

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINION



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

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1326 F
1916 17 A D

CALCUTTA
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CONTENTS

OFFICIAL NOTES

	PAGE
Review of Government on the Report	VII-X
Letter from the Superintendent of Archaeology to the Secretary to Government, General (Archaeological) Department	xi

REPORT

Personnel	i
Tours	i
Conservation	i
Excavation	5
Epigraphy	8
Numismatics	9
Museum	9
Hyderabad Archaeological Society	9
Publications	10
Library	10
Photographs	10
Drawings and Survey Maps	10
Expenditure on Conservation and Survey	10
" " Maintenance of Department	11
Tour Programme for 1326 F (1917 18 A D)	11

APPENDICES

A Superintendent's Diary	15-16
B Statement of Expenditure on the Department	17
C " " " " Conservation and Survey	17-18
D List of Books	19-21
E " " Photographs	22-24
F " " Drawings	25
G " " Coins acquired during the year	25-45

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE	TITLE
I	(a) Jamī' Masjid, Bilohi. (b) Mosque at Komatur (Medak). (c) Inscription in the Jāmi' Masjid, Bilohi
II	(a) Tomb of Shāh Lutfullah, Tmurri (Nirmal). (b) Toli Masjid Hyderabad, view from S E. (c) the same, colonnade, front view
III	(a) Plan of the Toli Masjid, Hyderabad (b) Plan of the temple at Uparpalli (Karnanagar)
IV	(a) Temple at Dichpalli, Nizamabād, S E. (b) the same, from S-W. (c) the same, from N-W. (d) the same, W
V	(a) Nagānatha temple, Atundah (Parbhani). (b and c) the same, southern view
VI	(a) Nagānatha temple, detail of carving, Northern wall, (b) the same eastern wall (c) the same, southern wall, (d) the same, southern wall (niche)
VII	(a) Nagānatha temple, Sīkhara, (b) the same northern doorway (c) the same, pillars of the portico, (d) the same, detail of pillar in hall
VIII	Plan of the newly discovered Viharas at Mahur, Āsfabād
IX	Bibi ka-Maqbara at Aurangabād, Front elevation
X	Section
XI	Ground and top plans
XII	Plan and section of the Anwa temple, Aurangabād
XIII	Coins from mints not represented in the cabinets of the Lahore or Indian Museums

*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Archæology).*

No. $\frac{13}{7}$ of $\frac{1327}{1918}$ F
A D

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 24TH JUNE, 1918

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

Personnel—Mr Ghulam Yazdani was in charge of the Department, as Superintendent, throughout the year. The term of Mr Yazdani's first appointment in the State expired on the 31st March, 1917 (27th Urdubihisht, 1326 F.), and at the request of His Exalted Highness' Government the Government of India sanctioned the extension of his services up to the 31st March, 1920. Following this extension the Department, which was inaugurated as a temporary measure, was made permanent.

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 6th May to the 21st July, 1917 (1st Tir to 15th Shahrivar, 1326 F.), but as he attended to important work during that period his absence involved no changes in the office staff.

2 *Tours*—The Superintendent's tour programme was curtailed owing to the epidemic of plague in some parts of the Dominions, and for the same reason last year's programme of operations was not fully carried out. But the restriction of his movements enabled the Superintendent to devote greater attention to the monuments in Warangal, which town was comparatively free from plague. He also made short visits to places in the Karimnagar and Aurangabad districts. In 1918 the Superintendent proposes to visit places which are off the railway in Medak, Nizamabad, Nanded and Parbhani, and to explore the Adilabad district which has not hitherto received much attention.

3 *Conservation*—The Superintendent carefully examined the group of temples at Palampet and took timely measures to protect them from further destruction. Mr Yazdani thinks that this group "represents, perhaps, the brightest stars in the galaxy of the Mediæval Deccan temples." The great temple, which stands practically as a prototype for the smaller ones, is described with some detail in the Report. It represents what Fergusson called the Chalukyan style in the Deccan, and others, owing to a restricted knowledge of the extent of its prevalence, have named the Hoysala style of Mysore. The inscriptions in this temple are being edited by Dr Barnett of the British Museum and will be published shortly.

Conservation work was carried out on other monuments, according to sanctioned estimates, in different parts of the Dominions. Mr Yazdani is to submit

to Government a note of repairs to the temple at Uparpalli (Mediæval Deccan style) in the Karimnagar district, which he examined in the course of the year

The report contains a detailed description of the Toli Masjid, in the City on the road to Golconda. The Superintendent has proposed certain measures for the conservation of this beautiful little monument of Qutb Shāhī architecture

In the Aurangabad district the campaign of conservation started two years ago and has been carried on vigorously. Repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabad and the Śivite temple at Anwa have been completed. Sir John Marshall, Kt, C.I.E., Director General of Archæology in India, was consulted in the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings, and he kindly suggested the names of three Italian experts of "Restauri"—M Luigi Cavenaghi and Professors Tito Venturini and Fabrizio Lucarini. His Exalted Highness' Government have requested Sir John Marshall to engage, on their behalf, the services of one of the three experts for a winter's work in India.

His Exalted Highness' Government have sanctioned a sum of B G Rs 5,000 for the French savant, Monsieur Foucher, to write a monograph on the iconography of the Ajanta paintings. The monograph, which will be illustrated by the three-colour process, will be published by Government.

The preservation of the Ellora caves has been taken in hand, Rs 8,357 having been spent during the year out of the first sanctioned estimate for O S Rs 30,019. A second estimate for Rs 40,000 (approximately) is before the Finance Department for sanction.

4 *Excavation*—In November 1916 (Adjur 1326 F) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum to study the markings on the prehistoric pottery collected in that Museum, and published a note on them in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society. Mr Yazdani is led to the opinion that the great similarity in the markings points to a connection between the cairn-builders of South India and Sergi's Fur-African race.

During the year Dr E. H. Hunt opened forty cairns in the environs of Hyderabad and was the fortunate discoverer of many interesting finds. Dr Hunt's pioneer work in this direction is a stimulus to other members of the Hyderabad Archæological Society. One paper on the subject from his pen has appeared in the Society's *Journal*; doubtless others will follow.

5 *Epigraphy*—Dr Barnett's monograph on the Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions will be issued shortly. His monograph on the Pakhal inscriptions will follow separately.

Some minor Telugu inscriptions were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

During the year a complete set of rubbings was taken from the Golconda tombs and were published, with critical notes, in the 1915-16 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. Rubbings were also taken from several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shāhī inscriptions in the Medak Fort and Biloli Masjid. Another inscription—relating to Khafi Khan, the historian—was copied at Narsapur.

6. *Numismatics*—Three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as treasure trove. Seven of them were gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and there were three hundred and seventy-six Mughal silver coins, four Asaf Jahi silver coins and one Bahmani copper *dub* of the time of Humayun. Some of the Mughal coins are valuable as being from mints which are not represented in the cabinets of the Lahore or Indian Museums. These coins are for sale to public institutions or private collectors, or they will be exchanged with any institutions or Governments with whom His Exalted Highness' Government are on terms of exchange.

7. *Museum*—Since the Superintendent's report was written a Curator has been appointed for the Museum and is proceeding to British India to study the methods in the principal museums there.

8. *Hyderabad Archaeological Society*—The Society has instituted a gold medal to commemorate the memory of its Founder and first President, the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K C S I, C I E. Competition for the medal is open to the world and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archæology or history.

The Society is continuing its vigorous life under the new President, Sir Stuart Fraser, K C S I, C I E.

9. *Expenditure*—The expenditure on conservation during the year was O S Rs 33,381 (B G Rs 28,612). The full grant of O S Rs 45,000 could not be utilized, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand until some time after the estimates had been sanctioned. The grants are allotted annually to be spent on conservation and all efforts should be made to avoid lapses. Conservation work was carried on at Ellora, Bidar, Ittagi, Hyderabad, Usmanabad, Aurangabad, Karimnagar, Nanded, Gulbarga and Warangal.

The maintenance of the Department cost O S Rs 17,181 (B G Rs 14,726).

10. *Photographs and Drawings*—The Report has been illustrated by several of the photographs which were taken (72 in all) during the course of the year. Mr Yazdani has selected, as type specimens, the following—Toli Masjid to represent the Qutb Shahi style, the Dīghpalli and Nagānatha temples to illustrate the Mediæval Deccan temple style, Shah Lutfullah's tomb at Timurni for the Pathan style, and the Biloli Masjid (late Mughal period) as a mixture of Hindu, Mughal and Qutb Shahi styles of architecture.

Several large drawings and some maps and sketches were also prepared.

11. *Publications*—The text and translation of the Daulatabad plates of Jagadekamalla were published as No 2 of the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*. The Superintendent edited the 1913-14 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and Fasc III of the Shah Jahan Nama (*Bibliotheca Indica*), and contributed a paper on the Palampet temples to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archæology in India, an essay on Megalithic remains in the Deccan to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, and four papers on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1915-16.

12. *Conclusion*—Mr Yazdani is to be congratulated on a successful year's work and on the production of a lucid and interesting report. He has kept in view the primary necessity of all archæological work, namely, conservation, and

after giving this a fair share of attention has turned to the other aspect, exploration. On these two rests all true archaeological progress.

His Exalted Highness' Government desire to express their appreciation of Mr Yazdani's services.

(By order)

A HYDARI,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police
and General Departments*

(copy forwarded to

- 1 The Assistant Minister Peshi to His Exalted Highness the Nizam
- 2 The Assistant Minister, Political Department
- 3 The Secretary to Government, Financial Department
- 4 The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
- 5 The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department
- 6 The Superintendent of Archaeology
- 7 The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*

No 60

FROM

G YAZDANI, Esq, M A ,

Superintendent of Archaeology,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General Departments

Dated Hyderabad (Dn), the 20th March, 1918

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archaeological Department for the year 1326 Fash (1916-17 A D)

A set of the photographs taken during the year under report has already been submitted to Government

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G YAZDANI,

Superintendent

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad State

for

1916-17 A D (1326 F)

On the 27th Urdibihisht (31st March, 1917) the term of the Superintendent's **Personnel** services expired, but H E H's Government were pleased to ask the Government of India for the loan of his services for a further period of three years (i.e. up to 31st March, 1920), to which proposal the latter Government agreed. Following the extension of the Superintendent's services H E H's Government also made the Department, which had hitherto been in an experimental stage, permanent (*vide* Farmān dated 18th Ramazan, 1335 A H.)

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 1st Tir to the 15th Shahrivar (6th May to 21st July), but during this period work of an urgent nature was sent to him for disposal and there was no change in the personnel of the Department.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Dominions, it was not found **Fours** practicable to carry out fully the programme published in last year's Report. However, the Superintendent was able to devote more time to the monuments in the Warangal district, which was more or less free from the epidemic, and also to pay short visits to several places in the Karimnagar and Aurangabād districts. The details of his tour are given in the diary published herewith (*vide* Appendix A).

The temples at Palampet, which represent, perhaps, the brightest stars in **Conservation** the galaxy of mediæval Deccan temples, were carefully examined. This group has remained in obscurity owing to its unfavourable situation, being at some distance from the beaten track. On a platform (6' 4" high) of a cruciform plan stands the great temple. The plinth instead of being plain has been divided into foliating surfaces, which give a very pleasing effect to the general plan of the monument, and a space 10 ft wide all around the temple once formed a sort of promenade for devout pilgrims to view the long panels of impassioned figurine which adorn the exterior of the building. These carvings are of a most heterogeneous character, consisting of gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobats, musicians, dancing girls—in different and often obscene attitudes. A peculiarity of this building is the figure brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous *chhajja* beams. They are mere ornaments having no architectural purpose, and represent the intermediate stage between their earlier analogues at Sanchi and the later examples at Vijayanagar.

Annual Report, 1914-15, Pl V) Twelve of them consist of female figures which, though executed with great precision and accuracy, in general effect are not very pleasing to the eye. The fingers with long nails are exceptionally good, the poses of the body are also in some cases graceful, but the contour and the expression of the face are less successful and represent very poor art. The floral designs and figures of animals, on the other hand, are exceedingly fine, and one is tempted to think that the artists would not have failed so miserably in their delineation of the human form if their work had not been dominated by religious conventionalities.

The architecture of the building is lofty and grand and there is a decided sense of proportion and symmetry. The temple represents the full development of the mediæval Deccan style, which Fergusson has termed 'Chalukyan'. Mr Havell, in his enthusiastic analysis of symbolism in Indian architecture, speaks of this designation as 'delusive,' but the reasons which led Fergusson to adopt the term were, that the style developed its distinctive features during the reign of the Chalukya dynasty, and that it flourished in the country which was under their sway. Recently some scholars, dissatisfied with the terminology of Fergusson, have adopted equally indefinite terms, to wit, the temples of this type in the Mysore State have been called 'Hoysala,' which term, if applied to their analogues in Warangal, the seat of Kakatya kings, becomes equally perplexing.¹ If the influence of the Chalukya dynasty is not considered to be the main factor in the evolution of the style, the term 'Chalukyan' might be changed for 'Dekhani', which can be the only other appropriate name for the style.

The temple has several inscriptions which, as stated in the last year's Report, are being edited by Dr I. D. Barnett, Officer in charge of Oriental MSS, British Museum, for the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, and will be published shortly.

The other temples at Palampet although of smaller dimensions are built more or less in the same style, and in some cases are adorned with sculptures of surpassing beauty. For instance, the scene represented on a door panel of the temple at the western end of the Ramappa Lake Band, in which a sylvan deity standing in front is shown removing a thorn from her foot, is full of life and exhibits wonderful conception on the part of the artist (*Annual Report, 1915-16, Pl IX b*).

These monuments though structurally in a fair state of preservation were embosomed in a thick growth of rank vegetation, and the interiors were extremely filthy. The Superintendent immediately after his inspection of the temples had them thoroughly cleared of grass and plants, and their plinths fully exposed and courtyards levelled and cleaned. These simple measures have not only saved the buildings from falling into rapid ruin, but have also considerably improved their general appearance.

In the Karimnagar District the Sivite temple at Uparpalli, a photograph of which was published in the last year's Report (Pl VIII a), was carefully examined

¹ The temple at Aundah (Parbhani) bears a great resemblance to the famous temple at Halebid, and it would be entirely beside the point to name the architectural style of the former 'Hoysala' for it was built by the Yadava kings of Deogiri (Pls V-VII).

The temple consists of a square hall 27' each way, with shrines and ante-chambers at the northern, western and southern ends (see plan, Pl III. b) The architecture of the temple is rather plain and the carvings also are simple. On the frieze of the northern shrine Ganeśa is represented dancing, apparently exultant at his victory over an evil spirit who is shown prostrated at Ganeśa's feet. Adjoining the temple in the southern direction there is an open pillared-hall with a shrine at its western end. The hall seems to have been built at a comparatively later period and the walls of the shrine are incomplete.

The roof of the temple needs attention and the pillars require resetting as they are not in plumb. Neat supports should be provided for the broken lintels. The courtyard should be levelled and cleaned, and grass and other vegetation thoroughly removed from the roof and walls of the building. A note embodying these measures will be submitted to Government shortly.

In the old city of Hyderabad, along the road which runs from the Purāna Pul to Golconda, some of the most beautiful monuments of the Qutb Shāhi period may be seen. They comprise shrines, mosques, baths, façades of old shops and dwelling houses, and as a large number of them have inscriptions they possess an additional interest for the antiquary. Mr. A. Hydarī, whose knowledge of and interest in the monuments of the Dominions are always of great assistance to the Department, drew the attention of the Superintendent to a mosque of this group called the *Tolī Masjid*. The building is very typical of the general character of the Qutb Shāhi style and will be described here in some detail. It was built by Mūsa Khān,¹ a dignitary of the court of 'Abdullāh Qutb Shāh, who held the office of Mahalldar (Lord Chamberlain), but in time of war he played also the rôle of a general. An inscription carved in the prayer-niche gives 1082 A. H. (1671 A. D.) as the date of the erection of the building.²

¹ For Mūsa Khān see *Muntakhabu'l-Hubāb*, Vol. II, p. 311, and *Epigraphia Indō-Moslemica*, 1913-14, pp. 51-3.

² The inscription reads thus —

لَمَنِ الْمَلِكُ الْيَوْمَ لِلَّهِ وَاحِدِ الْقَبِيرِ
 مَوْسَى خَانِ نَا كَرْدِ اِيْنِ مَسْجِدِيْشِ كِهْ شَدِ مَسْجِدِ دَرِوَرِ شَاهِ عَبْدِ اَللهِ
 نَقَارِيْخِ مَسْجِدِ چِيْشِ شَدِ نَدَا نَا كَرْدِ مَسْجِدِ نَامِ خُدَا

1082

TRANSLATION

I or whom is the kingdom to-day? For God, the One, the All-powerful

Mūsa Khān built this mosque

Which was completed in the reign of Shāh 'Abdullāh

As a chronogram for the mosque this was announced (by the Invisible Speaker)

"Built the mosque in the name of God" 1081 A. H. = 1671 A. D.

In the courtyard of the mosque two inscribed slabs of black basalt (38" × 15") are placed on a grave. The inscription records the erection of a mosque in 1043 A. H. during the reign of 'Abdullāh Qutb Shāh. The mosque referred to in the inscription is apparently different from the *Tolī Masjid* because the latter was erected in 1082 A. H.

The text of the inscription is as follows —

نَامَتِ اِيْمَامِ اِيْنِ نَا اَزِ سَمِي شَيْخِ پِيْشَوَا دَرِ زَمَانِ شَاهِ حَبِيْرِ اِيْدَهْشِ گَرْدُوْنِ دَارِگَا
 شَدِ نَحْمِ شَاهِ عَبْدِ اَللهِ اِيْنِ مَسْجِدِ نَا خِرَاسْتَمِ چُوْنِ سَالِ نَا رِيْخِشِ رِيْزِوَرِ عَيْبِ گَفْتِ

1043

کَفِهْ لَطْفِ اَللهِ الْحَسْبِي الْغَنِيُّرِي

(Continued)

The mosque is situated within an extensive enclosure which originally had a large garden, but no vestige of it remains now. Flights of steps on three sides—east, north and south—lead the visitor to an elevated terrace (6 ft high) forming the courtyard of the mosque. The prayer-hall is four feet higher and consists of a double hall, the outer apartment having five arched openings and the inner only three, the place of the extreme openings towards north and south being occupied by two niches built in the pillar and lintel style. In the inner hall at the western end there is a prayer-niche in the form of a semi-decagon. Two lofty minarets (60 ft high, approximately) flank the building at each side (north and south), and a number of small cupolas adorn the roof. The lower part of the mosque up to the roof is built of ashlar masonry, while the upper part is constructed of brick and lime, probably to carry cut-plaster decorations.

The chief feature of the building is its decorations, which have a strong Hindu influence in motif as well as in sentiment. To wit, the circular earthen pot which is so common a theme in Hindu architectural ornamentation is largely adopted here—(1) the shafts of the minarets rise from pot-shaped bases, (2) the façade is adorned with rows of black basalt pots cut in relief. Again, elephant-tusk brackets, which are absolutely Hindu in origin—the figure of an animal being repugnant to orthodox Muslim taste—have been used profusely in the mosque. Further, there are niches in the pillar and lintel style identical in form with niches in temples for the accommodation of images. Another Hindu feature, which may escape the notice of a casual visitor, is that just as the Hindu adorns the exterior surface of the temple with miniature *sikhāras* and other architectural detail, in the mosque also the tops of niches are adorned with miniature mosques and minarets.

In Hindu temples the decorations are often carried to excess and conventionality predominates over artistic sense. These peculiarities are superabundant in this mosque as also in other Quṭb Shāhī monuments. The cut-plaster decorations are always excessive, and the number of small turrets and cupolas is unnecessarily large. In this mosque an extraordinary illustration of conventionality ruling artistic taste may be seen in the façade of the inner apartment of the hall, which is adorned with a *chhajja* supported on elephant-tusk brackets and is extremely incongruous there. Another instance of blind conventionality is the use of the trellis-work screens which probably originated from the Zenana palaces where they were quite appropriate. In this mosque the space between the minarets on the roof is filled with a trellis screen of exquisite workmanship. The *jali* designs are extremely fine and artistic, but the screen has no archi-

TRANSLATION

In the reign of the well-wishing king, of heavenly court,
 This building was completed through the efforts of the Shāhkh, the leader
 When I asked the Invisible Inspirer for a chronogram for the building, he said,
 "This mosque was built by the order of the king 'Abdullah'"

Written by Luṭfulāh al Husamī at-Tabrezi, 1043 A H (1633 A D)

In calculating the numerical value of the letters the *lām* of 'Abdullāh which is double (مَشْدُود) is counted twice.

tectural purpose there and shows bad taste. The impression made by such buildings overloaded with decoration is, if one may say so, like the impression left by the ostentatious and lavish display of personal adornment generally favoured by lowly persons suddenly become rich.

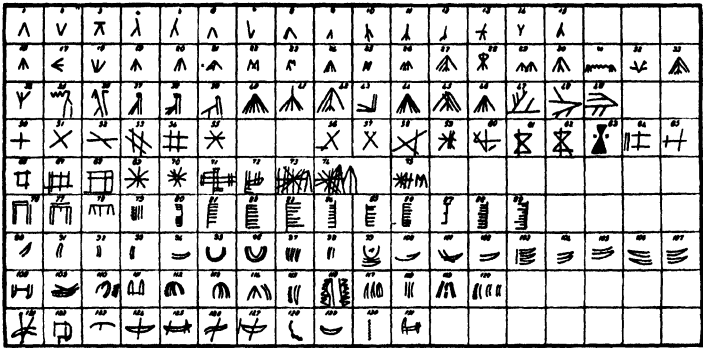
The Toli Masjid is in need of slight repairs, and the Superintendent intends to have the following measures executed in consultation with the Ecclesiastical Department—(1) laying out a *muram* path (4 ft broad) from the Golconda road to the flight of steps towards the north, (2) thorough repair of steps on all the three sides, (3) cleaning and repair of the terraced courtyard of the mosque, which will include the restoration and resetting of missing and loose marginal stones of the courtyard and the cistern for ablutions, (4) thorough repair to the curtain-wall behind the mosque (towards west), (5) the removal of small plants growing on the building, and (6) exposing the plinth of the building and laying out a *muram* path (4 ft wide) all round, with a sharp slope outside so that the rain water may not sink into the foundation of the mosque.

In the Aurangabād district the campaign of conservation started two years ago has been carried on vigorously, and the repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabād and to the Śivite temple at Anwā have nearly reached completion. In the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings Sir John Marshall was kind enough to consult the three most notable experts of "restauri" in Italy—M. Luigi Cavenaghi, to whom is due the restoration of the "Cenacolo" of Leonardo de Vinci, (2) Prof. Tito Venturini, who restored the frescoes of the dome of Parma, and (3) Prof. Fabrizio Lucchini, who was entrusted with the restoration of the paintings of some ancient tombs in Egypt. The process of preservation suggested by the specialists requires much expert knowledge and technical skill, so His Exalted Highness' Government have desired the Director General of Archaeology kindly to engage the services of one of these artists and to bring him out for a winter to India.

In Ādḥur (November) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum where, **Excavation** not contrary to his expectations, he found a large quantity of *marked* pottery which he carefully studied, and a note on which has since been published in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, No 3, 1917. The most notable feature about the marks is that 75 per cent of them are identical with the alphabetic signs given by Evans in his comparative table showing the relation in Cretan and Aegean, Egyptian-Libyan and Libyan writings.¹ An identity to such an extent cannot be accidental, and one is led to believe that the cairn-builder of Southern India had a distinct connection, either of stock or culture, with the Mediterranean race whom Sergi calls Eur-African. This view gains further

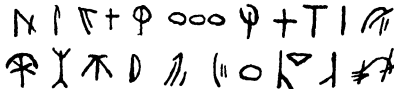
¹ In the paper published in the *J.H.A.S.* (No 3, p 61) the Superintendent pointed out the similarity of several of these marks to Brahmi letters. The similarity may stand for as much in significance as the resemblance of the Phœnician characters to the alphabetiform signs of European dolmens about which Sergi (*Mediterranean Races*, p 302) observes "The characters called Phœnician are only a derived form of the alphabetiform signs that appeared during prehistoric times in Africa, in the Mediterranean, and in Western Europe. The Phœnicians, if indeed it was the Phœnicians who diffused the alphabet, only systematised signs that were already known and already indicated phonetic characters." Developing the argument, it is not unlikely that in India Brahmi may also be connected with the prehistoric marks current in the Deccan.

FIG. 1



"Marks" found on pottery dug out from cairns in the Deccan and Southern India

FIG. 2



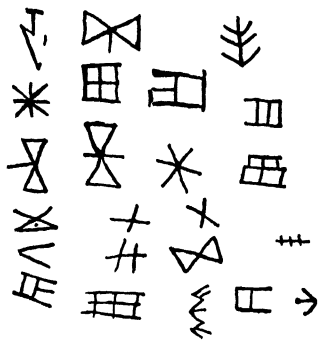
Linear writing signs on clay vessels (De Morgan)
Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig. 81

FIG. 3

1	2	3	4	5	6
✱	✱	✱✱	✱✱	✱✱	F C
7		>7			71
Y	Y	4			Y A
I	I	I Z N			
日	日	日 日 日	日 日 日		日
✱	✱	✱	Y		Z
9		LL	L		L
+		+			+
X	X	X	X A		X
			↓ ↓		

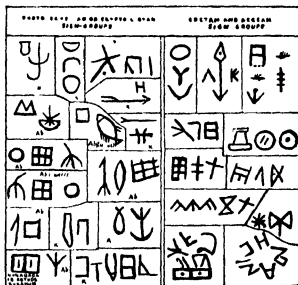
(1) Archaic Phoenician characters; (2) Mesa inscription;
(3) Incised stones; (4) Ibsambul inscription; (5) Carthaginian coin; (6) Archaic Hebrew. (Lenormant).
Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig. 88.

FIG 4



Alphabetic signs of the Mycenaean epoch at Crete (Evans).

FIG 5



Comparison of alphabetic signs (Evans)

FIG. 6

CRETAN AND MYCENAEAN	EGYPTIAN SIGNS	LISTEN IN THE PHOENICIAN ALPHABET	CRETAN AND MYCENAEAN	EGYPTIAN SIGNS	LISTEN IN THE PHOENICIAN ALPHABET

support from the uniformity in the shape and ornamentation of pottery, in the working of the stone, and in the ritual of the dead as well as in the curious mode of burial—in an extended position, in a doubled up and crouching position, and the burial of several bodies together as in family vaults¹ The “Dravidian problem” which has hitherto been a tangled knot is being studied in this light by some scholars, and Mr F J Richards, I C S, has collected some valuable information on this subject from an ethnographic point of view

During the year under review Dr E H Hunt opened altogether forty cairns at Maula ‘Ali, Bowenpalli (near Secunderabad) and Raigir The most important finds among copper articles consist of a bell, a semi-circular trinket, probably an amulet, and a few ornamental head bands for the bull Among iron relics he found at Bowenpalli a trident to which the effigy of a buffalo skeleton is attached The find is interesting and indicates that the cairn wherein it was found is of a comparatively late date—of a period when the cairn-builder had imbibed some of the religious beliefs of the conquering Aryan stock The trident with the buffalo skeleton apparently represent the victory of Śiva over the demon Mahiṣa which is so favourite a theme in Hindu sculpture It was evidently put into the cairn to avert the influence of evil spirits

Dr E H Hunt has kindly promised to contribute a paper on his recent excavations to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society

Epigraphy

No Hindu inscription of importance was discovered during the year although several minor Telugu epigraphs were copied at Medak and Bhamsa

Dr L D Barnett, to whom the editing of the Pakhal, Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions was entrusted (see last year’s Report, p 10), has, in spite of the many other calls on his leisure, kindly completed his readings and translations of the last two inscriptions, and his scholarly monograph on them is now ready for publication (No 3, *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*) Dr L D Barnett proposes to edit separately the inscription of Pakhal on account of its great length

In Muslim epigraphy the out-standing feature of the year’s work is the acquirement of a complete set of rubbings of the inscriptions in the Golconda tombs and their publication with critical notes in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16 Several of these inscriptions are of unique value for the chronology of the Quṭb Shāhī period, because contemporary history in some cases offers very scanty information and scholars are likely to go astray It was evidently due to these difficulties that Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar, whose reputation as an enthusiastic and careful student of Indian history is well established, was led by contemporary writings to fix 1086 A H as the date of ‘Abdullah Quṭb Shāh’s

¹ In Southern India the mode of burial—in a doubled up position or in an extended position—varies to a large extent according to the availability of stone In the districts where stone is plentiful the dead have been buried in stone cists in an extended position On the other hand in places where stone is rare burial in a crouched position in dish shaped clay coffins, or big earthen urns has been noticed In some cases the burial of bone as bone has been noticed, which perhaps shows that bodies were first buried at a different place and later on shifted to a better resting place—a family vault, a husband or wife’s tomb, or a spiritual leader’s grotto In some urns bones have been found in a calcined form, which indicate that “cremation”, the practice prevalent among the ruling Aryan stock, had occupied the place of “inhumation” Such burials are apparently of a later date

death, although the inscription on his tomb clearly shows that he died in 1083 A H¹

Besides the careful study of the epitaphs in the Golconda tombs the Superintendent has taken rubbings of several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shāhi inscriptions in the Medak Fort and the Biloli mosque. Another inscription was copied at Narsāpur—32 miles north of Hyderabad, in the Pāigāh Tlaqa of the late Nawab Khurshid Jāh, which shows that Khāfi Khān, the great historian, on perceiving the scarcity of water in the town, built a large well of sweet water in 1140 A H (1727 A D)

During the year three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as treasure-trove finds. Below is a list showing the districts and localities from which they were received Numismatics

Class	District	Locality
16 gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty	Karīm-nagar	Sirser
188 silver coins of the Mughal emperors . .	Mahbūbnagar	Yalkacharla
187 " " " " " "	Do	Pargl
1 silver Mughal coin	Aurangabād	Anbar
4 silver coins of the Āsaf Jāhi dynasty .	Nanded	Hadgāon
1 copper <i>dab</i> of Humāyūn Bahmanī	Do	Do

Of the coins received from the Mahbūbnagar district many are valuable as belonging to mints not represented in the cabinets of either the Indian Museum or the Lahore Museum (Plate XIII). A classified catalogue of these coins is published as Appendix G of the Report. The last column gives the price of the coins which are for sale or can be offered gratis to those institutions or Governments with whom H. E. H.'s Government is on terms of exchange. The last date to apply for these coins is March 31st, 1919, when they will be distributed with due regard to the claims of each applicant.

In last year's Report it was noted that Government had sought the advice of several experts in the matter of selecting a suitable candidate for the post of Curator of the Hyderabad Museum. During the year several names were recommended by specialists, and the case is now before Government for final decision.⁴ The new appointment of the Director of Industries, recently created by H. E. H.'s Government, it is hoped, will facilitate the initial equipment and subsequent development of the economic side of the Museum. Museum.

The most notable feature of the year's work is the institution of a medal in memory of the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., the founder and first President of the Society. The competition for the medal is open to scholars in any part of the world, and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archaeology or history. Hyderabad
Archaeological
Society

During the year several interesting papers were read under the auspices of the Society, and a volume of the *Journal* (No. 3) comprising the Society's

¹ This question has been fully discussed in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, No. 3, 1917, pp. 80-82.

² Since writing the Report Mr. T. Streennias, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed Curator.

transactions was published. The number of ordinary members increased from fifty-five to eighty

Publications. The publications issued by the Archaeological Department during the year are noted below —

(1) *Annual Report, 1915-16 A D (1325 F)*¹

(2) *The Daulatabād Plates of Jagadekamalla, Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No 2*

In addition, the Superintendent edited the *Journal* (No 3) of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, and the *Shāh Jahān Nāmāh* (Fasc III) The last work is being published under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Superintendent has been engaged for a considerable time in editing it, doing the work in pieces as opportunity offered

The Superintendent, as usual, also contributed a detailed article this year on the temples of Pālampet, to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archaeology, Part II, one essay on the "Megalithic Remains of the Deccan" to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, 1917; and four essays on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16

Library. Fifty-six new books were added to the library of the Department, of which twenty-eight were purchased and the rest were received as presents Among the purchased volumes there is a manuscript statistical account of the Deccan compiled in the reign of Muhammad Shāh It is written somewhat in the style of the modern gazetteers, and, besides giving a short history of important places, contains full statistical tables of the assessment of all the various districts and villages The book seems to be identical to MS No 470 of the India Office Library (*C/ Catalogue of Persian MSS* by Été)

Photographs. Seventy-two photographs were taken during the year A complete set of them has been submitted to Government Several of the photographs have been reproduced in this Report to illustrate the main architectural features of the monuments of the Deccan Students of Indian art and architecture have often complained against the scarcity of illustrative material,² and this Department since its institution has endeavoured to lessen the scarcity by publishing every year a certain number of plates illustrative of choice specimens of Deccan art A complete list of the negatives is given in Appendix E

Drawings. During the year seven large drawings and several maps and sketches were prepared The titles, scales, etc, of the large drawings are given in Appendix F

Expenditure on Conservation. The expenditure on the conservation of monuments in the Dominions amounted to O S Rs 33,381-7-8 (B G Rs 28,612-11-2) The total amount of the Government grant could not be spent fully, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand owing to the estimates not being sanctioned Conservation work is now in progress at Ajanta, Bīdar, Ittagī (Raichur) and several other places,

¹ It is unfortunate that the Urdu edition of the Report owing to the great delay made by the Government Press could not be issued in time

² See *J H A S*, No 1916, p 132, and *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* by Fergusson and Burgess, Vol. II, p. 280

and it is hoped that the liberal grant of Government will be fully utilized in coming years. A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix C

During the period under report a sum of OS Rs 17,181-1-4 (B G Rs 14,726-10-8) was spent on the maintenance of the Department. A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix B

**Expenditure
on the main-
tenance of the
Department.**

In Dai and Baihman (November and December) it is intended to visit those monuments in the Medak, Nizāmabād, Nanded and Parbhani districts which have not been examined yet owing to their distance from the railway line. Isfandār and Farwardīn (January and February) will be devoted to the exploration of the Āṣifabād ('Ādilabād) district which has hitherto remained *terra incognita* to archaeologists, due to the difficulty of communication and density of jungle. Besides this, short visits according to emergency will be paid to places where conservation work is in progress

**Tour Pro-
gramme
for 1917-18
(1327 F.).**

G YAZDANI,

*Superintendent of Archaeology,
H E H the Nizam's Dominions*

HYDERABAD, DECCAN }
20th March, 1918 }

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SUPERINTENDENT'S DIARY

(7th October, 1916, to 6th October 1917—1st *Idhur* to 29th *Uhan* 1326 *Fasli*)

Month	Date	Place
October (<i>Ādhur</i>)	6th-31st (1st-26th)	Duty at headquarters
November (<i>Ādhur</i> & <i>Dau</i>)	1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do
	4th-5th (30th-1st)	Hyderabad to Madras
"	6th-11th (2nd-7th)	Halt at Madras
"	12th-15th (8th-9th)	Madras to Hyderabad
"	14th-30th (10th-26th)	Duty at headquarters
December (<i>Dau</i> & <i>Bahman</i>)	1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do
"	4th (1st)	Hyderabad to Nekkonda
"	5th (2nd)	Nekkonda to Narsampet
"	6th (3rd)	Narsampet to Pakhal
"	7th-8th (4th-5th)	Halt at Pakhal
"	9th (6th)	Narsampet to Qazipet
"	10th (7th)	Halt at Qazipet
"	11th (8th)	Qazipet to Mallampalli
"	12th (9th)	Mallampalli to Ramappa
"	13th-16th (10th-13th)	Halt at Ramappa
"	17th (14th)	Ramappa to Mallampalli
"	18th (15th)	Mallampalli to Qazipet
"	19th (16th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad

APPENDIX A—concl'd

Month	Date	Place
December (<i>Bahman</i>)	20th-24th (17th-21st)	Duty at headquarters
"	25th (22nd)	Hyderabad to Qazipet
"	26th (23rd)	Qazipet to Uparpalli
"	27th (24th)	Uparpalli to Qazipet
"	28th (25th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad
"	29th-31st (26th-28th)	Duty at headquarters
January (<i>Bahman & Isfandar</i>)	1st-31st (29th-29th)	Do
February (<i>Isfandar & Farwardin</i>)	1st-20th (30th-19th)	Do
"	21st (20th)	Hyderabad to Golconda and back
"	22nd-28th (21st-27th)	Duty at headquarters
March (<i>Farwardin & Urdibihisht</i>)	1st-22nd (28th-18th)	Do
"	23rd (19th)	Hyderabad to Golconda and back
"	24th-31st (20th-27th)	Duty at headquarters
April (<i>Urdibihisht & Īhurdād</i>)	1st-9th (28th-5th)	Do
"	10th (6th)	Hyderabad to Rowenpalli and back
"	11th-30th (7th-26th)	Duty at headquarters
May to July (<i>Īhurdād to Shahrivar</i>)	1st-2nd (27th-28th)	Hyderabad to Aurangabad
"	3rd-5th (29th-31st)	Halt at Aurangabad
"	6th May to 21st July (1st Tir to 15th Shahrivar)	On leave
"	22nd-31st (16th-25th)	Duty at headquarters
August to October (<i>Shahrivar to Ābān</i>)	1st August to 5th Oct (26th Shahrivar to 30th Ābān)	Do

APPENDIX B

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October 1917 (1326 Fasl)

Salaries —	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
Superintendent (B G Rs 500—50—600)	6,719	10	0			
Contribution (B G Rs 62—8—0)	875	0	0			
House-rent (Rs. 75)	900	0	0			
Establishment	2,607	6	8			
Temporary Establishment	179	12	0			
Grain Compensation	36	0	0			
Plague allowance	46	1	10			
				11,451	15	3
Travelling allowances —						
Superintendent	784	10	0			
Establishment	448	12	5			
				1,233	6	5
Contingencies —						
Fixed Contingencies	600	0	0			
Extra Contingencies	43	0	0			
Livery for peons	584	0	0			
Purchase of books	2,350	0	0			
Printing charges	100	0	0			
Service postage	425	0	0			
Purchase of furniture				4,102	0	0
Supply and Services —						
Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photo articles	391	11	8			
				391	11	8
GRAND TOTAL				17,181	1	4
				(B G 14,726	10	3)

APPENDIX C

Statement of expenditure on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Hyderabad State during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 Fasl)

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate			Amount spent during the year			REMARKS
			Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City	Repairs to the Bād-shāhi 'AshūrKhānā	9,310	0	0	1,042	14	11	Work was completed in 1325 F, but the claims of the contractor were settled in 1326 F
"	Mushrabād	Repairs to the Mosque	4,724	14	0	375	9	4	..
"	Hyderabad City	Repairs to the Jorwān Hauz	1,537	0	0	1,347	6	7	Completed
Bidar	Bidar	Repairs to the tomb of Khān Jahān Barid	466	0	0	465	3	2	..
"	"	Repairs to the tomb of Amir Barid	972	0	0	774	8	8	..
		Carried over			4,905	10	8	

APPENDIX C—concl'd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate			Amount spent during the year			REMARKS
			Rs	As	P.	Rs	As	P.	
		Brought forward .				4,905	10	8	
Bidar	Madrasah of Mahmūd Gāwān	Salary of watchman	168	0	0	165	0	0	
"	Tombs of Bahmanī and Barīd Shāhī kings	Salaries of watchmen	168	0	0	168	0	0	
"	Bidar Monuments	Salary of temporary Draftsman	675	0	0	675	0	0	
Uthmanābād	Naldurg	Repairs to the Fort	231	8	11	231	8	11	
Karimnagar	Yelgandal	Repairs to the 'Idgāh	500	0	0	490	0	0	
Aurangabād	Ellora	Special repairs to the caves	33,010	0	0	8,357	8	2	
"	Anwā	Repairs to the temple	2,963	0	0	1,464	15	6	
"	Aurangabād	Repairs to the caves	5,461	0	0	4,412	0	0	
"	Daulatābād	Repairs to the Fort	2,400	0	0	2,176	2	0	
"	Aurangabād	Establishment for the supervision of repairs to the Archaeological monuments in the Aurangabād district	6,180	0	0	7,743	3	5	
"	"	Maintenance of Bibika-Maqbarāh	1,000	0	0	1,006	11	1	
"	Ellora	Maintenance of the caves	400	0	0	361	15	5	
"	Daulatābād Fort	Maintenance of the Fort	2,500	0	0	2,504	12	9	
"	Ajantā	Salaries of watchmen	300	0	0	314	3	11	
"	Rauzā	Watering the trees in the Rauza Bungalow				179	12	10	
Nānded	Qandhār	Repairs to the Fort	1,500	0	0	1,499	12	0	
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Maintenance of Archaeological buildings	418	0	0	414	6	8	
Warangal	Palampet	Salary of the watchman	96	0	0	96	0	0	
		Total				37,175	11	4	
		Deduct amount over charged				3,794	1	8	
		Total Expenditure 1916-17 (1326 F)	..			33,381	9	8	
			..			(B G 28,612	12	10)	

APPENDIX D

List of books in the Library of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, acquired during the year 7th October, 1916, to 6th October 1917 (1326 F)

Serial No	Title	REMARKS
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS		
449	The <i>Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland 1917, Parts I-IV	Purchased
450-51	The <i>Journal</i> of the Panjab Historical Society, Vols V-VI	Presented by the Publishers
452	The <i>Journal</i> of the U P Historical Society, No 1, 1917	Do
453	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society Vol III, Parts 1-4 1917	Do
454	The <i>Journal</i> of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, Vol II, 1917	Do
455-56	The <i>Journal</i> of the Mythic Society Vol VII (Parts 1-4), Vol VIII (Parts 1-2)	Do
457	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bangya Salutva, Calcutta, 1917, 2 parts	Do
458	The <i>Ceylon Antiquary</i> , Vol II, Part 4, and Vol III, Parts 1-3	Do
459-60	<i>Bulletin</i> de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient Tome XVI, No 5, and Tome XVII, Nos 1 and 3	Do
461	Liste des Publications et Tables du Bulletin (1901-1915), 1917	Do
462	<i>Indian Architecture</i> , Parts 1-6	Purchased
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
REPORTS—		
463	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archaeological Survey of India, Part I, 1915-16	Presented by Government of India
464	Do do Part II, 1913-14	Do
465	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle 1916	Do
466	<i>Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Frontier Circle, 1916-17	Do
467	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Eastern Circle, 1915-16	Do
468	<i>Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Burma, 1917	Do
469	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archaeological Superintendent Western Circle, 1916	Do
470	<i>Report</i> of the Archaeological Superintendent, Southern Circle, 1916-17	Do
471	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, 1916-17	Do

APPENDIX D—*contd*

Serial No	Title	REMARKS
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>concl'd</i>		
472	<i>Report of the Archæological Department. H E H the Nizam's Dominions, 1915-16 (1325 F)</i>	Presented by H E H the Nizam's Government
473	<i>Annual Report, Mysore Archæological Department, 1916</i> ..	Presented by Mysore State
474	Do do do 1917	Do
MONOGRAPHS—		
475	<i>Taw Sein Ko, Archæological Notes on Pagan</i>	Presented by the Author
476	Do Archæological Notes on Mandalay ..	Do
477	<i>Narasimhachar, R</i> , Kesava Temple at Somnathapur, Mysore Archæological Series, No 1	Do
478	<i>Sastri, H Krishna</i> , Asokan Edict of Maski, Hyderabad Archæological Series, No 1	Presented by H E H the Nizam's Government
479	<i>Bhandarkar D R</i> , Daulatabad Plates of Jagadekamalla	Do
REPORTS (<i>New Imperial Series</i>)—		
480	<i>Sastri H Krishna</i> South Indian Inscriptions, Vol II	Presented by Government of India
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
481	<i>Coomaraswamy, A</i> , Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism	Purchased
482	<i>Grunwedel, A</i> , Buddhist Art in India Translated by A C Gibson, revised and enlarged by J Burgess	Do
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY		
MANUSCRIPTS—		
	<i>Statistical Account of the Deccan</i> (India Office Catalogue, Ms No 470).	Do
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—		
483	<i>'Abdu-l-Bāqī Nahāwandi</i> Ma'āthir-i-Rahimi	Do
484	<i>Muhammad Kāzim</i> , 'Ālamgīr Nāma	Do
485	<i>Muhammad Sāqī</i> , Ma'āthir-i-'Ālamgīri	Do
PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEXTS—		
486-87	<i>Ibn-Challikān</i> , Wafyatu-l-Ā'vān Edited by F Wustenfeld Vols I-II	Do
488	<i>Aboulfeda</i> , Géographie D', edidit Reinaud ..	Do
489	<i>Al-Beldā'sorī</i> , Futūhu-l-Buldan Edited by M J. De Goege ..	Do

APPENDIX D—*concl'd*

Serial No	Title	REMARKS
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY— <i>concl'd</i>		
490	<i>Mir Ghulam 'Alī Āzād</i> Ma'āthiru-l-Kirām, edited by 'Abdullah Khān	Purchased
491	<i>Mirza Ibrāhīm Zubairi</i> , Basātinu-s-Salatin (History of Bijapur)	Do
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (<i>in English</i>)—		
492	<i>Al-Beruni</i> , Āthāru-l-Baqiya Translated by C E Sachau	Do
493	Do Kitabu-l-Hind English edition by C E Sachau	Do
494	<i>Aurangabād Gazetteer</i>	Do
495	<i>Cunningham</i> , J., The Ancient Geography of India, Buddhist period	Do
496-97	<i>Mario Polo</i> , Travels, edited by Col H Yule, Vols I II	Do
498	<i>Stewart, Major Charles</i> , Tezkereh Al Vakiāt of Jouher Aftabchi, (Oriental Translation Fund)	Do
ARCHÆOLOGY		
499	<i>Bruce Foote, R.</i> Catalogue Raisonné (Madras Government Museum)	Purchased
500	Do Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities (Madras Government Museum)	Do
501	<i>Coggin Brown, J.</i> Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities in the Indian Museum (Archæological Survey of India)	Presented by Government of India
502	<i>Hornell, James</i> , The Sacred Chank of India, Madras Fisheries Bulletin No 7	Purchased
503	<i>Reg, Alexander</i> , Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities from Adichannalur and Perumbūr (Madras Government Museum)	Do
MISCELLANEOUS		
504	<i>Aiyangar, S. K.</i> , Tamil Studies	Purchased

APPENDIX E

List of photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1916-17 (1326 F)

Serial No	Locality	Description	Size
311	Library of Nawab Salar Jang, Hyderabad	Hadiqa Hakim Sanā'i, Shāhjahān's autograph	6½" × 4½"
312	"	" Duplicate	"
313	"	MS written by 'Alī Kātīb for King 'Abdul 'Azīz of Bukhara, 956 H	"
314	"	Matnawī Zulālī, Shāhjahān's autograph	"
315	Hyderabad	Padshāhī 'Āshūrkhāna, Tile-work (after repair)	8½" × 6½"
316	Rūgūr (Nalgonda)	Black, polished pot, dug out from a cairn	6½" × 4½"
317	"	" Another view	"
318	"	Red pots from a cairn	"
319	Hyderabad	Pots of various shapes, dug out from cairns	"
320	Dornakal	Pottery from a cist, black and red	"
321	Hyderabad	Iron implements, dug out from cairns	"
322	Ajantī (Aurangābād)	Cave IX, exterior	8½" × 6½"
323	"	Cave X, interior	"
324	"	Cave XXVI, interior	"
325	Hyderabad	Sculptures in the garden of Mr R I R Glancy's bungalow	"
326	"	" "	6½" × 4½"
327	Kuppāl (Rāichūr)	Fort, General view	8½" × 6½"
328	"	" Another view	"
329	"	Bahādūr Banda (Fort), General view	"
330	"	" Another view	"
331	Komatūr (Medak)	Masjid, General view	6½" × 4½"
332	"	" (Duplicate)	"
333	Medak	Fort, Carvings on the gateway	"
334	"	" Gateway, front view	8½" × 6½"
335	"	" General view	6½" × 4½"
335a	"	" " (Duplicate)	"

APPENDIX E—*contd*

Serial No	Locality	Description	Size
336	Dichpalli (Nizāmabād)	Temple, Carvings of the doorway	6½" × 4½"
336a	"	"	"
336b	"	"	"
337	"	Main doorway	"
338	"	View from S W	8½" × 6½"
338a	"	"	6½" × 4½"
339	"	View from N W	8½" × 6½"
339a	"	"	6½" × 4½"
340	"	View from South	8½" × 6½"
341	"	Door of the shrine	6½" × 4½"
341a	"	"	"
342	"	Southern doorway	"
343	"	Pillar near the main doorway	"
344	"	Another pillar	"
345	"	(Detail), View from South	8½" × 6½"
346	"	View from West	"
347	"	Interior of the shrine	6½" × 4½"
348	"	General view from West	8½" × 6½"
349	Kadli (Nirmal)	Sculptures	6½" × 4½"
350	"	<i>Sikhara</i>	8½" × 6½"
351	Timurni (Nirmal)	Tomb of Shāh Lutullah	6½" × 4½"
352	Bhansa (Nanded)	Temple near the tank, Canarese inscription	"
353	Biloh (Nanded)	Mosque, General view	8½" × 6½"
354	"	Façade (detail)	"
355	"	Inscription	"
356	"	Lower part of the minaret	6½" × 4½"
357	"	Pulpit	"
358	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple and tank, General view	8½" × 6½"
359	"	General view	"
360	"	Eastern side (detail)	"

APPENDIX E—*concl'd*

Serial No	Locality	Description	Size
361	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple, Southern side (detail)	8½" × 6½"
362	"	" " <i>Sikhara</i> from East	"
363	"	" " " from South	"
364	"	" " Northern side (detail)	"
365	"	" " Southern side (detail)	"
366	"	" " View from N W	"
367	"	" " View from East	"
368	"	" " Carvings of the doorway	6½" × 4½"
369	"	" " View from North	"
370	"	" " <i>Sikhara</i> from South (detail)	"
371	"	" " Pillar of the porch	"
372	"	" " Pillar of the hall	"
373	"	" " Doorway	8½" × 6½"
373 ^a	"	" " (Duplicate)	"
374	Māhūr (Āsīfabād)	Mawālā tank, General view	"
375	Hyderabad	Toli Masjid, General view	6½" × 4½"
376	"	" " (Duplicate)	"
377	"	" " Façade (detail)	8½" × 6½"
378	Pākhāl (Warangal)	Pākhāl Lake inscription, 1st side	12" × 10"
379	"	" " " 2nd side	"
380	"	" " " 3rd side	"
381	"	" " " 4th side	"

APPENDIX F

List of drawings prepared during the year—7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F)

Serial No	Place	Description	Scale
10	Uparpalli (Karimnagar)	Plan of the temple	6' to 1"
11	Hyderabad	Plan of the Toli Masjid	8' to 1"
12	Māhūr (Āsīfabād)	Plan of the Cave temples	10' to 1"
13	Aundāh (Pārbhani)	Plan of the Nāganātha temple	10' to 1"
14	Māhūr (Āsīfabād)	Plan of the Mawalā tank	40' to 1"
15	Biloli (Nanded)	Plan of the Masjid	8' to 1"

APPENDIX G

List of coins acquired during the year 1916-17 (1326 F)

MUḤAMMAD B HUMĀYŪN BAHMANĪ

A H. 867-87 A D 1463-82

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
Æ 1			المعصم شمس الدنيا والدين	محمد بن همايون السلطان		
KRISHṆA DEVA RĀYA (Vijayanagar)						
A D 1509-30						
A/ 2-7			Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pra</i> (2) <i>pa</i> <i>Krishna</i> (3) <i>rāya</i>	Seated deity	Half-pagodas	Rs. 6/- each
" 8			"	"	Pagoda	Rs 10 -
ACHYUTA RĀYA (Vijayanagar)						
A D. 1530-42						
" 9-17			Three-line legend, (1) <i>Śrī Pra</i> (2) <i>tāpāchyuta</i> (3) <i>rāya</i>	Double-headed eagle- monster (<i>ganāda</i> <i>bherunda</i>), holding up elephants in its beaks and claws	Half pagodas	Rs 6.- each

APPENDIX G—contd

SHĀH JAHĀN.

A H 1037-68 A D 1628-58

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
R 18	Bakkar	1037	The Kalima and ب فیر دکر بملا الہی خرداد ملا	شاه جهان ۱۰۳۷ محمد شہاب الدین صاحب قرآن نا		
19			In square the Kalima Margins Right تصدیق امی نکر Bottom و عقل صبر Left ورژم عثمان Top و علم علی	In dotted square مادشاہ عار شاه جهان Margins Top and right صاحب قرآن ثانی Bottom فیرت Left		
20			In square the Kalima Names in margins rubbed away	..		Rs. 2/-
AURANGZEB.						
A H 1068-1118 A D 1658-1707						
21	Itāwa	1100 32	اورنگ زیب عالم زیب گہر شاه رد چو بندر منیر سکہ درجہاں	مالوس میدست سدہ ۳۴ حلوس فیرت اٹاوا		Re. 1/8
22	"	"	"	"	Legends very distinct	..
23	"	1101 33	"	"		
24	"	"	"	"		Re. 1/12
25	"	1101 34	"	"		..
26	"	1102 34	"	"		
27	"	1102 35	"	"		
28	"	"	"	"		Rs. 2.-

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
29	Itāwa	1106 30	اورنگزاد عالم زیب گير شاه رد چو بدر صاحب مکه در جهان	مانوس میمنت سده ۳۱ جلوس فرب اژاوا		
30	"	1108 30	"	"		
31	"	1113 45	"	"		Re 1/8
32	"	" 46	"	"		Re 1/8
33	"	1114 46	"	"		"
34	"	" 47	"	"		"
35	"	1116 49	"	"		"
36	"	"	"	"	Date rubbed away	Re 1/8
37	Ajmer <i>Dār-u-l- Khāṭr</i>	1105	"	دار العیبر احمر فرب میمنت مانوس جلوس		"
38	"	1108	"	"		"
39	Ahsanabād	1115 47	"	As on No 21 ۳۷ احسن آباد		"
40	"	1116 48	"	" ۳۸		"
41	Ahmadabād	" 6	"	" ۶ احمد آباد		"
42	"	" 31	"	" ۳۱		"
43	Akbarabād <i>Musta- qarru-l- Khilāfat</i>	"	"	اکبر آباد فرب مسقطر الخلاله میمنت جلوس مانوس		"

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 44	Akbarabad <i>Musta-qarru-l-Khilafat</i>	.	In square شاه عالم گور شاه عالم گور Margins Left ابوالمظفر Top محي الدين Right محمد اورنگ زيب Bottom	In square اکبر آباد ضرب Margins Left حلويس Top ميممت Right مانوس Bottom
" 45	Akbarnagar	4	As on No 21, but مهر صغير in place of مهر بزرگ	حلويس ميممت مانوس ۳۴ ضرب اکبر نگر		.
" 46	"	22	"	" ۲۲		۰.۹
" 47	"	۳۲	"	" ۳۲		.
" 48	Ilāhabād	1100 32	As on No 21 11۰۰	As on No 21 اکبر آباد		.
" 49	Bareli	1099 31	" 1۰۹۹	" برهلي		..
" 50	"	1101 33	" 11۰1	" ۳۳		.
" 51	"	1108 40	" 11۰۸	" ۳۰		..
" 52	"	1108 41	" "	" ۳۱		..
" 53	"	1114 47	" 111۴	" ۳۷		..
" 54	Bijāpur Dāru-z-Zafr	31	"	حلويس ميممت مانوس ۳۱ الظفر دار بيجا پور ضرب		..
" 55	"	1106 38	" 11۰۶	مانوس ميممت حلويس دار الظفر ۳۸ ضرب بيجاپور		..

APPENDIX G--contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
56	Bijāpur Dārū-7 Zafr	1106 39	As on No 21	مانوس میدفت حلوس دار الظفر ۳۸ سورب بیجاپور ۳۹		
57	Tatta	1107 40	" 110۷	As on No 21 ۳۰ تذ		
58	Jahangīr- nagar	10 28	" ۲۸	() جہانگیر نگر	The regnal year is on the obverse and the hijri year on the re- verse	
59	"	1104 37	" 11۰۳	" ۳۷		
60	"	1111 44	" 1111	" ۳۶		
61	"	47	"	" ۳۷		
62	Chinapatan	41	"	" ۳۱ چینا پٹن		
63	"	45	"	" ۳۵		
64	Hasdarabād, Dārū-l- Jihād	1110 43	" 111۰	حلوس میدفت دار الجہاد مانوس ۳۳ سورب		
65	"	1116 48	" 111۶	" ۳۸	On the ob- verse after the figures 1116 the letter ع is written	
66	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No 21 Date to left of middle line 1۰۷۷	سده ۹ حلوس میدفت مانوس سورت سورب		
67	"	11	"	" 11		

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 68	Sūrat	1082 14	As on No 21 Date to left of middle line 1-082	سنة ۱۴ حلوس میهنست مانوس سورت هرپ	Regnal year cut	
69	"	14	"	" ۱۴	"	Re 1/8
70	"	14(?)	"	"	"	Re. 1/8
71	"	1088 20	" 1-088	" ۲۰	"	
72	"	1089 21	" 1-089	" ۲۱	Has several punch marks	Re 1/8
73	"	"	"	"	Date in top line	
74	"	1090 22	" 1-090	مانوس میهنست سنة ۲۲ حلوس هرپ سورت		
75-76	"	22	"	" ۲۲		Re 1/8 each
77	"	1091 23	" 1-091	" ۲۳	"	
78	"	1091 24	" 1-091	" ۲۴	Date in top line	
79-80	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
81	"	1092 24	" 1-092	" ۲۵	"	
82	"	1093 25	" 1-093	" ۲۵	"	
83-84	"	"	"	"	"	Re 1/8 each
85	"	1093 26	" 1-093	" ۲۶	"	
86-87	"	"	"	"	"	Re 1/8 each
88	"	1094 27	" 1-094	" ۲۷	"	

APPENDIX G—*contd*

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 80	Surat	1095 27	As on No 66 1-96	As on No 74 P V		
" 90	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8
" 91	"	1095 28	" 1-96	" PA		
" 92	"	1096 28	" 1-97	" PA		
" 93	"	"	"	"		Re 1-12
" 94	"	1097 20	" 1-9 v	" P V		
95-97	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 98	"	1097 30	" 1-9 v	" P v		
" 99	"	1098 30	" 1-9 A	"		
100-103	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 104	"	1098 31	" 1-9 A	" P I		
" 105	"	1099 31	" 1-9 v	"		
" 106	"	1101 33	" 11-1	" P P		
" 107	"	1102 34	" 11-P	" P P		
108-109	"	"	"	"		Re 1/4 each
" 110	"	1103 35	" 11-P	" P P		
111-113	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 114	"	1104 36	" 11-P	" P V		
" 115	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8
" 116	"	38	"	" PA		

APPENDIX G -contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse.	Remarks	Sale price
At 117	Surat	38	As on No 66	As on No 74		Re 1/4
" 118		1107 39	"	"		
" 119-121		"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 122		40	"	"		
" 123		1110 42	"	"		
" 124		1110 43	"	"		
" 125-26		"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 127		1112 44	"	"		
" 128		1112 45	"	"		
" 129		1113 46	"	"		
" 130		1114 46	"	"		
" 131		47	"	"		
" 132		1116 48	"	"		
" 133		1116 49	"	"		
" 134-45		"	"	"	Date rubbed away.	Re 1/4 each
" 144	Sahrind (?)	1109 41	As on No 21 (109)	As on No 21 101 سهرند (?)	Mint name cut	Re 1/4
" 145	Shāhjahān-abūd Dārū-l- Khilāfat	1094 26	" 1094	دار السلطنة شاه جهان آباد شهر خلوص میمنت مانوس سنه ۲۶		
" 146		1007 30	" 1097	" 30		

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 147	Shāhjahān- abād <i>Dārū-l- Khilāfat</i>	1097 30	As on No 21 1097	دار الخلافه شاه جهان آباد شہر چلوں میمنت مانوس سنہ ۳۰		Re 1/8
"	"	1107 39	" 1107	" ۳۹		.
"	"	40	"	" ۴۰		.
"	"	.	"	"	Date cut	Re 1/4 each
150-51						
" 152	Sholāpūr	1090 21	1090	As on No 21 ۲۱ شولا پور		
"	"	"	"	"	Regnal year cut.	Re 1/8
"	"	1097 30	" 1097	" ۳۰		.
"	Katak	42	"	" ۴۲ کٹک		.
"	"	"	"	"	Name of mint cut	Re 1/4
156						
" 157	Kambāyat	1093 25	Date 1093 in bottom line	" ۲۵ کامبات		.
"	"	26	"	" ۲۶		"
"	"	28	"	" ۲۸		"
159						
"	"	1098 30	As on No 21, but date 1098 in bottom line	" ۳۰		"
160						
" 161	"	1103 3[5]	" 1103	" ۳ [۵]		.
"	"	1107 39	" 1107	" ۳۹		.
162						
"	"	1110 43	" 1110	" ۴۳		.
163						
" 164	"	47	"	" ۴۷		"

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
A1 165	Gulkanda (Golconda)	14	As on No 21, but date 1098 in bottom line	As on No 21 ۱۴ ککندو		
"	"	21	"	" ۲۱		
"	"	26	"	" ۲۶		
"	"	30	"	" ۳۰		
"	"	40	"	" ۴۰		
"	Lāhor Dārū-s- Sultānat	1094 26	" ۱۰۹۴	لاهور دار السلطنت قرب حلوس مہمنت مانوس ۲۶ سدہ		
"	"	1095 27	" ۱۰۹۵	" ۲۷		
"	"	1096 29	" ۱۰۹۶	" ۲۹		
"	"	1100 33	" ۱۱۰۰	" ۳۳		
"	Lakhna'ū	1095 27	"	As on No 21 ۲۷ لکھنو	..	
"	Machhlipatan (Masulipatan)	1100 33	" Date 1100 in top line	حلوس مہمنت مانوس سدہ ۳۳ قرب سچھلی پٹن		
"	"	1112	" 1112	"	Regnal year cut	
"	Multān	1098 30	" ۱۰۹۸	As on No 21 ۳۰ ملتان	..	
"	Madapūr	1118 51	" 1118	" ۵۱ مہلا پور مانوس	Rare See Plate XIII	
"	Nusrata- bād (?)	1	"	مہمنت حلوس قرب نصرت [اباد] (?)		

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
180		5	As on No 21	As on No 21	.	
181-82		6	"	"		Re 1 4 each
183		9	But مهر صغیر in place of ندر صغیر	حلوس معمدک مابوس ۹ سنه صرب		Re 1,4
184		12	But ندر صغیر in place of مهر صغیر	As on No 179 ۱۲	..	Re 1 4
185		13	As on No 21	As on No 21 ۱۳	.	Re. 1 4
186		15	But مهر صغیر in place of ندر صغیر	As on No 183 ۱۵	.	Re. 1 4
187		1087 19	As on No 21, but date ۱۰۸۷ in bottom line	As on No 21 ۱۹	.	Re 1 4
188		21	"	۲۱	..	Re 1/4
189		22	But مهر صغیر in place of ندر صغیر	As on No 183 ۲۲	..	Re. 1/4
190		1090 23	As on No 21 ۱۰۹۰	As on No 21 ۲۳	..	Re 1/4
191		1091 24	" ۱۰۹۱	" ۲۴	..	Re 1/8
192		1092 24	" ۱۰۹۲	" ۲۵	..	Re 1/4
193-94		26	"	۲۶	..	Re 1/4 each
195		26	But مهر صغیر in place of ندر صغیر.	As on No 183 ۲۶		Re 1 4
196		27	"	" ۲۷		Re 1/4
197		1098 30	As on No 21 ۱۰۹۸	As on No 21 ۳۰		Re 1 4

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
At 198		1098 31	As on No 21 1098	As on No 21 31		Re 1/4
" 199		31	As on No 195	As on No 183 31		Re 1/4
" 200		1099 32	As on No. 21 1099	As on No 21 32		Re 1/4
" 201		1100 32	" 1100	"		Re. 1/4
" 202-03		1101 33	" 1101	" 33		Re 1/4 each
" 204		33	" But مهر صغير in place of نهر صغير	As on No 183		Re 1/4
" 205-06		1101 34	As on No 21 1101	As on No 21 34		Re. 1/4 each
" 207-09		1102 34	" 1102	"		Re 1/4 each
" 210-11		1104 36	" 1104	" 36		Re 1/4 each.
" 212-13		1105 37	" 1105	" 37		Re 1/4 each
" 214-15		37	" But مهر صغير in place of نهر صغير	As on No 183 37		Re 1/4 each
" 216-18		38	"	" 38		Re 1/4 each
" 219		"	As on No 21	As on No 21 38		Re 1/4
" 220		1106 39	" 1106	" 39		Re 1/4
" 221		1107 39	" 1107	"		Re 1/4
" 222		39	As on No 21, but مهر صغير instead of نهر صغير	As on No 183		Re 1/4
" 223		1109 41	As on No 21 Date 1109 in last line	As on No 21 41		Re 1/8
" 224		"	" Date 1109 in top line	"		Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
R 225-26		1110 42	As on No 21 1110	As on No 21 111		Re 1/4 each
"		1111 43	" 1111	" 111		Re 1/4 each
"		1112 44	" 1112	" 111		Re 1/4 each
"		44		As on No 183 111		Re 1/4
"		1113 45	" 1113	" 111		Re 1/4 each
"		1114 46	" 1114	As on No 21 111		Re 1/8
"		47	"	111		Re 1/8
"		1115 47	" 1115	"		Re 1/8 each
"	"	" 48	"	"		Re 1/8 each
"	"	1116 48	" 1116	"		Re 1/8 each
"	"	1117 49	" 1117	" 111		Re 1/8 each
"	"	1118 51	" 1118	" 111		Re 1/8 each

KĀM BAKHSH

A.H 1110-1120 A.D 1707-08

" 249	Haidera- bād	1120 2	بن ناد گام بخش شاه 1130 حورشید و ماو سکه دکن زد	حلوس میمنت مادوس ۲ حیدرآباد ضرب ..	Rare See Plate XIII
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SHĀH 'ĀLAM

A.H 1119-24 A.D 1707-12

" 250	'Ālamgir- pūr	1119 1	عازی شاه شاه عالم ناد سکه منارک 1119	سده احد ضرب عالم گیر پور	Legends very distinct See Plate XIII
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APPENDIX G—contd

JAHANDĀR SHĀH

A H 1124 A D 1712

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
A 251		1	جهاندار شاه صهر و ماله ابو القاسم تاج مسكه در آمان زن	ميهمنست سده احد حلوس فرب	Mint name cut	
FARRUKHSIYAR						
A H 1124-31 A D 1713-19						
" 252	Hīwī	1	ار فضل حق شاه ناد نجر و بر فوج سپهر مسكه زد نوسيم و زر	ميهمنست مابوس سده ع حلوس صرب ناروا	Legends a little rub- bed away Mint name cut	Re 1/8
" 253	"	1130	نجر و بر فوج سپهر نادشاه حق ميه و زر فصل 1130 سكه و زر	" v	Legends very distinct	..
" 254	Akbarabād Mustagar- ru-l Mulk		حق فوج سپهر شاه ار فضل ناد نجر و بر مسكه زد نوسيم و زر	حلوس مابوس ميهمنست مسقر الملك سده فرب	Legends a little rub- bed away	Re 1/8
" 255	Bareli	1	ار فضل حق نوسيم و زر مسكه نجر و بر فوج سپهر شاه	As on No 252, but mint Bareli	"	Re. 1/8
" 256	Burhānpūr Darū- Sūrūr	1130 6	As on No 253	حلوس مابوس ميهمنست سده 9 دار السورور فرب [برهانپور]		Re. 1/8
" 257	"	1130 7	"	" v	Legends very distinct	
" 258	Bandar (?)	7	[نجر و بر فوج سپهر] شاه ار فضل حق ناد مسكه زد نوسيم و زر	مابوس ميهمنست سده 7 حلوس فرب نددر	On the reverse after نددر there is a word which is cut The mint may be پرنددر Cf White- head, P.M - C., pp lxiii, and 310, see Plate XIII	

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Salic price
As 259	Sūrat	5	As on No 258	As on No 258 ه Mint Sūrat (?)		Re 1/8
" 260	"	"	"	Mint name distinct		Re 1/8
" 261	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8
" 262	"	"	"	"		Re. 1/8
" 263	"	1130 6	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۶	Legends very clear	
" 264	Shahjahan- abād	7	As on No 251	دار الخلافه سلا خان آباد صرب حلوس صينيت مانوس سده ۷		Re 1/8
" 265	"	"	As on No 253	"		Re 1/8
" 266	"	2	As on No 258	As on No 252 ۲		Re 1/8
RAḤṬU D-DARAJĀT						
A H 1131 A D 1719						
" 267	Sūrat (?)	1131 1	۱۱۳۱ ربيع الدرعا ت برگا شاهنشاه تجرور ت رد سکه نهند نهراران	مانوس صينيت سده اهد حلوس صرب سورت (۶)	Mint name cut	
MUḤAMMAD SHĀH						
A H 1131-61 A D 1719-48						
" 268	Itīwa	11 2	۱۱ (۳۲) محمد شاه — نادرشاه عر ک سکه صابر	مانوس صينيت سده حلوس صرب ايتوا	Name of mint slightly cut	Re 1/8
" 269	Ahmadabād (?)	11 11	"	" 11 احمد آباد (?)	"	Re 1/8
" 270	Arkāt	5	"	" ه ارگات	Legends slightly rubbed away	Re 1/8
" 271	"	6	"	" ۶	"	Re 1/8
" 272	"	11 20	"	" ۲۰	Name of mint cut	Re 1/12

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
Ar 273	Arkāt	25 (?)	محمد شاه ← نارشاہ عار ک سکہ عمار	مانوس میمنت سکہ ۲۵ حلوس قرب ارکات	Name of mint cut	Re 1/8
" 274	"	115 26	← [۵۷] محمد شاه داد شاه فز ک سکہ عمار	" ۲۶	Legends distinct	
" 275	"	1157	" 1157	"		Re 1/8
" 276	"	11 30	"	۳۰		Re. 1/12
" 277	"	"	As on No 273	As on No 273	Name of king rubbed away	Re 1/8
" 278	Akbarabād <i>Mustaqar-ru-l-Kh-tāfat</i>	"	"	اکبر آباد مسقطر الختانه قرب حلوس میمنت مانوس		Re 1/8
" 279	Talegān (?)	11 22	"	As on No 268 ۲۲ تلیگانو (p)	Mint is new See Plate XIII	
" 280	Sūrat	113. 2	"	" سورت		Re 1/12
" 281	"	11 5	"	" ۵		Re. 1/12
" 282	"	11 5	As on No. 268	As on No 268 سورت	Regnal year a little indistinct	Re. 1/8
" 283	"	11 6	"	" ۶		Re 1/8
" 284	Shāhjahan- abād	1133 3	← 1133 محمد شاه نارشاہ عار صاحبقران شاه سکہ مبارک	دارالخلافه شاه جهان آباد قرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سکہ ۳	Letters a little rubbed away.	"
" 285	"	1137 7	" 1137	" ۷	Date in second line	

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
Ar 286	Shihjahanabād	11 11	محمد شاه جهان شاه صاحبقران با سکه صاریک ۱۱	دور الخلد شاه جهان آباد فرب جلوس مینعت مایوس ۱۱	Letters rub- bed away	Re 1/8
" 287	"	1152 22	" ۱۱۵۲	" ۲۲	Legends very distinct	
" 288	"	1153 23	" ۱۱۵۳	" ۲۳		
" 289	Farrukha- bād		"	" فرح آباد (?)		Re. 1/8
" 290	Firoznagar	1140	As on No 268 ۱۱۴۰	As on No 268 فیروز نگر	Rare	
" 291	Katak	115 25	"	" ۲۵ کک	Rare	
" 292	Korā	11 13	"	" ۱۳ کور		Re 1/12
" 293	"	1144 14	" ۱۱۴۴	" ۱۴	"	
" 294	Gwāliār	" 9	محمد شاه — جان شاه غار — سکه مبارک	" گوالیار ۹		
" 295	"	11 11	"	" ۱۱	Legends dis- tinct	
" 296	"	11 20	"	" ۲۰	"	Re. 1/12
" 297	"	" 20	محمد شاه شاه نادر غازی سکه صاریک	" ۲۰		
" 298	Murshidabād	27	As on No 268	As on No 268 ۲۷ مرشد آباد		Re 1/8

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AH 299		2	As on No 268	As on No 268		Re 1/8
" 300	"	3	"	"		Re 1/8
" 301	"	5	"	"		Re 1/8
" 302		1138	"	"		Re 1/8
" 303		1140	"	"		Re 1/8
" 304		13	"	"		Re 1/8
" 305		114	"	"		Re 1/8
" 306		"	"	"		Re 1/8
" 307		1150	"	"		Re 1/8
" 308		115	"	"		Re 1/8
" 309		115	"	"		Re 1/8
310		26	"	"		Re 1/8
311	"	30	"	"		Re 1/8
312-13			"	"		Re 1/8 each
AḤMAD SHĀH						
A H 1161-67 A D 1748-54						
" 314	Arkūt	1	احمد شاه نبادر ← شاهشاه عار ک سکه منار	صابوس صهيدت سده احد حلوس ضرب ترکات	The <i>hijri</i> date missing	
" 315	"	2	"	"		
" 316	"	3	"	"	Legends very distinct	

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
317	Arkāt	4	احمد شاه بهادر ← شاهان عار ک سکه صابر	مانوس مہمندت سکہ عو حلوس ضرب ازکات		Rs 5/-
318	"	1164 4	" 1164	" 4		
319	"	4	"	"	Name of king cut	Rs 4/-
320	"	[116]5 5	" [116] 5	" 5		
321	"	5	"	"	Legends very distinct	Rs 6/-
322	"	5	"	"		Rs 5/-
323	"	1166 6	" 1166	" 6	See Plate XIII	
324	"	1166 6	" 1166	" 6		Rs 6/-
325	"	1167 7	" 1167	" 7	Legends very distinct	
326	"		"	"		Rs 3/-
327	"		"	"	Name of mint cut	Rs 2/-
328	Sūrat (?)		As on No 314	As on No 314 صورت (?)	Name of mint cut	Rs 1/8
329	"	[116]6 6	" [116] 6	" 6	Mint name cut, but it is probably Arkāt	Rs 2/-
330	"	[116]7 7	" [116] 7	" 7		Rs 2/-
331	Gulkanda (Golconda)	1166	بھصل الہ ما 1166 پد سکہ رد در جہان	مانوس مہمندت حلوس صر پ گولکندا	The couplet on the obverse is different from that given in Punjab Museum Catalogue, p 359 See Plate XIII	

APPENDIX G—contd

'ĀLAMGĪR II.

A H 1167-73 A D 1754-50

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 332-337	Arkāt	116[7] 1	عالم گير ۱۱۶ [۷] — بادشاہ عار — مکہ مدار	مابوس میچمست سکہ احد جلوس فرب ازگات	The coin was struck by the French East India Company	Re 1/8 each
" 338-339	"	117[1] 4	" 117 [1]	" م	"	Re 1/8 each
" 340	"	5	"	" ہ	"	.
" 341	Imtiyāz Garh (Ādoni)	1	عالم گير — لم مکہ زد هريرالدين — صاحفر	میچمست جلوس احد فرب [1] منياز گده	Rare See Plate XIII	
" 342-43	"	"	"	"		Rs 10/- each
" 344-345	"	"	"	"	Legends a little rubbed away	Rs 3/-
" 346	"	"	"	جلوس فرب امتياز گده		
" 347-353	"	116	ش عالم گير — زر زد مکہ صا	مابوس میچمست ۱۱۶ جلوس فرب ب شادانان د	The mint name seems to be new	Re 1/8 each
SHĀH 'ĀLAM II						
A H 1173-1221 A D 1759-1806						
" 354	"	1186	شوا عالم — [شوا عالم صکہ]	میچمست ۱۱۸۹	Mint name cut The coin belongs to a Deccan mint	Re 1/4
" 355	"	"	As on No 354, but the word مبارک distinct in last line	مابوس میچمست سکہ جلوس	Letters of the reverse rubbed away	Re 1/-
" 356-57	"	"	فضل شوا عالم — مکہ زد در (P)	س میچمست جلوس فرب	The arrangement of legends is rather unusual.	Re 1/8

APPENDIX G—concl'd

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A H 1173-1221 A D 1759-1806

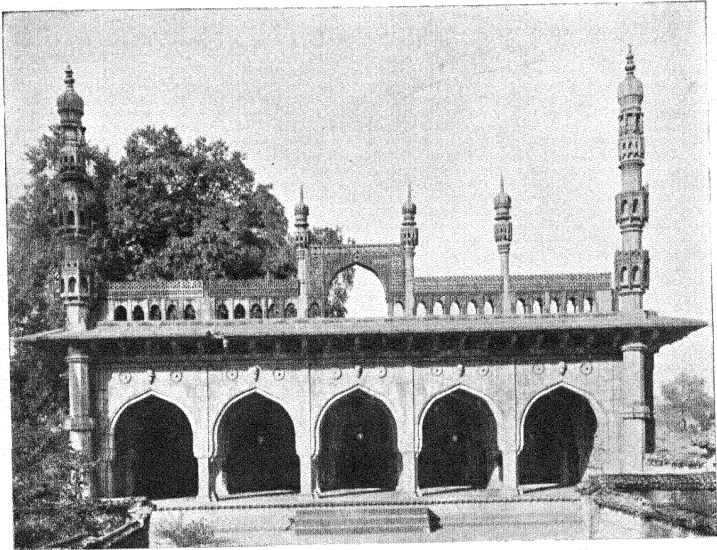
NIZĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN (of Haidarābād)

A H 1176-1218 A D 1763-1803

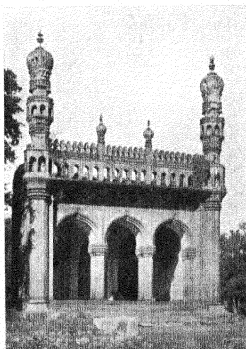
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
R 358	Narayan- pet	1186	عالم شاه عالم شاہ عالم سکہ مبارک	حلوس مہمندت ۱۱۸۶ دل شاد	Naravanpet sica See Plate XIII	
359-60	"	"	"	"	"	Re 1/8 each
MUHAMMAD AKBAR II						
A H 1221-53 A D 1806-37						
" 361	"	1227 6	[محمد اکبر شاہ] ۱۲۲۷ شاہ عالم [سکہ مبارک]	مہمندت ۱۲۲۷ سکہ حلوس صرب	The sword mark on re- verse See Pl XIII	
" 362	"	" 6	"	"	"	Re 1/8
" 363	"	1227 7 (?)	"	"	Date (in bot- tom line) cut	
" 364	"	1231 11	" ۱۲۳۱	" ۱۱	But the brack (ted mark (!) in line 2	
" 365	"	1234 14	" ۱۲۳۴	" ۱۴	"	Re 1/4
" 366	"	1235 14	" ۱۲۳۵ ش	" ۱۴	Sugu sica Pl XIII	
" 367	"	" 14	As on No 361	"	"	Re 1/4
<i>Unassigned</i>						
" 368	"	"	[اکبر شاہ] دھل عالم سکہ رد در جهان	مہمندت س صر س	The letters are very badly engraved (f Punjab Museum Catalogue, p 430, n 1	

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS

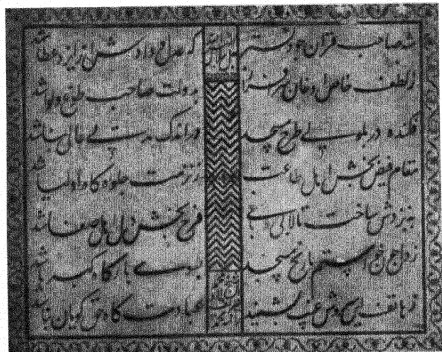
MUSLIM MONUMENTS
(QUTH SHAHI AND MUGHAL PERIODS).



(a) JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED).

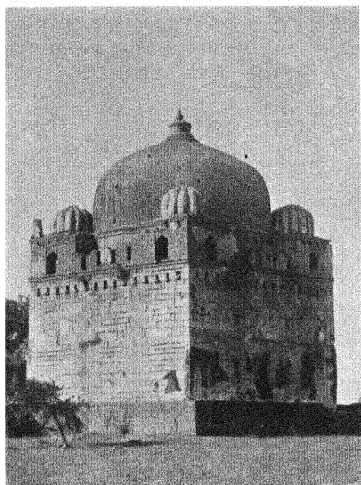


(b) MOSQUE AT KOMATUR (MEDAK).

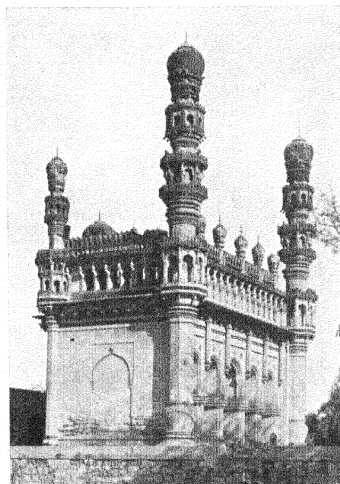


(c) INSCRIPTION IN JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED).

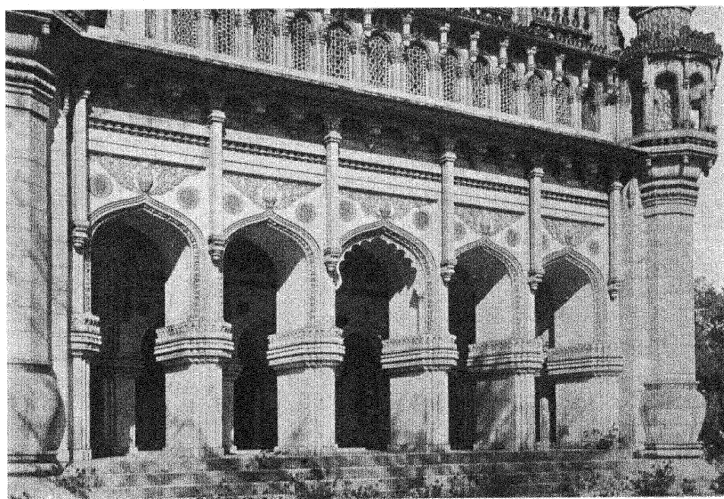
MUSLIM MONUMENTS—(CONTD).



(a). TOMB OF SHAH LUTFULLAH, TIMURNI (NIRMAL).

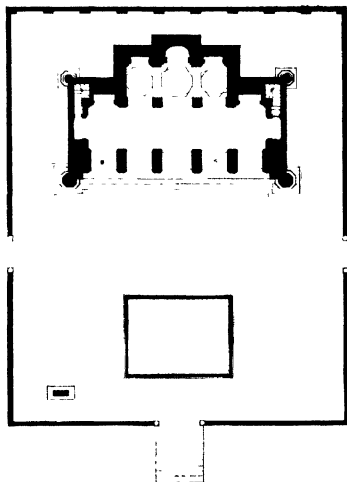


(b). TOLI MASJID, HYDRABAD, VIEW FROM S. E.

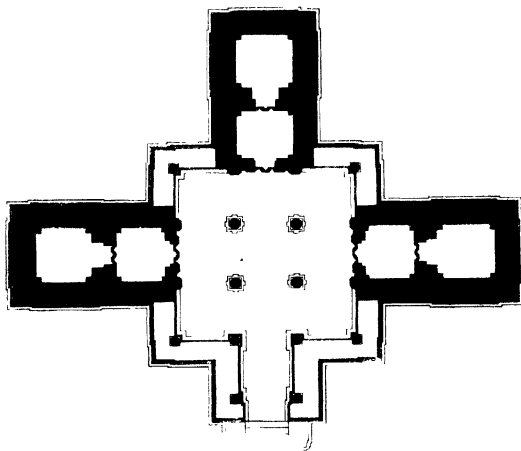


(c). THE SAME, COLONNADE, FRONT VIEW.

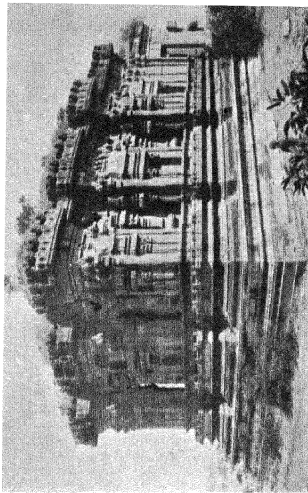
(a) PLAN OF THE TOLI MASJID, HYDERABAD
SCALE 24 FT TO 1 INCH



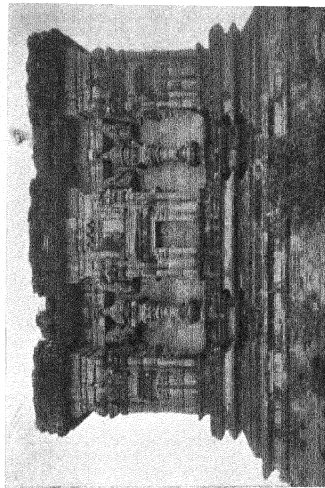
(b) PLAN OF THE TEMPLE AT UPFARPALLE (KARIMNAGAR)
SCALE 15 FT TO 1 INCH



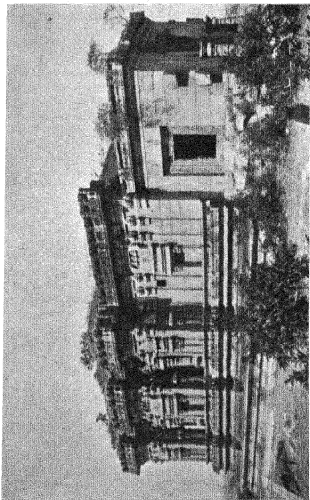
HINDU MONUMENTS
(MEDIAEVAL PERIOD)



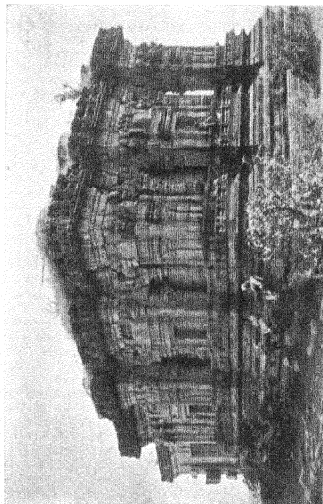
(c) THE SAME, FROM S. W.



(d) THE SAME, W.

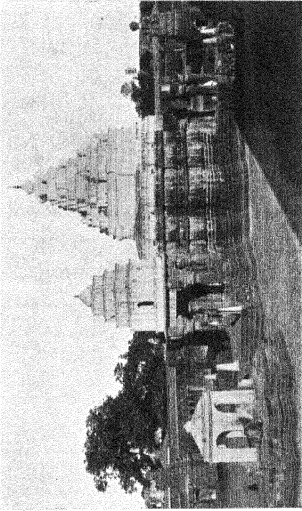


(a) TEMPLE AT DIGHALLI (NIZAMABAD), S. E.

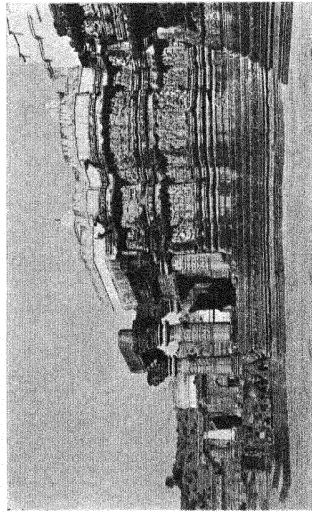


(b) THE SAME, FROM N. W.

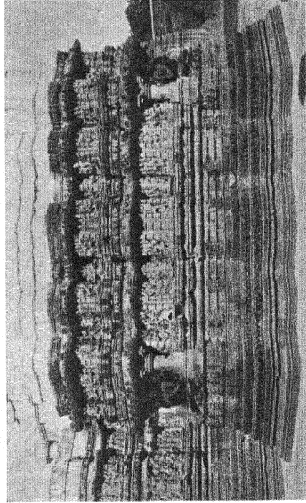
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



(a) NAGASWATHI TEMPLE, AUNDAM (PUDHRIANI). GENERAL VIEW FROM S. W.

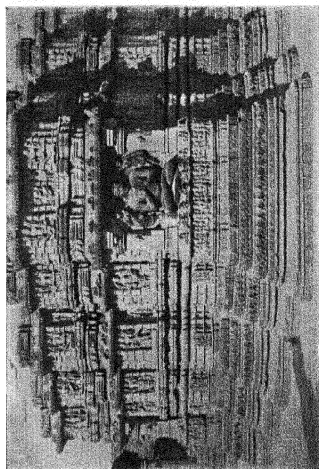


(b) THE SAME, SOUTHERN SIDE (WESTERN HALF).

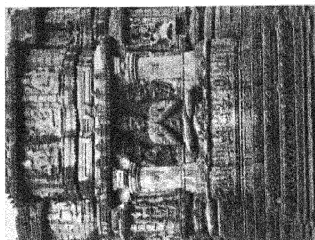


(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN SIDE (EASTERN HALF).

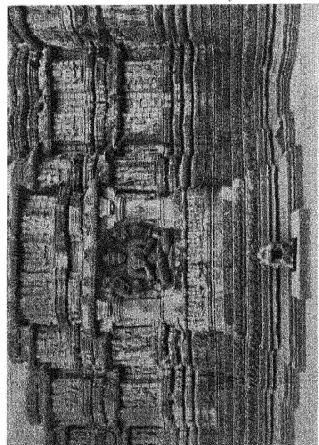
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



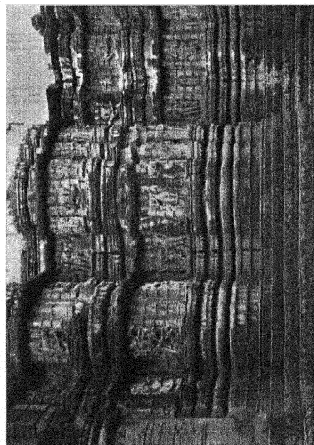
(b) THE SAME, EASTERN WALL.



(d) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL (PORTION).

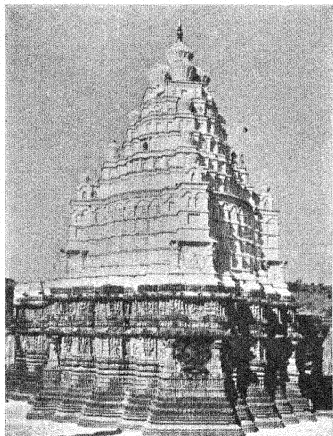


(a) AUNDA TEMPLE. DETAIL OF CARVING, NORTHERN WALL.

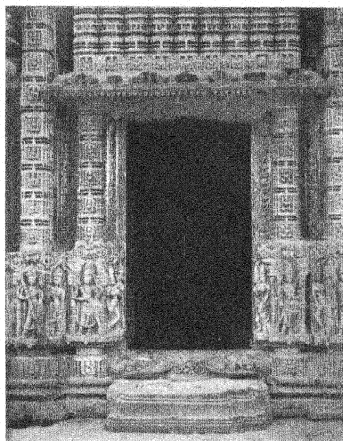


(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL.

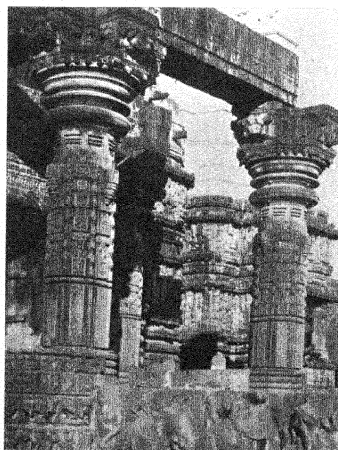
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



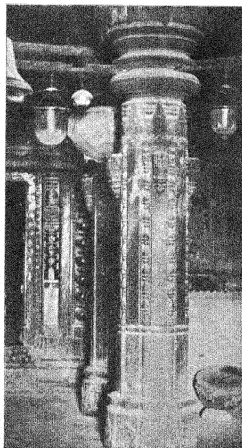
(a) AUNDHA TEMPLE, SAKHARA, (UPPER PORTION IS MODERN).



(b) THE SAME, NORTHERN DOORWAY.



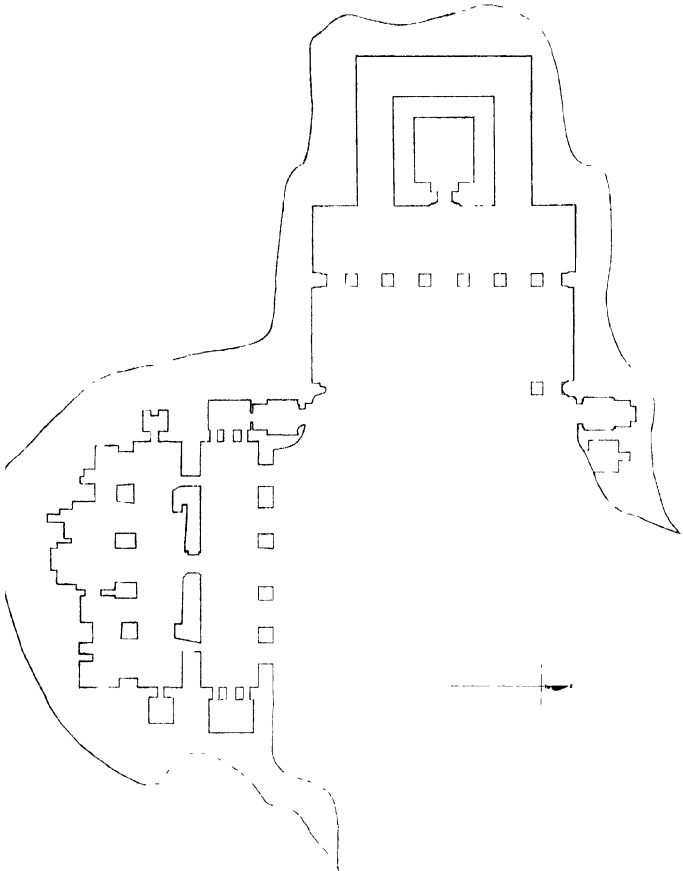
(c) THE SAME, PILLARS OF THE PORTICO.



(d) THE SAME, PILLAR IN HALL.

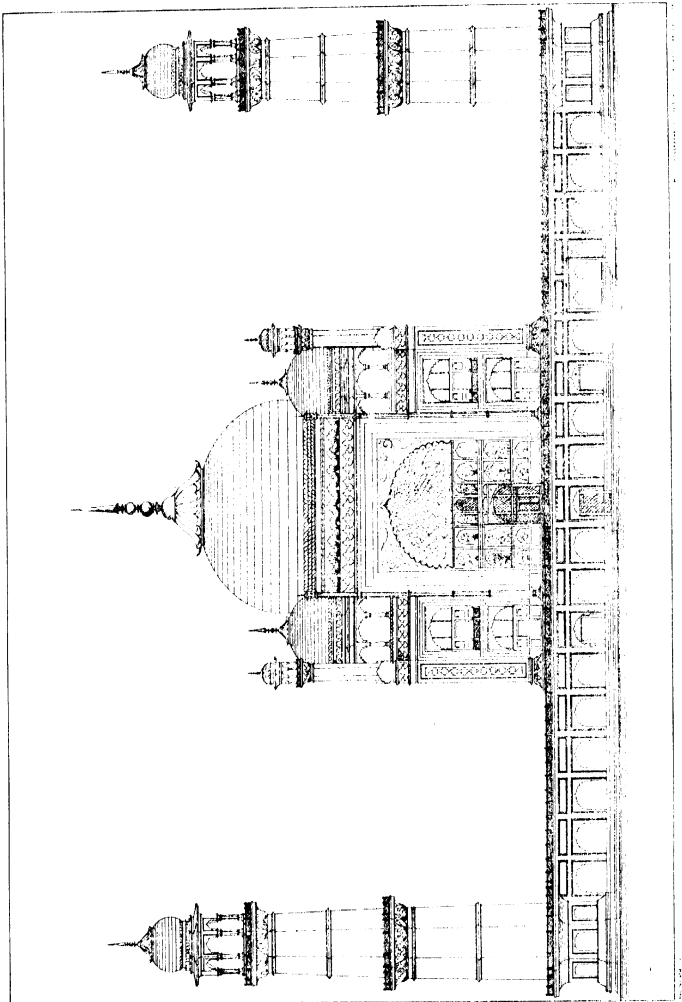
PLAN OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VIHARA CAVES AT MAHUR (ASIFABAD).

SCALE 80 FT TO 1 INCH.

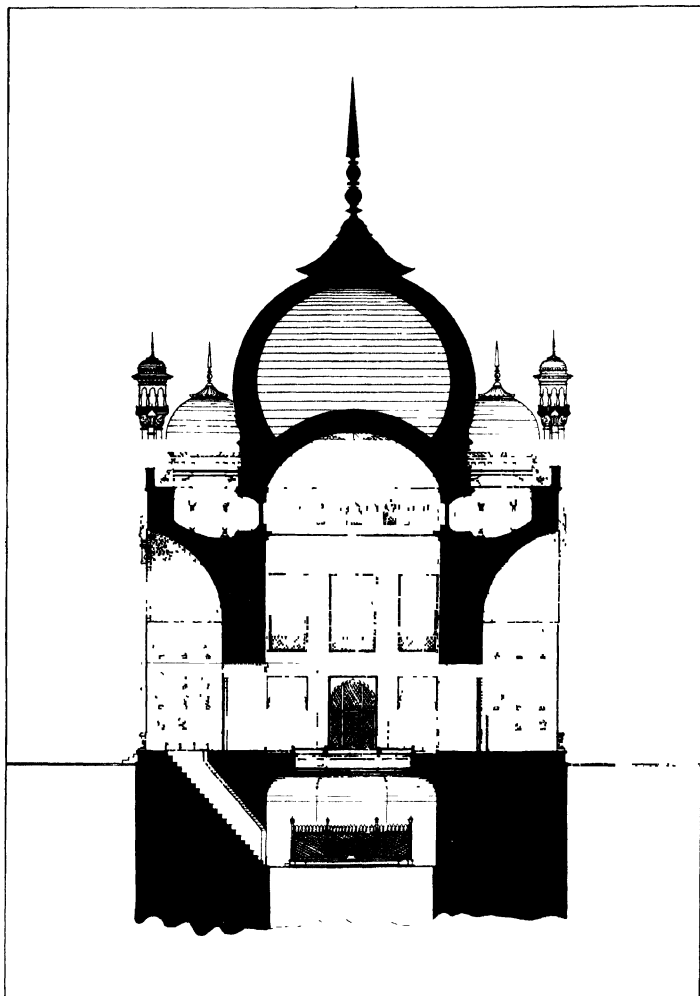


N. B.—The caves are partly unfinished particularly the cave to the South

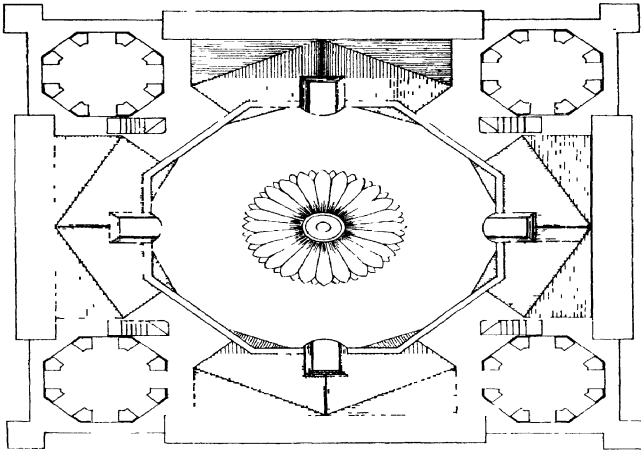
BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.
SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.



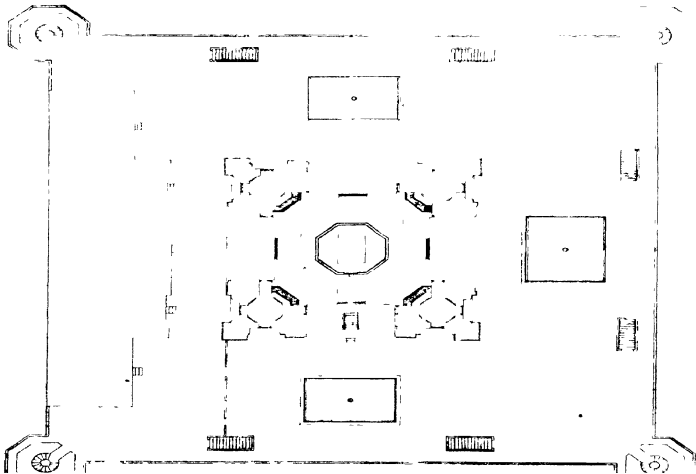
SECTION OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD
SCALE 20FT TO 1 INCH



TOP PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.
SCALE 16PT TO 1 INCH.

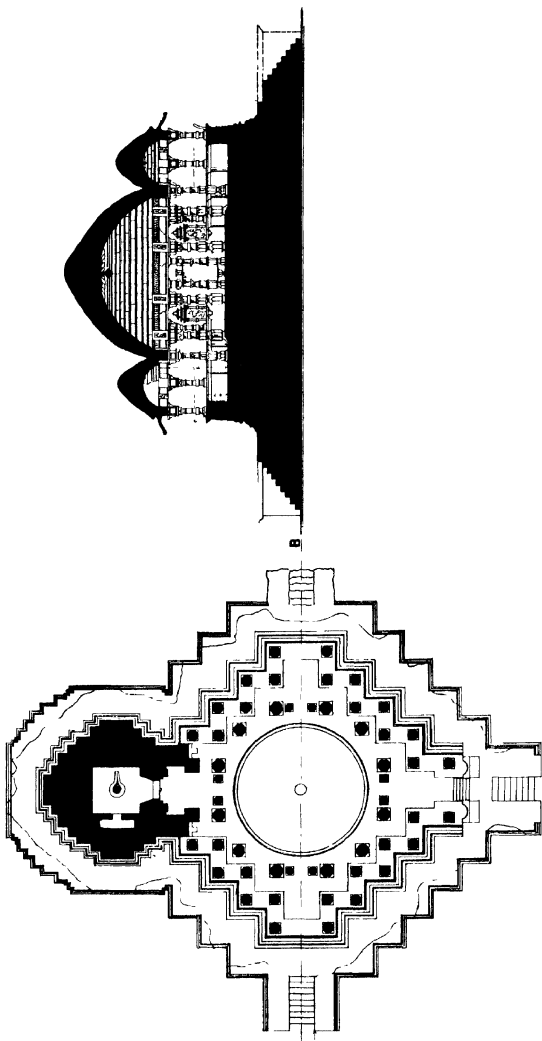


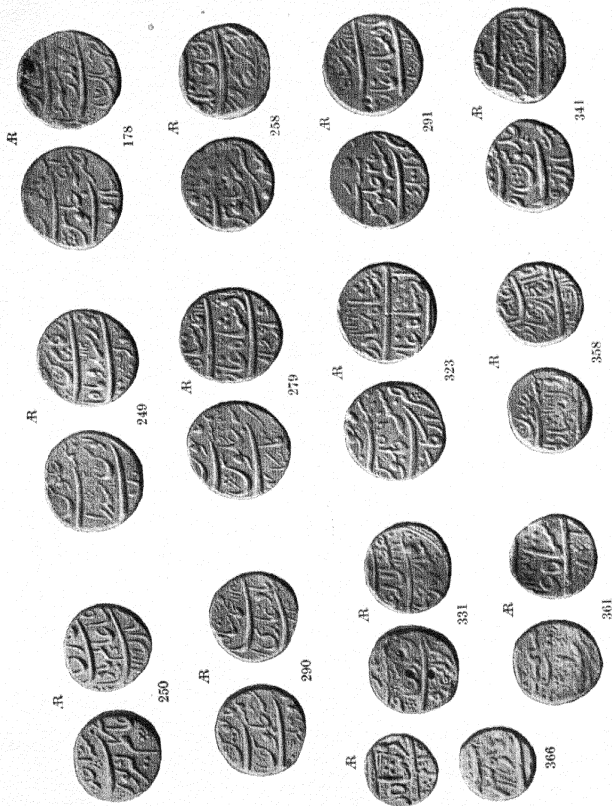
GROUND PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD
SCALE 40FT TO 1 INCH



PLAN AND SECTION OF ANNA TEMPLE IN ATRANGABAD DISTRICT.

SCALE 16 FT TO 1 INCH





178.—AUBANZEB; 249.—KAM BAKHSI; 250.—SHAH 'ALAM; 258.—FARRUKHSIYAR; 279, 290 and 291.—MUHAMMAD SHAH;
 298 and 331.—ARMAD SHAH; 341.—'ALAMGHIR II; 358.—SHAH 'ALAM II (of NIZAM 'ALI KHAN of Hyderabad);
 361 and 366.—MURAMMAD AKBAR II (of SIKANDAR JAH of Hyderabad).

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