



BULLETIN
OF THE
MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

EDITED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF MUSEUMS, MADRAS

CATALOGUE OF VENETIAN COINS IN THE
GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS

BY

Dr. N.SANKARANARAYANA, M.A., Ph.D.
Formerly Curator, Numismatic Section, Government Museum, Madras
and now Curator, Government Museum, Cuddalore.

NEW SERIES - General Section. Vol XIV. No. 2

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FOREWORD

A remarkable feature of the Government Museum, Madras is that it has been augmenting its collections over the years. Treasure troves form an important means of such augmentation. Now and then a treasure trove is received which adds a new dimension to the discipline concerned. One such was the Pavithram hoard of coins in 1972, which contained among others 120 Venetian coins, some of which were found for the first time in Tamil Nadu. Previously there had been only fifteen Venetian coins which had been catalogued by the eminent scholar, T. G. Aravamuthan. The new find necessitated the updating of this publication. Dr. N. Sankaranarayana, as Curator for Numismatics, had done this job in the present publication. With the new interest in the study of foreign coins found in India, this Catalogue, it is hoped, would be welcomed in scholarly circles.

Madras,
February 7, 1989

N. Harinarayana,
Director of Museums.

PREFACE

The coin cabinet of the Government Museum, Madras contains a few foreign coins apart from Indian coins — all derived from treasure troves. A big treasure trove of 4128 coins was reported from Pavithram village, Nammakkal Taluk of Salem District. The important aspect of this hoard was that it contained 120 Venetian coins, the largest number to be found in a hoard in Tamil Nadu. Among them, there are some coins of Doges which had not been known earlier in Tamil Nadu.

Previously, a catalogue of Venetian Coins in the collection of the Madras Museum had been published in 1938. Its author was the late T. G. Aravamuthan, a great numismatist. At that time there were only fifteen Venetian coins in the Museum collection. The addition of 120 Venetian coins from the 1972 Pavithram hoard made it necessary to prepare a fresh catalogue of Venetian coins in the Museum collection.

In this catalogue I have given a short introduction to Venetian coins. In the preparation of this catalogue I have drawn extensively from the earlier book by T. G. Aravamuthan.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Thiru N. Harinarayana, Director of Museums, for his encouragement in the preparation and publication of this Catalogue.

This catalogue has been printed in the Museum Press. I express my thanks to Dr. V. N. Srinivasa Desikan and Thiru A. G. Adikesavan for giving valuable suggestions. I also thank the staff of the Press for their keen interest in bringing out the book.

Madras,
February 4, 1989

N. Sankaranarayana.



S. RANGAMANI, I.A.S.
Principal Commissioner of Museums

Government Museum,
Chennai - 600 008.

P R E F A C E

With a wonderful catalogue by the eminent Numismatic Curator and Scholar T.G.Aravamuthan, there were only fifteen Venetian Coins in the Coin Cabinet of Chennai Government Museum till 1972. But in that year the Museum had the fortune of adding a big treasure trove of coins from the Pavithram village of Namakkal District. Of the 4128 Treasure trove coins 120 are Venetian Coins and this necessitated a reappraisal of the Venetian Coins in the Chennai Museum. Thiru N.Sankaranarayana the then Numistic Curator had took the task of preparing fresh catalogue of them and his efforts resulted in the publication of the "Catalogue of the Venetian Coins in the Government Museum, Madras", in 1989.

After a decade of its first publication now we feel happy to reprint the catalogue, with the hope, for the usual support from the scholars and students.

Chennai - 8.

24.02.1999


(S. Rangamani, I.A.S.)

CATALOGUE OF VENETIAN COINS IN THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS

OCCURRENCE OF VENETIAN COINS

The Venetian coins occur in considerable quantity in Tamil Nadu. Recently a hoard of gold, silver and copper coins was discovered at Pavithram village, Namakkal taluk, Salem district of Tamil Nadu. The hoard consisted of Pagodas, Arcot Rupees and Venetian coins. The number of Venetian coins in this hoard is one hundred and twenty nine, the largest number of Venetian coins to be found in one hoard in Tamil Nadu. The major portion of this catalogue of Venetian coins in the Madras Government Museum is from this hoard. Besides this, Venetian coins were also discovered in other parts of Tamil Nadu as for instance, one Venetian coin from Perambur village, Kulathur taluk, Tiruchirapalli district, two from Pallapalayam village, Karur taluk, Tiruchirapalli district, one from Musiri taluk of Tiruchirapalli district, two from Vadugapalayam village, Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, two from Thathamangalam village, Lalgudi taluk of Tiruchirapalli district, and four from Kunnathur, Erode taluk of Coimbatore district. Some of the coins catalogued here show signs of having been bent, the reason for which they have been bent is probably to be found in a passage of Tavernier where he points out that the money changers of India tested coins: "Since some of the pieces are so well forged that they cannot detect them even after they had been in the fire, in order to discover such the changers take them one after the other to bend them, and by bending them they know if the coin is good, and they cut all those which are not" (1).

It is said that "every Syrian Christian lady in Travancore who can afford it, sports a necklace largely consisting of Venetian coins" and that "practically every issue will be found among them, the coins being prized as religious medals" by the Syrian Christians for the reason that they bear the effigy of St. Mark (2).

"The gold coins of Venice were originally known as "ducats", and later as "Seqnins" The name "ducat" came presumably from the word *ducatus* found in the legend on the coins, a legend which was adopted from the silver ducats issued first in 1140 by Roger II (1130-54) of Sicily, in which he incorporated a reference to his dedication of his duchy (*ducatus*) of Apulia to Christ who he believed ruled over its destinies. But, for shape, dimensions and purity, the Venetian ducats had for their model the florins of Florence which, though weighing no more than about 54 grains each, had a dignified appearance and had a

1. Tavernier "Travels in India". Vol 1. p. 15

2. T. G. Aravamudhan, Catalogue of Venetian coins in the Madras Government Museum p. 4. foot note, 2.

deservedly high repute for the purity of the metal of which they were fashioned. The Venetian ducat came in time to be called by the name "Zecchino in Italian, from Zecca, the mint from which the coin was issued" (1). The word Zecca, coming as it does from the Arabic word Sicca, a coin die, serves as a slight index to the extent of commercial relation between the Venice Republic and Muhammadan powers of those days. The word Zecchino, anglicised variously as Zecchin and chequeen, was finally adopted in the French from Sequin. The currency of the similar coins of Florence, Milan and Genoa led to these coins being distinguished as "Venetian" and "Venetianders" and "Venetianos". The name Sanarkasu, "the coin of the Sanar" (as person of the caste of toddy drawers), by which the Venetian Sequin has been known in South India, is commonly believed to have been derived from the device on the Sequin, "the figure of the Doge, standing in front of St. Mark's" cross, in which the native imagination sees the Sanar or toddy drawer preparing to climb the palmyra tree. The Venetian sequin was known as we have already seen as the "Venetian". In Ceylon it went by the name of "Vilisianu" an obvious corruption of Venetian. In the South Indian, languages too the name "Venetiano" should have been current, though with a phonetic modification or two. If the name got split into two halves, *Vene* and *tiano*, then the latter half, pronounced *Sano* or *shano*, would easily become *Sanar* - the Tamil word for toddy drawers. This derivation looks more probable than the other - even though it is now difficult to account for the dropping out of *Vene*, the first half of the name (2).

THE APPEARANCE OF ITALIANS IN INDIA

The occurrence of Venetian coins in India poses two problems, namely, whether the Venetian coins were brought to the shores of India by Venetians themselves or they were brought by other peoples inhabiting the lands till at last they reached India. Another interesting aspect which deserves our study is the contact between India and Italy in the mediaeval period.

The first Italian to reach India in the middle ages appears to be Marco Polo the greatest of mediaeval travellers. It appears that when he was under the employment of Kublai Khan, he was sent on a mission to the Indian ocean it is likely that he visited some of the states of South India (3).

It appears probable that in 1315, the Genoese bank of Vivaldi had trading stations "on the Gujarat and Malabar coasts Mandeville records that the enterprising Venetians and Genoese had reached India in pursuit of merchandise "Nicolo de conti" a Venetian of noble family who had spent his youth as a merchant at Damascus, departed thence with his merchandise in company with six hundred other merchants to India (4).

1. Ibid p. 6.

2. Ibid p. 7.

3. Marco Polo, Intr. 22.

4. Mandaville. The Voyage and Travaile of Sir John Mandaville (Reprinted from the edn. of 1725 London 1866.

A Venetian jeweller, Gasparo Balbi, journeyed in 1582 from Ormus to Goa, Cochin, Cannanore, Ceylon, Nagapattinam and St. Thomas Mount (1). A Venetian acted as cicerone to four kafirs or negroes who, in 1607 journeyed from Goa to Lahore. Among the Europeans on horseback who went in procession that followed the nephews of Jehangir when they had gone for their baptism as Christians at the hands of Father Xavier were Venetians. A Venetian acted as the caretaker of the Jesuit Church at Lahore.

CONTACT BETWEEN EAST AND EUROPE

The phenomenal rise of the Muhammadan power, which by about 650 A. D., held much of the land and sea between Europe and India acted as a check mate of contact between India and Europe. The Muhammadans acted as intermediaries in commerce between the two regions for about six centuries thereafter. The Mediterranean ports continued to be the meeting place of Muhammadan and European merchants where they exchanged the commodities of the East and the West.

The commodities of the East found its way into Europe, and new industries have sprung up in Italy, such as the manufacture of glass in Venice. The growth of the trade of the Italian cities made such strides that special fleets were employed for taking goods to and from. Italian merchants established warehouses further East than the Levant. In the thirteenth century Marco Polo could complete a overland journey to China with a return journey from China to Malabar and from there to Persia and to South India and thence to China. Evidence is there, of the presence of Italians in India.

India produced many commodities such as muslin, diamonds, pearls and pepper that were in great demand in Europe and these awaited the merchant ports like Calicut, Surat etc. for export. "The Indian ports were also ports of call for the junks of China which starting from Cantan and other Chinese ports, with cargoes of silk, musk and porcelain, proceeded to the ports in Indo-China to take in cargo of timbers such as ebony etc and sailed to Java or Sumatra to load cloves and other spices including pepper, crossed the Indian ocean and came to Ceylon to take in pearl, cats eye, and rubies and anchored at Calicut" (2). Overland routes were also then starting from China, through Samarkhad or Bokara, India, Khyber pass, across west Asia to the ports of Levant. From these ports, the commodities of the East were taken across to the European shores in the ships of the Italian cities such as Genoa and Venice.

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1. Purchas - His Pilgrimes (Reprint by John Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow 1905.
 2. T. G. Aravamuthan - Catalogue of Venetian coins in the Madras Government Museum.

The quest for a sea route to India running round Africa was taken up with ardour by the Portugese (1). In the 15th century Vasco da Gama passed the cape, sailed up to the east coast of Africa, struck across the Arabian sea and reached India. The discovery of the cape route led to a great change and Venice realized that her commercial importance would soon come to an end. Venice was certain that the goods would be taken by the new route straight to Lisbon where the Germans, Flemings and French would rush to buy them, prices being cheaper than in Venice (2). The Portugese came into the Indian Waters as zealous merchants and militant crusaders, and in a few years they converted the Arabian sea into a Portugese lake establishing themselves along the coasts, routing the Egyptian and Arab fleets and wresting the Europe-ward trade from the Muhammadan merchants who had for centuries been the intermediaries" (3). Venice has often been compared to an East India company for the Venetian state had exercised such a control over its commerce and mercantile marine. The great days of Venice was lost to Portugal.

The Portugese had a firm control on the export trade of India. As late as 1648, the Genoese appear to have made an attempt to recover a portion at least of the Indo-European trade.

In 1704, a few Italian merchants appeared to have attempted to found a company. About 1519, there were "some Venetians" engaged in trade at Surat. Father Corsi, a Florentine, laboured in Northern India from 1589 to 1635, attaching himself to the Mughal court. Niccolao Manucci, a native of Venice left his home in 1623, roamed about in West Asia, reached India in 1656, went to Delhi and entered service as an artillery man under Prince Dara Shukoh "The Sieur Hortentio Borigio, a Venetian, was entrusted by the Mughal Emperor with the task of cutting a diamond famous as the "Great Mughal", but when it was cut he was reproached with having spoilt the stone and was fined ten thousand rupees"(4). Constanzo Giuseppe Boschi, a native of Venice, came to India in 1710, entered the Madura Mission the next year, became a deep scholar in Tamil.

TRADE CONTACT BETWEEN INDIA AND ITALY

From very early times, there was commercial contact between India and Europe. In this trade contact, Venice played a significant role.

A Portugese writer by name Duarte Barbosa who acquired sufficient information during his stay in India in 1500 A. D. at Calicut writes, "There are many other foreign Moors as well in the town of Calicut, who are called *Pardests*, natives of divers lands, Arabs,

1. Ibid. p. 37.

2. Ibid. p. 38.

3. Ibid. p. 38.

4. Tavernier, (i) 396.

Persians, Guzarates, Curasanes and Daqanis, who are settled here (1). The toffas of Venice - such as jewellery and fancy articles - were in demand, about 1625, many of the great lords of the Mongul's court asking for them (2) Handsome Musket barrels, wrought with gold and set with agates of Various colours, in which heads are carved, were also "brought here overlands by the Venetians (3). The ship in which Thevento embarked at Basra for the Indies in 1665 carried, some great Venetian looking glasses (4) A chief of Bijapur is believed to have worn a coat which was Venetian cloth of silk and silver (5) A Madras Merchant imported bugles from Venice in 1743 (6).

INDIA'S TRADE WITH THE WEST AND THE INFLUX OF GOLD AND SILVER

From very early times South India had commercial intercourse with the West and this is quite evident from the discovery of Roman, Arab, Venetian and other coins.

Venetian coins occur in considerable quantity in South India. What was the reason for the flow of Venetian coins into India. From the available evidence it is seen that the flow of Venetian coins into India started from the fifteenth century and continued till the closing period of the eighteenth century when the Venetian Republic fell before Napoleon. Were these coins used as coinage during that period? From the evidence that we have before us, it appears that they were not employed as coins. We have no evidence to suppose that the Venetian sequins served as internal currency. On the other hand, the evidence is there to presume that they were received at various ports as commodities. They were brought and sold as articles of trade. The "Veneseander" covered even 'Turkish coins' and the name 'sequin' was applied to the gold coins of Venice and other countries (7). It did not matter to the people to which country the coin belonged, for they were not accepted as legal tender. All that concerned the people was the purity of the gold. T. G. Aravamuthan was of the opinion that the reason for the acceptance of the Venetian sequin with ease was due to the fact that the weight standard of the Venetian sequin (56.5 grains) approached very closely to that of the Hindu coins (55.5 grains).

The Venetian coins were used for jewellery. A necklace of Venetian sequins appears much elegant than a necklace of contemporary Hindu coins which were very thick.

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1. T. G. Aravamuthan p. 31.
 2. Ibid.
 3. T. G. Aravamuthan, Catalogue of Venetian coins in the Govt. Museum, p. 31.
 4. Ibid p. 32
 5. " "
 6. " "
 7. T. G. Aravamuthan p. 41.

The Venetian coins were used for clearing the debts incurred by the foreign merchants by purchasing the commodities of this country.

In the words of T. G. Aravamuthan "The influx of Venetian coins into this country from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth should thus speak to the balance of the trade which the foreigners who brought these coins had with this country having been adverse to them throughout the centuries (1).

In its trade with foreign countries India always had an upper hand or in other words India exported more than she has imported. This is borne by the fact that the Romans complained that in their trade with India, they had to send large quantities of gold and silver to pay for the difference. Other nations had also similar experience with India in their trade relations,

T. G. Aravamuthan quotes a Persian chronicler about India's trade in the following words. "A Persian chronicler, writing in 1300 A.D. asserts in a rhetorical passage, that, "the particles of the earth," of India 'are like rubies and pearls,' and 'its' treasures and depositories are like oceans full of polished gems, and 'its light shedding recesses are all mines of coined gold. He assures the reader that this is no hyperbole and he abjures him, after a deep reflection on the matter, to ask his own heart whether since the days of Adam till the present, from east to west or from north to south, there has ever been a country, to which people export gold, silver, commodities, and curiosities, and from which, in exchange they bring away only thorns, drugs, dust pebbles and various aromatic roots and from which money has never been sent to any place for the purchase of goods (2).

Shababu-di-din of Damascus gives interesting account of the flow of gold of other countries into India. He has stated that for the last three thousand years India has not exported gold into other countries and whatever gold flowed into that country it never came back again. Further he has stated that merchants of all countries carried gold into India and exchanged commodities of herbs and gums (3). Three centuries later Bernier had stated that India took gold and it never put it back into circulation. In the year 1499, the followers of Vasco-da-gama noticed that the people of Calicut when they sold goods to the Portuguese have not taken their merchandise but took, in payment only gold and silver (4). According to Pyrard there is not a vessel, that goes out but carries, at least 40,000 crowns in silver..... He remarks that at Goa silver was "one third dearer in Spain and gold was worth much less..... than in Spain."

Sir T. Roe, ambassador to the Great Moghul felt in, 1616, that the English trade with India, must fall to ground by the weakness of its own legs (5). The quantum of the foreign coins which were imported into India has not been properly assessed. But some idea though not accurate could be obtained from some instances noted casually by Pieter van der

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1. T. G. Aravamuthan p. 43.
 2. " " "
 3. " " "
 4. " " "
 5. " " p. 45

Brooke, a Dutch at Surat. In 1624, a ship was rumoured to have brought more than 25,00,000 rupees (of 24 stivers) in gold, silver and goods to Goa or Goga, the port of Cambay. (1) Bernier makes the following interesting observation about the gold and silver reaching India, "It should not escape notice that gold and silver, after circulating in every other quarter of the globe, come at length to be swallowed up, lost in some measure in Hindustan". Writing of the resources of the Mughal Empire, Careri who was in India in 1695 says "That the reader may form some idea of the wealth of this empire he is to observe that all the gold and silver, which circulates throughout the world, at last centres here. It is well known that as much of it as comes out of America, after running through several kingdoms of Europe, goes partly into Turkey for several sorts of commodities and partly into Persia, by way of Smirna for silk. Now the Turks not being able to abstain from coffee, which comes from Hyeman and Arabia Foelix, nor Persia, Arabia, and the Turks themselves to go with out the commodities of India, send vast quantities of money to Mocha on the Red Sea, near Babel Mandel, to Bassara at the bottom of the Persian gulf, and to Bander Abassi and Gomeroon, which is afterwards sent over in ships to Indostan. Besides the Indian, Dutch, English and Portuguese ships that every year carry the commodities of Indostan, to Pegu, Tanasseri, Siam, Ceylon, Achem, Macassar, the Maldive Islands, Mozambique and other places, must of necessity convey much gold and silver thither, from those countries. All that the Dutch fetch from the mines in Japan, sooner or later goes to Indostan, and the goods carry'd hence into Europe whether to France, England, or Portugal, are all purchased for ready money, which remain there" (3).

Manucci observed that, "for the export of all the merchandise of India, European and other traders brought much silver to India". He also mentioned that the traders brought gold from China from the coast of Persia Venetians and sequins" (4). T. G. Aravamudhan makes an interesting point about the flow of gold into India in the following words. "It was observed, about 1790, that there is no proportion in the influx and efflux of money among the Indians and foreigners, the reason being that the Indians sell a great deal and purchase little, consequently the balance is always in their favour and a few wants render the inhabitants of a country opulent".

"So long as Indian exports outbalanced the imports, the coins of other countries like Venice could not but drain into India". (5)

1. JIH (1932) XI-7

2. Bernier—202

3. T. G. Aravamudhan, p. 48

4. Ibid

5. T. G. Aravamuthan, Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Madras Govt. Museum, p. 50.

CATALOGUE

All the coins are of gold. Except Coin No. 80 of the Catalogue which is an imitation, the types on the obverse and reverse of the coins are the same. The legends are also constant. The variation however occurs, on the obverse, in the name of the Doge. This varies with the Doge in whose time the coins were issued.

Obverse :-

St. Mark handing the gonfalon to the Doge. S. M. VENET (Sanctus Marcus Venetus (St. Mark of Venice) starting at top on the left: FRAN DONA or the name of any other Doge, starting at top on right: DUX ('Duke'), starting at top in the middle; the letters in each section run downward, one below the other.

Reverse :-

The Saviour, full length, with nimbus and surrounded by stars, enclosed by an oval of dots. SIT. T. XPE. DAT. Q. TV REGIS. ISTE. DVCA (Sit, tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus, "Let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O, Christ!")

In the Catalogue, the name of the Doge alone as given on the coins is transcribed.

As stated earlier, coin No. 80 is an imitation. So the coin is described separately here.

Coin No. 80 of the Catalogue.

Obverse :-

Rama and Sita ?

SM'ENVEI to left A. OXMOCEN to right.

DVX along middle

Reverse :-

Lakshmana (?)

(?) SIIIXMDVO CA. PICISSISI CVIA.

VENETIAN COINS

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Doge's name on obverse	Remarks
1.	1	Kunnattur	3.4 gm	2.1 cm	FRANCESCO DONATO (1545-54) Fran, Dona	good condition
2.	2	do	3.47 gm	2.0 cm	ANTONIO TREVISAN (1554) M. Ant. Tri	clear
3.	3	do	3.44 gm	2.1 cm	do	..
4.	116	Pavithram, Village	3.21 gm	2.1 cm	do M. ANT IVS	A hole near the corner
5.	138	Pavithram, Village Nammakkal Taluk Saalem Dt.	3.37 gm	2.1 cm	do M. ANT IVS	very clear
6.	4	Kunnattur	3.46 gm	2.0 cm	FRANCESCO VENIER (1554-56) Fran - Vene	clear
7.	5	Kelshi	3.45 gm	2.0 cm	PASQUALE CICOGNA (1585 - 95) Pasc Cicon	clear

GIOVANNI CORNARO II (1709 - 22)

8.	6	From private collection	2.34 gm	2.2 cm	Ioan Cornel	,
9.	19	Pallapalayam, Karur, Tiruchi	3.4 gm	2.2 cm	do IOAN CORNEL	,
10.	38	Pavithram, Namakkal, Salem	3.2 gm	2.2 cm	do	Hole near the edge
11.	62	,	3.39 gm	2.1 cm	do	,
12.	80	,	3.52 gm	2.1 cm	do	,
13.	83	Pavithram, Namakkal, Salem	3.46 gm	2.1 cm	IOAN CORNEL	
14.	90	,				,
15.	94	,	3.32 gm	2.1 cm		hole near the edge
16.	96	,	3.39 gm	2.1 cm		,
17.	105	,	3.46 gm	2.1 cm		,

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Dogge's name on obverse	Remarks
18.	112	, ,	3.04 gm	1.9 cm	IOAN CORNEL	hole near the edge
19.	120	, ,	3.47 gm	2.1 cm	, ,	, ,
20.	147	, ,	3.51 gm	2.1 cm	, ,	, ,
21.	148	, ,	3.53 gm	2.2 cm	, ,	, ,
22.	153	, ,	3.41 gm	2.1 cm	, ,	, ,
23.	7	Malabar	3.44 gm	2.1 cm	CAROL RUZZINI (1732 - 35) CAROL RUZINI	very good condition.
24.	27	Pavithram Nammakkal Salem	3.52 gm	2.2 cm	, ,	The letter 'R' is some what erased
25.	129	, ,	3.16 gm	2.0 cm	do	The edge near the letter RULRUZZINI is Cut. A hole is there.

FRANCESCO LOREDON (1752 - 62)		Franc Lavred FRANC LAVRED		Excellent Condition		
26.	8	Malabar	3.44 gm	2.2 cm	do	do
27.	9	Private collection	3.46 gm	2.3 cm	do	do
28.	39	, ,	3.27 gm	2.0 cm.	do	do
29.	43	Pavithram	3.21 gm	2.0 cm	do	do
30.	46	, ,	3.98 gm	2.0 cm	do	The edge above AVRED is cut
31.	48	, ,	3.51 gm	2.2 cm	do	
32.	51	, ,	3.05 gm	1.9 cm	do	
33.	52		3.52 gm	2.1 cm	FRANC LAVRED	Excellent con- dition
34.	53	, ,	2.74 gm	1.9 cm	do	Badly wornout. Hole. Edge near Red cut
35.	57	, ,	3.03 gm	1.9 cm	do	'D' is complete cut at the edge
36.	58	, ,	3.56 gm	2.1 cm	do	good condition Hole

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Doge's name on obverse	Remarks
37.	60	Pavithram	3.54 gm	2.2 cm	FRANC LAVRED	good condition
38.	64	,,	3.49 gm	2.0 cm	do	,,
39.	66	,,	3.39 gm	2.1 cm	do	good condition
40.	68	,,	3.47 gm	2.1 cm	do	,,
41.	69	,,	3.54 gm	2.2 cm	do	,,
42.	71	,,	3.55 gm	2.1 cm	do	,,
43.	72	,,	3.53 gm	2.1 cm	do	,,
44.	73	,,	3.46 gm	2.2 cm	do	,,
45.	74	,,	3.51 gm	2.0 cm	do FRANC LAVRED	,,
46.	76	,,	3.22 gm	2.0 cm	do	,,

47.	77	Pavithram,	3.28 gm	2.1 cm	Franc Lavred - Franc Lavred				E & D cut at the edge	
48.	78	,,	3.36 gm	2.1 cm	do				good condition	
49.	84	,,	3.05 gm	1.9 cm	do				hole is there	
50.	85	,,	3.52 gm	2.1 cm	do	ALOY PISANI				
51.	91	,,	3.55 gm	2.1 cm	do	FRANC LAVRED				
52.	97	,,	3.05 gm	1.9 cm	do				RE D are cut hole	
53.	99	,,	3.57 gm	2.1 cm	do					
54.	103	,,	3.51 gm	2.1 cm	do				good condition	
55.	106	,,	3.53 gm	2.0 cm	do					
56.	107	,,	3.47 gm	2.1 cm	do				Excellent condition	
57.	108	,,	2.9 gm	1.9 cm	do					
58.	110	,,	3.52 gm	2.1 cm	do					

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Doge's name on obverse	Remarks
59.	114	Pavithram	3.53 gm	2.0 cm	do	FRANC is cut at the edge
60.	115	,,	3.11 gm	2.0 cm	do	
61.	118	,,	3.22 gm	2.1 cm	do	hole
62.	121	,,	3.45 gm	2.0 cm	do	
63.	122	,,	3.42 gm	2.1 cm	do	
64.	125	,,	3.48 gm	2.1 cm	do	
65.	126	,,	3.51 gm	2.1 cm	do	FRANC erased
66.	127	,,	3.56 gm	2.1 cm	do	
67.	130	,,	3.06 gm	1.9 cm	do	good condition
68.	134	,,	3.1 gm	2.0 cm	Franc Lavred	
69.	137	,,	3.21 gm	2.0 cm	do	

70.	140	Pavithram	3.12 gm	2.0 cm	Franc Lavred	
71.	142	,,	3.25 gm	2.0 cm	do	
72.	146	,,	3.16 gm	2.0 cm	do	LAVRED cut at the edge
73.	150	,,	3.51 gm	2.0 cm	do	
74.	152	,,	3.53 gm	2.1 cm	do	
75.	70	,,	3.51 gm	2.1 cm	ALVIS PISANI (1735 - 41) ALOY PISANI	
76.	113	,,	3.14 gm	2.0 cm	do	
77.	128	,,	2.96 gm	2.0 cm	do	Hole is there
78.	10	Malabar	3.48 gm	2.1 cm	ALVISE MOCENIGO IV (1763 - 79) ALOY MOCEN	
79.	11	Private collection	3.43 gm	2.2 cm	do	Excellent condition a hole is there at the bottom
80.	12	,,	3.19 gm	2.1 cm	do	

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Doge's name on obverse	Remarks
81.	18	Parambur, Kulathur, Tiruchirapalli	3.51 gm	2.1 cm	ALOY MOCENI	
82.	20	Pallapalayam, Karur, Tiruchi	3.4 gm	2.1 cm	do	hole at the top
83.	22	Keeranalur, Musiri Tiruchirapalli	3.23 gm	2.0 cm	do	good condition
84.	28	Pavithram	3.33 gm	2.2 cm	do	hole at the top & bottom.
85.	30	, ,	3.5 gm	2.0 cm	do	Hole
86.	31	, ,	3.19 gm	2.0 cm	do	, ,
87.	32	, ,	3.5 gm	2.1 cm	do	
88.	34	, ,	3.49 gm	2.0 cm	do	
89.	37	, ,	3.39 gm	2.0 cm	do	, ,

					ALOY MOCENI		
90.	45	Pavithram	3.24 gm	2.0 cm			
91.	50	, ,	3.52 gm	2.2 cm	do		
92.	54	, ,	3.09 gm	2.0 cm	do	Hole	
93.	55	, ,	3.24 gm	2.1 cm	do		
94.	56	, ,	2.50 gm	2.1 cm	do		
95.	59	, ,	3.43 gm	2.1 cm	do		
96.	61	, ,	3.14 gm	2.0 cm	do		
97.	75	, ,	3.23 gm	2.1 cm	do		
98.	79	, ,	3.22 gm	2.1 cm	do		
99.	81	, ,	3.25 gm	2.1 cm	do		
100.	87	, ,	3.47 gm	2.0 cm	do	No hole - good condition	
101.	88	Pavithram	3.52 gm	2.1 cm	do		
102.	92	, ,	3.41 gm	2.1 cm	do	hole	

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Doge's name on obverse	Remarks
103.	95	Pavithram	3.53 gm	2.1 cm	ALOY MOCENI	
104.	98	,,	3.10 gm	2.1 cm	do	
105.	101	,,	3.13 gm	2.0 cm	do	
106.	102	,,	3.51 gm	2.1 cm	do	
107.	119	,,	3.09 gm	1.9 cm	do	
108.	123	,,	3.07 gm	2.0 cm	do	
109.	131	,,	3.52 gm	2.1 cm	do	good condition
110.	135	,,	3.52 gm	2.1 cm	do	the letter Y, E & N are not clear
111.	141	,,	3.52 gm	2.0 cm	do	good condition
112.	143	,,	3.52 gm	2.2 cm	do	
113.	149	,,	3.28 gm	2.1 cm	do	hole

114.	151	Pavithram	3.46 gm	2.1 cm	ALOY MOCEN	letter not clear			
115.	155	, ,	3.50 gm	2.1 cm	do				
116	13	Malabar	3.39 gm	2.0 cm	PAOLA RENIER (1779-89) Pavl Rainer - PAVL RAINER	excellent condition			
117.	14	, ,	3.5 gm	2.1 cm	do	Excellent condition - hole			
118.	21	Private	3.45 gm	2.1 cm	do	not clear			
119.	23	Vadugapalayam Pollachi, Coimbatore Dist.	3.34 gm	2.1 cm	do				
120.	24	, ,	3.4 gm	2.0 cm	do				
121.	15	Malabar	3.47 gm	2.0 cm	LUDIVICO MANIN (1789 - 97) LVDO MANIN				
122.	26	Thathamangalam, Lalgudi, Tiruchirapalli	3.27 gm	2.0 cm	do				
123.	16	Manipura, Udipi S. Kanara	3.44 gm	2.1 cm	DOMINICO CONTARINI (1659 - 74) DOMIN CONT	fig. within a beaded circle hole			

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Bulletin, Madras Government Museum

Sl. No.	Number in the Stock Register	Find spot	Weight	Diameter	Dog's name on obverse	Remarks
124.	40	Pavithram	3.38 gm	2.1 cm	Pet Grimani - PET GRIMANI	
125.	42	,,	3.16 gm	2.1 cm	do	
126.	47	,,	2.95 gm	2.0 cm	do	
127.	86	,,	3.03 gm	2.0 cm	do	
128.	104	,,	3.43 gm	2.2 cm	do	
129.	109	,,	3.16 gm	2.0 cm	do	Hole
130.	111	,,	3.5 gm	2.1 cm	do	,,
131.	117	,,	3.53 gm	2.1 cm	do	
132.	136	,,	3.28 gm	2.1 cm	do	Hole
133.	144	,,	3.08 gm	2.1 cm	do	
134.	145	,,	3.53 gm	2.2 cm	do	

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Page	Line	For	To
1	6	this catalogue of	the
1	24	seqnins	sequins
2	23	peoples	people
2	27	ocean	Ocean
2	31	Nicoloda conti	Nicola de Conti
2	Footnote 1	Aravamudhan, T. G.	Ibid
3	13	its way	their way
3	13	have sprung	sprang
3	23	Cantan	Canton
3	26	pearl, cats eye	pearl, cat's eyes
3	27	west Asia	west Asia
4	Footnote 1	Ibid	Aravamudhan, T. G.
4	2	Vascoda Gama	Vasco da Gama
4	2	cape	Cape
4	9	sea	Sea
4	13	was	were
4	22	artiallary	artillery
4	32	calicut	Calicut
5	3	Mongul's	Moghul's
5	14	Napolean	Napoleon
5	27	much	more
6	19	couriosities	curiosities
6	28	Vasco-da-gama	Vasco da Gama
6	33	ambassadar	ambassador.
13	1	Excellent Cardition	excellent condition

PLATE I

1. FRAN. DONA (1545-54)
2. M. ANT. TRI. (1554)
3. FRAN. VENE (1554-56)
4. PASC. CICON (1585-95)
5. IOAN. CORNEL (1709-22)
6. CAROL RUZINI (1732-35)



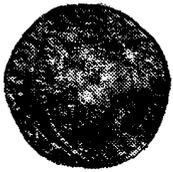
1



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PLATE II

7. FRANC. LARVED. (1752-62)
8. FRANC. LARVED. (-do-)
9. ALOY. MOCEN. (1763-79)
10. PAVL. RAINER (1779-89)
11. PAVL. RAINER (-do-)
12. LVDO. MANIN. (1789-97)

Plate II



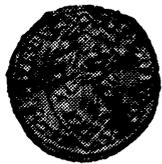
7



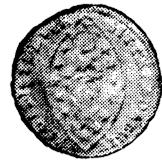
8



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11



12

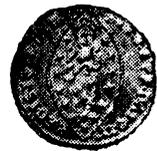


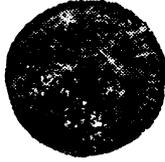
PLATE III

13. DOMIN. CONT. (1659-74)
14. IOAN. CORNEL. (1709-1722)
15. PET. GRIMANI. (1741 to 1752)
16. ALOY. MOCEN (1763-79)
17. ALOY. PISANI. (1735-41)
18. FRANC. LAVRED. (1752-62)

Plate III



13



14



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16



17



18



