

The Title of Saheb Qiran on The Coins of The Mughal Emperors in India (932-1275 AH/ 1526- 1857 AD)

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Abstract:

The Mughal emperors in India struck many types of gold, silver and copper coins, which varied in their forms, decorations and inscriptions. The most important of these inscriptions are "titles", which their study is considered an important aspect of the study of coins, which provides us with many historical facts about the countries where they were struck. One of those important titles on the coins of that period, which the study has dealt with in this research is the title "sahib qiran". It is a Persian title that was called the one who associated more than one star in the sky on the day of his birth. This means that he is auspicious and blessed.

Prince Timur Link was the first to be named after his victory over Prince Hussein in Balkh, his capture and murder, and the crowning of Prince Timur as imperial ruler of the covert kingdom at the age of forty-three. Timur Link believed in astrology, listened to astrologers and was optimistic about their words. He recalled in his diaries that he was fortunate and told that a famous astrologer had visited him and told him that the moment of his birth was the moment when the planets were coupled with good promise and that that was an evidence of his good fortune, his permanent rule and his victory over his enemies and that his sons will continue to rule for generations.

Despite the title of Prince Timur, we have not found any coins bearing his name accompanied by the title of "Sahib Qiran". None of the rulers who had succeeded Prince Timur over Samarkand and the Trans-Nacional country used that particular title. However, this title reappeared, but this time it appeared in the country of India in the era of Mughal emperors. The first of these emperors to be enthroned by his grandfather, Timur, was Emperor Shah Jahan. A number of the following sultans took this title. Below we will show these emperors and examples of their coins that held this title and its various versions.

Shah Jahan (1037-1068 AH / 1628-1658):

He was the eldest son of Emperor Jahangir and the most powerful and influential among his brothers. He was appointed "Governor of the Deccan" and was nicknamed "Shah Jahan" that means "King of the World". He took over the sultanate and the sermon was read in his name in 1037 AH / 1628 AD. His title came in the form of "Sahib Qiran Sani" in his gold, silver and copper coins. He began to mint this title on his money from the first year of his reign. one of these coins is a silver rupee mint Surat, 1037 AH. It weighs 11.43 g, and the diameter is

24.2 mm... There is a rupee similar to the previous one kept at the Lucknow Museum in India. Shah Jahan continued to mint this title on his coins until the end of his rule.

Murad Bakhsh (1068AH / 1658AD):

He is the fourth and youngest son of Shah Jahan. He was governor of the Gujarat. He revolted against his father, like his other brothers, when he knew that his older brother Dara had come to power. In 1068 AH / 1658 AD, he called himself an authority on the Gujarat and mint the coins in his name. He was thirty-three years old.

The title of "Sahib Qiran" appeared on some of his silver rupees in the writings of the center back. We see this on a silver rupee mint Surat in 1068 AH. It weighs 11.43 g. and a diameter of 23 mm. the writings of the back were mint in Persian.

Shah Shujaa (1068-1070 AH / 1657-1660 AD):

He is the second son of Shah Jahan. He was a prince of Bengal in the life of his father, but he spent his pleasures away from politics and administration. When he knew that his father had appointed his elder brother, Dara Shkoh, the crown prince, he pursued to rule the country instead of his brother. He was 41 years old.

Shah Shuja minted on some of his silver coins the title "sahib qiran" in the writings of the back margin, in a format similar to the one minted by Shah Jahan for his coins, "sahib qiran sani". This appears on a silver rupee mint Katak in 1068 AH.

Shah Alam Bahadur (1117-1124 AH / 1707-1712 AD):

He is the eldest son of Aurangzeb. When Aurangzeb died in 1117 AH / 1707 AD because of his illness and age, the conflict between his three sons began. This conflict ended with Muhammad taking over most of the Sultanate and calling him Bahadur Shah and his elimination of his brothers.

The sultan minted the title on a few of his silver coins in a form different from his predecessors where the title became "sahib qirani" on the writings of the center of the face.

He minted his nickname Moazzam Shah, which he was nicknamed before his accession to the Sultan, Moazzam Shah as well as the nickname was given to him after he became the Sultan of the "Alemgeer Sani", where he meant the second after the first alemgeer "Aurangzeb. As a rupee mint Murshidabad" in 1119 AH. A rupee similar to this rupee is perfectly preserved at the Punjab Museum in Lahore.

Jahandar Shah (1124 AH / 1712 AD):

Jahangar Shah was the eldest son of Bahadur Shah. He was the ruler of Multan. After the death of his father, the struggle for the throne began between him and his brothers Azim al Shan, Rafea al Shaan and Jahhan Shah. It ended with Jhandar's victory, killing his brothers and taking over.

Jahandar Shah has minted the title for some of his silver coins in simple form without changing the "sahib qiran" in the writings of the center of the face. This is represented in a silver rupee mint Kashmir in 1124 AH. weighing 11.02 g. and a diameter of 25.8 mm. There is a silver rupee reserved at the Punjab Museum in Lahore bearing the same writings of the previous rupee and the same date of the beatings, but they differ at the order of these writings, as well as in the place of the mint which they were engraved "Brelli".

Farrukhsiyar (1124-1131 AH / 1713-1719AD):

He was in Bengal when he knew about his father's death. He was able to overcome his uncle Jhandar, killed him and took over. He retaliated against the aides of the former sultan and rewarded all those who helped him to rule, especially the brothers; Sharif Abdullah and Sharif Hussein.

Farrukhsiyar singled out the title formula he minted on his silver rupees. I found only one rupee bearing this title in the form of "thalith sahib qiran" This means that he is the third after Timor-Lank (the first) and Shah Jahan (the second). This was represented in a silver rupee mint Tatta in 1125 AH. Weighs 11.45. a diameter of 23 mm.

Shah Jahan II (1131 AH / 1719 AD):

After the death of Bahadur Shah, Sadat installed his brother Rafi Al Daula, "Shah Jahan II" as Sultan. He was completely subordinated to the brothers; Abdullah and Hussain Ali Khan. He was ill and remained in power for only four months and 16 days after which he died after his health deteriorated.

As for the appearance of the title on his coins, the title was minted on his silver coins in the form of "sahib qiran sani". This formula was used by "Shah Jahan I" and "Shah Shujaa". The title is minted in the writings of the center of the face. For example, a silver rupee mint Ajmer in the first year of his reign.

Muhammad Shah (1131-1161 AH / 1719-1748 AD):

After the death of Sultan Shah Jahan II, Sadat installed Prince Roshan Akhtar, the grandson of Bahadur Shah on the throne and was nicknamed Abu al-Fath Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah Ghazi. He was eighteen years old. Sadat isolated the "Nizam Al Mulk" from the Deccan rule. "Nizam Al Mulk" prepared a large army and fought the brothers Hussein and Abdullah, which ended with their deaths. Thus, Sultan Muhammad Shah got rid of the tyranny of the two princes and appointed "Nizam Al Mulk" as minister and was surnamed Asif Khan in 1134 AH / 1722 AD.

Sultan Mohamed Shah minted the title of "sahib qiran sani" on many of his gold and silver coins in the writings of the center of the face. For example, a golden Mohr mint Shah Jahanabad in 1142 AH. This Mohr is similar to many Mohrs preserved in the various museums of the world.

Alamgir II (1167-1173 AH / 1754-1759 AD):

After Ahmad Shah bin Muhammad Shah came to power, his minister, Ghazi Aldin Nizam Almulk, the grandson of Nizam Almulk, Asif Khan, conspired, arrested then killed him. He appointed Muhammad ibn Jahandar Shah in his place and was known as Alamgir II in 1167 AH / 1754 AD.

He minted the title on a few of his silver coins in the writings of the center of the face in the form of "Sahib qirani", the same formula that was previously minted on the coins of Shah Alam Bahadur. As a silver rupee mint Kanooj Shahabad in 1167 AH. I note the registration of a new title for the Sultan, "Aziz Al Daula" where he minted most of his coins with the title of "Azizuddin".

Shah Alam II (1173-1221 AH / 1759-1806 AD):

He was Prince Ali Johar bin Alamgir II, who proclaimed himself the authority over India after the death of his father Alamgir II and called himself Shah Alam II. He lived in the city of Allahabad, where Najib al-Dawla had taken control of Delhi. After the death of Najib al-Dawla, the sultan decided to return to the capital in 1186 AH / 1772 AD. In the year 1218 AH / 1803 AD the British commander Wesley entered Delhi and took over the administration of the country. The Sultan became a formal ruler who received a monthly salary from the British until his death in 1221 AH / 1806 AD, after he spent forty-seven years in governing the country.

Shah Alam II minted the title on many of his gold and silver coins as "Sahib qirani" in the writings of the Face Center. This was represented in a golden Mohr struck in Shah Jahanabad in 1218 AH, in the forty-sixth year of the Sultan's accession to the throne.

There are a number of Mohr's and rupees in the name of Shah Alam II bearing the title " Sahib qirani " in the British Museum in London, the Indian Museum in Calcutta, and the Museum of Panjab in Lahore, but different from the previous Mohr in the history of minting.

Muhammad Akbar II (1221-1253 AH / 1806-1837 AD):

He is the second son of Shah Alam II. He took power after his father's death. He continued his father's approach to full compliance with the British and the sufficiency of the country's nominal rule. He died in 1253 AH / 1837 AD.

Mohammed Akbar II minted the title of the formula "sahib qiran sani" on some of his gold and silver coins in the writings of the center. For example, a silver rupee mint Shah Jahanabad in 1224 AH. In the fourth year of the Sultan's accession to power.

This rupee is Similar to another two rupees, one in the British Museum in London and the other in the Panjab Museum in Lahore. Each of them carries the same mint date 1221 AH.

Contemporary Coins of the Mughal State of India:

The coins of some of the contemporary sultans of the Mongol state have been carrying the title "sahib qiran" by the contemporary Iranian coins of the Mongol state in India, such as the Safavid coins as the coins of Shah Tahmasb II (1135-1144 AH/1722- 1731 AD) on his gold Mohr of the formula "sahib qirani" " with Persian phrases. Shah Abbas II (1052-1077 AH / 1642-1666 AD) on his silver coins with the text "Sahib Qiran" and Shah Abbas III (1144-1148 AH / 1731-1735 AD) in the form of "sani sahib qiran". As well as on the silver rupees of Nasir al-Din Qajar (1264-1313 AH / 1848-1896 AD) with the text "sahib qira".

One of the most important contemporaries who recorded this title on their money is:**Nader Shah Al-Ifshari (1148-1160 / 1736-1747):**

After sitting on the throne of Iran, Nader Shah attempted to expand his territory, seizing Kabul, Kandahar, and Balkh in 1150 AH / 1738 AD. He thus controlled the crossings of North West India. Indeed, he succeeded in capturing India after his victory over the Mughal army in 1151 AH / 1739 AD. Sultan Mohamed Shah surrendered and agreed to reconciliation. Among the terms of this treaty is to pay Nader Shah one million rupees. After their entry to Delhi, the sermon was held in the name of Nader Shah and the coins were struck in his name. This coins have the title "Sahib qiran". For example, a silver rupee mint Shah Jahanabad in

1151 AH. weighing 11.50 g. 22 mm. in diameter. The title is in face inscriptions with Persian phrases.

When Nader Shah returned to Iran, he continued to strike the coins with the same title and texts. He just changed the place of mint to Iranian cities.

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