



COINS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF BHARATPUR

Darshana

**PhD Research Scholar , Dept. of Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology ,
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India.**

ABSTRACT

Present Paper on the Coins and Inscription of Bharatpur. Coin is interesting source for the study of past. Over the years, they have played a significant role in the study, construction and reconstruction of the history. It is undoubtedly, one of the most valuable sources of history, useful corroborative evidence to literary and epigraphic sources. Their remarkable contribution is universally recognized. It is very difficult to know today where the concept of coinage first evolved, but based on available evidences. Coins, though they are small in size, sometimes play a big role in illuminating history not known to other sources. They also serve as ancillary evidence for the history known from other sources. The antiquity of coinage in India is as yet a controversial issue, in spite of the best efforts of several numismatists of repute. Coins Uninscribed Cast coin, Rajanya Janapadasa, Punch marked coin, Kushana coin types, metal, Shape, size, weight, Provenance, Obverse and Reverse and Reported Ancient to Medieval Period Inscription.

KEYWORDS: *Uninscribed cast coin, Yaudheyas, Punch Marked and Kushana.*

INTRODUCTION

The life of the primitive human being would have been limited to his own family, and his needs would have been a little too much, and all the necessities of eating and drinking were fulfilled by Nature and Earth. When the people of a clan came in contact with the people of another tribe, then the structure of human life was transformed into a new form. People must have been familiar with the things that arise in each other's territories and between them the exchange of commodities will have started. When people should have been living as stay in the form of settlements, the size of the society would have increased, then exchange of different commodities would have become a necessity for them and in the mutual exchanges, respectively, the form of business would have been adopted, in this way systematic practice of Exchange Will have started. In ancient Rome, fines were assessed in the case of fines. The cow was the standard of value and thus, the word Pekinya (cattle in Latin) meant the meaning of the word. The Barter system proved its usefulness in the long run, but with some reduction. The relative value of goods in relation to weight different; Quality and quantity; Classes and types, especially with the knowledge of metals, which are forced to use a certain amount of metal pieces in exchange for other types of goods. Slowly; since the knowledge of weight measurement evolved, the relative value of pieces of metal was determined against different articles which eventually paved the way for the development of the coin system In the Harappan civilization, the scientific weight system was well developed, so it is believed that they used metal pieces of a certain weight in business activities, especially in foreign trade. It is naturally derived that Harappan merchants may have adopted the same system of exchange. (Rao, Dr. Raj want, Ancient Indian Coins: P.3-5. Regveda also refers to some gold ornaments like Nishka and Hiranya as donations or propositions, but the weight of



these articles is unclear. Later, the Vedic period sees the weight system on the basis of some common vegetable seeds. For example - Krishna or Ratika (*Abus precatorius*); Yaw (barley); Rice; And Mashak.

DISCUSS: UNINSCRIBED CAST COINS

After the punch-marked coins, the earliest indigenous coins are countless cast coins. These coins were mined using cast techniques but occasionally die coins are also found. These coins are usually round and square. In front of people with rounds, the three tanning hills are inverted, while the square coins hold the elephant, the vertical in the handkerchief is vertical and above the standard turbine on the tree. Bow cross and arched hill on the reverse. Cast coins are generally found in Central India, UP, Haryana, Punjab, Pakistan and Nepal or we can say that the report of these coins from all over India is expected of South. Cast coins from the stratigraphical context usually match with punch-marked coins and northern black polish wires. Allen (1936) told these coins about the third-2nd century BC, Cunningham (1981: 60) believes that these coins began about the end of the 6th century BC. With punch-marked coins Countless cast coins remained in circulation for a short period in the Mid-Gangetic valley or after a period of time. Unaccustomed cast coins were previously digged by Noh (Bharatpur District) (The Researcher 1963-64: 92-94; 64-65: 109-111; 65-66:1-2; 70-71: 17-19; 71-72: 25-27; 72-73: XII-XIII and XXV-XXVII)



Plate: Uninscribed Copper coin

Weight: 31.6grain

Metal: Copper

Shape: Square

Obv: Symbol of bodhivriksha

Rev: Three arched hill with crescent (IAR 1983-84: 64)



Plate: Uninscribed copper coins

Weight: 30.6grain

Shape: Round

Metal: Copper

Obv: Elephant with rider moving left

Rev: Three arched hill with crescent (IAR 1983-84:64).

Rajanya Janapadasa: These coins have long been known, but the correct reading of the first part of the legend. This corresponds to a Sanskrit Rajanya, a synonym of, Ksetriya, but as Mr. Jayaswal has pointed out, it is here the name of a people and the inscription Rajanya janapadasa means 'of the Rajanya tribe'. Varahamitra mentions the Rajanya among the peoples of the north; the name has been taken as a synonym of Ksetriya and the people indentified with the Kathaioi of the Greeks. They are also mentioned in the

Sabhaparvan of the Mahabharata. The coins of the first and common type are of two classes, one with Brahmi and the other with Kharoshthi legends; the types are the same of both classes: obv. Lakshmi and rev. a bull. The Lakshmi resembles that on the coins of Mathura, but there is no close similarity of Fabric. As Bharatpur is located on the periphery of Mathura which was the capital Of Saka-Kushana rulers, the coins of Rajanya Janapada had been discovered in the area lying between Bharatpur and Mathura. Coins of Rajanpada, with legends either in Brahmi or in Kharoshthi may be assigned to the latter half of the 1st cent. BC. (Das Gupta 1974:141; Majumdar 1980:160) One copper coin of Hagamas is recovered from Noh, made of copper having 72 grain weight (The Researcher vol. XII-XIII, 1972-73:7) besides coins of virsena and Varunamitra.

Punch Marked Coins: Punch-marked coins get their name due to making techniques in which coins are marked Stamps of different symbols. These are ancient coins found in India. Pro. VS Agrawala named these coins as Ahumatmudra; Due to the depiction of many symbols on the coins. He adds references to Paniini's chapter wherein is the word prasancyaarya - the word Used as a formula (formula). Kashika refers to three examples of Ahmet- (1) Ahmet rupmasya rupyō deenaarāh (2) Rupo Kedarāh (3) Rupayam Karshapanam According to *Kaashika* the symbols occurred on *Deena* by hitting this on anvil is called *Aahat*. Thus, Prof. The reader proves that the word Aahat means Injury or bodily injury. Professor Pathak has quoted a reference in support States that make up the Atharvaveda (6/141/2). The symbols on the body by the hot copper knife. Quoted from similar context Mitri Code (4/2/9). Pro. V. S. Pathak saw that the word Aahat is derived Vedic Sanskrit word which was from Aahan In the beginning it was used to "pour a creative fluid into a pot". Slowly this word was used to melt Metal in the mold. More than 550 symbols have so far been identified from obverse Of the Punch-Marked coins. These comprise symbols from vegetable kingdom; animals & birds, geometrical designs, Arms; human figures, natural signs and some unidentified symbols etc. explained in different ways. Some of the symbols represent the place and mint; dynasty; while others related with religion etc



Plate: Punch Marked copper and silver coins

Yaudheyas coins: Yaudheyas was one of the powerful tribal republics of ancient India. Yaudheyas coins are commonly found in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, western Uttar Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh, parts of Uttarakhand and Bahawalpur area of Pakistan. During the excavation, the Archaeological Survey of India, Rajasthan found coins of Yaudheyas from the site. A coin (picture) is the first century BC from C to the second. And another coin (picture) is related to C. 3rd - 4th Century AD. Yaudheyas coins were found in many varieties, so there were many scholars. They were classified into several classes. Cunningham divided these coins into three types (Cunningham 18 9 1: 76-77), Allen (1936: 90-94) classified these coins in six classes. Sub-type and three periods but most scholars accept KD. Bajpai (1973: 90-94). Classification He basically classified Yaudheyas Coins in three classes, class I of 'Bull- Elephant ' Second Century BC coins have an effect of class-2 coins of six coins. Under the chairmanship of Kartikeya and Class-III, mythological stories include Yaudayasagansajya. Class-III In addition to Yaudheyasganasyajaya the coins are triple in the form of DVI and tri legends. Saraswati (1979) believes that Yaudayas won the first victory; he issued coins with

mythology, while later Yaudhyaasganjaya In the second win they added the DV term. After the third victory, he made the troupe with the trousers. With legend.

Yaudheyas Copper coin Noh:

Metal: Copper

Size: 19.5 mm

Size: 3.2 mm

Weight: 4.5 gm

Shape: Circular

Obverse: Bull farcing to right on a *yupa*, Brahmi legend: *Yadheyanam Bahudhanaka*

Reverse: Blur



Plate: Yaudheyas Copper coin (Gurukul Jhajjar Museum Rohtak)

Kushana Coins: Kushana was a branch of China's Yuen-chi race, which had separated from him. In the middle of second century, the original motherland BC. During the first century A.D he reached India. The first ruler of Kushana dynasty in India was Kujula Kadphises, his successor was Wima Kadphises. Kanishka successor was insurance Kadphises. After Kanishka, Huvishka was the ruler and later Vasudev-1 and Vasudev-2 ruled northern India. Between the Royal Dynasty of Ancient India Kushana was the first who regularly issued gold coins. Earrings coins are copper and are sometimes in silver released by Kujula Kadphises. These coins bear Bust of the last Parthian ruler Hermius. Wima Kadphises are different from Kujula Kadphises. He first issued copper coins of traditions, but he was the first ruler to present gold coins in India. Life Insurance was successful by Kanishka.

Copper and gold issued coins. On the coins of Kanishka, the king stands, has been offering incense on the altar and holding the spear. He added the bilingual tradition of Greek and Kharoshthi and retained only Greek. Unlike coins, various deities have been depicted. Huvishka introduced new varieties of coins Together with your coins Indian deities, Greek and Iranian deities were depicted. Vasudeva's coins are found in a small number of areas. These are Pre Kushana coins. Among Kushanas, one copper coin of Havishka's coin of elephant rider type Ordoksho.



Plate: Copper coin Havishka's Kushan

Weight: 12.29gm

Diam: 24-25mm

Die axis: 1 o'clock

Obv: King riding elephant left, holding elephant goad, Bactrian legend around: king of king Havishka's Kushan
Rev. Goddess of plenty Ordoksho standing right, holding bowl and cornucopia, Bactrian legend left: MAO, tamgha at right.



Vasudeva's copper Coin

Weight: 9.28gm

Diam: 23mm

Die axis: 11 o'clock

Obv: king is shown in Iranian dress, offering oblations in the fire altar and his left hand is on the sword – hanging from his waist. His hat is conical and behind him there is a trisula.

Rev: Two-armed Shiva standing facing, holding trident and diadem, Bull Nandi left Behind Bactrian legend Left: tamgha at night (The researcher vol.XII-XIII 1972-73:7) four coins were found from the mound of Aghapur by the state museum Bharatpur (IAR 1971-72:70)

Gupta coins: The discovery and recovery of the largest Gupta hoard containing as many as 1821 gold coins undoubtedly is the most sensational numismatic discovery so far made in the history Indian archaeology. Never before was so big Gupta a hoard of gold coins of ancient period ever discovered and recorded. The Bayana hoard of Gupta gold coins was discovered on the 17th February 1946 in a field lying east of the village of Nagla Chahal, but within the jurisdiction of the village Hullanpura, 7 miles south-east of the railway station of Bayana in Bharatpur district. The village is surrounded by hills. Three children of this Nagla Chahal village were in the quest of empty cartridges suddenly upon by the edge of the pot showing through the earth. The field where the hoard was discovered really lies within the boundary of the village. Hullanpura lying to the east of Nagla Chahal; but since the coins were recovered by the villagers of Nagla Chahal it was first reported that the find spot was included within its boundaries. The collect should therefore be properly described as Hullanpura (Bayana) hoard, but for the sake of amenities it is being selected as the Bayana hoard. There are no relics of any old structure near the find spot of the Hoard or to be seen anywhere else either in or near Hullanpura or Nagla Chahal. There is absolutely nothing to suggest that the antiquity of the place can go back to the Gupta period. Bijaygarh which is 3 km south-west of Bayana and 13 km from Nagla Chahal and Hullanpura was however an important centre of administration in Gupta period. A Yaudheyas inscription of c 300 AD has been found here (C.I.I., VOL. III: 251-53). The unknown owner of this hoard probably a resident of Bijaygarh had buried it in the field of this of the Huna invasion. Very likely he was killed in the disturbance and the hoard remained undisturbed till 1946. After being unearthed about 285 coins were distributed among the villagers or transformed into ornaments. Then the state authority of Bharatpur, however, managed to get the remaining hoard and could recover as many as 1821 coins (Altekar 1954).

Classification of the coins in the Bayana hoard:

CHANDRAGUPTA 1- 4 COINS

King and Queen Type: 4 coins

Coin No. 1

Weight: 7.785gm

Size : 1.9 cm.

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King and Queen in standing posture. King in nimbate, wearing coat-trouser, headdress, earrings, armlets, and necklace, holding a flag in left hand and offering something to queen by right hand.

Queen in nimbate stands facing the king, wearing *Saree*, headdress, necklace, earrings, and armlets.

Legend: Written vertical in Brahmi under king's left *arm-Chandra*, outside the flag standard *Gupta*.

On the left *Shrikumardevi*



Reverse: Goddess, nimbate, wearing bodice, Saree, necklace and pearl ornament on the head, seated facing on lion, holding noose in right and Cornucopia in left hand.

Legend: *Lichchhavyah*

SAMUDRAGUPTA COINS 58 COINS

Archer Type: 1 coin



Weight: 7.488gm

Size : 1.9 cm.

Shape: Circular

Obverse: King in standing posture, wearing coat-trouser, cap, earrings, armlets, and necklace, holding a bow in left hand and offering oblation with right hand on an altar; *Garuda* standard decorated with fillet on left.

Legend beneath the left hand written vertically – *Samudra*.

Circular legend: In *Upageeti chhanda*

(1) *Apratiratho Vijitya kshitim sucharitairdivam Jayati.*

(2) *Apratiratho Vijitya kshitim Avaneesho divam Jayati.*

Reverse: Goddess *Lakshmi*, inmate, dressed traditionally, seated facing on throne, holding noose in right and Cornucopia in left hand.

Legend: *Apratirathah.*

Asvamedha Type: 2 coins



Weight: 7.417gm

Size : 2.1 cm.

Shape : Circular

Obverse: Horse without caparison standing before the sacrificing post (*yupa*), pennon flies over the horse. Beneath the horse letter *Si* is written.

Circular legend: *Raajadhiraajah prithvimavitva divam jayitva hrita vaajimedhah*, in *Upajaati chhanda*

Reverse: Queen dressed traditionally; standing, holding *Chouri* over right shoulder and towel in left hand. In her front an ornamental *Suchi* bound with fillet is depicted.

Legend: *Ashvamedh parakramah.*

Battle-Axe Type: 2 coins

Weight: 7.436gm



Size : 2 cm.

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King in standing posture, wearing coat-trouser, cap, earrings, armlets, and necklace, with a sword in the belt. Left hand holds a *Parasu*(battle-axe), a dwarf attendant standing before the king looking at him. A crescent topped banner between the two.

Circular legend: *Kritaantparsur-jayatyajit Raajajetajitah, in Prithvi chhanda*

Reverse: Goddess *Lakshmi*, nimbate, dressed traditionally, seated facing on throne, holding noose in right and Cornucopia or lotus in left hand. Her legs rest on lotus.

Legend: *Kritaantparsuh.*

Lyrist Type: 2 coins



Weight: 7.736gm

Size : 1.8 cm

Shape: Circular

Obverse: King, nimbate, seated cross – legged to left on a couch with cushioned back, wearing waist-cloth, cap, earrings, armlets, and necklace, playing *Veena* resting on his laps, a pedestal beneath the couch inscribed with letter *Si*.

Legend: *MaharaajaShri Samudraguptah*

Reverse: Goddess *Lakshmi*, nimbate, dressed traditionally, seated facing on wicker stool, holding noose in right and Cornucopia or lotus in left hand.

Legend: *Samudraguptah.*

Standed Type: 50 coins



Weight: 7.586gm

Size : 2 cm

Shape: Circular

Obverse: King in standing posture, nimbate, wearing coat - trouser, cap, earrings, armlets, and necklace, holding a standard or flag in left hand and offering incense with right hand on an altar at his feet behind which a standard decorated with fillet and surmounted by *Garuda*.

Legend: Beneath the left hand written vertically – *Samudra* and outside the standard *Gupta*. Circular legend in *Upageti chhanda* – *Samar Shat Vitat Vijayo Jita-Ripu Rajito Divam Jayati.*

Reverse: Goddess, nimbate, wearing bodice, Saree, necklace, and pearl ornament on the head, seated facing on throne, holding noose in right and Cornucopia in left hand.

Legend: *Parakramah*

Tiger Slayer Type: 1 coin



Weight: 7.700gm

Size : 2.1 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King standing to left, wearing turban, short jacket, *dhoti*, earrings, armlets, and necklace, trampling an attacking tiger with bow, behind the tiger a crescent topped banner with fillets is depicted.

Legend: *Raja Samudragupta*.

Reverse: Goddess *Ganga* standing on a *Makar*, nimbate, dressed traditionally; holding lotus in left; right hand stretched down and empty, a crescent topped banner with fillets is depicted on the right.

Legend: *Vyaghraprakramah*

KACHA: 5 COINS



Weight: 7.536gm

Size : 1.9 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King in standing posture, nimbate, wearing coat – trouser, cap, earrings, armlets, and necklace, holding a standard or flag in left hand and offering incense with right hand on an altar at his feet behind which a standard decorated with wheel (*Chakradhvaja*). Legend beneath the left hand written vertically – *Kaacha*.

Circular legend: in *Upageeti chhanda*, *Kaacho gaamavajitya divam karmabhiruttamair-jyati*.

Reverse: Goddess Lakshmi standing, nimbate, wearing bodice, Saree, necklace and pearl ornament on the head, holding noose or flower in right and Cornucopia in left hand.

Legend: *Sarvarajochchhetta*.

CHANDRAGUPTA 11: 288 COINS

Archer Type: 217 coins



Weight: 7.686gm

Size : 1.8 cm

Shape: Circular

Obverse: King in standing posture, wearing coat – trouser, cap, earrings, armlets, and necklace, holding a bow in left hand and arrow in right hand, *Garuda* standard decorated with fillet in his front.

Legend: Beneath the left hand vertically written

Shri Chandraguptah.

Reverse: Goddess *Lakshmi*, nimbate, dressed traditionally, seated facing on throne her feet rest on a circular mat or lotus, holding noose in right and lotus or Cornucopia in left hand.

Legend: *Shrivikramah.*

Chhatri Type: 21 coins



Weight: 7.689gm

Size : 2.1 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King standing left, offering oblations on altar in his front with right hand, left hand rest on sword, behind the king a dwarf man (*Vaaman*) holding *Raajchhatra* over him.

Legend: *ksitim vajitya sucharitairdivam jayati vikramaadityah*

क्षितिम वजित्य सुचरितैर्दिवम जयति विक्रमादित्यः

Reverse: Goddess *Lakshmi*, nimbate, dressed traditionally, standing three-fourth on a lotus, holding noose in right and lotus in left hand.

Legend: *vikramaadityah – विक्रमादित्यः*

Couch Type: coin



Weight: 7.678

Size : 1.8gm

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King wearing waist cloth, seated facing on high backed couch holding flower in right hand.

Circular Legend: *Devashri Mahaarajaadhiraaj Shri Chandraguptasya Vikramadityasya* and beneath the couch – *Rupakriti.*

Reverse: Goddess nimbate, dressed traditionally, seated facing on throne her feet rest on a lotus, her right hand is opened out and holds lotus in left hand.

Legend: *Shrivikramah.*

Horseman Type: 31 coins



Weight: 7.795gm

Size : 1.7 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse: King riding of fully caparisoned horse wearing dhoti sash, earrings, armlets & necklace.

Legend: *Parambhaagvat maharajaadhiraj Shri Chandraguptah.*

Reverse: Goddess seated on wicker – stool, nimbate, dressed traditionally, holding lotus in left and noose in out – stretched right hand.

Legend: *Ajitvikramah.*

Loin-Slayer Type: 17 coins



Weight: 7.900gm

Size : 1.9 cm

Shape: circular

Obverse: King standing to left or right in some variants, wearing cap, waist – cloth and sash, sometimes coat, earrings, armlets, and necklace, shooting an arrow at lion by stretching bow string by left hand.

Legend: *Narendrachandrah prathitarano rane jayatyajeyo bhuvishrivikramah.*

Reverse: Goddess seated facing on *Lion*, nimbate, dressed traditionally, holding lotus in left and noose in right hand out – stretched.

Legend: *Shrivikramah.*

KUMARAGUPTA I: 263 COINS

Apratigha Type: 4 coins



Weight: 7.873gm

Size : 1.8 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse : A male figure standing in the centre, wearing a *dhoti*, hands folded at the waist, a female figure standing to l., wearing a *sari* and a tight bodice (*kanchuki*); l. hand on the waist; r. hand bent up and raised

in the attitude of *vitarka*. Another male, standing to r., wearing a close fitting cap, 1. Hand holding shield in front of the torso, holding *Garudadhvaja* just behind the central figure

Legend:-*Kumara*; on the 1. Side, to be read from bottom to top, *guptah*. Circular legend, beginning at XII, *Pratapapara.....?*; what follows is not clear.

Reverse .: Within dotted border, goddess Lakshmi nimbate, sitting on a full blown double petalled lotus. Crescent in the r. upper corner in most cases.

Legend on the left, *Apratighah*.

Archer Type: 82 coins



Weight: 7.810gm

Size : 1.9 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse : King standing to left, having arrow in right hand and bow in the left; sometimes bare-headed and sometimes diademed, wearing coat or sometimes bare-bodied. Garuda standard behind the king's right hand.

Legend: *Kumara* or *Ku* surmounted by a crescent under the left arm of the king. On some coins, *Kumara* is outside the string to right

Reverse: Goddess Lakshmi seated on lotus usually with a noose in right hand and a lotus in left.

Legend: - on the r., *Srimahendrah*.

Asvamedha Type: 1 coin



Weight: 8.203gm

Size : 2 cm

Shape: Circular

Obverse: Caparisoned horse standing to r. before a *yupa*; penon flies above the horse.

Circular legend beginning at 9 O'clock, *Devo jitaSatruh Kumara (gupto'dhirdja)*.

Reverse. Within dotted border queen standing to l., wearing *sari* and upper garment, holding *chowri* in r. hand over r. shoulder, l. hand hanging down, holding a small towel. In front of the queen is an ornamental *suchi* with fillet hanging down.

Legend- *Sri-asvamedhamahendra*.

Chhatri Type: 1 coin

Weight: 8.165gm

Size : 1.9 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse. : King, nimbate, standing, wearing *dhoti*, necklace and ear-rings. Torso and head bare, offering oblations on altar by r... hand. Behind the king a dwarf is standing and holding a parasol by r. hand.

Legend :- (incomplete) *Jayata Mahata (Jayati mahitalam)*, 'the king conquers the earth'.

Reverse.: Goddess, nimbate, standing, wearing necklace and bangles, holding a noose in r. hand and a lotus with a long stalk in l. Hand hanging down by her side.

Legend: - Srimahendraditya.

Elephant-Rider Type: 1 coin



Weight: 8.357gm

Size : 2 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse.: King bare-headed with diadem, wearing necklace, ear-rings, armlets and wristlets, riding a caparisoned elephant, king is holding goad in r. hand, l. Hand resting on waist. Behind the king is a seated attendant holding an umbrella over his head.

Legend Circular uncertain, but most probably, *Kshataripu Kumaragupto rajatrata jayati ripun,*

Reverse. Within dotted border, Lakshmi, nimbate, standing on a lotus, facing, wearing ear-rings, necklace, bangles, anklets, *sari*, holding a lotus creeper with buds and flowers in right hand; left hand rests on waist holding a cornucopiae.

Legend: - *Srimahendragajah*, 'The elephant of king Mahendra

Elephant- Rider and lion-Slayer Type: 1 coin

Weight: 8.147gm



Size : 1.9 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse. King on caparisoned elephant; bare-headed, raising his r. hand holding a dagger. Dwarf behind him, holding a *Chhatra* over his head. Elephant is trampling the lion; the lion tries to bite elephant's front leg.

Legend: is incomplete. It begins with *Kshata*;

(It may have been the same as that on the Elephant-rider type, *Kshataripu-Kumaragupto rajatrata jayati ripun.*)

Reverse. Goddess, nimbate, dressed traditionally standing three-fourths on a lotus, holding some indistinct object in r. hand before a peacock; left hand resting on waist and holding a lotus with long stalk.

Legend: partly on the l. And partly on the r., *Simhanihanta Mahendragajah*, ('the elephant of king Mahendra, destroyer of lion.')

Horseman Type: 134 coins

Weight: 8.237gm

Size : 1.9 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse. : King, usually nimbate, wearing coat and trousers, riding caparisoned horse, holding bow, sword sometimes hanging by his side. The saddle of the horse often shows artistic decorations.

Legend:-Seven varieties of legends are found-

- 1) *Prithvi talaamber shashi kumargupto jayatyajityah*
- 2) *Jayati nripo_araatibhirjitah*
- 3) *Ksitipatirajito vijayi kumargupto divam jayati*
- 4) *Gupt kulvyom shashi jayatyajeyo jitmahendrah*
- 5) *Gupta kulaamal chandro mahendra karmaajito jayati*
- 6) *Ksitipatirajito vijayi kumargupto jayatyajitah*
- 7) *Prithvitaleshvarendrah kumargupto jayatyajitah*

Reverse. Lakshmi is seated on a wicker-stool to left, holding a flower or noose in right hand and a lotus in left, usually no symbol.

Legend:-on right *Ajitamahendra*.



Karttikeya Type: 6 coins

Weight: 8.197gm

Size : 1.8 cm

Shape: Circular



Obverse. : King, standing nimbate, bare-headed and bare-bodied, with sash round his waist, wearing *dhoti* and jewelry and offering a twig of grapes to the peacock.

Legend: - *jayati svagurtairguna Mahendrakumarah* 'Victorious by his own merit is Mahendrakumara (a heap of merit?)'.

Reverse. Kartikeya, nimbate, riding a peacock, holding spear in 1 hand and apparently scattering something by r. hand over an indistinct object. Peacock is perched upon a kind of platform.

Legend: - *Mahendrakumarah*.

Lion-Combatant Type: 4 coins

Weight: 8.196gm

Size: 1.7 cm

Shape: Circular

Obverse: King standing wearing diadem and loin, standing on its hind legs, with its mouth open, in the act of attacking.

Reverse: Goddess wearing mekhala and seated on lion couchant.

Lion Slayer Type: 13 coins

Weight: 8.257gm
 Size : 1.8 cm
 Shape : Circular



Obverse- King shooting the lion with arrow, in some variants trampling the lion with his feet.

Legend-four different legends are found on variants-

- 1) *Ksitiprajitmahendrah Kumargupto Divam jayati*
- 2) *Kumargupto Vijayi singh mahendro divam jayati*
- 3) *Kumargupto yudhi simha vikramah*
- 4) *Saaksadiva Narsimho simha mahendro jayatanisham*

Reverse -Goddess on lion holding lotus either in right or left hand; dressed traditionally.

Three different legends are found:-

- 1) *Mahendra simha*
- 2) *Shri mahendra simha*
- 3) *Simha mahendra*

Lion-Trampler Type: 4 coins

Weight: 8.160gm
 Size : 1.9 cm
 Shape : Circular
 Obverse: Similar.
 Reverse: Similar.
 Lyrst Type: 1 coin



Weight: 8.171gm
 Size : 2 cm
 Shape : Circular

Obverse. : King, nimbate, wearing ear-rings, necklace and armlets, sitting on a straight-backed couch (*panyankika*), two sides of whose back are clearly visible; r. leg folded on the couch; playing a four stringed lute placed on the lap

Legend: - *Maharajadhiraja-Sri-Kumaragupta (h)*

Reverse. Within dotted border, goddess (or queen?), with ear-rings, necklace and bangles, sitting on a couch with straight back. R. leg of the goddess is folded under the couch and the 1. Leg is hanging down in its front. R. hand holds a long stalk; the 1. Hand rests on the couch.

Legend:-*Kumaragupta.*

Rhinoceros-Slayer Type: 1 coin

Weight: 8.130gm

Size: 1.9 cm

Shape: Circular



Obverse. : King bare-headed, with flowing frizzled locks (*alaka*) on head, riding on caparisoned horse, wearing buttoned coat and trousers, leaning forward and attacking a rhinoceros with the sword in r. hand. Rhinoceros stands at bay, turning back its head to attack, mouth being open. The beast is engraved realistically and beautifully, the horn on the head, 1 left eye, two ears, circular spots on the body, the tail and the four feet being all clear.

Circular legend:-

(*Bharta?*)*Khadgatrata kumaragupto jayatyanisam.*

Reverse. within dotted border goddess Ganga dressed traditionally, standing on an elephant-headed crocodile, holding lotus with long stalk in its trunk. Goddess pointing out at some object by forefinger of right hand. Behind the goddess a female attendant holds a *Chhatra* (umbrella),

Legend: - Sri *Mahendrakhadga*, 'Rhinoceros (killed by) Sri Mahendra.'

Swordsman Type: 3 coins



Weight: 8.101gm

Size : 2.1 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse.: King, nimbate, standing to right wearing head-dress with crest jewel, necklace, armlets etc., offering incense on the altar before him by r. hand; 1 left hand resting on the hilt of the sword hanging below the waist. Garuda standard in front of the king.

Legend: - *Ku* under a crescent by the side of the sword.

Circular legend: - *Gamavajitya sucharitaih Kumaragupto divam jayati, Metre, Upagiti*

(Having conquered the earth, Kumaragupta wins the heaven (also) by his meritorious acts.)

Reverse. Goddess Lakshmi seated to front on a lotus, holding a noose in r. hand and a lotus with a long stalk in the l. Resting on waist. Symbol on the left.

Legend, *Sri-Kumaraguptah.*

Tiger-Slayer Type: 7 coins



Weight: 8.191gm

Size : 1.9 cm

Shape : Circular

Obverse. : King standing left. Wearing waist cloth, jewelry and headdress, shooting with bow held in r. hand and strung by the l; tiger falls backwards on l. ; R. foot of the king is trampling on the beast. Crescent-topped standard with fillet.

Legend, .*Srimaan vyaghra bala parakramah.*

Reverse. Goddess standing to l. On *Makar*, holding lotus of long stalk behind her in l. Hand and feeding peacock with fruits by her r. hand; symbol on l.

Legend, *Kumaragupto'dhiraja.* (A.S Altekar, 1954)

Besides, the Bharatpur museum had an acquired 5 coins assignable to 10th cent. A.D from Bharatpur town (IAR 1986-87: 116). There are also some silver coins of the Sultanate period found at Bharatpur. These were minted at Bharatpur, and bear Arabic inscriptions (Vashistha 2008: 114). 62 Mughal coins were found by a cultivator while digging his field (IAR 1971-72:70). 9 of those issue of Akbar, dated A.H. 979 to A.H. 1000, minted variously at Delhi, Lahore, Ahmadabad and Thatta. 4 coins of A.H. 1010-1032 were issue of Akbar, dated A.H. 1037 to A.H. 1068, having their mint at Ahmadabad Akbarnagar, Allahabad, Burhanpur, Delhi, Jahangiranagar, Lahore, Patna, Surat and Thatta. The remaining 01 coin dated A.H. 1072 and minted at Ahmadabad belongs to Aurangzeb. A weathered copper coin of the medieval period bearing the date A.H. 1120 on the obverse and name of Zarab (mint) on the reverse was also found (IAR 1978-79: 91). The Govt. Museum Bharatpur acquired 90 copper and 5 silver coins from Jivad (Weir) and 271 silver coins from Newara as treasure trove find (IAR 1980-81:88)

In the late medieval period, after the emergence of Bharatpur state, the silver and copper coins were minted here in the name of Mughal emperors up to 1857 AD coins were minted in the name of Bharatpur Rulers i.e.in the name of Victoria Empress. No name of the local rulers is found on coins except the region of Maharaja Jaswant Singh i.e. during the year of 1858-1865. Normally the silver coins are of 171 grain and copper coins of 275-280 grain. (Webb 1893/2003: 124-129; Bawa 2005:75-82).

In the Absence of any published inventory or catalogue of coin hoards or stray finds of Rajasthan it is not possible to present any detail analysis of coins from Bharatpur. However, it can be mentioned that coins reached here by way of trade and Commerce.

INSCRIPTION:

Inscriptions are of considerable importance for the reconstruction of the history of any region. A number of inscriptions have been found in the district of Bharatpur and its neighborhood, which are generally engraved on stone. It is strange but true that after the downfall of the Indus civilization, material proof of writing appears only in the Mauryan period though the interesting period is quite rich in literature and much more. Though we find only references to the existence of writing in literary works. Vasishtha Dharamsastra, a later Vedic work, older than Manusamhita offers clear evidences of the widely spread use of writing during the Vedic period. It mentions the written document to be legal evidence and the first of these Sutras is a quotation from an older work of traditional lore. Panini's grammar (Shiv Kumar 2012: 148), which belongs to the 5th cent. BC contains the compounds Lipikara and Libikara, Buddhist literature also testifies acquaintance with the writing. Even ink was also known in the 4th century BC. Nearchus and Curtius mention the tender inner bark of tree and cotton cloth which were used for writing with ink.

Inscription of nine lines in Kutila script; much defaced; above are two warriors face to face with bow and arrow; in left corner two figurines; down below four Gandharva in the right corner; animal trampling a lying person; in relief; earliest inscription in Bharatpur museum. Red stone, Size: 4'2"x2'5", 7-8th cent. A.D. Inscription of seven lines in Devanagri script, Red stone, size: 4'2"x2'5", Samvat 1194 (A.D. 1137) (Catalogue & Guide to State Museum, Bharatpur Rajasthan, P.34)

Brahmi inscription, Noh, District Bharatpur:

A broken bowl discovered during the excavation (1964-65, p.35) contains writing on its base. Written in Brahmi characters attributable to the third- second century B.C., it seems to be containing names of persons, engraved in successive period. It also contains the expressions pachasatavathu (pamchasatavatka?) and negata perhaps standing for negata (nirgrantha). (IAR 1965-66 A Review, 1973, A Ghosh)

Yaudheyas Abhilekh Vijaygarh C.V. 243 (C. 186 A.D.)

The record was engraved on the wall of the fort named Vijaygarh situated at a distance of two miles from Bayana town in south-west direction. It contains only two line of writing which mention the title of the chief of Yaudheyagana. The record is in Sanskrit language and Brahmi script. It belongs to 3rd cent. A.D.

Plate: Yaudheyas Abhilekh Vijaygarh (Bharatpur)



Vijaygarh Stambh Lekh, V.S. 428 (371 A.D.)

The record is engraved on the pillar (Yupa) near the southern wall of the Vijaygarh fort in Bayana (Bharatpur). It is Sanskrit prose and the letters belong to the northern alphabets. The Vishnu Vardhan of the record was perhaps a noble of Samudragupta, the Gupta ruler of India.

It records the erection of the Yupa by Varika Shri Vishnuvardhana at the completion of the Pundarika sacrifice for the religious merit, fame, prosperity, welfare of himself and the family. Vishnuvardhana was the son of Yashovardhana and grandson of Yasoraja.

KAMA SHIVA TEMPLE INSCRIPTION

The present seems to have been put up at a temple of Shiva under the name Kamyakesvara, which must have been situated not far from the well outside the fort where the stone was found. There were two Subsidiary shrines dedicated to Vishnu and Chamunda. These temples were evidently placed in charge of Shiva acharyas of the Pashupata sect.

The present record throws some interesting side-light on some transactions of guilds in Ancient India. The inscription mentions three guilds viz., those of potters, artisans, and gardeners.

There is a prayer of Shiva in the beginning. It mentions that there was Bhatta Kakkuka in Rohitaka who had crushed his enemies. Antata was his eldest son. He after seeing transitoriness of the earthly fortunes made a math. The record also mentions the acharyas of the math. The management of the temple was in the hand of gostikas who made permanent endowment of something. It refers to the temples was in donation of Vajirata (line 13). He gave two plots of land the situation of them is marked. The son of someone (name lost) also gave certain Bhumi khands; the boundary of them is also defined. The sutradhars who worked in the temple had to give dramas one in every month. It mentions the donations of untata who gave the land ploughed by three halgs. The drama gives indonation by Bhojadeva were dedicated to the deity

Chamunda by Pramanarashi. The Shreni residing in Kamyaka would give six garlands of flowers to the deity. V.V.Mirashi edited the record in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXIV, and p. 333-336.

Kama Inscription, C. 8th cent.

Kama is a town 35 miles away from Bharatpur and 40 miles distance from Mathura. There is mosque known as 'Chaurasi Khamba' in the town. On one of the pillars built into the inner side of the court of this mosque there is an inscription which does not bear any date. On the inner face of the eastern wall, close to the steps which lead upto the raised gallery and to the roof of the gateway, the abovementioned Sanskrit inscription is inscribed on a pillar which has been built into the wall horizontally. The pillar is 12 inches thick; and the inscription consists of 37 lines of small letters. Its date is determined as 8th cent.

It was discovered many years ago by Pandit Bhagwan Lal Indraj, who has given a transcript of the text and a brief notice of its contents in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. X, P. 34. According to Pandit Bhagwan Lal "it contains no date, but the alphabet appears to belong to the 8th century or somewhat after the date of Jhalrapatan inscription". The Queen Vachchika "built a temple to Vishnu, which it seems to have been the object of this inscription to record."

The Bayana Inscription of Chittralekha: V.S. 1012 (955 A.D.)

This inscription was discovered by Carlleyle, one of the late Sir Alexander Cunningham, at Bayana in Bharatpur State. This place (Lat. 77°21'E, Long. 26°51' N) is now a junction on the broad gauge main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway. It was a place of great importance in medieval times and for some time was made the Imperial capital by Islam Shah Son of Sher Shah L. When Mr. Carlleyle saw this inscription for the time, it was lying under one of the stone pillars of the balcony which surrounds the courtyard of the Ukha Mandir at Bayana. This Mandir is a late structure built about a century ago by a Thakur of the Bharatpur State by converting portion of the Masjid built in 720 A.H. BY Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah of the Khilji Dynasty of Delhi. The inscription was found in the same position in 1885 by Fleet, and was referred to by him in his article on the Bayana inscription of Vijayadhiraja dated V.S. 1100. It continue their till I Bayana in 1918. When at my request Mr. C.C.Watson, I.C.S., C.I.E., then political Agent for the Eastern Rajputana States. The inscription is incised on a thick slab of yellow sandstone, quite different from the red sandstone used in the construction of the Ukha Masjid or the Ukha Mandir and almost of all the ancient monuments at Bayana. The upper left corner of the inscription broken and the letter on one-eighth of the entire slab towards the right have flaked off. The breaking off the upper left corner has made the beginning of the first five lines incomplete; out first three have lost more letters than the fourth and the fifth which have lost only ten and four syllabus approximately. The inscribed surface measures 3'6"x1'9" and the average height of letters is 11/2".

Bayana Stone Inscription of the Adhiraja Vijay, V. 1100 (1043 A.D.)

Bayana is situated between Lat. 26° 55' N and Long. 77°21' and is the chief town of the Tehsil of the same name in the Bharatpur district. Here stands a grand hill fort named Vijaygarh. The inscription is on a pilaster on the left hand near the entrance of the unnamed temple belonging to the jains. The writing covers space 1'-12/4 high by 8" broad. Few letters have been worn away. The script is Nagari and languages Sanskrit. It is dated 2nd day of the dark fortnight of the month Bhadrapad, V. 1100 (27th July, Wednesday, and A.D. 1043)

It states that there was the Suri Maheshwar, a leader of Swetambaras, Kamyaka gachchha who occupied the seat of Vishnuri, Maheshwar Suri died when 1100 was drawing close wanning fortnight of the month Bhadrapada was current when the second lunar day of dark fortnight was passing. Sari's fame spread like the current of the river Ganga through three worlds.

CONCLUSION:

There are many coins of different periods in this period. Coins were the means of trade and commerce. Inscription is of considerable importance for the reconstruction of the history of any region. A

number of coins and inscriptions have been found in district Bharatpur and its neighborhood.

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