

Perspectives on Numismatics of Sindh

An Analysis of Sindhi Scholarship



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Dedication

To My

Maternal Grandfather

Hakeem Faiz Muhammad Katpar (Late)

Who Was

My

First Alma Mater

Acknowledgment

I am thankful to Allah Ta'Ala for granting his mercy upon me. On completion of graduation, I want to express gratitude for the people who have contributed throughout my journey of university life. I am thankful to my two humble friends who helped me to get this success. The first person whom I want to say thank you is Abrar Soomro who is my companion in the field of Archaeology for over five years and it is his major contribution which helped me to study in University of Sindh in a better way. Then I am thankful to my Quaidian friend Adil Korejo who made it possible for me to reach at Quaid-I-Azam University. Without the sincere and unconditional friendship of these two friends I was not able to achieve this milestone of my life.

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Final Approval

This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by **Mr. Azizullah Katpar** and it is our judgement that this thesis is of sufficient standard to approve its acceptance by Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, for the award of degree of **Master of Science in Archaeology**.

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Supervisor's Declaration

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Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis of **Master of Science** is submitted to Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, bearing the title, "**Perspectives on Numismatics of Sindh: An Analysis of Sindhi Scholarship**", is result of my individual research and has not been submitted concurrently to any other institution/university for any other degree.

Azizullah Katpar
MSc. Candidate

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	1
Introduction.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Significance of the Study	3
1.4 Literature Review	3
1.5 Research Methodology.....	5
1.6 Key Questions	5
1.7 Objectives of the Study	5
1.8 Organization of the Study	6
1.9 Data Collection Limitations	6
Chapter 2.....	7
Biographies of Sindhi Scholars.....	7
1. Abdullah Waryah	7
2. Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai	8
3. Muhammad Hussain Panhwar.....	10
4. Ishtiaq Hussain Ansari	11
5. Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan	12
Chapter 3.....	13
Analysis of Sindhi Scholarship.....	13
Books	13
1. Sikkan ji roshni me Sindh ji tareekh (History of Sindh through the light of coins).....	13
2. Tareekh-I-Sukkur (History of Sukkur).....	32
3. Jannat-ul-Sindh.....	33
4. Tareekh tamadun Sindh (Cultural History of Sindh)	35
5. Samman ji sultanate (Kingdom of Samma)	37
6. Tareekh-e-Sindh Arab daur (History of Sindh ‘Arab Period’)	38
7. Sindh ja kot aen kila (Forts of Sindh) Part-1	45
8. Sindh ja kot aen kila (Forts of Sindh) Part-2.....	45
Journal Articles	48
01. Sindh me Samman je daur ja sikka aen unhan ji tareekhi ahmiyat (Coins of Samma period in Sindh and their historical Significance).....	48
02. Sindh me Arghūnan aen Tarkhānan ja sikka (Coins of Arghoons and Tarkhans in Sindh)	50

03. Sehwan ma ladhal sikka (Coins discovered from Sehwan)	52
04. Sindh me angrezan ja availī sikkā (Early British Coins in Sindh).....	60
05. Sindh me Talpur daur ja sikka part-1 (Coins of Talpur period in Sindh -1).....	62
06. Sindh me Talpur daur ja sikka part-2 (Coins of Talpur Period in Sindh part-2).....	65
07. Sindh me Kalhōra daur jā sikkā-1 (Coins of Kalhora period in Sindh-1).....	67
08. Sindh me Kalhōrā daur ja sikkā part-2 (Coins of Kalhora Period in Sindh part-2)	70
Seminar Paper	73
Banbhore ma ladhal qatiba (Inscribed stone slabs discovered from Banbhore)	73
Magazine Article.....	74
Bhittai Saīn je daur me Sindh me Nadir Shāh Afshār jo jari thiyal sikko (Coin of Nadir Shāh Afshar issued in Sindh during the period of Bhittai Saīn)	74
Chapter 4.....	76
Data Analysis	76
Conclusion	80
References.....	81
Appendix 1.....	84
Appendix 2.....	91
Appendix 3.....	92

Table of Figures

Figure 1 Abdullah Waryah profile photo	7
Figure 2 Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai profile photo	8
Figure 3 M.H. Panhwar profile photo	10
Figure 4 Ishtiaq Hussain Ansari profile photo	11
Figure 5 Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan profile photo	12
Figure 6 Book 1 cover photo	32
Figure 7 Book 2 cover photo	33
Figure 8 Book 3 cover photo	35
Figure 9 Book 4 cover photo	37
Figure 10 Book 5 cover photo	38
Figure 11 Book 6 cover photo	45
Figure 12 Book 7 cover photo	45
Figure 13 Coin discovered from Srnī Kot	46
Figure 14 Book 8 cover photo	47
Figure 15 Journal Article 1 cover page of journal	48
Figure 16 Journal Article 2 cover page of journal	50
Figure 17 Journal Article 3 cover page of journal	52
Figure 18 Journal Article 4 cover page of journal	60
Figure 19 Journal Article 5 cover page of journal	62
Figure 20 Journal Article 6 cover page of journal	65
Figure 21 Journal Article 7 cover page of Journal	67
Figure 22 Journal Article 8 cover page of journal	70
Figure 23 Seminar Paper: cover page of the book.....	73
Figure 24 Magazine Article: cover page of the magazine	74
Figure 25 reverse side of the coin.....	74
Figure 26 obverse side of the coin	74

Chapter 1

Introduction

The word coin is derived from Latin word “Cuneus” which means wedge because in history coins looked like wedges. A coin can be defined as something having two different and usually opposing sides and which bears some authorized marks on both sides which defines its value. Numismatics is the study of coins and coin like materials and coins are one of the primary archaeological sources of study to reconstruct history and especially chronological sequence of different dynasties. (Gupta, 1969)

The study of numismatics is an essential part of Archaeology, through which we can get a better understanding and insights into historical periods of the world history. The history of coins is not much older than 600 BCE However, there are a lot of historical accounts which could be discovered with the help of coins. In South Asia, the oldest evidence of coins come from the Achaemenid period (*circa*. 6th century BCE) when the areas of ancient Sindh and Taxila were parts of Sasanian Empire. The manufacturing of coins started with the advent of punch marking technique. Pieces of different metals such as gold, silver, bronze, lead etc., were punched with the stamps of different shapes and sizes, and geometrical or floral designs were inscribed on them. Such pieces were used as a medium of exchange, value of a cow was equal to that one piece of gold Later, pieces of silver with punches circulated as coins in different countries. (Gardner, 1975).

Historical records of some dynasties in South Asia are also the source of information about coins of respective periods. Those can be analyzed in great depth to discover remarkable facts about coins.

The coinage in Sindh started by introducing the punch-marked coins in the Subcontinent around 6th century BCE. When Cyrus the Great ceded Sindh in his empire. It is obvious that silver and gold coins of Achaemenians must have circulated in Sindh. Later Maurya dynasty ruled over Sindh during 2nd century BCE, and they used punch-marked coins widely but not no evidence of such coins have been discovered from Sindh. After Mauryans, Indus-Greeks, Scythians, and Parthians ruled Sindh and they introduced new type of coinage in Sindh and in the rest of the sub-continent. After the Greeks. The Kushans ruled, and they issued coins in gold and copper metals and did not issue coins in silver. Coins of different Kushan kings, like Kanishka I, Huvishka and Vasudeva have been discovered from various sites of Sindh. Some

coins of Vasudeva had been discovered from Mohen jo Daro. After Kushans, the Guptas came into power and their coins discovered from various sites of Sindh. Coins of Sammadur Gupta and Skanda Gupta have been discovered from Thatta and Sanghar districts of Sindh. During the period of 3rd and 4th centuries CE coins of Sassanids were also used in Sindh. *Circa*. 5th and 6th centuries a Central Asian tribe called White Huns invaded the Indus Valley and many cities were also ruined. After White Huns, Rai and Brahmin Dynasties ruled in Sindh but no coin from these dynasties has ever been discovered yet. In 712 CE Arabs invaded Sindh and ruled over it for three hundred years. Coins of different Arab Dynasties were used in this period. Coins of Umayyad, Abbasid and Habbarid dynasties circulated in this era. Around 10th century CE, during the rule of Habbarids, coins of Fatmids of Egypt were used in Sindh due to their religious alliances. Mahmūd Ghaznavī invaded Sindh at the beginning of 11th century CE and his coins were introduced in Sindh. After Mahmūd, different dynasties of Delhi Sultanate ruled in Subcontinent and their coins circulated up to late 15th century CE. Indigenous tribe (Soomra) ruled in Sindh from 1050 CE to 1350 CE, but most of the time they were the vessels of rulers of Delhi. Around 1350 CE another indigenous tribe called Sammas ruled Sindh for nearly 170 years. Coins of two last Samma rulers have been discovered. In 1520, Sindh came under the rule of Arghūn tribe of Central Asia, but no coin of this dynasty is on the record. In 1555 CE another Central Asian tribe called Tarkhans became the rulers of Sindh. Mirza Essā Khan and Mirza Jani Baig of Tarkhan dynasty had issued their own coins in Sindh which were called Meri and Essāī. In 1592 CE, Mughals invaded Sindh under the rule of emperor Akbar and thus his coins started circulating in Sindh. In 1718 CE Sindh was liberated from the Mughals and an indigenous tribe, called Kalhoras became the new rulers, but they did not issue their own coins rather coins of Mughals, Durranis of Afghanistan, and coins of local states of India used in Sindh in that period. In 1783, Talpurs became the rulers of Sindh, but they did not issue their own coin, but coins of Durranis were used to be circulated and minted in Sindh during the Talpur era. In 1843, East India Company occupied Sindh and their coins used to be circulated in Sindh afterwards.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The coinage history of Sindh can play a vital role in reconstruction of the past of this region. And this area of history needs to be widely analyzed from the perspective of local scholars whose works are published in Sindhi language. These works need to come into the access of wide range of audience, so that future researchers who wish to pursue the numismatical study of this region may have both international and local perspectives for further

research. This research also tends to recognize the role of local writers/researchers/ editors who have contributed their works in Sindhi language about the numismatics of Sindh. The Sindhi Scholars have given much attention to the coinage of Arabs and later Muslim dynasties, but they have neglected the coinage of pre-Muslim dynasties. In this research the author has tried to give attention to coins used in Sindh before the invasions of Arabs (Before 712 CE), by providing the data from Sindhi and non-Sindhi sources. The data produced in Sindhi language about the coinage of Sindh is not accessible to non-Sindhi audience, in this case this research shall provide handsome information to non-Sindhi readers.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The very purpose of this study is to compile the history of coinage of Sindh because not enough research is conducted on the history in Sindh in terms of coins. The current study is valuable, especially, for the audience who cannot read Sindhi and want to do research about the coinage of Sindh. This piece of research is surely beneficial for the future researchers who want to discover the new aspects of coinage history of the Sindh. In this research, works of scholars, apart from the numismatics, are also discussed.

1.4 Literature Review

To understand the coinage history, it is necessary to know about the origin and beginning of the coins.

Parmeshwari Lal Gupta in his book “*Coins*” explains briefly about barter system to beginning of coinage, punched mark coins and dynastic coins. Coins of sub-continent including both of natives and invaders.

Stan Goron and J.P. Goenka (2001) in the first chapter of their book “*The Coins of the Indian Sultanates*” have mentioned that coins of the early Muslim rulers of Sindh are very rare, and they do not appear frequently on the surface of history. They have mentioned the coins of seven Arab governors of Sindh who have ruled from 712 to 782 CE. The size, weight, metal, and inscriptions on these coins have also been discussed but very briefly.

The authors have also described the coins of last two rulers of Samma dynasty of early 16th century CE, Jam Nizam-u-Din and Jam Feroz who had ruled Sindh between 1508 to 1523 CE. Until the invasion of a Central Asian tribe, the Tarkhans. The coins of Jam’s are of silver and copper and now those are in the collection of National Museum of Pakistan. Weight of those coins is between 5 and 7 grams.

The book “*Numismatica Indica*” by Prof. P. Chenna Reddy holds the information about the wide range of articles on coinage of India from beginning to the recent period. It is useful for this research because the coins of Maurya’s, Indus-Greeks, Kushans, and of Guptas were circulated in ancient Sindh so frequently as they were in the North and Central India. This book enables us to study the coins comparatively.

Prashant Srivastava (1996) in his book “*Aspects of Ancient Indian Numismatics*” describes in detail about the Indus-Greek and Gupta coins. This book is quite useful because it holds the information about the Joint Coins, Commemorative Medallions and Victory Medals of ancient India. The same rulers who were in power in North and central India, had also ruled the Sindh region in the same period.

Rear Admiral Sohail A. Khan (2014) in his book “*Coins of Pakistan*” has compiled the history of coins which were in circulation in North-Western India from ancient times to present. The author is also Ex-Chairman of Pakistan Numismatic Society. This book is quite good for spreading the awareness of numismatics in public which is a much necessary contribution because without educating the public about the history and archaeology, conducting the research is quite worthless. In this book, the author has highlighted the coins of different dynasties who have ruled the current Pakistani territory and its adjacent areas from the period of Achaemenians up to British period.

K.D. Bajpai (1976) in his book “*Indian Numismatic Studies*” has mentioned the early numismatics of ancient India with prime focus on Punch-Marked Coins, issued during the reign of Mauryan dynasty (305-190 BCE). He also wrote about the coins as a source of Economic History of India.

D.K. Bhandarkar (1921) in his book “*Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics*” has discussed about the nature of the study of numismatics. In this book he has given the lectures about the origin, beginning and different periods of ancient India. His works are mainly about the Central and North India but are still useful for the current research to get some insight about the numismatics of Ancient Sindh.

Book “*Indigenous System*” written by Surendra Kishor Chakraborty (1931) is quite useful for understanding the evolution of ancient Indian numismatics. The author has discussed about the weight system, metallurgy, and symbols of the Ancient Indian coins. Provenance and State relations to coinage are explained well in this book. The author in this book disagrees

with a notion of Alexander Cunningham in which he denotes “Aparanta” region with North Sindh and some parts of Western Rajputana and give argues that this area is Northern Konkan.

1.5 Research Methodology

The research methodology applied in this research is qualitative, in which the primary data, which is purely based on Sindhi literature, is carefully analyzed and the material provided in the second chapter is based on that analyzed data. This research is focused only on the coinage history of Sindh and limited to Indus Valley. The second limitation is that data is completely taken from Sindhi literature which is produced by the Sindhi speaking scholars. No data of non-Sindhi author is included in the analysis. However, the works, related to this research are discussed in the first chapter.

For conducting this research, the primary focus is on secondary data sources. Secondary data sources are the books, articles, magazines etc. produced in Sindhi language about the coinage of Sindh region. It is the main objective of this research, but other sources are also used for defining the technical terms and general history of coins.

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) system has been used in thesis work for the transliteration of non-English words and phrases.

1.6 Key Questions

1. What Literature has been published about the numismatics of Sindh in Sindhi language?
2. What is the numismatical history of Sindh region?
3. Is the literature, which has been published in Sindhi language about numismatics, sufficient to understand the coinage history of Sindh?
4. Why does local Sindhi scholarship have not given the considerable attention to the numismatics of Sindh?
5. How many Sindhi scholars are there who have studied the numismatics of Sindh?
6. On which period of history, the Sindhi scholars have paid the most attention?

1.7 Objectives of the Study

- To document the Sindhi literature which contains the data about the numismatics of Sindh region.
- To Analyze the available Sindhi literature about the numismatics of Sindh.

- To highlight the Sindhi scholars who have produced the works on the numismatics of Sindh in Sindhi language about.
- To identify the major periods on which scholars have paid the most attention in terms of numismatics of Sindh.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The primary works used in this research are of different types. It includes Books, Journal Articles, Magazine Article and one Seminar paper. In the chapter two, brief biographies of Sindhi scholars are mentioned to highlight their backgrounds and works. In the chapter three Sindhi Scholarship is discussed deeply and works of all types mentioned in it. And in the chapter four critical analysis of the researcher is mentioned, in which the researcher has tried to find out major and minor gaps in the works of Sindhi scholars.

1.9 Data Collection Limitations

The data, which is used in the present work is of two types. The data produced by the Sindhi speaking scholars in Sindhi language which is the main theme of the present work. Works in Sindhi language are used as the primary data sources and the works produced by the non-Sindhi scholars are referred as secondary data sources either they are in Urdu or in English. The works produced by the Sindhi scholars in other than Sindhi language are also considered as the secondary sources.

Chapter 2

Biographies of Sindhi Scholars

In this chapter, the biographies of the authors are discussed who have contributed to the history of coinage of Sindh. There are six scholars whose works are the main theme of this research. In this chapter their family backgrounds, education, services, and works of those scholars are mentioned. One interesting fact about all the Sindhi scholars is that none of them was an archaeologist and belonged to different walks of life. Despite not being the professional archaeologist/numismatist, they did a good work and produced a foundational research work on numismatics of Sindh, which can lead to a better research work which would be conducted about the numismatics of Sindh in the future. The most noteworthy among all is Mr. Abdullah Waryah whose one book and eight articles are the essential part of the current research. He was the only man who worked in the field of numismatics of Sindh and did a handsome piece of research which. He was doing his doctorate but died suddenly and could not complete his work but fortunately he compiled his works in Sindhi language.

1. Abdullah Waryah

Son of a landlord Taj Muhammad, he was born in the year 1950 in Tando Adam¹ town. He was a good poet of Sindhi language and an excellent researcher in the field of numismatics. He did his matriculation from Tando Adam High School and completed his higher education from Hyderabad. He worked as a member of Board of Editors of quarterly *Mehran* journal, which was published by Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro since 1954. Possessing a handsome knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages and could read the inscriptions written on coins and seals of different eras. He wrote many articles on the history of Sindh in the context of coins, seals and inscribed stone slabs which were published in various Sindhi journals and newspapers. The most renowned work of Abdullah was on the numismatics of Sindh. He was doing doctorate with the famous Pakistani Archaeologist Dr. Ahmed Hassan Dani but unfortunately, he died before the completion of his



Figure 1 Abdullah Waryah profile photo

¹ A tehsil in district Sānghar, Sindh.

doctorate. The data he compiled on the numismatics of Sindh was entitled as *sikkan ji roshni me Sindh jī Tarīkh* (History of Sindh through the light of Coins). He was the only Sindhi scholar who worked on Numismatics of Sindh and did a great work in this regard. His one book and nine articles are the part of this thesis which contain the precious knowledge on coinage history of Sindh.

For gathering the historical records of district Sānghar he organized a three-day folklore conference in Tando Adam High School and compiled a book *Sānghar Sadyun Khān* (Sānghar Through the Centuries). With his efforts a book was compiled, *Sugharan² jī Directory*. By his efforts and with the help of Government of Sindh an international seminar was organized on the history of Brahmanabad. Many local and renowned scholars participated in this seminar including governor of Sindh of that time.

As mentioned earlier, he was a good poet of Sindhi language and used “*Azād*” as his penname. his poetry is published in various magazines and newspapers. He died on 1 June 1999.

2. Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai



Figure 2 Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai
profile photo

Famous historian, researcher, poet, and journalist Mr Raheemdad Khan s/o Sher Muhammad Khan Shahwāni Balouch born in 1894 in Sukkur. He got his early religious education of Arabic and Persian from Sukkur and later admitted in Sindhi school from class four and then admitted to Anglo-Vernacular School Sukkur. In 1923 he became a fireman in railway department and retired as a foreman from it in 1939. During the World War II he joined military workshop as a yard supervisor. In 1950 he became the fellow in University of Sindh and became the chief editor of *Hilāl-e-Pakistan³* newspaper. During his services at railway and military workshop he used to write columns and articles frequently which were published in different Sindhi newspapers and magazines.

² It is a plural of a Sindhi word *Sughar*, which means the person who has the knowledge of folk wisdom.

³ A newspaper in Sindhi language.

He is known for his scholarly works conducted in terms of the history of Sindh. His published books include

1. *Jannat-ul-Sindh*
2. *Tareekh-e-Tamadun Sindh*
3. *Tareekh-e-Talpur*
4. *Sindh jā purānā Shahar* (Old cities of Sindh)
5. *Mukhtasir Tarīkh-e-Balouchistan*
6. *Sindh jī Siyāsāt* (Politics of Sindh)
7. *Tareekh-e-Khaskheli*⁴
8. *Tareekh-e-Hindustan*
9. *Tareekh-e-Kalāt* (Urdu)
10. *Tareekh-e-Sukkur*

His unpublished works include

1. *Mūsviyun jī Tareekh* (History of Moosvis)
2. *Rozat-ul-Sindh*
3. *Safīnat-ul-Nūh*⁵.

He was awarded for writing the book *Tareekh-e-Balochistan* from secretary of governor of Balochistan and from the court of Khan of Kalat. His book, *Jannat-ul-Sindh* is considered as the most authentic source on the history of Sindh, and it is also a part of the current research. Apart this book his other two books include *Tareekh-e-Sukkur* and *Tareekh-e-Tamadun Sindh* are also analyzed for conducting the current piece of research. He is the first Sindhi scholar who shade light on the ancient coinage of Sindh with interesting details which provided a ground to get an insight into the numismatics of ancient Sindh.

This great scholar of Sindh died on 12 February 1978 in Sukkur.

⁴ A caste in Sindh.

⁵ Makhdoom Sarwar Nooh, a popular saint in Sindh. His shrine is located in Hala town, district Matiari, Sindh.

3. Muhammad Hussain Panhwar

Mr. Muhammad Hussain s/o Haji Khan Panhwar was born on 25th December 1925 at the village Ibrahim Panwar in district Dadu. He did his graduation in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering from N.E.D. Engineering University, Karachi in 1949. He obtained his master's degree in Agricultural Engineering from University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1953. He served as an Agricultural Engineer in government of Sindh and later became the Superintending Engineer of Sindh and Balochistan.

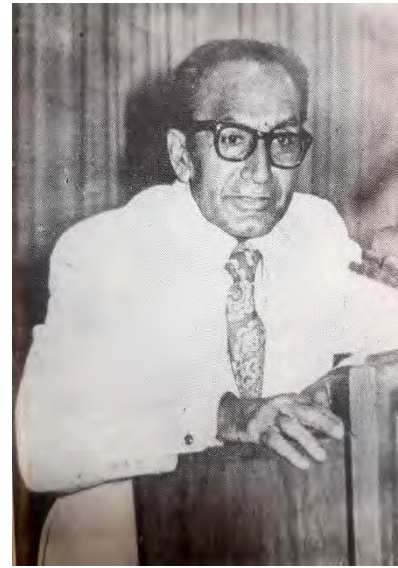


Figure 3 M.H. Panhwar profile photo

He was hugely involved in the ground water studies and became an expert in hydrology, geology, historical geography, and archaeology. He wrote 13 books on the topic of ground water related to Sindh and Balochistan and produced 180 historical maps of Sindh and adjoining areas. He wrote numerous articles which were published in various national and international journals. He also became an adviser engineer for Sindh University and a visiting professor at Mehran University, Jamshoro.

His works produced in Sindhi include

1. *Musalmān orat* (Muslim Woman)
2. *Sindh me abpashī jā punj hazār Sāl* (Five Thousand Years of Irrigation in Sindh).

His books in English are as followed,

1. Ground Water in Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions.
2. Material on Sindh.
3. Sindh Cutch Relation.
4. Heroic Struggle of Sindh Against Freedom, 1500-1843.
5. Causes of decline of Persian in Pakistan.
6. Chronological Dictionary of Sindh.
7. Soomra Dynasty.

This brilliant son of Sindh died in 2008. After his death M.H. Panhwar Chair was announced to be established in university of Sindh, Jamshoro.

4. Ishtiaq Hussain Ansari

Ishtiaq Hussain Ansari was born to a famous Sindhi writer Anees Hussain Ansari on 10 January 1952 in Larkana. He completed his early education from Larkana, later he did his graduation from University of Sindh and completed Civil Engineering degree from Mehran University. During his studies he was interested in cricket, travelling and student's politics. In 1989 he did an expedition on river Indus with a team from Attock to Port Qasim. He has also conducted research work on Kheerthar Hills, *Lahūt* and *Achro Thar* (White Thar) desert. There are many books on history, stories, and travelogues to his credit in Sindhi language. His books include,

1. *Sindh jā kot ain killā* (Forts of Sindh) 2 Volumes.
2. *khīma khahorīn* (Travelogue)
3. *Odd mittī ja kodd* (Anthropological Novel)
4. *woriyum sabh wathān* (Travelogue)
5. *Anees Ansari funn ain shaksiyat*
6. *jitty manik māg*

He used to write columns and articles in various Sindhi newspapers and magazines. Sindhi Association of North America and *Sindhi Adabi Sangat*⁶ awarded him for his services to Sindhi language. Currently he is serving as a Regional Director of Hyderabad in Endowment Fund Trust⁷.



Figure 4 Ishtiaq Hussain Ansari profile photo

Image source:

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10214623752427258&set=a.1287338163309>

⁶ Association of Sindhi writers and poets.

⁷ A private archaeological institute in Sindh which serves to conduct conservation, preservation, and publication work on the archaeological sites of Sindh.

5. Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan



Figure 5 Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan profile photo

Professor Doctor Mumtaz Hussain Pathan born in 1927 in Hyderabad. He belonged to Sadozai tribe of Qandhar from where his ancestors migrated to Sindh in early 20th century. He did his matriculation from Bombay University in 1944 and did BA and LLB degrees from University of Sindh. He did his doctorate from University of Sindh in 1962 under the title “Arab kingdom of al-Mansurah”. There are many books and articles in his credit which he wrote in Sindhi and English languages. He wrote three books regarding the history of Sindh, 1. History of Sindh-Soomra Period 2. History of Sindh-Talpur Period 3. History of Sindh-Arab Period, only the last book is published in both English and Sindhi languages. He also translated the book “Dry Leaves form Young Egypt” in Sindhi along with Muhammad Hanif Siddiqui. He died on 14th September 1993 and buried in Kacha Killa of Hyderabad.

Chapter 3

Analysis of Sindhi Scholarship

This chapter is about the analysis of Sindhi scholarship (works produced by Sindhi authors in Sindhi language). The current research is purely based on the analysis of the literature which is produced in Sindhi language about the numismatical history of Sindh. The data presented in this chapter is gathered from various sources, including various public and private libraries, and personal collection of the researcher. Four types of data are included in this chapter. Books, journals articles, seminar paper and Magazine Article. There are nine books in total which are analyzed. Total pages of books are 149, total pages of Journal articles are 98, total pages of seminar paper are 9 and one page of magazine article is included. In the following pages, books are discussed at the first, then journal articles are mentioned, and one seminar paper and one magazine article is discussed in the last.

Books

1. Sikkan ji roshni me Sindh ji tareekh (History of Sindh through the light of coins)

Abdullah Waryah

This is the only book which is written purely about the numismatics of Sindh in Sindhi language. The book is not published properly so the researcher has got the access to this by personal links and contacts from the Departmental Library of Archaeology Department, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur. The book comprising four chapters and has only 79 pages.

In the first chapter author has given a brief introduction to human evolution and has mentioned some pre-Historic settlements of Sindh like, Rohri Hills and Khīrthar Range. Then the author explains that how human beings started agriculture which led to barter trade and eventually it led to minting of the coins for the purpose of trade. Further, the author discusses about the beginning of the coinage in South Asia. The earliest form of coins in Sub-continent was the punch-marked coins⁸. The earliest evidence of punch-marked coins in the South Asia appeared *circa*. 6th century BCE. Later the author describes about the coins of Persian Achaemenians which circulated in Sindh. There are two types of coins which belong to Achaemenian Dynasty⁹. One was gold coin which was called *daric* and other was of silver which was called

⁸ The method of punching metal bars with the help of a stamp and a hammer which made them of a certain value.

⁹ Founder of this dynasty was Cyrus the Great in early 6th century BCE.

sigloi. But at the end of the chapter the author mentions one surprising thing that no evidence of punched marks coins has so far been discovered from the present boundaries of Sindh¹⁰.

In chapter two the author explains about the historical data which is recovered with the help of coins. The coins are a concrete source of information which cannot be denied easily. The coins have played an important role in finding the names of Indus-Greek rulers, who ruled in the Indus Valley area for almost two hundred years and apart from the names of the rulers one can find various types of historical information with the help of coins like,

1. Names of the rulers, their titles, and names of their predecessors.
2. Names of queens, ministers, and important courts men.
3. Famous historic events and their periods.
4. Boundaries of a country, names of the cities and their period.
5. Images of the rulers, their dress patterns, weapons, thrones, and types of crowns which they used to wear.
6. Information about the languages which used in ancient times.
7. Religious trends and their preaching.
8. Information about poetry and Literature.
9. Information about the flora and Fauna of the country.
10. Knowledge about ancient crafts and artists.
11. Metals and economic conditions of the country.
12. Foreign coins used in the country and the reasons behind their usage.

In chapter three the author has discussed about two topics, one is the mints where coins were produced which circulated in Sindh and second thing which he has discussed is about the methods of minting the coins.

In this regard the author has mentioned 24 mints where coins were struck from Mauryan Period up to the Durrani rule in the Indus Valley.

¹⁰ In ancient times the boundaries of Sindh were large than the present boundary.

First, he has mentioned the pre-Islamic mints which are given below.

According to author the mint of Taxila was the earliest one from where the coins were struck and circulated in the Indus Valley. A large coin hoard which was discovered by John Marshall from Bhir Mound, possessed the coins which were issued from the mint of the Taxila. Coins of Indus-Greeks, Scythians and Parthians were also struck at Taxila. Author has mentioned that some coins of local rulers were also discovered from Taxila which shows its independent status which it enjoyed before the invasion of the Alexander the Great. According to author the word Indo-Greek should be corrected, and it should be read as Indus-Greek because the Greeks used this word for the North-western part of India, which was basically Indus Valley not the India and historically Indus Valley and India (*Hind*) were not the one country.

According to author after the destruction of the Taxila by the White Huns, the people of Indus Valley must have built new mints which are yet to be discovered. After White Huns, Sindh came under the rule of Rai Dynasty (499–640 CE) which must have mints to issue their own coins. When Sindh was under the rule of Brahman Dynasty it had its own coins, this statement is purely based on the reference of *Chach Nama*¹¹ in which it is mentioned that one of the courtiers of Raja Dāhar, named *Buddhiman* requested him to inscribe his name on the obverse side of the coins so that he must be remembered after his death but unfortunately no such coin has been discovered yet. This statement shows that there must be a mint in the city of Aror, the capital of Raja Dāhar which has not been discovered. Author also suggests Brahman Abad (Mansurah), Debal and Multan as the possible pre-Islamic mints in the Indus Valley.

Islamic Mints

After the Arab invasion of Sindh in 712 CE, the old cities of Indus Valley lost their glory, and the mints were also destroyed. Arabs built new cities and reused some old ones. After the conquest of Sindh by the Arabs, they issued their own coins and established new mints in Sindh among which, one is Daibul.

According to author, the oldest account of Daibul can be traced from the time of Rai Dynasty. By the account of *Chach Nāma* and *Makli Nāma*,¹² Daibul existed between 6th

¹¹ The oldest written record of the invasion of Arabs in Sindh. It was written around 8th century CE.

¹² Written by Meer Ali Sher Qa'ne Thattivi in 18th century, in Persian, about the Necropolis of Makli.

Century and 13th Century CE. With the help of new research, it has been cleared that Muhammad Bin Qasim issued a coin¹³ in the name of Umayyad ruler, Waleed bin Abdul Malik¹⁴ from the mint of Daibul on the commands of Hajjaj Bin Yousuf¹⁵. On one such coin, it is mentioned that the coins were issued in 95 AH (714 CE) from Daibul and there is only one such example of its kind which confirms the city as the mint of Arabs in Sindh. Later in 11th century AH, *Ilāhī*¹⁶ type coins of Akbar were also issued from the mint of Daibul.

Mansurah¹⁷ was another important mint of Sindh during the Arab rule. The city of Mansurah was built on the ruins of Brahman Abad in 734 CE. This mint was frequently used during Umayyad, Abbasid and Habbarid dynasties and this magnificent city of Sindh was destroyed by Mahmūd Ghaznavī in 1025 CE and it was never reinhabited later. From the mint of Mansurah, coins in the names of Arab governors and independent rulers of Habbarid Dynasty have been discovered. Coins of Three Umayyad and Three Abbasid governors have so far been discovered from this mint. In the second half of the 9th century CE, coins of Six Habbarid rulers have been discovered and there is a lot of possibility of discovery of the coins issued by other Arab Governors who ruled in Sindh.

When Arabs occupied Sindh, they divided it into two principalities One was Mansurah and other was Multan, which is a historical city. Coins of *Ismailī Daīs*¹⁸ have been discovered from Multan who had occupied this city in 785 CE. Ismailis ruled over Multan until the Mehmūd Gaznavī conquered it. Their coins have been discovered in large number so new study can be carried out about those coins. Mahmūd Gaznavī had issued coins in his name from the mint of Multan and coins of four other Gaznavid kings have also been discovered. Later Sultān Iltutmish (1211–36 CE)¹⁹ had issued coins in his name from this mint. After Iltutmish, this mint seems to be not used until conquered by Akbar. A coin in the name of Akbar, which was issued in 1000 AH, has been discovered. Coins of other Mughal kings like Shāhjahan, Aurangzeb, Muhammad Shāh, Ahmed Shāh etc. have been discovered from Multan. After Mughals, Multan came under the rule of Nadir Shāh²⁰ (1688–1747) who also issued his coins

¹³ Silver *Dirham* coin.

¹⁴ Sixth Caliph of Umayyad Dynasty (705–15 CE).

¹⁵ Viceroy of eastern parts of the Umayyad Caliphate during the reign of Walīd bin Abdul Malik.

¹⁶ In 1579 CE. Akbar issued gold and silver coins which contained Arabic words *جل جلاله* to preach his new religious idea called Dīn-e-Elāhī.

¹⁷ The ruins of this ancient capital of Sindh are now located in Tehsil Shahdadpur, District Sanghar, Sindh.

¹⁸ Preachers.

¹⁹ Third king of Mamlūk/Slave Dynasty of Dehli Sultanate.

²⁰ Founder of Afsharid Dynasty in Iran.

from the mint of Multan and this mint was also used during the Durrani rule until 1829, when Multan was conquered by Ranjīt Singh. The Sikh rulers issued their coins from Multan mint, and they were the last rulers to issue coins from this mint. The British, like other mints, closed this mint as well.

Muhammad Tūr now known as Shāh Kapūr, is in Tehsil Jāti of District Thatta. It was the capital city of Sindh during the reign of Soomra Dynasty (1051–1350 CE), but no coin has been discovered yet which bear the inscription “ضرب محمد طور” *zarb Muhammad Tūr* inscription on it. On the surface of this ancient city a huge number of rusted copper coins can be seen and at least on two coins there were the names of the Soomra kings. *Shaikh Puṭho*²¹ and Muhammad Tūr are the names which were identified on the coins from this site. Historically no Coins in the names of Soomra kings have been available but by analyzing the coins of Muhmmad Tūr Site, there is a big possibility that coins issued by Soomra rulers may come to light. By making it as a possible mint, coins of other Soomra kings can also be discovered from this site, which can surely fill some gaps in the history of Sindh.

Sehwan is an ancient city of Sindh but historically no coin bearing the Sehwan, as a mint has been discovered. Copper coins of Nasir-u-Dīn Qabāchā have been discovered from the fort of Sehwan, which were not discovered from any other site before this. It makes a possibility that these coins may be minted in Sehwan in between 602–625 AH, which is the period of reign of Nasir-u-Din Qabāchā. Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–51 CE), invaded Sindh during the Samma rule but died near Thatta. Feroz Shāh Tughluq (1351–88 CE), who was accompanied by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, succeeded the throne, and issued a coin in his own name while returning from *Sūnda*²² to Sehwan which along with his name bears the inscription “ضربت بساحت سند” *zurbat basahat Sindh* which means, this (coin) was issued within the boundaries of Sindh. According to author this coin was surely minted from Sehwan because Feroz Shāh was crowned in Sindh and during his journey he stayed in Sehwan where on 27 March 1351 CE on the day of Jumma, *khutba* was recited in his name. so, this coin must be issued on this occasion, from the mint of Sehwan.

According to author, no coin has been discovered which bear the inscription “ضرب اُچ” *zarb Uch* but as per his assumption it is possible that Nasir-u-Din Qabacha who ruled over Sindh, as a governor of Shāhab-u-Dīn Gori and made the city as his capital and had issued the

²¹ A tomb with this name is in the Makli Necropolis.

²² A little town located in district Thatta.

coins in the name of Shāhab-u-Dīn Gorī. Historically there is no evidence of any mint in Uch but as Qabacha made it his capital he must have issued coins from here.

The foundations of historic city of Thatta were laid by Samma ruler Jām Nizām-u-Dīn in late 15th century CE. There is evidence of coins of three Samma rulers which were issued from Thatta.

1. Sultān Jām Sanjar (1451–61 CE)
2. Sultān Jām Nizam-u-Dīn (1461–1508 CE)
3. Sultān Jām Feroz (1508–1520 CE)

The last coins of Samma Dynasty ruler were issued from Thatta, in 1520 CE. After Sammas, the Arghūns (1520–55 CE) occupied Sindh in 1520. But there is no evidence that they issued their own coins. After Arghūns²³, the Tarkhāns²⁴ (1555–1591 CE) took control of Sindh. Mirza Essa Khan Tarkhan issued “مِثْقَالِي” *miscalī* coin, in the name of Mughal king Humayun, which was minted from Thatta. Later Essa Khan issued his own copper coins which were called “عيسائي” *essaī* and “ميري” *merī* and all of them were issued from the mint of Thatta. Four Tarkhān rulers issued their coin from the mint of Thatta. During the reign of Mirza Janī Baig Tarkhān (1585–92 CE), these coins were being called “فلوس سياه” *fulus siyāh* because the inscription on coins was somehow corrupted.

After Tarkhāns, the Mughals occupied the Sindh in 1592 CE and Akbar issued his square “الاهي” *Ellahī* type rupee coins from the mint of Thatta in 1593 CE. There are total thirteen Mughal kings, whose coins were issued from the mint of Thatta. The last of them was Ahmed Shāh Bahādur (1748–54 CE). The coins of Mughal king Aurangzeb bearing his name as “مُحِي الدين” *Muhyiddīn* were issued from this mint only.

After Mughals, the Kalhorā Dynasty started ruling Sindh, but they did not issue any coin in their own name. During the period of Kalhorā Dynasty Nadir Shāh invaded Sindh and coins in his name started issuing from the mints of Thatta and Bakhar. After Nadir Shāh, Durranīs of Afghanistan invaded Sindh and coins of Ahmed Shāh Abdālī (1747–72 CE) and

²³ A central Asian tribe.

²⁴ A central Asian tribe.

Taimūr Shāh (1772-1792 CE) were issued from Thatta, in their name. Coins of Taimūr Shāh Durranī were the last coins which were issued from the mint of Thatta.

Bakhar²⁵ was an important fort of Sindh but there is no any clear evidence that who and when built this magnificent fort. Bakhar was one of the important mints of Sindh from the time of Sultanate Period (12th to 16th century CE). Bakhar remained an important mint to various dynasties but the oldest known coins, which were issued from the mint of Bakhar are the copper coins, called “دام” *dām* issued by Mughal emperor Akbar. Apart from Akbar, coins of other Mughal Kings were also issued from Bakhar, which include Shāhjahan, Aurangzeb, Jahāndār Shāh, Farakh Sīr, Muhammad Shāh and Ahmed Shāh. After Mughals, coins of Nadir Shāh were struck from Bakhar. Silver and copper coins of Nadir Shāh minted from Bakhar in 1740 CE. Later in 1747 CE Ahmed Shāh Abdalī invaded Sindh and coins in his name were started to mint from Bakhar and later coins of other Durrani rulers were also issued from Bakhar which include Taimūr Shāh, Zamān Shāh and Shāh Shujja-ul-Mulk.

Sindh was invaded by the East India Company in 1843 CE and British general Charles Napier, issued some coins in 1845 which hold the images of a lion, snake and a peacock. This mint was closed in 1852 on the orders of Bartle Ferrier, then commissioner of Sindh.

Lāhrī Bandar was an important port of Sindh from the time of Tughluq Dynasty. Muhammad Bin Tughluq (1325–51 CE) gave Laahri Bandar as a *Jāgīr* (estate), to a *Khurasanī Qazī* named Allauddin Fasīh-u-Dīn, during his rule. Tarkhan ruler Essa Khan, built a fort at Laahri Bandar in 1557 to make it safe from foreign invasions. Mughals conquered Sindh in 1592 and King Akbar issued his “ا.هي” *Ellahī* type square silver coin from the mint of Lāhrī Bandar, it is the one and only example of coins minted in Lāhrī Bandar and no other coin before or after to this coin have so far been discovered yet. With fresh research it is possible that coins of various dynasties could be discovered which were minted in Lāhrī Bandar. The ruins of Lāhrī Bandar are at 8 kilometers distance in south from Banbhore.

Using the word Sindh, as a mint was seen on a “تنک” *tankāh* coin of Feroz Shāh Tughluq which was issued from Sindh during his stay at Sehwan. Later Mughal king Muhammad Shāh (1719–48 CE) used the phrase “ضرب سند” *zarb Sindh* on his half “مُهر” *muhar* coin which was issued in 1731 CE. It is possible that such coins were issued from the mint of

²⁵ Now Sukkur.

Sehwan. Coins of Nadir Shāh (1740–47 CE) issued his coins, bearing the “ضربِ سند” *zarb Sindh* inscription. Taimūr Shāh Durrānī (1793–1801 CE) was the last ruler who issued coins bearing the inscription “ضربِ سند” *zarb Sindh* and he also issued a unique series of coins which bears the inscription, “حیدرآباد سند” *Hyderabad Sindh*. It is to remember that city of Hyderabad was established in 1768 CE by Mian Ghulam Shāh Kalhoro, so it is not possible that coins of Nadir Shāh and Muhammad Bin Tughlaq could have been issued from Hyderabad. Thus, it is obvious that there were two different mints which struck the coins bearing “ضربِ سند” *zarb Sindh* inscription.

The foundations of city of Hyderabad were laid by Kalhorā king, Mian Ghulam Shāh in 1768 CE. It remained the capital city of Sindh during the period of Kalhora and Talpur dynasties. Taimūr Shāh Durrani was the only ruler whose coins have been discovered which bear the inscription “حیدرآباد سند” *Hyderabad Sindh* and it makes it clear that, it was used as a mint. There is no other example of coins, which could have issued from Hyderabad.

Daūd Pota²⁶ tribe laid the foundations of Shikarpur city in 1617 CE and built a mint in this new city but unfortunately no coin of Daoud Pota’s has been discovered yet, which was minted in Shikarpur. After Daūd Potas, the Kalhoras took the control of Sindh in 1724 CE, but they did not issue any coin in their own name. There is only one example of a copper coin which was issued from the mint of Shikarpur. It was of Mahmūd Shāh Durrani, which was issued in 1255 AH, it bears the inscription “ضربِ شکارپور” *zarb Shikarpur*. No other coin has been discovered yet, which was issued from the mint of Shikarpur, but it is obvious that this mint must had remained under use between 1026 to 1255 AH, which was the time of prosperity for Shikarpur.

Attock was a frontier check post on Indus River. Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556–1605 CE) visited it several times. Akbar issued copper coin called “دام” *dām*, from this mint. it holds the inscription “اتک بنارس” *Atak Banarus*. His coins which are discovered yet of this mint were issued between 1001 to 1007 AH. Mughal king Muhammad Shāh issued his silver “رُپیہ” *rupiā* coins from this mint. After Mughals the mint of Attock came into the possession of Durrani Empire. Coins of two Durrani kings were issued from this mint. One was Ahmed Shāh and other was Taimūr Shāh Durrānī. The last coin which was issued from this mint belongs to

²⁶ An indigenous tribe of Sindh, they are the founders of Bahawalpur State in 1719 CE.

Taimūr Shāh, it was minted in 1205 AH (1791 CE). Those were the last coins, issued from this mint and no further evidence of any coin from this mint suggests, according to author, that it was not used any more.

The mint of Derāh was located on the western bank of Indus River in Derā Gāzi Khān. Nadir Shāh Afshar issued his gold coin from this mint, which is now displayed in National Museum, Karachi. Only two Mughal kings, Muhammad Shāh and Ahmed Shāh issued their coins from this mint. After Mughals, Durrani kings issued their coins from this mint. Ahmed Shāh, Mehmūd Shāh, Zamān Shāh and Sulemān Shāh are the Durrani kings, who issued their coins from this mint. After Durrani Empire, it fell into the hands of Sikh Empire in 1823 CE, under the leadership of Ranjīt Singh. Sikhs also issued the coins in the name of Mahmūd Shāh Durrani, but they just put a *leaf mark* on the reverse side of the coin as an addition to old style of coins.

The frontier city of Derā Ismail Khan on the River Indus was once called Derāhjāt. Nadir Shāh Afshar issued his coins from this mint between 1158–60 AH (1745–47 CE). Nadir Shāh was killed in 1747 CE and Afghans chose Ahmed Shāh Abdalī, as their new king in Kabul. But Mughal king Muhammad Shāh reoccupied Derāhjāt around 1748 CE and two Mughal kings Muhammad Shāh and Ahmed Shāh issued their silver and gold coins from this mint. Later coins of Durrani kings were issued from this mint which include, Ahmed Shāh, Taimūr Shāh, Zamān Shāh and Mahmūd Shāh. Ranjīt Singh occupied Derāhjāt in 1236 AH (1821 CE) and issued the coins in the name of Mehmūd Shāh.

The Daūd Pota tribe of Shikarpur who called themselves Abbasi, migrated to the area of Bahawalpur from Shikarpur due to rage and misbehavior of Mian Nūr Muhammad Kalhor (1720–54 CE). Nawab Bahawal Khan Abbasi (I) laid the foundations of Bahawalpur in 1719 CE. The first coins which were issued from the mint of Bahawalpur belong to Mahmūd Shāh Durrani (1801–03 CE) who issued one *rupiā*, two *rupiā*, one *muhar* and two *muhar* coins made of silver and gold respectively. Despite the death of Mahmūd Shāh in 1817 CE, Muhammad Bahawal Khan (III) continued minting coins in his name until 1834 CE, along with the coins minted in the names of other Afghan rulers, some local copper coins were also issued from this mint which hold a tree branch on the obverse side and the phrase “ضرب بهاولپور” *zarb Bahawalpur* inscribed on the reverse side of the coin. Such coins continued minting until 1907. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Abbasi V, the last Nawab of Bahawalpur State, also issued some “نذرانہ اشرفی” *nazrāna ashrafi* and نذرانہ رُپیہ *nazrānā rupiā* coins during his reign, between 1907

to 1947, with new machinery provided by the British Government. These were the last coins issued from this mint.

Khanpur was also a part of Bahawalpur State and there was a mint during the reign of Nawab Bahawal Khan Abbasi IV (1858–1866). Some copper coins were issued from this mint which bear the inscription “ضربِ خانپور” *zarb Khanpur* on the reverse side of the coin but there is no name of any ruler, which makes it difficult to identify the period. No coin in the name of Durrani rulers has been issued from this mint which reflects that the mint was established after the death of Mahmūd Shāh Durrānī and closed in a short period of time.

Ahmedpur was also a part of Bahawalpur State. During the reign of Nawab Bahawal Khan Abbasi II (1809–72 CE), he issued silver “رُپِيَه” *rupiā* coin in the name of Mahmūd Shāh Durrānī. No Gold or Copper coin of this mint has been discovered yet. The mint remained functional until the period of Nawab Bahawal Khan Abbasi III (1825–52 CE) and closed short after his death.

Saitpur is an old city in the Muzaffargarh District of Punjab. A rare coin of this mint is mentioned by C.J. Rogers, which has resemblance with the Mughal Emperor Akbar’s *Elahī* type coins. The inscription on this coin is in resemblance with the coins issued by Mughals from Lahore. Such coins are very hard to find, and this coin is the only one of its type. Scholars have a debate over the location of this mint, some suggest it in Rajasthan and others in Punjab. So, it depends on the future research to find out the exact location of this mint.

Rohtas is a famous fort in Punjab which was built by Sher Shāh Surī (1540–45 CE) during his reign. The name of Rohtas as a mint is only seen on the silver rupee coin of Mughal Emperor Jahangīr, which was issued during the 20th year of his accession to the throne (1625 CE). These coins are very rare and not much information about the mint of Rohtas is available.

Lahore is an important and historical city of Pakistan. Its history is almost 2000 years old. When Arabs invaded Sindh, Lahore was under the rule of Hindu Shāhī rulers but no coin of Hindu Shāhī rulers, have been discovered which could have been issued from this mint. Mahmūd Gaznavī occupied Lahore in 1021 CE and his coins issued in 1027 CE from Lahore. On his coins, Lahore is mentioned as Mahmūdpur. His coins were made bilingual, on one side of the coin his name, name of the Abbasid caliph Al-Qadir Billāh and name of the mint is mentioned in Kufic Arabi script on the other side of coin inscription is written in Devanagari script. Gaznavid rulers used this mint to issue their coins until Muhammad in Sām Shahab-u-

Dīn Gorī, enslaved the last Gaznavid ruler Sultān Khusrū Malik in 1187 CE. Muhammad bin Sām issued Billon²⁷ coins from the mint of Lahore. Gorids used this mint till 1235 CE, After the reign of Gorids the mint of Lahore seems to be used again during the rule of Mughals. Mughal kings used this mint almost for two hundred years and fourteen Mughal kings used this mint to issue their coins. From Zahīr-u-Dīn Bābar (1526–30 CE) to Alamgir II (1754–59 CE). After the invasion of Nadir Shāh in 1738 CE, the mint of Lahore also issued coins in his name and of other Durrani Rulers until 1801 CE. In 1823 CE Sikh emperor Ranjīt Singh occupied the Lahore and issued his own coins from this mint. The British occupied Punjab in 1849 CE and the Sikh coinage came to an end. During the British Period coins in the Indian Subcontinent were issued from the mints of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay but during the period of George VI in 1943, the coins started to be minting from Lahore. To identify the mint, the British put an (L) letter on the reverse side, at the bottom of their coins. Coins in the name of British emperors issued till 1947. After the partition of India, Lahore became the only mint in Pakistani territory and since then Lahore is the one and only mint in Pakistan which is issuing coins for whole the country.

Purūsha Pūra is the ancient name of Peshawar. The name Peshawar (means a frontier city) is given to it by Mughal emperor Akbar. The oldest evidence of the mint of Peshawar is seen on the Billon coins of Shahab-u-Din Gori. On one side of the coin a bull²⁸ is depicted and his name Muhammad bin Sām is written in Devānāgarī script. On the other side of coin, a horseman is depicted and in Hindi *Śrī Hamīrā* is inscribed. On the hump of the bull, word “برشور” *Burshor* is inscribed in Persian which, according to Edward Thomas, is Peshawar. If it is true, then this coin can be the first Islamic coin minted in Peshawar. The city fell into the hands of Mughals, during the reign of Akbar (1556–1605 CE) but Peshawar as the mint of Mughals comes to light on the silver rupee coins of Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658–1707 CE) which is published in the Numismatic Survey-15 (N.S. XV). Ahmed Shāh 1748-54 CE was the last Mughal ruler who issued the coins from the mint of Peshawar. After the invasion of Nadir Shāh in 1738 CE, he issued his coins from the mint of Peshawar. After Nadir Shāh, eight Durrani rulers issued their coins from this mint. Ahmed Shāh (1747–72 CE) was the first and Ayub Shāh (1818–29 CE) was the last Durrani ruler who issued his coins from the mint of Peshawar.

²⁷ A mixture of copper and silver.

²⁸ Which is a Hindu deity called Nandī.

Ranjīt Singh occupied Peshawar in 1834 and started minting the coins in his name. On the silver Rupee coins of Sikhs, a couplet was inscribed in Persian, which is as followed,

دیگ تیغ فتح نصرت بید رنگ

یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگ

deg teg fath nasrat baid rang

yaft az Nānak Guru Gobind Singh

Abundance, the sword, victory, and help, without delay Guru Gobind Singh obtained from
Nānak (Gupta, 1996)

Only the silver and copper coins of Ranjīt Singh have been discovered and no gold coins, despite he issued gold coins from other mints. The Sikh Empire was conquered by the East India Company in 1849 and those Sikh coins were the last to be issued from the mint of Peshawar.

Kalāt was also an important mint of Indus Valley. Copper coins minted from Kalāt in the name of Mahmūd Shāh Durrani (1809–18 CE) have been discovered. On one side of these coins “ضرب محمود خان” *zarb Mahmūd Khan* and on the other side of the coin “فلوس قلات” *fulus Kalāt* is inscribed. Mīr Sohrab Khan had also issued some copper coins from this mint. Such coins, from the years 1821, 1822 and 1824 CE have been discovered. Khan of Kalāt, Khan Khudadad Khan (1857–93) continued issuing his coins but in 1893 the mint of Kalat was closed forever by the British Government.

Lasbelā was another state within the territory of Balochistan. It had also a separate mint which issued the coins in the names of Jams of Lasbelā. Copper coins of Jāms of Lasbelā have been discovered. On one side of the coin “فلوس لسبیلہ” *fulus Lasbelā* and “ضرب جامر” *zarb Jām* was inscribed on these coins. Such copper coins are the only source on whose basis it can be said that mint of Lasbelā continued issuing coins till mid-19th century.

Methods of Coin Making

A mint is a place where coins are manufactured. In Latin coins were called Monita from which the word mint is derived. It was a place which issued the money and ensured the authority of the kings over their subjects. Mint is also called as *Taksāl* (ٹکسال). Initially the pieces of the

metal were cut according to the value of their price and marks were struck on them with the help of a hammer and stamp. Such marks were of different types like, floral, geometrical, zoomorphic, anthropomorphous designs etc. Such coins were the earliest of their kind and their evidence are discovered from ancient India, Lydia,²⁹ China and Greece. Methods of coin making went through the gradual development and various methods were evolved with the passage of the time. There are two main methods of coin manufacturing which were used in ancient times prominently.

I. Cast Coins

In this method metal was melted and it was poured into the molds made of wax, clay,³⁰ sand and wood. To make a coin, two molds were made one hold the obverse and other hold the reverse side of the coin and both sides were stuck together, and molten metal was poured into the hallow space with the help of a small opening on the top of the molds. When metal was cooled down, the molds were opened, and edges of the coin were softened by rubbing them with rough surface of a metal. Sometimes people in ancient times used to make fake coins at home with the help of clay molds and it was a very difficult task to identify the original and fake coins³¹. The author has mentioned the two ancient mints, Rohtak and Taxila which belong to the Indus Valley where coins were made by using this method.

Making of coins by melting the metal started in ancient India around 5th century BCE Ayadhaya, Mathura and Kausambi are the prominent ancient mint cities of India where such coins were found in abundance.

II. Die Struck Coins

In this method of making coins, sheets of metal were prepared (1-2 centimeter thick) and were cut into small square, round, rectangular or oval shapes. Then an stamp (bearing designs and names) was struck on these pieces with the help of a hammer. If a coin was not in proper shape the edges of the coin were cut with the help of a cutter. Coins manufactured with this method are called Die Struck Coins or more prominently Punch Marked Coins. Punched Mark Coins discovered in the various cities of Indian Sub-Continent which had bear more than three hundred marks which include geometrical, floral, animal, anthropomorphic, Buddhist marks etc. such type of coins were produced in Ancient India vastly during the Maurya (321–184

²⁹ Located in modern day Turkey.

³⁰ Coin moulds made of clay are found at the sites of Banbhore, Mansurah and Aror in Sindh.

³¹ Making of fake coins is called pseudo numismatics.

BCE) and Indus-Greek (184–70 BCE) periods. Sir John Marshal, during the excavation at Taxila Valley, discovered more than 160 coins of Indus-Greek rulers. It is obvious, with the help of discovered data, that Punch Marked Coins were used widely during the Mauryan and Indus-Greek periods, but it is highly likely that such coins started minting during the 4th and 5th centuries BCE because Maurya period was the golden era for the punch marked coins.

Method of coin making with the help of engraved stamps reached India through Persia which was inspired by the Persian seal engraving method. The manufacturing of coins evolved gradually and in Gandhara region aesthetic sense seems developed during the Indus-Greek period. One prominent coin of this period bears a lion motive on one side and elephant motive on the other side. The comparative analysis of Taxila and Kausambi coins show that those shared common features. Some of the coins had only one mark on one side and others had multiple marks on each side. Sun symbol and a wheel with six points or six arm symbol is the most prominent of all impressions on the punch marked coins. No punch marked coin have been discovered from Sindh which does not mean the complete absence of such coins but lack of research in this area. New research can yield punch marked coins from within the modern boundaries of Sindh which can help in reconstruction of the history of this territory.

The first Arab coins in Sindh were issued in 714 CE from the port city of Daibul, during the Arabs invasion in Sindh. In 734 CE, coins were also started minting from Mansurah. Although coins minted in Mansurah were made on the method of stamp punching but for these coins sheets of metal were not cut (as it was in Mauryan Period), instead, round bullet like pieces of metal were produced and those were placed between a stamp and struck with an stamp on them by using a hammer. For making the small round bullet like pieces of metal, molds of clay were made which were like honeycombs. Such honeycomb like molds of coins have discovered in abundance from the sites of Mansurah and Banbhore. This type of coin making method continued till the reign of Durrani empire in Sindh.

In 1843, the East India Company occupied Sindh and with their arrival, new method of coin making introduced in Sindh and through-out the Indian Subcontinent. The old method of coin making continued in England until 1697 CE, then they invented a new method of coin making. The British used modern machines in which small pieces of metal of accurate weight were made and the stamps on coins were pressed with the help of screw rod which put exact mark on the coin. This new method made it easy to produce more coins in less time. In 1797 CE,

James Watt and Mathew Bolton invented a steam machine for making coins. It was a revolutionary invention which could make 70 to 80 coins in a minute.

The British had their modern mints in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and in 1943 they established a new mint in Lahore which issued the coins in the name of British Crown in the Indian Subcontinent. The coins manufactured in Lahore had small “L” letter at the bottom of the coin to show that the coin was minted in Lahore. After the partition of India, Lahore became the sole mint of Pakistan which is issuing coins of government of Pakistan since then. In this modern era coin making machines are more efficient and they can produce 200 to 250 coins in a minute.

In chapter four, the author has mentioned the coins of various dynasties who have ruled Sindh from 6th century BCE to British period. The study of the Sindh’s history shows that this land had remained a target of foreign invaders for thousands of years. The traces of foreign invaders can be identified through their cultural remains, which they left behind. Coins are the important concrete evidence of history. The precise beginning of the coins in the Indus Valley is undefined yet. It is a need of hour to dig out more and more numismatical evidence to clear some dark parts of the history of Sindh. Proper excavations of mounds can provide abundant data in this regard.

Below are the various periods, in which different coins used in the Indus Valley before the arrival of Arabs in the Subcontinent.

1. Punch Marked Coins (321–184 BCE)

The oldest evidence of the coins in the Indus Valley, is the punch marked coins which were circulated in this region vastly. However, it is an interesting fact that such type of coins has not been discovered from within the current boundaries of Sindh. Such coins were used widely during the 3rd and 4th centuries BCE and during the period of Maurya Empire. The punch marked coins did not contain any inscriptions, which make it difficult to trace the names of kings or dynasties who issued them. Instead, such coins bear different types of symbols and marks such as, sun, moon, floral, geometrical, and zoomorphic designs. Such type of coins was produced mainly of silver but there is rare evidence of copper and billon punch marked coins as well.

2. Indus-Greek/ Indus-Bactrian Coins (184–70 BCE)

The Indus-Greeks invaded and occupied the North-Western part of India after the downfall of Mauryan Dynasty (*circa* 190 BCE). They occupied the Punjab, Sindh and Gandharan regions. Their coins possessed the characteristics of both Indian and Greek traditions, and the inscriptions of these coins are written in two scripts. On one side of the coin, it was inscribed in Greek and Brahmi or Kharoshti inscriptions on the other side of the coin. Some coins of Menander (160–140 BCE) and Demetrius (190–150 BCE) were also discovered from the Southern parts of modern-day Sindh.

3. Indus-Scythian Coins (70 BCE–46 CE)

During the (1st century BCE) Scythian tribe of Sīstan³² occupied the northern parts of Indus Valley and gradually took control as far as south Sindh and Kathiawar regions. This part of the land was called *Sakā Divāpā*³³, during the reign of Indus-Scythians. The founder of this Dynasty was Meuse I (85–57 BCE). Various coins in his name have been discovered from the different parts of the Indus Valley. Apart from Meuse I, coins of king Azilises (57–35 BCE) and Azes I (47–25 BCE) were also discovered from the Indus Valley. At the beginning they issued coins only in silver but later they also issued gold coins. Their coins were bilingual, like Indus-Greeks, on side of the coin Greek inscription and Kharoshti on the other side. The Scythians were overthrown by Indus-Parthians in 1st century CE.

4. Indus-Parthian Coins (46–65 CE)

King Gondophares (20–50 CE) was the founder of Indus-Parthian Dynasty (*Circa*. 40 CE). He conquered Sindh and Arachosia³⁴. His coins have been discovered in abundance, in which he is depicted mounted on a horse and a Greek legend written on the coin is, “*Basileos Basileon Soter Gondophares*”, which means, “king of the kings the great Gondophares”. On the other side of the coin same words are written in Kharosthi script. After Gondophares, his nephew Abdagases (60–65 CE) ruled over the Indus Valley and Gandhara. Later, Orthagnes (60–70 CE) brother of Gondophares, ruled over Sīstan, Arachosia, Taxila and Indus Valley.

Some copper coins, bearing the inscription *Soter Megas*³⁵, had been discovered near Umerkot in a Śiva Temple. On these coins, half portrait of a king is visible, and inscription is written in Greek script. On the other side of the coin, a king is depicted mounted on a horse.

³² Eastern province of modern-day Iran.

³³ River land of Saka tribe.

³⁴ Modern day southern Afghanistan.

³⁵ Great conqueror.

5. Kushan Coins (69–230 CE)

After Indus-Parthians, the Kushans took control of Gandhara and Indus Valley in 1st century CE under the leadership of Kujula Kadphises (45–85 CE). The Kushans are the clan of a Central Asian tribe called *Yuezhī*. After Kujula, his son, Wīma Kadphises (85–120 CE) ruled³⁶. At the beginning, his empire was limited to Bactria³⁷ and Kabul Valley but later, he conquered the Gandhara region and parts of Indus Valley. The famous king of Kushan Dynasty was the Kanishka I (120–150 CE). He ruled over the vast empire stretching from Ganges Valley to Central Asia. He titled himself as “*Shāonano Shāo Kaneshki Koshāno*”, which means, “king of the kings, Kanishka of house of Kushans”. His other title was *Mahārājā Devāpūtrā*, which means, “great king, son of gods”. The Kushans issued coins mainly in copper and gold to compete with the Roman Empire which had an authority over inter-continental trade at that time and did not use the silver for coins. He also issued bilingual coins, one side of the coin inscribed with Kharoshti script and other in corrupt Greek script. Kanishka had embraced the Buddhism and issued the coins depicting the image of Buddha and the word *Boddo* written in Greek script. After Kanishka, Huvīshikā (150–180 CE) and Vasudeva (180–220) ruled respectively, their coins have been discovered in large quantity throughout the Indus Valley, Gandhara, North India, Kashmir and from Afghanistan. R.D. Banerji had discovered various coins of Kushans, during the excavations at Mohenjo Daro. Coins of Kushan kings have also been discovered in abundance from the Jhukarjo Daro mound in district Larkana.

The Kushans had diverse influences on their numismatics, Greek, Persian, Indian and Buddhist influences are visible in Kushan coinage. They depicted *Athra* and *Oado* and *Nania*, the Persian deities. Hindu deity *Shiva*, Greek deities *Heracles*, *Selinī* and *Haleos*. Kanishka had depicted the image of Buddha on his gold coins. The purpose of depicting the images of all these deities was to please the gods and goddesses.

Coins of Kujula Kadphises, Wīma Kadphises, Kanishka I, Vasudeva and other Kushan kings have also been discovered from within the modern boundaries of Sindh, especially from the Badin and Tharparkar districts. Some coins from the site of *Nahuto*³⁸ have been discovered, which are

³⁶ At this point the author has made a mistake because after the discovery of ‘Rabatak Inscription’ the lineage of Kushans is clear of all doubts. After Kujula his son Wīma Taktū ruled and Wīma Kadphises was the grandson of Kujula, not the son.

³⁷ Ancient region of Central Asia.

³⁸ An archaeological site of Mature Indus Period in Tharparkar district.

now stored in the coin section of Institute of Sindhology, Jamshoro. New research and excavations can provide a new insight in the Kushan period of Sindh.

6. Coins of Malwa and Ujjain (150–400)

Some copper coins of king, Rudaradaman (*circa.* 150 CE), of Ujjain and Malwa has been discovered from Badin, Tharparkar and Sānghar districts of Sindh, which shows the influence of Ujjain over Sindh. Such coins are in square and rectangular shapes. A copper coin of king Rudrasen III, have been discovered from the site of *Sudheran Jo Daro*³⁹. It is only one coin of its type which has ever been discovered from Sindh. It shows an influence of these kings in Sindh. Mr. Bhandarkar of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had published his article in annual report of ASI of 1914–15 about this coin.

06. Sassanian and Indus-Sassanian Coins

During the 5th century CE, Sindh again came under the Persian rule. A coin of Sasanid king Yazd Jurd was discovered near Larkana which shows Persian influence over Sindh. Coins of Persian king Shapur the Great (309–79 CE) were discovered from Multan and Sindh, which is another link of Persian Empire's influence over Sindh. On such coins bust of Shapur was depicted on one side and a fire alter guarded by two guards on the other side. Coins of Sassanid kings which have been discovered from Sindh, Punjab and Taxila Valley include Khusrū II (590–628 CE), Shapur II (309–79 CE) and Shapur III (383–88).

A coin with name of *Śrī Vasudevā* was discovered on which two inscriptions were written, one was Pahlavī and other was Devānāgarī. According to this coin, Vasudeva is attributed as the governor of Brahmanabad, Zabulstan⁴⁰ and Rajputana. In this period, Sindh was under the rule of Rai Dynasty (499–640). So, it is a possibility, that Sindh was a satellite state of Sasanian Empire at that time.

08. Coins of Rai Dynasty (499–640)

According to author, the coins which are usually called Indo-Sassanian coins should be renamed as Indus-Sassanian coins because Persians had occupied the North-Western part of Indian subcontinent, which is the Indus Valley. The period of Indus-Sassanid coins was *circa.* 7th century CE. These coins were issued in multiple scripts which include Nāgari, Sassanid Pahlavī and Kushano-Greek inscriptions. According to Alexander Cunningham, such coins

³⁹ A Buddhist archaeological site in Tando Muhammad Khan district, Sindh.

⁴⁰ Southern province of modern-day Afghanistan.

contained the names of *Śrī Vasūdevā* “شري واسوديو” and *Shāhī Tighīn* “شاهي تگين” and an image of king on one side and fire alter with guards on the other side are associated with the Rai Dynasty.

Some Indus-Sassanid coins were also discovered by Mr. Bab Senior from Hyderabad, which according to him, are Sassanian and Hun Coinage of Sindh. Weight of these coins was around 7 grams and are made of impure gold. On one coin of such type a bust of the king is depicted on one side of the coin and on the other side words *Rānō Datāsatyā* “رانو دتاستيا” are inscribed in Brahmi script. Instead of word *Śrī* this coin bears the word *Rānō* which, still in Sindh, is used for the ruler or some person of great importance. Such coins have been discovered in Sindh, Punjab and in Taxila Valley. More useful evidence can come to light if ruins of big cities, before Islam, may excavated like Aror, Brahmanabad and Sehwan.

09. Coins of Brahmin Dynasty (640–712)

After Rai Dynasty, the Brahmins took control of Sindh under the leadership of *Rājā Chach*.⁴¹ No coin in his name has been discovered yet. *Rājā Dāhar*, the last ruler of Brahmin Dynasty, reigned almost 40 years. From the account of *Chach Nāma*, we came to know that some silver and copper coins were issued by Brahmins. *Rājā Dāhar* issued silver coins which contained his name on one side and the name of his minister *Buddhīman* on the side of the coin. But unfortunately, no such coin has been discovered yet and we have just this account of coin in the book. Some small silver coins have been discovered from different archaeological sites of Sindh which have inscriptions in Brahmi script on side of the coin and some triangular shape design on the other side. It is only an assumption that these were coins being circulated in Sindh before the Arab invasion.

⁴¹ *Chach* was a Kashmiri Brahmin who deceived the last *Rai* ruler, *Rai Sahāsī* and started his rule around early 7th century CE.

2. Tareekh-I-Sukkur (History of Sukkur)

Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai

This book is related to the history of Sukkur earlier known as Bakhar. It was published in 1993 by Sindh Adabi Board. It comprised total 530 pages divided into 16 chapters in which history of Sukkur is compiled from the period of Indus Valley Civilization up to British Period. Like other books on the history of Sindh, it also focuses mainly after the Arab invasion period which starts in early 8th century CE.

The data regarding the coins is scattered in various chapters of the book. The author has mentioned the coins from the period of the Kushans, where he mentions, a *nishkā* gold coin of a Kushan kings which was discovered from the Mohen jo Daro. On page no 28 the author has mentioned various types of coins which were under circulation in Sindh.

kumsa, *pādā*, *māshā*, and *sīpīkānī* coins (or measures), were under circulation in the Mauryan Period. Further, he has mentioned the Achaemenian coins, *Sigloi* and *Daric*, which were issued by king Dārā (Darius I) and coins of Sassanid Dynasty, which were called *baglī* (بغلي), *tabrī* (طبري) and *maghribī* (مغربي). Further he describes the currencies which were under circulation in Sindh during the Arab's rule in Sindh (8th to 11th Century CE). It includes, *tātrī* “طاطري” coin of Sumatra and *bālūtūrā* “بالوترا” coin of Gujrat. *hajājīyā* “حجاجيه”, *habīrā* “هبيره”, *qasriyā* “قسريه” and *yousufiyā* “يوسفيه” coins were also in circulation in Sindh under the rule of Umayyad Dynasty.

On page number 49 the author has mentioned the coins which were circulated in Sindh, during Tughlaq Dynasty in Sindh which were called *jītal* “جيتل” and *tankā* “تنك”.

On page number 80 the author has mentioned the mint of Bakhar, which started issuing coins from the time of Mughal emperor Akbar (1556–1605 CE) up to Durrani Dynasty. During the reign of Akbar, only copper coins, which were called *dām*, and some square *Rupee* coins were issued, and no traces of gold coins have been discovered yet. Coins of later Mughal kings had

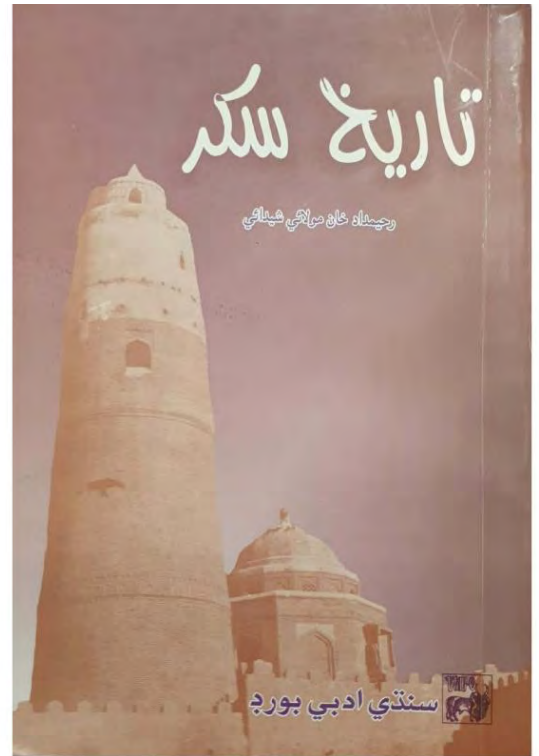


Figure 6 Book 1 cover photo

also issued from the mint of Bakhar which include Aurangzeb, Jahandār Shāh, Muhammad Shāh, Farakhsīr and Ahmed Shāh.

On one of the coins which were minted during the period of Akbar from Bakhar bears the following inscription,

اکبر بادشاہ غازی محمد جلال الدین 985 ضرب بکھر

Akbar bādshāh gāzi, Muhammad Jalāluddīn, 985 zarb Bakhar

3. Jannat-ul-Sindh

Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai

This book is considered as the most authentic source on the history of Sindh. Originally it was published in 1940s before the partition of India. The current edition was published in 2008 and it is consisted of total 630 pages. The book is divided into 8 chapters. It covers the history of Sindh from the period of Indus Civilization up to British period. The pre-Islamic phase of the history of Sindh is mentioned superficially and history of Sindh begins in detail from the invasion of Arabs of Sindh in 712 CE.

The information regarding the coinage of Sindh is scattered in the various chapters of this book and more preference is given to the coins, which were issued after the Arab invasion of Sindh. On page 178, the author has mentioned the names of pre-Islamic coins which were in circulations in Sindh. These are *suwānā* and *nishkā* (gold coins), *pādā*, *kumsā*, *mashā* (copper coins). According to Waryah, one *pādā* coin was equal to five *māshā* coins and four *nishkā* coins were equal to one *suwānā* coin. Apart from these coins, *kodī* or *kaurī*⁴² shells were also used as a medium of transaction.

On page 179, the author has mentioned the coins of Achaemenians, who ruled over Sindh between 486 to 330 BCE, during the Persian rule there were two types of coins, one was the *daric* (gold coin), its weight was around 130 Grains and other was a square coin which was

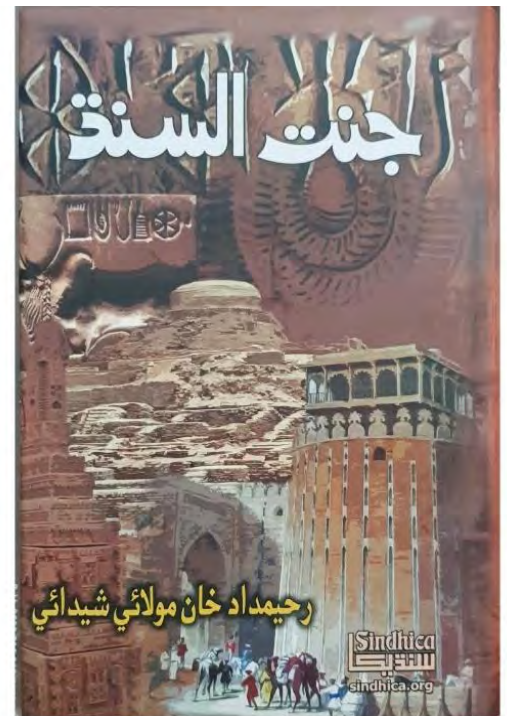


Figure 7 Book 2 cover photo

⁴² it is an interesting fact that *kodi* or *kauri* shell was used Sindh as a medium of transaction up to 1950s.

called *sigloi* (silver coin), its weight was around 86 grains. One *daric* was equal to twenty *sigloi* coins. From 75 BCE to 50 CE the Indo-Scythians ruled the Sindh. Their coins were discovered from Zhob and Kharan districts of Baluchistan. Further author mentions three types of Sassanid coins, which were under circulation in Sindh just before the Arab invasion of Iran in 638 CE, these are *baglī*, *tabrī* and *maghribī*. On page 180 the author has mentioned the coins of Abbasid rulers, which were mainly *dīnār* (gold coin) and *dirham* (silver coin). He mentions that one *dīnār* was equal to 5 *rupees* of current era (British period) and one *dirham* was equal to four *annās* of modern period (British period).

In 977 CE, *Ja'alam Bin Sheban* occupied Sindh and issued the *Fatmid* coins in Sindh. During the Arab rule over Sindh (712–1010 CE) coins of Hindu kings of Gujrat were also in circulation in Sindh which were called *bālūtra* “بالوترا” but in India, it was called *tātri* “طاطري” at that time.

On page 314 the author mentions the coins which were under circulation in Sindh during the Sāmā Dynasty (1350–1520 CE). The author mentions, the *asharaftī* and *rupiā* coins of Taimūr Lang and *asharaftī* and *rupiā* coins of Mahmūd Begadā (1458–1511 CE) of Gujrat. Gujrati coins were called *lāddi* (لاڙي) (in Sindh and those were equal to twelve *paisās*. *Ashrafi* of Golkonda and Baijapur were called *pagodā* in Sindh during the reign of Samma Dynasty.

On page 359 and 360, discussed about the coins which were under circulation in Sindh during the rule of Tarkhān Dynasty (1554–1592 CE). The Portuguese *dollar*, which was also called *tungī*, *qirsh* and *riyal* in Sindh at that time was used in Sindh. Mirza Essa Khan (1554–65 CE) of Tarkhan Dynasty issued a copper coin called *esāī* “عيسائي” during his reign in Sindh. Later, Mirza Jani Baig of same Dynasty changed the value of the *esāī* “عيسائي” coin and renamed it as *merī* “ميري”.

On page 406, author mentioned the coins of Mughal rulers in Sindh (1592–1702 CE). *Dām*, *jītal*, *tankah*, *rupiā* and *asharaftī* coins were used in this period. Price of one *Akbarī asharaftī* (اکبري اشرفي) was equal to nine ‘*rupiā*’ coins and one *Alāmgirī asharaftī* was equal to 16 *rupiā* coins. Apart from this, coins of Persia were also used in Sindh during the Mughal period. *safviā* “صفويہ”, *muhammadī* “محمدی” and *abbasī* “عباسی” are names of coins of Persia which were under circulation in Sindh.

The Mughals had two Major mints in Sindh. One was in Thatta and Other was in Bakhar (modern day Sukkur)

On pages 462–63, the author mentioned the coins which were in circulation during the reign of Kalhoro Dynasty (1702–83 C.E) in Sindh. In this period, coins of Mughals, Gujrat, Baijapur, Golkonda, Persia Qandahar and Portugal were used in Sindh.

On the Pages 532–629, Maulai Shaidai has mentioned the coins of Talpur period (1783–1843 CE). In 1828, Mir Murad Ali Khan Talpur issued his own *asharafi* (gold) and *rupiā* (silver) coins, after getting independence from the Durrani rulers of Afghanistan. Along with this, some foreign coins were also used in this period. Portuguese *dollar* and Italian *asharafi* were used mainly on the ports of Sindh. The Italian *asharafi* was equal to 7.5 *rupiā*.

Coins of Fateh Ali Shāh Qāchār (1797–1834 CE) of Persia were used in Sindh during the Talpur period. Those coins were called *gibrī* “گبري” and *pītlī* “پیتلي”. One coin of Oman which was called *masqatī Paisa*, was used in this period. *Kodi* (*kaurī shell*) was also used in Sindh in this period. One *paisa* was equal to 92 *kaurī* and it remained under circulation during the British Period as well.

4. Tareekh tamadun Sindh (Cultural History of Sindh)

Raheemdad Khan Maulai Shaidai

This book was first published in 1959 and the edition which came under the study, is the second edition of the book which was published in 1995 by Institute of Sindhology, Jamshoro. There are 782 pages in total in this edition. The book is divided into three parts and each part is further divided into chapters. Part 01 has seven chapters, part 02 has three chapters and part 03 has three chapters. The book covers the history of Sindh from the period of Indus Valley Civilization (2nd millennium BCE) up to the period of Talpur Dynasty (1783–1843 CE). It covers the political, religious, economic, geographic, cultural, and social history of Sindh. This book was studied for the purpose of extracting and analyzing the data regarding the numismatics of Sindh.

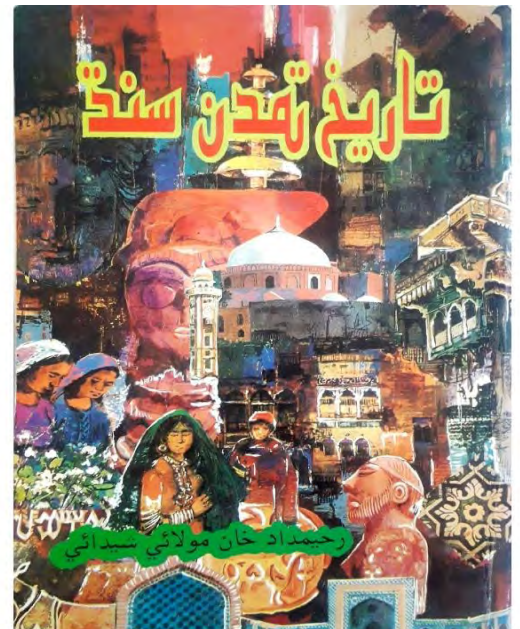


Figure 8 Book 3 cover photo

On page 131, author has mentioned the coins of Persian Achaemenians (486–330 BCE) which circulated in Sindh between 3rd and 5th centuries BCE. He discusses about the gold coins which were called *daric* and had weight of 130 grains⁴³ and rectangular and square silver coins which were called *sigloi*, issued by the Achaemenian king Dara I (Darius I). These coins were used for trade extensively and circulated from the East India to Ophir⁴⁴. Spices, silk, gold, ivory, and fragrances were exported to Africa and Middle East from the port of Banbhore, Sindh.

On pages 483–84, author has discussed about the coins of rulers of Dehli Sultanate, which were used in Sindh extensively. During the period of Samma Dynasty (1352–1520 CE) coins of Sultāns of Gujrat were used vastly in Sindh. *Rupiā* and *asharafī* coins of Mahmūd Baigra⁴⁵ used in Sindh. The *rupiā* coin of Gujrat was called *lārī*⁴⁶ in Sindh. The price of this Gujrati *rupiā* was equal to twelve *annās* in Sindh. *Asharafī* coin of Golkonda and Baijapur were also used and called *pagodā*. The *pagodā* coin was the invention of the Dutch, when they opened their trade company at Kalikat.⁴⁷

During the reign of Mirza Essa Khan Tarkhan (1554–65 CE), the Portuguese occupied the Lāhrī Bander port of Sindh and issued their *dollar* coin which was called *tungī* (تنگي) in Sindh. Mirza Essa Khan also issued his copper coin which was called ‘*esai*’. Later his descendant Mirza Jani Baig (1585–92) reduced the price of the coin and renamed it as ‘*merī*’.

On page 479 the author has given the sketches of coins of Greeks and Persians. The sketches are in poor condition.

⁴³ A unit of measurement. 1 gram is equal to 15.4 grains.

⁴⁴ An ancient region mentioned in Bible.

⁴⁵ محمود بیگرا

⁴⁶ لاڑي

⁴⁷ Now known as Kozhikode, a small town located in the Keralla district of India.

5. Samman ji sultanate (Kingdom of Samma)

Ghulam Muhammad Lakho

The book was first published in 1987 by Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro. There are total 184 pages in this book. The book possesses the political history of Sammas, their religious, ethnic, and social background. It also discusses about the economic, religious, cultural, and political conditions of Sindh during Samma period (1350–1520). The author has given a very brief overview of coins of Sindh in general and coins of Sammas in particular.

On pages 88–90, author has mentioned that the earliest example of Sindh’s own coins comes during the reigns of Rai Dynasty (499–640 CE) and Brahmin Dynasty (640–712 CE). Later the Habbarid Dynasty issued their own coins from Mansurah when they separated from the Abbasid Caliphate of Baghdad and the coinage of Soomra Dynasty is yet unknown to us.

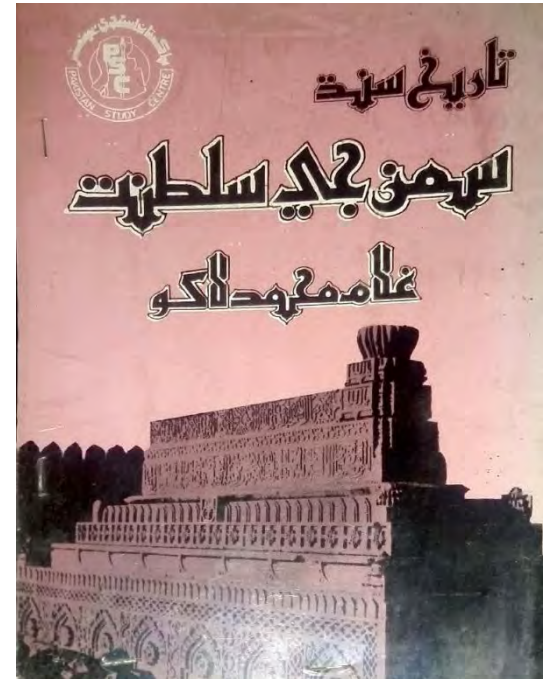


Figure 9 Book 4 cover photo

According to author, the information regarding the coinage of Sammas is very limited to us. Recently Mr. Abdullah Waryah has done some progressive study in this regard. The Sammas issued their own coins and allowed the circulation of coins of other countries and states in Sindh. According to Waryah, Jām Nizam-u-Dīn (1461–1508 CE) had issued three types of copper coins, there is same inscription on all these coins only weight and size is different. On the obverse side of the coin his name *Sultān Jām Nizām al-Dīn* “سلطان جام نظام الدین” is inscribed and on the reverse side of the coin name of his father *Jām Saddar al-Dīn* “جام صدرالدین” is inscribed in Arabic script. No date or mint name is mentioned on the coin.

Jam Feroz (1508–20 CE), son of Jam Nizam, had also issued copper and billon⁴⁸ coins. On the obverse side of his coins, his name *Jām Feroz Shāh* “جام فیروز شاه” is inscribed in circle and on the reverse side name of his father *Sultān Nizam Shāh* “سلطان نظام شاه” is inscribed in Arabic script. No date or mint name is mentioned on these coins. There is absence of mint name on these coins, but it is obvious that those coins must had issued from the mint of Thatta. Coins

⁴⁸ A mixture of silver and copper metals.

of Gujrat and Dehli Sultanate were also in circulation during Samma rule in Sindh which are mentioned in different books.

6. Tareekh-e-Sindh Arab daur (History of Sindh ‘Arab Period’)

Mumtaz Hussain Pathan

The book was originally published in 1978 in English, later it was translated into Sindhi by Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Lakho and published in Sindhi language by Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro in 2009. This Sindhi edition of the book contains 660 pages and there are total seventeen chapters in it. The book contains the history of Sindh starting from Aryan invasion up to the period of Ismailis in Sindh. It shades the light on social, cultural, agricultural, geographical, and linguistic history of Sindh. It covers the history of Sindh before Arab Period very briefly and discusses the Arab Period (712–1010 CE) history of Sindh in detail. It covers the periods of Umayyad, Abbasid and Habbarid dynasties, their rulers, and governors.

The numismatic information in this book is scattered on various pages and it is discussed briefly. However, the coinage of Habbarid Dynasty is written in detail.

On pages 305–09, author has mentioned the three coins of Abdullah bin Umar Habbari who ruled over Sindh around 270 AH (884 CE) and he was the second ruler of Habbarid Dynasty. One silver and two copper coins were discovered from the ruins of Mansurah in 1882. These coins indicate that Habbarid rulers of Sindh were not the governors of Abbasids in Sindh, but they were independent rulers and had their own coin mint in the city of Mansurah. After Abdullah, Mūsa bin Umar Habbarī ruled over Sindh, but his coins and biography are unknown. Later Umar bin Abdullah Habbarī, the fourth ruler of his Dynasty, ruled the Sindh and his accession year starts around 300 AH (913 CE). Five silver coins of Umar were discovered by Mr. Belasis from the ruins of Mansurah. Each of the five



Figure 10 Book 5 cover photo

coins has 1.5-centimeter diameter and weighs around nine *rattīs*⁴⁹. The inscriptions on the coins are in Kufic Arabic, which are as follows below.

Obverse:

ابوالمنذر عمر بن عبدالله

abū al-munzir Umar bin Abdullāh

Reverse:

بالله محمد رسول الله

ba-Allāh, Muhammad Rasūl Allāh

There is a copper coin of Umar bin Abdullah which has the diameter of 3.5 centimeter and weighs 21 *rattīs*. It bears inscription in Kufic Arabic script.

Obverse:

Eroded completely

Reverse:

In the center,

بنو..... عمرو بن منذر

bannū..... Umarūyā Munzir

On the sides,

س بلمنصوره سنه اربعه

sa bil-Mansūrāh sanh arba 'ā

After Umar his son Muhammad al-Habbarī acceded to throne. Mr. Belasis had discovered a copper coin of this ruler as well. The coin is 3 centimeters in diameter and has Kufic Arabic

⁴⁹ A unit of measurement used in the Subcontinent. 96 *rattī* is equal to 11.6 grams.

inscription. The obverse side of the coin is eroded completely and on the reverse side *ba-Allāh Muhammad* “بِاللَّهِ مُحَمَّدٌ” is inscribed.

On the pages 381–84 the author has mentioned the seven coins of Habbarid Dynasty. All the coins have inscriptions in Kufic Arabic script.

Coin # 1. Silver coin, diameter 1.5-centimeter and weight 9 grains.

Obverse:

In five lines,

بِاللَّهِ

مُحَمَّدٌ

رَسُولٌ

لِلَّهِ

عُمَرُ

ba-Allāh

Muhammad

Rasūl

Allāh

Umar

Reverse:

In three lines,

بِاللَّهِ

عُمَرُ أَبُو

مُنذَرٌ

ba-Allāh

Umar abū

Munzir

Coin # 02. Silver coin, 2-centimeter diameter and weighs 8.4 grains. (Abdullah bin Umar)

Obverse:

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

محمد رسول الله الامير عبدالله

lā ilaha ilāllāh wahadahū lā sharīk lah

Muhammad Rasūl li-llāh al-amīr Abdullāh

Reverse:

با الله ولي

عبدالله و ملك

ba-Allāh walī

Abdullāh wa malik

Coin # 03. Copper coin. 3.5-centimeter diameter, weight 18 grains.

Obverse:

Star with four angles in the center and around it Kalima is written in circle.

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

lā ilāha illa-Allāh wahadahu lā sharīk lah

Reverse:

عبدالله

محمد رسول الله الامير

Abdullāh

Muhammad Rasūl Allāh al-amīr

Coin # 04. Silver coin (Abdullah)

Obverse:

In three lines,

محمد

رسول الله

عبدالله

Muhammad

Rasūl Allāh

Abdullāh

Reverse:

In three lines,

با الله ولي

عبدالله

و ملك

ba-Allāh wali

Abdullāh

wa malik

Coin # 05. Copper coin, Diameter 3 centimeters (Muhammad).

Obverse:

Eroded completely

Reverse:

بالله محمد

ba-Allāh Muhammad

Coin # 06. Copper coin (Ahmed)

Obverse:

In three lines,

لا اله الا

الله وحده

لا شريك له

lā illāh illā

Allāh wahadahu

lā sharīk lāhu

Reverse:

الامير احمد

al-amīr Ahmed

Coin # 07. Copper coin

Obverse:

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

محمد رسول الله الامير عبدالله

lā ilāha ilā Allāh wahadahu lā sharīk lah

Muhammad Rasūl Allāh al-amīr Abdullāh

Reverse:

الامير

بالله ولي

عبدالله و ملك

al-amīr

ba-Allāh wallī

Abdullāh wa malik

It seems that the mint of Mansurah was established after the death of Umar Bin Abdullāh al-Habbari, although he was an independent ruler, but he did not issue any coin in his name.

From the ruins of Mansurah coins of Mansūr bin Jamhūr al-Kalbī “منصور بن جمهور الكلبى” had discovered by Mr. Belasis during the excavations in 1854. He occupied the city of Mansurah just a little time before the Abbasid Dynasty took the control of Sindh. A copper coin which has the diameter of 6-centimeters and weighs 33 grains and the year on the coin is not written so it is possible that it was issued in the name of second Abbasid Caliph abū Jaffar al-Manūsir. Mansūr bin Jamhūr ruled just for four years, so he did not issue any coin in his name. Some coins are mistakenly attributed to him. One such coin has the following inscription,

Obverse:

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له

lā illāha illā Allāh wahadahu lā sharīk lāhu

Reverse:

In the center,

محمد رسول الله

Muhammad Rasūl Allāh

On the sides,

بسم الله ضرب بل منصوره مما امره منصور

bismillāh zarb bil Mansurah mima amriya Mansūr

Mr. Belasis had discovered the coins of *abū-Muslim Khurasani* “ابو مسلم خراساني” from the ruins of Mansurah as well. On one such coin year 133 AH (751 CE) is mentioned.

7. Sindh ja kot aen kila (Forts of Sindh) Part-1 Ishtiaq Ansari

This is the first part of the series of two books which are written about the forts of Sindh. The first edition of this book was published in 1994 and the current edition was published in 2015. There are 472 pages in this part and 17 forts of Sindh are mentioned in it, which are discussed with details.

On page 64 of the book, the author has mentioned a mint of Talpur Dynasty (1783–1843), located in the *Pakko Qillo* (Pakka Fort) of Hyderabad. Mīr Murad Ali Khan of Talpur Dynasty had established a mint near the royal gate of the fort. In this mint, coins of gold, silver and copper were issued in his name. In 1842, during the reign of Mīr Nasīr Khan, this mint was closed due to an agreement which was signed with Charles Napier. This mint closed then and the coins of Queen Victoria (1837–1901) came under circulation in Sindh.

8. Sindh ja kot aen kila (Forts of Sindh) Part-2 Ishtiaq Ansari

This book is the second and last part of the book series which is written on the topic of forts of Sindh. The second part of the book was first published in 2011 and the edition which came under study is the second edition which was published in 2015. There are total 496 pages in this book and 17, major and minor, forts of Sindh are mentioned in it, with details.

On pages 111–15, author has mentioned the mint of Bakhar where coins of Mughal emperor Akbar were used to be minted. The copper coins were called *dām* and silver coins were called *rupiā*. The coins issued in this mint during the reign of Akbar, bear the *Elāhi* year. Shāhjahan and Aurangzeb had also used this mint during their rule. During the time of Sultanate period

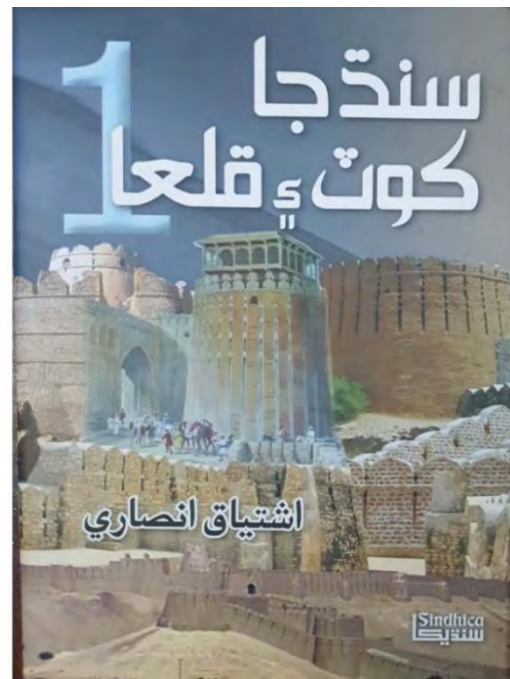


Figure 11 Book 6 cover photo

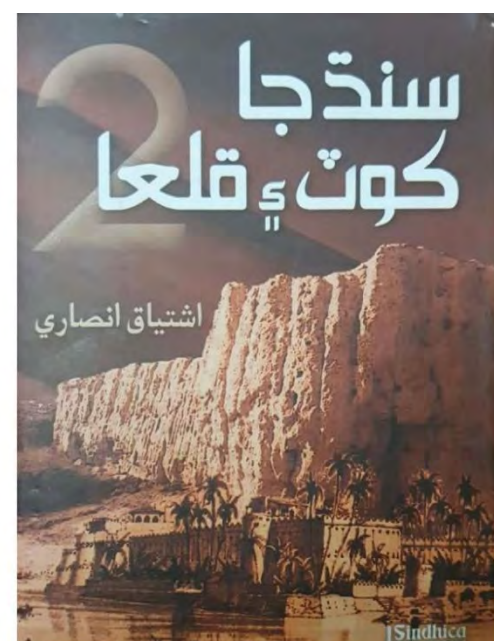


Figure 12 Book 7 cover photo

the little denomination of the coin was called *jītal* but in Mughal era it turned to be named as *dām*. Later, during the reign of Durrani Empire, Bakhar mint was used to issue coins in the names of Durrani rulers, such as Ahmed Shāh, Taimūr Shāh and Zamān Shāh. Coins which were issued from this mint, are showcased in the various museums of the world, such as British Museum, England, Kolkata Museum, India and Lahore Museum, Pakistan.

The mint of Bakhar remained functional even under the Governorship of Charles Napier (1843–47) and it continued till 1852. Sir Bartle Ferrier became the Commissioner of Sindh in 1852 and he ordered to close this mint. The coins minted here, were the last coins which ever issued from the territory of Sindh.

On pages 260–61, the author discusses the coins discovered from the ruins of Aror. Arabs, after the occupation of Sindh, started issuing their coins and such coins have discovered from various sites of Sindh, Such as Mansurah, Banbhore and Aror. Some coins, discovered from Aror have some unidentified Quranic inscriptions and Allah and Muhammad written on it.

On page 361, author has mentioned a coin discovered from the site of *Sirnī Kot*⁵⁰ (fig. 2.7). It is a round coin on which horse rider is depicted on one side and an image of a female on the other side. Such coins were also discovered from Taxila Valley.



Figure 13 Coin discovered from Srnī Kot

On page 458, author mentions a coin of Arab-Sassanid period, discovered from Banbhore. On the obverse side of the coin bust of a Sassanid king and Pehlavī inscription are engraved and *Bismillāh* word is inscribed in Kufic Arabic script. On the reverse side a fire alter is depicted

⁵⁰ A Buddhist archaeological site in district Shaheed Benazīrabad (Nawab Shāh).

and mint is mentioned as *Marro* مرو and year Yajvist “يجوست” 21 is mentioned which is around 622 CE.

9. Tasveer-e-Sindh (Soomra Kingdom of Sindh)

M.H. Panhwar

This book was originally published in English language and the edition, which came under study, is the Sindhi translation produced by Umar Soomro and published in 2012 by Sindhica Academy, Karachi. There are total 248 pages and 28 chapters in this book. It revolves around the history of Soomra Dynasty (1050–1350 CE) of Sindh. The author, in this book, discusses the origin, traditions, political and religious background of Soomra tribe as well as social, economic, religious, linguistic, art and craft, foreign trade and traditions of Sindh in that period.

On pages 150–152, author has mentioned the coins which were used in Sindh during the reign of Soomra Dynasty. He explains that coins of Mahmūd Gaznavī, Shahab-u-Dīn Gorī, Iltutmish, Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Ghias-u-Din Balban were used in Sindh during the reign of Soomra dynasty. The *kaurīs* were also used as medium of transaction in this period and remained continued until the arrival of the British. The price of one *kaurī* was equal to one rupee in the Sub-continent (during British period).

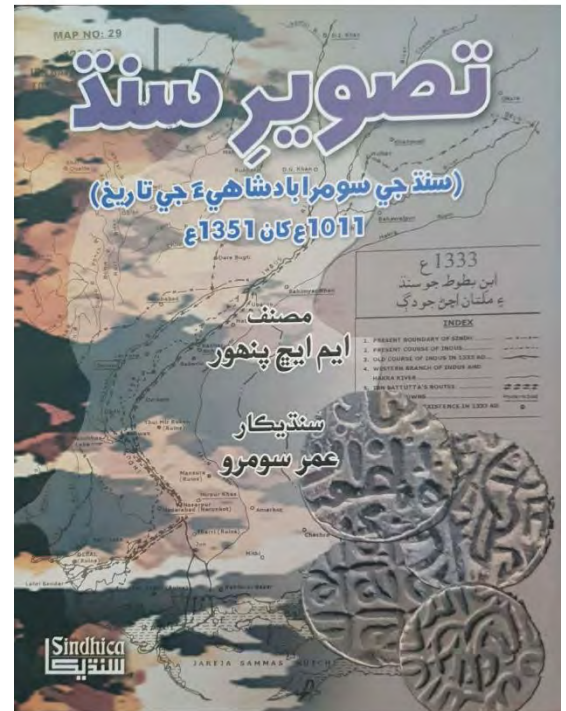


Figure 14 Book 8 cover photo

Journal Articles

01. Sindh me Samman je daur ja sikka aen unhan ji tareekhi ahmiyat (Coins of Samma period in Sindh and their historical Significance)

Abdullah Waryah (1980)

In this article, author has discussed about the barter system and the beginning of coinage in Sindh. The article is divided into two parts. In the first part, author has mentioned the 22 types of data, that we get from the coins. some of them are mentioned below.

The coins provide the information about the religion and religious views of the kings. On ancient coins we can find several deities and religious symbols which represent religious status of the country at that time. The information regarding the language of the country at that time. In this regard the coins have played a vital role in reconstruction of the history of the Subcontinent. The *Kharoshthi* inscription was deciphered with help of bilingual coins of Indus-Greek and Scytho-Parthian kings. The dates and years of reign of the kings can be identified with help of coins. Coins provide concrete evidence of the history through which we can establish a better chronology of the history and can put history in a proper order. Another data that we get from the coins is about the dresses and facial features of the rulers. The ancient coins which bear an image of a king provides a better insight into history and we can easily understand about the dresses and jewelry and other fashions of that period in which the coins were issued. The coins also help us to identify the real names of the kings, their titles, names of queens, names of important courts men (Rājā Dāhar had issued the coins on which name of his courts man, Buddhiman was inscribed) and the names of the parents of the king or queen can also be identified. This information is very useful in reconstruction of the history and the information on the coins is authentic, unbiased, and concrete which is undeniable. Coins of foreign rulers and nearby states shows the status of the country, trade links and political affiliation of the country with other neighbor states.



Figure 15 Journal Article 1 cover page of journal

The coins also provide the information about the ancient cities and most importantly, the cities in which coins were manufactured. Mints mentioned on the coins provide very valuable information which shows the political status and affiliations of the country.

The information mentioned above shows that, how much coins are valuable in reconstruction and authentication of the history.

In the second part of the article the author has mentioned the chronology of the Samma rulers, who ruled Sindh for almost one hundred seventy years. There are 15 Samma kings in total who ruled over Sindh (1350–1520 CE). Not enough research has been conducted on the coins of Samma kings yet. It seems that the early Samma rulers had not issued their own coins but the coins of Tughlaq, Khilji and Lodhi dynasties were circulated in Sindh under their rule. *tankah* “تنکھ”, *jītal* “جیتل”, *asharafi* “اشرفی” and other coins of those dynasties were used in Sindh. There are only two last Samma kings who issued their own coins, which is a sign of complete sovereignty from any foreign ruler. Jām Nizam-u-Dīn and his son Jām Feroz are the two Samma kings whose coins have been discovered.

Jam Nizam-u-Din has issued three types of copper coins. All have the same inscription but are different in weight and size. On one side of the coin his name *Jām Nizam-u-Dīn* is written in a circle. On the other side of the coin name of his father *Jām Saddar-u-Dīn* is inscribed. No date or name of the mint is mentioned on these coins. But it is obvious that those were surely minted in Thatta because it was the capital of Sindh during his reign. Apart from these coins, coins of Lodhis, Gujrat, Golkonda, Jaunpur and Bejapur were also used at that time in Sindh.

After the death of Jam Nizam his son Jam Feroz was crowned. He issued three types of copper coins, but some billon coins of his reign have also been discovered. All carry the same inscription but are different in weight and size. On one side of the coin his name *Jām Feroz Shāh* “جام فیروزو شاه” is inscribed inside a circle. On the other side of the coin, name of his father *Jām Nizam Shāh* “جام نظام شاه” is inscribed. No date or mint is mentioned on these coins but probably those were issued from the mint of Thatta, the capital Sindh at that time.

In 1520 CE, Arghūns, a Central Asian tribe, invaded Sindh and the Samma Dynasty came to its end. Coins of two Samma rulers show a possibility of the coins issued by their predecessors. Unfortunately, only copper coins have been discovered, no silver or gold coins of Sammas have been discovered yet. But fresh research in this regard can provide a valuable data which can help us to fill the missing gaps in the history of Sindh.

02. Sindh me Arghūnan aen Tarkhānan ja sikka (Coins of Arghoons and Tarkhans in Sindh)

Abdullah Waryah

The current article is about the coinage of Arghūn and Tarkhan rulers during their reign in Sindh (1520–1592 CE). The Arghūns are among the Central Asian tribes who occupied Sindh in 1520 CE. and with their invasion, the indigenous Samma Dynasty came to its end.

Shāh Baig was the founder of Arghūn Dynasty in Sindh. But he ruled just for one year and died in 1521. After his death his son Shāh Hassan Baig became the second and the last Arghūn ruler of Sindh. He ruled between 1521 to 1554 CE. No coin, in the name of Arghūn rulers, has been discovered yet. During their rule coins of Lodhis, Mughals, Gujrat, Bejapur, Golkonda and Portuguese were under circulation in Sindh. A rare silver coin of

Mughal king Humayun has been discovered which is not mentioned in any book or catalogue. It issued from the mint of Thatta. On one side of the coin the below inscription is inscribed on the corners of the coin,

السلطان اعظم خاقان المكرم خلدالله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه ضرب سنه 962 هـ

al-sultān al-āzam, khākān al-mukkaram khuld Allāh ta'ālā malkā wa sultānā zarb sanha 962

AH

In the center *Ghazi Muhammad Humayun* “غازي محمد همايون” is inscribed.

On the other side of the coin following inscription is inscribed, at the middle of the coin inside an square.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

lā illāh illā, Allāh Muhammad; Rasūl Allāh



Figure 16 Journal Article 2 cover page of journal

On the corners of that side name of four righteous caliphs are inscribed as followed below,

ابا بكر الصديق، عمر الفاروق، علي المرضي، عثمان العفان

abā-Bakkar al-Siddique, Umar al-Farūque, Ali al-Murtazā, Uthmān al-Affān

It is an interesting to know that Humayun reoccupied India in 1555 CE and Shāh Hassan Baig Arghūn died in that year and Mirza Essa Khan Tarkhan became the ruler of Sindh in the same year. This rare coin is also issued in that year 962 AH (1554-55 CE) from Thatta. It is not clear that either Shāh Hassan Baig or Mirza Essa issued the coin and what was the reason behind the issuance of this coin.

In 1555 CE, Mirza Essa Khan become the ruler and founder of Tarkhan Dynasty in Sindh, because Shāh Hassan Baig Arghūn died without any male heir. Mirza Essa issued his copper coins from the mint of Thatta and named it *esaī* after his name. Recently some copper coins discovered from Thatta, on one side of the coin a bird is depicted and on the other side following words are inscribed which show that it was issued from the mint of Thatta.

ضرب فلوس بلد تته

zarb fulus bald Tattā

and below these words year 972 AH is inscribed. It may be the same coin which is mentioned as *fulus siyah* “فلوس سياه” in some history books of Sindh.

After Mirza Essa, Mirza Baqi Baig became the ruler of Sindh and he continued issuing such coins. He committed suicide in 1585 CE and mirza Jani Baig became the ruler of Sindh. Mirza Jani curtailed the weight and renamed the same coin as *merī* “ميري” which was also called *postinī* “پوستني”. On one side of such coin, Mirza Jani inscribed his own name and the inscription on the other side is not identified yet. Apart from *merī* coin there is another coin which was issued by Mirza Jani Baig. It was called *kabbar* “كبر”. One *kabbar* coin was equal to 12 *merī* coins and 1 *tankah* was equal to 6 *kabbar* or 82 *merī* coins. Fresh research can provide more valuable information in this regard.

03. Sehwan ma ladhal sikka (Coins discovered from Sehwan)

Abdullah Waryah

The current article is written in the context of coins of Sehwan. In this article the author has mentioned coins of different rulers and dynasties who had reigned in this historic city. The coins mentioned in this article are not specifically minted in Sehwan but those were discovered with the passage of time (from the ruins of ancient fort of Sehwan) and the author collected and conducted research about those coins.

According to author no pre-Islamic coin have been discovered from Sehwan although the city was a flourishing town even before the Arab invasion of Sindh and its history dates to the period of Indus-Greek rulers.

The oldest coins discovered from Sehwan belong to Habbarid Dynasty. On a copper coin of Abdullah bin Umar Habbari, inside a dotted circle, following inscription is written,

بِاللّٰهِ بَنُوْ عَبْدِاللهِ وَالنَّصْر

ba-Allāh banū, Abdullāh wa al-nasr

This (coin) for Allah and victory for Abdullah and his off springs.

On the other side of the coin Kalima and name of the ruler is inscribed inside a dotted circle which is as followed,

لِلّٰهِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللهِ عَبْدِاللهِ

lillāh, Muhammad, Rasūl, lillāh, Abdullāh

Muhammad is the messenger of Allah and Abdullah is for Allah.

The script on these coins is Kufic Arabic.

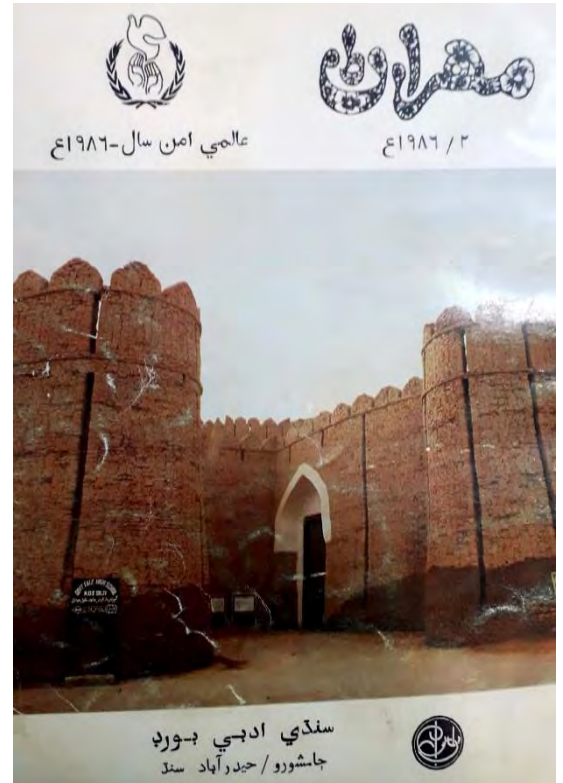


Figure 17 Journal Article 3 cover page of journal

On the copper coins of another Habbarid ruler, Umar bin Abdullah, following words are inscribed,

با الله بنو، عمر و لهم، النصر

ba-Allāh banu, Umar wa lāhu, al-nasar

For Allah, victory for Umar and his Off springs.

On the other side of the coin in a dotted circle following words are inscribed in Kufic Arabic script,

لله، محمد رسول، لله عمر

lillāh, muhammad, Rasūl, Allāh, Umar

Muhammad is the messenger of Allah, Umar for Allah.

With the invasion of Mahmūd Gaznavī in Sindh, Habbarid Dynasty came to its end. But no coins of Mahmūd or his successors have been discovered from Sehwan. In 571 AH (1176 CE) Shahab-u-Dīn Muhammad Gorī conquered some parts of Sindh including Sehwan. The copper coins of Shahab-u-Dīn Gorī have been discovered from the fort of Sehwan. On one such coin following words are inscribed on one side of the coin,

ابوالمظفر محمد بن سام

abū al-Muzaffar Muhammad bin Sām

and on the other side of the coin following words are inscribed in Kufic Arabic,

السلطان المعزم معزالدنيا و الدين

al-sultān al-mu'azam muiz al-dunyā wa al-dīn

After the death of Muhammad Gori, Nasir-u-Din Qabāchā became the new ruler of Sindh and his copper coins have been discovered from Sehwan. On one such coin following words are inscribed,

جم (قباچ)

jā (Qabāchā)

On the other side of the coin following word is written,

صر (ناصرالدين)

sar (Nasir al-Dīn)

After Nasiruddin Qabacha, Slave Dynasty of Dehli ruled the Sindh but no coin of Qutub-u-Dīn Aibak, Iltutmish, Firoz Shāh, Raziā Sultāna or Bahrām Shāh have discovered from Sehwan. One copper coin of Alauddīn Masūd Shāh has been discovered from Sehwan. On one side of the coin his name *Alauddīn* is inscribed in Devānāgarī and below his name a cow is depicted. On the other side of the coin *Śrī Hamīra* is written in Hindi Language and a horseman is also depicted along with the inscription. After Masūd Shāh, copper coins of Nasir-u-Din Muhammad were also found in Sehwan. On his coin following words are inscribed inside an square,

السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و دين

al-sultān al-āzam nasir al-dunyā wa dīn

On the other side of the coin word *Mahmūd* “محمود” is written in Arabic script and *Śrī Hamīra* is written in Hindi and a horseman is also depicted on this side of the coin.

After Mahmūd, copper coins of Ghiyas-u-Dīn Balban have discovered from Sehwan. There are two types of his coins, which are different in size and weight. Following inscription is written on one side of his coins,

السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين

al-sultān al-āzam Ghias al-dunyā wa al-dīn

On the other side of the coin his name *Balban* “بلبن” is written inside a circle in Arabic script and around the circle “*Śrī Sultān Ghias-u-Dīn*” is written in Hindi.

Muiz-u-Dīn Qaiqabad (1287–1290 CE) became the ruler of Dehli Sultanate after Balban. His copper coins have been discovered from Sehwan. On his copper coin, following words are inscribed on one side of the coin,

السلطان الاعظم

al-sultān al-āzam

On the other side of the coin following inscription is written,

معز الدنيا و دين

Muiz al-dunyā wa dīn

After Qaiqabad his successors could not survive for long and lost the throne in the hands of Khiljī tribe.

Jalāluddīn Feroz Shāh Khiljī became the founder of Khiljī Dynasty in the Indian subcontinent. His copper coins have been discovered from Sehwan. On side of the coin following words are inscribed,

السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا ودين

al-sultān al-āzam jalāl al-dunya wa dīn

On the other side of the coin, inside an square his name *Feroz Shāh* “فیروز شاه” is written in Arabic script and around his name *Śrī Sultān Jalāl-u-Dīn* is written in Hindi. After Jalal Shāh his son Ibrahim Shāh became the ruler for four months and no coin in his name has been discovered. Later Alauddīn Khiljī became the powerful king of Khiljī Dynasty. His copper coins have been discovered from Sehwan. Following inscription is written on one side of his coins,

السلطان الاعظم

علاء الدنيا و دين

al-sultān al-azam

Allāu al-dunyā wa dīn

And on the other side of the coin, *Muhammad Shāh* “محمد شاه” is written inside a circle and around the circle “*Śrī Sultān Allā-u-Dīn*” is inscribed in Hindi, issuing year was also written on the coin but due to erosion, it is unrecognizable. After Allaudīn, coins of Mubarak Shāh Khiljī has been discovered. His coins were issued in both square and round shapes. On one side of his coins following words are inscribed in Arabic.

السلطان الاعظم قطب الدنيا و دين بن ابوالمظفر 720

al-sultan, al-āzam qutub al-dunyā wa dīn bin abū al-Muzaffar 720 (AH, “1320 CE”)

On the other side of the coin, inside a circle, his name is inscribed,

مبارک شاه خلیفہ اللہ

Mubarak Shāh khalīfa Allāh

And around the circle, following words are written in Arabic script,

السلطان واثق باللہ امیر المومنین

al-sultān Wathiq ba-Allāh amīr al-mominīn

Khilji Dynasty came to its end after Mubark Shāh and Tughlaqs became the Sultāns of Dehli. Ghias-u-Din Tughlaq was the founder of Tughlaq Dynasty in Indian subcontinent. No coin in his name has been discovered but copper and brass coins of son of Muhammad bin Tughlaq have been discovered from Sehwan. On one side of his brass coins, following inscription is written inside a circle,

من اطلاع السلطان فقد اطلاع الرحمن

mann atlā al-sultān faqad atlā al-Rehmān

Those who obey the king, obey the god (By current researcher)

Around the circle name of the mint and year is inscribed, which is as followed.

در تختگاه دولت آباد سال بر هفت صد سه

dar takhatgāh Daulātābad sāl bar haft sad sī

This (coin) issued from capital Daulatabād in 730 (AH, “1330 CE”)

On the other side of the coin following inscription is written in Arabic script,

مهر شد تنکہ رایج در روزگار بندہ امیدوار محمد تغلق

muhar shud tankāh raj dar rozgār bandā ummīdwār Muhammad Tughlaq

I, Muhammad Tughlaq hope that this stamped *tankāh* would be current in transaction (Gupta, 1996)

He issued brass and copper coins in the value of silver and gold, but his experiment failed because everyone in the state started minting coins at home. Muhammad bin Tughlaq invaded

Sindh and died near Thatta. Temporarily his corpse was buried near the shrine of Qalandar Shahbaz in Sehwan. After Muhammad, his son Feroz Shāh Tughlaq became ruler, and he was crowned in Sehwan. Feroz Shāh issued especial coins, called *sāhat-e-Sindh* “ساحت سند”. His coins discovered from Sehwan have the inscription *Firoz Shāh sultānī* “فیروز شاه سلطانی” on one side and *dar al-mulk Dehli* “دارالملک دهلي” on the other side of the coin. There are copper coins of Feroz Shāh which are smaller in size and lighter in weight. Such coins have the inscription *Firoz Shāh* “فیروز شاه” on one side and *Dehli* “دهلي” on the other side of the coin.

Coins of Sultān Ahmed Shāh of Gujrat has been discovered from Sehwan as well. On his coins, discovered from Sehwan, have his name inscribed on side of the coin inside an square which is as followed below,

احمد شاه السلطان

Ahmed shāh al-sultān

On the other side following inscription is inscribed,

ناصرالدنيا و الدين

nasir al-dunyā wa al-dīn

Coins of another Gujrati ruler Mahmūd Shāh Begada had been discovered from Sehwan. On one side of the coin his name is inscribed as followed,

محمود شاه السلطان

Mahmūd Shāh al-sultān

On the other side of the coin following inscription is written,

ناصرالدنيا و الدين

nasir al-dunyā wa al-dīn

After Tughlaqs, Syed Dynasty ruled over the throne of Dehli, but no coin of any Syed ruler has been discovered from Sehwan. After Syeds, Lodhīs occupied the throne of Dehli. Billon coins of first Lodhī ruler Bahlol Lodhī, which he issued from Dehli, has been discovered from Sehwan. On one side of the coin following inscription is written,

المتوكل علي الرحمن بهلول شاه سلطان بحضرت دهلي

al-mutawaqil Alī al-Rehmān Bahlol Shāh sultān ba-hazrat Dehli

Trusting in the merciful one, al-Rehman Bahlol Shah, king of the Dehli

On the other side of the coin, year is mentioned as followed,

في زمان اميرالمومنين خلدت خلافته 882

fī zamān amīr al-mominīn khuldat khilāfat 882 (AH, "1477 CE")

In the reign of the commander of the faithful, may his empire endure forever (Gupta, 1996)

After Bahlol, Sikandar Shāh became the ruler, and his coins have discovered from Sehwan which have the same inscription as of Bahlol Shāh's coins. After Lodhīs, Mughals ruled for just fourteen years and no coin of Babur or Humayun have been discovered from Sehwan. Sher Shāh Surī captured the throne of Dehli from Mughals in 1540 CE. Surī was the last dynasty of Dehli Sultanate. Some coins of Sher Shah have been discovered from Sehwan. On his coins following inscription is written inside an square in Arabic,

في زمين احد الحامي 950

fī zamīn ahad amīr al-hamī 950 (AH, "1543 CE")

On the corners of that side following words are inscribed,

السلطان العادل فريد الدنيا والدين

al-sultān al-ādil farīd al-dunyā wa al-dīn

On the other side of the coin following inscription is written inside an square in which mint name is also mentioned as Agra,

شير شاه سلطان ضرب آگره

Sher Shāh sultān zarb Āgrā

Sher Shah is the king, (coin) minted in Agra

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the sides of the coin following words are inscribed,

ابوالمظفر خلدالله ملك

abū al-Muzaffar khuld-Allāh malk

No coin of early Mughal Period has been discovered from Sehwan. Samma Dynasty ruled in Sindh until 1520 CE and coins of Jām Nizam-u-Din Samma has been discovered from Sehwan. On the coins of Jām Nizam, his name is inscribed on one side of the coin as followed,

جام نظام الدين

Jām Nizām al-Dīn

On the other side of the coin name of his father is inscribed as followed below,

جام صدرالدين

Jām Saddar al-Dīn

His coins did not possess the mint place or year of the issue. Coins of Firoz Shāh, son of Jām Nizam-u-Dīn, are also discovered from Sehwan. On the coins of Jām Feroz his name is inscribed in Arabic, which is as followed,

جام فيروز شاه

Jām Feroz Shāh

On the other side of the coin name of his father is inscribed, as followed below,

سلطان نظام شاه

sultān Nizam Shāh

Coins of Feroz Shāh did not have any year or mint place but because the Thatta was their capital, so these coins were surely issued from the Thatta. Firoz Shāh lost his throne in the hands of Argūns in 1520 CE.

Shāh Baig was the founder of Arghūn Dynasty in Sindh. After Shāh Baig, his son Shāh Hassan Baig became the ruler but no coin in their names has been discovered yet. After Arghūns, Sindh was divided into two parts. The Upper Sindh was ruled by Sultān Mahmūd Bakkhārī and Lower Sindh fell in the hands of Tarkhāns. Mirza Essa Khan became first Tarkhan ruler of Sindh in 1555 CE. A coin of Sultān Mahmūd Bakkhārī has discovered from Sehwan, which has the

inscription “ضرب فلوس بکھر” *zarb fulus Bakhar* on one side of the coin and a peacock is depicted on the other side of the coin.

Mirza Essa Khan also issued some copper coins from Thatta. One such coin has the inscription “ضرب فلوس بلد تتہ” *zarb fulus bald Tattā* and on the side a bird depicted seated on a tree branch.

Mirza Baqī Baig Tarkhan became the ruler of Sindh after Mirza Essa. Coins in his name have discovered from Sehwan. On one side of his coins *zarb fulus balad Tattā* 979 (AH, “1571 CE”) is inscribed and a bird is depicted on the other side of the coin.

During the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556–1605 CE) Sindh became a province of Mughal Empire in 1593 CE. During the Mughal rule coins in the name of Mughal kings were issued in Sindh. One such coin of Akbar has discovered from Sehwan. His name is inscribed as *Akbar* inside a hexagonal star and other side of the coin is faded so it is not clear whether this coin was issued from Sehwan or from Thatta (Or from any other mint). New discoveries of similar coins can provide a better understanding for the coins of Sehwan.

04. Sindh me angrezan ja availī sikkā (Early British Coins in Sindh)

Abdullah Waryah

The current article is focused on the coins which were minted in Sindh, between 1839 to 1852 CE. It was a period when East India Company was getting its roots deep in Sindh. The British East India Company occupied Sindh in 1843 CE, but they started manipulating the resources of Sindh even before the final occupation with the help of various agreements done between the Talpurs and the East India Company. On February 5, 1839, an agreement was signed between Lord Auckland and Talpur rulers of Sindh. The article 10 of the agreement speaks about the coinage of Sindh. The words of article are as mentioned below,

“Because the rupiā of East India Company and Taimūrī rupiā of Sindh are equal, so the rulers of Sindh should not have any objection over the coins of the Company to circulate in Sindh, but until the British establish their

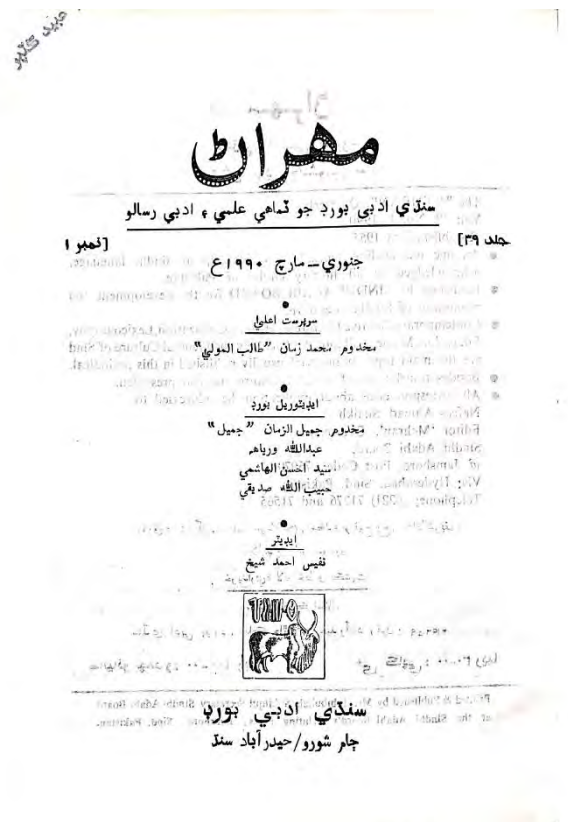


Figure 18 Journal Article 4 cover page of journal

mint in Sindh, which would be set up after the Afghan campaign, Company shall issue the Taimūrī coins”

Later, on November 04, 1842, the British and Talpurs signed another accord. According to this agreement, from January 1845 in all the cities of Amīrs of Hyderabad, only the coins of the Company shall circulate. The British shall mint the coins for the Talpurs. On one side of the coin portrait of British monarch shall be depicted with inscription, which ever they wish to inscribe and on the other side of the coin Talpurs can have their own inscriptions. The value and the weight of coins, which would be minted for Talpurs, shall be equal to the coin of the British. The Talpurs will provide the silver and the British Mint shall handover them coins in four months. The Talpurs shall not be charged for the manufacturing price of the coins. According to this agreement Talpurs were not allowed to mint coins anymore.

The East India Company occupied Sindh in March 1843. Despite the occupation, Khairpur State was allowed to issue their own coins. The Talpurs of Khairpur continued minting coins in the name of Mahmūd Shāh Durrani, with the addition of Lion symbol of the Company from the mint of Bakhar. Silver coins issued from the mint of Bakhar had the name *Mahmūd* in the center and around it a Persian couplet was inscribed on one side of the coin which is as followed,

سک بر سیم زد بتوفیق الله

خسرو گیتی ستان محمود شاه

sikkā bar sīm zad ba-tofīq Allāh

khusrū gīti sitān Mahmūd Shāh

Coin minted on silver by the grace of Allah

In the name of Mahmūd Shāh, Khusrū, conqueror of the world

(Translation by the current researcher)

A rabbit is also depicted on this side of the coin. On the other side of the coin, the mint year is inscribed in Persian script, as followed below,

سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس 1259، ضرب بکھر

sann julūs maimanat mānūs 1259, zarb-e-Bakhar

1259 (AH, “1843 CE”) is the accession associated with prosperity, struck in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996).

Inside the word *julūs*, a lion is also depicted which was not used to appear on the coins issued by Talpurs from the mint of Bakhar. Such silver coins had weight of 10 grams and size between 21 to 59 millimeters.

In 1852, Sir Bartle Ferrier became the commissioner of Sindh, and he ordered to close the mint of Bakhar, which used to mint coins for the Talpurs of Khairpur State. With this step the coin minting in Sindh closed forever. The coins issued from the Bakhar Mint, were the last coins ever minted in Sindh. Later, coins of East India Company and then the British Crown were used to be circulated in Sindh, which were minted in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

05. Sindh me Talpur daur ja sikka part-1 (Coins of Talpur period in Sindh -1)

Abdullah Waryah

The focus of this article is on the coinage of Sindh during the reign of Talpurs (1783–1843 CE). The Talpurs are among the Baloch tribes, who came in Sindh during the period of Kalhora Dynasty (1718–1783 CE). Talpurs joined the army of Sindh and gradually occupied the keys posts. In 1783, they rabbled against Kalhoras and became the new rulers of Sindh. Even during the Kalhora Period, coins in Sindh were used to be minted in the name of Durrani rulers of Afghanistan. When Talpurs became the rulers of Sindh under the leadership of Mīr Fateh Ali Khan Talpur (1783–1802 CE), Sindh used to pay tax to Taimūr Shāh Durrani and issued coins in his name from the mints of Bakhar and Hyderabad.

A gold coin, which was issued during the rule of Mīr Fateh Ali, is showcased in the British Museum, London. Its weight is 169 grains, and its size is one inch diameter. A Persian couplet is inscribed on the coin, which is as followed,

چرخ می آرد طلا و نقره از خورشید و ماه

تا کند بر چهره نقش سکه تیمور شاه 1204



Figure 19 Journal Article 5 cover page of journal

charkh mī ārad talā wa nuqrā az khurshīd wa māh

ta kunand bar chahrā naqsh sikkā Taimūr Shāh 1204

Circumstances of the world brought the silver and gold, from sun and moon

On which coin of Taimūr Shāh was stamped 1204 (AH, “1790 CE”)

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the other side of the coin traditional Persian inscription is written in which date and mint are mentioned,

جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب بکھر 18

julūs maimanat Manūs zarb-e-Bakhar 18

18 is the accession associated with prosperity, struck in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996)

Silver coins with similar inscription were also issued but some of them did not bear the words “جلوس میمنت مانوس” *julūs maimanat Manūs* instead, only “ضرب بکھر” *zarb Bakhar* is inscribed on the coins. No copper coins of Mīr Fateh Ali’s period have been discovered, only gold and silver coins are available on the record. Coins of this period are showcased in various museums of the world such as British Museum, England, Kolkata Museum, India, and Lahore Museum Pakistan.

Apart from Bakhar, Talpurs had another mint in Thatta, which also issued coins in the name of Durrani rulers. All the inscriptions are same as those on the coins minted from Bakhar. Only the word “ضرب تته” *zarb Tattā* is different. Hyderabad was also an important mint of Sindh which issued the coins but instead of bearing word “ضرب حیدرآباد” *zarb Hyderabad*, it bore the inscription “ضرب سندھ” *zarb Sindh* which is not associated with any other mint of Sindh. The Kalhoras, before the Talpurs, used to issue the coins with inscription “حیدرآباد سندھ” *Hyderabad Sindh* and when Talpurs reused the mint of Hyderabad, and they changed the inscription as “ضرب سندھ” *zarb Sindh*.

After the death of Taimūr Shāh, Zamān Shāh became the new Durrani ruler of Kabul. Talpurs of Sindh issued the coins in his name as well. One of the gold coins of Zamān Shāh had the Persian couplet as followed,

قرار یافت بحکم خدای هر دو جهان

رواج سکه دولت بنام شاه زمان

qarār yāft ba-hukum Khudae har do-jahān

riwāj sikkā dolat banām Shāh Zamān

accessed to throne by the grace of lord of both the worlds (Allah),

Coin in the name of Zamān Shāh issued in the country

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the other side of the coin year and mint are inscribed in Persian,

جلوس میمنت مانوس 2 ضرب بکھر

julūs maimanat mānūs 2 zarb Bakhar

02 is the accession associated with prosperity, struck in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996)

Size of this coin is less than one inch in diameter and its weight is 168 grains. A copper coin of Zamān Shāh is also discovered, on its reverse side “زمان شاهي فلولس” *Zamān Shāhi Fulus* is inscribed inside a dotted circle and on the reverse side “ضرب بکھر” *zarb Bakhar* is inscribed. Year on this coin is unclear. Its weight is 227 grains, and its size is less than one inch diameter.

06. Sindh me Talpur daur ja sikka part-2 (Coins of Talpur Period in Sindh part-2)

Abdullah Waryah

The current article is the second part of the article with the same title published in Vol. 39, No. 02 of *Mehran*. In this article the author has focused on the coins issued by the Talpurs from various mints of Sindh in early 19th century. At first, the author mentioned the silver coins of Mahmūd Shāh Durrani (1801–03 CE). These silver coins do not bear any date. On the obverse side of these coins a Persian couplet was inscribed which is as followed,

سک زد بر زر بتوفیق اللہ

خسرو گیتی ستان محمود شاه

sikkā zad barr zar ba-toufīq Allāh

khusrū gītī sitān Mahmūd Shāh

Coin minted on the silver by the grace of Allah

In the name of Mahmūd Shāh, Khusrū, conqueror of the world

(Translation by the current researcher)

After Mahmūd Shāh, Shāh Shujja-ul-Mulk (1803–09) became the new ruler of Kabul. The Talpurs of Sindh then started minting coins in his name from various mints of Sindh, especially from Bakhar. No gold coin in his name has been discovered, only silver *rupiā* and copper *fulus* coins have discovered. On his silver coins a Persian couplet is inscribed,

سک زد بسیم و زر چون مهر و ماه

شاه دین پرور شجاع الملک شاه

sikkā zad ba-sīm wa zarr chūn mahar wa māh

Shāh dīn parwar Shuja al-Mulk Shāh

Coin minted on silver and gold, which are like sun and moon

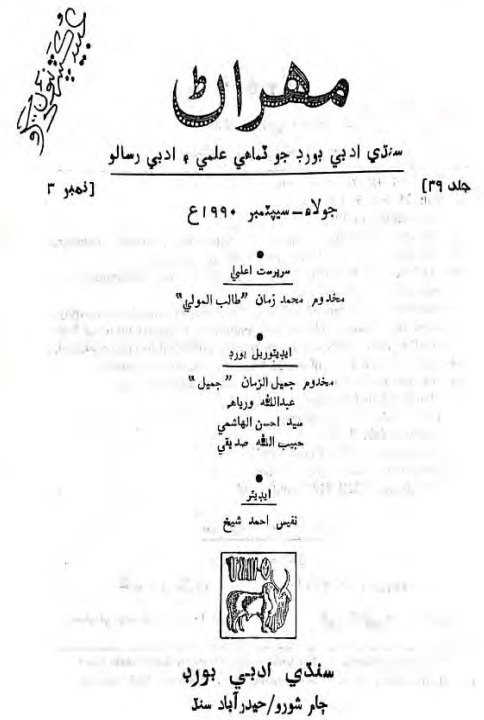


Figure 20 Journal Article 6 cover page of journal

King Shujja-ul-Mulk Shāh is the savior of the *Dīn* (Islam)

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the reverse side of the coin date and mint is mentioned in Persian as followed,

جلوس میمنت مانوس 1218 ضرب بکھر

julūs maimanat mānūs 1218, zarb Bakhar

1218 (AH, “1803 CE”) is the accession associated with prosperity, minted in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996).

Such silver coins were issued for only two or three years, later Talpurs stop minting coins in his name. The copper coins of Shāh Shujja were also issued from Bakahr, which were called “فلوس شاه شجاع الملک” *fulus Shāh Shujja-ul-Mulk*, it was inscribed on the obverse side of the coin and on the reverse side “ضرب بکھر” *zarb-e-Bakhar* was inscribed.

After Shāh Shujja, Mahmūd Shāh Durrani reoccupied the throne of Kabul and Talpurs started minting coins in his name once again. The inscription on such coins was the same as it was on the coins of Mahmūd Shāh during his first period of reign.

In 1828 CE, during the reign of Mīr Murad Ali Khan Talpur, Sindh issued its own coins from the mint of Bakhar but the quality of Talpur’s silver coins, was not good so the East India Company refused to accept the coins of Talpurs. In 1839 CE East India Company had signed an accord with the Talpurs. According to this agreement the Company would mint the coins for the Talpurs, and they (Talpurs) were not allowed to issue their coins independently.

After the occupation of Sindh by East India Company in 1843 CE, the Khairpur State was allowed to issue their own coins from the mint of Bakhar. Talpurs used this mint until 1852 but instead of inscribing their own names on the coins they issued the coins in the name of Taimūr Shāh and Mahmūd Shāh Durrani. On such coin’s rabbit, birds, snake, and floral motives were depicted along with the names of rulers. These were the last coins minted in Sindh.

07. Sindh me Kalhōra daur jā sikkā-1 (Coins of Kalhora period in Sindh-1)

Abdullah Waryah

The present article focuses on the coinage of Sindh during the reign of Kalhoras (1718–83 CE) in Sindh. It is the first part and the second part, having the same title, published in the next Volume of quarterly *Mehrān*. In this part the author has discussed the political history of Kalhora tribe that how did they got influential in Sindh. In this part, the author has mentioned the coins of Muhammad Shāh Mughal, Nadir Shāh Afshār and Ahmed Shāh Abdālī, which were minted in Sindh during the Kalhora period. They claim that they are from the lineage of Hazrat Abbas (One of the uncles of prophet Muhammad ‘SAW’). That is why they also call themselves “Abbasi”. The first influential person among the Kalhoras was the Adam Shāh Kalhoro, who had lived (*circa.* 1600 CE). Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhoro was the influential person of his tribe who gained political power in early 18th century. His son Mian Nūr Muhammad Kalhoro (1719–53 CE) then became the chief of his tribe. During his reign, Thatta and Bakhar got independence from the rule of Mughals in 1736 CE. Both these cities (Thatta and Bakhar) were important mints of Mughals in Sindh.

Coins of Mughals were used to be issued from the mint of Bakhar in this period, but no gold coin has been discovered yet, only silver and copper coins are on the record. On the silver coins of Muhammad Shāh Mughal (1719–49 CE) which were minted in Bakhar had the Persian couplet on the obverse side of the coin, which is as followed,

سک زد ز فضل الله

بادشاه زمان محمد شاه

sikkā zad za fazl Allāh

badshāh zamān Muhammad Shāh

Coin struck by the grace of Allah

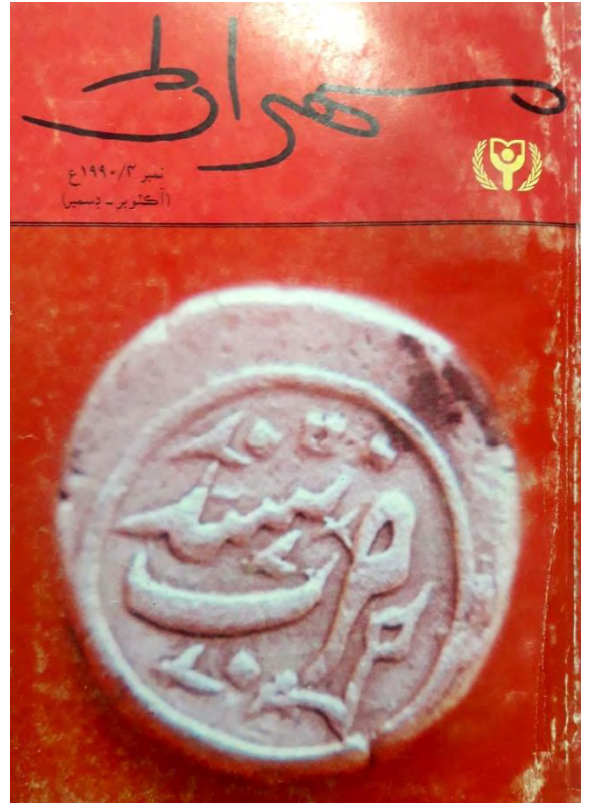


Figure 21 Journal Article 7 cover page of Journal

Muhammad Shāh is the king of the time

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the reverse side of the coin date and mint was inscribed, which is as followed,

سنه 21 جلوس ميمنت مانوس ضرب بکھر

sann 21 julūs maimanat mānūs zarb Bakhar

21 is the accession associated with prosperity, struck in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996)

Copper coins of Muhammad Shāh were also issued from Bakhar. Those coins had the following inscription, “محمد شاهي فلوس 1145” *Muhammad Shāhī Fulus 1145* (AH, “1733 CE”) on the obverse side and on the reverse side “ضرب بکھر 15” *zarb Bakhar 15* was inscribed. Coin, containing this inscription were issued in the fifteenth year of the Muhammad Shāh’s reign.

Later, Nadir Shāh occupied Sindh in 1839 CE and used Mian Nūr Muhammad as his vessel. A gold coin of Nadir Shāh is showcased in the Lahore Museum, which was minted in Bakhar during the reign of Mian Nūr Muhammad. On one side of the coin there is a Persian inscription, which is as followed,

سلطان هست بر سلاطين جهان

شاه شاهان نادر صاحب قران

sultān hast bar salātīn jahān,

shah shāhān Nādir sahib qirān

Sultān of the Sultāns of the world, king of the kings Nadir lord of the fortunate conjunctions
(Gupta, 1996)

On the other side of the same coin there is an Arabic inscription,

خلدالله ملك، ضرب بکھر 1158 هـ

khuld Allāh mulk, zarb Bakhar 1158 AH

May his reign endure forever, (coin) struck in Bakhar, 1158 AH (1745 CE)

(Translation by the current researcher)

Some silver coins were issued in his name which contained the same inscriptions as mentioned above. However, the copper coins, which were called *Fulus*, had different inscription. On the obverse side of the coin, “نادر شاهي فلوس” *Nadir Shāhī fulus* was inscribed and on the obverse side of the coin and on the reverse side mint is mentioned as, ضرب 1156 بکھر *zarb 1156 Bakhar* (1734 CE). Some silver coins of Nadir Shāh were also issued from the mint of Thatta and contained the same inscription as on the gold coins mentioned above, only the mint name was changed which was ضرب تته *zarb Tattā*. Some silver coins of Nadir Shāh, had “ضرب سند” *zarb Sindh* inscription which were surely issued from the mint of Thatta.

Nadir Shāh was assassinated in 1747 CE and coins in his name were not issued anymore. In the same year Ahmed Shāh Abdalī (1747–72 CE) occupied Sindh and the Kalhoras started minting coins in his name. Silver and gold coins of Ahmed Shāh, which were minted in Bakhar contained this inscription, on one side of the coin, following couplet is inscribed,

حکمر شد از قادر بیچون باحمد بادشاه

سکه زن بر سیم و زر از اوج ماهی تا بماه

hukum shud az qādir bechūn ba-Ahmed badshāh

sikkā zan bar sīm wa zar az ōj māhi tā bamāh

Qadir (Allah) ordered king Ahmed, coins struck on silver and gold which have the climax
from fish to moon

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the other side of the coin year and mint is mentioned, as followed below,

جلوس میمنت مانوس 3، ضرب بکھر

julūs maimanat manūs 3, zarb Bakhar

3 is the year of accession associated with prosperity, struck in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996)

Copper coins of Ahmed Shāh, which were called *fulus* and possessed the inscription, “احمد
شاهي فلوس” *Ahmed Shāhī fulus* on one side and on the other side name of the mint was mentioned as *zarb Bakhar ahad* “ضرب بکھر احد”.

All the coins mentioned above, were issued during the reign of Mian Nūr Muhammad Kalhoro. He died in 1753 CE but the coins in the name of Ahmed Shāh continued issuing from the mints of Sindh.

08. Sindh me Kalhōrā daur ja sikkā part-2 (Coins of Kalhora Period in Sindh part-2) Abdullah Waryah

In this article the author has discussed about the coins minted in Sindh during the period of Kalhora rulers. This is the second part of the article, which was published in *Mehrān* Vol 39, No.04. the current article focusses on the coins of Ahmed Shāh Abdalī (1747–1772 CE) and his son Taimūr Shāh (1772–1801 CE). Coins which were minted in Sindh during the reign of Mian Nūr Muhammad, are mentioned in the previous article, in this article author has mentioned the coins of Ahmed Shāh Abdali which were issued during the reign of Mian Murād Yāb Kalhoro (1753–57 CE), son of Mian Nūr Muhammad. A gold coin was issued During his rule in the name of Ahmed Shāh which is now showcased in the *Toshā Khanā* of Bahawalpur. It had the following Persian inscription,

با حکم شد از قادر بیچون باحمد بادشاه
سکه زن بر سیم و زر از اوج ماهی تا بامام

hukum shud az qādir bechūn bahmed badshāh
sikkā zann bar sīm wa zar az ōj māhi ta-bamāh

Qadir (Allah) ordered king Ahmed to struck coins on silver and gold which had the climax
from fish to moon

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the other side of the coin year and mint is mentioned, which is as followed,

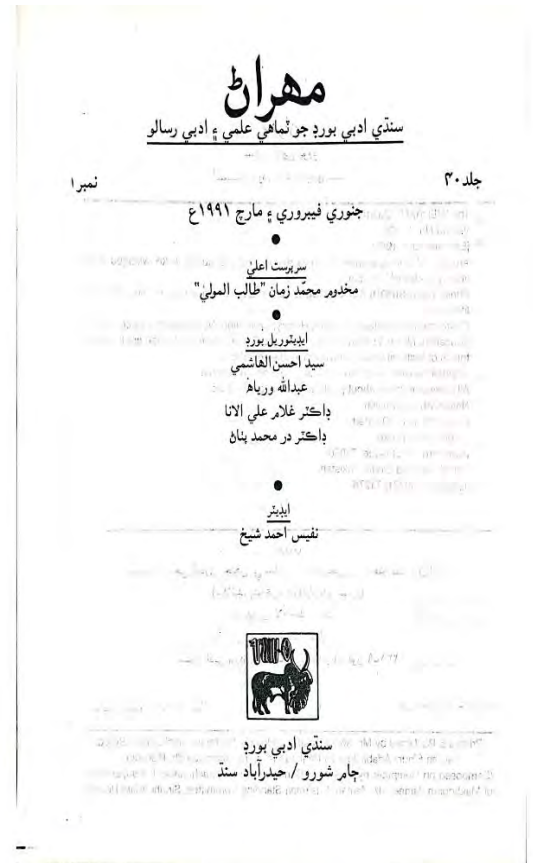


Figure 22 Journal Article 8 cover page of journal

جلوس ميمنت مانوس 8 ضرب بکھر

julūs maimanat manūs -8, zarb Bakhar

8 is the year of the accession associated with prosperity, (coin) struck in Bakhar (Gupta, 1996).

Silver coins of Ahmed Shāh were also issued, which had born the same Persian inscription as mentioned above. The copper coins contained the inscription, “احمد شاهي فلوس” *Ahmed Shāhī fulus* and issued from both Bakhar and Thatta mints. Taimūr Shāh, son of Ahmed Shāh became the governor of Sindh, Punjab and Derājāt in 1757 CE. During his governorship he issued coins in his name from the mint of Bakhar but instead of using the inscription “ضرب بکھر” *zarb Bakhar* he used the phrase “ضرب سند” *zarb Sindh* to indicate the mint of the coin. His silver coins had the following Persian inscription,

با عالم يافت سکه تيمور شاه نظام

بحکر خدا و رسول انام

bā ālām yaft sikkā Taimūr Shāh Nizām

ba-hukum khudā wa Rasūl anām

World received the coin of Taimūr Shāh

with the order of prophet of Allah and humanity

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the other side of the coin the following inscription is inscribed in which date and mint is mentioned.

جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه احد ضرب سند

julūs maimanat manūs sann ahad zarb Sindh

First year is the accession associated with prosperity, struck in Sindh (Gupta, 1996)

Coins of Taimūr Shāh were circulated in Sindh along with the coins of his father and contained the word *Nizām* but when he became the ruler, he removed the word *Nizām* from his coins. A

gold coin of such type of Taimūr Shāh was minted in Bakhar which is also discovered. It contained the following Persian inscription,

چرخ مي آرد طلا و نقره از خورشيد و ماه

تا کند بر چهره نقش سکه تیمور شاه

charkh mī ārad talā wa nuqrā az khurshīd wa māh

ta kunad bar chahrā naqsh sikkā Taimūr Shāh

Circumstances of the world brought the silver and gold, from sun and moon

On which coin of Taimūr Shāh was struck

(Translation by the current researcher)

On the other side of the coin year and date is mentioned in Persian, which is as followed,

جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه 1196 ضرب بکھر

julūs maimanat mānūs san 1196 zarb Bakhar

1196 (AH, “1782 CE”) is the year accession associated with prosperity (coin) stamped in
Bakhar

(Translation by the current researcher)

Silver coins of Taimūr Shāh containing the same inscription were also minted from Bakhar. Some gold and silver coins of Taimūr Shāh which were issued from the mint of Hyderabad bear the words, “ضرب حیدرآباد سند” *zarb Hyderabad Sindh*. Apart from these words all the inscription is same as mentioned above. Copper coins of Taimūr Shāh were called “تیمور شاهي” *Taimūr Shāhi Fulus* and were minted in Bakhar, Thattā and Hyderabad.

In the same period apart from the coins of Durranīs, coins of other states were also used in Sindh. It includes Kutch, Jaisalmer, Gujrat, Junagadh, and Pūr Bander. The Kalhora Dynasty fell in the hands of Talpurs in 1783 CE. Kalhoras throughout their rule in Sindh never issued any coin in their own name, instead they minted the coins for Mughals, Durranīs and Nadir Shāh.

Seminar Paper

Banbhore ma ladhal qatiba (Inscribed stone slabs discovered from Banbhore)

Abdullah Waryah

The current article of the author was originally presented in the Banbhore National Seminar held in 1983 at the site of Banbhore. Later this article, including others which were presented at the seminar, compiled, and published by government of Sindh.

The focus of the article is on the inscribed stone slabs which were discovered from Banbhore during various seasons of the excavations. Along with slabs he has also mentioned a silver dirham coin of Abbasid governor named Abdur Rehman who maintained his authority during the caliphate of al-Muktafi ba-Allāh “المكتفي بالله” (289–95 AH “902–908 CE”). It was minted in Mansurah. On one side of the coin *kalima* is inscribed in three lines and on the other side of the coin, names of governor and Caliph, are mentioned at the center as followed below,

عبدالرحمن

بامراه مام

المكتفي بالله

Abd al-Rehmān

bā-marāh mām

al-Muktafi ba-Allāh

And on the corners of the coin, name of the mint is mentioned as follows,

ضرب هذا دار المدينة المنصوره

zarb hāzā dār al-madīna al-Mansūrah

This (coin) stamped in the city of Mansurah (Translation by the current researcher)

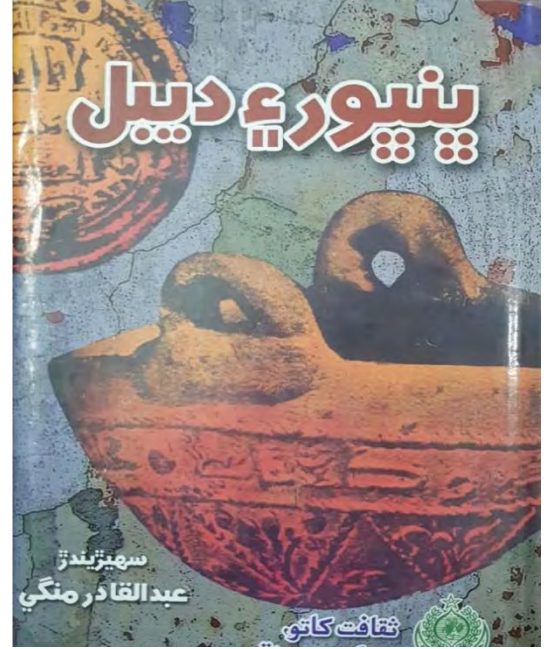


Figure 23 Seminar Paper: cover page of the book

Name of the Abbasid caliph indicates that this coin must have been issued *circa.* 289–294 AH (902–08 CE). During this period Sindh was under the rule of Habbarid Dynasty, it is possible that Abdur Rehman, whose name is mentioned on the coin, can be one of the Habbarid rulers.

Magazine Article

Bhittai Saīn je daur me Sindh me Nadir Shāh Afshār jo jari thiyal sikko (Coin of Nadir Shāh Afshar issued in Sindh during the period of Bhittai Saīn)

Mehdi Shāh

The present article is based on a silver coin of Nadir Shāh Afshār, which was discovered by the author from Shikarpur. The author has discussed the political scenario of Sindh during the invasion of Nadir Shah. Further author has mentioned the inscription and its meaning. On the obverse side of the coin a Persian couplet is inscribed in which name of Nadir Shah is mentioned, which is as followed,

هست سلطان بر سلاطين جهان

شام شاهان نادر صاحب قران

hast sultān bar salātīn jahān

shah shāhān Nadir sahib qirān”

Sultān of sultāns of the world, king of the kings

Nadir is the lord of fortunate conjunctions (Gupta, 1996).

On the other side of the coin name of the mint is mentioned as “ضرب سند” *zarb Sindh*.

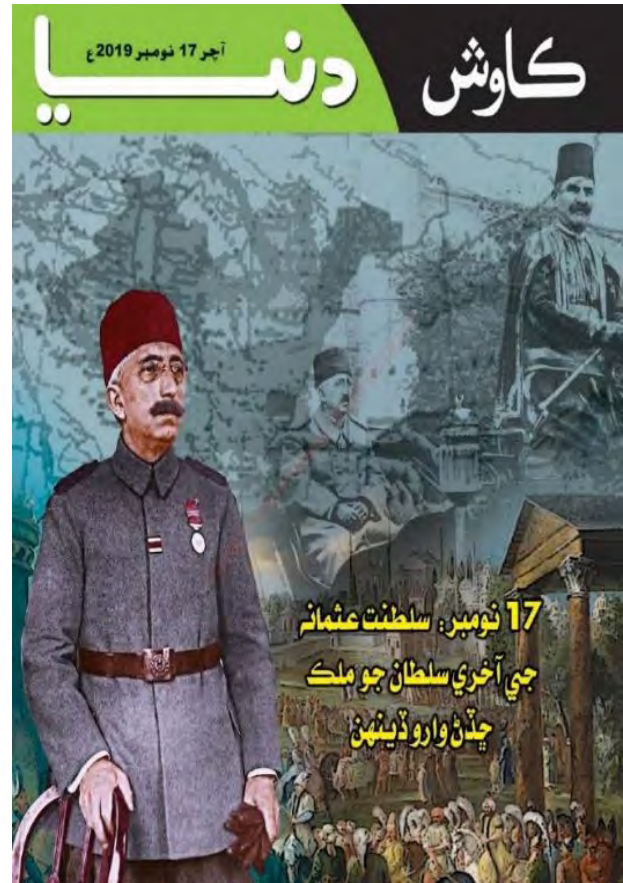


Figure 24 Magazine Article: cover page of the magazine



Figure 25 obverse side of the coin



Figure 26 reverse side of the coin

Weight of this coin is 11.5 grams, and its diameter is 22 millimeters. According to author early coins of Nadir Shāh of this type were issued in 1740 CE and it continued until his death in 1747 CE. The exact year is not clear on this coin, and it was issued from Khudabad.

Chapter 4

Data Analysis

The data provided in the previous two chapters shows that how much and in which areas of the history, the Sindhi scholars have produced the original works in terms of numismatics of Sindh. The most significant is carried by the two scholars, Abdullah Waryah and Raheemdad Khan Molai Shaidai. Mr. Waryah has produced eight articles and one short book specifically about the coins of Sindh and he is the one and only Sindhi scholar to do so. He did his work during the period of 80s and 90s but the works of Shaidai are earlier than his works. Mr. Shaidai produced his books on various aspects of Sindh's history during the 40s and 50s period. His three books are the part of current research. In one of his books, Mr. Shaidai has mentioned the coins, which were issued from the mint of Bakhar (Now Sukkur). According to Shaidai, the mint of Bakhar produced the first coins during the period of Sultanate period but he ignores the one important aspect that the Fort of Bakhar was built before Arab invasion of Sindh in 712 CE and the Brahmin dynasty used to mint their own coins, as mentioned in *Chachnama*, so they must have issued coins from the Bakhar which are not yet discovered or identified because various unidentified coins can be seen on the ruins of Bakhar Fort.

Mr. Shaidai has given more attention to the coins of Arab period and later periods of history of Sindh and has mentioned the coins of pre-Muslims dynasties in a brief. But in his book *Tareekh Tamadun Sindh* he mentions and provided some sketches of coins of Indus-Greeks which are in a poor condition. He provided the sketches but did not provide the source that from which site these coins were recovered and did someone excavate the site? or those were recovered from random surface collection. The ambiguity of the site from where those were discovered and who and when recovered those coins? makes it difficult to establish a valid chronology for them. It is a possibility that those coins may belong to Indus-Greeks, Scythians, or Parthians because the author has not mentioned the accurate period of the coins instead, he has just mentioned them as coins of Greek rulers. So, in this case we are not able to know that, to which specific king or dynasty those coins belong.

Coins of Kushans, Guptas and Sassanids are completely ignored in his works. But one important thing which he has mentioned is that he has given the rates and measures of the different coins which were circulated in Sindh during the periods of Sultanate dynasties and later rulers. By this information we can understand the economy of that period and the importance of the coins in those eras.

In his book, *Jannat-ul-Sindh*, Mr. Shaidai has mentioned that in the year 1828 CE Mīr Murad Ali Khan Talpur had issued his own coins after getting complete independence from the Durrani empire of Afghanistan but not a single such coin is available in any record. The argument of Mr. Shaidai is also challenged by Abdullah Waryah. Mr. Waryah has discussed in his article about the coins of Talpurs that, “Argument of Mr. Shaidai is depended on a statement of his friend but in practical no such coins are available”. According to an accord signed between Talpurs and the British in 1842, the East India Company had taken the right of minting coins from Talpurs of Sindh and made them obliged to circulate the coins prepared by the East India company for them.

In the article, *Coins of Arghūns and Tarkhāns*, Abdullah Waryah has mentioned the coins of Mirza Essa Khan Tarkhān which were called *esaī* and *merī* and he has given brief description about them. He mentioned that a bird was depicted on these coins but did not mention that which bird? In the book “Coins of Indian Sultanates” by Goenka the images of these coins are available in which a peacock can be seen easily. The author has mentioned that these coins belong to Tarkhāns of Sindh, and he mistakenly call them as *fulus* and has not mentioned the exact names of those coins, which are *esaī* and *merī*. By this discussion we can fill missing gap created by the two different scholars one has provided the images of the coins and other has provided the accurate names of the coins.

Waryah, in his book shades a light on the coinage of Brahmin Dyansty (640–712 CE) of Sindh, who ruled over Sindh just before the invasion of Arabs in 712 CE. Not much information of their coins is available on the record and there are only few accounts which state about the coins of that period. The famous *Chachnama* book, originally written by an Arab and later translated into Persian by a little-known scholar named Ali Kufi in 6th century AH (11th century CE). In this book, it is mentioned that Raja Dāhar had used to issue his own coins in silver. A courts man of Raja Dāhar, Buddhiman, had requested him to inscribe his name on the reverse side of his coins, in recognition of his services towards Raja Dāhar. This is the only example which indicates that Brahmins had their own coinage but unfortunately no coin of such type has been discovered yet. Absence of such coins do not suggest that the account of Chachnama is based on the fictional stories, but it is lack of research in this area of study which has not yielded any progress regarding the coinage of Brahmins. By conducting large scale excavations and research on numismatics of Sindh can provide us valuable data which would be vital to fill some gap in the pre-Islamic history of Sindh. During the reign of Brahmin Dynasty, Aror was the capital of Sindh and Multan, Brahmanabad (Mansurah), Nairun Kot

(Hyderabad) and Daibul were the important cities of Sindh. It is high possibility that, we can recover such coins from the ruins of above-mentioned cities. Such coins would be valuable to understand the script, language, religious perspectives, and economic conditions of Sindh during the Brahmin Dynasty. So, now it is based on the future research to recover such data.

Waryah, in his article regarding the coins of Kalhora period, has mentioned the silver coins of Nadir Shah Afshar which were issued in Sindh. At that time there were two major mints in Sindh, one was in Bakhar and other was in Thatta. On some coins of Nadir Shah, the mint name is mentioned as *zarb Sindh*, neither Thatta nor Bakhar. As per data provided in the second chapter, we know that coins having such mint place were used to be issued from the mint of Hyderabad, during the last years of Kalhoras and under the reign of Talpurs. But the important thing is that the city of Hyderabad was established in 1768 CE, by the Kalhora ruler Mian Ghulam Shah, so it is not possible that coins Nadir Shah, having the mint place as *zarb Sindh* were minted in Hyderabad. Nadir Shah invaded Sindh in 1739 CE and died in 1748 CE. Now the question is that where such coins were minted? There are two major possibilities, those may be issued from the Bakhar mint or from the mint of Thatta but either possibility is not supported by any historical account. There can be third possibility that, those coins may be issued from a lesser-known mint of Sindh. This question can be answered by the fresh study on these coins.

Waryah in his book has mentioned that no punch-marked coins have been discovered from the current boundaries of Sindh which indicate a possibility that no such coins were circulated in Sindh. But it is a lack of research about the numismatics of Sindh, due to which no such coins have been discovered yet. Alexander Cunningham in his book *Coins of Ancient India*, has mentioned various *Satrapas* (states) of Mauryan Period (305–190 BCE) where they were ruling directly. Among those *Satrapas*, one was *Sindhu Sauviryas*, which is, according to Cunningham, is modern day Sindh. Apart from the reference of Alexander Cunningham, there are plentiful evidence of punch-marked coins in the upper Indus Valley. Many hordes of such have been discovered from Gandhara, especially from Bhir Mound. To find out such coins we should trace the ancient cities which were flourishing during the reigns of Mauryan and Indus-Greek rulers. According to Maulai Shaidai in his book *Jannat-ul-Sindh*, there was an ancient city in Sindh, which was located near about the modern day Thatta city. Name of this city comes originally from the Greek historians. There is another little know city, which was flourishing the Greek period in Sindh. It was *Mahotta* or *Mohata*, a village of same name is now located in Larkana district which can be the possible city, originally mentioned in Greek

accounts. Such ancient cities can yield the punch-marked coins and by tracing such cities many more possible cities for finding the punch-marked coins appear.

Waryah in his article coins of Arghūns and Tarkhāns has mentioned a coin issued from the mint of Thatta in 1555 CE. It was a revolutionary year in the history of the subcontinent because Mughal king Humayun recaptured the throne of Dehli from Suris in this year and the second term of Mughals lasted for three hundred years. The same year was also important in the context of history of Sindh. Second and the last Arghūn ruler, Shah Hassan Baig died in that year without any male heir and his one of the generals Mirza Essa Khan founded the Tarkhān dynasty in Sindh. Now the question is that who issued that coin and why? At that time Sindh was direct under the control of Tarkhāns and Mughals had conquered Sindh from Tarkhāns in 1592 CE. So why an independent ruler issued a coin in the name of Mughal king? One possibility is that ruler of Sindh wanted to show his obedience to Mughals and issued a commemorative coin. Apart from the question why it was issued the second and important question is that who issued it? Shah Hassan Baig died, and Essa Khan became the ruler in the same year so there is confusion about the issuing authority of that coin. This question can also be answered by new research on the numismatics of Sindh.

Waryah in the same article has mentioned another important fact. He mentions that *merī* coins of Tarkhan ruler Mirza Baqi Baig were also called *postinī*. This is the only example of calling *merī* coins *postinī* and in no other Sindhi or non-Sindhi books it isn't mentioned like this, and he did not mention that from which reference he is referring to these coins with another name. It is also a little mystery which can be solved through numismatical studies. Another fact, which Waryah has mentioned, regarding the coinage of Tarkhans, is that Mirza Jani Baiq of Tarkhan dynasty also issued a new coin which was called *kabbar*. This is the only account about the coin of Mirza Jani Baig. Waryah has not mentioned any repository where *kabbar* coins are placed. J.P. Goenka in his book *Coins of Indian Sultanates* has mentioned the coins of Sammas and Tarkhans of Sindh but has not mentioned any coin issued by Mirza Jani Baig. This is another numismatical issue to be resolved through the fresh research in this regard.

Conclusion

The data discussed in the previous chapters shade the light on the different phases of history of Sindh in terms of numismatics. All the Sindhi scholars mentioned in chapter two have played an important role to shade the light on the coinage of Sindh, but the foremost important work is produced by Abdullah Waryah who has produced many articles purely on the numismatics of Sindh. But almost all the scholars have given more importance to coinage of Arabs and later Muslim rulers of Delhi and Kabul, and little is discussed about the pre-Islamic coinage of Sindh or non-Muslim states which were in the neighbor of Sindh during different periods. One important aspect which appeared during the analysis of the primary and secondary data sources is that coinage of indigenous ruling dynasties like Soomra and Sammas is overlooked by both Sindhi and non-Sindhi scholars. The current research is the first of its kind in which works regarding the coinage of Sindh are compiled at one place which shall give an opportunity to future researchers to study the numismatics of Sindh and getting a better insight with the help of works of Sindhi scholars who have produced their research in Sindhi language.

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Appendix 1

The following table is created by the current researcher. It is based on the data of the book and articles which were used during the research. In this list names of 95 currencies are compiled which were used in Indus Valley from 6th century BCE to British Period. The list is of preliminary type, but I hope it will help the future researchers. Hopefully it will be proved as a foundation for making better and refined table for the numismatics of Sindh.

S.No.	Name of the Currency	Period	Issuer	Metal	Weight	Size	Place of Mint
1.	Sooran?	2000 BCE?		Gold	10 Masha		
2.	Krashik?	2000 BCE?		Silver	0.62 Masha		
3.	Daric	Achaemenian 486–326 BCE	Darius I	Gold	8.35 grams 30 grains (130 grains, Sheedai)		Iran
4.	Siglos/Sigloi (20 Siglos = 1 Daric)	Achaemenian 486–326 BCE	Darius I	Silver	5.5-5.6 grams 86 grains (Shaidai)		Iran
5.	Taxila bar/ Stamped Silver Bent Bars (Punch-Marked)	Mauryan Period (321–190 BCE)		Silver	11.2 grams		Taxila
6.	Nishka (Punch-Marked)/ Pala (Cunningham)	Vedic/ Maurya		Gold			
7.	Pada (Punch-Marked)	Vedic/ Maurya		Silver			
8.	Suvarna (Punch-Marked) Equals to 25 Karshapana	Vedic/ Maurya		Gold			
9.	Tangka/Padika (Punch-Marked)			Copper/ Silver	8 Ratti/14.4 grains (Cunningham)		
10.	Karshapana/Pana Punch-Marked (Purana/ Dharana, (Cunningham)	Maurya (321–190 BCE)		Copper/ silver	3.4 grams 56 grains 80 Ratti/ 144 grains		

					(Cunningham)		
11.	Kona (Punch-Marked)	Vedic/ Maurya		Copper/ Silver	16 Ratti/ 28.8 Grains (Cunningham)		
12.	Indus-Greek Tetradrachm	Indus-Greek (2 nd century BCE)	Demetrius (190–150 BCE)	Silver	Less than 9 grams		
13.	Stator	Indus-Greek (2 nd century BCE)		Gold			
14.	Dichalkon	Indus-Greek (2 nd century BCE)		Copper	8.48 grams		
15.	Chalkoi	Indus-Greek (2 nd century BCE)		Copper			
16.		Indus-Parthian (70–20 BCE)	Soter Megas	Copper			
17.	Tetradrachma	Kushan (1 st century to 4 th century CE)	Kajula Kadphises (30–80 CE)	Copper			
18.	Dinara (Nishka)	Kushan (1 st century to 4 th century CE)	Kanishka I (127–158 CE)	Gold	8 grams (124 grains)		
19.		Indus-Sassanian (3 rd /4 th century CE)	Shapur I (241– 272 CE)	Copper			
20.	Dinara	Gupta Period (320–525 CE)	Samudra Gupta (335–375 CE)	Gold	123 grains Later Gupta 140 grain (9 grams)		
21.	Lion, Garuda, Garrudadhvaja And Border-legend ⁵¹	Gupta period (320–467 CE)	Ramagupta (375–376 CE)	Copper			
22.		4 th Century CE	Rudrasen III	Copper			
23.	Drachma	Gupta Period (320– 525 CE)	Chandragupta II (375–414 CE)	Silver			
24.		Gupta Period (320– 525 CE)	Chandragupta II (375–414 CE)	Copper			

⁵¹ These are names of the coins, all were made of copper and had same value only inscriptions and images were different on each.

25.		Gupta Period (320–525 CE)	Chandragupta II (375–414 CE)	Lead			
26.	Tetradrachm	Hephthalites/White Huns (5 th century CE)		Silver	9 grams		
27.	Bagli	Indus-Sassanid (6 th -7 th century CE)					Iran
28.	Tibri	Indus-Sassanid (6 th -7 th century CE)					Iran
29.	Maghribi	Indus-Sassanid (6 th -7 th century CE)					Iran
30.	Dinar	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)		Gold	4.25 grams		
31.	Dirham	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)		Silver	2.9 grams		
32.	Filos/Misqal	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)		Copper	4.65 grams/ 70-72 grains		
33.	Hajajiya	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)	Hajjaj bin Yousif				Balkh/ Basra
34.	Qasriya	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)	Khalid al-Qasri				Balkh/ Basra
35.	Habira	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)	Ibn-e-Habira				Balkh/ Basra
36.	Yousifiya	Umayyad dynasty (712–749 CE)	Yousif bin Umar				Balkh/ Basra
37.	Dirham	Habbarid dynasty (854–914 CE)	Abdullah Bin Umar Habbari 270–300 AH (884–914 CE)	Silver	8.4 grains	2-cm diameter	Mansura
38.	Filos	Habbarid dynasty (854–914 CE)	Abdullah Bin Umar Habbari 270–300 AH (884–914 CE)	Copper	18 grains	3.5-cm diameter	Mansura
39.	Taatri coin	Habbarid Dynasty (854–914 CE)					Egypt
40.	Qahiri Coin	Habbarid Dynasty (854–914 CE)					Egypt
41.	Paika			Copper	4 Grams		
42.	Dirham (Called Dehliwal or (Jital, Damma)	Ghaznavi/Gauri Dynasty	Hindushahi Ghaznavi Gauri	Billon (A mixture of	3.3 Grams 4 Masha		Sindh, Lahore, Peshawar,

	(Devnagri script) (Bull and Horseman)	(11 th –12 th century CE)		copper and silver)	32 Ratti		Gwalior, Goar
43.	Dinar	Ghaznavids 11 th century CE	Mehmud Gaznavi (998– 1032 CE)	Gold	3-4 grams		
44.	Dām	Mughal	Akbar (1556– 1605 CE)	Copper	648 grains		Agra, Lahore etc.
45.	Tanka	Soomra Dynasty/Samma Dynasty	Muhammad bin Tughlaq? (Iltutmish)	Silver			Dehli
46.	Forced coins (Sold at the price of gold and silver coins)	Soomra Dynasty (1329 CE)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–51 CE)	Made of copper and Brass			Dehli
47.	Khilafat Issues	Soomra Dynasty (Circa. 1339 CE)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Gold			Dehli
48.	Dinar	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Gold	199 /140 grains		Dehli
49.	Adli	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq? /Iltutmish	Copper	8- 17 grains		Dehli, Lahore, Multan
50.	Nisfi	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–51 CE)	Copper			Dehli
51.	Tankah (Dogani, Jital)	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq? /Balban	Gold			Dehli
52.	Tankah	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316 CE)	Gold	175 grains/ 10.5-11 gm		Dehli
53.	Tankah	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Alauddin Khilji (1296– 1316 CE)	Silver	175 grains/ 10.5-11 gm		Dehli
54.	Filos	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Alauddin Khilji (1296– 1316 CE)	Copper	40 Ratti		Dehli

55.	Adli (Half Filos)	Soomra Dynasty (1050–1352 CE)	Alauddin Khilji (1296– 1316 CE)	Copper	20 Ratti/ 140 grains		Dehli
56.	Tanka	Slave dynasty (Soomra Dynasty)	Iltutmsh (1211–36)	Silver	12 masha		Dehli
57.	Filos	Slave Dynasty (Soomra Dynasty)	Nasir-u-Din Qabacha (602– 25 AH)	Copper			Multan
58.	Ashrafi	Samma dynasty (1352–1520 CE)	Taimoor Lang	Gold			
59.	Rupya (Also called Laari in Sindhi)	Samma dynasty (1352–1520 CE)	Sultan Mehmood Begri	Silver			Gujrat
60.	Ashrafi	Samma dynasty (1352–1520 CE)		Gold			Golkunda/ Baijapur
61.	Filos (Exact name not known)	Samma dynasty (1352–1520 CE)	Jam Nizam-u- Din	Silver			Thatta
62.	Filos (Exact name not known)	Samma dynasty (1352–1520 CE)	Jam Nizam-u- Din	Copper	5.5-6.5 grams		Thatta
63.	Paisa /Daam	Suri (Arghoon)	Sher Shah Suri (1540–45 CE)	Copper	96 Ratti/ 180 Grains		Dehli
64.	Rupya	Suri (Arghoon)	Sher Shah Suri (1540–45 CE)	Silver	180 grains 11.4-11.6 gm		Dehli
65.	Mohur/Ashrafi	Suri/ Arghoon	Sher Shah Suri (1540–45 CE)	Gold	168 grains 10.8-11 gm		Dehli
66.	Esai	Tarkhan dynasty (1554–93 CE)	Essa Khan Tarkhan (1554–65)	Copper			Thatta
67.	Merri	Tarkhan dynasty (1554–93 CE)	Mirza Jani Baig (1585–93 CE)	Copper	3 grams		Thatta
68.	Portuguse Dollar (Called Tangee, Qirsh in cities and riyal at ports of Sindh)	Tarkhan dynasty (1554–93 CE)					Portugal
69.	Ellahi rupya/Mohar	Mughal	Akbar (1556– 1605 CE)	Silver	11.4 gm		Agra
70.	Tanga/ Tangi	Mughal	Akbar (1556– 1605 CE)	Copper			Agra

71.	Mohar	Mughal	Akbar (1556–1605 CE)	Gold	11 grams		Agra
72.	Filos	Mughal	Akbar (1556–1605 CE)	Copper			Agra
73.	Jahangiri Tanka	Mughal	Jahangir (1605–27 CE)	Gold			Khanpayat
74.	Jahangiri Tanka	Mughal	Jahangir (1605–27 CE)	Silver			Khanpayat
75.	Muhammadi (Equals to four Annas in Sindh)	16 th century (Mughal period)	Safavids				Iran
76.	Safviya (Equals to four Annas in Sindh)	16 th century (Mughal period)	Safavids				Iran
77.	Rupya	18 th century Kalhora period	Mughal Muhammad Shah (1719–1749 CE)	Silver	176 Grains	0.75 Inch	Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
78.	Muhammad Shahi Filos	18 th century Kalhora Period	Muhammad Shah (1719–1749) (Mughal)	Copper	268 Grains	1.2 Inches	Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
79.	Ashrafi	18 th century 1158 AH/1745 CE (Kalhora period)	Nadir Shah Afshār (1739–1747 CE)	Gold	167 grains		Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
80.	Rupya	1158 AH/1745 CE (Kalhora period)	Nadir Shah Afshār (1739–1747 CE)	Silver			Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
81.	Nadir Shahi Filos	Kalhora Period (1718–1783)	Nadir Shah Afshār (1739–1747 CE)	Copper			Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
82.	Ahmed Shahi Filos	1162 AH/1748 CE (Kalhora period)	Ahmed Shah Abdali (1748–62 CE)	Copper	53-55 grains	1 Inch	Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
83.	Rupya	1170AH/1757 CE Kalhora Period	Taimoor Shah Durrani	Silver	176 Grains		Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
84.	Ashrafi	1196AH/1781 CE Kalhora Period	Taimoor Shah Durrani	Gold	170 Grains		Sukkur (Then Bakhar)

85.	Taimoor Shahi Filos	1195AH/1780 CE Kalhora Period	Taimoor Shah Durrani	Copper	192-249 Grains		Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
86.	Rupya	19 th century Talpur dynasty	Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk	Silver	178 grains	0.8 Inch (Diameter)	Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
87.	Filos	19 th century Talpur dynasty	Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk	Copper	214 grains	0.9 Inch (Diameter)	Sukkur (Then Bakhar)
88.	Gibri (Equals to Four Annas in Sindh)	19 th century (Talpur dynasty)	Fateh Ali Shah Qachaar				Iran
89.	Peetli (Equals to four Annas in Sindh)	19 th century (Talpur dynasty)	Fateh Ali Shah Qachaar				Iran
90.	Ashrafi	1828 CE (Talpur dynasty)	Meer Ali Murad Khan Talpur	Gold			Hyderabad
91.	Rupya	1828 CE (Talpur dynasty)	Meer Ali Murad Khan Talpur	Silver			Hyderabad
92.	Masqati Paisa	19 th century (Talpur/British)					Masqat (Oman)
93.	Italian Ashrafi	19 th century (Talpur/British)		Gold			Italy
94.	Gini (Equals to 15 rupees)	British period	British Crown	Gold	10 grams		Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Mumbai
95.	Indian Rupee	British Period	British Crown	Silver	11.6 grams		Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Mumbai

Appendix 2
Units of weight

The following list comprised the units of weights, which are used in the table of coins, which is mentioned above. The following list will enable readers to understand the weights of the coins.

S.No.	Unit	Equals to	Unit
1.	1 Ratti	=	1.875 Grains
2.	1 Gram	=	15.4 Grains
3.	1 Masha	=	15 Grains
4.	12 Masha	=	96 Ratti

Appendix 3

The following table is created by the current researcher which is based on the oral data provided to him by his maternal grandfather. The table consist of currencies and their upper and lower denominations which were used mostly in 18th, 19th, and 20th century in Sindh and other parts of South Asia.

S.No.	Currency	Equals To	Currency
1.	2 Damrī	=	1 Kasīra
2.	2 Kasīra	=	1 Adhela
3.	2 Adhela	=	1 Paisa
4.	4 Kauri	=	1 Chonk
5.	5 Chonk	=	1 Pai
6.	3 Pai	=	1 Paisa
7.	2 Paisa	=	1 Takka
8.	2 Takka	=	1 Anna
9.	2 Anna	=	1 Do Anak
10.	2 Do Anak	=	1 Pawlī (25 Paisa)
11.	2 Pawlī	=	1 Adhī (50 Paisa)
12.	2 Adhī	=	1 Rupee
13.	15 Rupees	=	1 Ginī