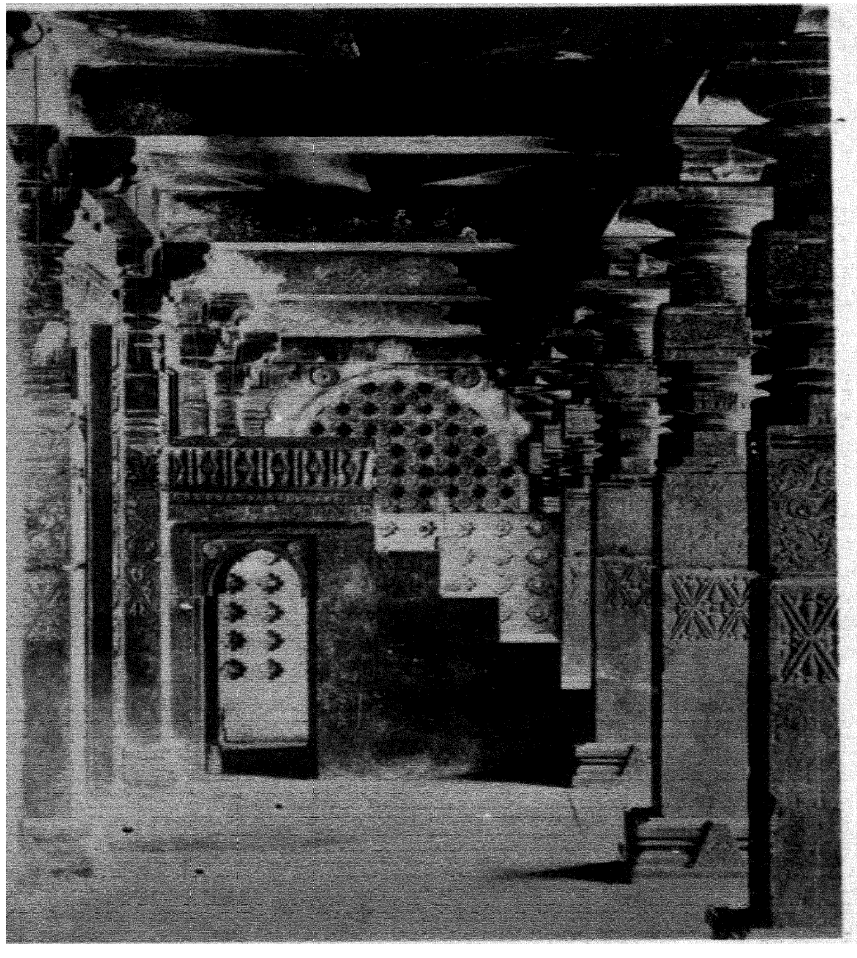
PLATE III



(*a*) JAMI MASJID PARENDA FORT



(*b*) THE SAME FAÇADE

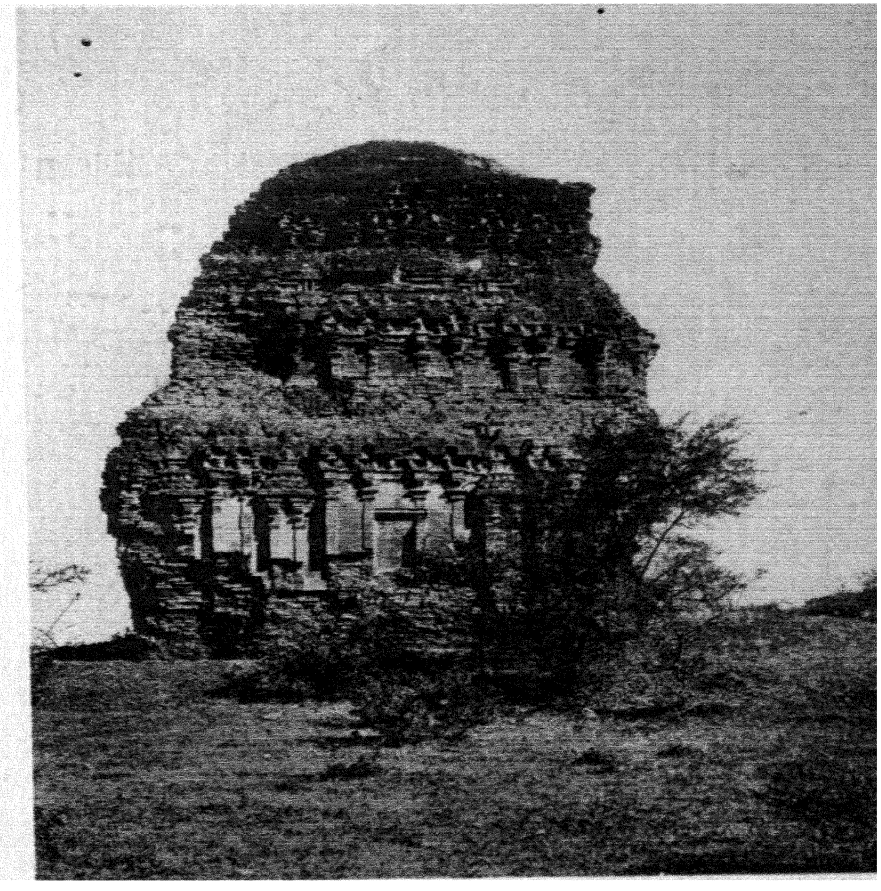


(*a*) JAMI MASJID: PARENDA FORT: PULPIT AND PILLARS

(*b*) THE SAME: MIHRAB

PLATE V

(*a*) HINDU DEITY: JEDCHERLA (MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT)



(*b*) RUINED TOWER: JEDCHERLA

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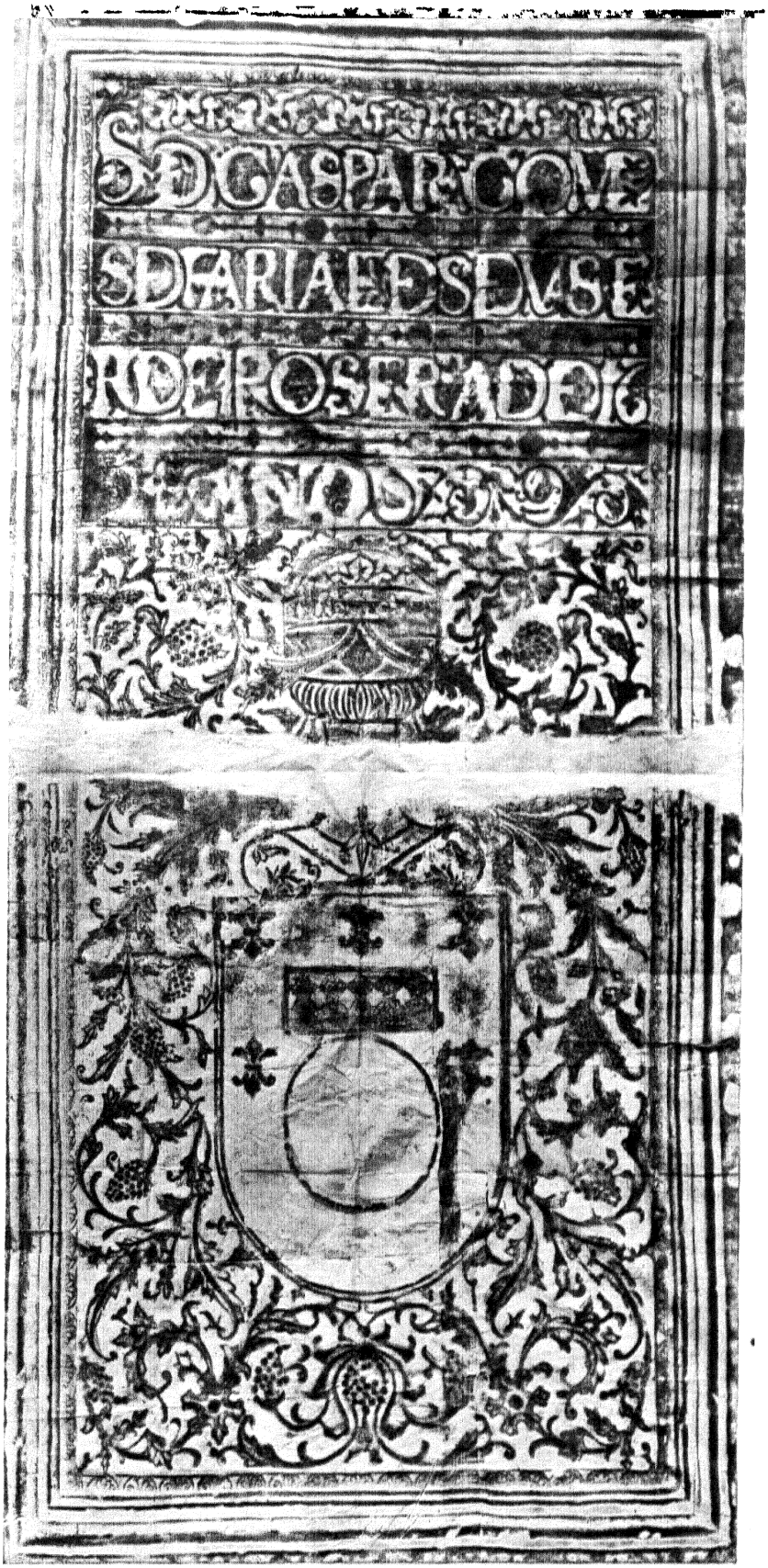
SOME RARE COINS OF HYDERABAD



PORTUGUESE INSCRIPTION FROM PARENDA