Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS)

1917

G.O. No. 1106, 11th October 1917

Kodur Treasure Trove

Directing the disposal of the coins forming the treasure in the—.

INDEXED

PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Departmen

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Departme

Number of pages { Folios. Quires.

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Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (MISCELLANEOUS)

G.O. No. 1106, 11th October 1917

Kodur Treasure Trove

Directing the disposal of the coins forming the treasure in the —.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. KRISHNA SASTRI Avargal, B.A., Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 10th February 1917.
No.—D 68.

I beg to submit herewith my report on the gold coins belonging to the Kodur treasure trove. A plate containing facsimile blocks of 86 select specimens will accompany the report. The Superintendent, School of Arts, has kindly undertaken to have plaster casts of the 86 coins prepared under his direction and these plaster casts will be forwarded to the Government Press as soon as they are ready for photographing and reproducing.

2. The 16,586 gold coins are assorted and kept in separate bags in my office. They include the 15,462 coins received from the Taluk Treasury and 1,124 received from the Superintendent, Government Museum. I request to be informed if I could return all the coins to the treasury or both to the treasury and to the museum, as before.

3. I further request that 40 copies of the report may be supplied to me for distribution among friends and scholars interested in numismatics.

ENCLOSURE

Report on the coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove.

The recent discovery of the huge treasure trove of gold coins at Kōdūr in the Nellore district marks an epoch in the history of South-Indian numismatics. This important branch of study was taken up only intermittently, apparently on account of the paucity of the coins themselves. No complete and authoritative book except perhaps the now antiquated work of Sir Walter Elliot, is available for reference on South Indian coins ; and even in the few other contributions that might be mentioned, the occurrence of gold specimens is rather rare ; for, as Sir Walter Elliot remarks "although hoards are often discovered, they find their way at once into the crucible to be converted into ornaments." Fortunately, however, the law of the land has successfully checked this tendency, and no less than 16,586 gold pieces of different and interesting types with various shades of difference, have been saved from the melting pot.

I am unable to suggest how this extensive deposit could have come about but would hazard the opinion that the hoarding of treasure was in its usual way a meritorious act with the pious Hindu and the vessels with lids in which these coins were deposited, prove the great care with which this sacred act was ceremoniously performed. Political troubles and fear from robbers may have also been other causes that could have brought about the Kōdūr deposit. But the collection could not in any case have formed the whole or part of a ruling chief's treasury, since coins of different dynasties are found mixed up with it; nor could these coins, as some suggest, have been minted or struck at one and the same time for a special occasion such as that of the gold-weighing ceremony (*tulābhara*) even now current in the Travancore State. It is not impossible, however, that it was the property of either a rich zamindar or a merchant prince. More probably the collection is the booty of a robber-band. Again as the popular Vijayanagara coins of the 15th century are not found in the collection it will be evident that the hoard could not have been deposited subsequent to that period.

The assortment of the coins was entrusted to me by the Government in their Memorandum No. 4399/15-4, Public, dated 21st June 1916, and I actually took up the work on hand in October 1916 after the transfer of my office from Ootacamund to Madras. In this laborious task the Assistants of my office and Mr. R. Sreenivasa Raghava Ayyangar, M.A., Archæological Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, have rendered valuable help throughout.

The history of the find is briefly this. In a garden adjoining the Kōḍūr village which is believed to have been a seaport of some local importance in the past, was discovered the treasure under review. The spot of the find still shows traces of its having been a site on which houses once stood. About the close of March 1913, Rami Reddi and Raghava Reddi, two residents of Kōḍūr, hit upon a copper vessel full of gold coins, while digging earth in a dry field, for building purposes. A portion of the find was privately disposed of by one of the finders and his relations, before the information could reach the local authorities. But most of it was subsequently recovered through the investigation of the Tahsildar of Nellore. In the course of this investigation the energetic Tahsildar made further excavations on the site of the find and unearthed three more vessels, viz., (1) a copper pot with a S-shaped spout 8″ high and 2′ 3″ in girth and with a narrow mouth 2½″ in diameter; (2) an earthen pot 7″ in height, 2′ 2½″ in girth, and a mouth 3″ in diameter placed on a circular earthen stand; and (3) an earthen pot 7″ in height, 2′ 4″ in girth and with a mouth 3″ in diameter, all filled with gold coins. The total value of the entire find is estimated at Rs. 1,16,093-0-0, approximately. The two earthen pots appear to have been provided with lids. Broken pieces of both the copper vessel and the pots are now deposited in the Government Museum, Madras.

The coins, almost all of them, are round and are of the well-known Western Chalukya type called *padmaṭaṅka*. They preserve their cup-shaped form where they happen to be thin. Though differing in size from 1″ to 41/60″ in diameter in the case of the thinner and larger kind and down to 29/30″ in the case of the thicker and smaller, they are of an almost uniform weight (*viz.*, 51¾ Gr. to 52¼ Gr.) and value and are roughly 7 carets fine. They show various punch marks on the surface, the most prominent of which are the two auspicious symbols *Sri* in the old Telugu-Kannada script on either side of the periphery at the ends of the horizontal diameter. The sun and moon represented by a circle and crescent, respectively, with or without stars in them, are found at one extremity of the vertical diameter and the name or title of the king who issued the coin is found below, in Telugu-Kannaḍa, Nāgari, Tamil or Tamil-Grantha characters. A hook attached to a spear and surmounted by sun and moon, also appears in a majority of cases. Other symbols distinguished on the coins are generally found to be figures of a lion or tiger with open mouth, raised paw and twisted tail, very crudely represented by dots and lines. Sometimes crusters of dots representing flowers or floral devices take the place of the lion. These latter marks, unnecessary though they apparently seem to be, may have been intentional and served to give an attractive reflecting surface to the coin.

The reverse sides of the coins are invariably blank. In the case of one or two groups we find stray punchmarks made on the back, such as those of lotus, *svastika*, serpent, conch, disc, trident, elephant, and the sign for *fanam* or fraction thereof. If my tentative interpretation of this last symbol (see Appendix group IV) is correct it becomes evident that the coins bearing these marks were in weight and value supposed to be less than a *varahan* as it was then calculated. Diwan Bahadur Desikachar, B.A., B.L., who inspected the coin collection casually remarked that the marks on the back of some of these last-mentioned coins might be those of the shroffs or currency agents through whose hands the coins invariably passed after leaving the mint. It is not impossible that these are so. The suggestion possibly receives further support from the significant statements often made in early Chola inscriptions about the bullion called *tulaippoṉ* and *kaḻuñju*. The former was the standard of gold passed for currency and was '9½ carats fine, red like fire after being heated, cut, melted (?) and cooled. A piece cut off from the *kaḻuñju* was neither wanting in fineness nor in *tuḷai* (impression ?) when tested by or upon the city stone." Although this scrutiny may not apparently have been necessary in the case of the gold coin issued by the king with his name and symbols punched on it, still it is not improbable that the gold coin in general was tested before it was introduced into the market and the hall mark of the testing office was noted on the back of it as in the case of the special groups under reference. This suggests that forging the king's coin was not altogether unknown and that corrupt gold was often smuggled in into the market by unscrupulous persons. It may be noted, in this connexion, that a record at Uttaramallūr in the Chingleput district refers to a committee of nine elected members, appointed to test the purity of gold collected in that village (as revenue). Gold bullion appears to have been a more common medium of exchange than gold coin.

The *padma-ṭaṅka* coins with which we are here concerned are a later development of the earlier spherules and are according to Mr. Rice, pieces of superior workmanship flat, round and thicker. Twelve groups have been distinguished and are described in the Appendix A. They are also illustrated by a plate of 86 specimens which have been selected from these twelve groups.

In determining the age of these coins our only guide is palæography; and palæography points to our assigning groups I to V (*b*), VIII and XII (A) and (E) roughly, to the 13th century of the Christian Era. The legends *Bhujavīra* and *Bhujabala* found on the coins of these groups have to be interpreted only as titles; for we do not know of any kings of South-Indian dynasties of this period who bore the names *Bhujavīra* and *Bhujabala*. We know that the

Nellore district where the coins under report were discovered passed successively under the sway of the Pallavas, the Chalukyas (both Eastern and Western) the Chōlas, the later Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs and the Kākatīyas. It is not therefore unlikely that groups I to V (*b*) and XII (A) have to be referred to the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs of the 13th century. As their family name indicates these Telugu-Chōḷas had in them combined, the elements both of the Telugu and the Tamil races. Hence it is that the script used in the legends happens to be both Tamil and Telugu (1). According to Messrs. Butterworth's and Venugopaul Chetty's *Nellore Inscriptions* the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Madhurāntaka Pottapi-Chōḷa Manmaśittaraśu held the title *Bhujabalavīra* and ruled the eastern Pāka country (i.e., almost the whole of the modern Nellore district) from about A.D. 1243-44 to 1261-62 (page 1431); another Errasiddha was known as *Bhujabala*-Siddharasa (page 1433) and still another, whom the authors of the *Nellore Inscriptions* classify as a Chakra-Nārāyaṇa chief, bore the surname *Bhujabala* (page 1437). Two records from Chāpalapalli in the Veṅkaṭagiri Zamindari (ibid page 1397 f.) disclose a Telugu-Chōḷa subordinate of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja III (A.D. 1216 to about 1248) named Yādavarāja *Bhujabala* Siddharasadēva. *Bhujabalavīra* Nallasiddanadēva-Chōḷamahārāja mentioned in an inscription at Chauḍūru in the Cuddapah district was a powerful chief who had his capital at Vallūrapura (i.e., the modern Vallūru in the Cuddapah district) and levied tribute from Kāñchī. A record from Tiruppāsūr in the Chingleput district which is dated in the 36th year of Tribhuvanavīradēva (i.e., the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga III, A.D. 1178 to about 1228) mentions his subordinate Vīra-Narasiṁhadēva Yādavarāya and the gold coin *Bhujabalamāḍai* which he gave to the temple of Vāchīśvara at that place. This last chief with the title Yādavarāya was apparently also a Telugu-Chōḷa and must as such have paid his donation in the coin of his country. There can thus be no doubt that the coins under reference which bear the Telugu-Tamil legends *Bhuja*, *Bhujava* or *Bhujaba* (i.e., Bhujabala) belong to one or the other of the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs of Nellore who bore the title *Bhujabala* and the coins with legend *Bhujavi* or *Bhujavīra* similarly belong to some Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs who held that title, the full form of which was evidently *Bhujabalavīra*.

In group VIII, we have coins with the legend *Yaṇa* or *ṇa*; which, in my opinion, might be a possible contraction of Nārāyaṇa. In this case, these coins might also be safely attributed to the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs some of whom bore the title Tilaka-Nārāyaṇa while others regularly called themselves Chakra-Nārāyaṇa. The coins described under group XII (E) bear the legend *Jagado* or *Jagadoba* (standing for *Jagadobbagaṇḍa*). This latter title was held again by the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Kāmayadēva-Mahārāja of the beginning of the 13th century A.D. (*Nellore Inscriptions*, page 1440).

Groups VI and VII bear in Nāgarī the legends *Gājja* or *Gajga* and *Gāje* or *Gāji*. I have tentatively suggested that these coins may be Rāshṭrakūṭa and belong to king Gojjiga-Gōvinda IV (A.D. 918 and 933). The other possibility of the reading being *Jājja* and *Jāje*, it has also been suggested, that the king may in this case be the Chēdi Jājjaladēva a contemporary of the Yādava king Siṅghaṇa (A.D. 1210-1247). The former appears, however, to be the more probable on palæographical evidence, although in either case it is difficult to understand how such a large number as nearly a thousand of these foreign coins came to be deposited in the heart of the Telugu country. The Chōḷa symbol of the lion on group VII makes it also doubtful if the coins of this latter group could decidedly be assigned to the Rāshṭrakūṭas.

Group IX is undoubtedly the oldest of the collection and consists of no less than 2,115 coins. These bear the legend *Katachitra* in very early characters and it is suggested that they may belong to a Pallava king who held that title. Group X consists of 62 coins of the Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla II (A.D. 1138—1149). One other coin of the collection (group XII F) has also been attributed to this dynasty though the characteristic temple-mark is absent on it. The existing symbols are those of the usual lion and the legend is *Daśavarma*. Daśavarman the younger brother of Satyāśraya did not however succeed to the Chalukya throne. If therefore the lion indicates a Chōḷa origin it might be noted that among the early ancestors of the Telugu-Chōḷas, figures a Daśavarman, a grandson of Karikala-Chōḷa of the 6th century A.D. But the characters do not justify the presumption of such an early king.

I am unable to ascribe the coins of group XI to the kings of any particular dynasty. Palæography indicates these also to be of about the 11th century A.D.

On the whole the coins are exceedingly interesting and must, if it were only possible to do so, be preserved in the Provincial Museum entirely for distribution among other museums and for sale to numismatists. In no case should the coins be sold to people who would melt the gold and convert it into jewels. The fineness of the metal too is on the average about 18 carats and as such may not satisfy the jewel-mongers. If, however, the Government do not approve of the desirability of keeping such a large amount of gold bullion locked up for its mere numismatic curiosity, while such could easily be satisfied by reserving a suitable proportion for that purpose, a beg to state that a second opportunity of the kind is not likely to occur again and that as far as permissible the decision must be arrived at only after the numismatic specialists have been duly con ulted.

(1) See Ind. Ant. Vol. XXXVII page 199.

Appendix A

Description of coins.

Group I.

Number.—5,996 coins; round, but sometimes slightly bulging out on the four sides.

Size.—Varying from 41/60 to 32/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The moon marked by a crescent (with dot inside) and the sun represented by a circle, are seen prominently at the upper end of the vertical diameter and between them is the mark of a lily, its bud pointing upwards. Directly below it at the other end of the diameter is the Tamil-Grantha legend బుజవీర (Bujavīra). The legend is sometimes by mistake punched the wrong way with the sun and moon below and the legend at the top. At either end of the horizontal diameter are the auspicious symbols *Śrī* in the Telugu-Kannada character. These four punch marks are made so deep as to leave raised ridges between each two of them. At the intervening spaces and sometimes even over the ridges themselves are seen clusters of dots which evidently stand for ornamental flower designs.

A pretty large number of these coins are again of a plain type and bear only the four punch marks noted above. It is not clear why this distinction has been made. The legend and the symbols at the opposite extremities of the vertical diameter interchange places as usual. One coin with almost the same legend shows lion symbols as in those of group II.

Group II.

Number.—822 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 48/60 to 34/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The usual auspicious symbols *Śrī* in Telugu-Kannada characters are discernable at either end of the horizontal diameter. At the upper end of the vertical diameter is the Tamil-Grantha legend బుజవి (Bujavi) for బుజవీర (Bujavīra), and at the other end are the symbols of sun and moon intercepted by the mark (⁂) which I have called *vajra* on account of its close similarity to the Buddhist symbol of that name. The intervening spaces are occupied by crude figures of lions with twisted tails and raised forepaw, so crude that sometimes these look like the bull or sometimes the fabulous griffin. The same remarks as regards the relative position of the legend and the marks of the sun and moon as noted in group I, also apply here[1]. The coins show a brilliant reflecting surface on account of the numerous punch marks on them.

It may be noted that three coins bear the legend twice and show the carelessness of the man who punched them. It is needless to say that here, one of the legends takes the place of the usual sun and moon.

Group III (*a*).

Number.—2,623 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 44/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The symbols *Śrī* in Telugu-Kannada characters at the ends of the horizontal diameter and the symbols of moon and sun with or without dots in both of them and the legend బుజవ (Bujava) for బుజబల (i.e., Bhujabala) in Tamil-Grantha, at the extremities of the vertical diameter—are prominently seen. The interspaces are marked by lion-symbols or sometimes clusters of dots.

These coins may belong to a thinner and bigger variety. The next group described belongs to the thicker kind.

Group III (*b*).

Number.—1,135 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 38/60 to 32/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These bear the same four important punch-marks as the above including the legend *Bujava*. The other symbols also appear but rarely. Some coins show between the moon and sun, the lily-stalk, with bud pointing upwards as in the case of the *Bujavīra*—coins of group I.

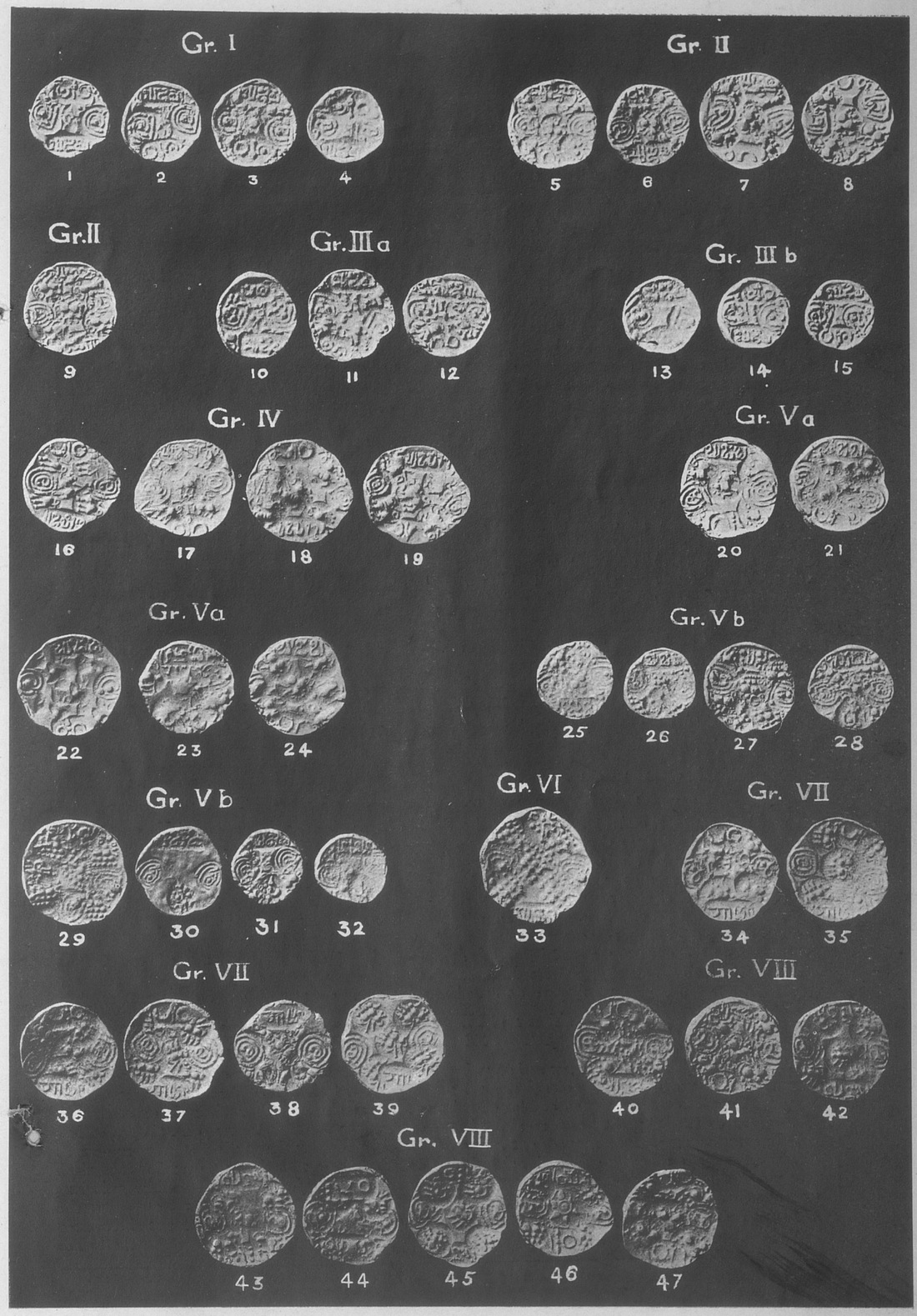
Group IV.

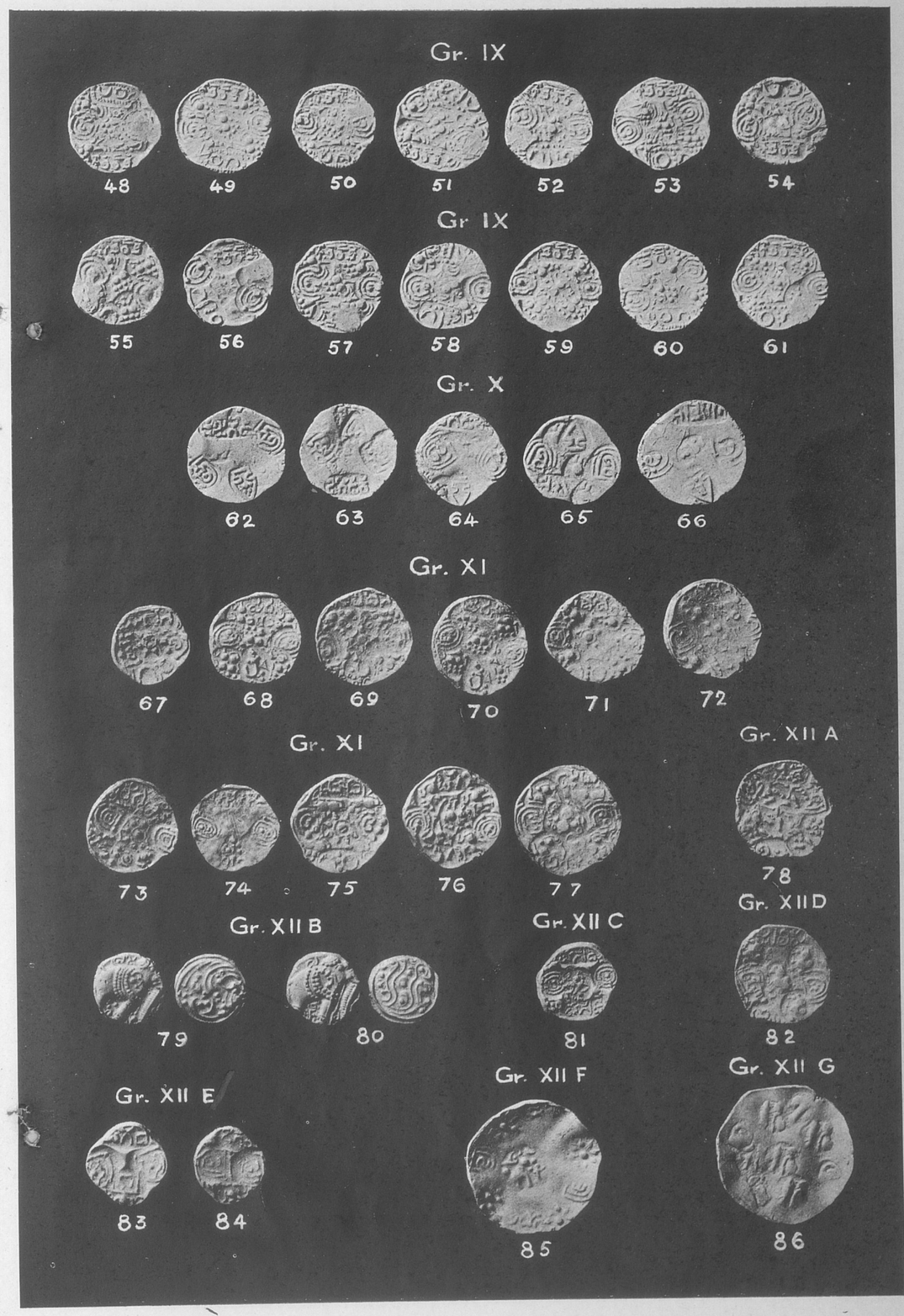
Number—793 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These belong to a distinctly older type than groups I and II and bear the usual symbols *Śrī* in Telugu-Kannada characters at either extremity of the horizontal diameter. At one end of the vertical diameter opposite to the legend are the moon and sun symbols (without dots in them) divided by the lily-bud pointing either upwards or downwards. Lion symbols occupy the interspaces. The legend is బుజవీరన (Bujavīraṇ) in Tamil-Grantha

[1] These are true of almost every group of coins herein described.

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Gr. XII A
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Gr. XII C
81
Gr. XII D
82
Gr. XII E
83
84
Gr. XII F
85
Gr. XII G
86

characters of a narrow longish type. It is peculiar that all the coins are punched again on the back, causing serious damage to one of the symbols on the front. The marks on the back are ⊂⊥⊃, ⊂⊥, ⊃⊐, ⊂..⊥ and ✻. The first, second and fourth of these marks appear to be connected with the symbol for *fanam* or fraction thereof, as explained by Mr. Rice on page 808 of his *Mysore Gazetteer*, volume I. The third of the marks ⊃⊐ is not intelligible ; but may represent the fraction of a *varāhan*, the latter being symbolised by the Tamil letter ஈ. The last mark is that of a lotus usually found on the "lotus-shaped" coins called *padma-ṭaṅkaś*.

Note.—One coin with the double legend, three coins with the sun and moon symbols separated by a hook as in group IX, and one with neither the sun and moon symbols on the obverse nor the characteristic punch-mark on the back were discovered after the accompanying plate was prepared. They do not hence appear in the illustration.

Group V (*a*).

Number.—1,440 coins ; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 46/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These bear the Telugu legend భుజబ (*Bhujaba*) for భుజబల (*Bhujabala*), the two symbols *Śrī* and the sun and moon separated either by a *vajra*-mark, a lily mark[2] or by three plain dots. The interspaces are completely occupied by the lion symbols or clusters of pellets. In some cases unpunched empty spaces are seen. Twenty coins which bear the sun and moon separated by a *vajra*-mark show the negative legend బుజబ (*Bujaba*) punched on them. One coin bears the legend only but not the symbols of the sun and moon.[3]

Group V (*b*).

Number.—631 coins. Round but often bulging out irregularly on the sides.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 29/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—At the top of the vertical diameter we find a hook attached to a spear having a dot inside the hook and three dots in a cluster on the other side of the spear remote from the hook. The point of the spear is flanked by the moon and sun on its right and left sides, respectively. Right below, at the opposite extremity of this diameter is the Telugu legend భుజబ (*Bhujaba*)[4] or sometimes భుజ (*Bhuja*) భుజవ (*Bhujava*) and occasionaly only a జ (*ja*) all standing for భుజబల (*Bhujabala*). The extremities of the horizontal diameter have the auspicious symbols *Śrī* in the Telugu-Kannada characters and the interspaces are filled with dots, pellets and rows of dots indiscriminately.

A variety of these bears only the four chief punch-marks the interspaces being blank. Faint traces of pellets seen on these interspaces may however indicate that older marks were obliterated before the new punch-marks were made. A few of the specimens bear the crude form of the lion where generally clusters of pellets are seen. Nine other coins of a small size have the negative legend బజబ (*Bajaba*) and bear the hook-mark in place of the sun and moon.

Group VI.

Number.—583 coins ; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 43/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The hooked spear surmounted by sun and moon and flanked on its right side by a cluster of three stars as in group VI (*b*), is seen at the top of the vertical diameter. Opposite to it below is the legend गाज्ज (*Gājja*) or गाजग (*Gājga*) in clear Nāgarī characters[5]. The symbols for *Śrī* are formed somewhat like a spiral and occupy the extremities of the horizontal diameter. The interspaces are filled with pellets, dots or rows of dots and lions. The coins are uniformly thin and cup-shaped, no thicker variety being found.

No. 11 of plate I, figured by Sir Walter Elliot in his book on *Coins*, is probably one of this class. The legend in question may correspond to *Gojjiga* of the Rāshtrakūṭa records—a *prākṛit* form of Gōvinda. In this case these coins will have to be attributed to the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Gōvinda IV, who ruled between A.D. 918 and 933. No Rāshṭrakūṭa coins have hitherto been published, and accordingly it is not possible to say definitely whether these under reference were the issue of that family, or not.

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[1] It is to be noted that on two of these the characteristic *fanam* marks are not made.

[2] Only one coin with this symbol was discovered subsequent to the ordering of the plate. It is not hence included in the illustration.

[3] This is not included in the illustration since it was discovered after the plate was made.

[4] One coin with this legend shows some unintelligible symbol in place of the hook and spear.

[5] The legend may also be read as जाज्ज (Jājja) and the king identified with the Chēdi Jājjala—who was a contemporary of the Yādava king Siṅghaṇa (A.D. 1210—1247).

Group VII.

Number.—560 coins. Round.

Size—varying from 48/60 to 39/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—Allied to group VI. These coins bear merely the moon and sun without dots, at the top, the symbols *Śrī* at the extremities of the horizontal diameter and the legend गाजि (*Gāji*) or गाजे (*Gājē*) directly below the moon and sun at the other extremity of the vertical diameter. The other symbols are not always very clear and it is doubtful if, in some cases, the conventional lion was not actually meant. The variety which presents the sun and moon with the *vajra* mark between them has however more clear impressions which stand for lions. A few coins show the lily-mark between the sun and moon and others only a plain line[1]. These last bear on their back the *fanam* mark ..., as in the case of the *Bhujavīra* coins of group IV. Two coins omit the marks of the sun and moon, evidently due to a mistake in punching.

The legend जाजि (*Gāji*) or जाजे (*Gājé*) must here as in the previous case also refer to Gojjiga-Gōvinda IV of the Rāshṭrakūṭa line and the legends may also be read जाजि (*Jāji*) or जाजे (*Jājē*).

Group VIII.

Number.—588 coins ; roughly round.

Size—varying from 43/60 to 37/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—At the extremities of the horizontal and vertical diameters we find the two symbols of *Śrī*, the sun and moon (with or without dots in them) and the legend [ಯ]ಣ ((Yaṇa) or sometimes ಌ (*ṇa*) in the Telugu-Kannaḍa character. The sun and moon are separated either by two dots or by three and sometimes not at all. The interspaces show marks of pellets or lions. One of the coins which is cup-shaped has the lotus in the centre, the moon and sun separated by the *vajra*-mark, and the syllables ಯಣ (*Yaṇa*) ; while another omits the legend altogether and has instead the sun and moon separated by two dots, repeated twice. Still another coin repeats twice the symbols sun and moon not separated by any mark. The full form of the title of which *Yaṇa* must be an abbreviation is not apparent. Perhaps it is a contraction of Nārāyaṇa.

Group IX.

Number.—1159 coins ; roughly round.

Size—varying from 43/60 to 36/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—This group of coins appears to be the earliest in the collection. The coins bear the legend ಕತಚಿತ್ರ (*Katachitra*) or ಕತಚಿನು (*Katachinu*) in characters of the very early Pallava or Chalukyan type[2]. The moon and sun (with or without dots in them) at one extremity of the vertical diameter opposite the legend are in a very large number of cases encircled by a closely arranged row of dots in the form of a garland. In an equally large number of cases the sun and moon are separated by a hook with its short side turned to the right and ending in dots. Some of them show the sun and moon separated by a row of three dots (or a *vajra*), while others substitute a plain straight line for the three dots. In two specimens are seen only the four prominent punch marks, viz., the legend, the sun and moon separated by the hook and the two auspicious symbols of *Śrī*. One coin bears the double legend—a mistake as noted already in one of the previous groups. Vice-versa two specimens show the double hook mark without any legend. A few coins omit the marks of the sun and moon altogether. The other symbols on the coin besides the important punch marks are the usual clusters of dots and pellets which sometimes also appear to represent the crude form of the lion. All these coins again as in group IV bear on their back a punch mark of *fanam* or fraction thereof and have thereby necessarily obliterated one of the marks on the other side of the coin. These fanam-marks are found on 31 other coins which bear no legend but on which the sun and moon are separated by a plain straight line or a hook and bear the auspicious marks of *Śrī* and the other marks of pellets and dots. The punch marks on the back and the general appearance of the coins lead me to believe that these have to be attributed to the *Katachitra* group.

I am unable to suggest what *Kata-Chitra* or *Katachinu* may imply. The first alternative form which may stand for the Sanskrit कृतचित्रे 'the maker of sculptures' strongly reminds one of the title *Chetthakāri* 'the maker of temples' held by the Pallava king Mahēndravarman I. Could Katachitra be a surname of Narasiṁhavarman I to whom are attributed the wonderful sculptural monuments of Mahābalipuram ?

[1]The illustrative plate has by mistake omitted the variety with a plain line between the sun and moon symbols and has repeated twice the variety with the *vajra*-mark.

[2]On some coins the syllables ಕತಚಿ or ತಚಿ are alone seen. The former has not been illustrated in the plate ; while another with ಕತಚಿತ್ರ and the *vajra*-mark is repeated twice.

Group X.

Number.—62 coins ; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 38/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—These coins invariably bear only the four punch marks, viz., the legend ಜಗ (*Jaga*), ಜಗದೇ (*Jagadē*)[1] or ಜಗದೇಕ (*Jagadeka*), for ಜಗದೇಕಮಲ್ಲ (*Jagadēkamalla*). in old Kannada characters, opposite to it at the extremity of the vertical diameter a symbol which may possibly stand for a temple, and the two auspicious syllables of *Śrī* at either extremity of the horizontal diameter. Within the temple mark are seen various symbols such as a dotted vertical line, a tree, a cluster or a circle of dots, a crescent with dots, a small circle with four spokes or dots, a circle with dot, a plain circle, a crescent, a dagger, a sword, etc. On the reverse side which is generally plain are occasionally found some punch-marks such as those of a circle, a crescent, a star an expanded flower, a five hooded *nāga*, a *chauri*, a *svastika*, a *conch*, an elephant, a human figure[2] and sometimes letters. Six specimens with the temple mark but with doubtful legends have been classified under this group[3].

Mr. Smith on page 311 of his *Catalogue* says that he publishes for the first time two gold coins of Jagadēkamalla either the first of that time (A.D. 1018–1042) or the second (1138–1149 A.D.), and describes these on page 313. Our specimens are slightly different in not having the pagoda in the centre and in not repeating the legend four times. The coins under reference are more nearly allied to No. 60. Plate II of Sir Walter Elliot's coins. There can be little doubt that what Elliot interprets as a heart symbol is a miniature pagoda of Mr. Smith's coins. It is not unlikely that our coins belong to Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla II.

Group XI.

Number—90 coins ; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 44/60 to 33/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—One variety of this group has the mark of the hook (with sometimes a spear) ornamented by clusters of stars and surmounted by the sun and moon. Directly below it is the legend in Telugu characters which may be read మవన (*Mavana*), మదన (*Madana*) or బవన (*Bavana*). The extremities of the horizontal diameter are marked by the two syllables *Śrī*, formed almost like a spiral. The interspaces are filled with the usual clusters of pallets and dots which give the surface of the coin a picturesque appearance. One coin has the double legend. Another variety has in place of the hook the marks of sun and moon separated by the *vajra*-symbol or by three plain dots vertically arranged. The legend in this case is భువన (*Bhuvana*), భూవన (*Bhūvana*), భూ (*Bhū*) or sometimes మవ (*Mava*), as also in three other cases where only the four punch marks are seen, *viz.*, the identical legend, the two auspicious symbols of *Śrī* and the ornamental hook and spear. Some of the coins again are distinctly cup-shaped with a lotus in the centre and have clusters of pellets in the margin. One of the coins of the second class has the negative legend and one, only the syllable భు (*Bhu*) the sun and moon in this last case not being separated by any mark.

Miscellaneous.

Group XII.

A—*Number.*—35 coins ; roughly round.

Size—Varying from 45/60 to 36/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—These coins bear in Tamil-Grantha characters the legend పుజ (*Puja*) which stands for బుజ (*Buja*) a contraction of బుజబల (*Bujabala*) or భుజవీర (*Bhujavīra*). At the other end of the vertical diameter are seen the symbols of sun and moon (with dots in them). The syllables *Śrī* as usual are marked at the extremities of the horizontal diameter. The rest of the marks which occupy the coin are those of the conventional lion with a lotus flower added in certain cases.

B—*Number.*—29 coins ; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 32/60 to 29/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These are the coins commonly known as the "Gajapati-pagodas" or Gajapati-Kāsus of double die. They bear on the obverse the figure of a caparisoned elephant with hanging trunk, facing the proper left. On the reverse is complicated floral design. Mr. V. Smith on page 318 of his Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, describes the very same piece and tentatively ascribes it to the thirteenth century A.D. Mr. Rice thinks that these are Ganga coins (*Mysore Gazetteer*, Plate opposite page 802) and Sir W. Elliot (*Coins*, page 116) thinks they could not be assigned to a date earlier than the Kongu age. Above the back of the

[1]Some times the legend is written on the side of the coin near to the horizontal diameter.

[2]Possibly a figure of Hanuman.

[3]On one of them the syllables సబ (*saba*) at the end of the legend are clear. Another coin with temple mark, the syllables *Śri* and the conventional lion bears a Nāgarī legend which is not however intelligible.

elephant are traces of Kannada letters which are not often distinct. Two of them however show traces of the letter ವ್ರ (*Vraga*) or ವ್ರ [ಪ] (*Vra* [4]) and ವ (*Va*). The formation of these letters does not warrant the supposition that the coins belong to such an early age as either the Kongu or the Ganga. As suggested by Mr. Smith they must belong to the thirteenth or even the fourteenth century A.D.

C—*Number.*—1 coin; roughly round.

Size.—34/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—At both ends of the vertical diameter are found the legend (ಜಗದೇ or ಜಸದೆ್ (*Jagadè* or *Jasadè*), in Kannada characters[1] and at the extremities of the horizontal diameter are the auspicious symbols *Śrī*. In the centre of the coin is a human figure in a dancing posture or in the heroic attitude of sitting (as in the usual Garuda figures) with the left arm bent at the elbow and placed on the hip. Over the head of the figure is an indistinct mark which may be taken for a crown. In the interspaces are seen clusters of dots and pellets. I am unable to assign this coin to any particular dynasty.

D—*Number.*—1 coin; roughly round.

Size.—43/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—In the extremities of the verticial diameter are distributed the Telugu-Kannada legend ಭುಜ (*Bhuja*) or ಬುಜ (*Buja*) and ಬಲಿಕು (*Baliku*).—At the ends of horizontal diameter are the symbols *Śrī*. The interspaces are occupied by lions. It is doubtful to which king this coin has to be assigned.

E—*Number.*—Two coins. Roughly round with sides bulging out on the four sides.

Size.—38/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—At the top of the vertical diameter are the three Telugu syllables. ಜಗದೆ (*Jagadō*) the first and last letters being however, cut off. A little above the lower extremity is the inverted syllable ಬ (*Ba*). Perhaps the legend ಜಗದೊಬ (*Jagadoba*) was meant. This may be a corruption of ಜಗದೊಬ್ಬ (*Jagadobba*) i.e., *Jagadobbagaṇḍa*, a well-known title of the Telugu chiefs of this period. The two auspicious symbols *Śrī*, and the sun and moon intercepted by a trident (?) are also visible. The other coin of perhaps the same king has ಜಗ [ದೊ] but omits ಬ.

F—*Number.*—One coin; roughly round.

Size.—One inch in diameter.

Description.—This and the next coin are the biggest of the collection, in size. In the centre is a tusked elephant with a hanging trunk facing the proper left. On the back of the elephant are symbols which may be taken for the sun and moon and the Telugu numeral ೨. On the margin, are four expanded flowers and the two syllables *Śrī*. The legend is distributed between the two extremities of the vertical diameter and may be tentatively read ದಶ (*Dasa*), at the top and ವರ್ಮ (*varmā*), at the bottom. Thin and cup-shaped, as it is, it may profitably be compared with Nos. 24 to 29 described by Professor Hultzsch on page 321 f of *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV.

Dasavarmā (i.e., *Daśavarman*) was a western Chaḷukya prince, the brother of Satyāśraya, who ruled between A.D. 997–1008.

G—*Number.*—One coin. Roughly round.

Size.—One inch in diameter.

Description.—This is also thin and cup-shaped like the above but bears no legend. The two auspicious marks *Śrī*, an elephant-goad (?) and six other marks of a fish tied to a post are the only symbols seen. It cannot be definitely stated to which dynasty this coin has to be attributed.

H—*Number.*—Thirty-four coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 45/60 to 35/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—These bear the usual marks of: (1) the hook surmounted by sun and moon (with dots); (2) the sun and moon separated by a hook, a row of dots, two dots or *vajra*; and (3) the sun and moon only. The other usual symbols of *Śrī* cluster of pellets or lions are also found. They generally bear no legend but in some cases the legend, which is partly seen is extremely doubtful. I have accordingly not been able to put these 25 coins under any particular head.

[1] The reading is not final. The legend may also be read ಜಸವೆದೆ (*Jasavè*).

II

Endorsement No. 4399/15-5, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 1st March 1917.

The accompanying report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove prepared by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, is forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, who is requested to report as to what types should be retained for the Madras Museum and how many, and what types should be distributed to the Indian Museum, Calcultta, and to the other important Provincial Museums.

(By order)

C. Ramanuja Achariyar,
Registrar.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

III

Letter—from J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., C.M., F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Museum.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 12th March 1917.
No.—153.

With reference to Endorsement No. 4399/15-5, dated 1st March 1917, accompanying the report on the Kodur Treasure Trove gold coins prepared by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, I have the honour to reply as follows:—

The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has arranged the coins, which number over 16,000, in twelve *groups* which are based chiefly on the inscriptions, and the number of coins in each group is definitely stated. An examination of the detailed account of each group reveals the fact that there are numerous *varieties*, based chiefly on the arrangement of the punch-marks, but in the majority of cases the number of coins referable to each variety is not stated. In the first eleven groups no fewer than fifty-five of these varieties are indicated. Group XII is a miscellaneous assortment composed mostly of varieties of the preceding groups.

I would propose that the coins be distributed as follows:—

Madras Museum, three coins of each group from I to XI and two of each variety if available, also seven coins from group XII.

Indian Museum, Calcutta, two coins of each group from I to XI and one of each variety available. From group XII two coins.

Provincial Museums and other institutions in India and Britain, fifteen in number (recorded in G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907, and subsequent additions), to each one coin of every group from I to XI, and so far as the numbers will permit to each two coins from group XII.

Darbars, thirty-eight in number (recorded in G.O. No. 408, Political, dated 8th August 1914), to each seven coins selected from the most important types so far as the numbers of the coins will permit. It may be stated that the first eleven groups resolve themselves into seven main types, but one of these consists of only 37 coins.

As the number of coins to be assigned to each variety is not known at present, it is impossible to state the total number required for the proposed distribution.

I would further propose to depute my Archæological Assistant who has assisted the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy and has consequently acquired a knowledge of the coins to make the necessary selection.

IV

Endorsement No. 4599/15-6, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 23rd March 1917.

With reference to his letter No. D. 68, dated the 10th February 1917, submitting a report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy is furnished with a copy of a

letter from the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated the 12th March 1917, and he is requested to make a selection of the coins required for distribution in accordance with the proposals of the Superintendent, with the assistance of the Archæological Assistant in the Museum. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent is requested to report in due course how many coins of each group will be left after the proposed distribution.

(By order)

C. Ramanuja Achariyar,
Registrar.

To the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

V

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri Avargal, B.A., Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 5th May 1917.
No.—D. 257.

With reference to Memorandum No. 4599/15-6, dated 23rd March 1917, Home (Miscellaneous) Department, I beg to submit that the selection of the coins required for distribution in accordance with the proposals of the Superintendent, Government Museum, has been made, and the accompanying table shows the different varieties under each group, the number of coins selected in each for the museums and the darbars and the balance left after the proposed distribution. The selected coins numbering 740 and the balance 15,846, together 16,586, are in safe custody in my office. I await orders of the Government for their disposal.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the number of coins selected for museums and darbars and the balance left at the disposal of Government.

Number of variety as given on the plate.	Number of coins in each variety.	Number selected for museums and darbars.	Balance.
Group I.			
1 ...	3,029	58	2,971
2 ...	2,776	3	2,773
3 ...	31	3	28
4 ...	49	3	46
5 ...	110	3	107
6 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	5,996	71	5,925
Group II.			
1 ...	729	20	709
2 ...	62	3	59
3 ...	26	3	23
4 ...	2	2	...
5 ...	3	3	...
Total ...	822	31	791
Group III (a).			
1 ...	1,320	20	1,300
2 ...	1,154	3	1,151
3 ...	38	3	35
4 ...	66	3	63
5 ...	35	3	32
6 ...	10	3	7
Total ...	2,623	35	2,588
Group III (b).			
1 ...	603	3	600
2 ...	505	3	502
3 ...	14	3	11
4 ...	13	3	10
Total ...	1,135	12	1,123
Group IV.			
1 ...	438	20	418
2 ...	213	3	210
3 ...	92	3	89
4 ...	44	3	41
5 ...	1	1	...
6 ...	3	3	...
7 ...	1	1	...
8 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	793	35	758
Group V (a).			
1 ...	850	58	792
2 ...	492	3	489
3 ...	54	3	51
4 ...	8	3	5
5 ...	6	3	3
6 ...	5	3	2
7 ...	2	2	...
8 ...	1	1	...

Statement showing the number of coins selected for museums and darbars and the balance left at the disposal of Government—*cont.*

Number of variety as given on the plate.	Number of coins in each variety.	Number selected for museums and darbars.	Balance.
Group V (a)—cont.			
9 ...	1	1	...
10 ...	20	3	17
11 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	1,440	81	1,359
Group V (b).			
1 ...	235	3	232
2 ...	120	3	117
3 ...	188	3	185
4 ...	37	3	34
5 ...	13	3	10
6 ...	15	3	12
7 ...	6	3	3
8 ...	7	3	4
9 ...	1	1	...
10 ...	9	3	6
Total ...	631	28	603
Group VI.			
1 ...	583	58	525
Group VII.			
1 ...	407	20	387
2 ...	4	3	1
3 ...	130	3	127
4 ...	12	3	9
5 ...	5	3	2
6 ...	2	2	...
Total ...	560	34	526
Group VIII.			
1 ...	241	18	223
2 ...	70	3	67
3 ...	158	43	115
4 ...	74	3	71
5 ...	37	3	34
6 ...	4	3	1
7 ...	2	2	...
8 ...	1	1	...
9 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	588	77	511
Group IX.			
1 ...	261	58	203
2 ...	273	3	270
3 ...	462	3	459
4 ...	30	3	27
5 ...	17	3	14
6 ...	29	3	26
7 ...	8	3	5
8 ...	26	3	23
9 ...	1	1	...
10 ...	14	3	11
11 ...	3	3	...
12 ...	2	2	...
13 ...	1	1	...
14 ...	1	1	...
15 ...	31	3	28
Total ...	1,159	93	10,666
Group X.			
1 ...	30	30	...
2 ...	25	25	...
3 ...	1	1	...
4 ...	1	1	...
5 ...	1	1	...
Doubtful legend.	4	4	...
Total ...	62	62	...
Group XI.			
1 ...	32	32	...
2 ...	21	20	1
3 ...	7	5	2
4 ...	1	1	...
5 ...	10	10	...
6 ...	5	3	2
7 ...	2	2	...
8 ...	4	3	1
9 ...	5	3	2
10 ...	1	1	...
11 ...	1	1	...
12 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	90	82	8
Group XII.			
A (1) ...	11	2	9
(2) ...	24	18	6
B ...	29	15	14
C ...	1	1	...
D ...	1	1	...
E ...	2	2	...
F ...	1	1	...
G ...	1	1	...
H ...	34	...	34
Total ...	104	41	63

Note.—Numbers of varieties in italics are not represented on the illustrative plates, since they are mostly converses of those already illustrated or are varieties discovered subsequent to the preparattion of the plates.

Order—No. 1106, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 11th October 1917.

The gold coins numbering 16,586 coins forming the treasure in the Kodur treasure trove will be disposed of as herein directed. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy will distribute the 740 coins selected by him among the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the Provincial Museums including the Madras Museum, and Darbars. Four hundred and eighty-two coins will be retained in the Madras Museum for sale to numismatists and the general public in this Presidency at Rs. 5-8-0 per coin. The remaining 15,364 coins will be forwarded to the Mint Master, Bombay, for sale at their bullion value.

(True extract)

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
,, Superintendent, Government Museum.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Collector of Madras.
,, Financial Department.

Editors' Table.

16586
740
482
1222
15364

13

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME (MISCELLANEOUS) DEPARTMENT

No. 1107.

From

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

To

The MINT MASTER, Bombay.

Dated Ootacamund, the 11th October 1917.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Government No. 1106 of this date, regarding the disposal of the gold coins forming the treasure in a treasure trove discovered at Kodur, in the Nellore district of this Presidency. The surplus of 15,364 coins which has been decided to be sent to the Mint may be sold to numismatists and the general public at Rs. 5-8-0 per coin. This Government consider it desirable that wide publicity should be given to the sale of these coins by notification in the *Gazette of India* and in the Provincial Gazette. They would also recommend that as it is not possible at present to estimate the demand for these coins, none of them should be melted for a period of at least one year. After the lapse of this time, it will probably be possible to form an idea as to the numbers which should be retained or melted down. The coins are reported to be of special numismatic value. In conclusion, I am to request you to credit the coins to this Government in your accounts at their bullion value.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

15,364
7682
7682
845 02

Sectt. 11\10(a)—1-17.

Home (Pub.) DEPARTMENT.

Kodur Treasure Trove

Directing the disposal of the coins forming the treasure in the _____.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____, dated _____ 191 .

" " " " _____, " _____ 191 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. _____, From the A.S for Epig. D. No. 68 I, dated 6-2- 191 7.
Encl 4399-5 & 1-3-17

" " 898, " " " Supdt. Govt. Museum, No 153 & 12-3- 191 7.
II III
Encl 4399-6 & 23-3-17

" " 1801, " " " A.A.S. for Epigy., D No. 257 & 5-5- 191 7.
2719
Encl 2607-1 & 9-8-17
Supdt., Govt. Museum, No. 394 & 15-8-17

ORDER. No. _____, dated _____ 191 .

A.S

His.

The gold coins numbering 16,586 coins ~~in all~~ forming the treasure in the Kodur Treasure Trove will be disposed of as herein directed. The A.A.S. for Epigraphy will distribute the 140 coins selected by him among the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the Provincial Museums including the Madras Museum, and Darbars. 482 coins will be retained in the Madras Museum for sale to

numismatists and the general public ~~at~~ in this presidency at Rs 5-8-0 per coin. The remaining 15,364 coins will be forwarded to the Mint Master, Bombay for sale at their bullion value.

CR 10.10.17

M.O.S. 2-10-17

Put up q. con?

11/10/17

Letter No. 1107. dt 11.10.17

This

To The Mint Master, Bombay.
(With Copy & Spare)

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Govt. No. 1106 of this date, regarding the disposal of the gold coins forming the treasure in a Treasure Trove discovered at Kodur, in the Nellore district of this presidency. The surplus of 15,364 coins which ~~it~~ has been decided

p2 cs.

Pl attached in triplicate

Re 13/1+

The A. A.G. for Supply
The Supdt. Govt. Museum.
The Accountant General
Financial dept.
E. I
Collr of Madras

Post

Re 13/1+

Pl attached in triplicate.

39 12/10

should be to be sent to the Mint may be sold to numismatists and the general public ~~at their bullion value, which has been obtained by the Supdt of the Govt Museum, Madras,~~ at Rs 5-8-0 per coin. This Govt. consider it desirable that wide publicity should be given to the sale of these coins by notification in the Gazette of India and in the Provincial Gazette. They would also recommend that as it is not possible at present to estimate the demand for these coins, none of them should be melted for a period of at least one year. After the lapse of this time, it will probably be possible to form an idea as to the numbers which should be retained or melted down. The coins are likely to be of special numismatic value

p2 cs.

C-f Letter on p59 C

In conclusion, I am to request ~~that the coins~~ you to credit the coins to this Govt. in your accounts at their bullion value.

C.6. Copy of letter at p 36 N.F

Ca
10.10.17

11/10/17

2.10.17

Dept
9.10.17

20 NOV

13

G.O. No. 1106, 11th October 1917

Kodur Treasure Trove

Directing the disposal of the coins forming the treasure in the —.

READ—the following paper:—

I

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. KRISHNA SASTRI Avargal, B.A., Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 10th February 1917.
No.—D. 68.

I beg to submit herewith my report on the gold coins belonging to the Kodur treasure trove. A plate containing facsimile blocks of 86 select specimens will accompany the report. The Superintendent, School of Arts, has kindly undertaken to have plaster casts of the 86 coins prepared under his direction and these plaster casts will be forwarded to the Government Press as soon as they are ready for photographing and reproducing.

2. The 16,586 gold coins are assorted and kept in separate bags in my office. They include the 15,462 coins received from the Taluk Treasury and 1,124 received from the Superintendent, Government Museum. I request to be informed if I could return all the coins to the treasury or both to the treasury and to the museum, as before.

3. I further request that 40 copies of the report may be supplied to me for distribution among friends and scholars interested in numismatics.

ENCLOSURE.

Report on the coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove.

The recent discovery of the huge treasure-trove of gold coins at Kōḍūr in the Nellore district marks an epoch in the history of South-Indian numismatics. This important branch of study was taken up only intermittently, apparently on account of the paucity of the coins themselves. No complete and authoritative book except perhaps the now antiquated work of Sir Walter Elliot, is available for reference on South Indian coins; and even in the few other contributions that might be mentioned, the occurrence of gold specimens is rather rare; for, as Sir Walter Elliot remarks "although hoards are often discovered, they find their way at once into the crucible to be converted into ornaments." Fortunately, however, the law of the land has successfully checked this tendency, and no less than 16,586 gold pieces of different and interesting types with various shades of difference, have been saved from the melting pot.

I am unable to suggest how this extensive deposit could have come about but would hazard the opinion that the hoarding of treasure was in its usual way a meritorious act with the pious Hindu and the vessels with lids in which these coins were deposited, prove the great care with which this sacred act was ceremoniously performed. Political troubles and fear from robbers may have also been other causes that could have brought about the Kōḍur deposit. But the collection could not in any case have formed the whole or part of a ruling chief's treasury, since coins of different dynasties are found mixed up with nor could these coins, as some suggest,

Press

Please strike off.

19.11.17

Pack 20/11/17

(E. T. Sel. Bill follows)

have been minted or struck at one and the same time for a special occasion such as that of the gold-weighing ceremony (*tulābhara*) even now current in the Travancore State. It is not impossible, however, that it was the property of either a rich zamindar or a merchant prince. More probably the collection is the booty of a robber-band. Again as the popular Vijayanagara coins of the 15th century are not found in the collection it will be evident that the hoard could not have been deposited subsequent to that period.

The assortment of the coins was entrusted to me by the Government in their Memorandum No. 4399/15-4, Public, dated 21st June 1916, and I actually took up the work on hand in October 1916 after the transfer of my office from Ootacamund to Madras. In this laborious task the Assistants of my office and Mr. R. Sreenivasa Raghava Ayyangar, M.A., Archæological Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, have rendered valuable help throughout.

The history of the find is briefly this. In a garden adjoining the Kōḍūr village which is believed to have been a seaport of some local importance in the past, was discovered the treasure under review. The spot of the find still shows traces of its having been a site on which houses once stood. About the close of March 1913, Rami Reddi and Raghava Reddi, two residents of Kōḍūr, hit upon a copper vessel full of gold coins, while digging earth in a dry field, for building purposes. A portion of the find was privately disposed of by one of the finders and his relations, before the information could reach the local authorities. But most of it was subsequently recovered through the investigation of the Tahsildar of Nellore. In the course of this investigation the energetic Tahsildar made further excavations on the site of the find and unearthed three more vessels, viz., (1) a copper pot with a S-shaped spout 8″ high and 2′ 3″ in girth and with a narrow mouth 2½″ in diameter; (2) an earthen pot 7″ in height, 2′ 2½″ in girth, and a mouth 3″ in diameter placed on a circular earthen stand; and (3) an earthen pot 7″ in height, 2′ 4″ in girth and with a mouth 3″ in diameter, all filled with gold coins. The total value of the entire find is estimated at Rs. 1,16,093-0-0, approximately. The two earthen pots appear to have been provided with lids. Broken pieces of both the copper vessel and the pots are now deposited in the Government Museum, Madras.

The coins, almost all of them, are round and are of the well-known Western Chalukya type called *padmataṅka*. They preserve their cup-shaped form where they happen to be thin. Though differing in size from 1″ to 41/60″ in diameter in the case of the thinner and larger kind and down to 29/30″ in the case of the thicker and smaller, they are of an almost uniform weight (*viz.*, 51¾ Gr. to 52¼ Gr.) and value and are roughly 7 carets fine. They show various punch-marks on the surface, the most prominent of which are the two auspicious symbols *Śri* in the old Telugu-Kannada script on either side of the periphery at the ends of the horizontal diameter. The sun and moon represented by a circle and crescent, respectively, with or without stars in them, are found at one extremity of the vertical diameter and the name or title of the king who issued the coin is found below, in Telugu-Kannaḍa, Nāgari, Tamil or Tamil-Grantha characters. A hook attached to a spear and surmounted by sun and moon, also appears in a majority of cases. Other symbols distinguished on the coins are generally found to be figures of a lion or tiger with open mouth, raised paw and twisted tail, very crudely represented by dots and lines. Sometimes clusters of dots representing flowers or floral devices take the place of the lion. These latter marks, unnecessary though they apparently seem to be, may have been intentional and served to give an attractive reflecting surface to the coin.

The reverse sides of the coins are invariably blank. In the case of one or two groups we find stray punchmarks made on the back, such as those of lotus, *svastika*, serpent, conch, disc, trident, elephant, and the sign for *fanam* or fraction thereof. If my tentative interpretation of this last symbol (see Appendix group IV) is correct it becomes evident that the coins bearing these marks were in weight and value supposed to be less than a *varahan* as it was then calculated. Diwan Bahadur Desikachar, B.A., B.L., who inspected the coin collection casually remarked that the marks on the back of some of these last-mentioned coins might be those of the shroffs or currency agents through whose hands the coins invariably passed after leaving the mint. It is not impossible that these are so. The suggestion possibly receives further support from the significant statements often made in early Chola inscriptions about the bullion called *tulaippon* and *kaḻuñju*. The former was the standard of gold passed for currency and was '9½ carats fine, red like fire after being heated, cut, melted (?) and cooled. A piece cut off from the *kalanju* was neither wanting in fineness nor in *tuḷai* (impression ?) when tested by or upon the city stone." Although this scrutiny may not apparently have been necessary in the case of the gold coin issued by the king with his name and symbols punched on it, still it is not improbable that the gold coin in general was tested before it was introduced into the market and the hall mark of the testing office was noted on the back of it as in the case of the special groups under reference. This suggests that forging the king's coin was not altogether unknown and that corrupt gold

was often smuggled in into the market by unscrupulous persons. It may be noted, in this connexion, that a record at Uttaramallūr in the Chingleput district refers to a committee of nine elected members, appointed to test the purity of gold collected in that village (as revenue). Gold bullion appears to have been a more common medium of exchange than gold coin.

The *padma-ṭaṅka* coins with which we are here concerned are a later development of the earlier spherules and are according to Mr. Rice, pieces of superior workmanship flat, round and thicker. Twelve groups have been distinguished and are described in the Appendix (A). They are also illustrated by a plate of 86 specimens which have been selected from these twelve groups.

In determining the age of these coins our only guide is palæography; and palæography points to our assigning groups I to V (*b*), VIII and XII (A) and (E) roughly, to the 13th century of the Christian Era. The legends *Bhujavīra* and *Bhujabala* found on the coins of these groups have to be interpreted only as titles; for we do not know of any kings of South-Indian dynasties of this period who bore the names *Bhujavīra* and *Bhujabala*. We know that the Nellore district where the coins under report were discovered passed successively under the sway of the Pallavas, the Chaḷukyas (both Eastern and Western) the Chōḷas, the later Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs and the Kākatīyas. It is not therefore unlikely that groups I to V (*b*) and XII (A) have to be referred to the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs of the 13th century. As their family name indicates these Telugu-Chōḷas had in them combined, the elements both of the Telugu and the Tamil races. Hence it is that the script used in the legends happens to be both Tamil and Telugu (1). According to Messrs. Butterworth's and Venugopaul Chetty's *Nellore Inscriptions* the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Madhurāntaka Pottapi-Chōḷa Manmaśittarasu held the title *Bhujabalavīra* and ruled the eastern Pāka country (i.e., almost the whole of the modern Nellore district) from about A.D. 1243–44 to 1261–62 (page 1431); another Errasiddha was known as *Bhujabala*-Siddharasa (page 1433) and still another, whom the authors of the *Nellore Inscriptions* classify as a Chakra-Nārāyaṇa chief, bore the surname *Bhujabala* (page 1437). Two records from Chāpalapalli in the Veṅkaṭagiri Zamindari (ibid page 1397 f.) disclose a Telugu-Chōḷa subordinate of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja III (A.D. 1216 to about 1248) named Yādavarāja *Bhujabala* Siddharasadēva. *Bhujabalavīra* Nallasiddanadēva-Chōḷamahārāja mentioned in an inscription at Chauḍūru in the Cuddapah district was a powerful chief who had his capital at Vallūrapura (i.e., the modern Vallūru in the Cuddapah district) and levied tribute from Kāñchī. A record from Tiruppāsūr in the Chingleput district which is dated in the 36th year of Tribhuvanavīradēva (i.e., the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga III, A.D. 1178 to about 1228) mentions his subordinate Vīra-Narasiṁhadēva Yādavarāya and the gold coin *Bhujabalamādai* which he gave to the temple of Vāchīśvara at that place. This last chief with the title Yādavarāya was apparently also a Telugu-Chōḷa and must as such have paid his donation in the coin of his country. There can thus be no doubt that the coins under reference which bear the Telugu-Tamil legends *Bhuja*, *Bhujava* or *Bhujaba* (i.e., Bhujabala) belong to one or the other of the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs of Nellore who bore the title *Bhujabala* and the coins with legend *Bhujavi* or *Bhujavīra* similarly belong to some Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs who held that title, the full form of which was evidently *Bhujabalavīra*.

In group VIII, to have coins with the legend *Yaṇa* or *ṇa*; which, in my opinion, might be a possible contraction of Nārāyaṇa. In this case, these coins might also be safely attributed to the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs some of whom bore the title Tilaka-Nārāyaṇa while others regularly called themselves Chakra-Nārāyaṇa. The coins described under group XII (E) bear the legend *Jagado* or *Jagadoba* (standing for *Jagadobbagaṇḍa*). This latter title was held again by the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Kāmayadēva-Mahārāja of the beginning of the 13th century A.D. (*Nellore Inscriptions*, page 1440).

Groups VI and VII bear in Nāgarī the legends *Gājja* or *Gajga* and *Gāje* or *Gāji*. I have tentatively suggested that these coins may be Rāshtrakūṭa and belong to king Gojjiga-Gōvinda IV (A.D. 918 and 933). The other possibility of the reading being *Jājya* and *Jājē*, it has also been suggested, that the king may in this case be the Chēdi Jājjaladēva a contemporary of the Yādava king Siṅghaṇa (A.D. 1210–1247). The former appears, however, to be the more probable on palæographical evidence, although in either case it is difficult to understand how such a large number as nearly a thousand of these foreign coins came to be deposited in the heart of the Telugu country. The Chōḷa symbol of the lion on group VII makes it also doubtful if the coins of this latter group could decidedly be assigned to the Rāshṭrakūṭas.

Group IX is undoubtedly the oldest of the collection and consists of no less than 2,115 coins. These bear the legend *Katachitra* in very early characters and it is suggested that they may belong to a Pallava king who held that title. Group X consists of 62 coins of the Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla II (A.D. 1138—1149). One other coin of the collection (group XII F) has also been attributed to this dynasty though the characteristic temple-mark is absent on it. The existing symbols are those of the usual lion and the legend is *Daṇavarma*.

(1) See Ind. Ant. Vol. XXXVII page 199.

Daśavarman the younger brother of Satyāśraya did not however succeed to the Chalukya throne. If therefore the lion indicates a Chōḷa origin it might be noted that among the early ancestors of the Telugu-Chōḷas, figures a Daśavarman, a grandson of Karikala-Chōḷa of the 6th century A.D. But the characters do not justify the presumption of such an early king.

I am unable to ascribe the coins of group XI to the kings of any particular dynasty. Palæography indicates these also to be of about the 11th century A.D.

On the whole the coins are exceedingly interesting and must, if it were only possible to do so, be preserved in the Provincial Museum entirely for distribution among other museums and for sale to numismatists. In no case should the coins be sold to people who would melt the gold and convert it into jewels. The fineness of the metal too is on the average about 18 carats and as such may not satisfy the jewel-mongers. If, however, the Government do not approve of the desirability of keeping such a large amount of gold bullion locked up for its mere numismatic curiosity, while such could easily be satisfied by reserving a suitable proportion for that purpose, I beg to state that a second opportunity of the kind is not likely to occur again and that as far as permissible the decision must be arrived at only after the numismatic specialists have been duly consulted.

Appendix A

Description of coins.

Group I.

Number.—5,996 coins; round, but sometimes slightly bulging out on the four sides.

Size.—Varying from 41/60 to 32/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The moon marked by a crescent (with dot inside) and the sun represented by a circle, are seen prominently at the upper end of the vertical diameter and between them is the mark of a lily, its bud pointing upwards. Directly below it at the other end of the diameter is the Tamil-Grantha legend బుజవీర (Bujavīra). The legend is sometimes by mistake punched the wrong way with the sun and moon below and the legend at the top. At either end of the horizontal diameter are the auspicious symbols *Śrī* in the Telugu-Kannada character. These four punch marks are made so deep as to leave raised ridges between each two of them. At the intervening spaces and sometimes even over the ridges themselves are seen clusters of dots which evidently stand for ornamental flower designs.

A pretty large number of these coins are again of a plain type and bear only the four punch marks noted above. It is not clear why this distinction has been made. The legend and the symbols at the opposite extremities of the vertical diameter interchange places as usual. One coin with almost the same legend shows lion symbols as in those of group II.

Group II.

Number.—822 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 48/60 to 34/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The usual auspicious symbols *Śrī* in Telugu-Kannada characters are discernable at either end of the horizontal diameter. At the upper end of the vertical diameter is the Tamil-Grantha legend బుజవి (Bujavi) for బుజవీర (Bujavīra), and at the other end are the symbols of sun and moon intercepted by the mark (▲▼) which I have called *vajra* on account of its close similarity to the Buddhist symbol of that name. The intervening spaces are occupied by crude figures of lions with twisted tails and raised forepaw, so crude that sometimes these look like the bull or sometimes the fabulous griffin. The same remarks as regards the relative position of the legend and the marks of the sun and moon as noted in group I, also apply here[1]. The coins show a brilliant reflecting surface on account of the numerous punch marks on them.

It may be noted that three coins bear the legend twice and show the carelessness of the man who punched them. It is needless to say that here, one of the legends takes the place of the usual sun and moon.

Group III (*a*).

Number.—2,623 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 44/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The symbols *Śrī* in Telugu-Kannada characters at the ends of the horizontal diameter and the symbols of moon and sun with or without dots in both of them and the legend బుజవ (Bujava) for బుజవల (i.e., Bhujabala) in Tamil-Grantha, at the extremities of the vertical diameter—are prominently seen. The interspaces are marked by lion-symbols or sometimes clusters of dots.

These coins may belong to a thinner and bigger variety. The next group described belongs to the thicker kind.

1. These are true of almost every group of coins herein described.

Group III (*b*).

Number.—1,135 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 38/60 to 32/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These bear the same four important punch-marks as the above including the legend *Bujava*. The other symbols also appear but rarely. Some coins show between the moon and sun, the lily-stalk, with bud pointing upwards as in the case of the *Bujavira*—coins of group I.

Group IV.

Number—793 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These belong to a distinctly older type than groups I and II and bear the usual symbols *Śrī* in Telugu-Kannaḍa characters at either extremity of the horizontal diameter. At one end of the vertical diameter opposite to the legend are the moon and sun symbols (without dots in them) divided by the lily-bud pointing either upwards or downwards. Lion symbols occupy the interspaces. The legend is ಬುಜವೀರನ್ (Bujavīraṇ) in Tamil-Grantha characters of a narrow longish type. It is peculiar that all the coins are punched again on the backside, causing serious damage to one of the symbols on the front. The marks on the back are , , , and . The first, second and fourth of these marks appear to be connected with the symbol for *fanam* or fraction thereof, as explained by Mr. Rice on page 808 of his *Mysore Gazetteer*, volume I. The third of the marks is not intelligible; but may represent the fraction of a *varāham*, the latter being symbolised by the Tamil letter ஈ. The last mark is that of a lotus usually found on the "lotus-shaped" coins called *padma-taṅkaś*.

Note.—One coin with the double legend, three coins with the sun and moon symbols separated by a hook as in group IX, and one with neither the sun and moon symbols on the obverse nor the characteristic punch-mark on the back were discovered after the accompanying plate was prepared. They do not hence appear in the illustration.

Group V (*a*).

Number.—1,440 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 46/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These bear the Telugu legend భుజబ (*Bhujaba*) for భుజబల, (*Bhujabala*), the two symbols *Śrī* and the sun and moon separated either by a *vajra*-mark, a lily mark[2] or by three plain dots. The interspaces are completely occupied by the lion symbols or clusters of pellets. In some cases unpunched empty spaces are seen. Twenty coins which bear the sun and moon separated by a *vajra*-mark show the negative legend బజబ (*Bujaba*) punched on them. One coin bears the legend only but not the symbols of the sun and moon.[3]

Group V (*b*).

Number.—631 coins. Round but often bulging out irregularly on the sides.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 29/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—At the top of the vertical diameter we find a hook attached to a spear having a dot inside the hook and three dots in a cluster on the other side of the spear remote from the hook. The point of the spear is flanked by the moon and sun on its right and left sides, respectively. Right below, at the opposite extremity of this diameter is the Telugu legend భజబ (*Bhujaba*)[4] or sometimes భజ (*Bhuja*) భజవ (*Bhujava*) and occasionaly only a జ (*ja*) all standing for భజబల (*Bhujabala*). The extremities of the horizontal diameter have the auspicious symbols *Śrī* in the Telugu-Kannaḍa characters and the interspaces are filled with dots, pellets and rows of dots indiscriminately.

A variety of these bears only the four chief punch-marks the interspaces being blank. Faint traces of pellets seen on these interspaces may however indicate that older marks were obliterated before the new punch-marks were made. A few of the specimens bear the crude form of the lion where generally clusters of pellets are seen. Nine other coins of a small size have the negative legend బజబ (*Bajaba*) and bear the hook-mark in place of the sun and moon.

Group VI.

Number.—583 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 43/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—The hooked spear surmounted by sun and moon and flanked on its right side by a cluster of three stars as in group VI (*b*), is seen at the top of the vertical diameter. Opposite to it below is the legend गाज्ज (*Gājja*) or गाज्ग (*Gājga*) in clear Nāgarī characters[5]. The symbols for *Śrī* are formed somewhat like a spiral and occupy the extremities of the horizontal diameter. The interspaces are filled with pellets, dots or rows of dots and lions. The coins are uniformly thin and cup-shaped, no thicker variety being found.

1. It is to be noted that on two of these the characteristic *fanam* marks are not made.
2. Only one coin with this symbol was discovered subsequent to the ordering of the plate. It is not hence included in the illustration.
3. This is not included in the illustration since it was discovered after the plate was made.
4. One coin with this legend shows some unintelligible symbol in place of the hook and spear.
5. The legend may also be read as (Jājja) and the king identified with the Chedi Jajjala—who was a contemporary of the Yadava king Siṅghaṇa (A.D. 1210—1247).

marks of pellets and dots. The punch marks on the back and the general appearance of the coins lead me to believe that these have to be attributed to the *Katachitra* group.

I am unable to suggest what *Kata-Chitra* or *Katachinu* may imply. The first alternative form which may stand for the Sanskrit कृतचित्र 'the maker of sculptures' strongly reminds one of the title *Chetthakāri* "the maker of temples" held by the Pallava king Mahēndravarman I. Could Katachitra be a surname of Narasimhavarman I to whom are attributed the wonderful sculptural monuments of Mahābalipuram[3]?

Group X.

Number.—62 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 47/60 to 38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These coins invariably bear only the four punch marks, viz., the legend ಜಗ (*Jaga*), ಜಗದೇ (*Jagadē*) or ಜಗದೇಕ (*Jagadeka*), for ಜಗದೇಕಮಲ್ಲ (*Jagadēkamalla*). in old Kannada characters, opposite to it (1) at the extremity of the vertical diameter a symbol which may possibly stand for a temple, and the two auspicious syllables of *Śrī* at either extremity of the horizontal diameter. Within the temple mark are seen various symbols such as a dotted vertical line, a tree, a cluster or a circle of dots, a crescent with dots, a small circle with four spikes or dots, a circle with dot, a plain circle, a crescent, a dagger, a sword, etc. On the reverse side which is generally plain are occasionally found some punch-marks such as those of a circle, a crescent, a star an expanded flower, a five-hooded *nāga*, a *chauri*, a *svastika*, a *conch*, an elephant, a human figure [2] and sometimes letters. Six specimens with the temple mark but with doubtful legends have been classified under this group [3].

Mr. Smith on page 311 of his *Catalogue* says that he publishes for the first time two gold coins of Jagadēkamalla either the first of that time (A. D. 1018-1042) or the second (1138-1149 A.D.), and describes these on page 313. Our specimens are slightly different in not having the pagoda in the centre and in not repeating the legend four times. The coins under reference are more nearly allied to No. 60. Plate II of Sir Walter Elliot's coins. There can be little doubt that what Elliot interprets as a heart symbol is a miniature pagoda of Mr. Smith's coins. It is not unlikely that our coins belong to Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla II.

Group XI.

Number—90 coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 44/60 to 33/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—One variety of this group has the mark of the hook (with sometimes a spear) ornamented by clusters of stars and surmounted by the sun and moon. Directly below it is the legend in Telugu characters which may be read మవన (*Mavana*), మదన (*Madana*) or బవన (*Bavana*). The extremities of the horizontal diameter are marked by the two syllables *Śrī*, formed almost like a spiral. The interspaces are filled with the usual clusters of pellets and dots which give the surface of the coin a picturesque appearance. One coin has the double legend. Another variety has in place of the hook the marks of sun and moon separated by the *vajra*-symbol or by three plain dots vertically arranged. The legend in this case is భువన (*Bhuvana*), భూవన (*Bhūvana*), భూ (*Bhū*) or sometimes మవ (*Mava*), as also in three other cases where only the four punch marks are seen, *viz.*, the identical legend, the two auspicious symbols of *Śrī* and the ornamental hook and spear. Some of the coins again are distinctly cup-shaped with a lotus in the centre and have clusters of pellets in the margin. One of the coins of the second class has the negative legend and one, only the syllable భు (*Bhu*) the sun and moon in this last case not being separated by any mark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Group XII.

A—*Number.*—35 coins; roughly round.

Size—Varying from 45/60 to 36/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These coins bear in Tamil-Grantha characters the legeud పుజ (*Puja*) which stands for బుజ (*Buja*) a contraction of బుజబల (*Bujabala*) or బుజవీర (*Bhujavīra*). At the other end of the vertical diameter are seen the symbols of sun and moon (with dots in them). The syllables *Śrī* as usual are marked at the extremities of the horizontal diameter. The rest of the marks which occupy the coin are those of the conventional lion with a lotus flower added in certain cases.

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[1] Some times the legend is written on the side of the coin near to the horizontal diameter.

[2] Possibly a figure of Hanuman.

[3] On one of them the syllables సబ (*saba*) at the end of the legend are clear. Another coin with temple mark, the syllables *Śrī* and the conventional lion bears a Nāgarī legend which is not however intelligible.

B—*Number.*—29 coins ; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 32/60 to 29/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—These are the coins commonly known as the "Gajapati-pagodas" or Gajapati-Kāsus of double die. They bear on the obverse the figure of a caparisoned elephant with hanging trunk, facing the proper left. On the reverse is complicated floral design. Mr. V. Smith on page 318 of his Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, describes the very same piece and tentatively ascribes it to the thirteenth century A.D. Mr. Rice thinks that these are Ganga coins (*Mysore Gazetteer*, Plate opposite page 802) and Sir W. Elliot (*Coins*, page 116) thinks they could not be assigned to a date earlier than the Kongu age. Above the back of the elephant are traces of Kannada letters which are not often distinct. Two of them however show traces of the letters ವ್ರಗ (*Vraga*) or ವ್ರ[ಪ (*Vra* [4]) and ವ (*Va*). The formation of these letters does not warrant the supposition that the coins belong to such an early age as either the Kongu or the Ganga. As suggested by Mr. Smith they must belong to the thirteenth or even the fourteenth century A.D.

C—*Number.*—1 coin ; roughly round.

Size.—34/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—At both ends of the vertical diameter are found the legend (ಜಗದೇ or ಜಸದೈ (*Jagadē* or *Jasadē*), in Kannada characters[1] and at the extremities of the horizontal diameter are the auspicious symbols *Śrī*. In the centre of the coin is a human figure in a dancing posture or in the heroic attitude of sitting (as in the usual Garuda figures) with the left arm bent at the elbow and placed on the hip. Over the head of the figure is an indistinct mark which may be taken for a crown. In the interspaces are seen clusters of dots and pellets. I am unable to assign this coin to any particular dynasty.

D—*Number.*—1 coin ; roughly round.

Size.—43/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—In the extremities of the verticial diameter are distributed the Telugu-Kannada legend ಭುಜ (*Bhuja*) or ಬುಜ (*Buja*) and ಬಲಿಕು (*Baliku*).—At the ends of horizontal diameter are the symbols *Śrī*. The interspaces are occupied by lions. It is doubtful to which king this coin has to be assigned.

[1] The reading is not final. The legend may also be read ಜಸವೇ (*Jasavē*).

E—*Number.*—Two coins. Roughly round with sides bulging out on the four sides.

Size.—38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

Description.—At the top of the vertical diameter are the three Telugu syllables. ಜಗಡಿ (*Jagadō*) the first and last letters being however, cut off. A little above the lower extremity is the inverted syllable ಬ (*Ba*). Perhaps the legend ಜಗಡೊಬ (*Jagadoba*) was meant. This may be a corruption of ಜಗಡೊಬ್ಬ (*Jagadobba*) i.e., *Jagadobbagaṇḍa*, a well, known title of the Telugu chiefs of this period. The two auspicious symbols *Śrī*, and the sun and moon intercepted by a trident (?) are also visible. The other coin of perhaps the same king has ಜಗ [ಡೊ] but omits ಬ.

F—*Number.*—One coin ; roughly round.

Size.—One inch in diameter.

Description.—This and the next coin are the biggest of the collection, in size. In the centre is a tusked elephant with a hanging trunk facing the proper left. On the back of the elephant are symbols which may be taken for the sun and moon and the Telugu numeral ೨. On the margin, are four expanded flowers and the two syllables *Śrī*. The legend is distributed between the two extremities of the vertical diameter and may be tentatively read ದಸ (*Dasa*), at the top and ವರ್ಮಾ (*varmā*), at the bottom. Thin and cup-shaped, as it is, it may profitably be compared with Nos. 24 to 29 described by Professor Hultzsch on page 321 f. of *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV.

Dasavarmā (i.e., *Daśavarman*) was a western Chaḷukya prince, the brother of Satyāśraya, who ruled between A.D. 997–1008.

G—*Number.*—One coin. Roughly round.

Size.—One inch in diameter.

Description.—This is also thin and cup-shaped like the above but bears no legend. The two auspicious marks *Śrī*, an elephant-goad (?) and six other marks of a fish tied to a post are the only symbols seen. It cannot be definitely stated to which dynasty this coin has to be attributed.

H—*Number.*—Thirty-four coins; roughly round.

Size.—Varying from 45/60 to 35/60 of an inch in diameter.

Description.—These bear the usual marks of: (1) the hook surmounted by sun and moon (with dots); (2) the sun and moon separated by a hook, a row of dots, two dots or *vajra*; and (3) the sun and moon only. The other usual symbols of *Śrī* cluster of pellets or lions are also found. They generally bear no legend but in some cases the legend, which is partly seen is extremely doubtful. I have accordingly not been able to put these 25 coins under any particular head.

II

Endorsement No. 4399/15-5, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 1st March 1917.

The accompanying report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove prepared by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, is forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, who is requested to report as to what types should be retained for the Madras Museum and how many, and what types should be distributed to the Indian Museum, Calcultta, and to the other important Provincial Museums.

(By order).

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR,
Registrar.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

III

Letter—from J. R. HENDERSON, Esq., M.B., C.M., F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Museum.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 12th March 1917.

No.—153.

With reference to Endorsement No. 4399/15-5, dated 1st March 1917, accompanying the report on the Kodur Treasure Trove gold coins prepared by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, I have the honour to reply as follows:—

The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has arranged the coins, which number over 16,000, in twelve *groups* which are based chiefly on the inscriptions, and the number of coins in each group is definitely stated. An examination of the detailed account of each group reveals the fact that there are numerous *varieties*, based chiefly on the arrangement of the punch-marks, but in the majority of cases the number of coins referable to each variety is not stated. In the first eleven groups no fewer than fifty-five of these varieties are indicated. Group XII is a miscellaneous assortment composed mostly of varieties of the preceding groups.

I would propose that the coins be distributed as follows:—

Madras Museum, three coins of each group from I to XI and two of each variety if available, also seven coins from group XII.

Indian Museum, Calcutta, two coins of each group from I to XI and one of each variety available. From group XII two coins.

Provincial Museums and other institutions in India and Britain, fifteen in number (recorded in G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907, and subsequent additions), to each one coin of every group from I to XI and so far as the numbers will permit to each two coins from group XII.

Darbars, thirty-eight in number (recorded in G.O. No. 408, Political, dated 8th August 1914), to each seven coins selected from the most important types so far as the numbers of the coins will permit. It may be stated that the first eleven groups resolve themselves into seven main types, but one of these consists of only 37 coins.

As the number of coins to be assigned to each variety is not known at present, it is impossible to state the total number required for the proposed distribution.

I would further propose to depute my Archæological Assistant who has assisted the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, and has consequently acquired a knowledge of the coins, to make the necessary selection.

IV

Endorsement No. 4599/15-6, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 23rd March 1917.

With reference to his letter No. D. 68, dated the 10th February 1917, submitting a report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy is furnished with a copy of a letter from the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated the 12th March 1917, and he is requested to make a selection of the coins required for distribution in accordance with the proposals of the Superintendent, with the assistance of the Archæological Assistant in the Museum. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent is requested to report in due course how many coins of each group will be left after the proposed distribution.

(By order)

C. Ranganaya Acharyar
Registrar

E. A. Harvey,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

V

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri Avargal, B.A., Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 5th May 1917.
No.—D. 257.

With reference to Memorandum No. 4599/15-6, dated 23rd March 1917, Home (Miscellaneous) Department, I beg to submit that the selection of the coins required for distribution in accordance with the proposals of the Superintendent, Government Museum, has been made, and the accompanying table shows the different varieties under each group, the number of coins selected in each for the museums and the darbars and the balance left after the proposed distribution. The selected coins numbering 740 and the balance 15,846, together 16,586, are in safe custody in my office. I await orders of the Government for their disposal.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the number of coins selected for museums and darbars and the balance left at the disposal of Government.

Number of variety as given on the plate.	Number of coins in each variety.	Number selected for museums and darbars.	Balance.
Group I.			
1 ...	3,029	58	2,971
2 ...	2,776	3	2,773
3 ...	31	3	28
4 ...	49	3	46
5 ...	110	3	107
6 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	5,996	71	5,925
Group II.			
1 ...	729	20	709
2 ...	62	3	59
3 ...	26	3	23
4 ...	2	2	...
5 ...	3	3	...
Total ...	822	31	791
Group III (a).			
1 ...	1,320	20	1,300
2 ...	1,154	3	1,151
3 ...	38	3	35
4 ...	66	3	63
5 ...	35	3	32
6 ...	10	3	7
Total ...	2,623	35	2,588
Group III (b).			
1 ...	603	3	600
2 ...	505	3	502
3 ...	14	3	11
4 ...	13	3	10
Total ...	1,135	12	1,123

Statement showing the number of coins selected for Museums and Darbars and the balance left at the disposal of Government—*cont.*

Number of variety as given on the plate.	Number of coins in each variety.	Number selected for museums and Darbars.	Balance.
Group IV.			
1 ...	438	20	418
2 ...	213	3	210
3 ...	92	3	89
4 ...	44	3	41
5 ...	1	1	...
6 ...	3	3	...
7 ...	1	1	...
8 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	793	35	758
Group V (a).			
1 ...	850	58	792
2 ...	492	3	489
3 ...	54	3	51
4 ...	8	3	5
5 ...	6	3	3
6 ...	5	3	2
7 ...	2	2	...
8 ...	1	1	...
9 ...	1	1	...
10 ...	20	3	17
11 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	1,440	81	1,359
Group V (b).			
1 ...	235	3	232
2 ...	120	3	117
3 ...	188	3	185
4 ...	37	3	34
5 ...	13	3	10
6 ...	15	3	12
7 ...	6	3	3
8 ...	7	3	4
9 ...	1	1	...
10 ...	9	3	6
Total ...	631	28	603
Group VI.			
1 ...	583	58	525
Group VII.			
1 ...	407	20	387
2 ...	4	3	1
3 ...	130	3	127
4 ...	12	3	9
5 ...	5	3	2
6 ...	2	2	...
Total ...	560	34	526
Group VIII.			
1 ...	241	18	223
2 ...	70	3	67
3 ...	158	43	115
4 ...	74	3	71
5 ...	37	3	34
6 ...	4	3	1
7 ...	2	2	...
8 ...	1	1	...
9 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	588	77	511
Group IX.			
1 ...	261	58	203
2 ...	273	3	270
3 ...	462	3	459
4 ...	30	3	27
5 ...	17	3	14
6 ...	29	3	26
7 ...	8	3	5
8 ...	26	3	23
9 ...	1	1	...
10 ...	14	3	11
11 ...	3	3	...
12 ...	2	2	...
13 ...	1	1	...
14 ...	1	1	...
15 ...	31	3	28
Total ...	1,159	93	1,066
Group X.			
1 ...	30	30	...
2 ...	25	25	...
3 ...	1	1	...
4 ...	1	1	...
5 ...	1	1	...
Doubful legend.	4	4	...
Total ...	62	62	...
Group XI.			
1 ...	32	32	...
2 ...	21	20	1
3 ...	7	5	2
4 ...	1	1	...
5 ...	10	10	...
6 ...	5	3	2
7 ...	2	2	...
8 ...	4	3	1
9 ...	5	3	2
10 ...	1	1	...
11 ...	1	1	...
12 ...	1	1	...
Total ...	90	82	8
Group XII.			
A (1) ...	11	2	9
(2) ...	24	18	6
B ...	29	15	14
C ...	1	1	...
D ...	1	1	...
E ...	2	2	...
F ...	1	1	...
G ...	1	1	...
H ...	34	...	34
Total ...	104	41	63

Note.—Numbers of varieties in italics are not represented on the illustrative plates, since they are mostly converses of those already illustrated or are varieties discovered subsequent to the preparation of the plates.

No. 1106, HOME (MISCELLANEOUS), 11TH OCTOBER 1917

Order—No. 1106, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 11th October 1917.

The gold coins numbering 16,586 coins forming the treasure in the Kodur treasure trove will be disposed of as herein directed. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy will distribute the 740 coins selected by him among the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the Provincial Museums including the Madras Museum, and Darbars. Four hundred and eighty-two coins will be retained in the Madras Museum for sale to numismatists and the general public in this Presidency at Rs. 5-8-0 per coin. The remaining 15,364 coins will be forwarded to the Mint Master, Bombay, for sale at their bullion value.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
" Superintendent, Government Museum.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
Editors' Table.
" Collector of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Miscellaneous)

No. 1107.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR
R. RAMACHANDARA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Miscellaneous) Department,

To

THE MINT MASTER, BOMBAY.

Dated Ootacamund, the 11th October 1917.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this Government No. 1106 of this date, regarding the disposal of the gold coins forming the treasure in a treasure trove discovered at Kodur, in the Nellore district of this Presidency. The surplus of 15,364 coins which has been decided to be sent to the Mint may be sold to numismatists and the general public at Rs. 5–8–0 per coin. This Government consider it desirable that wide publicity should be given to the sale of these coins by notification in the *Gazette of India* and in the Provincial Gazette. They would also recommend that as it is not possible at present to estimate the demand for these coins, none of them should be melted for a period of at least one year. After the lapse of this time, it will probably be possible to form an idea as to the numbers which should be retained or melted down. The coins are reported to be of special numismatic value. In conclusion, I am to request you to credit the coins to this Government in your accounts at their bullion value.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY. | PREFERENCE. | URGENT (a).

Sectt. II—38—2-15. Home (MS.) Department.

20 NOV 1917

Current No. ....., dated..... 191 .

G.O. No. 1106, dated 11 Oct 1917.

Number of MS. pages sent — (b) Correspondence 40; (b1) Notes Nil

Brief subject Khoday Treasure Trove Comm

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
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[P.T.O.

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27-10-17
Supdt.

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27-10-17

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20.11.17

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DEPARTMENT.

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C.F.—80.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE-C 1840

CURRENT No.

Received 28.7 1915. *Registered* 28.7 1915.

Subject.

Treasure trove.

Requesting the orders of Government regarding the disposal of the surplus coins relating to the Kodur ---------- kept in the Madras Taluk Treasury.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE MADRAS GOVT. 29 JUL 1915

CURRENT NO. 4399 1915

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 28 JUL 1915 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Rect in M.O on 31.7.15. Rpd. 29.7.15

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Reference No. 1175 Pt-14-8

Station Madras, *Dated the* 26th July 1915

From

W. G. McFarland Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Land Revenue.

To the Public dept. no. Kalb. 29/7/15

The Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue-Settlement, etc.~~
Separate-Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg, Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Resolution
Reference.

Rev. no 1840 C/15 29.7.15

Read letter from P.S.P.Rice Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madras, D.Dis.No.1418 of 15, dated 14th July 1915.

Also letter from J.R.Henderson, Esq., M.B., C.M., F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, No.517 dated 14th July 1915.

Reference

Reference.-

The Board invites the attention of Government to the correspondence ending with Government Memorandum No.1303-4 dated 5th June 1915 and to the Board's Reference thereon to the Superintendent, Government Museum and the Collector of Madras No.1175 Pt/14-6 dated 11th June 1915 copy of which was communicated to Government and submits that the Superintendent, Government Museum has retained 1116 coins (716 for the Madras Museum and other Museums in India and for sale to numismatists and 400 to be sent to the Mints in Calcutta and Bombay, for sale to the general public). The remaining coins have been sent to the Collector of Madras.

2. The Superintendent estimates bullion value at Rs.5-4-0 per coin and considers that the price of the coins to be sold to numismatists may be fixed at Rs.5-8-0 per coin. He reports that as the coins retained by him were selected with great care and bear clear impressions it is not likely that numismatists would object to pay a little more than bullion value. For the same reason he considers that the sale of the surplus coins at bullion value is not likely to affect the sale of the selected ones retained by him. The Board therefore recommends that the price of the coins intended for sale to numismatists may be fixed at Rs.5-8-0 per coin and that the surplus coins with the Collector

of

28

of Madras may be sold by public auction with the bullion value fixed as the upset price.

3. From the letter of the Collector of Madras read above the Board observes that the weight of the surplus coins according to the weighment in the taluk treasury falls short of the weight entered in the invoice sent by the Superintendent of Museum by $4\frac{5}{16}$ tolas. The Collector is requested to investigate the cause of the difference in consultation with the Superintendent and report the result.

W G Haviland

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
To the Collector of Madras, paragraph 3 only.
To the Superintendent, Government Museum, paragraph 3 only.

M.P. 27/7

27.7 27.7

4 O/C 29

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM:— No. 4399-1, dated 25th August 1915.

Keys 1-3 ante

With reference to the proposal made in Board's Reference No. 1175 Pt-14-8, dated the 26th July 1915, regarding the disposal of the coins which form part of the Kodur treasure trove, the Board of Revenue is requested to report the total number of coins which they propose to sell by auction and to consider in consultation with the Accountant-General whether it would not be preferable, if possible, to arrange with the authorities at the Mint at Calcutta or Bombay to take them over at their bullion value and store them as bullion or for sale to numismatists as demand may arise.

~~(By Order)~~

E.A.H. 21.8.15
C.G.T

Under Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.** C.F.—30.

CURRENT No.

REVENUE-C
2059

Received 22.8 191 5. *Registered* 23.8 191 5.

Subject.

Treasure trove.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Madras reporting on the difference noticed in the weighment made at the Madras Taluk Treasury of the surplus gold coins relating to the Kodur Treasure trove and the weight entered in the invoice received from the Superintendent, Government Museum.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
22 AUG 1915
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

4938

Public
Rcd 27.8.15
Read in M.O 30.8.15

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Reference No. 1175 Pt-14-9.

Station Madras. *Dated the* 18th August 1915. 191-

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
27 AUG 1915
MADRAS GOVT

From W. G. McFarland, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary, Land Revenue.

To The Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue Settlement, etc.~~

~~Separate Revenue.~~

Letter Public dept. no.
Calb. 3/8/15

~~Resolution~~
Reference.

Rev. no 2059C/15-1
27.8.15

The Hon'ble Mr. R.B.Clegg, Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Pub (Mins) dept

For orders Submitted for perusal.
No action appears necessary on this reference.
30.8.15. CDH
30.8.15

Read the following letter from S.P.Rice, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madras, D.Dis.No.1603 of 1915, dated 10th August 1915:-

In reply to paragraph 3 of Board's Reference on No. 1175 Pt-14-8, dated the 26th July 1915, I have the honour to state that the difference of 4-5/16 tolas noticed by the Board between

between the weighment made at the Madras Taluk Treasury of the surplus gold coins relating to the Kodur Treasure Trove and the weight entered in the invoice received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, appears to be due to the difference in the sensibility of the balances used in weighing. The Superintendent himself admits in his letter to the Tahsildar of Madras, No.509 dated the 12th July 1915, that the balance he used was not perhaps so delicate as that which the Tahsildar used and that, for lack of heavy weights, the contents of each bag had to be weighed by him in six or seven lots. For these reasons and in view of the fact that the Superintendent's statement that the Tahsildar's - weighment might be taken as correct, I do not think that any further investigation into the cause of the difference is needed.

2. The Superintendent of the Museum assures me that precautions were taken which rendered any tampering with the coins impossible.

R e f e r e n c e:-

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Reference No.1175 Pt-14-8, dated 26th July 1915.

W S W Farland

S E C R E T A R Y.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

A.S.R./20-8-15.

20.8.15

C.F.-30.

R E V E N U E **DEPARTMENT.**

REVENUE-C
2665

CURRENT No.

Received 29.10. 1915. *Registered* 29.10 1915.

Subject.

Kodur Treasure Trove.

Submitting to Government letter from the Superintendent, Government Museum, stating that the Treasure Trove gold coins of the Kodur village require further examination.

--:0:--

CHIEF SECRETARIAT MADRAS GOVT

CURRENT NO. 6358 REVENUE

Read 2-11-15

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Reference **No.** 1175-Pt/14-11

Station Madras. *Dated the* 26th October 1915

From
G.T.H. Bracken Esquire, I.C.S.,
Ag: Secretary,
The Board of Revenue,

Land Revenue.
~~Revenue Settlement, etc.~~
~~Separate Revenue.~~

Public dept u.o.

The Hon'ble Mr. R.B. Clegg, Commissioner of Land Revenue.

~~Resolution~~
~~Reference.~~

Read the following:-

Letter from J.R. Henderson Esquire, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Museum, No. 691, - dated the 8th October 1915.

Rev. no. 2665-C/15-1
2-11-15

Letter from K.L. Datta Esquire, M.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., Accountant-General, Madras, No. Res. 31-14719, dated the 18th October 1915.

Reference

Reference:-

The letter from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, will be submitted to Government for orders in the first instance.

2. As the coins are of a large variety of types the Accountant-General suggests that it will be better to send all the coins to the Mint Master, Calcutta or Bombay, for examination and disposal either by storing them as bullion or by selling them to numismatists as he thinks fit.

The above suggestion may be adopted with regard to the surplus after final selection of the coins to be retained for the Museum and sale to numismatists locally.

Ag: Secretary.

To

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with the report of the Superintendent, Government Museum, in original.

K.C.K. 26/10.

C.F.—29.

Public DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 4482-8 191 .

Subject.

Submitting for the consideration of Government that the treasure trove, Gold coins from the Kodur village, Nellore District, require further examination with suggestions on the same.

ENCLOS RES.
No. Nil
Spare copies Nil

Through the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.

No. 691.

Station Madras , *Dated the* 8th October 1915.

From (Name) J.R. Henderson, Esq; M.B; C.M; F.L.S;
(Designation) ~~Superintendent, Government Museum~~

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Department.

Sir,

With reference to Go. No. 657 Public dated 26th May 1913 and memorandum to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 4399-1 Public dated 25th August 1915, I have the honour to address Government regarding the further examination of the treasure trove gold coins from the Kodur village, Nellore district.

10

2. All the coins comprised in the three-fourths share of the find which was forfeited to Government, the number of which may be roughly estimated at 20,000, were sent to me by the Collector of Nellore at my request. As it was not safe to retain the whole lot of coins worth over a lakh of rupees at this museum for an indefinite time, it was necessary to finish my examination of them as quickly as possible. A detailed investigation of the individual specimens was under the circumstances impossible, nor did I think it necessary at the time, as from a general inspection of the find it appeared that apart from slight variations the coins fell into two types, differing chiefly in size. I accordingly selected and retained here as shown in the margin 1124 × specimens in good condition and with clear impressions belonging to the two types; and sent the remainder to the Collector of Madras for safe custody as instructed by the Board of Revenue.

× 724 coins (including 8 specimen coins originally sent by the Collector) for the Madras museum and of other museums in India & England and to sale to numismatists and 400 coins to be sent to the mints in Calcutta and Bombay for sale to the General public.

11 7 33

3. A closer and more detailed scrutiny of the picked specimens which I have now had time to undertake discloses the existence of several types, with hand-punched inscriptions in different characters, Devanagari, Telugu, etc. The coins thus fall into different groups, which may have each a separate historic value. It is probable that a close examination of the bulk of the coins with the Collector of Madras will disclose the existence of further varieties.

4. I am of opinion that the entire lot of coins including the specimens retained at this museum should be carefully examined, in order to decipher the inscriptions on them and sort and classify them. No one on the staff of the museum is competent to do the work, and I would submit for the consideration of Government that the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy should be required to undertake it. I am unable to offer an opinion as to the length of time the work would take, and whether it should be done at Madras where the coins are,

~~12~~ 12

or at Ootacamund, the headquarters of the assistant archaeological superintendent. I would only propose that in the event of the Government sanctioning the examination of the coins as now recommended, the archaeological assistant at this museum who was appointed under G.O. No. 1000 Educational dated 4th November 1913 and is still on probation, may be deputed to assist the assistant archaeological superintendent in the work, as the training he will thereby have will be of great use to him in the discharge of his duties at this museum. In case Government decide that the examination of the coins should be carried out at Ootacamund, it will be necessary to grant my assistant a local allowance; the consideration of this matter may, however, be deferred till the receipt of the orders of Government on my present proposals.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

S. R. Henderson.

Superintendent.

BIV.

Scott. II-8 (e)—25,005—27-4-15.

ADM 16/XI

C No. 4358

Pub Dept

End 4399-3 D 15.11.15

Referred to the A.A.S. for Epigraphy for early remarks.

16/11

A.A.S. for Epigraphy. Rd 16/11/15

in the current on file 9-12 CT

to be sent with reply

Draft acted with Encl 17/11

18R 13.11.15

85 13.11.15

Ehl 15.11.15

C.F.—29.

DEPARTMENT.

Received 22 NOV 1915 191 . Registered CURRENT NO. 6858 1915. PUBLIC

Subject.

Regd: 22.11.15

Submitting his remarks on Dr. Henderson's letter regarding the examination of 20,000 gold coins.

UNDER SECRETARY 22 NOV 15 PUBLIC ETC

ENCLOSURES
No. one
Spare copies

No. 624

Station Cotacamund, Dated the 20th November 1915.

From (Name) MRRy Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, Avergal, B.A.,
(Designation) Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Judicial Department.
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 4399-3 Public, dated 15th November 1915, I beg to submit that I am at present very busy in passing through the Press the last Part of Volume II of South Indian Inscriptions and in getting ready materials for Part III of Volume III of the same journal. The little time that I could command in intervals is utilised in attend current duties of the Office of the Government phist for India.

I am quite willing, however, in spite of the overwhelming work on hand, to spend some time in examining the gold coins referred to in Dr Henderson's letter. For a thorough examination and assortment of all the 20,000 coins in question, it will take not less than 7 to 8 months at the rate at which I could proceed, provided also the Archaeological Assistant in the Museum is deputed here with the Coins to help me in the work. The coins, while they are here, must be kept in the safe custody of the Collector of the Nilgris with permission to take them by batches to my office, for examination.

In this connection, I beg to add that in 1891, for the examination of 12,000 picked Coins of Mr. J.M. Scott's Collection, the Government sanctioned (vide G.O. No. 5588. Rev, dated 27th October 1891) the services of an assistant on Rs 75/- to help Dr Hultzsch in the work. The Assistant then employed, for two months was able to do much of the work himself and Dr Hultzsch had only to check his results (Vide his report on the Collection in his letter No. 313, dated 30-12-1891.)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. Krishna Sastri.

Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.

Sectt. II-8 (f)—25,005—27-4-15.

(ch6858)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Memo. No. 4399/15-4 dt 21-6-16.

With reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No.624, dated the 20th November 1915 the A.A.S. for Epigraphy is informed that the Government desire that the examination of the coins ~~which~~ in form part of the Kodur treasure trove should be undertaken by him as soon as his head-quarters are transferred to Madras in October 1916. The Government consider that a period of 3 months ~~will be ample time~~ should suffice for the examination of the coins to be completed by the A.A.S. who will have the assistance of the Archaeological Assistant in the Museum, and the A.A.S. will be asked to finish the work in a shorter time if possible. The work of the Archaeological experts may be ~~considerably~~ curtailed by the appointment of an intelligent shroff to make a previous sorting of the coins according to type.

To The A.A.S. for Epigraphy, Southern Circle (Memo). Despatched 22/6

17

17

Sectt. II-8 (f)—25,005—27-4-15.

37

requested to offer his remarks on this suggestion in consultation with the Supdt, Government Museum and, if he thinks necessary, with the Collector of Madras.

E.A.H.
17-6-16.

To

The A.A.S. for Epigraphy,
Southern Circle,
Octacamund.

18 C No 659 Ed

C.F.—29. 18

DEPARTMENT.

f 38

Received ..... 191 . *Registered* 10. 2 ..... 1917.

C No 463 Edg
14.2.17

Subject.

Submitting a report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove.

Edue 659-1
14.2.17

Home Dept. (Edus)

Home - Miscellaneous w/o

OH 11.2.17.

Ed 12.2.17

TBMM

ENCLOSURES
No. one file of 21 pages.
Spare copies.....

D. No. 68

Station Madras, *Dated the* 10th February 1917.

From (Name) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib H.Krishna Sastri Avl., B.A.,

(Designation) Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (Education) Department.

Madras.

Sir,

With reference to Memo. No. 4399/15-4, Public, dated 21st June 1916, I beg to submit herewith my report on the gold coins belonging to the Kodur Treasure Trove. A plate containing facsimile blocks of 86 select specimens will accompany the Report. The Superintendent, School of Arts, has kindly undertaken to have plaster casts of the 86 coins prepared under his direction and these plaster casts will be forwarded to the Government Press as soon as they are ready for photographing and reproducing.

2. The 16586 gold coins are assorted and kept in separate bags in my office. They include the 15462 coins received from the Taluk Treasury and 1124 received from the Superintendent

15,462
1,124
16,586

Superintendent, Government Museum. I request to be informed if I could return all the coins to the Treasury or both to the Treasury and to the Museum, as before.

I further request that 40 copies of the Report may be supplied to me for distribution among friends and scholars interested in numismatics.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. Krishna Sastri.

Asstt. Archl. Supdt. for Epigraphy.

K.S.P.

Exd.

12-MAR-1917

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT
12-MAR-1917
GOVT OF MADRAS

REPORT ON THE COINS

OF

THE KODUR TREASURE TROVE.

4 4 4 4

Enclosure to letter D. No. 68 dated 10th February 1917, from the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern circle, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home Department, Madras.

The recent discovery of the huge treasure-trove of gold coins at Kōḍūr in the Nellore district marks an epoch in the history of South-Indian numismatics. This important branch of study was taken up only intermittently, apparently on account of the paucity of the coins themselves. No complete and authoritative book except perhaps the now antiquated work of Sir Walter Elliot, is available for reference on South-Indian coins; and even in the few other contributions that might be mentioned, the occurrence of gold specimens is rather rare; for, as Sir Walter Elliot remarks "although hoards are often discovered, they find their way at once into the crucible to be converted into ornaments." Fortunately, however, the law of the land has successfully checked this tendency, and no less than 16,586 gold pieces of different and interesting types with various shades of difference, have been saved from the melting pot.

I am unable to suggest how this extensive deposit could have come about but would hazard the opinion that the hoarding of treasure was in its usual way a meritorious act with the pious Hindu and the vessels with lids in which these coins were deposited, prove the great care with which this sacred act was ceremoniously performed. Political troubles and fear from robbers may have also been other causes that could have brought about the Kōḍur deposit. But the collection could not in any case have formed the whole or part of a ruling chief's treasury, since coins of different dynasties are found mixed up with ~~it~~. It is not impossible, however, that it was the property of either a rich Zamindar or a merchant prince. More probably the collection is the booty of a robber-band. Again as the popular Vijayanagara coins of the 15th century, are not found in the collection it will be evident that the hoard could not have been deposited subsequent to that period.

How could these coins some suggest have been minted or struck at one and the same time for a special occasion such as that of the gold-weighing ceremony (tulābhāra) even now current in the Travancore State.

5/22
4/54

The assortment of the coins was entrusted to me by the Government in their Memorandum No. 4399/15-4, Public, dated 21st June 1916, and I actually took up the work on hand in October 1916, after the transfer of my office from Ootacamund to Madras. In this laborious task the Assistants of my office and Mr. R. Sreenivasa Raghava Ayyangar M.A., Archaeological Assistant to the Superintendent Government Museum, Madras, have rendered valuable help throughout.

The history of the find is briefly this. In a garden adjoining the Kōḍūr Village which is believed to have been a seaport of some local importance in the past, was discovered the treasure under review. The spot of the find still shows traces of its having been a site on which houses once stood. About the close of March 1913, Rami Reddi and Raghava Reddi two residents of Kōḍūr hit upon a copper vessel full of gold coins, while digging earth in a dry field, for building purposes. A portion of the find was privately disposed of by one of the finders and his relations, before the information could reach the local authorities. But most of it was subsequently recovered through the investigation of the Tahsildar of Nellore. In the course of this investigation the energetic Tahsildar made further excavations on the site of the find and unearthed 3 more vessels Viz. (1) a copper pot with a S-shaped spout 8" high and 2' 3" in girth and with a narrow mouth 2½" in diameter; (2) an earthern pot 7" in height 2' ,2½" in girth, and a mouth 3" in diameter placed on a circular earthen stand and (3) an earthen pot 7" in height, 2' , 4" in girth and with a mouth 3" in diameter, all filled with gold coins. The total value of the entire find is estimated at Rs. 1,16,093-0-0, approximately. The two earthen pots appear to have been provided with lids. Broken pieces of both the copper vessel and the pots are now deposited in the Government Museum, Madras.

The coins, almost all of them, are round and are of the well-known Western Chalukya type called padmaṭaṅka. They preserve their cup-shaped form where they happened to be thin. Though differing

differing in the size from 1" to 41/60" in diameter in the case of the thinner and larger kind and down to 29/30" in the case of the thicker and smaller, they are of an almost uniform (viz., 51¾ Gr. to 52¼ Gr.) weight and value and are roughly 7 carets fine. They show various punch marks on the surface, the most prominent of which are the two auspicious symbols Śrī in the old Telugu-Kannada script on either side of the periphery at the ends of the horizontal diameter. The sun and moon represented by a circle and crescent respectively, with or without stars in them, are found at one extremity of the vertical diameter and the name or title of the king who issued the coins is found below, in Telugu-Kannaḍa, Nāgarī, Tamil or Tamil-Grantha characters. A hook attached to a spear and surmounted by sun and moon, also appears in a majority of cases. Other symbols distinguished on the coins are generally found to be figures of a lion or tiger with open mouth, raised paw and twisted tail, very crudely represented by dots and lines. Sometimes clusters of dots representing flowers or floral devices take the place of the lion. These latter marks, unnecessary though they apparently seem to be, may have been intentional and served to give an attractive reflecting surface to the coin.

The reverse sides of the coins are invariably blank. In the case of one or two groups we find stray punchmarks made on the back, such as those of lotus, svastika, serpent, conch, disc, trident, elephant, and the sign for fanam or fraction thereof. If my tentative interpretation of this last symbol (see Appendix group IV) is correct it becomes evident that the coins bearing these marks were in weight and value supposed to be less than a varāhan as it was then calculated. Dewan Bahadur Desikachar B.A., B.L., who inspected the coin-collection casually remarked that the marks on the back of some of the last mentioned coins might be those of the shroffs or currency agents through whose hands the coins invariably passed after leaving the mint. It is not impossible that these are so. The suggestion possibly receives further support from the significant statements often made in early Chōḷa inscriptions about the bullion called tuḷaippoṉ and kaḷañju. The former was the

7 24
437

the standard of gold passed for currency and was "9½ carets fine, ~~and~~ red like fire after being heated, cut, melted (?) and cooled. A piece cut off from the kaḷañju was neither wanting in fineness nor in tuḷai (impression ?) when tested by or upon the city stone." Although this scrutiny may not apparently have been necessary in the case of the gold coin issued by the king with his name and symbols punched on it, still it is not improbable that the gold coin in general was tested before it was introdueed into the market and the hall mark of the testing office was noted on the back of it as in the case of the special groups under reference. This suggests that forging the king's coin was not altogehter unknown and that corrupt gold was often smuggled in into the market by unscrupulous persons. It may be noted, in this connection, that a record at Uttaramallūr in the Chingle put district refers to a committee of nine elected members, appointed to test the purity of gold collected in that village (as revenue). Gold bullion appears to have been a more common medium of exchange than gold coin.

The padma-ṭaṅka coins (with which we are here concerned) are a later development of the earlier spherules and are according to Mr. Rice, pices of superior workmanship flat, round and thicker. Twelve groups have been distinguished and are described in the Appendix V. They are also illustrated by a Plate of 86 specimens which have been selected from these twelve groups.

In determining the age of these coins our only guide is palaeography; and palaeography points to our assigning groups I to V (b), VIII and XII (A) and (E) roughly, to the 13th century of the Christian Era. The legends Bhujavīra and Bhujabala found on the coins of these groups have to be interpreted only as titles; for we do not know of any kings of South-Indian dynasties of this period who bore the names Bhujavīra and Bhujabala. We know that the Nellore district where the coins under report were discovered passed successively under the sway of the Pallavas, the Chaḷukyas (both Eastern and Western) the Chōḷas, the later Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs and the Kākatīyas. It is not therefore unlikely that groups I to V (b) and XII (A) have to be referred -

S 25 44 of

referred to the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs of the 13th century. As their family name indicates the Telugu-Chōḷas had in them combined, the elements both of the Telugu and the Tamil races. Hence it is that the script used in the legends happens to be both Tamil and Telugu.[1] According to Messrs. Butterworth and Venugopaul Chetty's Nellore Inscriptions the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Madhurāntaka Pottapi-Chōḷa Manmaśittaraśu held the title Bhujabalavīra and ruled the eastern Pāka country (i.e., almost the whole of the modern Nellore district) from about A.D. 1243-44 to 1261-62 (p. 1431); another Errasiddha was known as Bhujabala-Siddharasa (p. 1433) and still another, whom the authors of the Nellore Inscriptions classify as a Chakra-Nārāyaṇa chief, bore the surname Bhujabala (p. 1437). Two records from Chāpalapalli in the Veṅkaṭagiri Zamindari (ibid. p. 1397 f.) disclose a Telugu-Chōḷa subordinate of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja III (A.D. 1216 to about 1248) named Yādavarāja Bhujabala Siddharasadēva. Bhujabala-vīra = Nallasiddanadēva-Chōḷamahārāja mentioned in an inscription at Chauḍūru in the Cuddapah district was a powerful chief who had his capital at Vallūrapura (i.e., the modern Vallūru in the Cuddapah district), and levied tribute from Kāñchī. A record from Tiruppāśūr in the Chingleput district which is dated in the 36th year of Tribhuvana-vīradēva (i.e., the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga III, A.D. 1178 to about 1228) mentions his subordinate Vīra-Narasiṁhadēva Yādavarāya and the gold coin Bhujabalamāḍai which he gave to the temple of Vāchīśvara at that place. This last chief with the title Yādavarāya was apparently also a Telugu-Chōḷa and must as such have paid his donation in the coin of his country. There can thus be no doubt that the coins under reference which bear the Telugu-Tamil legends Bhuja, Bhujava or Bhujaba (i.e. Bhujabala) belong to one or the other of the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs of Nellore who bore the title Bhujabala and the coins with legend Bhujavī or Bhujavira similarly belong to some Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs who held that title, the full form of which was evidently Bhujabalavīra.

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1. See Ind. Ant. Vol. XXXVII p. 199.

In group VIII, we have coins with the legend Yaṇa or ṇa; which, in my opinion, might be a possible contraction of Nārāyaṇa. In this case, these coins might also be safely attributed to the Telugu-Chōḷa chiefs some of whom bore the title Tilaka-Nārāyaṇa while others regularly called themselves Chakra-Nārāyaṇa. The coins described under group XII (E) bear the legend Jagado or Jagadoba (standing for Jagadobbagaṇḍa). This latter title was held again by the Telugu-Chōḷa chief Kāmayadēva-Mahārāja of the beginning of the 13th century A.D. (Nellore Inscriptions p. 1440).

Groups VI and VII bear ~~the~~ in the Nāgarī legends Gājja or Gājga and Gājē or Gāji. I have tentatively suggested that these coins may be Rāshṭrakūṭa and belong to king Cojjiga-Gōvinda IV (A.D. 918 and 9[illegible]3). The other possibility of the reading being Jājja and Jājē, it has also been suggested, that the king may in this case be the Chēdi Jājjaladēva a contemporary of the Yādava king Siṅghaṇa (A.D. 1210-1247). The former appears however, to be the more probable, on palæographical evidence, although in either case it is difficult to understand how such a large number as nearly a thousand of these foreign coins came to be deposited in the heart of the Telugu country. The Chōḷa symbol of the lion on group VII makes it also doubtful if the coins of this latter group could decidedly be assigned the Rāshṭrakūṭas.

Group IX is undoubtedly the oldest of the collection and consists of no less than 2115 ~~1095~~ coins. These bear the legend Katachitra in very early characters and it is suggested that they may belong to a Pallava king who held that title. Group X consists of 62 ~~68~~ coins of the Western Chaḷukya king Jagadēkamalla II (A.D. 1138-1149). One other coin of the collection (group XII F) has also been attributed to this dynasty though the characteristic temple-mark is absent on it. ~~and~~ The existing symbols are those of the usual lion. & (and the legend Daśavarma) If the lion (therefore) indicates a Chōḷa origin it might be noted that among the early ancestors of the Telugu-Chōḷas, figures a Daśavarman, a grandson of Karikāla-Chōḷa of the sixth century A.D. But the characters do not justify the presumption of such an early king.

Daśavarman the younger brother of Satyāśraya however did not succeed to the Chaḷukya throne

I am unable to ascribe the coins of Group XI. to the kings of any particular dynasty. Palæography indicates them also to be of about the 11th Century A.D.

10/27 46 10 9

On the whole the coins are exceedingly interesting and must, if it were only possible to do so, be preserved in the Provincial Museum entirely, for distribution among other museums and for sale to numismatists. In no case should the coins be sold to people who would melt the gold and convert it into jewels. The fineness of the metal too is on the average ~~only~~ about 18 carats and as such may not satisfy the jewel-mongers. If, however, the Government, do not approve of the desirability of keeping such a large amount of gold bullion locked up for its mere numismatic curiosity, while such could easily be satisfied by reserving a suitable proportion for that purpose, I beg to state that a second opportunity of the kind is not likely to occur again and that as far as permissible the decision must be arrived at only after the numismatic specialists have been duly consulted.

APPENDIX - A
Description of Coins.

Group I. NUMBER.- ~~5797~~ 5996 coins; round, but sometimes slightly bulging out on the four sides.

SIZE.-varying from 41/60 to 32/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- The moon marked by a crescent (with dot inside) and the sun represented by a circle, are seen prominently at ~~the~~ the upper end of the vertical diameter and between them is the mark of a lily, its bud pointing upwards. Directly below it ~~it~~ at the other end of the diameter is the Tamil-Grantha legend ಬುಜವಿಗ (Bujaviga). The legend is sometimes by mistake punched the wrong way with the sun and moon below and the legend at the top. At either end of the horizontal diameter are the auspicious symbols Śrī in the Telugu-Kannada character. These four punch marks are made so deep as to leave raised ridges between each two of them. At the intervening spaces and sometimes even over the ridges themselves are seen clusters of dots which

which evidently stand for ornamental flower designs.

A pretty large number of these coins are again of a plain type and bear only the four punch marks noted above. It is not clear why this distinction has been made.

Group II.

The legend and the symbols at the opposite extremities of the vertical diameter interchange places as usual. One coin with almost the same legend shows Lion-symbols as in those of Group II.

NUMBER.- ~~749~~ 822 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 48/60 to 34/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- The usual auspicious symbols Śrī in Telugu-Kannaḍa characters, are discernable at either end of the horizontal diameter. At the upper end of the vertical diameter is the Tamil-Grantha legend ಬುಜವಿ (Bujavi) for ಬುಜವಿಗ (Bujavīra), and at the other end are the symbols of sun and moon intercepted by the ~~Vajra~~ mark (Vajra). The intervening spaces are occupied by crude figures of lions with twisted tails and raised forepaw, so crude that sometimes these look like the bull or sometimes the fabulous griffin. The same remarks as regards the relative position of the legend and the marks of the sun and moon as noted in Group I, also apply here[1]. The coins show a brilliant reflecting surface on account of the numerous punch marks on them.

which I have called Vajra on account of its close similarity to the Buddhist Symbol of that name

It may be noted that three coins bear the legend twice and show the carelessness of the man who punched them. It is needless to say that here, one of the legends takes the place of the usual sun and moon.

~~1. In the Museum selection are found 217 coins of this type~~

~~2. 61 coins of this class are found in the Museum selection~~

1. These ~~apply to~~ are true of almost every group of coins herein described.

Group III. (a)

NUMBER$.- ~~2595~~ 2623 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 44/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- The symbols Śrī in Telugu-Kannada characters at the ends of the horizontal diameter and the symbols of moon and sun with or without dots in both of them and the legend ಭುಜವ (Bujava) for ಭುಜಬಲ (i.e., Bhujabala) in Tamil-Grantha, at the extremities of the vertical diameter - are prominently seen. The interspaces are marked by lion-symbols or sometimes clusters of dots. ~~In some coins of this group the dots within the sun and moon are missing.~~

These coins may be belong to a thinner and bigger variety. The next group described belongs to the thicker kind.

Group III (b) 111

NUMBER$.- ~~1146~~ 1135 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 38/60 to 32/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These bear the same four important punch marks as the above including the legend Bujava. The other symbols also appear but rarely. Some ~~25~~ coins show between the moon and sun, the lily-stalk, with bud pointing upwards as in the case of the Bujavīra - coins of Group I.

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1. 22 coins of this kind are found in the Museum selection.
2. 2 coins of this type do- do-
3. 2 coins Do do- do-

13/50.
49 93 1/2

Group IV.

NUMBER.- ~~797~~ 793/ coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 47/60 to 38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These belong to a distinctly older type than groups I and II and bear the usual symbols Śrī in Telugu-Kannada characters at either extremity of the horizontal diameter. At one end of the vertical diameter opposite to the legend are the moon and sun symbols (with ~~two~~ one/ dots in them) divided by the lily ~~stalk, with~~-bud pointing either upwards or downwards. Lion-symbols occupy the interspaces. The legend is மாஜவிரன் (Bujaviran) in Tamil-Grantha characters of a narrow longish type. It is pecualiar that all the coins are punched again on the backside, causing serious damage to one of the symbols on the front. The marks on the back are ⊂, ⊂, ⊂, ⊂ and ✱. The 1st, 2nd and 4th of these marks appear to be connected with the symbol for fanam or fraction thereof, as explained by Mr. Rice on p. 808 of his Mysore Gazetteer Vol. The 3rd of the marks ⊂ is not intelligible; but may represent the fraction of a varāhan, the latter being symbolised the Tamil letter ⊂ . The last mark is that of a lotus usually found on the "lotus-shaped" coins called padma-taṅkas.

Note — One Coin with the double legend, Three Coins with the Sun and moon symbols separated by a hook as in Group IX, and one with neither the Sun and moon symbols On the obverse nor the characteristic punch-mark on the back, were discovered after the accompanying plate was prepared made. They do not hence appear in the illustration.

Group V (a)

NUMBER.- ~~1141~~ 1440/ coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 46/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These bear the Telugu legend భుజబల (Bujaba) (for భుజబల, Bujabala), the two symbols Śrī and the sun and moon separated either by a vajra-mark, (a lily mark[2]) or by three plain dots. The interspaces are completely occupied by the lion symbols ~~or~~ clusters of pellets . In some cases unpunched empty spaces are seen.

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1. 93 coins of this class are found in the Museum selection It is specially to be noted that on two of these the characteristic fanam marks are not made.

2. ~~The Museum selection~~ ~~are~~ 297 coins ~~under this head~~ includes of this type

2. Only one Coin with this symbol was discovered subsequent to the ordering of the Plate. It is not hence included in the illustration.

14 / 50 1417

Twenty ~~Fourteen~~ coins which bear the sun and moon separated by a vajra-mark show the negative legend ఋజఋ (Bujaba) punched on them. One Coin bears the legend only but not the symbols of the sun and moon.[1] Six coins bear the sun and moon only, but no legend.

Group V (b)

NUMBER.- 631 ~~580~~ coins. Round but often bulging out irregularly on the sides.

SIZE - varying from 47/60 to 29/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- At the top of the vertical diameter we find a hook attached to a spear having a dot inside the hook and three dots in a cluster on the other side of the spear remote from the hook. The point of the spear is flanked by the moon and sun on its right and left sides, respectively. Right below, at the opposite extremity of this diameter is the Telugu legend భుజఋ (Bhujaba)[2] or sometimes భుజ (Bhuja) భుజవ (Bhujava) and occasionaly only a జ(ja) all standing for భుజఋల (Bhujabala). The extremtit of the horizontal diameter have the auspicious symbols Sr in the Telugu-Kannada characters and the interspaces are led with dots, pellets and rows of dots indiscriminately.

A variety of these bears only the four chief punch mark the interspaces being blank. Faint traces of pellets see on these interspaces may however indicate that older marks were obliterated before the new punch marks were made. A few of the specimens bear the crude form of the lion where generally clusters of pellets are seen. In ~~9~~ nine others where the sun and moon are similarly separated we have negative ~~legend ఋఋఋ~~ (i.e. Bujabala) ~~=~~ nine other coins of a small size have the negative legend ఋఋఋ (Bajaba) and bear the hook-mark in place of the Sun and moon.

1 This is not included in the illustration since it was discovered after the Plate was made.

2 One coin with this legend shows some unintelligible symbol in place of the hook and spear.

1. ~~Six~~ (2 big and 4 small) of this class are found in the Museum selection.
2. Four thin and 97 thick pieces of this class are found in the Museum selection.
3. One coin of the Museum selection belongs to this class.
4. The Museum selection has 2 coins of this type.

Group VI.

NUMBER.- ~~512~~ 583 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 47/60 to 43/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- The hooked spear surmounted by sun and moon and flanked on its right side by a cluster of 3 stars as in ~~the case of~~ group VI (b), is seen at the top of the vertical diameter. Opposite to it below is the legend गाज्ज (Gājja) or गाज्ज (Gājja) in clear Nāgarī characters.[1] The symbols for Śrī are formed somewhat like a spiral and occupy the extremities of the horizontal diameter. The interspaces are filled with pellets, dots or rows of dots and lines. The coins are uniformally thin and cup-shaped, no thicker variety being found.

No. 11 of Plate I, figured by Sir Walter Elliot in his book on Coins is probably one of this class. The legend in question may correspond to Gojjiga of the Rāshṭrakūṭa records, - a prākṛit form of Gōvinda. In this case these coins ~~also~~ will have to be attributed to the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Gōvinda IV, who ruled between A.D. 916 and 933. No Rāshṭrakūṭa coins have hitherto been published, and accordingly it is not possible to say definitely whether these under reference, were the issue of that family, or not.

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2. The Museum selection has 71 coins of this class.

1. The legend may also be read as जाज्ज (Jājja) and the king identified with the Chēdi ~~king~~ Jājjala - who was a contemporary of the Yādava king Siṅghaṇa (A.D. 1210-1247).

16 33

52 167

Group VII.

NUMBER,- ~~466~~ 560 coins. Round.

SIZE - varying from 48/60 to 39/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- Allied to group VI. These coins bear merely the moon ~~with dot~~ out and sun, at the top, the symbols Śrī at the extremities of the horizontal diameter and the legend गाजि (Gāji) or गाजे (Gājē) directly below the moon and sun at the other extremity of the vertical diameter. The other symbols are not always very clear and it is doubtful if, in some cases, the conventional lion was not actually meant. The variety which presents the sun and moon with the vajra mark between them has however more clear impressions which do stand for lions. A few coins show the lily-mark between the sun and moon and others only a plain line.[1] These last bear on their back side the fanam mark ~~ന~~ , as in the case of the Pujavīra coins ~~in~~ of group IV. Two coins omit the marks of the sun and moon, evidently due to a mistake in punching.

The legend गाजि (Gāji) or गाजे (Gāje) must here in the previous case also refer to Gojjiga-Gōvinda IV of the Rāshtrakūtas. line and the legends may also be read गाजि (gāji). गाजे (gājē).

Group VIII.

NUMBER.- ~~554~~ 588 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 43/60 to 37/60 of an inch, in diameter.

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1. The Museum selection has 12 coins of this class.
2. The Museum selection has 74 coins of this class.
3. The Museum selection has 8 coins of this class.

1 The illustrative plate has by mistake omitted the variety with a plain line between the Sun and moon symbols and has repeated twice the variety with the vajra-mark.

DESCRIPTION.- At the extremities of the horizontal and vertical diameters we find the two symbols of Śrī, the sun and moon (with or without dots in them) and the legend [illegible] (Yana) or sometimes [illegible] (na) in the Telugu-Kannaḍa characters. The sun and moon are separated either by two dots or by three and sometimes not at all. The interspaces show marks of pellets ~~or a~~ lion? One of the coins which is cup-shaped has the lotus in the centre, the moon and sun separated by the vajra-mark, and the syllables [illegible] (Yana); while another omits (the legend) altogether and has instead the sun and moon separated by two dots, repeated twice. Four coins without legend but bearing ~~almost similar marks~~ are doubtfully classed under this group.

The full form of the title of which yana must be an abbreviation is not apparent. Perhaps it is a contraction of Nārāyaṇa.

Group IX.

NUMBER.- ~~1095~~ 1159 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 43/60 to 36/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- This group of coins appears to be the earliest in the collection. The coins bear the legend [illegible] (Katachitra) or [illegible] (Katachinu) in characters of the very early Pallava or Chalukyan type.[1] The moon and sun (with or without dots in them) at ~~the other~~ one extremity of the vertical diameter opposite the legend are in a very large number of cases encircled by a closely arranged row of dots in the form of a garland. In an equally large number of cases the sun and moon are separated by a hook with its short side turned

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~~1. 27 coins of this type are found in the Museum selec~~

~~2. 8 coins of this type are found in the Museum select~~

Still another coin repeats twice the symbol, sun and moon not separated by any mark.

1. On some coins the syllables [illegible] or ~~are~~ [illegible] are alone seen. The former has not been illustrated in the plate while another with [illegible] and the vajra-mark is repeated twice.

~~4~~. The Museum selection has 29 coins of this class.

1835

1892

the right and ending in dots. Some of them show the sun and moon separated by a row of three dots (or a vajra) while others substitute a plain straight line for the three dots. In two specimens are seen only the 4 prominent punch marks viz., the legend, the sun and moon separated by the hook and the two auspicious symbols of Śrī. One coin bears the double legend - a mistake as noted already in one of the previous groups. Vice-versa two specimens show the double hook mark without any legend. A few coins omit the marks of the sun and moon altogether. The other symbols on the coin besides the important punch marks are the usual clusters of dots and pellets which sometimes also appear to represent the crude form of the lion. All these coins again as in group IV bear on their back a punch mark of fanam or fraction thereof and have thereby necessarily obliterated one of the marks on the other side of the coin. These fanam-marks are found on 32 other coins which bear no legend but on which the sun and moon are separated by a plain straight line or a hook and bear the auspicious marks of Śrī and the other marks of pellets and dots. The punch marks on the back and the general appearance of the coins lead me to believe that these may have to be attributed to the Katachitra group.

I am unable to suggest what Kata-Chitra or Katachinu m
imply. The first alternative form which may stand for the
Sanskrit कृतचित्र "the maker of ~~paintings~~ sculptures" strongly
reminds one of the title Chetthakāri "the maker of temples" held
the Pallava king Mahēndravarman I. Could Katachitra be a
sculptural surname of Narasimhavarman I to whom are attributed the wonderful monuments of Mahabalipuram?

1. There are also 29 coins of this class in the Mu
selection.

2. 1 coin of this kind is found in the Museum sel

3. 5 coins of this class are found in the Museum

19 36 55

Group X.

NUMBER.- ~~34~~ 62 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 47/60 to 38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These coins invariably bear only the four punch marks viz., the legend ಜಗ (Jaga), ಜಗದೇ (Jagadē) or ಜಗದೇಕ (Jagadeka), for (Jagadēkamalla), ಜಗದೇಕಮಲ್ಲ in old Kannaḍa characters, opposite to it at the extremity of the vertical diameter a symbol which may possibly stand for a temple, and the two auspicious syllables of Śrī at either extremity of the horizontal diameter. Within the temple mark are seen various symbols such as a dotted vertical line, a tree, a cluster or a circle of dots, a crescent with dots, a small circle with four spokes or dots, a circle with dot, a plain circle, a crescent, a dagger, a sword etc. On the reverse side which is generally plain are occasionally found some punch-marks such as those of a circle, a crescent, a star an expanded flower, a five-hooded nāga, a chauri, a svastika, a conch, an elephant, a human figure[2] and sometimes letters. Six specimens with the temple mark but with doubtful legends have been classified under this group.[3]

Mr. Smith on p. 311 of his Catalogue says that he publishes for the first time two gold coins of Jagadēkamalla either the first of that name (A.D. 1018-1042) or the second (1138-1149 A.D.), and describes these on p. 313. Our

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1. Some times the legend is written on the side of the coin near to the horizontal diameter.
2. Possibly a figure of Hanumān.
3. ~~There are 22 coins of this kind in the Museum selection.~~ Five ~~2 coins of the Museum selection have also the same temple~~ mark and doubtful legend ~~——~~ On one of them the syllables ಸಬ (saba) at the end of the legend are clear. Another coin with temple mark, the syllables Śrī and the conventional lion also h[illegible]

specimens are slightly different in not having the pagoda in the centre and in not repeating the legend four times. The coins under reference are more nearly allied to No. 60. Plate II of Sir Walter Elliot's coins. There can be little doubt that what Elliot interprets as a heart symbol is a miniature pagoda on Mr. Smith's coins. It is not unlikely that our coins belong to the Eastern Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla II.

Group XI.

NUMBER.- 75 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 44/60 to 33/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- One variety of this group has the mark of the hook (with sometimes a spear) ornamented by clusters of stars and surmounted by the sun and moon. Directly below it is the (Mavana), (Madana) legend in Telugu characters which may be read మవన, మదన or బవన (Bavana). The extremities the horizontal diameter are marked by the two syllables Śri, formed almost like a spiral. The interspaces are filled wit the usual clusters of pellets and dots which give the surface of the coin a picturesque appearance. One coin has the double legend. Another variety has in place of the hook the marks of s and moon separated by the vajra-symbol or by three plain do vertically arranged. The legend in this case is భువన (Bhuvana), ~~or (Bhū)~~ భూవన (Bhūvana), as also in three o cases where only the four punch marks are seen, viz., the identical legend, the two auspicious ~~or sometimes~~

భూ (Bhū) or sometimes మవ (Mava),

~~2. One coin of the Museum selection has got the double l~~

~~1. One coin of this class is found in the Museum selec~~

21/38 Shipp

symbols of Śrī. and the ornamentel hook and spear. Some of the coins/again are distinctly cup-shaped with a lotus in the centre and have clusters of pellets in the margin. One of the coins of the second class has the negative legend and one, only the syllable ಭು (Bhu)- the sun and moon in this last case not being separated by any mark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Group XII

A - NUMBER.- ~~28~~ 35 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 45/60 to 36/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These coins bear in Tamil-Grantha characters the legend ಪುಜ (Puja) which stands for ಭುಜ (Buja) a contraction of ಭುಜಬಲ (Bhujabala) or ಭುಜವೀರ (Bhujavīra). At the other end of the vertical diameter are seen the symbols of sun and moon (with dots in them). The syllables Śrī as usual are marked at the extremities of the horizontal diameter. The rest of the marks which occupy the coin are those of the conventional lion with a lotus flower added in certain cases.

B - NUMBER.- ~~13~~ 29 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 32/60 to 29/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These are the coins commonly known as "Gajapati-pagodas" or Gajapati-Kāśus of double die. They bear on the obverse the figure of a caparisoned elephant with hanging trunk, facing the proper left. On the reverse is a complicated floral design. Mr. V. Smith on p. 318 of his Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, describes the very same piece and tentatively ascribes it to the 13th century A.D.[1] Mr. Rice thinks that these are Gaṅga coins (Mysore Gazetteer, Plate

1. 12 coins of this type are found in Museum selection.

opp. p. 802) and Sir W.Elliot (Coins, p. 116) thinks they could not be assigned to a date earlier than the Koṅgu age. Above the back of the elephant are traces of Kannaḍa letters which are not often distinct. Two of them however show traces of the letters ವ್ರಗ (Vraga) or ವ್ರ[ಳ] (Vra [4]) and ವ (Va). The formation of these letters does not warrant the supposition that the coins belong such an early age as either the Koṅgu or the Gaṅga. As suggested by Mr. Smith they must belong to the 13th or even the 14th century A.D.

C - NUMBER.- 1 coin; roughly round.

SIZE - 34/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- At both ends of the vertical diameter are found the legend ಜಗದೇ or ಜಸದೇ (Jagadē or Jasadē), in Kannaḍa characters[1] and at the extremities of the horizontal diameter are the auspicious symbols Śrī. In the centre of the coin is a human figure in a dancing posture or in the heroic attitude of sitting (as in the usual Garuḍa figures) with the left arm bent at the elbow and placed on the hip. Over the head of the figure is an indistinct mark which may be taken for a crown. In the interspaces are seen clusters of dots and pellets. I am unable to assign this coin to any particular dynasty.

D - NUMBER.- 1 coin; roughly round.

SIZE - 43/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- In the extremities of the vertical diameter are distributed the legend ಭುಜ (Bhuja) or ಬುಜ (Buja) and

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1. The Museum selection has 16 coins of this class.

1. The reading is not final. The legend may also be read ಜಸವೇ (Jasavē).

బలికు (Baliku). At the ends of horizontal diameter are the symbols Śrī. The interspaces are occupied by lions. It is doubtful to which king this coin has to be assigned.

E - NUMBER.- 2 coins. Roughly round with sides bulging out on the four sides.

SIZE - 38/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- At the top of the vertical diameter are the three Telugu syllables. జగదా (Jagadā) the first and last letters being however, cut off. A little above the lower extremity is the inverted syllable బ (Ba). Perhaps the legend జగదొబ (Jagadoba) was meant. This may be a corruption of జగదొబ్బ (Jagadobba) i.e., Jagadobbaganda, a well known title of the Telugu chiefs of this period. The two auspicious symbols Śrī, and the sun and moon intercepted by a trident (?) are also visible. The other coin of perhaps the same king has జగ[దొ] but omits బ.

F - NUMBER.- 1 coin; roughly round.

SIZE - one inch in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- This and the next coin are the biggest of the collection, in size. In the centre is a tusked elephant with a hanging trunk facing the proper left. On the back of the elephant are symbols which may be taken for the sun and moon and the Telugu numeral ౨. On the margin, are four expanded

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1. This coin is found in the Museum selection.
2. This coin is found in the Museum selection.
3. Museum selection.

24 4 60 24

flowers and the two syllables Śrī. The legend is distributed between the two extremities of the vertical diameter and may be tentatively read దస (Dasa), at the top and దవర్మా (varmā), at the bottom. Thin and cup-shaped, as it is, it may profitably be compared with Nos. 24 to 29 described by Prof. Hultzsch on p. 321 f. of Ind. Ant. Vol. XXV.

Dasavarmā (i.e., Daśavarman) was a Western Chaḷukya prince, the brother of Satyāśraya, who ruled between A.D. 997-1008.

G - NUMBER.- 1 coin. Roughly round.

SIZE - one inch in diameter

DESCRIPTION.- This is also thin and cup-shaped like the above but bears no legend. The two auspicious marks Śrī, an elephant-goad (?) and six other marks of a fish tied to a post are the only symbols seen. It cannot be definitely stated to which dynasty this coin has to be attributed.

4

H - NUMBER.- ~~25~~ 34 coins; roughly round.

SIZE - varying from 45/60 to 35/60 of an inch, in diameter.

DESCRIPTION.- These bear the usual marks of: (1) the hook surmounted by sun and moon (with dots); (2) the sun and moon separated by a hook, a row of dots, two dots or vajra; and (3) the sun and moon only. The other usual symbols of Śrī. cluster of pellets or lions are also found. They generally bear no legend but in some cases the legend which is partly seen is extremely doubtful. I have accordingly not been able to put these 25 coins under any particular head.

1. Museum selection.

2. Three coins of this type are found in the Museum selecti

Scott. II 8 (*a*).—12-1-15.

~~NOTES.~~

Page 2½

25 / 61 25

Home (Pls)

Govt/4399/15-5, d 1.3.17

The accompanying report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove prepared by the A.A.S. for Epigraphy, S. circle, is forwarded to the Supdt., Govt. Museum, Madras, who is requested to report as to what types should be retained for the Madras Museum and how many, and what types should be distributed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and to the other important provincial museums.

28.2.17

HOR
27.2.17.
Pasd.
27.2.17

The Supdt, Govt. Museum.
Madras

(with pp 20-21 CE in original to be returned with reply)

Govt/213

Recd pp with mdle 2.3.17

C.F.—29.

Home DEPARTMENT.
(Miscellaneous)

Received 13-MAR-1917 1917. Registered 13 3 1917.

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT MADRAS

Subject.

Kodur treasure trove case

Giving the proposals of the Supdt, Govt. Museum for the distribution of the Gold Coins concerned in the _____ to the Madras Museum & the provincial Museums as well as the Durbars & to depute the Archl Assbl for making the selection.

ENCLOSURES.
No. one final report & one area sketch
Spare copies nil

No. 153

Station Madras, Dated the 12th March 1917.

From (Name) J R Henderson, Esq., M.B., C.M., F.L.S.,
(Designation) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home Department.
(Miscellaneous)

Sir,

§ 42 ante

With reference to Endorsement No. 4399/15-5, dated 1st March 1917, accompanying the Report on the Kodur Treasure Trove Gold coins prepared by the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, I have the honour to reply as follows:-

The Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy has arranged the coins, which number over 16,000, in twelve groups which are

(16586)
W.21 ante

are based chiefly on the inscriptions, and the number of Coins in each group is definitely stated. An examination of the detailed account of each group reveals the fact that there are numerous varieties, based chiefly on the arrangement of the punch-marks, but in the majority of cases the number of Coins referable to each variety is not stated. In the first eleven groups no fewer than fifty-five of these varieties are indicated. Group XII is a miscellaneous assortment composed mostly of varieties of the preceding groups.

I would propose that the Coins be distributed as follows:-

Madras Museum, 3 Coins of each group from I to XI and 2 of each variety if available, also 7 Coins from group XII.

Indian Museum, Calcutta, 2 Coins of each group from I to XI and 1 of each variety available. From group XII, 2 Coins.

Provincial Museums and other institutions in India and Britain, fifteen in number (recorded in G.O. no. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907, and subsequent additions) to each 1 Coin of every group from I to XI, and so far as the numbers will permit to each 2 Coins from group XII.

Darbars, thirty-eight in number (recorded in G.O. no. 408, Political, dated 8th August 1914) to each 7 Coins selected from the most important types so far as the numbers of the Coins will permit. It may be stated that the first eleven groups resolve themselves into seven main types, but one of these consists of only 37 Coins.

As the number of Coins to be assigned to each variety is not known at present, it is impossible to state the total number required for the proposed distribution.

I would further propose to depute my Archaeological Assistant who has assisted the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, and has consequently acquired a knowledge of the Coins, to make the necessary selection.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

your most obedient servant,

J. H. Henderson

Superintendent,

Government Museum.

Museum 3—1,002—19-5-13.

From

SUPERINTENDENT,

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM,

Madras.

To

No.

Dated
Received } 191
Despatched

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Sectt. II 8 (*c*).—12-1-15.

~~NOTES~~.

Page 24

Home (Rs.)

Encl. 4599/15-6
23.3.17

With reference to his letter No. S. 68, of the 10th Feb. 17, submitting a report on the examination of the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove, the A.A.S. for Epigraphy is ~~[illegible]~~ furnished with a copy of a letter from the Supdt., Govt. Museum, dated the 12th March 1917, and he is requested to make a selection of the ~~number of~~ coins required for distribution ~~in accordance with the proposal~~ of the Supdt., with the assistance of the Archaeological Assistant in the Museum. ~~The~~ The A.A.S. is requested to report how many coins of each group will be left after the proposed distribution.

Pp 18-19 Cir.

Remd no 1015

Desp with enclosure 23.3.17

The A.A.S. for Epigraphy, S. Circle.

(with Copy of pp 43-45 (A))

VAK 19.3.17

PdeR 20.3.17

21.3.17

E.H.K 22.3.17

8,083—2-17.

C.F.—29.

DEPARTMENT.

Received 28-MAY-1917 *Registered* 28/5 191

GOVT. OF MADRAS

Subject.

Reporting that the selection of gold coins for distribution to Museums and Durbars is completed and that he is awaiting orders of Government as to their disposal.

ENCLOSURES
No. one. (Photo).
Spare copies

D. No. 257

Station Madras, *Dated the* 5th May 1917.

From (*Name*) M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb H.Krishna Sastri Avl., B.A.,

(*Designation*) Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (Miscellaneous) Department.

Ootacamund.

Sir,

With reference to Memo No. 4599/15-6, dated 23rd March 1917, (Home, Miscellaneous Department) I beg to submit that the selection of the coins required for distribution in accordance with the proposals of the Superintendent, Government, Museum, has been made, and the accompanying table shows the different varities under each group, the number of coins selected in each for the Museums and the Durbars and the balance left after the proposed distribution. The selected coins numbering 740 and the balance 15846 — together

together 16586 are in safe custody in my office. I await orders of the government for their disposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Krishna Sastri.

Asstt. Archl. Supdt. for Epigraphy.

APPENDIX. B.

Statement showing the number of coins selected for Museums and Darbars and the balance left at the disposal of Government.

Number of variety as given on the plate.	Number of coins in each variety.	Number selected for Museums & Darbars.	Balance. (for public sale)
	Group I		
1	3,029	58	2,971
2	2,776	3	2,773
3	31	3	28
4	49	3	46
⊛5	110	3	107
6	1	1	0
Total	5,996	71	5,925
	Group II		
1	729	20	709
2	62	3	59
3	26	3	23
4	2	2	0
5	3	3	0
Total	822.	31	791
	Group III (a)		
1	1,320	20	1,300
2	1,154	3	1,151
3	38	3	35
4	66	3	63
5	35	3	32
6	10	3	7
Total	2,623.	35	2,588

(137)

⊛ Numbers of varities underlined in red are not represented on the illustrati plates, since they are mostly converses of those already illustrated or are varities discovered subsequent to the preparation of the plates.

Group III (b)

1	603	3	600
2	505	3	502
3	14	3	11
4	13	3	10
Total	1,135	12	1,123

Group IV

1	438	20	418
2	213	3	210
3	92	3	89
4	44	3	41
5	1	1	0
6	3	3	0
7	1	1	0
8	1	1	0
Total	793	35	758

Group V (a)

1	850	58	792
2	492	3	489
3	54	3	51
4	8	3	5
5	6	3	3
6	5	3	2
7	2	2	0
8	1	1	0
9	1	1	0
10	20	3	17
11	1	1	0
Total	1,440	81	1,359

Group V (b)

1	235	3	232
2	120	3	117
3	188	3	185
4	37	3	34
5	13	3	10
6	15	3	12
7	6	3	3
8	7	3	4
9	1	1	0
10	9	3	6
Total	631	28	603

Group VI

1	583	58	525

Group VII

1	407	20	387
2	4	3	1
3	130	3	127
4	12	3	9
5	5	3	2
6	2	2	0
Total	560	34	526

Group VIII

1	241	18	223
2	70	3	67
3	158	43	115
4	74	3	71
5	37	3	34
6	4	3	1
7	2	2	0
8	1	1	0
9	1	1	0
Total	588	77	511

Group IX

1	261	58	203
2	273	3	270
3	462	3	459
4	30	3	27
5	17	3	14
6	29	3	26
7	8	3	5
8	26	3	23
9	1	1	0
10	14	3	11
11	3	3	0
12	2	2	0
13	1	1	0
14	1	1	0
15	31	3	28
Total	1,159	93	1,066

Group X

1	30	30	0
2	25	25	0
3	1	1	0
4	1	1	0
5	1	1	0
Doubtful & legend	4	4	0
Total	62	62	0

Group XI

1	32	32	0
2	21	20	1
3	7	5	2
4	1	1	0
5	10	10	0
6	5	3	2
7	2	2	0
8	4	3	1
9	5	3	2
10	1	1	0
11	1	1	0
12	1	1	0
Total	90	82	8

Group XII

A (1)	11	2	9
(2)	24	18	6
B	29	15	14
C	1	1	0
D	1	1	0
E	2	2	0
F	1	1	0
G	1	1	0
H	34	0	34
Total	104	41	63

54/69

Scott. II-8 (f)—25,005—27-4-15.

Home (mis) Deptt

Memo No. 2107-1 dt 10-7-17.

With reference to this letter no 153 dt 12th Mar 17 the accompanying revised report of the A.A.S for Epigraphy is forwarded to the Supdt Govt Museum, madras, who is requested to scrutinize it and to report whether the selection now made is in accordance with the suggestions made in the letter referred to above.

Sd/- 2.7.17.
Pack 7.7.17.

CR 9.7.17

MM 9/7/17

To
The Supdt Govt Museum
Madras
(with pp 20-41 c)
to be returned with reply)

Sd/- 11/7

Sd/- 11/7

1106 mis
11-10-17

5/C.No. 2607 Hdis 28

Ans 20.7.17

(Miscellaneous)

C.F.—29.

Home DEPARTMENT.

Order (Mis) 23.7.17.

Received ..... 191 . Registered ..... 191 .

Subject.

Kodur Treasure Trove case

Informing that the selection of coins for the Museum and for distribution has been made.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1 Report

Spare copies .....

No. 361

Station Madras, Dated the 18th July 1917.

From (Name) J. R. Henderson, Esqr., M. B., C. M., F. L. S.,

(Designation) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Sir,

With reference to memorandum No. 2107-1 dated 10th July 1917 regarding the Kodur Treasure Trove coins, I have the honour to state that the selection of coins required for this Museum and for distribution has been made in accordance with the suggestions made in my letter to Governmer

vide Statement W 45-57

No 153 dated 12th March 1917.

The enclosures in original which accompanied the reference under reply are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most Obedient Servant,

J. R. Henderson.

Superintendent.

By

29

Home (Misc) Dept.

Memo. No 2607-1

With reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 361, of the 18th July 1917, ~~from Supt~~ regarding the disposal of the Kodur Treasure Trove Coins, the Supt., Govt. Museum is requested to report how the surplus coins ~~is informed that in addition to~~ remaining over after the coins required ~~the number of Coins selected~~ for distribution among the Museums, ~~it is proposed to~~ set apart 20 coins of the each of the twelve groups and of each of the two sub-groups, for sale to numismatists and the general public in this presidency, on payment of Rs 5-8-0 per coin, the coins being kept for the purpose in the Museum. The Supt. is requested to state whether he approves of this allotment, and if not,

In this connection his attention is drawn to para 2 of the Ref. from the Board's Rev No. 1175-Pl of 26.10.16 (copy enclosed) in which it is suggested that all the coins not required might be sent to the mint for disposal. He should also consider and report whether it is necessary to reserve any number at the Local museum for sale to numismatists & the general public in the Presidency and if so how many.

Govt. orders issued

how many coins he would propose to ~~be~~ retain for the purpose.

Mark
6-8-17
Idel
7-8-17

To
The Supt. Govt. Museum

58 C No. 419 Hmi 30

C.F.—29.

Home (Miscellaneous) DEPARTMENT.

Received 191 . Registered 191 .

REGISTRY 17 AUG 1917 MADRAS

Subject.

Disposal of the Surplus coins Concerned in the Kodur Treasure Trove case.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. 394

Station Madras, Dated the 15th August 1917.

From (Name) J.R. Henderson, Esqr., M.B., C.M., F.L.S.,
(Designation) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Miscellaneous) Department.

Sir,

p 57 ante

With reference to memorandum No. 2607/ dated 9th August 1917 regarding the disposal of the surplus coins concerned in the Kodur Treasure Trove case, I have the honour to propose that 482 (four hundred and eighty two) coins may be reserved for sale at this Museum to numismatists and the general public in this Presidency and that the remaining coins may be sent

in equal quantities to the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta where they may also be sold. I consider it desirable that wide publicity should be given to the sale of these coins at the mints by notification in the Gazette of India and the provincial gazettes. I would further recommend, as it is not possible at present to estimate the demand for these coins, that none of them should be melted for a period of at least one year. After the lapse of this time it will probably be possible to form an idea as to the numbers which should be retained or melted down.

If the above proposals are approved I shall depute my Archæological Assistant to make the selection of the 482 coins required for sale here, before the despatch of the bulk of the coins to the mints.

I have the honour to be,
sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. R. Henderson.

Superintendent.

BW

Home (Misc) Dept.

p58 cf.

Memo. No. 2607-3, d. 11.9.17.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this letter No. 394 dt. the 15th August 1917, regarding the disposal of the surplus coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove, the Supt., Govt. Museum, is informed that the Govt. approve of the proposal to reserve 482 coins for sale at the Museum to numismatists and the general public in this Presidency. Arrangements may accordingly be made for the selection of the coins. ~~Orders~~

Orders as to the disposal of the remaining coins will be issued ~~later~~ separately

To
The Supt., Govt. Museum

M.O.S.
7.9.17

Pdek
10.9.17

A
11.9.17

[G. 2]

10,000—18-4-13.

NOTES.

Co 1106- 911-10-17

740
482
15364
16.588

Public dept.

Disposal of ~~surplus~~ the coins relating to the Kodur treasure trove.

(ct 4399) From the Board of Rev Reference No 1175 Pt-148 d 26.7.15

For the U.S

Memo 1302-3 Pub 5.6.15 at p120 linked file

In June last the Govt approved the proposal of the Collector of Nellore that the surplus coins relating to the Kodur Treasure Trove should be sent to the Collector of Madras for safe custody. The Board of Rev thereon instructed the Supt Govt Museum to retain as many coins as might be required for the Museum and for sale to Numismatists & to send the remaining coins to the Collector of Madras.

Vide Board's reference No 1175 Pt /14-6 dated 14.6.15 at slip Z

2 The Board of Rev now submits a report as to the disposal of the surplus coins generally & the probable value of the coins to be sold to numismatists. It reports that the Supt Govt Museum has retained 1116 coins for distribution as shown below and that the remaining coins have been sent to the Collector of Madras:-

p 1-3 C.F.

p 2 C.F.

Scott. 1—8 (a)—12-1-15

NOTES.

Public dept

Disposal of ~~surplus~~ the coins relating to the Kodur treasure trove.

(ct 4399) From the Board of Rev Reference No 1175 Pt-148 d 26.7.15

For the U.S

In June last the Govt approved the proposal of the Collector of Nellore that the surplus coins relating to the Kodur Treasure Trove should be sent to the Collector of Madras for safe custody. The Board of Rev thereon instructed the Supt Govt Museum to retain as many coins as might be required for the Museum and for sale to Numismatists & to send the remaining coins to the Collector of Madras.

Memo 1302-3 Pub 5.6.15 at p 120 linked file

Vide Board's reference No 1175 Pt 114-6 dated 14.6.15 at slip Z

2 The Board of Rev now submits a report as to the disposal of the surplus coins generally & the probable value of the coins to be sold to numismatists. It reports that the Supt Govt Museum has retained 1116 coins for distribution as shown below and that the remaining coins have been sent to the Collector of Madras.

p 1-3 C.F.

p 2 C.F.

75

716 coins for the Madras Museum and other Museums in India & for sale to numismatists

400 coins to be sent to the Mints in Calcutta and Bombay for sale to the general public.

~~The action of the Supt Govt Museum in having fixed the value of the specimens.~~

p 2 C.F.

[Under rule 5 (1) at p 13 of G.O. 604 Pub dated 26.7.07 the Supt Govt Museum should report the numismatic value] P.

3 The bullion value is estimated at Rs 6-4-0 per coin: The Board of Rev. in consultation with the Supt Govt Museum recommends that the price of coins to be sold to numismatists may be fixed at Rs 6-8-0 per coin: This recommendation may, for the reasons stated in para 2 of the Board's reference, be accepted.

b 2 C.F.

pp 2-3 C.F.

4 As regards the remaining ~~exceptions~~ coins sent to the Collector of Madras, the Board of Rev recommends that they may be disposed of by public auction with the bullion value fixed as the upset price. These coins have been rejected by the Supt Govt Museum apparently as they possess no interest either for Museums or for numismatists. The recommendation of the Board of Rev in the matter appears therefore to be reasonable and may

76

P
F14 of G.O. 604 Pub
26.7.07

be accepted. It may be stated in this connection that Rules 5(3) and 6 of the rules regulating proceedings under the Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878 are not applicable to (the Case of these remaining Coins) as they are of no numismatic value.

F 3 C.F.

5 No action is called for at present on para 3 of the Board's reference. It may be left to address Govt if necessary after the result of the investigation is known.

6 A draft order is submitted for approval.

S.
11.8.15

7.8.15.

9.8.15

[Case will be sent to H.S. Rev. for perusal after the issue of the G.O.]

The coins clearly have a numismatic value, but there are so many of them that it is unnecessary to keep more than the Superintendent has provided for.

I suppose the Board's proposals must be approved, but it is a pity for these old coins to be melted down and it would be satisfactory if they could be put away somewhere as they

Scott. II—8 (a)—12-1-15

NOTES.

Page 4

B28
C 13·8
R 14 8

Ret. in imp. on 18-8-15
CDL
18.8.15

an in a million reverse

H. M

GS
12.8.15

I agree. We might, I think, ask the Bs what the Nos of coins proposed to be sold is, & whether it might not be better to send them all to the Mints.

AGL
13 8 15

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 AUG 1915
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Not helpful
CDL
21.

Vide paral of Secretary's note at p 3 ante

Vide G.O 376 Pub 28·3·12.

For the C.S

It is respectfully submitted that as the coins with the Collector of Madras are considered to be of numismatic value, the coins should in the ordinary course be retained in the Govt Museum and advertised for sale in a few selected publications in Europe & in India. The intention of H.H however in suggesting that the coins might be sent to the Mints is apparently that in the Mints the coins may have a special sale at numismatic value. As directed by H.H a draft memo to the Board

78

of Rec is submitted for approval.

(with alterations initialled)

H.M.
19.8.15.

C.P.M.
19.8.15

A.

✓ So far as I can see the draftsman has misunderstood the wishes of Secs H.M.

I understand that the proposal is to stop the morphia coming in a bottle (the medicine) removed and not to fill them with to municate to the general public. The forms does not apply provided for, which if the cases are to be sold to the latter, they might be done just as well & better by the Collectors of Madras. I have altered the draft accordingly & submit to Sec. for whom as the point is somewhat obscure.

E.H.
21.8.15

[Draft passed by Secretary].

page 4 cf

[Issued as O.M. No 4399-1 Pub D 25.8.15]

pp 5-6 C.F. From the Board of Rev L.R. Reference No 1175 Pt-14-9 d 18.8.15

For the T.S

Submitted for perusal. No action appears necessary) on this reference.

T.C.N 30.8.15 E.A.H. 1.9.15.
C.P.K 30.8.15

Rev dept

p 7-12 C.F. From the Board of Rev L.R. Reference No 1175-Pt 14-11 d 26.10.15

Public dept w.o

M.R.N 29.10.15. A.H.T. 1.11.15

Pub (Mints) dept

For the T.S

Please see the reference from the Board of Rev at p 8 C.F. It will be seen that the A.G considers it preferable to send all the coins to the Mintmaster, calcutta or Bombay) for examination and disposal either by storing them as bullion or by selling them to numismatists as he thinks fit, but that the Board considers that this suggestion may be adopted

Para 2, p 8 C.F.

Para 3, p 8 C.F.

of the A.G only with regard to the surplus coins after final selection of coins for the Museum and sale to numismatists locally.

2 As regards final selection of the coins the Board of Rev submits

for the orders of Govt a letter from the Supdt Govt Museum at pp 9-12 C.F. in which he suggests that a further examination of the coins is desirable. It will be seen from paras 2 & 3 of his letter why he considers all the coins forfeited to Govt including those with the Collector of Madras likely to possess some historic value. The Supdt Govt Museum is of the opinion that the entire lot should be examined in order to decipher the inscriptions on them, sort & classify them. He accordingly suggests that the A.A.S for Epigraphy may be asked to undertake the examination. The Supdt Govt Museum states that he is not able to give an estimate of the time that the A.A.S will have to devote for this work. Looking however to the fact that the total number of coins is estimated at 20,000, it is likely that the period required for examination will be long, in case he is to undertake the examination of all the coins. Submitted that before considering the suggestion of the Supdt Govt Museum, it appears desirable to ~~send~~ send only a few coins from the lot with the Collector of Madras to the A.A.S for Epigraphy and invite his remarks on the utility

pp 10-11 ~~7~~ C.F.

Para 4, p 11 C.F.

Ibid

Para 2, p 10 C.F.

of examining the whole lot and deciphering the inscriptions on the Coins. The question of deputing the Archl Asst at the Govt Museum to ~~a~~ assist the A.A.S in undertaking the examination of the Coins & the place where the examination should be made will have to be ~~decided~~ considered only if it is decided ~~to~~ that & all the Coins ~~for examination~~ should be examined. The remarks of Pub(B) may however be invited in the first instance on the suggestion of the Supt Govt Museum.

P.12 C.F.

1 ypm to 1 tm.

Pub(B)
4.11.15.

WBS
9.11.15

Public B will be asked for their views on the Curator's proposal.

EHH
10.11.15

Pub-B.4

Public (B) Section

Pubs 4399-2
10.11.15

HS

The remarks of the A.A.S for Epigraphy may be obtained on the letter of the Supt., Govt Museum of 8.X.15.
Draft subd

BR
12.11.15

SS
13.XI.15

JSM.

EHH
15.11.15

Mg-12.02

pp 1-3 C.F. Endt No 4399-3 Pub d 15.11.15

pp 14-15 C.F. From the A.A.S for Epigraphy) No 624 d 20.11.15

For the D.S

The reply of the A.A.S for Epigraphy) will be found at pp 14-15 C.F. The A.A.S is prepared to conduct the examination of the Coins at ooty) and suggests that the services of the Archl Asst at the Museum may be placed at his disposal for a period of not less than seven of eight months. The Supdt Govt Museum has already stated that it will be necessary to give the Archl Asst a local allowance in case he is deputed to ooty). The proposal of the A.A.S to conduct the examination at ooty will therefore involve some extra cost to Govt.

2. There is at present a proposal to transfer the head. quarters of the A.A.S to Madras. It is not however definitely known when the transfer is to take effect. It is for consideration whether the examination of the coins may) not be postponed until after the office of the A.A.S has been transferred to Madras.

S. P.T.O.

29.11.15.

pp 30/XI/15

pp 15 C.F.

Pay of the Archl Asst is Rs 100-5-150 p.m. vide G.O. no 1000 Edcn 4.11.13. N

p 12 C.F.

(File in circulation)

Orders since issued. Govt Educl Pub - W 10.6.16

It will probably soon be known whether there is a possibility of transferring the A.A.S's after this cold weather. The coin is in circulation. If there is a likelyhood of the transfer taking place shortly, the most convenient plan will be to postpone the coin examination. Otherwise it is for consideration whether the proposal may not be approved & put into effect at once.

E.M.
5.12.15

We certainly cannot accept Mr. Krishna Sastri's standard of outturn. Seven or eight months for three officers would mean 100 coins a day. I would think that an intelligent Moplah, who had the types pointed out to him, would be able to sort the coins by types, working in the Collector's office. When he had done that it might not be necessary to take the experts long to check his work. If we set him to work soon Mr. Krishna Sastri might be done here by the time he was ready.

3.12.15

H.M.

84

The first thing to do is to get Mr. Krishna Sastri's office removed to Madras. He can then potter over the selection of these coins as he likes. There seems no urgency. The file may lie over for a month.

AGI
8.12.15.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF INDIA
8 DEC 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPART

UNDER SECRETARY
8 DEC 15
PUBLIC WORKS DEPTT

US.

Submitted.

The case relating to the transfer of ~~Rama Sastri's Examination~~ the Office of the a.a.s. for Epigraphy to Madras has been sent to P.W.D. for the selection of a building close to ~~the~~ the office of the Supt. Arch. Survey. Perhaps this file may lie over till that case returns.

Yr. if the case does not return - ~~Let it lie over for another month.~~

PSH
11-1-16

AM
12.1

SS
11-1-16

US.

Submitted. The three file has not yet come back from P.W.D.

PSH
12.2.16

Please enquire by telephone from P.W.D. as to what stage the case has reached & when it can be expected.

SS
12.2.16

GDH
12.2.16

Orders issued in ep. 1121 Rb 10.6.16 - W

Hours Minutes.

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From Supdt, Account Section
P.W.D

To The Supdt, Public

Your D.M re: the transfer of the Epigraphist office from Ooty to Madras. A reply is awaited from the Supdg Engr s-in-ch to this office memo No: 1873 acdd 7 12-1-16. He has been reminded to-day.

Sgn
16-2-16

U.S.

Submitted with reference to U.S.'s note at page 11 ante

pgn
16.2.16

SS
16/2

Let us wait a fortnight & until we hear

17.2.

Linked with file re Transfer of Epigraphist's Office to Madras.
Main file sent to

86

U.S.

Attention is invited to the telephonic conespondence with P.W.D. in the Listes file. It seems probable that some time will elapse before the Epigraphist's Office can actually be shifted to Madras. The A.A.S for Epigraphy will have to take up his annual report shortly and cannot therefore even commence the examination of the coins till about the first of July next.

2. For orders whether, in the circumstances, the case may lie over till the Question of final orders are passed transferring the A.A.S's headquarters to Madras.

PSN
6.4.16

MJ
8.4.16

S.O.

Please see H.M's note on p 11. No definite information is obtainable from P.W.D. May the case lie over as suggested?

Ehh.
10.4.16

JH 10/4/16

87

W.S

Gr.O. 1121 Pub 10-6-16 - W

Orders have issued directing the transfer to Madras of the head-quarters of the A·A·S for Epigraphy with effect from the 1st October next. Submitted that the A·A·S may be asked to undertake the examination of the coins as soon as he goes to Madras. The Supt Govt Museum may also be asked to place the services of the Arch Asst employed in the Govt Museum, at the disposal of the A·A·S for the period required to finish the examination.

C f pp 12-15 C.F.

21.6.16

2 Period required for the examination of the coins.

Please see the suggestion of the Secretary at p 10 ante for curtailing the period estimated by the A·A·S for finishing the examination. It is for consideration whether before orders issue the A·A·S should be asked to report on this suggestion. He may also be asked whether he will not be able to finish the examination at a much shorter period than seven or eight months, ~~in view of the fact~~

Hardy 21.6.16

p 15 C F.

NOTES.

88

~~that the examination is to be undertaken~~
~~and in Madras~~. A draft memo
is submitted for approval.

H.
16.6.16.

J.

CDM
16.6.16

E.M.H
17.6.16

H. C.M.

UNDER SECRETARY
21 JUN 16
PUBLIC RECORDS

Issued as O.M. no 4399/15-4 of 21.6.16.

Pages 16-17 C7

PTO

Sectt. II—8 (a)—12-1-15

NOTES.

Page 16 89

(Ct. no. 463)
Pages 18-41 C7

From the A.A.S. for Epigraphy, D no 68 g 16.2.17

Registrar

The report of the A.A.S. for Epigraphy on the gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove is submitted for orders. The examination of the coins was ~~conducted~~ undertaken on the suggestion of the Supdt., Govt. Museum, who declared that they fell into different groups and that each of them might have a separate historic value. vide report on pages 9-12 C.P. The examination conducted by the A.A.S. discloses the fact that the coins belong to different periods of the 12th and the 13th century A.D. and that they are of ~~great~~ historical importance. In regard to the disposal of the coins, he considers that if possible they should be reserved in the Provincial Museum entirely for distribution among other museums and for sale to the numismatists, ~~vide page 7 of the report~~ and suggests that as far as permissible numismatic specialists should be consulted if only a certain proportion of the coins is considered sufficient for such distribution. vide p 7 of the report. It will be seen from the Board's reply on page 8 C.P. that the Board suggested that the surplus of the coins after final selection for retention in the

1.27 g

museum and for sale to numismatists locally ~~may~~ might be sent to the Mint at Calcutta or Bombay for disposal either by storing them as bullion or by selling them to numismatists.

Hist 15.2.17

Pdet 17.2.17

pp 18-41 C7

The report of the A.H.S is interesting. As regards the disposal of the Coins, it seems at the outset unnecessary to reserve all the Coins at the Provl museum for distribution. The report may be forwarded to the Supdt of the museum for report as to what types should be retained for the Madras museum & how many, & what should be distributed to the Indian Museum (Calcutta) & other important Provl ones. The remaining coins may be transferred to the mint for sale or disposal otherwise. The publication of the report by Mr. Krishnaswamy may give the numismatists sufficient data to enable them to select the specimens for their purchase.

Cl 25.2.7

CR 20/II/17

Ln

I agree ; it should not require so very many coins to satisfy the demands of numismatists.

2. The coins do not seem to me to be of very great artistic or numismatic interest and a vast majority of them are duplicates.

3. After making adequate provision for the demands of museums & private individuals there may be the balance to the mint.

4. I see no objection to allowing the coins to the general public whether they made them into ornaments or not, and this might prove more profitable than re-minting, but this is a question not likely to arise.

C.A.H. 25.2.17

Registrar.

A draft endt. to the Supdt., Govt Museum, is submitted.

H.O.C. 27.2.17

C.R. 28.2.17

Rec'd 27.2.17

Page 42 (Endt. No. 4395/15-5 of 1.3.17)

Pages 43-45 C.F. (Ct. 898) From the Supdt., Govt. Museum of 12.3.17

Please see the reply of the Supdt., Govt. Museum, on pages 43 - 45 C.F. Submitted that a copy of this letter may be forwarded to the A.-A.-S. for Epigraphy, who may

Read 26.2.17

(with the assistance of the Archl. Assistants in the Museum)

be requested to select the number of Coins required for distribution as proposed by the Supt., Govt Museum.

Draft Endt is submitted.

Hak
19.3.17

Pack
20.3.17

CR
21.3.17
Lee

Page 46 CF

Endt. No. 4599/15-6 & 23.3.17)

Chk
22.3.17

20 / 93

Misc 15243
Rago 2054

D.O. 305. Office of the A.A.S. for Epigraphy.

Madras, 29th May 1917.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the Report on the examination of gold coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove, I have to inform you that in the light of the new varities since found, I may have to make some alterations in the original report. Will you be king enough to supply me with a proof copy of the report when it is printed so that I may make the necessary changes? The plate to illustrate the different groups has been sent to the Superintendent, Government Press.

Yours sincerely,

R. Venkobarao

for Asstt. Archl. Supdt. for Epigraphy.

To

The Registrar,

Home (Education) Department, Ooty.

94

(A No 1891)

Pages 47-51 C.F

From the A.A.S. for Epigraphy & S.S.I.)
Please see the report of the ~~A~~ A.S. for Epigraphy on the selection of the Coins required for distribution among Museums and Durbars on pages 47-55 C.F. In his D.O. of the 29th May, on page 20 *ante*, he states that he may have to make some alterations in his ~~the~~ report in the light of the varieties since found, and requests that a proof copy of it when printed may be sent to him to make the changes. It is however for consideration whether it will not be desirable to carry out at once any alterations necessary in the original report, and the alterations consequent thereto ~~as to all~~ in the statement of the number of Coins Selected for distribution now forwarded by him, so that the whole report may be forwarded to the Supdt., Govt. Museum for scrutiny as to whether the selection made is in accordance with his suggestions, and for opinion as to whether the distribution may be adopted as final. If this is agreed to, a draft D.O. reply to Mr. Krishna Sastri is submitted.

pp 20-41 C.F

ibid

pp 49-58 C.F

D.O. A

or. pp 44-45 C.F

Mark
2.6.17

Under 1161/17

we may return

NOTES.

report lists fralkeratinisatorer

a
9.0.17 Mey 1917

96

Home (Pol) Dept.

D.O. No. 1843-1, dt 12.6.17

Dear Mr. Sastri

With reference to your D.O. letter of the 29th ultimo, I write to say that it will be desirable to carry out at once any alterations you may consider necessary in the original report on the Kodur Treasure Trove coins, rather than in the proof copy when the report is printed. I am accordingly to return herewith the report received with your letter No. D. 68 dt 10-2-17 as also the statement of the number of coins selected for distribution among Museums and Durbars forwarded with your letter D. No. 257 dt 5.5.17 with the request that they may be re-submitted at an early date with necessary alterations.

Yours sincerely

Mdk
3.6.17

Pdek.
8.6.17

11/6/17
9.6.17

p. 20 ante

pp 20-41 CE

pp 49-55 CE

To
M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb H. Krishna Sastri Avl,
A.A.S. for Epigraphy. Cuttack

24

97

Home (Mis) dt 2107
Rept 19-67

Received
with
25.6.17

D.O. 333.
Encl. one file.

Office of the A.A.S. for Epigraphy,

Madras, 18th June 1917.

19-JUN-1917

Dear Sir,

Your D.O. No. 1843-1 and the accompanying enclosures to hand. I beg to return the report on coins with the necessary corrections made in appendix A and a few slight alterations, in the body of the report. Appendix B is rewritten in a simpler form and submitted. The original had four more columns since it was first intended to keep separately the selection of 1124 coins made by the Museum Superintendent even before the coins came to me for examination. On reconsideration all the 16586 coins including the Superintendent's selection, have been treated together and their distribution shown in Appendix B. The last column gives the number of coins in each variety that are available for public sale.

Yours sincerely,

H. Krishna Sastri.

To

The Secretary,

Home Department, Ootacamund.

Scot Scott. II—8 (a)—160.004—16-1-17.

NOTES.

Home (Mis) Dept
98

Rep^r

M^r Krishna Sastriya has returned the report on the Kodur Treasure Trove coins with the alterations he desired to make. Submitted that the report may now be sent to the Suptd^t Govt Museum and he may be asked to report whether the present selection meets with his approval.

A draft memo is Subd. for approval

W 5/7/17

A
9-7-17

Ans
2.7.17.
Put R.
7.7.17

Page 54 C7 [Memorandum to the Supdt Govt Museum No 2107-1 dt 10.7.17]

Page 55-56 C7 [260] [From the Supdt Govt Museum No 361 dt 18.7.17]

Rep^x

~~The Superintendent Govt~~
~~Memorandum~~
~~the Collector~~

Pp 55-56 q

Scott. T... 8 (a)—160,004—16-1-17.

99 Page 26

NOTES.

K

page 47 C.F.

12167
16586 coins
worth about
Rs 1,16,093
Ch 22 07

M

pp 43-45 C.F.

As the selection of the number of Coins required for distribution among the Museums and Durbars has now been made, the question arises as to the disposal of the surplus Coins. In all, 740 Coins have been selected for the Museums (& durbars) and 15,846 coins remain. Reference is solicited to the reference from the Board of Revenue ♂ 26-10-15 on page 8 C.F., wherein it suggests that the surplus after final selection to be retained for the (Madras) Museum and sale to numismatists locally may be sent to the Mint at Calcutta or Bombay. In his report ♂ the 12th March 17, the Supt. Govt. Museum, offered no suggestion as to the disposal of the surplus coins. The Coins now selected for the Madras Museum are apparently for retention in the Museum, and not for sale to numismatists or to the General public. On page 7 of his report (page 27 C.F.) the A.A.S. for Epigraphy expressed his opinion that if possible the Coins should be preserved in the Provincial

among other Museums and for sale
to numismatists. Please see also the
~~Note~~ note of the Under Secretary on
page 18 ante; where it was remarked
that after making adequate
provision for the demands of museums
and private individuals, the balance
might be sent to the mint. No
allotment has hitherto been made
to meet the ~~for~~ probable require-
-ments of ~~no~~ numismatists and
the General public. It seems desirable
to afford them facilities to obtain any
of the coins they may require from
the Supt. of the Madras Museum
on payment of Rs 5 · 8 · 0 per coin.
It is for orders whether 20 coins
from each of the twelve Groups,
and from the Sub-Groups III b & V b,
may be set apart to be kept with
the Supt. Govt. Museum for sale to
numismatists and the public. The total
number of coins that will be required
for the purpose will be 280.
The number of Surplus coins will thus
be reduced to 15,566. The Supt.
may be asked for advice as to
whether he approves of this apportionment

108

fol 49-53 Cf

R

20 × 14 = 280

~~15~~

15846 −
280
15566

NOTES.

vide item 'treasure trove' under XXV Misc' on page 24 C.B.E. 1917-18.

The surplus of 15,666 coins may be sent to the Mint Master, Calcutta. The receipts of sale proceeds of objects discovered as Treasure Trove are credited to provincial revenues. Arrangements will accordingly have to be made to obtain credit for the surplus coins proposed to be sent to the Mint at Calcutta. The Financial dept. may in the circumstances be consulted as to the procedure to be adopted for obtaining full credit for the coins.

A draft Memo. to the Supdt., Govt. Museum is submitted; After issue the case may be sent to Financial D.O.

M.D.K
6-8-17

We may ask the Supdt. generally as to how he suggests the remaining coins should be disposed of. Revised memo for approval.

C.R. 6.8.17

Read 7-8-17

M.H.B. 8/17

(Issued as Memo. No. 2607-18 9-8-17)

Page 57 C.F.

For orders whether the case may now be sent.

Scott. 1618 (a)—160,004—16-1-17.

NOTES.

SECRETARIAT 13 AUG 1917 MADRAS GOVT

to Financial dept. n.o.

MSK 10.8.17

CA 11-8-17 Initials.

Home (Mis) no. 2607-2

ASSISTANT SECRETARY GOVT OF MADRAS
5916 FINANCIAL Regd 13-8-17

(*the entire find is Govt's share)

Financial dept.

Kodur Treasure Trove:—

The Govt's share of the find consists of 16,586 gold coins worth about 1.16 lakhs of rupees - Vide pages 21–22 of C.J. Home (Mis) propose to distribute the coins as shown below:—

(a) 740 Coins to be distributed among the Various Museums and Durbars. [The distribution will evidently be gratis].

(b) 280 coins to be kept in reserve in the Madras Museum for sale to Numismatists.

(c) 15,566 Coins to be sent to the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta

16,586

2 In regard to (c), the Board in para: 2 of its proceedings dated 26-10-15 (page 8 C.J.) reported that the A.G. had

K of page 26 ante.

R on page 27 ante.

M on page 26 ante

Suggested that it would be better to send all the coins to the Mint Master, Calcutta or Bombay, for examination and disposal, either by storing them as bullion or by selling them to numismatists.

3 Home (Mis) asks for the views of this dept. as to the procedure which should be adopted in order that the value of the coins which will be sent to the Mint may be credited to the Provincial revenues of this Presidency under the head XXV - Miscellaneous - Treasure Trove.

page 28 ante

Page 24 C.P.E.

4. For orders whether Home (M may be requested to obtain the remarks of the A-G. on the question in the first instance.

B.S.K.

21.8.17. We can consult the A.G.

We do not wish to lose this windfall if the result of sending these coins to the Mint Master of Calcutta or Bombay means that Imperial get the

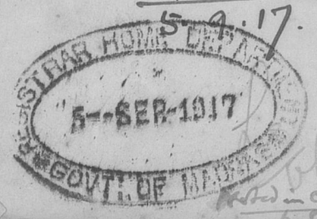
NOTES.

Fin no 5916-7
22-8-17

(+ CF) 1m 1925
4 wks)

Xpays 82.34
wpm

Fin no 5916-2
5.9.17.



Noted in CR
6-9-17

money we shall have to think of some other disposal.

A.C.W. 22.8.17

Herewith I send a copy of a letter which I am addressing to the Controller of Currency, who does not appear to have been consulted before.

In the present state of the gold market, now that imports of gold on private account have been prohibited, it is possible that more money could be obtained for these coins by auctioning them as they are, rather than by melting them down, and the Controller of Currency will doubtless (in consultation with the Mint Master and Bullion Brokers in Calcutta) be able to give better advice than I could do on this point.

A. G. 31/8/17

No 180
31-8-17

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Financial Department. U. C.

Enclosure:
One.

Inform also.

3. 9. 17

Subd that the case may be sent to Home (Mis) for perusal and return.

5.9.17

4917.

32

1,000—23-6-17.

105

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter, and the distinguishing letters above the number as given opposite, may be quoted. The communications should be addressed to—

THE ACCOUNTANT-GEMERAL,
POST BOX No. 891,
MADRAS, E.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS,

Fort St. George, the 30th / 31st *of* August 1917.

No. Res. 31-

From

A. NEWMARCH, Esq.,

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS.

To

ENCLOSURES:

The Controller of Currency,

Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that a treasure consisting of a large number of gold coins was found in the Nellore District of the Madras Presidency. Three-fourths of the find was forfeited to Government under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act. The Superintendent of the Government Museum at Madras has retained 1116 coins, 716 for the Madras Museum and other museums in India and for sale to Numismatists, and 400 to be sent to the Mints in Calcutta and Bombay for sale to the General public. The remaining coins weighing 4585 15/16 tolas are with the Collector of Madras. It is estimated that these gold coins are worth about Rs1,16,000. My office was consulted in 1915 as to how these should be disposed of, and my predecessor Mr. Datta suggested that the coins should be sent to the Mint Master, Calcutta or Bombay, who would examine the coins and store them as bullion or for sale to Numismatists as he thought fit. The Madras Government have again consulted me unofficially as to whether the result of sending these coins to the Mint Master of Calcutta or Bomaby

33/

Bombay would result in the Imperial Revenues getting the benefit of the money. This they wish to avoid, and they consider that if the coins are sent to the Mint the Madras Government should get credit for their value under the head "XXV-Miscellaneous--Treasure Trove", which is wholly a provincial head in this province.

2. As you do not appear to have been consulted in the matter beforehand I now report the facts for your information, and would request that I may be informed whether arrangements can be made to receive these gold coins at the Calcutta Mint and give the Madras Government credit for either their assay value or the sale proceeds.

3. The number of coins held in safe custody by the Collector of Madras is 15462, all of which are gold, but the variety of types is very large. It has been suggested to me that more money could be obtained for these coins by auctioning them than by melting them.

4. I should be glad to receive an early reply to this letter to enable me to answer the enquiry made by the Madras Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) A. NEWMARCH,

Accountant General.

(True Copy)

S. Appadurai Chetty
Superintendent,
Correspondence Section.

Scott. II—8 (a)—160,004—16-1-17.

Page 34

106

NOTES.

(A. no 2715) From the Supt. Govt Museum 15-8-17

Please see the financial note on pages 29-31 ante. The reply of the Controller of Currency to the reference made by the Accountant General may be awaited. The case may be perused and returned to Financial.

[The reply of the Supt., Govt. Museum has been received, and will be found on pages 58-59 C.F.]

6.9.17

Ack.
6.9.17

6-9-17

I think that as soon as the 482 coins required by the Supt may be now selected. The disposal of the remaining surplus should be left to the AG's replies

7/9/17

A draft memo. to the Supt., Govt. Museum is submitted. After issue of the file may go to Financial.

7.9.17
Rdek
10.9.17

11-9-17
(Memo 2607-38 11-9-17)

(Financial n-o.)

Await reply from the A.G.

12-9-17

Home (Misc) no. 2607-4
11/9/17

6648

CURRENT NO.
FINANCIAL

Rec'd 12 SEP 1917

500—19-11-14.

107

U. O.

page 31 ante

In continuation of this office U.O. Note No.150 dated the 31st August 1917, I forward herewith copy of letter No. B & R 1989-157-17 dated the 18th September 1917 from the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, regarding the disposal of ~~the~~ gold coins found in the Nellore District.

Page 36 infra

A. G. 22/9/17

no 185 / 22.9.17

To

The Ch. Secy., to Govt.,
Finl., Dept.,(U.O.)

Enclosure: 3
Enc. 3

RECD. HOME DEPT. 25 SEP 1917 MADRAS GOVT.

Financial dept.

Please see the letter from the Controller of Currency on page 36 infra. Subd. that there is no objection to the coins being sent to the Mint Master Bombay, as their value will be credited to Provincial revenues of this Presidency.

The case may it is subd be returned to Home (Mis) for the issue of necessary orders.

Vch 24917.

RECD. FINANCIAL DEPT. 28-SEP-1917 MADRAS GOVT.

25.9.17

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 1917 GOVT. OF MADRAS

Current No. 6956 FINANCIAL Regd 24.9.17.

Finl No 55163 25-9-17

Noted in CR 25.9.17

page 28 ante

36

3 9-12-16.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS,

Fort St. George, the 22nd *of* September 1917.

108

~~No.~~

ENCLOSURES:-

Letter No. B.& R.-1989/157-17 dated 18th September 1917 from the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Madras.

With reference to your letter No. Res. 31-9417 dated the 31st August 1917 , I have the honour to state that the gold coins weighing 4585 15/16 tolas which formed a portion of the Treasure Trove found in the Nellore District and which are now lying with the Collector of Madras, may, if the Local Government so desire, be sent to the Bombay Mint. The Mint Master will, on receipt of the coins, credit them in his accounts at their bullion value or if he is specially instructed to sell them to Numismatists there for the sale-proceeds of the coin, after they have been sold. The Accountant-General, Bombay, will pass on the above credit to you through the Exchange Accounts, which can then be adjusted in your books under "XXV-Miscellaneous - Treasure Trove".

(True Copy).

Superintendent,

Correspondence Section.

Govt. II—8 (a)—160,004—16-1-17.

NOTES.

Home (Mis) Dept.

Please see the Financial Dept. note on page 35 ante. Submitted that orders may now be issued regarding the disposal of the coins.

Draft order is submitted.

Draft letter to the Mint Master, Bombay is also submitted.

Mot
2.10.17

CR
10.10.17

Put
9-10-17

Mr 11/10/17