

(*Initial Coinage*, p. 65), should be *Satganw*, a much more probable division. This has been loosely indicated in the sketch map to Ibn Batuta's Bengal travels.

P. 459 *Note* 3, and p. 460 *Note*. *Early Sovereigns of Bengal*. The light thrown by Mr. Thomas on the history of these sovereigns from his numismatic and other researches corrects in various points the authorities (loose in this matter) followed by Stewart. Following the former, we have as the first Sultan mentioned by Ibn Batuta¹

1. NASIR-UD-DIN MAHMUD, called also *Baghrá Khan*, the son of the Emperor Balban. From A.H. 681 (A.D. 1282). It is not known how or when his reign terminated.

2. RUKN-UD-DIN KAI-KAUS—Supposed doubtfully to be a son of the preceding, being known only from coins dating A.H. 691-695 (A.D. 1292-1296).

3. SHAMS-UD-DIN FIRUZ, son of Násiruddin, reigning at Laknaoti, probably from A.H. 702 (A.D. 1302) and up to 722-3 (1322-23).

4. SHAHAB-UD-DIN BUGHRAH SHAH, son of the preceding, expelled after a brief reign in A.H. 724 (1324), by

5. GHIAS-UD-DIN BAHADUR SHAH, surnamed according to Ibn Batuta *Búrah*, "meaning in the language of India *Black*" (?), another son of Shamsuddin. It is a difficulty about this prince that coins of his are found of A.H. 710-12 (possibly, Mr. Thomas thinks, from "originally imperfect die-rendering" for 720-722), and certainly of the latter dates. On the application of Shahabuddin, Tughlak Shah intervened, and carried Bahádur Búrah captive to Dehli. Mahomed Tughlak on his accession restored him to power, but some years later was displeased with him, and marched an army against him. The Bengal prince was beaten, killed, and *skinned*, circa 733 (A.D. 1332).

It was on this occasion apparently that Mahomed left *Kadr Khán* in charge of Laknaoti, and *Tátár Khan*, surnamed *Bahram Khan*, an adopted son of his father Tughlak Shah, in charge of Sunarganw. On the death of Bahrám Khan (737 or 739),

6. FAKHRUDDIN MUBARAK his *silah-dar* ("armour-bearer") took possession of the government and proclaimed independence. He retained his hold on Sunárganw and its dependencies, as his coins show, till 751 (A.D. 1350). Meanwhile

7. ALI SHAH, erroneously styled by Stewart's authors (as at p. 460) *Ali Mubarak*, on the death of Kadr Khan (circa 742) assumed sovereignty in Western Bengal under the title of *Ala-ud-dín*. After 746 (the last date of his coinage) he was assassinated by Hájji Iliyás.

8. IHKTIYAR-UD-DIN *Ghazi Shah*, whose coins show him reigning at Sunarganw 751-753 (A.D. 1350-51) appears to have been a son of Fakhr

¹ Several governors of Bengal before this had assumed royal titles and declared independence.