

SUBJECT 31 : NUMISMATIC REMAIN IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

A - 10%, AR - 30%, R - 10%, NUM - 50%

During excavations at Vijaynagar, the discovery of Silver coins representing octagonal shaped Curancy system of mediaeval India, duly bearing inscriptions in Sanskrit and Bengali-Asamepe chovata, evidantly establishes the Numismatic connect of Arunachal Pradesh with that of of mainland India. Write one of the coin is of rudra simla (1696-1714) the other belongs to Siva Simha (1714-1744). These coins bear close resemblance to specimen found in mainland India, bearing hindu names of the kings.

(Note : Siva Simha was a king in Assam in early 18th century)

Reference:-

1. Chattopadhyay Subid (1984) History and archaeology of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. www.mintageworld.com
3. www.vcoins.com

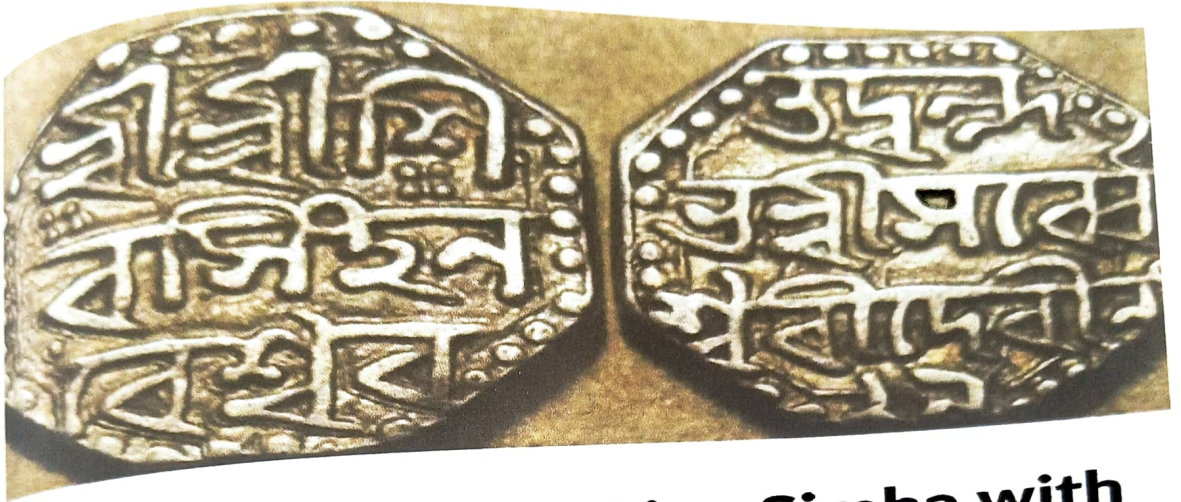
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- A - Anthropology
- AR - Archaeology
- R - Religious
- NUM - Numismotology

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Refer Attachment 1

(Chattopadhyay Subid (1984) History and archaeology of Arunachal Pradesh)



INDIA, ASSAM: Siva Simha with Queen Sarvveshwari Silver octagonal Half Rupee, year 29. CHOICE!

Obverse	Three-line Devanagari legend: Sri Sri Si / va Simha Na / reswara, lion right below
Reverse	Four-line Devanagari legend: Tadvalla / bha Sri Sarvve / svari Devinam / 29
Date	RY 29 = 1740 CE
Weight	5.63 gm.
Diameter	17 mm.
Die axis	6 o'clock
Reference	MNI ---, KM 110

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Refer Attachment 2
(www.mintageworld.com)

1 Rupee - Rudra Simha



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Features

Country	Kingdom of Assam (North-Eastern Dynasties)
Type	Standard circulation coin
Years	1618-1636 (1696-1714)



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Refer Attachment 3
(www.vcoins.com)

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pristine tribal culture in its primitive state.

Numismatic remains of the territory are even fewer than other relics found so far. These comprise only three pieces of silver coins discovered from the Tirap district, one of them in course of excavation at Vijayanagar, although as a surface find. All the coins represent well known octagonal issues and are identical with similar varieties noticed by V.A. Smith¹ bearing dates and legends in Sanskrit language and Bengali-Assamese characters of the late medieval period.

First of them is an issue of Rudra_Simha or Sukhrungpha (1696-1714) and the other two belong to Śiva_Simha or Sutanpha (1714-1744). The coins, as is well known from the specimens found elsewhere, bear only the Hinduised names of the kings.

Rudrasimha's coin is almost identical with a specimen of Smith's catalogue.² It is dated Śaka 1622, i.e. 1700 A.D. The legend on the obverse starts with Śri Śrīnām in stead of śri śrīmat of the Indian Museum specimen and in place of amṛta on the latter the former reads ambula.

Śivasimha's issues (of Śaka 1641) are also identical with similar issues described by Smith with minor deviations.

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One of them is dated Śaka 1641, i.e., 1719 A.D.¹

Another is a joint issue of the king with his queen Sarveśvarī dated in the regnal year 25, i.e., circa 1739 A.D.²

The coins of Śivasimha are quite interesting as they, like other similar issues of the king, confirm a curious development during his reign. Śivasimha is said to have been very much influenced by Brāhmaṇa priests and astrologers so much so that he declared his chief queen Phuleśvarī to be the chief, Bar Rājā, and handed over royal authority to her in order to avert calamity and appease gods in accordance with the advice of the priests. Henceforth the coins of the king were also struck jointly in the names of the chief queen and the king. After the death of Phuleśvarī in 1731 he married Ambikā Devī. She died in 1738. Then another queen Enādārī, renamed Sarveśvarī, became Bar Rājā. Some coins of the king alone are known of the years 1732, 1738 and 1739. The specimens of Arunachal belong to the two different phases of the developments. The first of them belonged to the period before joint issues, while the second belonged to the last part of the reign when Sarveśvarī acted as Bar Rājā.