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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

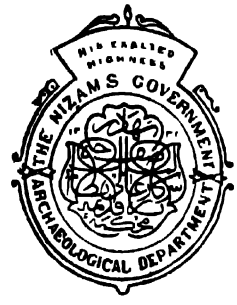
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



1338 F
1928-29 A C

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

No. $\frac{15}{4}$ Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN, { 26TH MEHR, 1339 F. / 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1930 A.C.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1338 Fasli (1928-29 A.C.)

Personnel.—Mr. G. Yazdani was on deputation in Europe during the beginning of the year to attend the XVIIth International Congress of Orientalists and returned on the 6th Bahman (9th December, 1928) He remained in charge of the Department since that date till the end of the year. During Mr. Yazdani's absence Mr. T. Streenivas officiated as Director.

Tours.—The Director was on tour for thirty-eight days during the year in the Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Medak Districts. The Assistant Director toured for thirty-five days in the Aurangabad District.

Monuments surveyed. –The Fort of Koilkonda in the Mahbubnagar District and the Fort of Bidar were surveyed during the year. Full description of these monuments is given in the report.

Conservation. –The drainage of the caves at Ellora and Ajanta was further improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,268. The conservation of the frescoes at these two places is making steady progress. The frescoes of the ceiling of the Indra Sabha at Ellora and of cave II of Ajanta were properly treated and made safe from further decay. At Khuldabad the gateway, Baradarī and the central pavilion of the gardens of Banī Begam were properly conserved and the water channels and paved walks of the gardens were repaired.

At Bidar a railing was set up round the tomb of Mahmud Gawan to keep off the cattle. Some minor repairs were also done at Bidar to the Rangīn Mahall and the Royal Bath in the Fort. The most important measure at Bidar was the clearance of the jungle and the preparation of a survey map of the monuments there.

At Udgīr in the Bidar District the Bagh-i-Husam was conserved at a cost of Rs. 1,436. The Great Temple of Palampet in the Warangal District was also repaired on which a sum of Rs. 3,000 approximately was spent. In the Warangal District the Thousand-Pillar temple was also repaired.

Epigraphy.—The attempt for the copying of Moslem inscriptions in Bidar was revived during the year and two complete sets of inked rubbings of all the Moslem inscriptions there were prepared. The Director has written an article on these records which has been published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1927-28.

In the domain of Hindu inscriptions the Department is arranging to have the Canarese epigraphs at Kukkanur and Kallur edited by Mr. Krishnamacharlu of the Epigraphic Survey of the Government of India.

The Director is also arranging to publish the Monograph on the Telugu inscription of Shitab Khan of Warangal as a separate number of the *Hyderabad Archæological Series*.

Numismatics.- 655 coins were acquired during the year for the Department, of these 29 were of Gold, 602 silver and 24 copper or other metal.

A list of 532 duplicate Gold coins for distribution and sale was compiled. Eight Museums and institutions and nineteen Indian Durbars applied for the duplicate coins and were supplied.

Museum.—222 rare articles were acquired for the Museum during the year.

Publication.—Besides the *Annual Report* for the year 1337 F. (1927-28 A.D.) the Department published a revised edition of the *Guide to Ellora Caves*. The printing of the *Ajanta Album* made satisfactory progress during the year and Part I is expected to be issued shortly. The Director in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem Inscriptions contributed a detailed article on the inscriptions of Bidar to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1927-28.

Photographs and Drawings.—Forty-eight negatives, two full size colour copies and twelve tracings of the frescoes in the Kailasa and the Indra Sabha Caves at Ellora, were prepared during the year. A set of colour postcards of the Ellora frescoes as well was printed.

Library.—Ninety-one new volumes were acquired for the library of the Department during the year.

Expenditure on Conservation and maintenance.—The total expenditure on the conservation and survey of monuments during the year under review was Rs. 46,902 as against Rs. 9,845 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the officers of the P.W. Department took great interest during the year in the maintenance of the Archæological monuments. The wild shrubs and trees in the Bidar Fort were cleared to a large extent during the year and several monuments there have now become accessible. Government are pleased to note that Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., the Revenue Secretary, and Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, the First Taluqdar, Bidar, evinced considerable interest in this matter.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department during the year under review amounted to O.S. Rs. 61,833 as against Rs. 55,966 in the previous year, the increase is due to an excess under "Printing charges" and "Grade increments of the staff."

In addition to the above a sum of O.S. Rs. 2,898 was spent during the year on the fittings of the Bibi-ka-Maqbara Museum at Aurangabad and O.S. Rs. 6,222 on the printing of the *Ajanta Album*.

Conclusion.—In conclusion His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the good work done by Mr. G. Yazdani

and of the progress made by the Department under his supervision during the year under review.

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

Copy forwarded to.

(1) The Sadr-ul-Miham Bahadur, His Exalted Highness' Peshi.
(2) The Secretary to the President, Executive Council.
(3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
(4) The Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
(5) The Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.
(6) The Director, Archaeological Department.
(7) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida.*

No. 623

FROM

GHULAM YAZDANI, ESQ., M.A.

Director, Archæological Department,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions,

Hyderabad-Deccan.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Judicial, Police and General (Archæological) Departments

Dated, Hyderabad (Deccan), the 29th May, 1930.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith two copies of the *Annual Report* of the Department for the year 1338 Fasli (1928-29 A.C.).

I regret the delay which has occurred in submitting the Report on account of pressure of office work.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
G. YAZDANI,
Director of Archæology

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.)

Personnel

In the beginning of the year, Mr. G. Yazdani, the Director, was on deputation in Europe to attend the XVIIth International Congress of Orientalists and he returned to the Dominions on the 6th Bahman (9th December, 1928). During his absence Mr. T Sreenivas officiated as Director.

Tours

The Director toured in the Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Bidar, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Medak Districts to inspect the conservation work which had been carried out there. He also accompanied the Princes during their visit to Hanamkonda, Palampet, Ellora and Aurangabad in order to explain to them the archæological and artistic importance of the monuments there The Assistant Director, Mr. T. Sreenivas, toured in the Aurangabad and Medak Districts. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Director are given in their diaries, included as Appendices E and F in this Report.

Monuments Surveyed

Among the monuments newly surveyed during the year under report mention may be made of the Fort of Koilkonda, which is referred to frequently in the annals of the Quṭb Shahi Kings in their wars against the Zamindars of Telingana. To the survey of this Fort the attention of the Department was kindly drawn by Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., whose interest in the preservation and study of the monuments of the Dominions is well known. Koilkonda is situated fourteen miles to the south-west of Mahbubnagar,[1] whence it can be approached by a metalled road the distance from Hyderabad being seventy-eight miles in the south-westerly direction The town was until recently the headquarters of a Taihsil, but it has dwindled now into a village and comprises a population of about 1,200 persons, who are mainly agriculturists.

The Fort is perched on a hill, the highest point of which is about 800 ft. above the surrounding land. The form of the hill is somewhat uninviting, consisting of huge boulders with little verdure to relieve the drabbish effect of the rock. Nature, however, seems to have created it for the purpose of a fort, as a deep ravine bounds the hill towards the west while the east is guarded by the confluence of several streamlets which join at Mubarakpur.[2]

---

[1] Mahbubnagar is the headquarters of the district of that name and it is the nearest railway station to Koilkonda on the Hyderabad Dronachellam section of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway

[2] The old name of Mubarakpur is Mushtapalli, the streams, having a confluence there, are those of Ankil and Bolaram.

The south of the hill has a steep fall and the only approach from the north consists of a narrow and tortuous path passing through rough boulders (Plate I). A wall of cyclopean masonry encircles the hill, while bastions and curtains have been built along the approach at various points to make the ascent to the Fort practically impossible for assailants who could be crushed by rolling stones down at any point during their attempt.

The visitor, now, approaches the Fort from the southern extremity of the town, which nestles at the foot of the hill. A long flight of masonry steps leads in zigzag fashion right up to the top, but formidable looking bastions abut at every angle and the visitor may be struck with awe by the sight of the Petla Burj at the very commencement of his entry. After ascending over a hundred steps the first landing is reached, where the remains of a water reservoir, an inscriptional pillar and a gateway with barbican may be seen. The reservoir is the lowest of a series which continues to the higher parts of the hill, the dykes and sluices being so arranged that the surplus water of the higher reservoir fills up the lower. The advantage of this system is that the garrisons living at different levels in the fort possess a supply of water within easy reach and do not have to go up and down for it.

The inscription is in Telugu characters and its text has been deciphered for the Department by Mr N. Lakshminarayana Rao, M.A., through the good offices of Rai Bahadur Dr. Hirananda Sastri, Epigraphist to the Government of India. The record is interesting as it confirms the information given by Firishta and the author of the *Tarīkh-i-Quṭb Shahī* regarding the help by the garrison of Koilkonda to Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shāh in establishing himself on the throne of Golconda. The inscription is dated January 12th, 1551 A.D.; but the promise of help would have been made by the garrison of Koilkonda prior to Ibrāhīm Quṭb Shah's accession which took place on the 28th July, 1550 A.D. The difference between these dates is apparently due to the fact that the inscriptional tablet was set up a year after the accession of Ibrahīm Quṭb Shāh.

The text and translation of this inscription are published in Appendix A.

At this landing the irregular courses of the masonry of some walls prove them to be of the Hindu period, but the machicolation of the bastions and the arrangement of the barbican are distinctly those of a period when guns had come into use. The gateway is arch-shaped and on the outer face of it the figures of peacocks, tigers, elephants, geese, fishes and horse-riders are carved in plaster. Similar figures are carved above the lintel of the doorway, while on the lintel itself a pair of geese is carved and the jambs are decorated with *sikharas*,[1] sculptured on them.

The passage through the gateway is about 7 ft. wide and on either side of it are rooms for the accommodation of guards. The roofs of these rooms are vaulted in the form of a gable. The gate is quite massive, being of sandal wood and fitted with knobs and bars of iron for protection against intruders. The curiosity of more recent visitors has however done greater

[1] Towers of Hindu temples.

damage to the gate than the fury and violence of assailants in olden times, for one notices that as far as the hand can reach the wood of the gate has been torn and taken away as souvenirs.

The passage beyond the gate is narrow and tortuous and defended on both sides by walls and bastions of massive construction. Proceeding about fifty yards further a second gateway is reached, midway across the opening of which a beam has been placed, an entrance, about 5 ft. high, being left below this beam, above which this opening has been filled up with masonry. The gateway seems to have been originally in the pillar and lintel style, as can be observed from the inner masonry of the building. Two platforms now mark the site of the guard rooms, which have completely disappeared.

Beyond the second gateway, steps to the right of the passage lead to a cistern styled the Pochammagiddu. The masonry of the walls between the second and third gateways, the latter being built further up facing the north, is of the cyclopean type and seems to be of old Hindu times. Passing beyond the third gateway the visitor will notice the dried up bed of a tank which is one of the intermediate reservoirs of the series referred to above.

Along the passage, beyond the last gateway, there are some natural caverns which in olden days might have been the retreats of Yogis. One of them now bears some white and red streaks, and close to it a small shrine is built which is dedicated to the Lion-God, Narasimha. A large bastion towers above the passage here. It is styled the Chilkal Burj.

Proceeding further and ascending some more steps the visitor reaches the fourth gateway. Its opening is in the pillar and lintel style, but above it an arch has been built and the space between the apex of the arch and the lintel filled up with masonry covered with plaster (Plate II). In this space figures of peacocks, elephants, etc., similar to those on the first gateway, are carved in plaster. After passing through this gateway, the visitor will see on his left an 'Ashur Khana. It is of moderate dimensions, 17 ft. by 12 ft., but two pillars of black basalt, supporting the roof, are worthy of notice. They are beautifully carved and apparently belong to some early Hindu structure.

To the left of the passage another tank may also be seen, which is the highest and the largest of the series, and has a massive anicut for the flow of the surplus water. The hill at this stage has some pieces of level ground which have been utilised for the building of store-houses for grain and ammunition and quarters for the garrison.

The most important of these buildings is situated about fifty yards to the south of this fourth gateway, and comprises a number of apartments the arrangement of which, on account of the falling down of the roofs, is difficult to follow. At the south end of the building traces of a water-lift connected with the reservoir in front may be seen. The water was raised from the reservoir and carried through an aqueduct to the various parts of the building. The arches of the aqueduct (Plate II*b*) are more or less

intact and represent a very massive style of architecture. The house was apparently built for the Commander of the garrison.

The passage in front of the house is paved and going southwards leads to several magazines and granaries. These are outwardly rectangular in plan and built of large blocks of masonry. The roofs of these structures are vaulted, sometimes barrel-shaped, and the halls below them have been divided into aisles by rows of massive pillars. One of these magazines is now occupied by the *Bībī-ka-'Alam*,[1] which is shown as a relic on the 10th of Muharram each year to a large congregation who assemble here from the neighbouring villages. The old locks of this magazine, being of colossal size and most grotesque design, must not be missed by the visitor. A peep into the various magazines may also interest him, for some still have the remains of old stores in the form of sulphur, tobacco, etc

On the hill, at a higher level than these magazines, batteries are built for the protection of the latter and some of these batteries are still mounted with pieces of old artillery (Plate IV*a*)

The steps leading up from this part of the Fort are built into a precipitous side of the hill, and the ascent would not only have been trying to an assailant but dangerous on account of the huge uncanny boulders perched all along the passage, the rolling down of which would mean the crushing of an entire army.

The narrow passage leads through three gateways until it reaches the top of the hill, which commands a fine view of the country around. The highest point is occupied by a mosque, which consists of a single hall (33 ft by 9 ft. 4 in.) with five arched openings. The arches of the building are somewhat dumpy in appearance, but the ornamental parapet of interlapping miniature arches is quite picturesque (Plate III*b*).

On the top of the hill a depression has been utilised for the storage of water, and along its sides houses of chiselled masonry have been built, apparently for the use of the Governor (or the Chief) and his family. The style of architecture of these houses is Moslem of the Bahmani period and the general plan of the houses consists of a small square court around which arched halls are built.

There are also some magazines on the top of the hill, one of which, styled the Dhan-Ka-Kotha (Rice Store), is of extensive dimensions and most massively built. The most interesting thing, however, to be noticed here is a natural cavern, about which it is reported that some virgins whose chastity was molested by the infidels during a siege of the Fort disappeared into it. The ringing of their bangles is still heard at the dead of night, but no male can enter the cavern even to this day, and if anybody dares to do so the penalty is death. It is told that a man went into the cavern, but he never returned. The new brides

[1] Banners with silver emblems, supposed to have belonged originally to the army of Husain, the grand son of the Prophet, Muḥammad, who died as a martyr at Karbala in a religious war against Yazīd, the second Khalīfa of the house of Umayya

of the village, however, enter the cavern and make offerings of sweets and bangles to the virgins.

Another old building of interest at Koilkonda is an 'Idgah the (*Qibla* wall of which represents a very quaint style of architecture (Plate IV*b*). The corner towers are extremely heavy in proportion while the parapet is very dainty, and neither parapet nor towers match with the general style of the building.

Passing on to Bidar the Fort there has been carefully surveyed and a description of its salient features will be of interest to the student. The Fort was built by Ahmad Shah Walī Bahmanī in 1430, but considerable additions were made thereto by the later Bahmanī and Barīd Shahī Kings until Aurangzeb captured it in 1656 and thereafter built the Sharza Darwazah in front of the main approach of the Fort. The general plan of the Fort is more or less in the form of a rhombus, the east to west distance (3/4ths of a mile approximately) being larger than north to south (1/2 a mile approximately). In building the Fort advantage has been taken of the edge of the Bidar plateau, so that the approach to the Fort is from the plateau's side, while its walls towards the east and north are on the brink of deep precipices and towards the south and north-west, where a horn of the plateau projects and adjoins the Fort, a deep moat has been cut in the solid rock. The moat and scarps are double at points where the height of the precipice is not sufficient or where the Fort adjoins the plateau. In the hewing out of the moat the builders of the Fort, to economise labour, have left partitions in the width of the moat; thus the latter has three divisions, each defended on either side by rock walls. This device has given a new feature to the moat of the Fort. The best view of this triple rock-hewn ditch may be had near the main gate (Sharza Darwazah).

The outermost gateway of the Fort is styled the Sharza Darwazah and according to an inscription fixed to the door it was built during the reign of Aurangzeb. The spike-studded doors of the gateway may interest the visitor, as also the arches of the guard-rooms to the left of the passage between the first and second gateways, which have very large spans and are extremely squat in proportion. The Sharza Darwazah faces the north-east and it has been so built that its adjoining walls entirely cover the second gateway which faces the east.

The façade of the second gateway is most beautifully decorated with encaustic tiles bearing geometrical and calligraphic devices.[1] The blue colour of these tiles is especially fresh and brilliant, while the other colours, green and yellow, are somewhat pale. An inscriptional tablet, in which the arrangement of letters is in the form of an intricate scroll, also adorns the gateway, but the most notable feature is the tiny windows of the Music Gallery, built above the gateway, which in the colossal dimensions of the gateway look extremely dainty. For safety, the doors of these windows have been protected with steel plates and knobs of an elegant design.

[1] It also has the effigies of two tigers carved on it. The epithet شیر خدا or اسد اللہ العالب applied to 'Alī, the son-in-law of the Prophet, Muhammad, is to a very great extent responsible for these carvings for the Shiites hold 'Ali in the highest regard, but the tendency of the Hindu mason who was employed to build such gateways and to decorate them with animal figures should not be overlooked.

The Music Gallery (Naubat Khanah) may be approached from steps built along the guard-room adjoining the inner arch of the second gateway. There are four small rooms altogether, three above the gateway and the fourth above the bastion adjoining it. The ceilings of these rooms are vaulted, being low and divided into a number of panels by plaster ribs, the arrangement produces the effect of a wood construction. The trellis work of an arch of the gallery exhibits exquisite taste.

The distance between the second and third gateways is considerable and they are connected by a broad passage which is defended on both sides with low curtains of massive masonry. The third gateway, which is styled the Gumbad Darwāzah (Vaulted Gateway), is the most massive of all the gateways of the fort and its stilted arch represents a form which seems to have found special favour with the Baihmanids, for it is found frequently represented on the buildings of the Fort. The span of the outer arch of the gate is 28 ft. while the apex is 38 ft. above ground. The dome above the gateway is 38 ft. in diameter and rises nearly 70 ft. above ground. It is interesting to note that although the arch of the gateway, is so much stilted, (Plate V*a*) the dome, above the passage, is hemispherical, almost round at the top, with no indication of any stilting. The entire building presents a most massive appearance, somewhat grim in effect and quite different from the general style of the second gateway, which offers a fair display of colour.

Adjoining the Gumbad Gate to the left of the road is the group of Royal palaces, which have been honey-combed by the alterations and additions made thereto in subsequent times. The first in order of proximity to the Gumbad Gate is the Rangīn Mahall, which is now occupied by the Taluqdar's Court. An unsightly modern veranda covers the beautiful façade of the halls to the S.E., while the double hall on wooden pillars, in front of the pavilions, with tile and mother-o'-pearl work, although it may be admired for its exquisite carving, does not, being built in Hindu style, harmonise with the architecture of the pavilions, which are of purely Persian design. It will be interesting to note here that the architect of these pavilions has taken so much pains to copy some Persian prototypes as to reproduce even the couplets (Persian) written on them.[1]

The arrangement of the Rangin Mahall, as it is now, can be best understood from the accompanying plan, which shows two square halls of considerable dimensions towards the east and a suite of four small rooms towards the south. The verandas in front of these buildings are modern, while the two rooms towards the east and north have been so much altered that it is difficult to state which part of them is modern, and which old. The tile work on the façade of the eastern halls, traces of which may still be seen, and the massive style of architecture, are typical of the Baihmani period, while the small rooms towards the south, although very pretty on account of their mother-o'-pearl

[1] *Nizami's Poems* by Laurence Binyon, contain several plates representing pavilions similar to those at Bidar. One of them (Plate X) is almost identical and bears the verse which is reproduced on the Bidar pavilion—

رواق منظر چشم من آستانهٔ تست کرم نما و فرود آ که خانه خانهٔ تست

work, and other decorative features, exhibit a narrow vision on account of their small scale. The rooms were built by 'Alī Barīd, the third of the Turk usurpers who established themselves on the throne of Bidar, overthrowing their masters the Baihmanī Kings. In the lower court of the Rangīn Mahall a polished black stone reservoir of artistic design may be seen.

Along the road, forming the basement of the Rangīn Mahall, are a number of vaulted rooms, which seem to have been occupied originally by the guards of the palace.

Almost adjoining the Rangīn Mahall towards the west, are the remains of a large house, with several apartments, each having an extensive court and a large number of vaulted rooms. It is now styled the Shahi Matbakh or the Royal Kitchen; but the building seems to have been the quarters of a minister of the state and might have been occupied by Malik Marjan, the Bijapur Governor, from whom Aurangzeb wrested the Bidar Fort, for an inscription, in which a reference to the repairs done by him has been made, is carved on the inner doorway of this house. The inscription reads thus –

Text

بامر الله صاحب قران سلطان — عمارات شاهان دیرینه دوران

مسجد و کهنه و محلها و ایوان — مجدد نموده ملک شان ارجان

Translation

"By the grace of the Holy and Almighty God, the buildings of bygone kings,

Comprising mosques, forts, palaces and halls, were restored by the sovereign-like, Marjan." 1027 H. (1618 A.D.)

There is another inscription on this building, which is now partly concealed from view by the masonry of the guard-room, built on the eastern side of the doorway. This inscription gives the date 1028 H., one year later than that of the former epigraph.[1] The building was until recently utilised as the District Gaol, but at the recommendation of the Department, Government have been pleased to evacuate it.

---

1 I have deciphered the inscription as follows

Text

(۱) سه عابه چو ابراهیم — نبود حر او کریم کامل

(۲) دکن سر برش چو شد مسخر — بود معزّ فاضل

۱۰۲۸

Translation

(1) 'When Ibrahim was the King of the time, none could be more perfect in generosity than he

(2) The time when the Deccan was conquered by him may be ascertained from the chronogram 'the honoured and learned (sovereign)"

The words معزّ فاضل give the date 1028 H. (1619 A.D.)

On coming out from this house (Shāhī Maṭbakh), the road goes in a north-westerly direction, and after traversing a short distance, we notice an extensive platform on our right and an enclosure with remains of water-channels and a garden towards our left. The platform is approached by a flight of steps, and it has a series of rooms built at its north end. The rooms are now occupied by the office of the District Inspector of Schools, but their plan shows that they were originally a bath, which name still survives. The arrangement of the rooms at the N.E. corner has not been disturbed, and the vaulting and the dainty corridors will interest the visitor. There is also a cistern at the eastern end of the platform.

In the enclosure, opposite to the Inspector of Schools' Office, referred to above, the remains of another cistern are worthy of notice. The middle cavity of the cistern is circular, but as a whole it is rather oval in form; the most pleasing feature of it is the black stone margin, which has a conventional lotus-bud design (or trefoil pattern) towards the water surface. The enclosure shows traces of paved walks which divided the flower beds, and also of a water-channel which runs in the middle and is connected with a cascade at the base of the Tarkash Mahall.

To the west of the enclosure is the Sola Khamb Mosque, which is an extensive building (205 ft. by 77 ft.). The style of architecture is plain and massive, although an ornamental parapet of overlapping arches crowns the façade and the dome has trellis screens of elegant design giving air and light to the interior of the building. The ceiling of the prayer-hall is supported on massive circular pillars, each being 14 ft. 3 ins. in girth. The form of the principal dome is almost hemispherical and it has a gilt finial surmounted by a crescent.[1] An inscription of the time of Aurangzeb exists in this mosque, but it must have been built by the Baihmanī kings, for Muhammad Ṣālih describes it as already two hundred years old when Aurangzeb conquered the Bidar Fort.

On the roof of the Mosque the remains of a reservoir and also the traces of a water-channel, which is connected with a well, may be seen. Water was drawn from the well and carried through the channel to the reservoir on the roof of the Mosque, and thence distributed to the cisterns in various palaces.

A passage, in front of the Mosque, goes towards the south and leads to the Tarkash Mahall and the Gagan Mahall. The former is several storeys high, and is now occupied by the Taluqdar's Office for Records. It comprises a series of vaulted rooms, the original arrangement and form of which has been much changed by recent additions. On the roof of this palace may be seen the traces of a parlour with a fountain in front, which shows the great love of the Musalman builders for running water.

The Gagan Mahall is situated at the back of the Tarkash Mahall, and has an extensive courtyard in front of it, which, if excavated, is likely to disclose old walks and water-channels. The building is now occupied by the District Treasury, and has four vaulted halls with some corridors which run along the

[1] For a detailed description see *Antiquities of Bidar*, pp. 16–18.

sides and at the back. From the windows of the back corridor a good view of the moat and the grounds beyond is obtained. The style of architecture is massive; but as the building has been stripped of its ornamental features it is difficult to appreciate properly its artistic merits.

The visitor may return to the main road by the passage which goes in front of the Sola Khamb Mosque, but he had better leave the court of the Gagan Mahall by a gate at its north-west corner, and passing through the enclosure of another ruined palace and circumambulating the Mosque by the footpath which runs at its back, join the road at its north-west corner, thus gaining a view of the ruins of that part of the Fort as well. The road, on proceeding a little further, branches in three directions—north, north-west, and west, leading to the Long Gun, the Takht Mahall and the Kala Burj (Black Bastion) respectively. Taking the north-westerly direction first and proceeding some two hundred yards we come across a large enclosure (86 yds. by 72 yds.) of which the walls are more or less intact and in the upper parts of which *jali* screens of beautiful designs may be seen. The enclosure is called the Zenana Mahall which title is not inappropriate on account of the presence of the trellis work through which the ladies would watch the cavalcades marching to the Royal Court. The interior of the enclosure is in a ruinous condition, a vast mass of debris marking the site of spacious halls and beautiful rooms. The extreme eastern and western rooms of the south wing of the palace comprised three apartments, the middle one of which was oblong and the two side ones square. There were also small vaulted chambers attached to these rooms, the panelling of the ceiling of which shows exquisite taste.[1]

Passing beyond the Zenana Palace the road proceeds to the Takht Mahall, which was built on the brink of a precipice, the drop at the back of the building being nearly 100 ft. The poet Adhurī has praised the lofty position of the building, stating—"Compared with the loftiness of this edifice the sky is but a step of its threshold". The Palace is now a vast mass of ruins, but the exquisite proportions of the room at the north-west angle of the main block are guarantee enough for the high praise bestowed on it by the poet. The arches rise so as to convey an air of loftiness, and the beautiful tile decoration of the façade, relieved by bands of carved black stone, give an idea of sumptuousness combined with good taste only to be found in architecture of the highest order. The plan of the interior of the room is extremely picturesque, the square form of the exterior of the building being converted into an ornamental octagon by the building of niches, of elegant design at corners. Excluding the niches, the room measures 24 ft. across. The view of the Fort and the country around, to be seen from the windows of this room, is superb and the architect could not have selected a better site than this for the building of the Throne room.[2]

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[1] Since writing the Report the interior of the so-called Zenana Mahall has been excavated and an hall of audience (Diwan-i-'Am) with beautiful tile-work found. A detailed account of the result of excavations will be given in the Report for the next year.

[2] After writing this Report excavations on an extensive scale have been carried out in the interior of the Takht Mahall and several halls discovered. An account of the excavation will be given in the Report for the next year.

On account of the mass of debris it is difficult to describe with precision the plan of the main block of the building, which faces the east. Apparently, there was a rectangular hall in the middle (40 ft × 26 ft. approximately) with a square hall (26 ft. each way approximately) on each side, but between the rectangular hall and the square rooms there was a small room on either side. The Palace had several wings, the traces of the south wing being now marked by a large heap of debris. This Palace rose to several storeys and below the rectangular hall and the rooms described above, the remains of a bath, with several apartments, and of some halls may be seen.

The main approach of the Palace was from the east, where near the northern wall of the Zenana Palace, a gateway, a court and some halls, for the offices of the ministers, may be seen. To the student of architecture the six-dome pavilion of the Minister's court has interest for its quaintness; it is now styled the Taksal (Mint), but apparently it was the audience room of the ministers. The arches of the main building of the Takht Mahall are stilted, which fact, combined with the style of the tile decoration, leaves no doubt that the Palace was designed by a Persian architect, but Hindu masons must have been employed for minor work, for their designs may be noticed in some of the carvings of the black stone marginal bands. The dimensions of the main court of the Takht Mahall were 550 × 600 ft. approximately and its plinth rose to a height of nearly 100 ft from the low ground on the west of the edifice. The walls, which are intact, are all of chiselled trap masonry and show neat workmanship.

The most important features of the Bidar Fort are, however, its walls, which have a circumference of 1,500 yds. There are massive bastions, thirty-seven in number, at frequent intervals and the majority of them are surmounted with guns, the workmanship of which reflects credit on the skill and knowledge of those days. Each bastion has a name, but among them the Kala Burj (Black Bastion), the Lal Burj (Red Bastion), the Kalyanī Burj, and the Barī Top Ka Burj are especially noted on account of their colossal dimensions. The Department has now laid out roads which enable the visitor to go to any part of the fort, even driving in a motor car. A road has been constructed from the Gumbad Darwazah which goes first in a northerly direction, passing by the Old Magazine and the Stables, until the Large Gun Bastion is reached. The formation of this bastion is interesting from a military point of view, being defended by curtains of massive construction in its lower parts, which are loopholed for guns and muskets of various sizes. The curtains are locally called the *Parkotas* or the Wings of the Bastions, and the visitor must not miss seeing them. The Barī Top (Large Gun), which is placed on this bastion, is a magnificent piece of artillery both as regards its size and its finish. The circumference near the muzzle is 11 ft. and the bore is 1 ft. 8 inches across. The gun bears the name of King 'Alī Barid, who was the third ruler of the dynasty and reigned from 1549 to 1579 A.C.

From the bastion of the Large Gun the new road proceeds towards the west until the Purana Qil'a (Old Fort) is reached. In its course it passes along

the ramparts and at some points offers excellent views of the monuments of the Fort. The Purana Qil'a marks a projection of the Bidar plateau and as the country beyond it is not very low special care has been observed for its defence Curtains have been built at various points and there is a double moat, to which an arched passage leads from the Fort. The road in going along the fortification of the Purana Qil'a makes a loop and descends in a southerly direction at a point whence a good view of the tank, which was the main source of the water supply of the Fort, may be had The visitor here will notice a well and the traces of a water-lift and also a line of pipes which supplied water to the fountains built in the higher apartments of the palaces. The remains of old gun-foundries may also be seen there. The road further has a zigzag course, first towards the east and then towards the south, until it joins the road which goes round the Takht Mahall and leads to the Bastion of the Long Gun. The visitor will find this gun also interesting, for it measures 28 ft. 11 inches in length and is, perhaps, the longest gun in India. The original position of the gun was on top of the bastion, but on account of a temple which has been built in comparatively recent times, it is now lying on a lower terrace. The top of the bastion commands a magnificent view of the country.

A new road has also been constructed from near the gate whence the path in olden days led to the tank. The road skirts round the north side of the tank and ultimately leads up to the western ramparts of the Fort. The climb at several points is rather precipitous but a motor car can be driven all along this road. The fosse on this side of the Fort is double and the bastions are most massively built. The Kalyani Burj is the strongest among these, rising to a height of nearly 120 ft. and being defended by curtains at three different levels. Near the base of the Kalyani Burj the visitor may notice the iron-studded Delhi Gate, which was covered with cactus and has been exposed to view only recently. Through this gate the path from the tank and the low lands of the Fort led to the moat and ultimately to the country outside. On the left side of the Delhi gate a massive grating may be noticed which is fixed to the outlet of a huge drain styled the Jamna Mori.

The new road turns southward from the Kalyani Burj and passing along the ramparts touches the Lal Burj (Red Bastion), and the Kāla Burj (Black Bastion). Ultimately, this road joins the one leading to the Takht Mahall near the Zenana Palace.

In clearing the jungle and laying out roads in the Bidar Fort the Department is much obliged to Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, Taluqdar of Bidar, for his personal interest and ungrudging help.

Conservation

The drainage of the caves at Ajanta and Ellora has been further improved during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 3,268 was spent on the measures carried out in this connection. The conservation of the frescoes at these two places is also making steady progress and during the year under report the frescoes of the ceiling of the Indra Sabha at Ellora and of Cave II of Ajanta have been properly treated, and made safe from further decay. To strengthen the hands of our Mechanic, Mr. Ghulam Nabi, Government have been pleased

to sanction the appointment of another assistant to him, besides Mr. Muhammad Usman, who has been working with him for several years.

At Khuldabad the gateway, Baradari and central pavilion of the gardens of Bani Begam, have been properly conserved and repairs have also been done to the water channels and paved walks of the gardens. Bani Begam, whose full name was Jahan Bano Begam, was the wife of Prince Bidar Bakht, who was the figure head of a conspiracy in 1202-3 H. (1787-88 A.D.). He was placed on the throne on the 27th Zi Qa'd 1202 H. (Friday, August 29, 1788) and deposed on the 8th Muharram, 1203 H. (Thursday, October 9, 1788).[1]

The last remains of the Begam are interred in the middle of a cistern, the pavilions at the corners of which are typical of the Mughal architecture of this period particularly the roofs of Bengali design.[2] The ornamental niches and cusped arches of the *Baradari* are also reminiscent of the same style and these features make the monument a landmark in the history of the Moslem architecture of the Deccan.

At Bidar, a railing has been set up round the tomb of Mahmud Gawan, the well-known minister of the later Bahmani kings The tomb, being in the open, suffered from the encroachment of cattle, so the railing, although a modern addition, will keep the monument safe from such intruders Further, as it was difficult for the ordinary visitor to identify the grave of Mahmud Gawan among the other graves at the same place an inscriptional tablet of black stone has been set up at the head of Mahmud Gāwan's tomb The expenditure on these measures has amounted to Rs. 1,176. At Bidar, minor repairs have also been executed to the Rangin Mahall and the Royal Bath in the Fort.

The most important measures at Bidar, however, relate to the clearance of the jungle and the preparation of a survey map of the monuments there. The operations are still in progress and when completed will enable the visitor to study the monuments there with convenience The distance of Bidar being only eighty-four miles from Hyderabad it could be approached by a motor car, but His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have constructed a railway line now, thus enabling the ordinary student also to visit this historic place.

At Udgir in the District of Bidar, a sum of Rs. 1,436 has been spent on the conservation of the Bagh-i-Husam which was originally laid out in 1059 H. (1649 A.D.). Shahjahan visited the place and an inscription is carved on one of the old houses in the garden which mentions the Emperor's name Mr. Streenivas, Assistant Director, visited Udgir some time ago and the note compiled by him on the antiquities of the place is included as Appendix B to this report. The texts of the inscriptions have been deciphered and translated by Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad Sahib, M.A., our Research Scholar (Appendix C).

In the Warangal District, the Great Temple at Palampet is being repaired and during the year under report a sum of Rs 3,000 approximately was spent, while

[1] The coins of Bidar Bakht exist and may be seen in the collections of Lahore, Lucknow, and a few other museums

[2] For these pavilions please see *Annual Report*, 1320 F (1910-20 A.C.), Plate VI *b*

the complete estimate amounts to Rs. 18,000. The temple having been built without proper foundations in a soft alluvial soil has sunk in an abrupt manner, rendering the walls out of plumb, breaking the lintels and brackets and disturbing the level of the floor and the panels of the ceiling. As the main cause of this havoc is the percolation of rain water in the foundation of the building, measures are being carried out to have a layer of cement concrete, 8 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, placed along the plinth of the building on all sides. Further a drain is being built on the circumambulatory platform along the walls and all apertures caused in the pavement by the sinking of the floor are being filled in with cement. Similar measures have been adopted for the fissures appearing in the walls while broken lintels are being supported by steel beams and props of ashlar masonry. The drainage of the roof is also being improved upon and for the protection of the spire, which is in a parlous condition, the insertion of a steel frame in the interior of the fabric has been proposed The steel work will not be visible from outside, but it will support from behind the walls of the spire which are out of plumb.

In the Warangal District, repairs have also been executed to the Thousand-Pillar Temple. The elaborate cast-iron railing, put up round the building about forty years ago, was an eyesore, so it has been replaced by a plain pipe railing. Further, as props were needed for the support of a cracked lintel in the western porch of the outer hall, they have been built of neat masonry. The court of the temple has been levelled and neat paths of *moram* have been laid out for visitors.

Epigraphy

In the report for the year 1336 F. (1926-27) a reference was made to the copying of certain Moslem inscriptions in Bidar. The attempt was revived during the year under report, and as a result of that two complete sets of the inked rubbings of all the inscriptions there have been prepared. Among these epigraphs, which number as many as forty, two are of extreme interest, representing *Thulth* and *Nasta'līq* styles of a very high order. The *Thulth* inscription is carved on the tomb of Hazrat Khalīl Ullah,[1] a saint who flourished during the reign of Ahmad Shah Walī Bahmanī. The inscription extends over forty feet in length and the height of the individual letters is 14 inches while the thickness of the pen used is nearly an inch. One may wonder at the strength and skill of the fingers of the artist in handling a reed of such thickness and drawing curves and lines of such surpassing beauty and elegance. The name of the artist occurs at the end of the inscription- كتبه العبد المحتاج الى الله تعالى مغيث القارى الشيرازى. It is interesting to note that in the Deccan the influence of the Persian art has been predominant from the very beginning of the Moslem rule and was strongest during the reign of the Qutb Shāhī Kings, who professed the Shiite faith.

The *Nasta'līq* inscription is carved on the Mosque of Farh Bāgh and belongs to the reign of Aurangzeb. Apart from their calligraphic merits the inscriptions of Bidar are important in fixing with certainty the dates of various buildings. For instance, we know by the help of these epigraphs the exact date of the

[1] Locally, he is called Hazrat Khalil Ullah *But-Shikan*, apparently on account of his having a common cognomen with the Prophet Ibrahim who is styled Khalil Ullah among the Moslems

completion of 'Ali Barid's tomb, or of the building of the various gateways of the City and the Fort of Bidar, and the precise date and name of the founder of a large number of guns The Director has written an article on these records which is published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1927-28.

In the domain of Hindu inscriptions the Department is arranging to have the Canarese epigraphs at Kukkanur and Kallur edited by Mr Krishnamacharlu of the Epigraphic Survey of the Government of India. The latter Government have kindly permitted Mr. Krishnamacharlu to edit the records for the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*. The Director is also arranging to publish the monograph on the Telugu inscription of Shitab Khan of Warangal as a separate number of the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*. The monograph was compiled by the late Mr. Lakshman Rao, but owing to his death the Director has approached the Director General of Archaeology in India to permit Dr. Hiranand Sastri, Government Epigraphist, to edit this important work.

A Telugu inscription has been copied at Koilkonda, the contents of which have already been referred to on p. 2 of this Report.

Numismatics During the year under report the Department has acquired 655 coins, 29 of which were gold, 602 silver, and 24 copper or other metal. A note on the sources of acquisition, with detailed notes on (1) a mohar of a unique type of Shah Jahan of Kabul Mint, (2) a Rupee of Aurangzeb of a new mint read as Phonda and (3) a Rupee of Farrukhsiyar, mint Khujistabunyād, on which the Hijri year is given as 1123 and the regnal year as 7, prepared by Mr. Khwaja Md. Ahmad, M.A., is included in this Report as Appendix L. Another detailed note on the *Punanas* or Punch-marked silver coins in the Cabinet of the Museum by Mr. T. Sreenivas is included in Appendix D

A list of 532 duplicate gold coins for distribution and sale was compiled by Mr. T. Sreenivas and issued as *Catalogue No. 111* during the year (*vide* Judicial Secretariat Urdu Murasilah No. 422 dated, 24th Āban 1337 F.). Eight museums and institutions and nineteen Indian Durbars applied for duplicate coins and were supplied with them as follows:—

Museums and Institutions

Benares Hindu University	9 coins
Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	4 coins
Indian Museum, Calcutta	13 coins
Fitz William Museum, Cambridge .. .	5 coins
Provincial Museum, Lucknow	3 coins
Government Museum, Madras	4 coins
Nagpur Museum	10 coins
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society ..	11 coins
TOTAL ..	59 coins

Darbars

Banganpalle	5 coins
Bansda	7 coins
Baroda	5 coins
Bhavanagar	3 coins
Bikanir	9 coins
Cambay	9 coins
Cutch	7 coins
Gwalior	5 coins
Idar	7 coins
Jaipur	3 coins
Jind	7 coins
Jodhpur	10 coins
Kashmir	8 coins
Kotah	7 coins
Mandi	7 coins
Mysore	5 coins
Puducottah	7 coins
Suket	7 coins
Travancore ..	9 coins
TOTAL ..	127 coins

There were also six applications from private collectors to whom the available duplicates were sold and a sum of O.S. Rs. 372-0-0 and B.G. Rs. 80-12-0 (including postage) received from them. In addition to this O.S. Rs. 184-8-0 and B.G. Rs. 1-12-0 were also received by the sale of 135 duplicate silver coins left over from *Catalogue* No. 11.

The need of a suitable building for the Museum has been felt all the more keenly during the year under report because the exhibits which are being acquired cannot, owing to lack of space, be shown to the public in a systematic manner.[1] Besides the coins which have been referred to above, 222 articles, comprising rare MSS., specimens of calligraphy and painting, old arms and Bidri-ware have been acquired during the year. Among the MSS. the لواحی جامی is a perfect gem of the *Nasta'liq* style of calligraphy and has been written by the well-known master-calligraphist, 'Imad, whose work is held in the highest esteem in the East. Among the paintings those belonging to the *Shah Nāmah* represent Persian style of a high order while the illustrations included in the *Kulliyat-i-Sa'di* are very good examples of the early Mughal style. **Museum**

Among arms some Persian swords (of Isfahan) have very fine blades, while the jade handles of some of the daggers may also be admired for the purity of their colour. The specimens of Bidri-ware acquired during the year form

[1] On our representation Government were pleased to give the new Exhibition building of the Public Gardens to us and our Collection is now open to public there

a large collection, embracing *hookas*, betel-boxes, spittoons, ewers, basins and other similar articles of household use. The designs of some of these articles are extremely artistic and as no comprehensive monograph has yet been compiled on the subject it is intended to publish one for the information of the general reader.

Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur has kindly lent to the Museum for purpose of exhibition, his unique MS. of the *Mathnawī* of Jalal'u-d-Dīn which probably belonged to the Delhi Kings, being written by Muhammad Afẓal-al-Ḥusainī,[1] who flourished during the reign of Farrukh Siyar. The private collections of some of the nobles of Hyderabad are unique in some respects and if the example of Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur is followed by the other nobles of Hyderabad the Museum by its loan collections will acquire an important position among the institutions of its class.

A complete list of the exhibits acquired during the year is given in Appendix M.

Publications

The publications issued by the Department during the year are :—

1. *Annual Report* for 1337 F (1927-28 A.D.)
2. *Guide to Ellora Caves* (revised edition).

The printing of the *Ajanta Album* has made satisfactory progress and Part I will be issued shortly.[2] The Director in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem Inscriptions has contributed a detailed article on the inscriptions of Bidar to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1927-28.

Photographs and Drawings

Mr. M. Franswa, Photographer of the Department, prepared forty-eight negatives during the year under report. The titles and sizes of these negatives are given in Appendix J of this Report.

Mr. Syed Ahmad prepared two full-size colour copies of the court scene from the *Simhala Avadana*, painted in the right corridor of Cave XVII, Ajanta. He also corrected the proofs of the Colour plates of the *Ajanta Album*, a work in which the utmost care has been observed in making the colours of the reproductions tally with those of the originals.

Mr. Jalaluddin, the Artist of Ellora, has copied twelve new subjects from the frescoes in the Kailasa and the Indra Sabha. The artistic quality of these frescoes is poor, but the frescoes are interesting from the point of history, showing how with the waning of the Buddhist religion the best qualities of the art disappeared and how the spirit and ideals of the Brahmanical faith or the beliefs and cult of Mahavira affected art adversely in India It is intended to publish select specimens of these frescoes in the form of an *Album*. In the meantime a set of Colour postcards based upon Mr. Jalaluddin's copies has been printed which is fairly representative of the salient features of the Ellora frescoes.

Library

Ninety-one new volumes have been acquired for the Library of the Department, of which sixty-one have been received as presentations from various governments and institutions and the rest purchased. A complete list of the books is included in this Report as Appendix I.

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[1] *Taẕkira Khush Nawisan* (Bibl. Ind.), p 60.

[2] Part I is out now

A sum of O.S. Rs. 46,902-8-2 (B.G. Rs. 41,199-2-6) has been spent during the year on the conservation and survey of monuments. This is most satisfactory when compared with the figure for the previous year, which was O.S. Rs 9,845-15-8 only. The Department is thankful to the officers of the P. W. Department, who have evinced interest in the repair of archæological monuments during the year. The Department is equally thankful to Mr. T. J. Tasker, through whose kind offices the Taluqdar of Bidar—Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur—is carrying out our systematic scheme to clear the Bidar Fort from wild shrubs and trees which had embosomed it to such an extent that access to many a monument there had become impossible.

Expenditure on Conservation

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Department, exclusive of the sum spent on the conservation of monuments, amounted to O.S Rs. 61,833-14-10 (B.G. 53,000-15-11). The figure for the previous year under this head was O.S. Rs. 55,966-2-8 and the increase is due to an excess of Rs. 2,000 in the expenditure under the head 'printing charges' as also to the periodical increase in the salaries of the staff according to the Time Scale.

Expenditure on the Maintenance of the Department

In addition to the above expenditure a sum of O.S. Rs. 2,808-5-4 (B.G. Rs. 2,484-4-7) has been spent on the fittings of the Bibi-ka-Maqbra Museum at Aurangabad where a fine collection of Old China exists and it has been thought necessary that it should be properly exhibited. Further, a sum of O.S. Rs. 6,222-3-6 (B.G. Rs. 5,333-5-4) has been spent on the printing of the *Ajanta Album*, but this will be recovered by the sale of the publication and paid back to Government.

The programme of tour for the year 1339 F., embraces visits to Warangal, Bidar, Gulbarga, Aurangabad -including Ajanta and Ellora -Raichur and Mahbubnagar, for conservation and survey of monuments are in progress at these places. The Director and the Assistant Director may visit as well other places in the Dominions should the safety or investigation of monuments or archæological relics demand it during the year.

Programme of Tour for 1339 F.

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

HYDERABAD DECCAN,
10th Tīr, 1339 F.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Inscription on a small pillar in front of the fort gate at Koilkonda, District Mahbūbnagar.

By N. Lakshmi Narayan Rao, M.A

First face.

1 Śubham=astu Kali-yuga-pramā-
2 naṁ nālugu-lakshaluṁnu[1]u mu[p*|-
3 pai-reṁdu-velu veṁdlu
4 Svasti Śrī | ‖ *| Jay-ābhyudava Śali-
5 vāhana-Śaka-varshālu vevṁ-
6 ni na|n*|nuṭa-de[b*|bhai-reṁḍu veṁdlu
7 agun=ēṭi Sadhārana-nama saṁ-
8 vatsara Magha-śuḍ[d*|ha paṁchami So-
9 mavaramu-nāḍu Viḅura-
10 himu-Śaha Kutubuna-Mulu-
11 ka-Voḍa(e)yalu-garki Koyala-
12 koṁḍa haśeṁ nilipina sva(śa)sana-
13 kaṁbhaṁ śrī śri śri | ‖ *|
14 Śri | ‖ *| Aditya-Chamdro=Vanija-gni(Jña)-Ji-
15 vāḥ Śukr=Ārka-putrav=api Rahu-
16 Ketuṁnu(Ketu) vē te=pi khe=
17 ṭah sakal=ārtha-sid[d*]hiṁ ku-
18 ruvaṁ(rvvaṁ)tu nityaṁ sthira-ka-
19 la-bhogāṁnu(n) Śrī śri śri | ‖ *|

Second face.

20 Haḷarati Khaḷavevaṁḍa Mesanada-
21 Āli Manasaba Moali Vulugu Ājaṁ
22 Malika Viḅurāhimu-Śaha
23 Kutubuna-Maluka-Voḍa(e)valu-
24 gatu Vija|va*|nagaranan=uṁḍa-gā-
25 nu Kā(Kō)valakoṁḍa samastam=ai-
26 na navaṁkavadiluṁnu
27 laskariluṁnu hasemuṁnu
28 tupa(a)kiluṁnu bāḷeṇaparu-
29 luṁnu kudi Pīru-Miya-
30 gaṭi viṁṭiki povi maṭl-a(a)-
31 di Savidu-Āli-Miyanu aṁ-
32 pi sabebunu toḍi tepiṁsti-
33 mi Piru Mivākuṁnu Savidu-
34 Āli-Mivakuṁnu nemu yi-
35 china bhāsha tapamu adi-gāka
36 tiruga-baḍi dēvaṇa|va|ri so-
37 pa-lonu kurchuṁḍi mammu
38 pilichi nenu Vija[va*]nagarana vuṁ-

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1 A superfluous *anusvara* before double *nn* is, in several cases, used in the inscription.

Other orthographical errors are also to be found in the record. Consonants are freely used in place of vowels, *e.g. voḍava* for *oḍava* in l. 11. The necessary doubling of the consonants is in many instances omitted: *e.g. tapamu* for *tappamu* in l. 35.

ḍa-gānu tōḍuka-vastiri namunu-
dunā ani anatistiri aṁdduku
nēmu devaraku vichina prama-
ṇikalu Viburahimu-Śe(a)ha-
Kutubana-Maluka-Voḍa(e)va-
lanē tappa mari Davulata-Kuli-
ni-gani Subhanu-Kulini-gani Sa-
vida-Khani Avinana-Malukaṁ-
gani takkina-vārini-gani chē-paṭi-
tima a(ā)vidhaṁ katinavanik = e-
llānu Koyalakoṁḍa da|rva|-
ja turinavaru variki digu-ba-
ṁtanu govu-braṁhmani Vara-
ṇasi-lōnu chaṁpin=aṁtta doshana
bōdunu vidi-gāka mūti-nī-
da mīsaṁ mochinavad=a(e)llānu tapi-
na adi varakaṁta śashpal=iv=idi-gaka
tapira tama manamu chaluvada-
rulaku vichinavaralu vidi-gāka tama
manamu gaḍuduluku yichinava-
ru vidi-gaka tapitima Kōyali-
koṁḍa-lonu āvid|h*|anu ka-
ṭinavarik=a(e)llānu vidi nemanu

Third face.

adi-gaka Turukalak=a(e)llānu
paṁdini Makka-lonu chaṁpin=aṁ
ta dōshana podunu adi-gaka
manalona yevaṁd-aṁnanu ha[1]
tapina Mus ıphu ana Yi
manu-Husaini chaṁpina do-
shana podunu adi-gaka ma-
nalona yavaṁd=aṁnanu hara-
mukhorigi vicharala bo-
yana vaniki vidi nemanu
vani penchenana vevavalenu
adi-gaka tapitima mānisi
puṇuka-lonu śuṇuka-mavu(ṁ)saṁ(sa)-
munnu kaki-mavu(ṁ)samunnu
surānu vaṁddhuka seviṁstunnu
gadiden=ekki paḍu|va*|ṇa-mokham=ai na-
ḍachina doshana bodunu yidi
Koyilakoṁḍa karukunaluṁ-
nnu hudarluṁnnu killa-nava-
kavādaluṁnnu laskariluṁnnu
tupakiluṁnnu kaṁmarava-
ruṁnnu vaḍlavaruṁnnu
vuparvaruṁnnu gadekarlluṁnnu
kavivaruṁnu bajenaparluṁ-
nnu sarvam=aina mari(r)damāna-

[1] This letter appears to have been written and erased.

87 luṁnnu maṁnnevāru Parāku-
88 ravu Kesāni Navareṁ-Khā-
89 nuḍu Maṁḍage Balavaṁtta-
90 rāvu Māraka Kadaṁbarāvu
91 Kēsani Tiṁmi-Nēḍu Nalako-
92 ṁḍa-manaḍu Sāḷuvarāvu Aṁ-
93 kamu Maliki-Nēḍu Govu Kadaṁ-
94 barāvu Bhūlokaravu Kavula
95 Tiṁmmi-Nēḍu Dēvaraju Vu-
96 daṁḍarāvu baje maṁnneva-
97 ru aṁddaramunnu yēkastu-
98 lam = ai ma sanu(saṁ)ruchini vrāsi yi-
99 china nēmamu yidi-gaka Mali-
100 ka Yiburahimu-Śa Kutubuna-Ma-
101 luka-Voḍa(e)yalaku yevaḍ = aṁnanu
102 haramukhōrigi cheśina ma pariva-
103 ramulōni bāsa tapinā vāni tega-
104 juḍavalenu[|| *|

TRANSLATION

1. 1–9. Prosperity! The extent of Kalivuga is four lakhs and thirty-two thousand years. Hail prosperity! In the victorious and prosperous Śalivahana-Śaka year 1472, the cyclic year Sādhāraṇa, on Monday, the fifth (*tithi*) of the bright half of Magha,

10–13. the inscription (inscribed) pillar was set up by the retinue (*of the village*) of Kovalakoṇḍa to (*register the undertaking given to*) Yiburahimu-Śaha Kutubuna-Maluka-Voḍeya (Ibrāhim Quṭb Shāh). Great prosperity.

14–19. Prosperity! The Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu, Kētu and any other (*planets*) that move about in the sky—may they always bring everlasting success in all undertakings.

20–24. While Hajarti Khājāyevanda Mesanada Āli Manasaba Moali Vulugu Ajam Malika Yiburahimu-Śaha Kutubuna-Maluka-Voḍeya was residing at Vijayanagara,

25–35. all the *Nayakavaḍas*, the army, the retinue, the artillery and the bandmen of Koyalakoṇḍa went in a group to the house of Pīru-Miyā and after a conversation among themselves sent Sayidu Āli-Miya and had the Saheb brought (*from Vijayanagara*) and declared (*to him*) as follows "We will not break the promise that we have made to Pīru-Miya and Sayidu-Āli-Miya".

35–42. Further, sitting in the master's sofa, turning to us and addressing us, you (*i.e.*, the Sāheb) said thus 'You brought me who was at Vijayanagara: shall I trust you?' " and the following are the oaths which we gave (*you*) our master —

42–53 " (*We swear*) that if any of us, the arm-bearers that have entered the gates of Koyalakoṇḍa, join hands with Daulata-Kuli, Subhanu-Kuli, Sayidakhani Aymana-Maluka or any person other than Śaha Kutubana-Maluak-Voḍeya, they must be considered to be very low and they will incur the sin of having killed cows and Brahmans at Vāraṇāśī.

53–61. Further, if any (*among us*) who wears a moustache on the face violates (*this promise*) his moustache is as good as the hair on the private parts of public women. If they still violate it they will be considered to have given their wives to low class people and if they still violate it they will be considered to have given their wives to asses.

This is an oath (*which applies*) to all the arm-bearers of Koyalakoṇḍa

62–71. Further, the Muhammadans that violate this will incur the sin of killing pigs at Makkā and if any one among us does not keep (*this promise*) the oath of *Musaphu* (?) will be on him and he will incur the sin of having killed Yimamu-Husain.

These oaths apply to any one of us who entertains any treacherous ideas and he should be thrown into a frying pan.

ll. 72–78 Further, those of us who violate (*this*) will incur the sin of eating the flesh of dogs, crows and wine cooked in a man's skull as they go to the west riding on a donkey.

,, 79–90 This is the oath given in writing, jointly and with a free will, by all the following people :—

the *Karakūns*, officers, the *Nāvakaraḍas* of the fort, the army, the artillery, the blacksmiths, the Oḍḍas, the well diggers, the guards, the *Kavis*, the bandmen, all males feudatories, Parakurāvu, Kesāni Navarem-Khanu, Maṇḍage Balavantarāvu, Maraka Kadaṁbarāvu, Kesāni Timmi-Nēdu, Nalakoṇḍa-manaḍu Sāḷuvarāvu, Aṅkamu Maliki-Nēḍu, Govu Kadambarayu, Bhūlōkarāvu, Kavula Timmi-Nēḍu, Devaraju Vudaṇḍarāvu and the Bāje chiefs.

,, 99–104 Further, if any one does any (*act of*) treachery to Yiburāhimu-Śaha Kutubana-Maluka-Voḍeya or if he breaks the oath taken by our group he must be cut off."

Appendix B

The Fort and other Monuments at Udgir

By T. Sreenivas

The Fort, built in 1403 A.C., stands just behind or north of Udgir Town, the headquarters of the Taluq of that name in Bidar District. In former days it was considered one of the strongest forts in these parts and during the reign of the Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan, it was besieged and captured by one of his Generals, Khan Dauran, in 1040 A.H. (1630 A.C.). This event is recorded in a finely preserved inscribed stone built into a wall, opposite the second Taluqdar's quarters on the first floor of the Fort. It was also the scene of a great battle between the Nizam and the Marathas in A.C. 1760. But all those days of glory are past and the whole Fort, excepting a few portions here and there, is in utter ruins now.

The plan of the Fort is a rough quadrilateral with greater length than breadth. The Fort, which faces the south, is about 590 feet broad while the length is about three times the breadth. There is a deep trench on the south while the sides and back have had a double ditch running round them. The rampart encircling the Fort is high and strongly built of stone with bastions at the angles and middle of the sides. The front possessed at least three lines of defences of varying heights one behind the other, with a high tower at either end. And strong barbicans defend the only entrance into the Fort which is apparently by a narrow bridge thrown across the trench on this side.

Passing over the bridge we get into a small square, or rather court, where to our left, is the first gateway facing the east. Its huge wooden doors are studded with spikes as a protection against attacks by elephants. Passing through it we turn to our right and proceed a few yards when the passage, which runs under the storied front of the Fort, takes a curve to the left. There is a small open space here and a second gateway facing the east. Beyond this is the third and last gateway facing the same direction. We now turn to the right and proceed north and in a few minutes emerge into a large open space. It is indeed a pitiful sight we come upon. It is all ruin everywhere and buildings in every stage of decay meet our eyes.

As we stand facing the north we find a broad walk in front with some buildings on either side. To our right is a small building, in fairly good condition, which is used as the Tahsildar's office and another low one to the left of the walk, used as his record room. Next to it on the north is a small mosque, which is the only well-preserved, complete building in the whole place. Opposite this is a cistern where a fountain had once played.

Leaving the mosque we go towards the east and enter a big courtyard, at the southern end of which is an imposing terraced structure—Audience Hall in the palmy days of the Fort, perhaps, but it now serves as the Tahsildar's Court House. Crossing the courtyard, if we go slightly to north-east, we come to a high square tower the top of which is in ruins now. There is a high vault under the basement of the tower and passing through it we find low down on our right a fine square tank approached by two or three flights of steps. Tradition claims this as the retreat of a Hindu saint of old, called Udayagir Rishi, after whom, it is believed, the town and Fort have been named.

Retracing our steps to the tower, we find a number of ruined buildings on the west. Among these there are two roofless structures facing each other with a courtyard between, in which some pillars are still standing. The one at the northern end was two-storied, more ornamental than the other and adorned with very delicate stucco work, some of which is still to be seen. There is a narrow flight of steps at each end of the building, which led to the first floor. There are two more similar buildings, also roofless, to the west of these. Each of these has a cistern in front. They were probably the palaces of the ladies of the harem.

We leave these now and return south passing the mosque, referred to above, on our

right Near the inner opening of the passage into the Fort, a flight of steps leads us to a terrace or platform, where some open verandahs facing the north are utilised as the Taluqdar's Court and office. Some tumbled down steps on the right take us to the top of the ruined western tower. A bronze gun of good workmanship, 7 feet long, is lying here. It has the open mouth of a tiger for its muzzle and the figure of a lion's head on the breech.

Coming down to the terrace in front of the Taluqdar's Office we find some steps which lead us east by a zig-zag passage, surrounded by roofless buildings, to a small open hall with a room on the north. There is an opening on the eastern wall opposite this. We go east, turn north and by a narrow passage reach a small courtyard, with a cistern in the middle. On the west we find a verandah, a hall and a long room on its south, divided into two by an arch in the middle. This portion is just over the Tahsildar's office and serves as the Taluqdar's quarters. The ceiling and parts of the wall have beautiful ornaments of stucco worked on them, but unfortunately they have been the victims of several, no doubt well-meant, limewashings and it is with an effort that we can trace the fine and delicate lines of the original design. The wall spaces on either side of the recess forming a balcony and in the adjacent room have been freely utilised by the architect for providing large and beautifully arched niches, divided into many big and small compartments.

There is an arched opening in the stone wall on the east of these and it is on the wall to our left as we enter it, that the inscribed stone commemorating the capture of the Fort by Khān Daurān, referred to above, is built The opening leads us to a broad terrace, on the east of which is a roofless structure, similar in plan to, but larger than, the Zenana palaces mentioned above. The cistern in front is missing here. There is a wall on the south which has a number of pigeon-holes in three rows. The terrace commands a good view of the northern portion of the Fort and is just over the Tahsildar's court room. The buildings on the south of the terrace are in a hopeless mass of ruins. Picking our way cautiously over these it is possible, at the risk of tumbling down any moment into the unknown depths of a blocked up vault or cellar below, to get to the top of the ruined eastern tower to find another bronze gun and a small rusted iron one.

Retracing our steps to the Taluqdar's court, if we cross the terrace in front and go west, some steps take us down to the path behind the parapet of the rampart. At a short distance there is a small two-storied building with a balcony overlooking the west. The plastered walls here still bear some traces of painting on the inside. The building is so tiny and cosy and looks more like a dovecot and in its better days had perhaps been a favourite resort of the ladies.

Of the various buildings in the Fort, as already stated, the small Mosque is in good condition and is in use. The Tahsildar's office and record room are in a fair state of repair. The imposing edifice, now serving as the Tahsildar's Court house is really a big hall, 70′ 6″ long by 46′ 3″ broad, with a verandah and three big open arches in front. To suit its present requirements the two side arches have been blocked up which makes the interior somewhat dark. It is a massive structure standing on a high basement and is just under the terrace referred to above. This and the buildings on the first floor, the Taluqdar's Court and Office, are in pretty good condition, though they all lack good flooring.

The verandah, hall and room used as the Taluqdar's quarters may, on the whole, be said to be in a better condition. But they have put some corrugated iron sheets over the verandah which looks most incongruous, while the beam on which these rest are supported by ugly looking pillars, far from being in harmony with the surroundings. The balcony on the west is blocked up and lime-washed inside, but from outside it looks as if all sorts of rubbish had been stuffed into it. Two or three neat little windows in their place would look much better. The cheap small window inserted on the northern side of the balcony may with advantage be replaced by a better one.

There are a number of remains of other buildings in the fort, among them being five Zenana palaces. There is not a bit of roof left on any of these, the plaster is all gone and so also the flooring. Only the walls and pillars are there.

Inscriptions in the Fort

There are a number of inscriptions in various parts of the Fort. Excepting a few which have weathered badly they are well preserved.

They are :—

(1) Tablet built into the wall opposite the Taluqdar's quarters mentioned in para. 1 above, recording the capture of the Fort by Khān Dauran in 1046 A.H. ;
(2) Three short inscriptions over the arched opening in front of the Taluqdar's quarters ;
(3) On wall facing west near Andherī Maḥall ;
(4) On wall facing north near Andherī Maḥall ·
(5) On a stone kept in the Tahsildar's record room :
(6) On wall facing north behind cistern opposite the Masjid ;
(7) Three short inscriptions, on the front wall of Tahsildar's Court house ; and
(8) Carved on the bronze gun on top of the ruined western tower

Balaji Temple

This is a temple in Udgīr Town, named after its presiding deity. It is situated in a narrow lane running west from the road leading to the Fort. The entrance is by a door on the south while the shrine itself faces the east. There is a hall in front of the shrine 29′ 6″ square, with a high pial on the south, west, and north and a sort of hanging gallery above corresponding to it. A few steps from the hall take us to the pial in front of the shrine. The shrine is normally dark, the whole interior being lighted by a single window high up on the eastern wall, but for which the place would almost be light-tight. The temple is said to be a very important one and great antiquity is claimed for it. The original shrine is apparently old, but the hall and the other structures which are substantially built have been added, according to the priest and other worshippers, about a hundred years ago.

Bagh-i-Husam

Within about a mile to the south-west of the town is what is known as the Bagh-i-Husam, containing two structures. One large, called Bara Maḥall and the other small, called Chhota Maḥall built by Nawab Ḥusamulla Khan in 1050 A.H. The former is a two-storied building raised high on a vaulted basement, with an octagonal cupola at the top commanding a good view on all sides. There are four short inscriptions high up on the wall facing the east on the floor above the basement and a shorter one on the basement wall on the east. There is a big well on the south-east. Chhota Maḥall is a smaller building at a little distance on the south-east, also raised on a vaulted basement, with a well at the back The floor above is terraced and has a cistern. They are said to have originally stood in the middle of a beautiful garden of which only a few mango trees are now left. They have been placed under the Public Works Department, it is said, and are maintained in fairly good condition. There are two finely carved stone pillars lying under the vaults of Bara Maḥall.

Other Buildings

(*a*) There is a tank on the west of the Town and on a little mound to the west of it are a few buildings, the chief of which is known as Hazrat Pīr Musa's Dargāh. It is in good condition. To the south-west of this are two more tombs, not so well cared for and a small mosque, not in use now.

(*b*) About half of a mile to the north west from here, is a small temple called the Somnath Gudi. From the style of the building it cannot be said to be old, but it is said that the original temple is submerged in a tank close by on the north. There is a small tank here, but it was full and it seems when the water goes down a little we could see the top of the temple clearly. Be that as it may, there is one attractive feature about this tank and that is its supply of water which flows into it from the mouth of a stone *Nandi*, from a perennial spring. It is said that within a radius of about 100 yards, one has simply to dig a yard or so deep to get at the spring water. There are two or three cisterns lower down receiving their supply from this tank.

(*c*) A little to the north-east of Somnath Gudi is another small temple dedicated to Bhavani. It seems it was all covered up by jungle growth till about thirty years ago, when it was discovered by a Brahmachary named Gosai Hari Gir. There is also a perennial spring here.

(*d*) There are a number of tombs at the foot of the mound on which the Travellers' Bungalow stands. Some are enclosed within walls. They are said to be the tombs of the old Rulers of Udgir. They are in a most deplorable state.

Other Inscriptions

Besides the inscriptions in the Fort mentioned above many more were found in and around the town.

They are :—

(1) Five small ones in Bara Mahall, Bagh-i-Husam ;
(2) On the Qandhār Gate in the town ;
(3) In the Khwāja Dargah ;
(4) On a Masjid near Begji's well ;
(5) In Begji's well ;
(6) On a tomb near Khwaja Daya ;
(7) Over Petāh Gate ;
(8) In Bara Ṣāḥib Baoli near Police Station opposite Town Gate ;
(9) On a tomb below Travellers' Bungalow ; and
(10) On a stone lying near the mortuary.

The estampages of all the above mentioned inscriptions have been secured. Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad has deciphered and translated them. They are published as Appendix C.

Appendix C

Notes on Udgīr Inscriptions

By Khwaja Mohammed Ahmad, M.A.

Our Director, Mr. Yazdani had instructed me to copy the inscriptions of Udgīr which I have done and I give below my readings and translations of them. These inscriptions cover a period of nearly three hundred years from 983 A.H to 1210 A.H. and generally represent *Nasta'liq* script. They also throw light on the history of the Fort and several other buildings at Udgīr. I have studied the inscriptions as far as possible in their chronological order.

I. Inscriptions on a Bronze Gun.

A bronze gun of very good workmanship is lying over the Chāndnī Burj, which is situated to the west of the entrance to the fort. The length of the gun is about seven feet and the bore is about nine inches. It is inscribed at two places. The inscriptions say that the gun was manufactured during the reign of Niẓam Shāh (of Ahmadnagar) by Muḥammad ibn Husain Rūmī, the manufacturer of the renowned Malik Maidan gun of Bijapur[1]. My reading of the inscriptions is as follows —

Text

(۱) ابو الغازي نظام شاه

(۲) عمل استاد محمد بن حسين رومی

Translation

(1) Abu'l Ghazī Niẓām Shah.

(2) Manufactured by Ustād Muḥammad ibn Husain Rūmī.

II. Inscriptions on an Arch in the House built by Sazāwār-ul-Mulk.

The arch is built of red stone and above it inscriptions are set up which commemorate the occupation of the fort by the Niẓam Shahi kings. One of these inscriptions bears the name of Murtuẓa[2] Niẓam Shāh and the date 983 A.H. My reading of the inscription is as follows —

Over the right half of the arch.

Text

بـريں رواق ..... ازليسـت

از طفيل علي و آل عليست

Translation

(1) On this arch is .... . Eternal

(2) By the grace of 'Ali and his descendants.

Over the left half of the arch.

Text

.... (۱)

(۲) شاه عالم مرتضی نظام شاه سلطاني

(۳) اين عمارت شد ز مرجان فرهاد خاني

سنه ۹۸۳

[1] See Cousen's *Bijapur*, pages 29-30.

[2] Murtuẓa reigned from 1505 8[illegible]

TRANSLATION

(1) .....

(2) Shāh 'Ālam Murtuza Nizām Shāh Sulṭānī.

(3) This building has been constructed by Marjān Farhād Khānī.

III. INSCRIPTION ON 'ABDULLAH BEG'S TOMB.

To the north of Khwajah Dargāh there is a grave bearing an inscription dated 1019 A.H. I could not find any reference in history to 'Abdullah Beg whose name is mentioned in the inscription. But from the text it appears that he was much oppressed and that he gave his life in the cause of religion. My reading of the inscription is given below —

TEXT

هر که از دنیا گذشت از بهر دین
خانهٔ عقبـــای او معمـــور باد
یا رب آن مظلـــوم در روز جـزا
با حسین ابن علی محشـور باد
چون شهادت یافت عبد الله بیگ
گفت هاتف مرقدش پر نور باد
سنه ۱۰۱۹

TRANSLATION

(1) Whoever has died in the cause of religion, may his heavenly abode be glorious!

(2) Oh God, may this oppressed (man) be associated on the day of judgment with Husain, son of 'Alī.

(3) When 'Abdulla Beg was martyred, a voice from heaven said, "May his grave be illuminated!" 1019 (A.H.)

IV. INSCRIPTIONAL TABLET FIXED TO A WALL IN THE HOUSE OF SAZĀWĀR-UL-MULK.

Just about a yard and a half to the north of the arch bearing inscription No. 11 is a tablet of hard green stone, containing an inscription in beautiful *Nastā'liq* characters. It commemorates the capture of the fort by Umdat-ul-Mulk Khān Dauran, Nuṣrat Jang[1] on the 7th of Jumādi II, 1046 A.H., and also the appointment of Mughal Khan,[2] son of Zain Khān[3] to the Qil'adārī of the fort, on the 14th of the same month. Both these facts have been mentioned by the author of *Ma'āsirul Umara* and probably his source must have been this inscription, as on page 491, Vol. III of his book he claims to have noticed the inscription in the year 1188 A.H.[4] But the author seems to have gone wrong in giving the date of capture as 8th of Jūmādī I, 1046 A.H.[5]

[1] For a detailed account of 'Umdat-ul-Mulk Khan Dauran Nuṣrat Jang see *Ma'asirul Umara* (Bibl Ind.), Vol I, page 749

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 490.

[3] Zain Khān, father of Mughal Khan, was the foster brother of Akbar. Idem Vol 2, page 362.

[4] The following is an extract from the book :—

راقم سطور را در سنه پانزدهٔ جلوس خاقان زمان (شاه عالم ثاني) گزری بتماشای قلعه مسطور (قلعه اودگیر) افتادهٔ مشاهدهٔ نمود که در دیوار (عمارتی که اندرون قلعه واقع شدهٔ) بر سنگی تاریخ فتح قلعه و تفویض آن به مغل خان کندهٔ نصب کردهٔ اند اغلب که بفرمادش خان مذکور باشد *

[5] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 754 and Vol III, p. 490

On my first seeing the inscription I thought that as it records the completion of Fath Burj also, it might have originally belonged to the said Burj and afterwards removed to its present place. But from the extract given from the *Ma'āsiru'l Umara* it appears that even in 1188 A.H., *i.e.*, about two centuries back the tablet was where it is now.

My reading of the inscription is as follows .—

(۱) در عهد حضرت سلیمان الزمانی صاحبقران ثانی شاه جهان

(۲) پادشاه غازی خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه عمدة الملک خانذوران

(۳) بهادر نصرت جنگ بتاریخ هفتم شهر جمید الاول سنه ۱۰۴۶ فتح برج

(۴) قلعه اودگیر را بنقب پرانیده مفتوح ساخت و بتاریخ چهاردهم

(۵) شهر مذکور سنه الیه حسب الحکم جهانمطاع قلعه مدبور حواله

(۶) کمترین خانه زادان درگاه معلی مغل خان زین خان کوکه شد

(۷) آن برج را در شهر ذو القعدة سنه ۱۰۴۷ باتمام رسانید .

Right corner of the top :—

یا رفیع

Middle of the top :—

یا فتاح

Left corner of the top .—

یا بدیع

Middle of the right border —

یا متین

Middle of the left border :—

یا متین

Right corner of the bottom :—

کتبه زین العابدین

Middle of the bottom :—

باهتمام بابو خان

Left corner of the bottom .—

کنده في التاریخ شهر جمیدی الآخر سنه ۱۰۴۸

TRANSLATION

1. During the reign of the Solomon of the age, second lord of the happy conjunction Shāh Jahān,
2. the king, Crusader, may God perpetuate his kingdom and kingship, 'Umadat-ul-Mulk Khān Daurān
3-4. Bahadur, Nuṣrat Jang, on the seventh of the month Jumadī 1, year 1046 (A.H.) blew up the Fatḥ Burj of the Udgīr Fort and conquered it, and on the fourteenth
5. of the same month and same year in pursuance of the order of the Lord of the world (One who is obeyed by the world) the Fort was entrusted
6. to the humblest of the servants of the great court, Mughal Khan Zain Khan Koka
7. The bastion was completed in the month of Ẓu Qā'dh 1047 A.H

Right corner of the top :—

'O Sublime' (one of the names of God).

Middle of the top :—

'O Opener'.

Left corner of the top :—
'O Marvellous.'

Middle of the right border :—
'O Firm.'

Right corner of the bottom :—
'Written by Zain-ul-'Ābidīn.'

Middle of the bottom :—
'Under the supervision of Bābū Khān.'

Left bottom of the corner :—
'Inscribed by....on....month Jumādī II, year 1048 (A.H.).

V. Bāgh-i-Ḥusām Inscription.

About half a mile to the south-west of the Travellers' Bungalow, there are traces of an old garden which present a most pitiful sight. There are two buildings in the Mughal style of architecture known as the Chhota Mahall and Barā Mahall. Close to the Barā Mahall there is a water reservoir which has an inscription saying that the chronogram of the garden is '*Bagh-i-Nau*'.

The Bara Mahall which is a double-storeyed building stands on a platform. The front wall of the first storey has four inscriptions in *Nastā'liq* characters. Apparently these inscriptions do not seem to be parts of one and the same record and particularly the fourth containing the pedigree of Niẓām-ud-Dīn Khan seems to have no connection with others, yet it may be guessed that Niẓām-ud-din Khan is the father of Ḥusām-ud-Dīn Khān, who laid out the garden and founded the buildings. This guess is supported by the *Ma'asirul Umara*; but there the name of Husam-ud-Din Khān's father is given as Niẓam-ud-Dīn 'Ali and not Niẓam-ud-Din Khan.

My reading of the inscriptions is as follows :—

1. *On the reservoir.*

Text

(۱) بحساب جمل باغ نو یکهزار و پنجاه

(۲) و نه هجري نبوي مي شود مطابق

(۳) جلوس همایون سنه بیست و یک

Translation

1. According to numerical calculation of the Abjad system *Bagh-i-Nau* gives one thousand and fifty-nine
2. from the date of the Prophet's migration (to Mecca), which corresponds with the
3. twenty-first year of the auspicious reign.

On the Bara Mahall.

1

Text

(۱) علی الله في کل الامور توکلي

(۲) و بالخمس اصحاب العباد توسلي

(۳) محمد المبعوث و انبیه بعده

(۴) و فاطمة الزهراء و مرتضی علي

TRANSLATION

1. I resign all matters unto God,
2. And approach him through the five celebrated Lords,
3. The Prophet Muhammad, his two sons,
4. Fāṭimā, and the chosen 'Alī.

II

TEXT

صاحب قران ثانی

(۱) در زمان شه آفاق ستان

(۲) باعث امن و امان شاه جهان

(۳) باد گیتی ز سحاب فضلش

(۴) تا ابد تازه تر از باغ جنان

TRANSLATION

1. During the reign of the conqueror of the world,
2. The maintainer of peace and tranquillity, Shāhjahān,
3. May the world by the rain of his bounty
4. Be in fresher bloom than the gardens of the Paradise.

III

TEXT

(۱) ساخت باغی بفرح بخشی حلد

(۲) مظهر فیض حسام الدین خان

(۳) بهر تاریخ وی از هاتف غیب

(۴) باغ نو آمده در گوش روان

TRANSLATION

1. The garden, which is refreshing like the Paradise, was laid out
2. By the incarnation of generosity, Ḥusam-ud-Dīn Khan
3. For its chronogram a voice from Heaven
4. Said '*Bāgh-i-Nau*'.

IV

TEXT

(۱) ابن نظام الدین خان

(۲) ابن غیاث الدین علی آصف خان

(۳) ابن آغا ملا ابن بدیع الزمان ابن

(۴) بدر الدین حسن القزوینی نور الله مضجعهم

TRANSLATION

1. Son of Niẓām-ud-Dīn Khan,
2. son of Ghiyāṣ-ud-Dīn 'Alī Aṣaf Khan,[1]
3. son of Āgha Mulla, son of Badī'-uz-Zamān, son of
4. Badr-ud-Dīn Ḥasan of Qazwīn, may God illuminate their resting place.

[1] For further information see *Ma'asirul Umara*, Vol I, page 40

VI. Inscription on a Mosque near the Dargāh of Syed Chānd Ṣāḥib.

The inscriptional tablet is fixed in the middle wall of the Mosque. I have deciphered the inscription as follows :—

Text

(۱) بدور ثاني صاحبقراني
(۲) كه در وصفش بود قاصر عبارت
(۳) مرتب شد ز سعي نعمت الله
(۴) بنای مسجد از عون سعادت
(۵) پی تاریخ او هاشم رقم زد
(۶) مبارک مسجدی بهر عبادت
سنه ۱۰۶۴

Translation

1. During the reign of the Second Lord of the happy conjunction (Shāhjahan),
2. Whose eulogy cannot be expressed in words.
3. Through the endeavours of Ni'mat-ul-lāh the construction
4. Of the Mosque was completed by Divine help.
5. Hāshim wrote its chronogram.
6. This auspicious Mosque is for worship, year 1064 A.H.

VII. Inscription on the Western wall of the Andherī Maḥall.

This inscription is not *in situ*. I am told that this as well as another inscription which is now in the First Taluqdar's house at Bidar, originally belonged to the Bāgh-i-Husām. First, they were removed to the Udgir fort and afterwards one of them was removed to Bidar and the other was fixed in the western wall of the Andherī Maḥall. The inscriptions contain the well-known lines of Nāmi (Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm of Bhakkar) one of the Court-poets of Akbar. The lines are inscribed at Māndu and other places. My reading of the inscription is given below :—

Udgir Record.

Text

توان کردن تمام عمر را مصروف آب و گل
که شاید یندمی صاحبدلی در وی کند منزل

Translation

1. The whole of life may well be spent over handling clay and water
2. In the hope that perchance the godly person may stay here for a while.

Bidar Record.

Text

ساختم این خانه را که دوستی منزل کند
ورنه عاقل عمر خود کی صرف آب و گل کند

Translation

1. I have constructed this house so that some friend may dwell in it :
2. Otherwise a wise man would never waste his life in (handling) bricks and mud.

VIII. Another Inscription on the Andherī Maḥall.

According to the information obtained locally this inscription belongs to Ḥāṭim Khān's palace. It is somewhat incomplete and may have formed part of some other inscription. My reading of it is given below —

Text

واد دوست بیگ قوم مغل

شده طیار این خجسته مکان

Translation

1. Son of Dost Beg.
2. This auspicious house was constructed.

IX. Inscription at Taihsildar's Court.

This inscription, as it says, originally belonged to Ḥāṭim Khān's Palace. But now it is fixed over the façade of Taihsildar's court which was formerly called the Farrāsh Khana It records the appointment of Ḥaṭim Khan to the Qil'adārship of the Udgīr fort, during the reign of Aurangzeb and also the construction of a palace by him. My reading is as follows :—

Text

یافت در عهد شاه عالم گیر

قلعـــه داری قلعـــه اودگیر

کمتـرین خانه زاد حاتم خان

که پر از اعتقاد داشت ضمیر

در سنـه الف اربع تسعین

کرد این قصر دلکشا تعمیـر ۱۰۹۴

کاتبه میر محمد عارف

Translation

1. During the reign of Emperor 'Ālamgīr (Aurangzeb) he (Ḥaṭim Khan) got
2. the Qil'adārship of the fort of Udgir.
3. The humblest of his (Aurangzeb's) slaves, Ḥaṭim Khān,
4. whose heart is full of loyalty ;
5. in the year one thousand, four and ninety
6. he built this beautiful palace. 1094 A.H.

Inscribed by Mīr Muḥammad 'Ārif.

X. Inscription on the Petāh Gate.

Petah Gate bears an inscription in ordinary *Nastā'liq* characters. It records the construction of the gate in 1102, during the Qil'adārship of Qasim Khan in 1102 A.H. My reading of the inscription is as follows :—

Text

هو المعز

(۱) بتاریخ غرّه شهر ربیع الاول سنه یکهزار و یکصد و ده هجری در قلعه‌داری

(۲) خان عالیشان قاسم خان باهتمام میر ابو المعالی احداث یافت

TRANSLATION

He is the bestower of honour.

1. On the first of the month of Rabī' I in the year one thousand one hundred and ten Hijri during the Qil'adari
2. of the exalted Khan Qāsim Khān under the supervision of Mīr Abu'l Ma'ālī this (building) was constructed.

XI. INSCRIPTION ON A TOMB IN THE KHWĀJAH DARGĀH.

This inscription represents an inferior type of *Nasta'liq* script and the style of composition is also poor. According to the chronogram it belongs to 1106 A.H. My reading of the inscription is given below :—

TEXT

(۱) تاریخ وفات بر آمد از دل جانی

(۲) مقبول بشد کمـــال ملتـــانی

(۳) بتاریخ هفدهم ماه ربیع الثـانی

(۴) اخلاص بران تحفه از فاتحه خوانی

TRANSLATION

1. The chronogram came from the loving heart,
2. 'Kamāl Multānī has been blessed by God' (1106 A.H.).
3. (As he died) on the 17th Rabī' II.
4. Bless him by reciting *Ikhlās* (chapter of the *Qur'an*).

XII. INSCRIPTIONS ON BEGJĪ'S MOSQUE AND WELL.

Outside the citadel about forty yards from the Qandhar gate are situated a small mosque, and a well named after one Begjī. They seem to have been built almost simultaneously, as the inscriptions on them bear the dates 1151 and 1152 A.H. Most probably 1151 is the date of the laying of their foundations and 1152 of their completion. The founder was modest enough to omit his name in the inscriptions. Formerly they must have been parts of one and the same premises, but now a public road separates them. The following is my reading of them :—

Over the Mosque.

TEXT

مسجداً کبیت العتیق ۱۱۵۱

حبذا بیت الله عالی مقـــام کعبه آسا سجده گاه خاص و عام

سال تعمیرش چو پرسیدم ز عقـل گفت این مسجد بود فیض انّام

۱۱۵۲

TRANSLATION

1. This Mosque is like the Old Abode (the sanctuary of Mecca), 1151 A.H.
2. How excellent is this abode of God, so exalted and like the sanctuary of Mecca the place of adoration for every one.
3. When I inquired of Wisdom about its chronogram, it said, 'This mosque is for the good of public'.

1152 (A.H.).

Over the western wall of the well.

TEXT

(۱) یا محمد یا الله یا علي
(۲) قال لك انا
(۳) اعطیناك الکوثر
۱۱۵۲ ۱۱۵۱
(۴) سنه سنه
(۵) امام زمان قاسم کوثر آمد.

TRANSLATION

1. O Muḥammad; O God, O 'Alī
2. He (God) said unto you "We have bestowed upon
3. thee *Kauṣar* (river of Paradise)."
4. 1151 (A.H.). 1152 (A.H.).
5. The lord of the time, the distributor of the holy water

XIII. INSCRIPTIONAL TABLET LYING NEAR THE DIVISIONAL OFFICER'S COURT.

An inscriptional tablet of dark green stone is lying in the open near the Divisional Officer's court. I have requested him to get it removed to some safe place and I hope by this time it has been done. The inscription records the construction of a cistern by one Ḥusamullah Khān in 1163 A.H and represents a fairly good type of *Nastā'līq* script. My reading of the inscription is given below:—

TEXT

(۱) بحر جود و فیض حسام الله خان آنکه نام نامیش لطف علي
(۲) ساخت حوضی بس وسیع و با صفا مینماید جو جام صیقلي
(۳) گوی صافی برد چون ز امثال خود شد ازآن رو نام او کوثر فلی
(۴) بهر تاریخش رضا چون فکر کرد هاتفش گفتا بآواز جلي
(۵) پنج عدد از پنجتن گیر و بگو باني کوثر فلی لطف علي
۱۱۶۳

TRANSLATION

1. The ocean of generosity and magnanimity, Ḥusamullah Khān whose renowned name is Luṭf 'Alī.
2. He built this cistern which is spacious and pure and looks like a polished cup.
3. As he has surpassed his contemporaries hence he is styled Kauṣar Quli.
4. When Raẓa sought for its chronogram, the Inspirer spoke loudly,
5. "Take away the numerical value of the initials of Five Holy Persons (Prophet, Fāṭima, 'Alī, Ḥasan and Ḥusain) and say, "the builder is Kauṣar Quli Luṭf 'Alī 1163 A.H."

XIV. INSCRIPTION OVER THE QANDHAR GATE.

This inscription is in ordinary *Nasta'līq* characters and it records the construction of a gateway in 1215 A.H. by Sazawar-ul-Mulk.

TEXT

بحکم حضرت نواب مستطاب جهان وحید عصر سزاوار ملک عالیشان
بنا نمود حسن خان یکی ز قوم مغل رواق معبر و دروازه ز اطمینان
پس از فراق بنا وضع گفت تاریخش بساط معبر نو لایق عبور شهان
۱۲۱۵

TRANSLATION

1. By order of the exalted and peerless Nawab, Sazāwar-ul-Mulk, who is held in esteem by the whole world,
2. Ḥasan Khān, one of the Mughals, laid foundation of the balcony and the gateway at his ease.
3. When it was completed Waz'a (poetic name) composed the chronogram,

"The new road is worthy of being traversed by kings."

1210 (A.H.).

XV. INSCRIPTION ON A TOMB CLOSE TO THE TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW.

The inscriptional tablet is worn out in some places hence the latter portion of the inscription is not legible. The reading of the date is also a little doubtful.

TEXT

هو الباقي

(۱) وفات غفران پناه جنت و رضوان آرام گاه محمد حسن خان

(۲) ولد محمد خلیل خان مرحوم قزوینی فردوس مکان

(۳) تاریخ سلخ شهر ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۲۱۹ هجری

(۴-۶) ....

TRANSLATION

He is everlasting

(1) The deceased resting in Paradise, Muḥammad Ḥasan Khan,
(2) son of Muḥammad Khalīl Khān of Qazwin (may his soul rest in peace !),
(3) died on the first of Rabi' II, 1219 A.H.
(4-6) ....

Appendix D

Punch-marked Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

By T. Streenivas

A large number of silver 'Punch-marked' Coins or Puranas or Karshāpanas, as they are variously called, were received some time ago, as Treasure Trove, from Karimnagar District, for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum These Punch-marked coins are, as has been proved beyond reasonable doubt by Professor D. R. Bhandarkar[1], the oldest indigenous coins of India, dating from about the Second Millenium before Christ. They bear no date and no legend, nor any names of Kings, but have only a number of symbols punched on their faces; one face, the obverse, generally having more symbols than the other—the reverse. It will be noticed from the list of the coins given below that only in very few cases the symbols on the reverse could be made out, as most of them are too much worn. It is probable that these coins had originally only some symbol (or symbols?) punched by the State or other authority which issued the coins and that the many symbols on the face now taken as the obverse came to be punched at a much later date and hence the reason for their comparatively better condition. The symbols represent human figures animals, cobras,, fish, peacocks, trees, structures, Chaityas, stupas or mountains, rivers, etc. These apparently having been punched at different times often overlap each other and rarely do we come across a symbol in its entirety.

In shape the coins are both rectangular and circular. The accepted theory regarding the method of their manufacture is that silver was first hammered into sheets which were cut into strips roughly divided into short lengths according to the required weight and then finally adjusted by clipping the corners. When the artisans or mechanics who fashioned these coins got more used to this work they must have been able to cut the strips into lengths of exactly the required weight, obviating the necessity of adjustment by clipping and after further experience and practice they turned out the circular coins. Though the circular coins must have been a later invention, which, however, cannot be positively asserted, we find many of these as much worn as some of the rectangular ones. Thus we have small, thick and dumpy rectangular coins with one or more of the corners clipped and some unclipped, then a little larger but thinner rectangular coins clipped and unclipped and lastly the circular ones. The coins here catalogued have therefore been divided into five classes:—

Class A. Rectangular, small, thick and clipped,
Do. B. do. slightly larger and clipped,
Do. C. do. small, thick but unclipped.
Do. D. do. slightly larger but unclipped, and
Do. E. Circular.

The symbols on the obverse of the coins in all these classes are in a better condition than the symbols on the reverse. Only portions of symbols could be identified and that too with great difficulty. The tables given below show the number of times the symbols are found on the coins in each of the five classes. Symbols of a doubtful nature have not been included here.

Class *A*. 110 Coins

Obverse

1.	Stupa, Chaitya, hut or varieties of these	79
2.	Solar Wheel or its varieties	77
3.	Taurines between broad arrows round sphere	58

[1] His *Carmichael Lectures*, 1921.

4.	Caduceus	19
5.	Tree in railing	6
6.	Goat browsing on vine	4
7.	Square with four compartments, some with Taurines and lamps in them	4
8.	Elephant to right	3
9.	Taurine in oval and broad arrow round sphere	2
10.	Bull to right with Taurine in front	2
11.	Two women and a man	2
12.	Six petalled flower	2
13.	Bull to right with fish on rump	1
14.	Broad arrow and *fish*[1] round sphere	1
15.	Thyrsos between poles and semi-circular objects	1
16.	Human figure repeated three times	1
17.	Animal to right with peculiar ears	1

Reverse

1.	Taxila symbol	8
2.	Triskelis revolving right	2
3.	Stupa in incuse	1
4.	Caduceus in incuse	1
5.	Four Taurines round sphere	1

Class *B*. 139 Coins

Obverse

1.	Solar wheel or its varieties	124
2.	Taurines between broad arrows round sphere	48
3.	Bull to right with or without Taurine in front	29
4.	Taurine in oval and broad arrow round sphere	25
5.	Stupa and Crescent	12
6.	Receptacle of food for birds	11
7.	Caduceus	11
8	Tree and its varieties	11
9.	Stupa, Chaitya, hut or varieties of these	10
10.	Fish in pond or alone	7
11.	Elephant	6
12.	Taurine round sphere	4
13.	Broad arrows and ovals round sphere	4
14.	Cobra hooded-left	2
15.	Turtle	2
16.	Tree in railing with Taurine on either side	1
17.	Bow and arrow with Taurine below	1
18.	Stupa with lamp in chambers	1
19.	Wells in garden	1
20.	Stupa like symbol with Taurine at the top-cusps facing downwards[2]	1
21.	Reliquary surrounded by Taurines	1
22.	Human figure with three dots above repeated three times	1
23.	Square figure of four compartments	1

[1] Not in Theobald's lists.

[2] *Ibid.*

Reverse

1.	Taxila symbol	24
2.	Stupa and Crescent in incuse	4
3.	Small Solar Wheel	3
4.	Caduceus in incuse	2
5.	Peacock on Chaitya	1
6.	Rectangular marks divided into compartments	1
7.	Three arched stupa. Chaitya or hut	1
8.	Square with a diagonal cross and a dot in each triangle so formed	1

Class C. 50 Coins

Obverse

1.	Solar Wheel and its varieties	42
2.	Taurine and broad arrow round sphere	22
3.	Caduceus	4
4.	Stupa and Crescent	4
5.	Tree and its varieties	4
6.	Bull to right	2
7.	Reliquary surrounded by Taurines	1
8.	Stupa with lamp in chamber	1
9.	Fish	1

Reverse

1	Taxila symbol	4
2.	Triskelis	1
3.	Stupa and Crescent in incuse	1
4.	Small Caduceus in incuse	1

Class D. 37 Coins

Obverse

1.	Solar wheel and its varieties	30
2.	Taurines between broad arrows round sphere	25
3.	Bull to right with Taurine in front	11
4.	Stupa and Crescent	7
5.	Tree and its varieties	7
6.	Bull to right	3
7.	Taurine in oval and broad arrow round sphere	2
8.	Elephant to right	2
9.	Elephant ?	2
10.	Chaitya or Stupa	2
11.	Dog on Chaitya	1
12.	Caduceus	1
13.	Taurines round sphere	1
14.	Fish in incuse	1
15.	Three human figures	1
16.	Broad arrow and oval round sphere	1

Reverse

1.	Taxila symbol	18
2.	Stupa and Crescent	1
3.	Square divided into four compartments	1
4.	Small solar wheel	1

CLASS *E*. 84 COINS

Obverse

1.	Solar Wheel or its varieties	64
2.	Taurines between broad arrows round sphere	31
3.	Caduceus	14
4.	Taurine in oval and broad arrow round sphere	11
5.	Bull to right with fish on rump and another in front or Taurine in front ..	8
6.	Elephant to right (on Coin No 26 two elephants are visible)	6
7.	Taurines round sphere	3
8.	Stupa and Crescent	3
9.	Hare in Crescent	1
10.	Crescent on pillar between two Taurines	1
11.	Tree in railing with a Taurine on either side	1
12.	Triskelis	1
13.	Fish *cf.* 53(36) but tail to right	1
14.	Cobra	1
15.	Receptacle of food for birds—has more Taurines than in 56(188) ..	1
16.	Dog [1] with Taurines in incuse	1
17.	Fish in tank	1

Reverse

1.	Taxila symbol	1
2	Solar Wheel	1
3.	Tree or twig	1
4.	Caduceus	1

It will be clear from the above tables that the symbols on the reverse of these coins are very much worn and that only a few here and there could be identified. Could it be that the Puranas when first issued had only one of its faces, what we now call the *Reverse*, punched with a symbol and that our present *Obverse* came to be stamped with the various symbols now found on them only long afterwards? Had such been really the case then the comparatively better condition of the obverse symbols will stand explained.

Further, it will be noticed that the solar wheel, or one of its varieties, is the most favoured symbol on the obverse. While the Taxila symbol is seen only on the reverse. Taurines and Broad Arrows round sphere comes next to the Solar wheel in almost all the five classes, though in Class A, stupa or its varieties stand first. A few of the symbols in our present Catalogue are not found in Theobald's lists. They are (1) Broad arrow and *Fish* round Sphere No. 15 Class A, (2) Stupa like symbol with a Taurine at the top Cusps facing downwards No. 113 Class B and (3) Dog with Taurines in incuse, No. 74 Class E.

The accepted weight of a Karshapana[2] or Punch-marked Coin is 59 grains or to be more accurate 58·56 grains. Now the average weight of the Coins in the five classes dealt with here comes to —

Class	A	47·0	Grains
,,	B ..	45·0	,,
,,	C ..	47·0	,,
,,	D ..	45·0	,,
,,	E ..	46·0	,,

[1] Not in Theobald's lists.

[2] For an exhaustive treatment of the subject the reader is referred to the scholarly *Carmichael Lectures*, 1921, of Prof D R Bhandarkar.

Taking 40 grains as the average of all the five classes, they show a loss of about 12 grains. If we bear in mind that these coins were hardened with copper alloy, the average loss per century may be put as 1½ grains. That is to say these coins must have been in circulation (if it was uninterrupted) for a period of about 8 centuries—and as the Puranas are believed to have been still in circulation about 150 A.C.—from about 650 B.C.

Two broken bits, one each of the rectangular (thin) and circular Puranas, were kindly analysed by Mr. D N. Mutyala, Senior Chemist, Govt. Laboratory, who reported as under :—

1. Rectangular bit	..	76·35 grams	—Silver
		23·65 ,,	Copper
		100·00	
2. Circular bit ..	..	51·50 ,,	Silver
		48·41 ,,	Copper
		100·00	

PURANAS

(Punch Marked Coins)

SILVER

I —Rectangular, thick and clipped

Serial No.	Weight [1]	Symbols [2] Obverse	Reverse	
1	52·0 Gr.	Solar Wheel [3] .. . Taurines between Broad arrows 29(94) [3] Three chambered Hut (Theobald)-23(50)	Taxila Symbol	
2	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, .. . Tree in railing, Taurines between broad arrows, Animal (Dog ?)	Some Faint Mark	
3	47·0 ,,	Elephant to right, ... Stupa ? Broad arrow & Taurines	Faint Mark	
4	40.0 ,,	Three figures-34(1) and others ..	Do.	Plate XVI (1)
5	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel. .. .. Caduceus, square with four compartments containing two Taurines and two lamps ?-181(166)		
6	53.0 ,,	Solar Wheel .. .. Stupa and others	Faint Marks	

[1] Fractions below half of a grain are not taken into account, half of a grain and above are taken as one grain.

[2] These vary rarely, if at all, are full

[3] The Nos. outside the brackets are from Theobald's Revised List, *J.A.S.B.* 1901 Those within are the Nos. on Plates VIII to XI, *J. I.S.B.*, 1890.

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols		
		Obverse	Reverse	
7	50.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrows, Goat browsing on a vine-224(221) Tree	Faint Mark	
8	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel ? .. .. Tree in railing Taurine and Broad arrows	Do.	
9	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel superimposed by Caduceus Taurine and Broad arrows and others	Taxila Symbol ?	
10	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrows, Caduceus Stupa	Faint Marks	
11	47.0 ,,	Three figures-100(2) repeated three times, Elephant to right, Tree	Faint Mark	Plate XVI (2)
12	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrows, Caduceus, Stupa, Goat browsing on a vine-224(221)	——	Plate XVI (3)
13	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Tree in railing with a Taurine on either side-245(222), Caduceus	Faint Marks	Plate XVI (4)
14	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel .. .. Tree in railing with a Taurine on either side-245(222) Goat browsing on a vine-224(221)	Do.	
15	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel .. .. . Six petalled flower, Humped bull to right with fish over rump-184(17), Broad arrows and fish round sphere	——	Plate XVI (5)
16	45.0 .	Solar Wheel, ... Square with four compartments-181(166), Taurine in oval and Broad arrows	——	
17	47.0 ,,	Goat ? (Deer) .. .. browsing on a vine-224(221), Stupa, Taurine and Broad arrow	Faint Marks	Plate XVI (6)
18	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Stupa, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Do.	

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols		
		Obverse	Reverse	
19	44.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrow Tree, Stupa of six chambers with lamps in each-24(48)	——	Plate XVI (7)
20	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel Square with compartments, Caduceus Tree ?	——	
21	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and .. Broad arrow Thyrsos between poles ? 68(80)	Faint Marks	
22	47 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and .. Broad arrow and others	Taxila Symbol	
23	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa .. Bull to right with Taurine in front, Tree ?	Taxila Symbol superimposed by another.	
24	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel .. .. .. Elephant to right, Taurine and broad arrow and others		
25	49.0 ,,	Two women and a man-34 (1) .. Tree ?		Plate XVI (8)
26	48 0 ,	Solar Wheel Taurine and Broad arrow, Caduceus, Tree in railing with Taurine on either side	——	
27	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa. .. .. Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint Marks	
28	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, .. . Stupa and others	Faint stupa in incuse ?	
29	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa, ... Fish, Taurine and Broad arrow, Hare in Crescent (?) 41(21)	Faint Marks	
30	48 0 ,	Stupa, Two fish, . Taurine and Broad arrow	Do.	
31	47 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Flower with six petals, Bull to right with fish ? Caduceus ?	Faint Mark.	
32	51 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Stupa and others	Taxila Symbol	
33	49 0 ,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Standing figure, Stupa	Do.	
34	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine & Broad arrow and others	Small Caduceus in incuse	

PURANAS- -*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
35	48.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Caduceus Tree in railing with a Taurine on either side-245(222)	—
36	46 0 ,,	Caduceus, Flower (small) six petals, Fish	—
37	50 0 ,,	Solar Wheel . .. Caduceus, Stupa, Taurine and Broad arrow	Faint Mark
38	40.0 ,,	Solar Wheel .. .. Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint Mark · Triskeles ?
39	40.0 ,,	Solar Wheel-205 (143) .. .. Stupa, Taurine and Broad arrow	—
40	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel Taurine and .. .. Broad arrow and others	Faint mark
41	46 0 ,,	Solar Wheel .. .. Square with four compartments and some mark in each and others	Faint marks
42	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Stupa and others	Faint mark
43	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and .. Broad arrow, Bull to right with Taurine in front ?	Taxila Symbol
44	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and .. Broad arrow, Caduceus	Triskeles and other faint marks
45	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Stupa and others	Faint mark
46	48 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and . Broad arrow and others	Four Taurines round a sphere Plate XVI-9 63(99)
47	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint mark
48	41.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree ? .. .. One Broad arrow visible	—
49	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Thyrsos between two poles and semi-circular objects at the ends-68(89), in incuse	Faint mark Plate XVI (10)

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight		Symbols		
			Obverse	Reverse	
50	48.0	Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval ? and others	——	
51	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint marks	
52	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Head of an animal visible (dog ?)	——	
53	40.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Stupa and others	Faint mark	
54	42.0	,,	Solar Wheel Taurine and Broad arrow, Caduceus and others	——	
55	50.0	,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and others	Faint mark	
56	47.0	,,	Stupa, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Do.	
57	46.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa, Animal to right with peculiar ears-44(27)	——	
58	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel Taurine and Broad arrow, Bull to right and others	Faint mark	
59	51.0	,,	Solar Wheel Tree, Caduceus and others	——	Plate XVI (11)
60	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Stupa and others	Faint mark	
61	47.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow ? Caduceus, Animal to right ?	——	
62	46.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, and others	Faint marks	
63	42.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Taxila symbol	
64	45.0	,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others	Faint marks	
65	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Do.	
66	47.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow Caduceus and others	Do	

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
67	45.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint marks
68	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow	Do.
69	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and others	Do.
70	48 0 ,,	Taurine and Broad arrow and others ..	Do.
71	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Do.
72	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow	Faint mark
73	47.0 ,,	Six petalled flower and others ..	Faint marks
74	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and Stupa	Do.
75	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, Caduceus	Do.
76	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree ?	——
77	50 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	——
78	46.0 ,,	Faint marks	Taxila symbol
79	45.0 ,,	Taurine and Broad arrow ..	——
80	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	——
81	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	——
82	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Faint marks
83	47.0 ,,	Taurine and Broad arrow and others ..	——
84	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Faint marks
85	48 0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Faint mark in incuse
86	48.0 ,,	Some obscure marks	——
87	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint marks
88	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow	——
89	40.0 ,,	Some obscure marks	Faint mark
90	43 0 ,,	Faint marks	——

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No	Weight		Symbols	
			Obverse	Reverse
91	46.0	Gr.	Faint marks	Faint mark
92	47.0	,,	,, ...	—
93	45.0	,,	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrow and others	Faint mark
94	46.0	,,	Solar Wheel, ... Taurine and Broad arrow and others	—
95	51.0	,,	Solar Wheel, ... Two Taurines and Broad arrows ? Tree ?	Faint mark
96	46.0	,,	Faint marks	Faint marks
97	52.0	,,	Much worn	Some faint marks
98	45.0	,,	,, ...	Do.
99	47.0	,,	,, ...	Do.
100	47.0	,,	,, ...	Do.
101	45 0	,,	,, ...	Do.
102	44.0	,,	,, ...	Do.
103	47.0	,,	,, ...	Do
104	44.0		,, ...	Do
105	46.0	,,	,, ...	Do.
106	47.0	,,	,, ...	Do
107	45.0	,,	,, ...	Do
108	40.0	,,	,, ...	Faint marks
109	48 0	,,	,, ...	Do.
110	43.0	,,	,, ...	Do.

B.—Rectangular Thin and Clipped

1	45.0	Gr	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval. Receptacle of food for birds-56(118), Elephant to right	Three faint marks Plate XVI (12)
2	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel. Cobra (hooded left)-48(32). Three arched Chaitya or three huts-61(59) Animal (Dog) ?	Very faint marks Plate XVI (13)
3	42.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrows and ovals Elephant to right and Receptacle of food for birds ?	Faint marks

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols		
		Obverse	Reverse	
4	45.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Bull to right, Broad arrow and oval	Faint marks	Plate XVI (14)
5	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, Broad arrow and oval, Receptacle of food for birds, (*N B.*—Two Taurines visible on the left of the pole)	Do	Plate XVI (15)
6	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant ? .. Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Fish in pond, Dog on Chaitya ?	A leaf and faint marks	
7	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, .. Broad arrow and Taurine, Three arched Chaitya or hut ?	No marks visible	Plate XVI (16)
8	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant, .. Receptacle of food for birds-50(118)	Faint marks	
9	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree-78(73) .. Bull to right with Taurine in front-39(16)	Taxila symbol	
10	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree, Elephant to right, Taurine and Broad arrow and Chaitya ?	Faint marks	
11	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right, Elephant(?), Broad arrow and Taurine in oval	Some faint marks	
12	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Part of Elephant ? Bull to right	No marks visible	
13	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Three arched Chaitya, Civet cat and small animal in front-44(25), Broad arrow ?	Faint marks	
14	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine and Broad arrow, some animal, Fishes in pond-52(42)	Do.	
15	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Elephant to right, Turtle ?-49(35)	Some faint marks	
16	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Fish in pond ? and others	Four or five faint marks	
17	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right, Dog ? and others	Some faint marks	Plate XVI (17)
18	47.0 ,,	Tree, Human figure with three dots above repeated three times-100(3)	Taxila symbol (?)	
19	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, hind part of Dog ? and Chaitya ?	Mark resembles Taxila symbol	
20	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, one Taurine in oval visible and other faint marks	Faint marks	

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols		
		Obverse	Reverse	
21	50.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right and another animal	Some marks	
22	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent 25(51), Broad arrow and Taurine ? Tree-78(73)	Taxila symbol	
23	41.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right and some other animal	Some marks	
24	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Dog on Chaitya-22(40)	Blank	Plate XVI (18)
25	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant, .. Bull to right, Broad arrow and (Taurine ?) Tree ?	Small Solar Wheel Rectangular mark divided into compartments and other faint marks	
26	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, Bull with Taurine in front, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Civet cat ?	Faint marks	
27	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right ? Dog on Chaitya, Taurines around sphere-63(90)	Do	
28	42.0 ,	Solar Wheel, Part of Tree, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol	
29	45.0 ,,	Elephant to right, .. Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Receptacle of food for birds-53(118)	Some faint marks	Plate XVI (19)
30	43.0 ,,	Stupa and Crescent, .. Broad arrow and Taurine ? and others	Faint marks	
31	48.0 ,	Solar Wheel, Bull with Taurine in front, Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree, Stupa and Crescent	Taxila symbol ?	
32	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Bull to right, Receptacle of food for birds	Faint marks	
33	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, Broad arrow and Taurine and another	Some faint marks	
34	40.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Two Elephants to right, Stupa ? Broad arrow and Taurine in oval	Some faint marks	Plate XVI (20)
35	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Civet cat ? and another mark	Some faint marks	
36	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Receptacle of food for birds, animal ? and others	Faint marks	
37	46.0 ,	Solar Wheel, Cobra hooded left-48(32) Broad arrow and Taurine, Chaitya, Dog ?	Do.	Plate XVI (21)

PURANAS--*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
38	46.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, another Elephant, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Dog on Chaitya	Faint marks
39	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right, Broad arrow and Taurine, Dog on Chaitya	Do.
40	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right ? Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Taurine round sphere ?	Do.
41	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, part of Bull to right ? Elephant to right, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and Chaitya ?	Taxila symbol ? (worn) and another mark
42	46.0 ,,	Tree in Railing with Taurine on either side-245(222), Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Dog ? and others	Faint marks
43	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Sphere and faint marks	Do.
44	46.0 ,,	Elephant to right, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and other faint marks	Solar Wheel and five or six faint marks
45	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine in oval ? Dog on Chaitya ?	Faint marks
46	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right (encrusted)	Do.
47	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Dog on Chaitya, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Taurines round sphere	Three arched Chaitya and another (Worn)
48	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree, Part of Elephant to right ? Upper portion of Stupa and Crescent	Faint marks
49	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Sphere, Stupa and Crescent and tree	Taxila symbol
50	38.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow, Fish and tree ?	Faint marks
51	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, .. Bow and arrow with Taurine below-(*cf.* 105(58), Broad arrow and Taurine, Square figure of four compartments	Do. Plate XVI (22)
52	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Receptacle of food for birds, Bull to right with Taurine in front and other faint marks	Some faint marks in incuse
53	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Tree, Stupa and Crescent	Taxila symbol

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
54	47.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Receptacle of food for birds, Animal to right ?	Much encrusted
55	38.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in shield, Elephant to right and others	Small Stupa and Crescent in an incuse, Tree and others (Much worn). *Presented by the Madras Government*
56	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	(Encrusted)
57	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Sphere with Taurines at sides and top,—*Cf.* 178(180)	Do.
58	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right and others	Taxila symbol
59	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Tree and others	Do.
60	39.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine, Fish and others	Peacock on Chaitya-23(50)
61	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Chaitya, some animal ? to right and another	Taxila symbol
62	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine ? and another	(Encrusted)
63	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Receptacle of food for birds, Broad arrow and oval and others	Three faint marks
64	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa with lamp in each chamber-24(48)	Taxila symbol
65	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	(Worn smooth)
66	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and others	Taxila symbol
67	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Receptacle of food for birds, Caduceus and others	Square with diagonal cross and with a dot in each of the triangle thus formed (*N.B.*—This symbol is not mentioned by Theobold), a second similar symbol and others
68	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel many rayed, Two fish in pond, Caduceus and others	Three or four faint marks
69	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree, Bull to right, with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
70	41.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Faint marks
71	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Chaitya, Caduceus and others	Small Caduceus in incuse superimposed by another symbol
72	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Caduceus and others	Small Caduceus in incuse and others
73	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others ..	Faint marks
74	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Two animals ? Chaitya	Do.
75	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent and others	Do.
76	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurines round sphere-63(69) and another	Do.
77	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Do.
78	48.0 ,,	Animal with Taurine over the back, Turtle ?-49(35) and others	(Encrusted)
79	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Solar Wheel and three or four others
80	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Dog on Chaitya-22(49) Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Elephant to right and Tree ?	Small Stupa and Crescent in incuse and others
81	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and others..	Taxila symbol
82	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree in railing and others	A faint mark
83	47.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree and others	Taxila symbol
84	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree	Faint marks
85	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some faint mark
86	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree ? and others ..	Faint marks
87	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa and Crescent, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Tree ?-78(72)	Do
88	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Small Stupa and Crescent in incuse and another mark
89	41.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Broad arrow and Taurine and tree ?	Taxila symbol

PURANAS- *–contd.*

Serial No	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
90	48.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Chaitya and others	A tiny mark in incuse
91	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa and Crescent, Tree ? and others	Taxila symbol
92	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right, with Taurine in front, Stupa with lamp in each chamber ?-25(48)	Do.
93	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa ? Elephant ? and others	Faint marks
94	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Caduceus and others	Do.
95	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Fish and others	Small Stupa and Crescent in incuse and another symbol
96	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Faint marks
97	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Wells in garden ?-68(89)	(Encrusted)
98	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Dog ? and others	Faint marks
99	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do. (much worn)
100	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Faint mark
101	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval some animal, Receptacle of food for birds	None visible
102	42 0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Faint mark
103	46.0 ,,	Faint marks	Taxila symbol (much worn)
104	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Chaitya and others ..	Faint marks
105	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	(Much worn)
106	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine ? Bull to right and others	Faint marks
107	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Faint mark
108	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do. (much encrusted)
109	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do.
110	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine in oval and Broad arrow ? Dog on Chaitya and another	Faint marks

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
111	49.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel and others ..	Faint marks (encrusted)
112	50.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine and others ..	Faint mark (encrusted)
113	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and a symbol like a Stupa with a Taurine at top with the cusps facing downwards	(Encrusted) Plate XVI (23)
114	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Dog on Chaitya, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Caduceus, Bull's head ? Dog on Chaitya ?	Faint mark
115	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, One Taurine in oval visible, Chaitya	Faint marks (worn)
116	41.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine ? Bull to right ?	Taxila symbol
117	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Fish, Tree and others ..	Faint marks
118	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, in oval and others	Faint mark
119	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa and Crescent	Some mark
120	48.0 ,,	Marks could not be made out ..	(Too much worn)
121	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel. Too much worn ..	Faint marks
122	41.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
123	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	A faint mark
124	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol and another
125	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Faint marks
126	52.0 ,,	Too much encrusted and worn ..	Too much encrusted and worn.
127	45.0 ,,	Too much encrusted and worn ..	Stupa and Crescent
128	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Faint marks
129	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and animal ?	Do.
130	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol

PURANAS— *contd.*

Serial No.	Weight		Symbols	
			Obverse	Reverse
131	45 0	Gr.	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent and another	Some faint mark
132	45.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine. Bull to right with Taurine in front ? and another	Taxila symbol
133	47.0	,,	Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some mark
134	44 0	,,	Much worn	Much worn
135	47.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Reliquary ? surrounded by Taurines-9(105) Fish in pond	Much worn Plate XVI (24)
136	46 0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Bull to right and others	Faint marks
137	46 0	,,	Solar Wheel and others	Some faint mark
138	40.0	,,	Chaitya and others	Faint marks
139	45.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some mark

C.—Rectangular, Thick not Clipped

1	41.0	Gr.	Broad arrow and Taurine Bull to right ? and others	Taxila symbol
2	47 0	,,	Solar Wheel, Taurine in oval, Tree ? and another	Some mark
3	50.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Stupa	Faint mark
4	43.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine Caduceus, much worn	Worn smooth
5	48.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Tree ? Stupa and Crescent and others	Do
6	44 0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and (Taurine ?) and others	Triskelis in incuse
7	47 0	,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some faint marks
8	46.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa Bull to right and others	Taxila symbol
9	47 0	,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Worn
10	46.0	,,	Solar Wheel, Reliquary surrounded by Taurines-9(185) and others	Do
11	45.0		Solar Wheel Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some marks

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
12	44 0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others, Worn	Faint mark
13	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Faint marks
14	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
15	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Stupa and Crescent in incuse
16	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel. Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Taxila symbol
17	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent and others	Faint marks Plate XVI (25)
18	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do
19	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some mark
20	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Faint marks
21	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Worn
22	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and another	Worn smooth
23	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others .	Some mark
24	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Chaitya and others ..	Faint marks
25	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Caduceus, Stupa and Crescent and others	Small Caduceus in incuse
26	50.0 ,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa with lamp in chamber-24(48)	Faint marks
27	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and another	Worn
28	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Faint marks
29	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree and others encrusted	Some mark
30	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine ? and others	Do.
31	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and (Taurine ?) and others	Do.

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
32	47.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel. Broad arrow Worn ..	Much worn
33	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, Broad arrow and (Taurine ?) and others	Faint marks
34	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Fish and another ..	Faint mark
35	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Tree and others	Taxila symbol
36	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Some mark
37	48.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine ? and animal to right ?	(Encrusted)
38	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Faint marks
39	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Some mark
40	48.0 ,,	Worn	Worn
41	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Faint marks
42	47.0 ,,	Faint marks	Some marks
43	47.0 ,,	Faint marks, encrusted ..	(Encrusted)
44	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Faint marks
45	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Do.
46	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Worn
47	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others ..	Do.
48	..	Too much worn	Too much worn
49	..	Too much worn	Do.
50	..	Too much worn	Do.

D.—Rectangular, Thin, not Clipped

1	46.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree, Stupa and Crescent and others	Some symbol in incuse
2	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant ? to right and others	Four faint marks
3	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and other marks	Taxila symbol
4	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa and Crescent and others	Stupa and Crescent and another in incuse

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols		
		Obverse	Reverse	
5	43.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol	
6	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine. Elephant to right and others	Some faint mark	
7	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow visible and others	Taxila symbol	
8	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Broad arrow and Taurine ? and others	Do.	
9	48.0 ,,	Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol (*nearly full*)	Plate XVI (26)
10	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and oval, Bull to right, Dog on Chaitya and Elephant ?	Faint marks	Plate XVI (27)
11	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right with Taurine, Stupa and Crescent, Broad arrow and Taurine ? and others	Do.	Plate XVI (28)
12	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	A faint mark	
13	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Stupa and Crescent, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval ? and others	Some mark	
14	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right, Tree and Stupa ?	Taxila symbol	
15	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Taxila symbol (much worn)	
16	42.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine and others ..	Do.	do.
17	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Chaitya, ... Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Taxila symbol	
18	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Tree, Broad arrow and Taurine	Square divided into four compartments in incuse, Faint marks	
19	44.0 ,,	Faint marks	Some marks	
20	39.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Animal ? and others ..	Some mark. *Presented by the Madras Museum.* (Very much worn)	
21	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Taxila symbol	

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
22	39.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right and others	Faint marks
23	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Tree and others ..	Taxila symbol
24	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and another	Faint mark
25	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Elephant ? Dog and another	Do.
26	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Taurines round sphere-6, (90), and others	Faint marks
27	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Taxila symbol and another
28	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Taxila symbol (faint)
29	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front ? Tree, Stupa	Taxila symbol
30	43.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine, .. Tree, Bull to right with Taurine in front	Faint marks
31	41.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine and others ..	Faint mark
32	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and Tree	Taxila symbol
33	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with Taurine in front and others	Do.
34	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine Bull to right with Taurine in front and another	Do
35	44.0 ,,	*Three human figures.—Cf.* 34(1), 100(2) 118(3)	Faint marks Plate XVI (29)
36	47.0 ,,	Tree and others	Taxila symbol (worn)
37	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Fish in incuse, Broad arrow & Taurine in oval, Tree-17(74). Fish in incuse (clear)	Three small Solar Wheels and others Plate XVI (30)

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
1	46.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Chaitya, ... Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine	Faint marks Plate XVI (31)
2	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Stupa and Crescent, Hare in Crescent-41 (21)	Do.
3	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree and another	(Much worn)
4	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, Bull to right, Taurine in oval (and Broad arrow ?)	Some faint mark Plate XVI (32)
5	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, Bull to right, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval	Faint marks
6	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, ... Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with fish above rump and another in front-184 (17)	Faint mark
7	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus, ... Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree and Goat to right ?	Faint marks
8	43.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, animal on Chaitya ?	Do.
9	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right and others	Do.
10	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Taurines round sphere-63 (69) Crescent on pillar between two Taurines—18 (179)	Some faint marks
11	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right with fish on rump, two flowers and another	Worn
12	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Chaitya and others	Do.
13	43 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and others	Faint marks
14	46 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Chaitya, Caduceus ? and others	Do.
15	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Bull to right with Taurine in front, Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree and another	Taxila symbol
16	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Caduceus, Tree in railing with a Taurine on either side-245(222)	Faint mark

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
17	51.0 Gr.	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Chaitya animal ? and another	(Worn)
18	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others .	Caduceus ?
19	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Broad arrow and Taurine, and others	Faint marks
20	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Caduceus and others	Do.
21	51.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Bull to right with a fish on rump and in front and another	Faint mark (worn)
22	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
23	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
24	40.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others ..	Some dents
25	42.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others .	Faint marks
26	49.0 ,,	Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
27	51.0 ,,	Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and another	Do.
28	49 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant ? and others ..	Do.
29	48.0 ,,	Triskelis-7(132) and others ..	Do.
30	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Faint mark
31	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others . ..	Do.
32	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	(Worn)
33	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others (Much worn) ..	(Much worn)
34	45 0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and Chaitya and others	Faint marks
35	43.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine and others ..	Do.
36	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others (Worn) ..	(Much worn)
37	45.0 ,,	Faint marks (Worn)	(Worn)
38	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do.
39	50.0 ,,	Caduceus, Broad arrow and Taurine and others (encrusted)	(Encrusted)

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
40	44 0 Gr.	Solar Wheel and others	Faint marks
41	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
42	44.0 ,,	Taurine in oval visible, Taurine round sphere and others (worn)	Do.
43	50 0 ,,	Faint marks	Do.
44	40.0 ,,	Caduceus, Tree and others ..	Do.
45	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow visible and hind part of Dog ?	Do.
46	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do. (much battered)
47	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do.
48	50 0 ,,	Taurines round sphere and another (encrusted)	(Encrusted)
49	46.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine and others ..	Faint marks
50	48 0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do. (worn)
51	45.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others ..	Do.
52	52.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do.
53	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do.
54	48.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine, a Figure and others	Do.
55	49.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine and others	Do.
56	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel (much worn) ..	Do (very much worn)
57	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Do. (more oval than round)
58	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Stupa and Crescent, Broad arrow and Taurine	(Worn)
59	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine Fish *Cf* -53 (36) but *tail to right*	Faint marks (worn)
60	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Elephant ? Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and others	Solar Wheel and four or five faint marks
61	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval and others	(Worn)
62	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Bull to right and others (worn)	Do.

PURANAS—*contd.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols		
		Obverse	Reverse	
63	45.0 Gr	Solar Wheel, Elephant to right, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval another animal ? a Sphere ? and others	Faint marks	Plate XVI (33)
64	47.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Cobra-48 (32) Chaitya and others	Do.	Plate XVI (34)
65	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Hind part of Elephant ? Dog on Chaitya ? and others	Some marks in incuse	
66	51.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine, Tree, Animal and others	Faint marks	Plate XVI (35)
67	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel Elephant to right another Elephant ? Tree Civet Cat ?-44 (27)	Do	
68	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Animal ? and others ..	Do	
69	48.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Caduceus and others (Encrusted)	Do.	
70	50.0 ,,	Bull to right and others	Do	Plate XVI (36)
71	44.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, Receptacle of food for birds [There seem to be more Taurines than found in 50(188)], another bird ? and others	Do.	Plate XVI (37)
72	50.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine (nearly full) Caduceus and others	Do	(worn)
73	(Only a bit)	Solar Wheel and others	Some faint marks	Plate XVI (38)
74	43.0 Gr (in two bits)	Solar Wheel, Taurine in oval round sphere, *Dog ? with Taurines in incuse (Not found in Theobold)*, Sphere with a Taurine on either side-146(169), Caduceus ?-142(71)	(Worn)	
75	46.0 Gr	(Too much worn)	Do.	
76	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Two Elephants to right, Tree on Chaitya-26(52)	Faint marks	Plate XVI (39)
77	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel, Broad arrow and Taurine, Fish in Tank and others	Do.	
78	42.0 ,,	Broad arrow and Taurine in oval, .. Elephant to right and others	Do.	
79	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel (worn smooth) ..	Worn smooth	
80	46.0 ,,	Solar Wheel and others	Small tree and others	

PURANAS—*concld.*

Serial No.	Weight	Symbols	
		Obverse	Reverse
81	46.0 Gr.	Broad arrow and Taurine and others ..	(Encrusted and worn)
82	Broken Bit.	(Much worn)	(Much worn)
83	.	(Much worn and encrusted) ..	(Much worn and encrusted)
84	..	(Much worn and encrusted) ..	Do.

APPENDIX E

Diary of the Director for the year 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.)		
Adhur to Bahman (October to December)	*1st Adhur to 6th Bahman* (6th October to 9th December)	Stay in England to attend the XVIIth International Congress of Orientalists and to see the Ajanta Album through the Press
Bahman (December)	*6th to 13th* (9th to 16th)	To Ellora and Ajanta with His Excellency the Governor of Madras
,,	*14th to 18th* (17th to 21st)	Duty at Headquarters
,,	*19th to 26th* (22nd to 29th)	8 days' casual leave
Bahman to Urdi Bihisht (December to March)	*27th Bahman to 22nd Urd* (30th December to 26th March)	Duty at Headquarters
Urdi Bihisht (March)	*23rd to 25th* (27th to 29th)	Inspection tour to Gulbarga
Urdi Bihisht to Khurdad (March to April)	*26th Urdi Bihisht to 25th Khurdad* (30th March to 29th April)	Duty at Headquarters
Khurdad (April to May)	*26th to 28th* (30th April to 2nd May)	Inspection tour to Warangal
Khurdad to Tir (May to June)	*29th Khurdad–27th Tir* (3rd May to 1st June)	Duty at Headquarters
Tir (June)	*28th Tir–31st Tir* (2nd June–5th June)	To Warangal with the Princes
Amurdad (June)	*1st–12th* (6th-17th)	Duty at Headquarters
,,	*13th* (18th June)	To Patancheru and back
,,	*14th–18th* (19th–23rd)	Duty at Headquarters
Amurdad (June to July)	*19th 30th* (24th June to 5th July)	To Aurangabad with the Princes
Amurdad to Shahrewar (July)	*31st Amurdad–6th Shehrewar* (6th-12th)	Duty at Headquarters
Shahrewar (July)	*7th–9th* (13th–15th)	Inspection tour to Bidar
Shahrewar to Mehr (July to August)	*10th Shahrewar–1st Mehr* (16th July–7th August)	Duty at Headquarters
Mehr (August)	*2nd–6th* (8th–12th)	Inspection tour to Koilkunda (Mahbubnagar District)
Mehr to Aban (August to October)	*7th Mehr–30th Aban* (13th August–5th October)	Duty at Headquarters

APPENDIX F

Diary of the Assistant Director for the year 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
Bahman (December)	*4th–12th* (7th–15th)	Tour to Ajanta and Aurangabad
Isfandar (January)	*6th–18th* (8th–20th)	Attended Benares Conference
Urdi Bihisht (March)	*4th–16th* (8th–20th)	Tour to Ajanta and Aurangabad

APPENDIX G

Expenditure on the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, during the year 1338 F.
(1928–29 A.C.)

Salaries :—								
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Director (B.G. Rs. 800—50—1,200 p.m.)			16,800	0	0			
House rent (Rs. 100 p.m.)			1,200	0	0			
Assistant Director (Rs. 300—25—500)			6 000	0	0			
Officiating Allowance (Rs. 150 p.m.)			340	0	0			
Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs 300—25—500)			4,800	0	0			
Horse Allowance			240	0	0			
Establishment			16,078	0	0			
						45,458	0	0
Travelling Allowances :—								
Director			2,254	7	7			
Assistant Director			047	0	10			
Establishment			1,298	7	7			
						4,500	0	0
Contingencies :—								
Fixed Contingencies			1,800	0	0			
Extra Contingencies. — Livery of peons			237	8	0			
Extra Contingencies. — Purchase of book			1,000	0	0			
Extra Contingencies. — Printing charges			3,500	0	0			
Extra Contingencies. — Service postage			200	0	0			
Extra Contingencies. — Furniture			200	0	0			
						6,937	8	0
Supplies and Services :—								
Purchase of Antiquities, etc.			4,237	0	0			
Purchase of Photo articles			702	0	0			
						4,939	0	0
		TOTAL				61,833	14	0
						(B.G. 53,000	15	11)
Aurangabad Museum						2,898	5	4
						(B.G. 2,484	4	7)
Loan for Ajanta Album						6,222	3	6
						(B.G. 5,333	5	4)
	GRAND TOTAL				O.S.	64,732	3	4
					(B.G.	55,485	4	6)

Appendix H

Statement of Expenditure on Ancient Monuments during the year 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)

Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Special Repairs			
Ajanta (Aurangabad District)	Repairs to the Caves ..	2,766 0 4	1,322 0 4	1,322 0 4
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Repairs to the Caves ..	27,500 0 0	1 946 6 11	20,667 7 1
Khuldabād (Aurangabad District)	Repairs to Bani Begam's tomb and Gardens	1,800 0 0	1,642 10 7	1,708 6 4
,,	Repairs to the tomb of Siddī 'Abdur Rahman	416 0 0	157 8 0	157 8 0
,,	Repairs to the tomb of Ankas Khan	442 0 0	442 0 0	442 0 0
,,	Repairs to the tomb of Murtuza Nizam Shah	..	348 5 0	348 5 0
,,	Repairs to Naqqar Khana of main gateway	412 0 0	321 7 0	321 7 0
Bidar	Repairs to the tomb of Mahmud Gawan	. . .	1,176 0 0	1,176 0 0
,,	Repairs to old Hammam in Fort	110 0 0	111 14 4	111 14 4
,,	Repairs to Rangīn Mahall..	368 0 0	367 12 3	367 12 3
Udgīr (Bidar District)	Repairs to Bagh-i-Husam .	2,720 0 0	1,436 7 8	1,436 7 8
Hanamkonda (Warangal District)	Repairs to Fort ..	1,440 0 0	53 1 4	841 1 7
,,	Repairs to Thousand Pillar Temple	3,000 0 0	1,117 0 0	1,117 0 0
Palampet (Warangal District)	Repairs to Temple ..	4,725 0 0	2,704 13 6	3,406 13 6
			13,148 0 8	
	Maintenance			
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Caves ..	1,500 0 0	1,577 8 5	1,577 8 5
	Carried over ..	....	1,577 8 5	....

APPENDIX H—*contd.*

Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.)
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Brought forward ..	....	1,577 8 5	....
Anwa (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Temple	150 0 0	142 1 0	142 4 0
Aurangabad ..	Maintenance of the Caves..	300 0 0	208 14 6	208 14 6
,,	Maintenance of Bibi-ka-Maqbara	1,000 0 0	1 000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Daulatabad (Aurangabad District)	Maintenance of the Fort ..	2,500 0 0	2,499 5 0	2,499 5 0
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Caves ..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Ghatotkutch (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Caves ..	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Aurangabad District	Archæological Establishment	....	3,449 13 4	3,449 13 4
,,	Maintenance of the Monuments	....	702 3 9	702 3 9
Bidar	Salary of watchman at Āshtur Tombs	156 0 0	156 0 0	335 0 0
,,	Salary of watchman at 'Ali Barid's Tomb	168 0 0	168 0 0	406 0 0
,,	Garden establishment of 'Ali Barid's Tomb	..	348 15 8	348 15 8
,,	Garden establishment of Mahmud Gawan's Tomb	156 0 0	143 15 11	272 4 3
,,	Maintenance of Tarkash Mahall	60 0 0	61 1 2	61 1 2
,,	Maintenance of Gagan Mahall	164 0 0	163 12 10	163 12 10
Udgir (Bidar District)	Maintenance of Bagh-i-Husām	109 0 0	99 13 4	99 13 4
,,	Garden establishment of Bagh-i-Husāni	168 0 0	181 0 0	419 0 0
Gulbarga ..	Tombs' Establishment ..	244 0 0	244 0 0	364 0 0
Nanded ..	Maintenance of Qandhar Fort	163 0 0	199 5 1	362 5 1
	Carried over ..	....	12,948 1 0	....

APPENDIX H—*concld.*

Locality	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure in 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)
		Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Brought forward ..	....	12,948 1 0	....
Osmanabad ..	Maintenance of the Caves	60 0 0	50 11 3	50 11 3
Naldrug (Osmanabād District)	Maintenance of Pani Mahall	488 0 0	480 12 5	480 12 5
Hanamkonda (Warangal District)	Salary of watchman of Thousand Pillar Temple	200 0 0	312 4 7	312 4 7
,,	Fort Establishment ..	300 0 0	288 0 0	288 0 0
Ramappa (Warangal District)	Salary of watchman of Temple	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Bhongir ..	Salary of watchman of Fort	....	56 8 3	56 8 3
	Total expenditure on maintenance in 1338 F.	....	14,256 5 6	
	Special Repairs ..	....	13,148 0 8	
	GRAND TOTAL ..	....	27,404 6 2 (B.G 23,480 7 7)	

Appendix I

List of books acquired for the Library of the Director of Archæology, Hyderabad, during the year 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)

Serial No	Title	Remarks
	Bibliography	
1743	*Annual Bibliography* of Indian Archæology for the year 1927, Kern Institute, Leyden	Presented by the Publishers
	Lists and Catalogues	
1744	*List* of Archæological Photo Negatives in the Office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, 1928	Presented by the Government of Madras
1745	*List* of Archæological Photo Negatives in the Office of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle	Do
1746	A Comprehensive and classified *Catalogue* of Sanskrit works published in India and abroad—Lahore, 1928	Presented by the Publishers
	Encyclopædias and Dictionaries	
1747	*Encyclopædia* of Islam, Nos. 38 and 39 and Fases. K and L..	Purchased
1748	The Concise Oxford *Dictionary*	Do.
	Journals and Periodical Publications	
1749	*Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for October, 1928, January, April, and July, 1929	Do
1750	Quarterly *Journal* of the Andhra Historical Research Society Vol. III, Part 1, July, 1928, and Vol. III, Parts 2, 3, and 4 in one volume	Presented by the Publishers
1751	The Mysore University *Magazine*, Vol XII, No. 46 ..	Presented by the Mysore University
1752	Quarterly *Journal* of the Mythic Society, Vol. XIX, No 3 January, 1929, No. 4, April, 1929, Vol. XX, No 1, Second Series, July, 1929	Presented by the Publishers
1753	*Journal* of the Punjab Historical Society, Vol. X, Part 1 pp. 1–84 Embassy of Mr. John Josua Keteliar to Shah Alam Bahadur Shah and Jahandar Shah—By Dr. Vogel	Do.
1754	*Bulletin* de l' Ecol Francais de Extreme Orient, Tome XVII	Do.
1755	*Man in India*—Vol. VIII, No. 4, October, December, 1928, Vol. IX, No. 1, January, March, 1929	Do
1756	*Djawa*, Tijdschrift van het Java Institute, 8e Jaargang (Nos. 3–6), 9e Jaargang (Nos. 1, 2, and 3)	Do.

APPENDIX I—*contd*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1757	*Journal* of the Indian Arts and Letters, New Series, Vol. II, No 2, Second issue for 1928	Presented by the Publishers
1758	Typed copy of the *Journal* of Indian Arts—No. 6, April, 1885, regarding Bidri ware	Do.
1759	*Journal* of the Mahabodhi Society, Calcutta, Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	Do.
1760	*Journal* and *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 3 and 4. 1927 and Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 and 2, 1928	Purchased
1761	*Memoirs* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XI, No. 2, Vol. IX, No. 5	Do.
1762	A *Quarterly* "Eastern Art," published by A. K. Coomaraswamy, Vol. I, No. 1, July, 1928 and Vol. I, No. 3, January, 1929	Presented by the Publishers
1763	*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX, Part V, January, 1928 ..	Presented by the Government of India
1764	*Bulletin* of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institute, Vol. V, Part 2	Presented by the Publishers
1765	*Journal* of the Department of Letters, Vol. XVIII, Calcutta University	Presented by the Calcutta University
1766	*Journal* of the Bombay Historical Society, March, 1929 ..	Presented by the Publishers
1767	*Antiquity*, a Quarterly Review of Archæology, March, June, and September, 1929	Purchased
1768	The National Geographic *Magazine*, Vol LIII, No. 5, Vol. LV, Nos. 1 and 6 and Vol. LVI, Nos. 1 and 2	Do.
1769	*Indian Antiquary*—Part DCCXXXII, Vol. LVIII, Sept., 1929	Presented by the Publishers
1770	Greater India Society *Bulletin*, Nos. 1, 4, and 5	Do.
1771	De L'emploi Dans le Coran Du Pronom Personel de la Troisieme personul · *Memoire* presente an XVIIth Congress D' Orientalistes, Taha Husain	Do.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY	
1772	*Annual Report* of the Director-General of Archæology for 1925–26	Presented by the Government of India
1773	*Annual Bibliography* of Indian Archæology for 1927, Kern Institute, Leyden	Presented by the Publishers
1774	*Annual Report* of the Mysore Archæological Department for 1928	Presented by the Mysore Government

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1775	*Annual Report* of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad for 1336 F.	Presented by H. E. H the Nizam's Government
	MONOGRAPHS	
1776	*Hargreaves, H.*—Excavations in Baluchistan, No. 35 A.S.I. ..	Presented by the Government of India
1777	*Anglade, Rev. A.*—The Dolmens of the Putney Hills—No. 36 A.S.I.	Do
1778	*Lee Shuttleworth, H.*—Lhaluin Temple Spviti, No. 39 A.S.I. ..	Do.
1779	*Chanda, R. P.*—Survival of the Prehistoric civilization of the Indus Valley, No. 41 A.S.I.	Do.
	ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC	
1780	*Coomaraswamy, A. K.*—Frescoes at Ellora	Presented by the Author.
1781	*Coomaraswamy, A. K.*—Jaina Art. The Journal of Indian Art and Industry.	Do.
1782	*Brown, C. B.*—The Art of the Cave Dwellers	Purchased
1783	*Yazdani, G.*—Mandu the City of Joy	Presented by the Author
1784	*Yazdani, G.* The fresco paintings of Ellora Paper read at the XVIIth International Oriental Congress held at Oxford, 1928	Do.
1785	*Rahmat Chugtai, M. A.*—Diwan-e-Ghalib Illustrated by Foreword by Sir Mohd. Iqbal	Purchased
1786	*Arnold, Sir T. W.*—Painting in Islam	Do.
1787	*Havell, E. B.*—The Himalayas in Indian Art	Do.
	MUSEUMS	
1788	Descriptive *Catalogue* of Bijapur Museum of Archæology ..	Presented by the Bijapur Museum
1789	*Field Museum and the Child*—Stephen Simons, Director of Field Museum of Natural History, 1928	Presented by the Publishers
1790	*Annual Report* of the Watson Museum of Antiquities—Rajkot. 1928	Presented by the Watson Museum
1791	*Bulletin* of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Vol. XXVII (Nos 160, 161, and 162)	Presented by the Publishers

APPENDIX 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
	NUMISMATICS	
1702	*Catalogue* of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta, Vol. IV	Presented by the Indian Museum, Calcutta
	EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS	
1703	*South Indian Epigraphy*—Supplement to the Report for the year ending 31st March, 1927. Stone inscriptions of the Bombay Karnatak, copied during 1926-27	Presented by the Government of Madras
1704	*South Indian Inscriptions* - Vol. III. Part IV, Copper plate grants from Sinnamanur Tirukkalur and Trruchchengodu by H. Krishna Sastri, Archæological Series of India, New Imperial Series—Vol. I.III	Do
1705	*South Indian Inscriptions*—Vol. IV Miscellaneous inscriptions from the Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada countries by K. V. Subramanya Iyar, Archæological Series of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. III	Do.
1706	*Mujamdar, N. G*—Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III, Rajshahi, 1929	Presented by the Bengal Government
1707	*Inscriptions of Nagar*—Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 8	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
1708	*Krishnasastri, H.*—Munirabad Stone inscription, Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 5	Do.
1709	*Hanamanth Rao*—The Kotagiri Plates, Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 6	Do.
1800	*Narsimha Chari R.*—Bodhan Stone inscriptions, Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 7	Do.
	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND TRAVELS	
1801	*Abbe-de-Marigny*—The History of the Arabians under the Government of the Calliphs from Muhammad, the founder to the death of Mostazum—four volumes	Purchased
1802	*Tarikh-i-Zafara* (Urdu)	Do.
1803	*Gopalam, R.*—The Pallavas of Kanchi	Do.
1804	*John Davis*—Translation of the verses of voyages and travels of John Albert de Mandelslo into the East Indies	Do.
1805	*Yazdani, G.*—Amal i-Salih or Shahjahan Namah, Vol. III, Facs. 1, 1928	Presented by the Author
1806	*Mukerji, Radha Kumud*—Asoka	Purchased
1807	*Amir Rihani*—Ibn-e-Saud of Arabia, His People and His Land	Do.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	Remarks
1808	*Aristhanemi, Lord*—Published by Jaina Mittra Mandal, Delhi	Purchased
1809	*Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Arnold T.*—The Persian Gulf, an historical sketch from the earliest times to the beginning of the 20th century	Do
1810	*The where is it*—Reference Index showing geographical position of all important localities in India and adjacent countries —Surveyor-General of India	Presented by the Government of India
1811	The Imperial *Atlas* of India—Political edition by Surveyor-General of India	Purchased
	GUIDES AND PLANS	
1812	*Dhama, B. L.*—A Guide to Khajuraho	Presented by the Author
1813	*Sahni, D. R.*—Guide to the Buddhist remains of Sarnath ..	Do
1814	*Plans* of Bidar Monuments	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
	RELIGION	
1815	*Gour, Sir H. S.*—The Spirit of Buddhism	Purchased
1816	*Pratt, G. B.*—The Pilgrimage of Buddhism	Do.
1817	*The Nature of Parmatma* Published by Jaina Mittra Mandal Delhi	Presented by the Publishers
	MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE	
1818	*Binyon Laurence*—The Poems of Nizami	Purchased
1819	*Lewz Reuben.*—A Baghdad Chronicle	Do
1820	*Maqbool Ahmad*—A Persian Translation of the 11th century, Arabic alchemical treatise "Ain-asah", etc., Memoirs of Archæological Survey of Bengal, Vol. III	Do.
1821	*Laufer, Berthold*—The Prehistory of Aviation—Anthropological Series, Vol. XVIII, No 1	Do.
1822	Souder druckans "*Ipek*" jahrbuch fur prehistorische and ethnographische Kunst, Heransgeber Herbert Kulin Kunkhardt and Birmam verlag in Leipzig, 1928	Presented by the Publishers
	MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS	
1823	*Annual Report* of the Osmania University for 1336 F. ..	Presented by the Osmania University
1824	*Annual Report* of the Hyderabad City Police for 1335 F. ..	Presented by H.E.H.'s Government

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
1825	*Annual Report* of the Co-operative Societies of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1333 and 1334 F.	Presented by H.E.H.'s Government
1826	*Annual Report* of H.E.H. the Nizam's City and Suburban Police	Do
1827	*Annual Report* of the Varendra Research Society for 19 8 20..	Presented by the Publishers
1828	Administration *Report* of the Department of Police H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1336 F.	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
1829	Administration *Report* of Hyderabad City Drainage Works for 1336 and 1337 F.	Do.
1830	Administration *Report* of Customs Department H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1336 F	Do.
1831	Administration *Report* of H.E.H. the Nizam's Public Works Department for 1332 to 36 F	Do.
1832	Administration *Report* of the Court of Wards, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 1337 F.	Do.
1833	Administration *Report* of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1336 F.	Do.

APPENDIX J

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archæology during the year 1338 F. (1928–29 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
924	Koilkonda ..	General View of Koilkonda Fort .. .	8½ × 6½
925	,, ..	Entrance Gate and Bastions of the Fort ..	,,
926	..	1st Gate made of sandal wood ..	.
927	,, ..	,, another	.
928	,, ..	2nd Gate . ,, .. .	,,
929	. ..	3rd Gate	,,
930	. ..	Fort and fortifications	,,
931	. ..	The Moat and the Aqueduct ..	,,
932	,, ..	Ramparts of Fort	
933	,, ..	Bala Hisar	,,
934	,, ..	'Idgah Koilkonda	,,
935	Hyderabad ..	Manuscripts in the Hyderabad Museum .	
936	,, ..	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,
937	,, ..	,, ,, ,, ,, .. .	,,
938	,, ..	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,
939	,, ..	,, . ,, ,,	.
940	,, .	,, ,, ,, ...	
941	,, ..	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
942	,, ..	,, ,, . ,, ...	,,
943	Golconda .	Chin Quli Khan's Tomb, General View .	6½ × 4½
944	,, ..	,, Tomb	,,
945	Hyderabad City	High Court, Front View	12 × 10
946	,, ..	,, ,, General View	,,
947	,, ..	City Collegiate School, General View .. .	,,
948	,,	,, ,, another view . ..	.
949	. ..	Osmania General Hospital, General View ..	,,
950	,, ..	,, ,, View from S.E. ..	
951	,, ..	Afzal Ganj Bridge, View from S.E. ..	

APPENDIX J—*concld.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
952	Hyderabad City	Afzal Ganj Bridge and the Moosi Gardens .	12 × 10
953	,, .	The Moosi Gardens	,,
954	,, ..	,, another view	,,
955	,, ..	The Moosi Gardens and the City	,,
956	,,	Afzal Ganj Bridge, View from the West ..	,,
957	, ..	Musallam Jang's Bridge and the High Court ..	,
958	, .	The Char Minar	,
959	,, ..	The City Walls	
960	,, ..	Lakad Kote	,,
961	Golconda ..	Golconda Fort	,,
962	, ..	Himayat Sagar Embankment	
963	,, ..	Osman Sagar Embankment	,,
964	Hyderabad ..	Husain Sagar	
965	..	,, ...	,,
966	,, ..	Mahbubia Town Hall, General View	,,
967	, ..	,, another view	,,
968	,, ..	Jagirdars' College, General View	,,
969	,, ..	,, another view	,,
970	,, ..	Mushirabad Mosque, General View	,,
971	..	Mecca Masjid	,
972	,, ..	Pathargatti Façade	,,

Appendix K

List of Architectural drawings prepared during the year 1338 F. (1928-29) I.C.

Serial No	Locality	Title	Scale
42	Pangal Nalgondа District	Ground plan of Someshwara Temple	1 in to 5 ft
43			

Appendix L

Expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1338 F. (1928-29) I.C.

	O.S. Rs			Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
Salaries —									
Curator of the Museum	(250—15—400)								
Officiating Curator of the Museum	(200)			2,400	0	0			
Establishment	..	..		484	0	0			
							4,884	0	0
Contingencies —									
Purchase of Stationery	.			500	0	0			
Livery of peons		..	..	75	0	0			
Purchase of books	.			400	0	0			
Service Postage		.		100	0	0			
Furniture	..	..		1,500	0	0			
Printing charges	..	..	..	500	0	0			
							3,075	0	0
Purchase of Exhibits		..	..	..		..	6,511	0	0
			GRAND TOTAL				14,470	0	0
					(B.G. Rs		12,402	13	9)

APPENDIX M

Notes on Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

BY K. M. AHMAD, M.A.

During the year 1338 F. (1928-29 A.C.), 655 coins of all metals were acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. Of these, 29 were gold, 602 silver, and 24 copper or other metal. The sources of acquisition and metal are shown in the following table :—

No.	How acquired	METAL			
		Gold	Silver	Copper or other metal	Total
1	As Treasure Trove	1	154	4	159
2	Presented	2	22	20 (16 billon)	44
3	Purchased	2	..	..	2
4	Central Treasury	24	426	..	450
	TOTAL ..	29	602	24	655

Gold.—The two coins presented by the Lucknow Museum consisted of a coin of Gangeya Deva (1015-40 A.C.), of the Kalachuri Dynasty of Dabala or Western Chedi (Jabalpur) and one of Govinda Chandra (1112-60 A.C.), of the Rathor Dynasty of Kanauj. This latter, is of a very base metal and looks more like silver than gold.

The other gold coins acquired were almost all Mughal, from Akbar to 'Ālamgīr II. Among these, were 5 of Akbar, 7 of Shah Jahan (4 of which were of Akbarabād, 1 of Burhānpur, and 1 of Kabul mints), 5 of Aurangzeb (1 each of Ahsanabad, 'Ālamgīrpūr, Akbarabad, Surat, and Shahjahanabad), 1 of Shah 'Ālam Bahadur, 6 of Muḥammad Shah (1 each of Khujistabunyad and Shahjahanabad and 4 of Machlipatan) and 1 of 'Ālamgīr II of Shahjahanabād. It may be noted here that the Mohur of Kabul Mint of Shāh Jahan is of a unique type.

Silver.—Of the silver coins presented to our Cabinet, 2 by the Lucknow Museum consisted of a coin of Siladitya of Thaneshwar and of another of Nasiruddīn Maḥmud I of Delhi. 11 Rupees were also presented by the Nagpur Museum which included 5 of Aurangzeb (2 Itawa, 2 Jahangirnagar and 1 of Surat), 1 of Shāh 'Ālam I and 5 of Farrukhsiyar (4 Shahjahanabād and 1 Arkot).

The 426 Silver received from the Central Treasury included 1 of Jahangir, 23 of Shāh Jahān of Burhanpur, Patna, Daulatabad, Surat, and Lahore Mints, 2 of Murad Bakhsh, 206 of Aurangzeb of various mints among which there is one of a new Mint which reads as *Phonda*, 5 of Shah 'Ālam Bahadur Shah, 9 of Farrukhsiyar of which 1 of Khujistabunyad Mint gives the Hijri year as 1123 and the Regnal year as 7 (!)[1], 3 of Rafiuddarjat (1 each of Ujjain, Shahjahanabad and Gwaliar), 124 of Muḥammad Shah of various mints and 3 of Shāh Jahan III among which was 1 of Khujistabunyad and 1 of Surat.

The rest of the silver coins were of the later Mughals and Chahuis.

Billon.—16 coins of this alloy were presented by the Lucknow Museum, which consisted of 4 of Ghiasuddin Tughluq, 1 of Muhammad bin Tughluq, 5 of 'Ālauddīn Muḥammad Shāh II, and 6 of Qutbuddīn Mubārak.

Copper.—Four of these, also presented by the Lucknow Museum, were of Assala Deva of Narwar.

[1] Farrukhsiyar ascended the throne in 1124 H.

The Districts in the Dominions which contributed coins under Treasure Trove with the number and metal of coins are shown below :—

District	Metal			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper or other metal	
Karimnagar	..	..	4	4
Mahbubnagar	..	9	.	9
Parbhani	..	51	..	51
Raichur	..	4	..	4
Warangal	..	22	..	22
?	1	68		69
Total ..	1	154	4	159

Appendix N

List of Exhibits acquired for the Galleries of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1338 Fasli (6th Oct. 1929 to 5th Oct. 1930)

Serial No	Description	How acquired
1–10	Persian and Arabic Inscriptional Tablets (one incomplete and broken into five pieces)	Removed from Raichur under the orders of the Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad Bahadur
11	A Sculpture from Patancheru .. .	
12	Old Sword .. .	
13	Breast Plate	
14–16	Three Indian Paintings	
17	An Album of Seventeen specimens of Calligraphy	Purchased
18	Persian Manuscript . ..	
19	Persian Manuscript written by Sultan 'Ali Mashhadi containing two paintings of the School of Bihzad	
20–21	Two Indian Paintings .. .	
22	Bidri Seal .	Presented
23	Talkhisul Iftah (Manuscript)	
24–26	Quran Sharif (Manuscript) and a pair of covers of old binding	Purchased
27	Quran Sharif (Manuscript) ..	
28–29	Two Indian Paintings	
30–31	Quran Sharif (2 Manuscript copies) .. .	Presented by the Director of Archæology
32–50	A set of nineteen Agate and Morbi stone articles ..	Presented by the Cambay State
51	Sang-i-Abri	Purchased
52	Bidri Water-jug with lid	Do
53	Bidri Casket	Do.
54	Old Sword	Do
55	Shield	Do
56	Bidri Tray	Do
57	Bidri Betelnut Box	Do
58	Bidri Betelnut Box (small)	Do
59	Lawaih Jami (Manuscript) Scribe 'Imadul Hasani ..	Do

Appendix N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
60	Kullivat Sa'di (Illustrated manuscript) ..	Purchased
61	Faras Namah (Manuscript) ..	Do.
62	Bidri Khasdan	Do
63	Bidri Candle stick Stand	Do
64	Bidri Box (small)	Do.
65–66	Two Chandan Dolls	Do.
67 68	Two Tafanchas	Do
69	A vessel with lid	Do.
70 72	Three Bronze Buddha Images	Purchased from the Indian Museum Calcutta
73	Bidri Hookas	Purchased
74	Bidri Box	Do.
75 76	Bidri Mirfarsh (one pair)	Do.
77	Mathnawi Maulana Rūmi (Manuscript) ..	Lent by Sir Ameen Jung Bahadur
78	Heavy Copper ring	Presented by Mr G Yazdani
79	Bidri Ugaldān (Spittoon)	Purchased
80	A set of eight articles made of areca nut . ..	Do
81	Bidri Hooka (round)	Do.
82	Bidri Hooka (round)	Do.
83	Bidri Abkhora	Do.
84–85	Bidri Hookas	Do.
86	Bidri Hooka	Do.
87	Bidri Surahī	Do.
88	Bidri Hooka	Do.
89	Karabin Gun	Do.
90	Eleven pieces of Calligraphy	Do.
91	Bidri Khasdān	Do.
92–94	Three Indian Paintings	Do.
95	A piece of Calligraphy	Do
96–119	A set of 24 Glass Models of the World Famous Diamonds	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
120–123	Four Indian Paintings	Purchased
124	Ivory Box	Do.
125	Bidri Tube of Talaucha	Do.
126	Indian Painting	Do.
127–128	Bidri Sailabchi and Āftaba .. .	Do.
129	Bidri Fard Hooka	Do.
130–134	Indian Paintings	Do.
135–137	Palm-leaf MSS. (Canarese)	Do.
138–141	Palm-leaf MSS (Telugu)	Do.
142	Sadpand (manuscript), Scribe: Mīr 'Alī Katib	Do.
143	Qasada Burda (Manuscript)	Do
144	An Album of 60 pieces of Calligraphy ..	Do
145–146	Indian Paintings	Do.
147	A set of seven pieces of Calligraphy .. .	Do
148	Bidri Hooka	Do.
149	Bidri Box	Do.
150–151	Palm-leaf MSS.	Do.
152–153	Indian paintings	Do.
154	Shield	Do.
155	Khod	Do.
156	Tabar	Do.
157	Dastana	Do.
158–159	Bidri Sailabchi and Āftaba	Do.
160	Tegha (Sword)	Do
161–162	Katārs	Do.
163–167	Palm-leaf MSS (Telugu)	Do.
168–169	Bidri Water-jugs	Do.
170	Small Dagger	Do.
171	Bidri Ugāldān (Spittoon)	Do.
172	Bidri Hooka	Do.

APPENDIX N—*concld.*

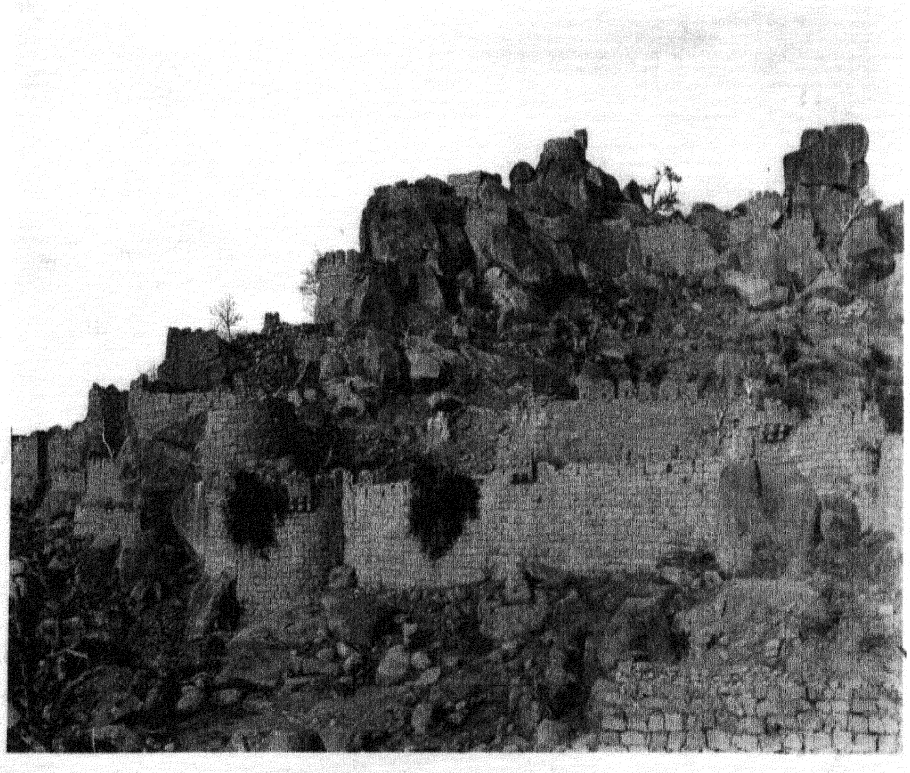
Serial No.	Description	How acquired
173	Bidri Khāsdān	Purchased
174	Dagger	Do.
175	Axe	Do
176–179	Palm-leaf MSS. (Telugu)	Do.
180–183	Indian Paintings	Do
184–194	Palm-leaf MSS.	Do.
195–197	Persian Manuscripts	Do
198	Small old enamel vessel	Do.
199	Bidri Hooka	Do
200	Bidri Katora with plate	Do.
201–202	Indian Paintings	Do.
203	Bidri Hooka	Do.
204–205	Indian Paintings	Do
206	Old Sword	Do.
207	Be Naẓīr Badre Munīr (An illustrated manuscript) ..	Do.
208	Katār	Do.
209	Qarol Dagger	Do.
210	Bidri Ṣurāhī	Do.
211–212	Bidri Sailābchī and Āftāba	Do.
213–214	Bidri Water-jugs	Do.
215	Khanjar	Do.
216	Chhuri	Do.
217	Shāh Namah with eight pictures (incomplete) ..	Do.
218–220	Enamelled China Boxes (small)	Do.
221	Indian Painting	Do
222	Specimens of Saltpetre and Clay models	Presented by the Madras Government

Published by G. Yazdani, Director of Archæology, Hyderabad, and Printed by P. Knight, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta

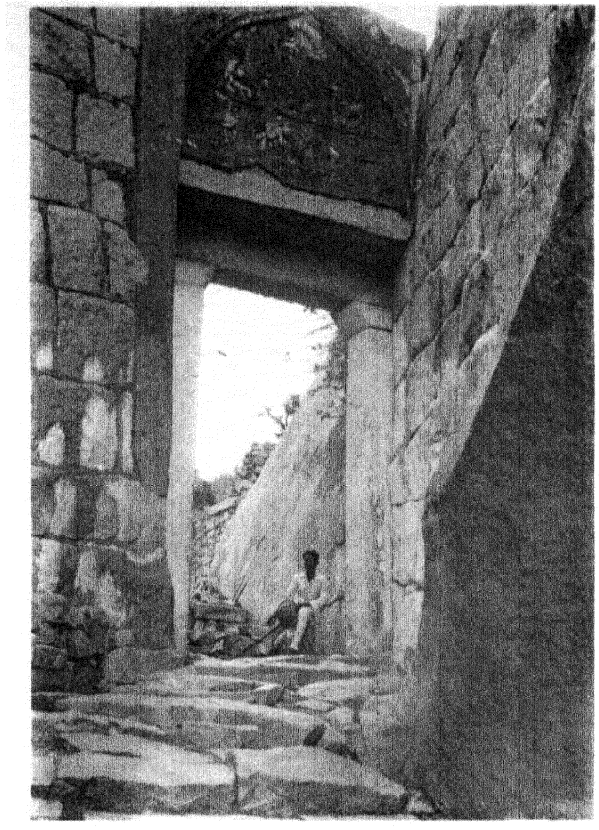
ILLUSTRATIONS



(*a*) KOILKONDA FORT: GENERAL VIEW.



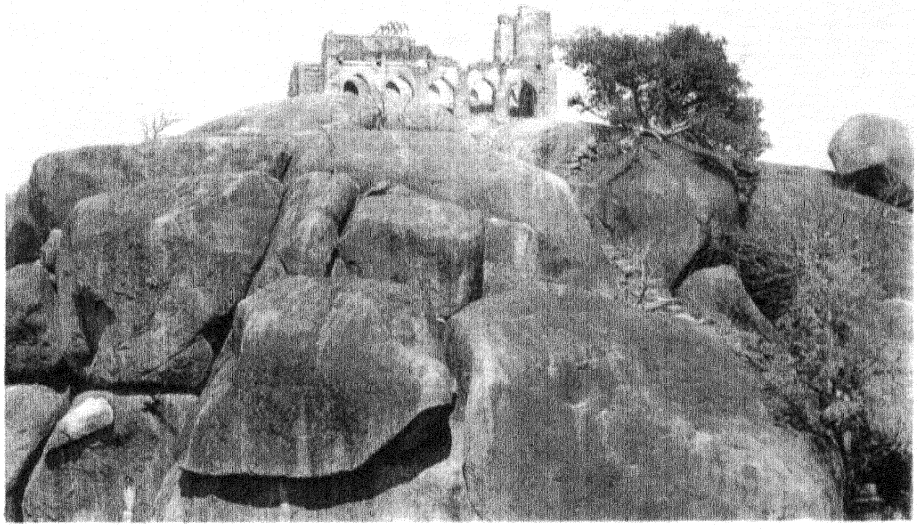
(*b*) KOILKONDA FORT: FORTIFICATIONS.



(*a*) KOILKONDA FORT: FOURTH GATEWAY.



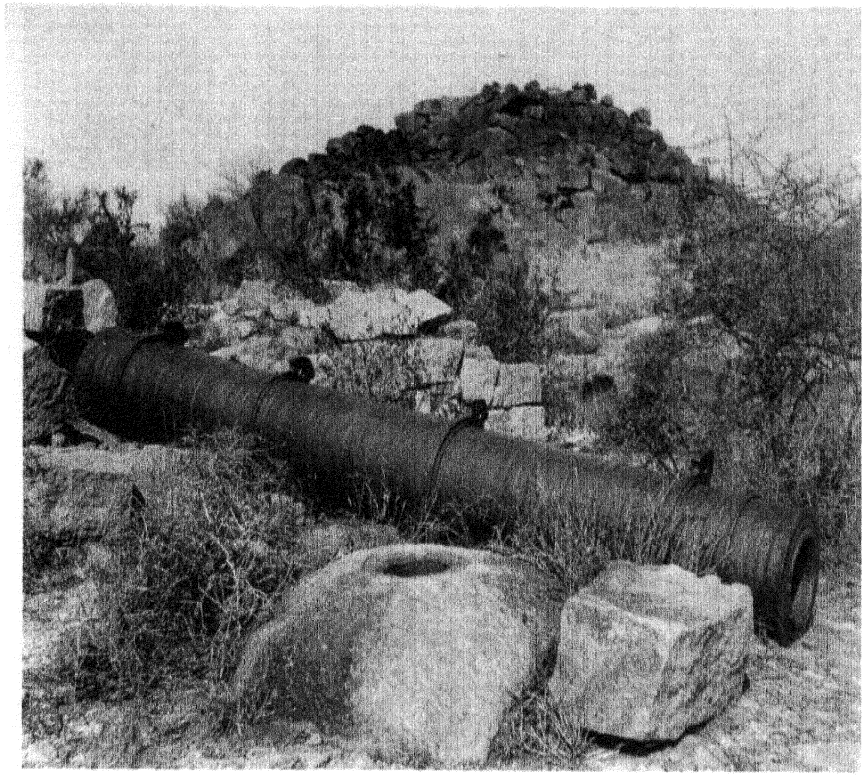
(*b*) KOILKONDA FORT THE AQUEDUCT.



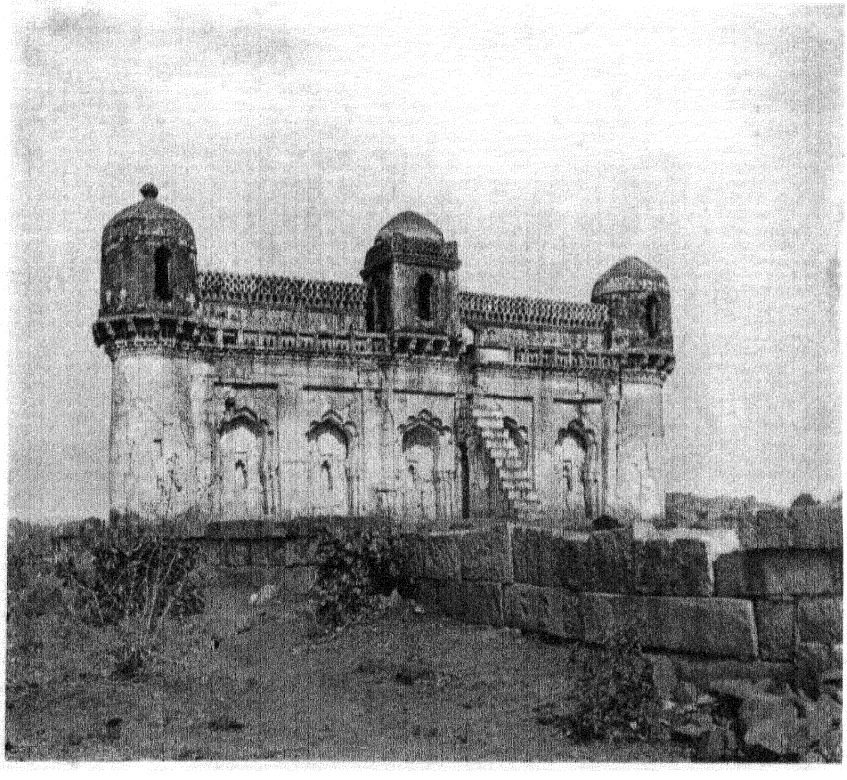
(*a*) KOILKONDA FORT: THE MOSQUE.



(*b*) DETAIL.



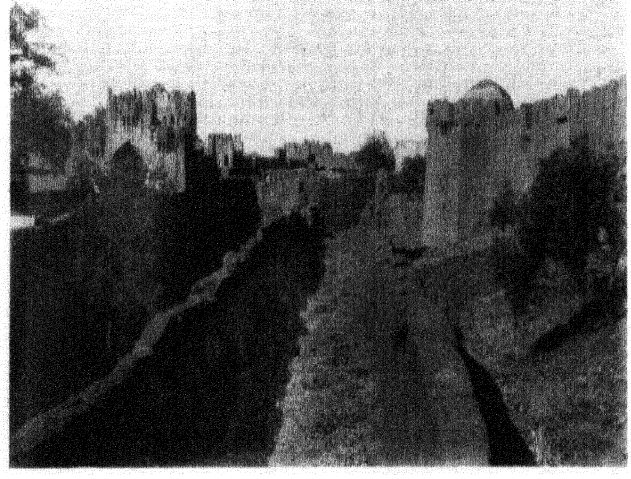
(*a*) KOILKONDA FORT: A GUN.



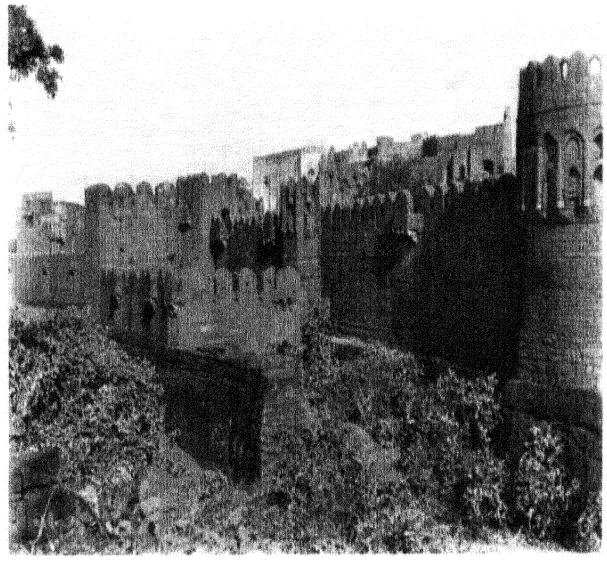
(*b*) THE IDGAH KOILKONDA.



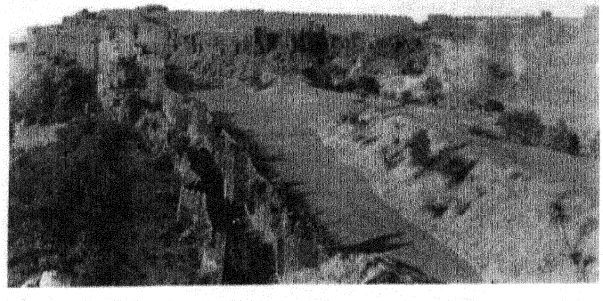
(*a*) BIDAR FORT: THE GUMBAD DARWĀZAH.



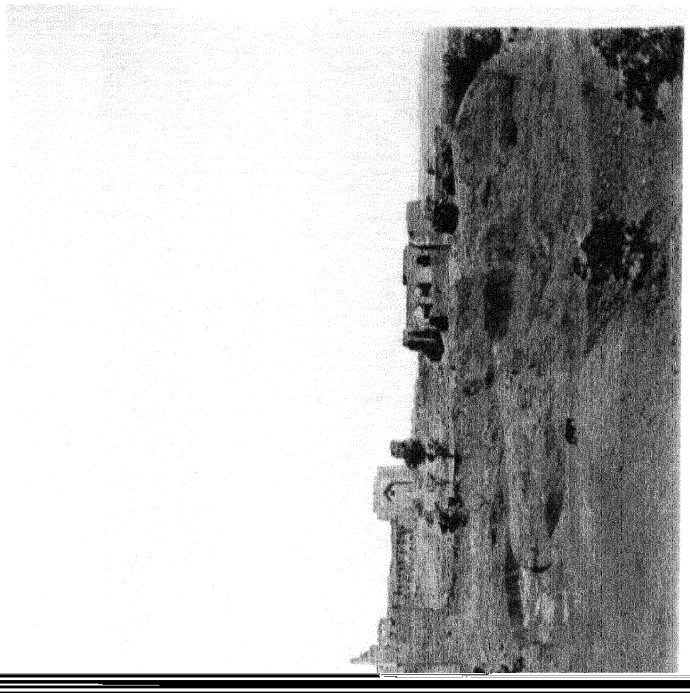
(*b*) BIDAR FORT. FORTIFICATIONS.

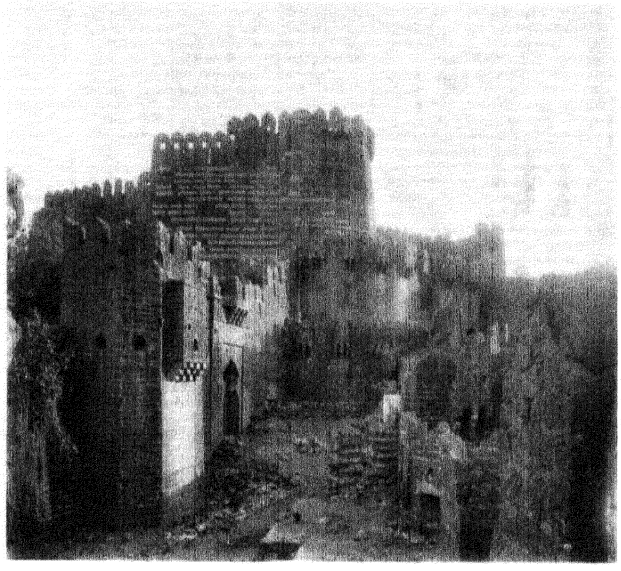


(*a*) BIDAR FORT: FORTIFICATIONS.

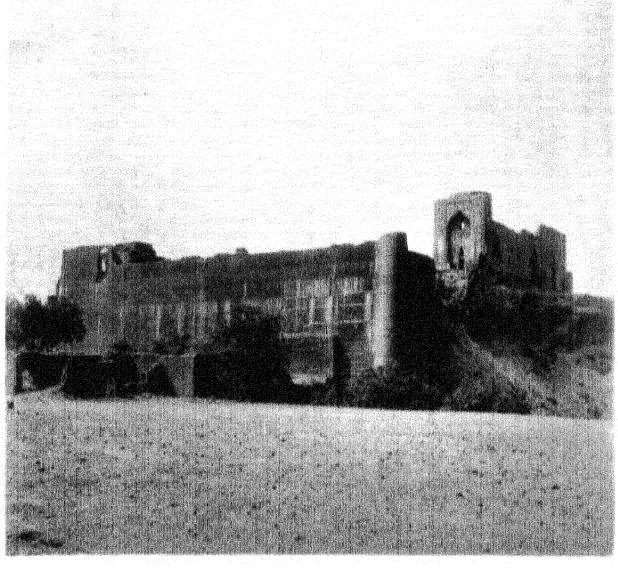


(*b*) BIDAR FORT: PURĀNA QIL'A.

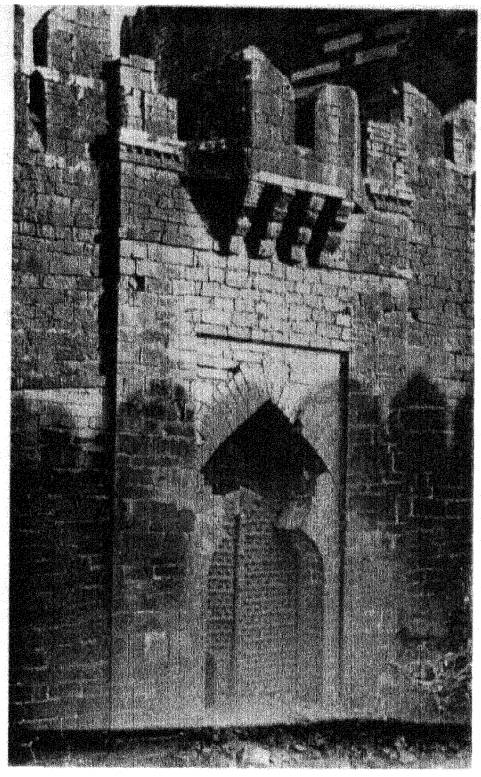




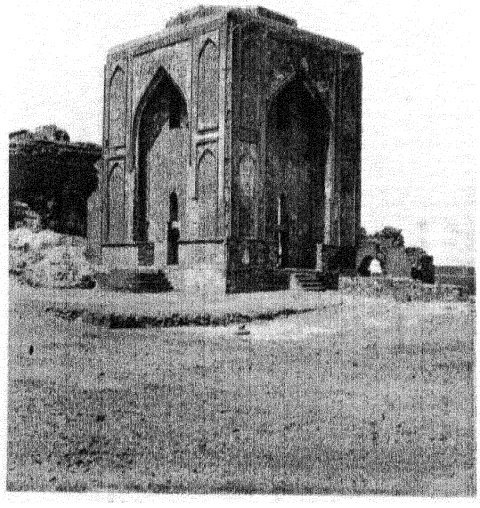
(*a*) BIDAR FORT: KALYĀNĪ BURJ.



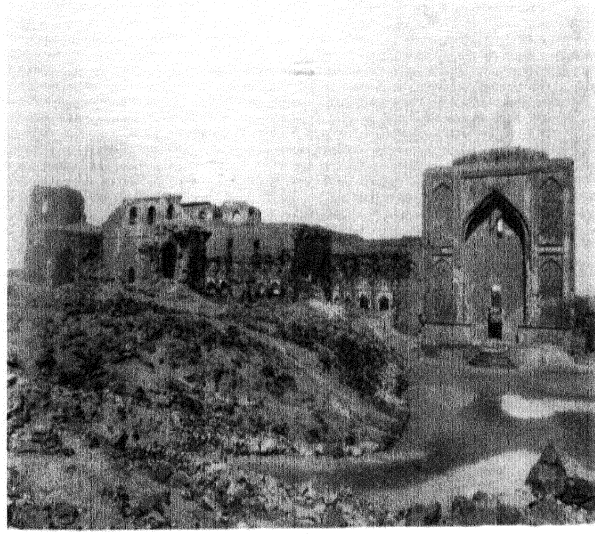
(*b*) BIDAR FORT: TAKHT MAḤALL.



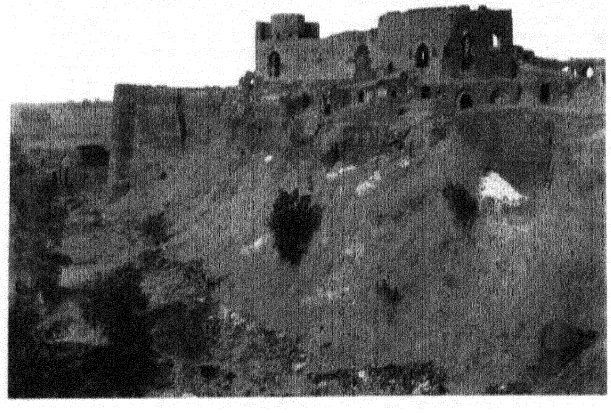
(*a*) BIDAR FORT: CHOR DARWĀZAH NEAR THE KALYĀNĪ BURJ.



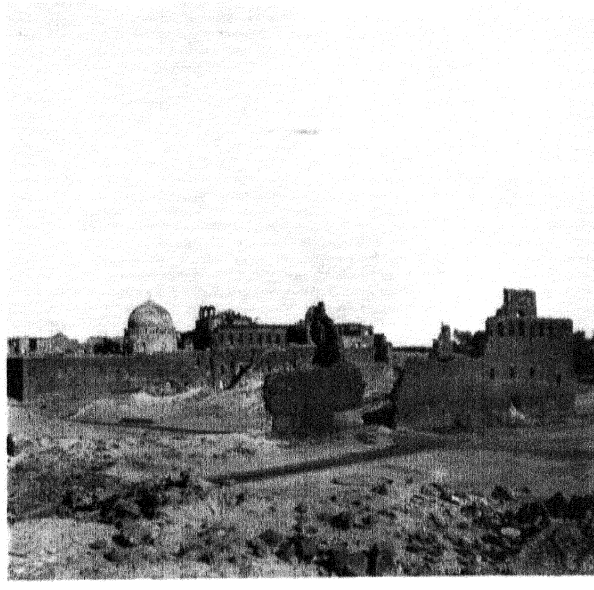
(*b*) BIDAR FORT: TAKHT MAHALL: ROYAL CHAMBER



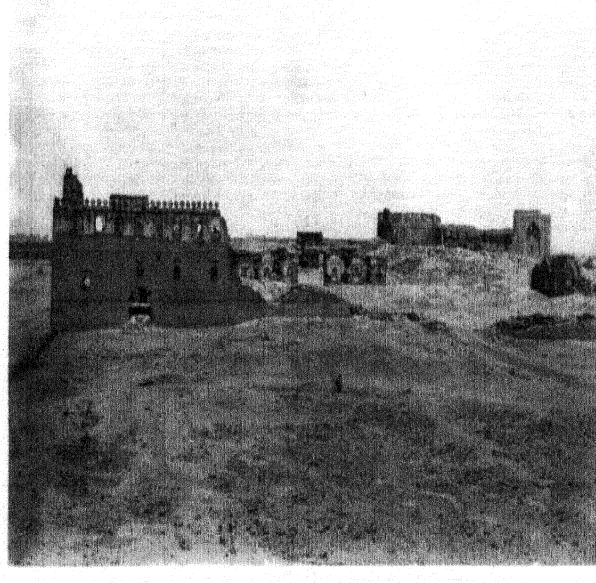
(*a*) BIDAR FORT: TAKHT MAḤALL: GENERAL VIEW.



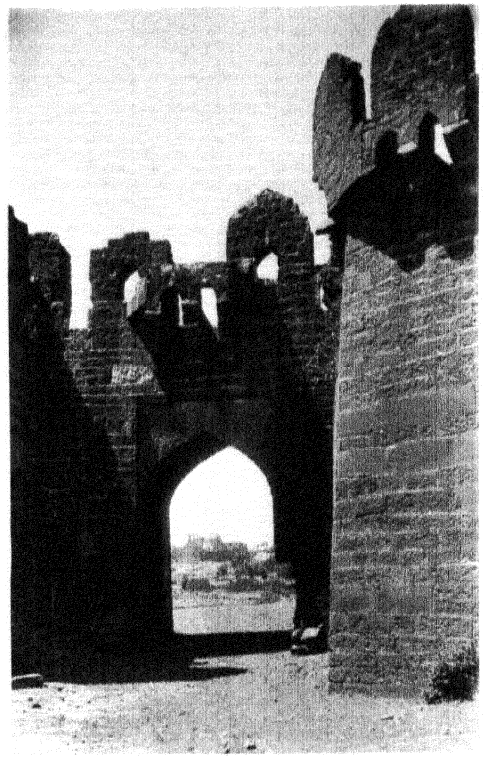
(*b*) THE SAME VIEW FROM THE WEST.



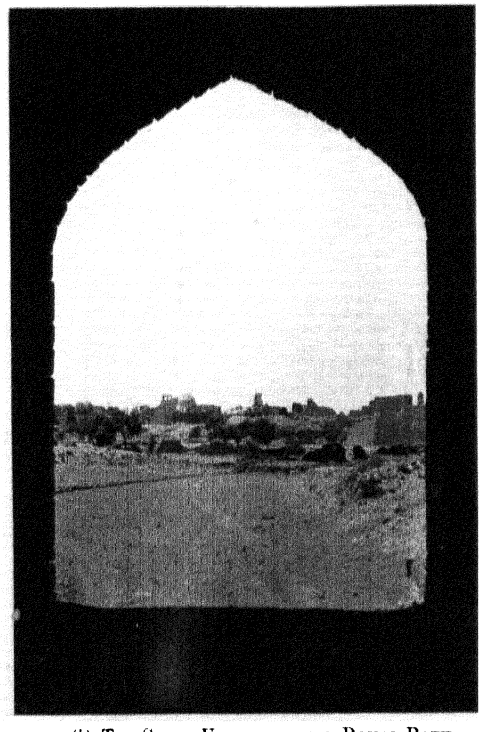
(*a*) BIDAR FORT: ZENANA PALACES AND THE SOLĀ KHAMB MOSQUE.



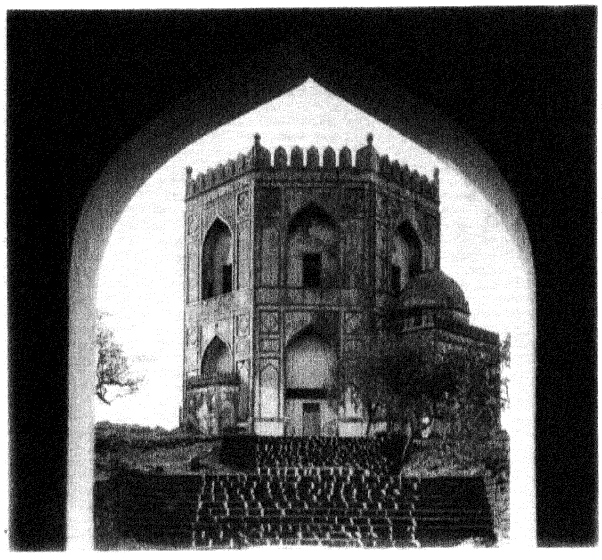
(*b*) BIDAR FORT ZENANA PALACES AND THE TAKHT MAḤALL.



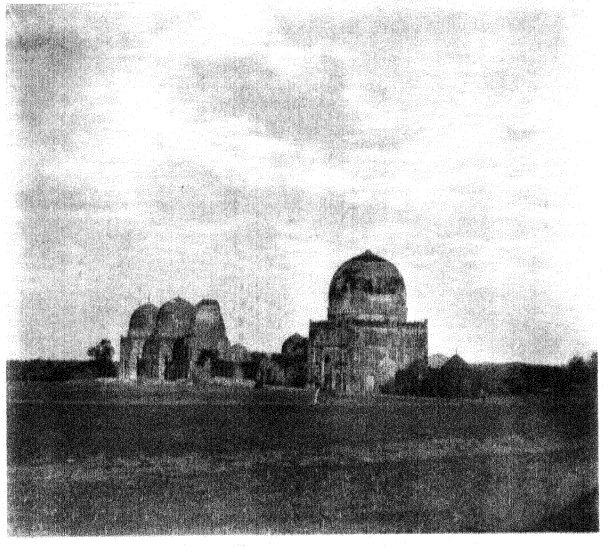
(*a*) BIDAR FORT: VIEW OF THE RUINS FROM THE OLD FORT.



(*b*) THE SAME: VIEW FROM THE ROYAL BATH.



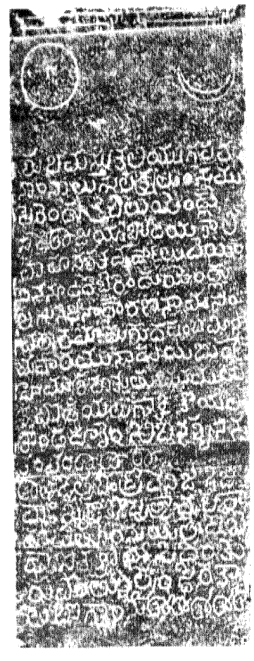
(*a*) CHAUKHANDĪ OF ḤAẒRAT KHALĪLU'LLAH: BIDAR.



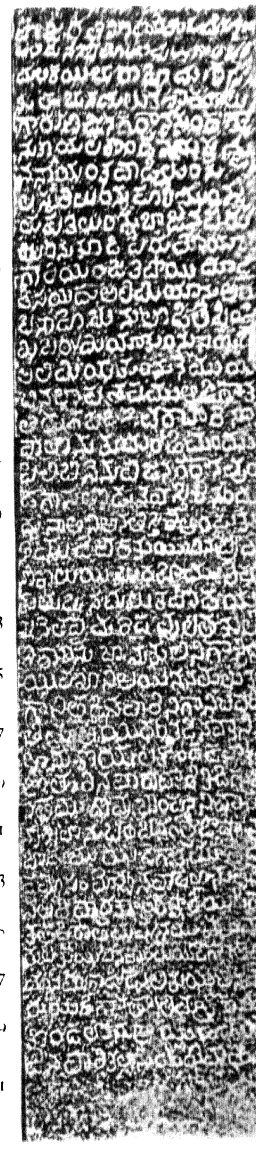
(*b*) BAHMANĪ TOMBS ASHTŪR BIDAR

KOILKONDA INSCRIPTION

First Face



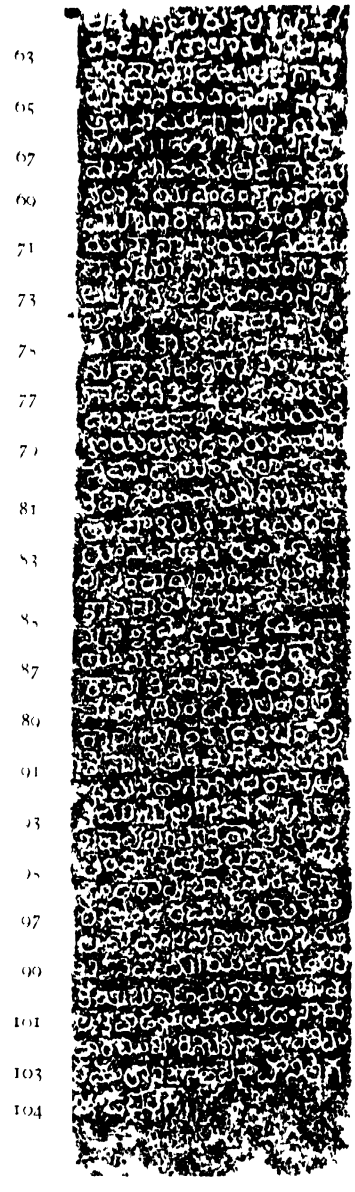
Second Face



Scale ·1

KOILKONDA INSCRIPTION

Third Face



Scale 1

Puranas OR PUNCH-MARKED COINS

