



Marudhar Arts®

India's Leading Numismatic Auction House

The Legacy of Three Generations, Since 1966.



Coins, Medals, Banknotes ~ 12th of July, 2025.



THE TRUST

Marudhar Arts® stands as a distinguished legacy of Three Generations, dedicated to Excellence and Integrity in the fields of Numismatics and Philately.

Each lot featured in our auctions undergoes meticulous examination by our in-house team of specialists under the expert guidance of **Renowned Experts in World, Maru II and Maru III**, ensuring that only the most authentic and exceptional pieces are presented.

Should there arise even the slightest uncertainty regarding authenticity, **Marudhar Arts extends its Royal Assurance** your trust shall be honored without question.

(For further details, kindly refer to the Terms & Conditions section).





12th July 2025 • 12:15 PM IST Onwards

Auction Venue

Shikshak Sadan - Opp. Kaveri Bhavan, K. G. Road, Bengaluru -560002.

Real-Time Live Bidding at

www.MarudharArts.com

Lot Viewing

At M.G Road office till 7th July, with prior appointment only.

Marudhar Arts® A Unit of Maru Group

Antique License No.01

85 M. G. Road, Bengaluru 560 001

Marudhar Arts – A Journey of Passion and Heritage

1955 – The seed of **Marudhar Arts** was sown by **Shri Prem Ratanji Maru (Maru I)**. It began as a personal stamp collection, nurtured at the Head Post Office of Bikaner, alongside his father, **Shri Jeth Mal Ji Maru**, a **World War II** veteran posted in Baghdad during the **British Indian Army service from The Bikaner State**.

1966 – **Maru I** transformed his passion for philately into a professional pursuit. He founded **M/s Madhu General Store** in Bikaner, marking the beginning of a legacy that would soon expand into trading stamps and philatelic collectibles.

1971 – In search of reference books to enhance his philatelic study, **Maru I** renamed the venture as **M/s Novel Emporium**, blending his love for books and postal history into a refined cultural business.

1977 – At a young school-going age, **Rajender Maru (Maru II)**, elder son of **Maru I**, took his first entrepreneurial step with just ₹10 as pocket money. By the time school reopened, he had turned it into ₹400-₹500, a remarkable initiation into the world of business.

1980 – **Maru II** undertook a **Labour job** in a **Papad manufacturing** unit in Bikaner, earning ₹800 per month. This humble beginning instilled in him a deep respect for hard work.

1980–82 **Maru II** assisted his father in organizing and sorting fiscal and philatelic material, and worked in **Book Binding** at **Novel Emporium** all while continuing his formal education.

1980–82 **Maru II** began Bunking higher secondary school to assist with the composition of the stamp price list for the renowned philatelic firm **Swastik Traders**. At the time, **Shri Prem Ratan ji**, known for his pursuit of perfection, was extremely meticulous to the point that printers found it difficult to meet his standards. As a result, **Maru II** absorbed that same standard of perfection from a young age. This early exposure to precision and discipline later proved instrumental in revising key numismatic works such as the **South Asia Coin and Paper Money Guide**, and the **Paper Money of Independent and Republic India**, co-authored with **Maru III**. The latter even received accolades for its contribution to the field and **The same ethos of perfectionism continues to reflect in every auction catalogue produced by Marudhar Arts, where attention to detail and cataloguing excellence have become hallmarks of the Maru legacy.**

1984 – After his Third dropout from higher secondary evening college, **Maru II** made the bold decision to dedicate himself full-time to the family business, marking the true start of his entrepreneurial journey.

1986 – **Maru II** formally joined the family trade full-time with his wife **Smt. Amita Maru**, she was also carrying the Legacy of Three Generations of Philatelic background and she was Daughter of **Late Shri Arun Ji Sevak of Madras** and Grand Daughter of **Late Shri Dina Nath Ji Sevak of Bangalore**, forming a committed and driven partnership at **Swastik Traders**, Bikaner.

1988 – Maru I expanded his collecting interests into Numismatics, initiating a focused collection of **Bikaner coins and medals**.

1991 – Maru II made his first professional trip to Delhi and Bombay to trade surplus Bikaner coins, marking the beginning of a serious numismatic journey.

2000 – While working on British India telegram forms, Maru II transitioned into full-time professional numismatics and philately.

2006 – **Archana Maru**, daughter of Maru II, moved to Bangalore for higher studies.

2007 – In March, Maru II relocated to Bangalore to support his daughter's dietary needs during her academic journey.

September 2007 – Launch of **India's first online store** dedicated to Numismatics and Philately: **www.Maruphilaque.com**.

2008 – Birth of **Marudhar Arts** in Bangalore - a name that would soon become synonymous with trust, research, and cataloging across the globe.

continued...

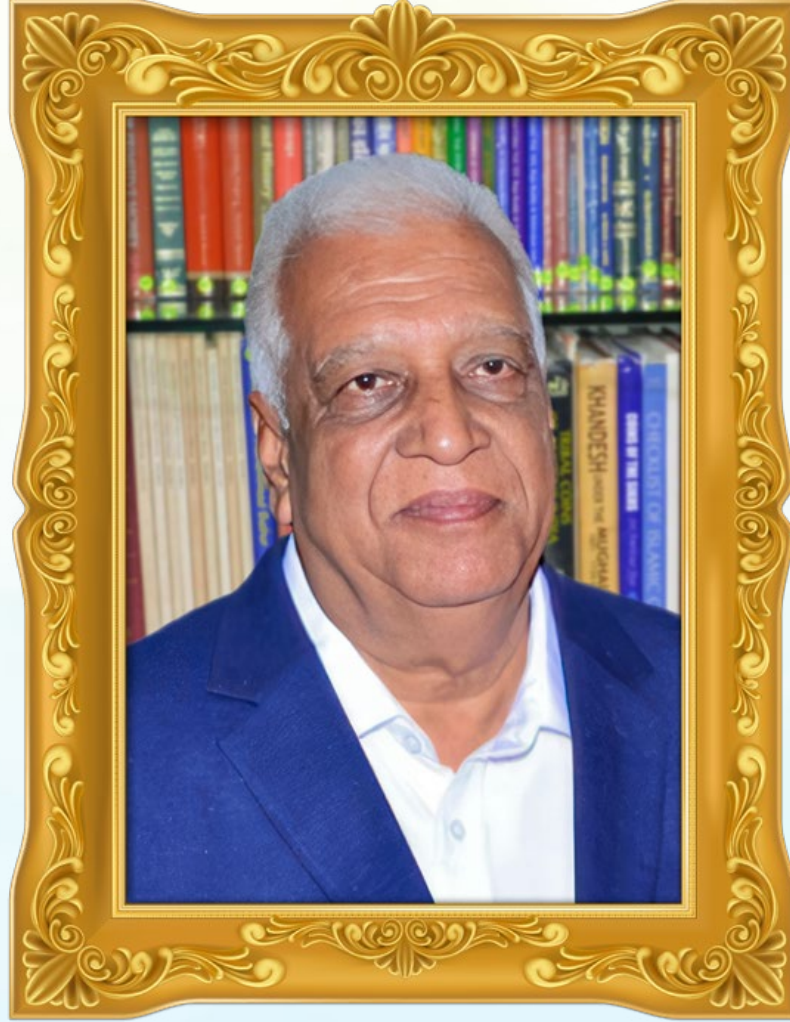
Marudhar Arts – A Journey of Passion and Heritage

- 2008** – First to introduce an online payment gateway in the philatelic and numismatic trade via **Maruphilaque.com**.
- 2008** – **Archie Maru (Maru III)**, grandson of Maru I, attended his first numismatic exhibition, marking the entry of the third generation into the legacy.
- 2010** – First to introduce **credit card swipe machines** in the trade for collector convenience.
- 2011** – Received **Auctioneer Antique License No. 001** from the Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle.
- 2011** – Organized the **1st National Numismatic Exhibition (NNE-Bangalore)** - which quickly became one of India's premier numismatic events.
- 2011** – Pioneered **Asia's first e-Auction** in numismatics and philately.
- 2012** – Introduced **mobile credit card swiping** at exhibitions, simplifying collector transactions.
- 2012** – Maru III conducted his **first floor auction**, stepping into leadership at Marudhar Arts.
- 2013** – Published the updated edition of *South Asian Coins & Paper Money of India* after 30 years, released by Former Prime Minister **Shri H. D. Deve Gowda**.
- 2014** – Maru III earned a **Master's degree in Archaeology and Numismatics** from the University of Mumbai, elevating the academic depth of the Maru legacy.
- 2015** – Launched **India's first real-time live auction** with audio-visual capabilities.
- 2016** – Opened **Asia's largest Numismatic & Philatelic Gallery** on **14th July at MG Road, Bangalore**.
- 2018** – Developed an **in-house real-time live auction platform**, setting a global benchmark.
- 2018** – Became **India's only official submission partner for NGC & PMG**.
- 2019** – Celebrated the **Silver Jubilee Auction** with monumental success, a benchmark never seen before in Indian numismatics.
- 2019** – Introduced the **NNPA Awards** for scholars in Notes, Numismatics, Philately, and Autographs.
- 2019** – Hosted **PMG On-Site Grading** in collaboration with Marudhar Arts in Bangalore.
- 2020** – Established the **Prem Ratan Maru Annual Fellowship** of ₹1.5 Lakh for research in numismatics and philately.
- 2020** – Launched a **fully in-house developed Live & Real-Time Auction App**.
- 2023** – Maru II co-authored a landmark book with Maru III: *Paper Money of Independent & Republic India*.
- 2023** – The book was awarded **IBNS Book of the Year (2022)** - the **first for an Indian author** in the Republic India category.
- 2024** – Launched an **independent live video streaming & auction platform**, eliminating third-party dependencies.
- 2025** – Released **India's first 100% native app** for Android & iOS - not web-based wrapped - marking a new era of technology in Indian numismatics.

The Journey Continues...

This remarkable legacy, built upon the values of trust, scholarship, and perseverance, could not have been possible without the unwavering support of our esteemed **bidders, consignors, and collectors across**.

Shri. Prem Ratan Ji (Maru I)



7th June 1948 - 26th July 2024

(शुक्ल पक्ष अष्टमी, विक्रम संवत् 2005) - (कृष्ण पक्ष षष्ठमी, विक्रम संवत् 2081)

Team of Marudhar Arts

“A Big Salute to the **Pillars** and **Team of Marudhar Arts** who have supported both the **Organisation** and **Me** like a Family. Without their Constant Support, **Even Dreaming of such** Achievements would have been Impossible.” - **Rajender Maru (Maru II)**



Auction Team of Marudhar Arts



**Radhika. J
(Senior)**



**Muhammad
Asifulla**



**Surekha
Ambig**



**Nawaz
Shariff**



**Radhika
(Junior)**



**Pushpalatha.
B. N.**



Bindhu. G.



M. Balakrishnan



**Sneha Vipul
Das**



**Nithin I.
Bhandari**

Terms and Conditions

Auctioneer and Auction

Dear Bidders, Please Note **Payment Deadline is 7 days** from the date of the concluded **this auction**. In case of Non-Payment, the defaulters name will be published on our website and will also Circulate with other auction houses of India as well Overseas.

Please be Very clear before place the bidding.

This Auction is presenting by **Marudhar Arts** (hereafter referred as “**Auctioneer**”) as identified with the **Antique License from the Archaeological Department of India Under the License No. 01/2011**.

The Auction is conducted in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of Auction and is subject to Indian law. The **Auctioneer** reserves the right to include their own item(s) in the auction, as well as material from affiliated companies, principals, officers, employees, or related parties.

Auctioneer reserves the rights:

1. To Reject / Cancel any bid at any time on any lot(s).
2. To withdraw any item from the auction.
3. To place the bids on behalf of the consigner up to the amount of reserves price established by the consigner. Auctioneer will not accept a reserve price from a consigner above the high estimate shown in the catalogues for auction.

Bidder

1. Any person participating or registering *for* the Online Auction(s) | Real Time Bidding or Floor Bidding or to buy any item offered in this sale agrees & accepts these Terms and Conditions of the Auction and hereafter that person is referred as “**Bidder**”.
2. If any unit/entity places a bid, then the individual executing the bid on behalf of the unit/entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Bidding

1. The Auction will conduct in Indian Rupees Only.
2. The bid placed by a bidder is irrevocable and definitive. **It cannot be withdrawn under any circumstances.**
3. Auctioneer will not be responsible for any kind(s) of errors in Bidding (typographical error in Amount), so please make sure that every bid(s) has to placed correctly. Auctioneer will also not be responsible for Internet bids submitted after the published closing time or hammered the lot(s); nor for any Internet delay from the Bidder's end.
4. Auctioneer shall make maximum efforts to properly enter and execute bid received by eMail, or by any other mode or digital media. However, The Auctioneer shall not be liable for any errors for incorrectly entered on incorrectly executed bids. The Bidder(s) are only responsible for their bid(s) including any errors they may make in placing bid(s) in Lot number or amount.
5. The highest qualified Bidder of any lot recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Winner. In case of a tie bid, the initial bid received will be considered as winner. In the event of any dispute between any Bidder(s) at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. **Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be firm and final(s).**
6. Auctioneer does not subscribe to the theory of hidden and undeclared Reserve prices. Our auctions are totally transparent without any such Reserves. Hence the estimate price of each item is the genuine starting price.
7. Each bidder has to register for the auction and will therefore be required to fill up a registration form with full address, telephone number and email ID along with Valid Government I'd card along with PAN card, each bidder form has to be signed by the bidder. By filling up the form, the bidder is deemed to have undertaken to fulfil the conditions of the Auction. By making a bid, each buyer acknowledges his/her acceptance of these conditions and shall be bound by them.
8. Those bidders who are new to the Auctioneer may be required to furnish trade references may have to pay a refundable deposit.
9. While registered bidders who have fulfilled condition No. 7 are free to bid in person, postal or email. Buy bids will only be accepted from bidders who are well known to the auctioneer.
10. If any **Respective Bidder(s)** submits any “**Bid to Win**” *for* **LOT(s)**, via post, eMail, call, SMS or digital media. It means that the **instructions to the Auctioneer that instructed LOT has bid on behalf of the Respective Bidder until all the opposing BIDS are exhausted**, and the **LOT** will be awarded to the asking **Bidder(s) at the maximum hammer price**; even *if* the Bidding Amount reaches more than **INFINITE TIMES of its estimated value**.

Delivery, Payment & Shipping

1. Delivery of the lot(s) will be done only once the full payments are received.
2. **Complete & Full Payment**, has to made in **7 Days from the Date of Hammer**, Including the Public or Festival Holiday's; in any situations *of* The Dealy of Payment after the **7 Days will attract the 2½ %** for Per Month Rate of interest on the Performa Invoice amount (Which Including the Hammer Commission, all Slab of GSTs along with instructed Shipping Mode). Any Situation of Part Payment to Total Invoice will not pay any kind of Compensating *of* Interest by Auctioneer.
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1. Bidder has to acknowledge that Grading(s) / Description(s) / weight for most of the coins in Auction sale have been determined by independent grading services / experts. Coins grading, condition and descriptions are subjective. Please note that Auctioneer does not warrant the accuracy of such grading, condition, description or weight. All photographs in this catalogue are of the actual items offered for sale in this auction but may not be the actual size or to scale. If the bidder feels that the description or condition is not satisfactory to him while viewing an item, **Bidder may either avail a high-Resolution image or Video which will be sent on request (or can View the Lot(s) on Live Whatsapp Video call, if this not satisfy the bidder, the item may view physically. But all these measures are to taken before bidding(s). No complaints shall be entertained after bidding(s) or hammering.**

2. Lot(s) are hammered / sold as shown with all faults, imperfections and or errors of description. Neither the auctioneer nor the Consigner / seller is liable for any fault or error of description. All statements as to the items hammered / sold, at any point, are statements of opinion only. The auctioneer reserves the right in forming his opinion, to consult and rely upon any expert or authority considered by him reliable. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, should any lot been wrongly described in any material aspect, the bidder / buyer / Winner may reject the same, provided that he gives written notice to do so and return the same to the auctioneer within seven (7) days from the day of the receive the winning lot(s). Under no circumstances will the auctioneer be liable for any costs, expenses or damages incurred by the buyer in respect of any lot, including, but not limited to, loss of any kind of profit whatsoever. **Bidders are advised to scrutinize the lots they bid for.**

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5. After the auction, if during the transit or due to any other reason if auction lot(s) are lost then auctioneer is not liable to give the delivery if the said lot(s).
6. Those bidders who have not paid their previous bills and also the bidders who are not known to auctioneer, in such circumstances auctioneer has right to take the deposits from such bidders, and if they do not give deposits, auctioneer has right to prevent such bidder to take part in the auction.
7. The auctioneer has a right to ask for photo identification (ID) proof from the bidder, issued by government or semi government authorities & PAN Card as well.
8. The estimate figure below each lot are the auctioneer's estimate of an expected price only bids which are less than the lower estimate will not be consider by the auctioneer.
9. By making a bid the Bidder(s) / Buyer(s) acknowledges his/her acceptance

of these Conditions and shall be bound by them

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Auctioneer offers Life-Time *Guarantee of The Genuineness of the Lot(s)/ item(s) Sold (unless removed from its original packing, if item is removed from its original packing Auctioneer will not be responsible for same).*

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Optional transit insurance is available for the lots only at the cost of 2% on billed invoice.

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1. Payment is due immediately upon the close of the auction. Payment is delinquent and in default if not received in full, in good funds, within seven (7) calendar days of the Auction Sale (**the “Default Date”**), without exception, time being of the essence. Unless otherwise agreed in writing prior to the Auction Sale, all auction sales are payable strictly in immediately through Bank Transfer, Credit Cards or online Gateway Payment will add on 2% Surcharge to Billed amount. Buyers will be charged as all applicable sales tax.

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3. A defaulting Bidder / Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 12.5% Seller's commission + GST, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder's Membership Fee will be forfeited against the commission & if there is any difference in the amount is liable to it to the Auctioneer. **The Defaulting Bidder will be Black-Listed from the Auction House.**

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Estimates:

The estimate figures below each lot are the auctioneer's estimation of an expected price only. These estimates are not representative of a reserve price and are published only as a guide to Bidder / buyers. Bidders may bid within the estimate or above the estimate, however, bids which are less than the low estimate will not be considered by the auctioneer.

Important Terms

Auctioneer **Guarantees the Authenticity of all items / products (Lots) sold and offers a lifetime assurance against counterfeit items.** If any sold item is determined to be counterfeit, it may be returned for a refund of the hammer price and the buyer's premium ONLY. Any Paid GST will also be refunded as per applicable government regulations (**GST Credit Note Issuance Timeline either Before coming 30th Nov or if The Sale concluded after 30th Nov then the GST Credit Note Issuance Timeline will be Coming April 30th).**

All items/products (lots) are described to the best of our knowledge and expertise. However, descriptions may contain errors, omissions, or inaccuracies regarding the condition or other details. Bidders are strongly advised to personally inspect the items/products (lots) before bidding to ensure they are satisfied with the condition and description. Items are sold “**as-is,**” with all faults, imperfections, and errors in description. Statements regarding the items are opinions only, and Auctioneer reserves the right to consult experts or authorities when forming these opinions.

In cases of material misdescription, buyers may reject the item provided notice is given, and the item is returned to Auctioneer within 30 days of the sale. Under no circumstances will Auctioneer be liable for any costs, expenses, or damages incurred by the buyer, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or incidental costs.

Auctioneer does not Guarantee or endorse the opinions or assessments of third party grading agencies such as NGC, PCGS, or any other certification body / agencies regarding the condition or quality of items / products (Lots).

In disputes concerning the authenticity or genuineness of a lot, resolution will require certification from a recognized third-party grading or certification agency (e.g., NGC or PCGS). Oral claims or unsupported opinions will not be accepted as valid grounds for dispute.

Refunds *for* counterfeit items will include only the hammer price and the buyer's premium. Auctioneer will not be responsible for third-party grading costs, shipping, postage, travel expenses, or any damages incurred during transit along with GST (Subject to time line and as per Government Regulations)

These terms are designed to ensure transparency and fairness in all transactions.

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NOTE:

1. The final value of the item shall include the item's closing price, the buyer's premium, applicable GST, shipping charges, and insurance. All shipping charges shall be borne by the successful bidder.

2. Any request for shipping verification regarding undelivered packages must be submitted by the buyer within 15 days from the date of shipment.

3. Bidders placing bids are bound to adhere to the payment terms and conditions. Kindly ensure that you bid only if you are capable of completing the payment within the stipulated time. Failure to make payment will result in a permanent ban from participating in future auctions. Additionally, the defaulter's name and complete details will be shared with other auctioneers across India and published on social media platforms. Please bid responsibly, after thoroughly evaluating your ability to honour your commitment.

4. Auctioneer reserves the right to revise, edit, or make necessary corrections to a system-generated invoice in the event of any discrepancies identified

5. Auctioneer will not be held responsible for any technical issues encountered on your end, including but not limited to internet speed or browser-related problem

6. By placing a bid, the buyer acknowledges and accepts Auctioneer's auction terms and conditions and agrees to be bound by them

7. These conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of India.

8. As per the amended **Section 271DA** of the **Income Tax Act (effective from 01.04.2017)**, Auctioneer can't accept the payment in cash of ₹2,00,000 (Two Lakh) or above, it can be done through the **Cheque or Demand Draft (in favouring Marudhar Arts payable at Bangalore)**, Credit Cards or online Gateway Payment will add on 2% Surcharge to Billed amount. Our Banking Detail as followed **A/C Name:** - Marudhar Arts. **A/C Type:** - Current
Bank Name: SBI Bank, **A/C No:** 31823905540 of Bangalore Church Street, **IFSC Code:** SBIN0007987

9. As per the amended **Section 206C** of the **Income Tax Act (effective from 01.06.2016)**, if the consideration (or any part of it) is received in cash for the sale of goods or provision of services exceeding ₹2,00,000 (Two Lakh), TCS at 1% will be collected. The buyer must also provide PAN details for compliance.

Buyer's Premium, Service tax & GST

• A winning bidder has to pay **15% Buyer's Premium** (Commission) on **Hammered Price & 18% GST** will also be add on to the Buyer's Premium amount (Commission), totalling to 17.7%.

• GST will be added on to Hammered Value as respective the **3% GST** on Gold and Silver Jewellery (**H.S.N. 7113**), **5% GST** on Numismatics or Philatelic commodity (**H.S.N. 9705**) & **12% GST** on Autographs and Others.

i.e.

(i) if the winning Lot(s) amount is ₹1,00,000 of HSN 7113 then all together will be 1,20,700.

(ii) if the winning Lot(s) amount is ₹1,00,000 of HSN 9705 then all together will be 1,22,700

(iii) if the winning Lot(s) amount is ₹1,00,000 of HSN 9705 (Autographs, or Other than Numismatic & Philatelic) then all together will be 1,29,700

Shipping, Packaging, Handling Charges and Insurance are extra, as Mentioned as above.

Subject to Bangalore (Karnataka) jurisdiction, if any.

Marudhar Arts® Floor & Real-Time Live Auction No. 50

Saturday, 12th July 2025 • IST 12:15 p.m. onwards

Order of Sale

Primitive Money	Lot No. 001	<i>pg 11</i>
Coins of Ancient India & World	Lot No. 002 to 018	<i>pg 12</i>
Coins of Medieval India	Lot No. 019 to 022	<i>pg 20</i>
Coins of Sultanates India	Lot No. 023 to 039	<i>pg 22</i>
Coins of Mughal Emperors of India	Lot No. 040 to 072	<i>pg 31</i>
Coins of Indian Independent Kingdoms	Lot No. 073 to 096	<i>pg 47</i>
Coins of Indian Princely states	Lot No. 097 to 124	<i>pg 57</i>
Coins of European Enclaves of India	Lot No. 125	<i>pg 72</i>
Coins of Presidencies of India	Lot No. 126 to 132	<i>pg 73</i>
Coins of British India	Lot No. 133 to 142	<i>pg 79</i>
Coins of Worldwide	Lot No. 143	<i>pg 84</i>
Medal	Lot No. 144	<i>pg 85</i>
Paper Money	Lot No. 145 to 151	<i>pg 86</i>

Banking Details

Account Name : Marudhar Arts

Account Type : Current

A/C No : 31823905540

Bank: State Bank of India • Branch: Church Street Bangalore

RTGS / NEFT : IFSC - SBIN0007987

Please Note : Items over 100 years old cannot be taken out of India without the permission of the Director General,
Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath, New Delhi - 110 011

Catalogue Price : Rs. 5000

1



**Nandipada/
Buddhist Triratna**

Primitive Money (c. 100 BC), Satavahana Period, Gold Earring (Karn-Kundan), Rawali Kala, Granulation Work, 22.7g, 26.99x20.50mm, *about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.*

Note: This remarkable gold ornament from the **Satavahana period** is a **Quintessential Example** of early Indian goldsmithing, crafted in the intricate **Rawali Kala tradition** using delicate granulation and twisted wirework. Shaped in a coiled form, it is richly adorned with gold beads and embossed detailing. To balance the weight, the ornament is partially filled with lead-approximately 50% in proportion to the gold.

Its size and heft suggest that it would have stretched the earlobes and rested on the shoulders, similar to those worn by royal or divine figures in ancient times. Such ornaments are vividly depicted in early Indian sculptures, including the renowned **1st-century BCE Chakravartin relief** from **Jagayyapeta**, offering rare, tangible evidence of the jewelry styles seen in ancient art.

A design resembling the Brahmi letter “Om” (ॐ)/**Nandipada (Buddhist triratna)** symbol further hints at a spiritual association with **Mahakaal of Ujjain**. It is also likely that this piece functioned as a medium of barter, reflecting both cultural and economic value.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,20,000

2

[illegible]

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

3

[illegible]

Note: The exact identity of **Manaobago** remains unclear. Though the name may be linked to the **Zoroastrian** concept *Vohu Mano* (Good Thought), his four-armed form is unusual for Iranian deities and suggests strong Indian influence. **This iconography is similar to other Indian-style deities seen on Kushan coins, like Oesho and Bazodeo.**

Some scholars connect **Manaobago** to the Vedic figure *Manasa Pati*, the “**Lord of Thought**,” associated with dreams and the moon as mentioned in **Rigveda**. Others see links to *Skanda (Kartikeya)*, the Hindu god of war.

Estimated Price: 6,00,000-8,00,000

4



Kushan Dynasty, Huvishka (160-190 CE), Gold Dinar, “MIOPO (Sun God)” type, Mint Balkh? , Late phase, Obv: a half-length bust of the king, crowned, diademed, facing left emerging from clouds, holding a mace-scepter in one hand and an elephant-goad (ankush) in the other; Bactrian legend “**PAONANOPAO OO-HPKI K-OPANO**” (King of Kings Huvishka the Kushan) around the field, **Rev:** the Solar deity Mitra standing, facing left, radiate sun rays behind, outstretched right hand in benediction and left hand resting akimbo and holding a sword hilt, the Bactrian legend “**MIOPO**” on the right field, a tamgha on the left field, a dotted border around the field, **7.7g, 20.90mm**, (Shrava # 168), almost completely struck, nice luster, superb strike, choice quality, AU-UNC, **Extremely Rare in this grade.**

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

5



Kushan Dynasty, Vasudeva I (190-230 CE), Gold Dinar, “OESHO” Three headed Shiva (Trimurti) type, Early phase, Obv: the diademed king, crowned and nimbate, standing facing the left, sacrificing over an altar, holding a trident in his left hand, a long sword held with belt, Bactrian legend “**PAONANOPABA-ZOΔHO KOPOANO**” (King of Kings Vasudeva the Kushan) around the field, **Rev:** three headed Shiva (Trimurti) with two hands standing facing front, holding a trident and diadem, a bull (Nandi) standing behind towards the left field facing forward, Bactrian legend “**OηPO**” (**OESHO**) on the left field arranged between the legs of the bull, a tamgha on the right, dotted border around the field, **8.0g, 19.19mm**, (Gobl # 503/ Jongward & Cribb # 1084), almost complete legend visible on both the sides, superb strike, choice extremely fine, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: The three-headed depiction of Shiva symbolizes his complex and multifaceted nature, embodying the divine functions of **creation, preservation, and destruction**. The central head characteristically conveys a meditative, peaceful expression, representing his transcendental form, while the side heads reflect his benevolent and wrathful aspects.

This iconography is also interpreted as Shiva’s manifestation as **Sadashiva** and **Maheshmurti**, or as a visual representation of the **Trimurti-Brahma** (Creator), **Vishnu** (Preserver), and **Shiva** (Destroyer).

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-5,00,000

6



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta I (305-325 CE), Gold Dinar, “Archer-Goddess on throne” type, Obv: the king standing, nimbate, facing left, wears a tight fitting diadem that is composed of a string of pearls, king in Kushan style cloth and wearing a waist cloth (sash) hanging down from a knot, holding a longbow in his left hand and an arrow in his right, a ribboned Garuda standard on the left field, Brahmi legend “Chandra” within the bow below the king’s arm, Brahmi legend “Deva Sri Maharajadhiraja (Sri Chandraguptah)” around the field, **Rev:** the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, facing forward and seated in the paralambapadasana posture on high backed throne, whose four legs are clearly visible, with her feet resting on a circular mat below, showering coins with her right hand and holding cornucopia in left hand, a tamgha on the top-left field, Brahmi legend (“Sri Vikramah”) on the right field, a dotted border around, 7.7g, 18.91mm, (Altekar. Bayana Hoard # Pl. VIII-5/TGE, S. Kumar # Class. I-Var. A.2), *attractive features, choice extremely fine, Extremely Rare.*

Note: Although traditionally attributed to **Chandragupta II** in Altekar’s seminal work on **Gupta Coinage**, recent book by **S. Kumar** reassigns this type to **Chandragupta I**. Goddess is seen dispensing coins on reverse. The obverse legend reads “Deva Sri Maharajadhiraja Sri Chandraguptah” (देव श्री महाराजाधिराज श्री चन्द्रगुप्तः), with “Chandra” (चन्द्रः) inscribed below the king’s arm. The reverse bears the legend “Sri Vikramah” (श्री विक्रमः).

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,75,000

7



Gupta Dynasty, Samudragupta (335-370 CE), Gold Dinar, “Scepter/Standard” type, Very Large flan, Less weight type, Obv: the king standing facing left on grass, nimbate, holding the royal scepter (Rajadanda) in his left hand and sacrificing over an altar, Garuda standard in the left field, the Brahmi legend “Samudra” below the king’s arm, a circular Brahmi legend “Samarasativitativijayojitaripuraji(to divam jayati)” around the field, **Rev:** the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, facing forward and seated in the paralambapadasana posture on high backed throne, whose four legs are clearly visible, with her feet resting on a circular mat below, a diadem and a cornucopia in her hands, a tamgha in the top-left field, the Brahmi legend “Parakramah” in the right field, a dotted border around the field, 6.17g, 20.64mm, (Variant of Altekar, Bayana Hoard # Pl. II-13-15/TGE, S. Kumar # Class II -Var. A.6), *centrally struck, complete details visible on both the sides, superb choice quality, almost uncirculated, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: This gold coin of **Samudragupta**, struck in the standard type but on a lesser weight flan, is of an interesting variety. Despite the reduced weight, it exhibits a flawless strike and exceptional craftsmanship. It was first reported from the **Bayana hoard**.

Scholars suggest two possibilities for such issues: one theory holds that when only a small amount of metal remained at the end of a casting batch, mint officials struck a coin with the remaining gold, even if it did not meet the standard weight. Another theory proposes that an eastern mint under the Gupta Empire may have intentionally issued coins on a reduced weight standard.

The obverse bears the legend “Samarasativitativijayojitaripurajito divam Jayati” (समरसतिविततविजयोजितारिपुरजितो दिवम् जयति), praising the king’s conquests and celestial triumphs, with “Samudra” (समुद्र) inscribed below his arm. The reverse carries the succinct and powerful epithet “Parakramah” (पराक्रमः), meaning “Valour,” placed in the right field.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-4,00,000



Gupta Dynasty, Samudragupta (335-370 CE), Gold Dinar, “Scepter/Standard” type, Obv: the king standing facing left, nimbate, holding the royal scepter (Rajadanda) in his left hand and sacrificing over an altar; ribboned Garuda standard in the left field, the Brahmi legend “**Samudra**” below the king’s arm, a circular Brahmi legend “**(Samarasativi)tatavijayoji (taripurajito divam jayati)**” around the field, **Rev:** the goddess **Lakshmi**, nimbate, facing forward and seated in the paralambapadasana posture on throne, whose two legs are clearly visible, with her feet resting on a circular mat below, a diadem and a cornucopia in her hands, a tamgha in the top-left field and an inverted triangle in the top-right field, the Brahmi legend “**Parakramah**” in the right field, a dotted border around the field, **7.4g, 22.01mm**, (Variant of Altekar, Bayana Hoard # Pl. II-10/TGE, S. Kumar # Class II -Var. A.7), centrally struck, choice quality, almost uncirculated, **Extremely Rare in this grade.**

Note: One of the finest Gupta specimens we have ever offered for this standard type, this coin displays exceptionally well-preserved details. The Brahmi legends are fully legible, and the platform on which the king stands is sharply defined, with complete and clear iconography of King and Goddess.

The obverse bears the legend “**Samarasativitativijayojitaripurajito divam Jayati**” (समरसतिविततविजयोजितारिपुरजितो दिवं जयति), praising the king’s conquests and celestial triumphs, with “**Samudra**” (समुद्र) inscribed below his arm. The reverse carries the succinct and powerful epithet “**Parakramah**” (पराक्रमः), meaning “**Valour**,” placed in the right field.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000



Gupta Dynasty, Samudragupta (335-370 CE), Gold Dinar, “Lyrist” type, Obv: the king seated upright facing left on a high-backed throne, wearing a pearled crown (cap) and only dhoti (bare bodied), playing the Veena (lute) that rests on his knees and Brahmi character ‘**Si**’ for **Siddham** (luck) on footstool, couch off flan, circular Brahmi legend “**Maharajadhi(rama Shri Samudra) guptah**”, the letter ‘**guptah**’ appears between the lute and the king’s head, **Rev:** the goddess **Lakshmi**, nimbate, seated left on a wicker stool, with her feet resting on a circular mat below, holding a diadem in her right hand and a cornucopia in the left, a vertical staff with Brahmi legend “**Samudraguptah**” on the right field, a dotted border around the field, **7.4g, 21.13mm**, (Unlisted in Altekar/TGE, S. Kumar # Var. A.1), nice strike, very beautiful, superb quality, jewels adorned by king, string of Veena are clearly visible, enormously attractive, choice extremely fine, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: An artistically **Superior Specimen** of the **Lyrist** type, this variety lacks the tamgha before the goddess and shows her feet resting on a circular mat-a detail not seen in standard references. The couch legs also differ in design. **Obverse legend:** “**Maharajadhiraja Shri Samudraguptah**” (महाराजाधिराज श्री समुद्रगुप्तः); **reverse:** “**Samudraguptah**” (समुद्रगुप्तः) in the right field. This type celebrates **Samudragupta’s** mastery of music, portraying him playing the Indian lyre-veena.

Estimated Price: 8,00,000-10,00,000



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II *alias* **Vikramaditya** (375-415 CE), **Gold Dinar, “Archer” type**, Obv: *the king standing facing left, nimbate, wearing a cap with pearl string and Kushan style clothing, holding a longbow in his left hand and an arrow in his right, a Garuda standard on the left field, the Brahmi legend “Chandra” below the king’s arm, the Brahmi legend “Deva Sri maharajadhiraja (Sri Chandragupta)” around the field, Rev: the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, facing forward and seated in the padmasana posture on a seven-petaled lotus, holding a diadem in her right hand and a lotus in her left hand, goddess has both hands above her knees, a tamgha on the top-left field, Brahmi legend “Sri Vikramah” on the right field, a dotted border around, 7.6g, 20.26mm, (Altekar. Bayana Hoard # Pl. X-4/TGE, S. Kumar # Class. III-A.3), choice quality, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.*

Note: This Gupta gold coin features Goddess Lakshmi gracefully seated on a lotus in a flat Padmasana posture, holding a fully bloomed stylized lotus stem in her hand. The king is depicted holding a decorated Royal Arrow with a flowing cloth, in a strikingly regal portrayal. A rare type, not previously offered by us.

The obverse legend reads “Deva Sri Maharajadhiraja Sri Chandragupta” (देव श्री महाराजाधिराज श्री चन्द्रगुप्तः) encircling the field, with “Chandra” (चन्द्रः) placed below the King’s arm. The reverse features the title “Sri Vikramah” (श्री विक्रमः), affirming the sovereign’s valor and royal stature..

Estimated Price: 1,80,000-2,20,000

11



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II *alias* **Vikramaditya** (375-415 CE), **Gold Dinar, “Archer” type**, Obv: *the king standing facing left, nimbate, wears a tight fitting diadem and Kushan style clothing, holding a longbow in his left hand and an arrow in his right, a Garuda standard on the left field, the Brahmi legend “Chandra” below the king’s arm, the Brahmi legend “Deva (Sri maharajadhiraja Sri Chandragupta)” around the field, Rev: the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, facing forward and seated in the padmasana posture on a seven-petaled lotus, holding a diadem in her right hand and a lotus in her left hand, whose stem is coming from inside the hand resting on her thigh, a tamgha on the top-left field, Brahmi legend “Sri Vikramah” on the right field, a dotted border around, 7.7g, 18.88mm, (Altekar. Bayana Hoard # Pl. X-8/TGE, S. Kumar # Class. III-A.4), sharply struck, choice quality, very attractive, about extremely fine, Very Rare.*

Note: The obverse legend reads “Deva Sri Maharajadhiraja Sri Chandragupta” (देव श्री महाराजाधिराज श्री चन्द्रगुप्तः) encircling the field, with “Chandra” (चन्द्रः) placed below the King’s arm. The reverse features the title “Sri Vikramah” (श्री विक्रमः), affirming the sovereign’s valor and royal stature.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

12



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II alias Vikramaditya (375-415 CE), Gold Dinar, “Archer” type, Obv: *the king standing, nimbate, facing left, holding a longbow in his left hand and an arrow in his right, a Garuda standard on the left field, Brahmi legend “Chandra” below the king’s arm, Rev:* *the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, facing forward and seated in the padmasana posture on a seven-petaled lotus, holding a diadem in her right hand and a lotus in her left, a tamgha in the left field, the Brahmi legend “Sri Vikramah” in the right field, 7.8g, 17.5mm, (Variant of Altekar. Bayana Hoard # Pl. XI-12/TGE, S. Kumar # Class. III-A.6.1), struck in high relief, superb quality, gem UNC, Rare.*

Note: The legends on the obverse bears “Chandra” “चन्द्रः” below the King’s arm & on the reverse “Sri Vikramah” “श्री विक्रमः”.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

13



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II alias Vikramaditya (375-415 CE), Gold Dinar, “Chhatra (Parasol)” type, Obv: *the king standing facing left, with his fist on the hilt of the sword he carries in his left hand and sacrificing over an altar on the left field, an attendant stands behind him and holding the Chhatra (royal parasol), the attendant has left leg bent up, Brahmi legend “Kshitimvijitya sucharitairdivam jayati Vikramadityah” around the field, Rev:* *the goddess Lakshmi, walking to left, holding a diadem in her right hand and a long-stemmed lotus in her left hand, a tamgha on the top left field, Brahmi legend (“Vikramadityah”) on the right field, 7.8g, 17.58mm, (Altekar, Bayana Hoard # Pl. XVI-5/TOTGE, S. Kumar # Class-I, Var. C.2), weak strike, complete details of figures on both sides, about very fine, Very Rare.*

Note: A distinguished example of **Class II, Variety “C”** as classified in S. Kumar’s Gupta Catalogue, this **Chhatra type** coin represents a notable innovation by **Chandragupta II**. It was likely introduced to symbolize his assertion of Imperial authority *Eka-Chhatratva* as the undisputed sovereign. The obverse legend reads: “Kshitim vijitya sucharitair divam jayati Vikramadityah” (क्षितिमविजित्य सुचरितैर्दिवं जयति विक्रमादित्यः), while the reverse bears “Vikramadityah” (विक्रमादित्यः).

Estimated Price: 1,75,000-2,25,000



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II alias Vikramaditya (375-415 CE), Gold Dinar, “Horseman to Right” type, Obv: the king, riding a high-stepping Horse to right, wearing a cap with pearl string, necklace, armlets and a long sash whose ends fly behind, a crescent behind the king’s head, Brahmi legend “*Paramabhogavato (Maharajadhiraja Sri Chandra)guptah*” around the field, the letter ‘Para’ of the legend placed between the heads of the king & the horse, **Rev:** the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, seated facing left on a draped stool, in her left hand holding a lotus with a long stalk and her right hand holding a diadem, Brahmi legend “*Ajitavikrama*” on the right field with a standard like pole with a bulbous ends, a dotted border around the field, 7.5g, 19.39mm, (Unlisted in Altekar/Variant of TGE, S. Kumar # Class. II-Var. A.4), superb quality, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: A new variant and previously **Unlisted type**, this coin features a reverse where the Goddess is shown holding a stylized lotus and a standard-like pole with bulbous ends-different type that is not seen in catalogued examples. The coin exhibits superb, bold strikes, with clear details such as the crescent and pearl string at the king’s head, enhancing its appeal.

The obverse bears the legend “*Paramabhogavato Maharajadhiraja Sri Chandraguptah*” (परमभागवतो महाराजाधिराज श्री चन्द्रगुप्तः), honoring the king as the supreme devotee and sovereign emperor. The reverse reads “*Ajitavikrama*” (अजिताविक्रमः), meaning ‘the invincible in valor’

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-4,00,000



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II alias Vikramaditya (375-415 CE), Gold Dinar, “Horseman to Right” type, Obv: the king, riding a high-stepping Horse to right, diademed, wearing a long sash whose ends fly behind, holding a bow in his left hand and whip in right hand, Brahmi legend “*(Paramabhogavato Maharajadhi)raja Sri Chandraguptah*” around the field, **Rev:** the goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, seated facing left on a draped stool, goddess smells lotus flower with her right hand while holding its long stalk and left hand rests on her waist, tamgha on the top left field, a vertical staff with Brahmi legend “*Ajitavikrama*” on the right field, a dotted border around the field, 7.6g, 21.0mm, (Unlisted in Altekar/TGE, S. Kumar # Class II-Var. B.3), about extremely fine, **Exceedingly Rare.**

Note: A previously unlisted variety in Altekar’s Bayana Hoard catalogue, this **Beautiful Specimen** stands out for its rare and graceful reverse depiction. **Goddess Lakshmi** is shown seated on a low stool, delicately holding a long-stemmed lotus near her face-an evocative gesture symbolizing purity, beauty, and spiritual grace.

Her left hand rests gently on her waist, enhancing the natural poise of the composition. On the obverse, the king is portrayed heroically astride a charging horse, wielding a bow and arrow-symbolizing martial valor and sovereign command.

This type was **First recorded** by S. Kumar in his catalogue and remains **Exceedingly Rare** - it is likely the **Second or Third known specimen**. It has never before appeared in any public auction.

The obverse bears the legend “*Paramabhogavato Maharajadhiraja Sri Chandraguptah*” (परमभागवतो महाराजाधिराज श्री चन्द्रगुप्तः) around, while the reverse reads “*Ajitavikrama*” (अजिताविक्रमः).

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-9,00,000

16



Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II alias Vikramaditya (375-415 CE), Gold Dinar, “Lion Slayer” type, Obv: the king standing, is seen mid-hunt, wearing dhoti and sash on his upper torso, a cap with a pearl string, holding a bow in his right hand with the left releasing the bowstring, the lion is facing the king and seen falling backward probably with an arrow in its mouth, the Brahmi legend around the field, **Rev:** the goddess Ambika-Lakshmi, nimbate, seen wearing jewelry on her ears, neck and hands, seated in a *Vamardhaparyanka* pose on couchant Lion to left, holding a diadem in her right hand and a lotus in her left, whose stem is coming from inside the hand resting on her thigh, tamgha on the top left field, Brahmi legend “*Simhavikramah*” on the right field, dotted border around, 7.9g, 17.88mm (Unlisted in Altekar/TGE, S. Kumar # Class III-Var. B.3), **superb choice quality, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.**

Note: The reverse of the coin bears the legend “*Simhavikramah*” (सिंहविक्रमः), meaning “lion-like in valor” or “he whose courage equals that of a lion, even capable of hunting one.” This epithet highlights the king’s unmatched bravery and heroic prowess.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000

17



Gupta Dynasty, Kumaragupta I alias Mahendraditya (415-455 CE), Gold Dinar, “Horseman – Right” type, Obv: the king, nimbate, riding a ceremonially adorned horse to the right, wearing a necklace and armlets, Brahmi legend “*Gupta(kula vyomasasi jyatyajeyo) jitamahendrah*” around the field, **Rev:** the goddess Lakshmi, her ears, neck, wrists bejewelled, nimbate, seated facing left on a wicker stool, the left hand of the goddess rests on her waist, holding a lotus with a long stalk, feeding grapes to a peacock on the left field, Brahmi legend “*Ajitamahendrah*” on the right, dotted border around, 8.21g, 19.78mm, (variant of Altekar, Bayana Hoard # Pl. XXIII-3/TGE, S. Kumar # Class. III-Var. A), **gorgeous, beautifully struck in extremely high relief, gem UNC, Extremely Rare.**

Note: This specimen stands as one of the finest examples of the exquisite artistry seen in Gupta coinage. The entire iconography is rendered in exceptionally bold relief, almost appearing embossed, reflecting the highest standards of craftsmanship. Its radiant lustre and razor-sharp details define the brilliance of its striking-likely issued from an imperial mint.

The obverse legend reads “*Guptakula vyomasasi jyatyajeyo jitamahendrah*” (गुप्तकुल व्योमससि ज्यात्याजेयो जितमहेन्द्रः), glorifying the ruler as the undefeatable moon of the Gupta dynasty who has conquered mighty kings. The reverse bears the succinct title “*Ajitamahendrah*” (अजितमहेन्द्रः), reinforcing his image as the **unconquered Lord of Lords.**

Estimated Price: 3,75,000-4,75,000

18



Central India, Nala Dynasty of Bastar (Mahakantaraor -Great Forest) Dandakaranya/ Dakshin Kosala (4-5 Century CE), Chhattisgarh Region, Nandanarāja, Gold Repousse Unit, struck on thin planchet, **Obv:** a Bull seated couchant on a pedestal, a crescent in front of it, Brahmi legend “*Shri Nandanarāja*” below, a dotted border around, **Rev:** blank, 1.4g, 19.78mm, (Unlisted), about uncirculated, **Exceedingly Rare**.

Note: The Nalas were a regional dynasty that flourished during the era of the later Guptas, including rulers like Kumara Gupta and Skanda Gupta, and alongside feudatories such as the **Sarabhapuriyas** and **Panduvamsis**. Though historically obscure, they are known through a limited number of copperplate **Grants and Rare coins**. Rulers such as **Arthapatiraja** and **Bhavadattaraja** are attested by both inscriptions and coins, while figures like **Varaharaja** and **Stambharaja** survive only through their coinage. **Pushkari**, identified with present-day Garh-Dhanora in Bastar served as the capital of the Nalas and the core of their authority, with their influence extending into Vidarbha. **Their rule eventually declined under the expansionist pressure of the Chalukyas.**

These coins were struck by unique repoussé technique, where thin gold sheets were struck over engraved punches, producing raised obverse designs and intaglio impressions on the reverse.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

19



Chola Dynasty, Raja Raja I (9-10 Century CE), Gold Kahavanu, Obv: the king standing facing right, holding aloft a globule in his left hand, crescent and four pellets with a lotus below, a lamp, plant and cluster of dots at the left field, **Rev:** king seated front, holding up a conch-shell (Shankha) in left hand and right arm resting on the right knee, Nagari legend “*Sri Raja/Raja*” at the right field, dotted border around the field on both sides, 4.4g, 19.84mm, (Mitch. T&K # 337), superb strike, struck in high relief, about extremely fine, **Very Rare**.

Note: This is an Imperial Chola issue featuring a design originally introduced in Ceylon, evident from its stylistic parallels. The Chola king is believed to have adopted and brought this motif back from Ceylon, where it went on to become the standard for subsequent Chola coinage.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000



20

Kadambas of Hangal (11 Century CE), In the name of **Nakareshwara, Gold Pagoda**, Obv: lord Hanuman seated in the *veerasana posture*, holding a hand up in offensive gesture, an Ankush below, two flywhisks, two conch-shells (Shankha), sun and moon besides, **Kannada legend “Nakara”** in the exergue, **Rev: an elaborate floral scroll and several decorative motifs within a rayed lotus border**, 4.22g, 19.22mm, almost complete details on both the sides, sharp and bold strike, choice quality, about uncirculated, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000



21

Kadambas of Goa, Jayakesin II or III (11-12 Century CE), **Gold Gadyana (Pagoda)**, Obv: *sardula (mythical lion) standing, with its reversed head facing to left, its tail curled against its back, front leg raised, sun & moon symbols behind, cyclic year in Kannada “Gparla” (ಗೃಲ)* in front of the lion, within linear border surrounded by dots, **Rev: Devanagari legend “Shri Saptako/tisa Labdhavaravi/ra Jayakesi deva/malavara/mari”** within linear border surrounded by dots, 4.4g, 19.77mm, in excellent grade, choice quality, about uncirculated, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



22

Vijayanagara Empire, Tuluva Dynasty, Achyutharaya (1530-1542 CE), **Gold ½ Varaha**, Obv: *rear-view of an ornamented Gandaberunda, or a double-headed eagle, flying upward its wings and feathers are bejeweled, in each of its two beaks and two claws are fully grown tusker elephants and the heads have a crest*, **Rev: the Nagari legend “Shri Pra/tapachyuta/raya”** in three lines with interlinear rulers, (Mitch. K&A # 671-672/Dr. M. Girijapathi # 220), graded & slabbed by NGC as **MS 64**, **Very Rare in this condition**.

Estimated Price: 50,000-70,000

23



Bengal Sultanate, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji (AH 601-602 /1204-1206 AD), **Gold Fractional Tanka** of 20 Rati, *In the name of Muhammad bin Sam* the Ghorid Sultan of Delhi, **Obv:** *Horseman galloping left holding a mace, within a circular border; date samavat in margin*, **Rev:** *Nagari legend "Srimat Mahamada Sama" in three lines with star symbol*, **2.29g, 17.00mm** (G&G # B3), *about extremely fine*, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: This gold *tanka* of 20 **RATI** was issued under the authority of **Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji** in the name of **Muhammad Bin Sam**, following the **Ghurid conquest of Bengal**. Remarkable for its iconic horseman motif, the coin likely commemorates Khilji's victorious campaigns, as reflected in the Arabic inscription referring to him as *al-Sultan al-Mu'azzam* ("the Great Sultan"). A rare bilingual issue, it features inscriptions in both **Nāgarī** and **Arabic** scripts, along with a **Samvat era date** highlighting the cultural and political transition period during early Islamic rule in Bengal.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-5,00,000

24



Mulk Nawalistan

Bengal Sultanate, Sikandar bin Ilyas (AH 758-792 /1357-1389 AD), **Mulk Nawalistan Mint, Silver Tanka**, AH 780, **Obv:** *Arabic legend "al-wathiq bi-tayid al-Rahman abu'l mujahid Sikandar Shah ibn Ilyas Shah al-sultan" within a circle, "al-Imam al-azam wa'l khalifat al'mu'azzam" & four Caliphs' name in four circle at the margin*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend "yamin khalifat Allah nasir amir al-mu'minin Ghawth al-Islam wa'l Muslimin khuld khilafatahu" within a Octolobe, "zarb hada al Sikka al-Mubaraka fi Mulk Nawalistan" & tamanin wa sabamaya (=780) Hijri year at the margin*, **10.83g, 30.20mm**, (Unlisted in G&G), *test mark, sharp strike, about extremely fine*, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: The mint name '**Mulk Nawalistan**' represents a newly discovered addition to the mints of **The Bengal Sultanate**, recently documented from a small hoard attributed to this ruler. The precise identity of *Nawalistan* remains uncertain, and it is likely that the die-engraver mistakenly inscribed this name instead of the known '**Mulk Chawalistan urf Arsah Kamru**', which briefly operated during the same Sultan's reign. This **Rare type** is **unlisted** in G&G. The inclusion of the epithet '*al-Sikka al-Mubarak*' (**The Blessed Coin**) suggests a commemorative issuance, highlighting its **Numismatic and Historical Significance**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-1,70,000

25



Bengal Sultanate, Sikandar Bin Ilyas (AH 758-792 /1357-1389 AD), Gold ¼ Tanka, Obv: Arabic legend “*Sikandar Shah*”, Rev: Arabic legend “*ibn Ilyas Shah*”, 2.07g, 15.00mm, (Unlisted & Unpublished), about extremely fine, Exceptionally Rare.

Note: This fractional Gold Tanka closely resembles the design of the coin listed as G&G # B207; however, this type remains **UNLISTED in gold in the G&G catalogue**. Issued during the reign of Sultan Sikandar bin Ilyas, who ruled for an extended period and strengthened both administrative and economic structures.

Possibly the First Known Example to Appear in Auctions.

Estimated Price: 4,00,000-6,00,000

26



Bengal Sultanate, Ghiyath ud-din A'zam Shah (AH 792-813 /1389-1410 AD), Gold Tanka, Obv: Arabic legend “*Ghiyath ud-dunya wa'l din abu'l muzaffar A'zam Shah al-sultan ibn Sikandar Shah ibn Ilyas Shah al-sultan*”, Rev: Arabic legend “*Nasir amir al-mu'minin ghawth al-Islam wa'l Muslimin khuld mulkahu*”, within the center, 10.82g, 25.62mm, (G&G # B236), no test marks, Sharp Strike, superb luster, AU-UNC, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: Gold Tankas of A'zam Shah are significantly **Rarer** than his silver issues and are seldom seen in such well-preserved condition. This is the **first time** this type is being offered by an Indian auction house.

Estimated Price: 4,00,000-6,00,000

27



Bengal Sultanate, Nasir ud-din Mahmud (AH 837-864/1433/4-1459 AD), **Khalifatabad** (by Style), **Gold Tanka**, AH 846, '**Khuld Allahu**' legend, **Obv:** Arabic legend "*Nasir-ud-dunya wa'l din abu'l mujahid Mahmud Shah al-sultan*", partly in tughra style letters, **Rev:** Arabic legend "*khuld Allahu mulkahu wa sultanahu*" within a circle, date 846 at the margin, 10.63g, 21.12mm, (Unpublished), test mark, superb luster, choice quality, XF-AU, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: This gold tanka of Nasir ud-din Mahmud, bearing the Arabic legend "*Khuld Allahu Mulkahu*," represents a previously **UNPUBLISHED Type**. No other gold coins of **Nasir ud-Din Mahmud** from the mint of **Khalifatabad** have been recorded in any standard catalogues or references to date.

This discovery marks the **first Known Example** featuring this legend and this exceedingly Rare Bengal Sultanate mint, offered now for the **first time at auction**. The coin bears a clearly legible date of AH 846. A comparative silver tanka from this series is catalogued by Goron and Goenka as B461.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000

28



Bengal Sultanate, Nasir ud-din Mahmud (AH 837-864/ 1433/4-1459 AD), **No Mint**, **Gold Tanka**, AH 863, '**Abu'l Muzaffar**' Type, **Obv:** Arabic legend "*Nasir ud dunya wa'l din abu'l muzaffar Mahmud Shah al-sultan*", **Rev:** Arabic legend "*ghawth ul islam wa'l muslimin, khuld allahu mulkahu*", date 863 completely at bottom, 10.63g, 24.5mm, (Unlisted Type), test mark, luster, crude calligraphy, choice quality, XF-AU, Extremely Rare.

Note: This coin features a fully legible **Hijri year**, an **Exceptional Rarity** within the Bengal gold series, where complete dates are seldom seen. It bears crude yet distinctively characteristic calligraphy and represents an **UNLISTED** variety not recorded in the Goron & Goenka catalog.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000

29



Bengal Sultanate, Ala ud-din Husain Shah (AH 899-925/1493-1519 AD), **Fathabad Mint, Gold Tanka**, AH 89X, Fourth Victory Type, **Obv:** *Arabic legend “al sultan al fath al kamru wa kamta wa jajnagar wa urissa ala al dunya wa’l din abu’l muzaffar”, Rev: Arabic legend “Husain Shah al sultan bin sayyid ashraf al husaini khuldallahu mulkahu wa sultanahu”*, 10.08g, 20.00mm, (G&G # B726), nice quality, superb mint luster; sharply struck, XF-AU, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: Husain Shah’s reign marked the most prosperous phase of trade in the Bengal Sultanate. This coin is a *celebratory issue commemorating his fourth victory* and stands out as one of the **Rarest in his series.**

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

30



Bengal Sultanate, Ala ud-din Husain (AH 899-925 /1493-1519 AD), **Khazana Mint, Gold Nazarana Tanka**, AH 899, **Obv:** *Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada at the top in two lines, “Khazana & 899” Hijri year completely visible within double linear angled octolobe; encircled by a border of sixteen floriate stars, Rev: Arabic legend “al-sultan al-adil al-badhil walad sayyid al-mursalin Ala-ud-dunya wa’l din Abu’l Muzaffar Husain Shah al-sultan khuld Allahu mulkahu wa saltanahu” within a double circle*, 10.57g, 26.0mm, (G&G # B690), tiny shroff mark on edge, sharp strikes, complete flan, attractive, flawless quality, golden hue luster; superb UNC, **Exceedingly Rare.**

Note: This coin represents the inaugural issue of Sultan Ala ud din Husain Shah, under whose reign the Bengal Sultanate attained its greatest heights. The coin bears a dignified inscription, honoring Husain as **“the just and munificent sultan, the descendant of the leader of the prophets,”** reflecting both his political authority and his asserted spiritual lineage.

“This is one of the finest known Nazarana coins, illustrious for its striking aesthetics and exceptional beauty. The magnificent floral border design enhances its visual appeal, while the coin retains full original luster and attractive natural toning, making it a standout example of artistry.”

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000

31



Delhi Sultanate, Tughluq Dynasty, Muhammad bin Tughluq (AH 725-752/1325-1351 AD), **Dar-ul-Islam Mint, Gold Tanka**, AH 727, **Obv:** Arabic legends, *The Kalima Shahada within an inner circle, mint name & Hijri year completely visible*, **Rev:** Arabic legends “*al mujahid fi sabilillah, Muhammad bin Tughluq Shah*” & the four Caliphs’ names (Abu Bakar, Umar, Uthman & Ali) arranged anti-clockwise, 11.1g, 21.5mm, (G&G # D341), no test marks, sharp legends, AU, **Extremely Rare in this condition.**

Note: The mint name *Dar-al-Islam*, first appearing on the coins of Ala ud-Din Muhammad Khilji, remains a subject of debate among historians. One theory suggests that after founding the new city of Siri in 1303 AD, Khilji issued coins with the mint-name **Dehli** from there, while coins marked *Dar-al-Islam* were struck in the old city.

However, no firm historical evidence supports this view. Another possibility is that these coins originated *from Ranthambhor*, which was conquered in AH 700 and renamed *Dar-al-Islam*. The true location of this mint remains uncertain.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

32



Delhi Sultanate, Tughluq Dynasty, Muhammad bin Tughluq (AH 725-752/1325-1351 AD), **Hadrat Delhi Mint, Gold Dinar (Heavy)**, AH 726, **Obv:** Arabic legend “*ashhad an la illaha ilallahu wa ashhad anna muhammad abduhu wa rasuluhu*”, **Rev:** Arabic legend “*al-wathiq bi-ta’yid al-rahman, muhammad shah al-sultan*”, around Hijri year & mint name in the margin, (G&G # D331), complete legends on both sides, well-struck, well-centered coin with strong eye appeal, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS61, **Very Rare in this grade.**

Note: This coin shows **no signs of circulation**, maintaining sharp design elements and brilliant original surfaces.

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

33



Delhi Sultanate, Tughluq Dynasty, Firuz Shah Tughluq (AH 752-790/1351-1388 AD), **Gold Tanka**, AH 787, **Obv:** *Arabic legend “Firuz Shah sultani”*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend “na’ib amir al-mu’minin” (the deputy of the Commander of the Faithful) & Hijri year 787*, 10.97g, 22.12mm, (G&G # D466), graded & slabbed by NGC as **UNC Details**, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

34



Delhi Sultanate, Suri Dynasty, Ibrahim Shah Suri (AH 962/1555 AD), **Agra Mint, Silver Rupee**, AH 962, **Obv:** *Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada within a square, four Caliph’s names in the margin*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend “sultan Ibrahim Shah khuldallahu mulkahu with Hijri year 962” within a square, “zarb Agra” almost visible*, 11.38g, 23.47mm, (G&G # D116), test marks, about extremely fine, **Exceedingly Rare**.

Note: Ibrahim Shah Suri, a later Suri Ruler, briefly seized control of *Delhi* during the turbulent decline of the dynasty. In *1555 AD*, while serving as *governor of Agra*, he rebelled against *Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah*, captured *Delhi*, and declared himself *Sultan*. However, his reign was *short-lived*, as he was defeated the same year by *Sikandar Shah Suri* at *Farah near Agra*.

The offered coin, struck at the *Agra mint* and bearing a *clearly legible inscription*, is *exceedingly rare*. With only a *few known specimens*, it represents a *remarkable survival* from this *brief and contested period*, and is *seldom encountered in auctions*.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

35



Gujarat Sultanate, Nasir ud-din Mahmud Shah I (AH 862/3-917/1458/9-1511AD) or Mahmud I, Mahmud Begada, Mintless & Dateless Type, Gold Octongal Tanka, Obv: *Arabic legend "Mahmud Shah al-Sultan bin Muhammad Shah Khulidat Mulkahu"* Rev: *Arabic legend "Nasir ud duniya wal din abul al fath"*, 11.43g, 22.00mm, (Unrecorded), superb luster, sharply struck, almost uncirculated, Unique.

Note: Mahmud I consolidated the Sultanate of Gujarat by *winning over Saurashtra* and becoming the master of two impregnable forts of the region - Champanir and Junagarh; hence the title 'Begada' ('Be' = two; 'Gad'/'Garh' = fort). Junagarh was wrested from the *Chudasama dynasty in 1473 after a two-year siege*. Champanir was captured *on 21st November 1484 after a siege lasting 20 months*. Mahmud spent the next twenty years modifying and embellishing Champanir fort with many buildings. The most noteworthy is the Jami Masjid.

From AH899 till 906 Mahmud issued a series of specially struck coins from Champanir, now renamed '*Shahr-i Mukarram Muhammadabad*'. This coin although without a mention of date or mint, most likely forms a part of these special issues, likely reason being the laying of foundations of the Jami Masjid. It was *completed in 1513 after Mahmud's death* and said to have taken *over 25 years for its construction*.

This is the first and only known gold octagonal tanka issued by Mahmud Shah I Begada.

Estimated Price: 35,00,000-40,00,000

36



Madura Sultanate, Ghiyath-ud-din Muhammad Damghan Shah (AH 740/741-745 /1340-1344 AD), Gold Tanka, (Shahr) Daulatabad Mint, AH 744. Obv: Arabic legend “al-Sultan al-azam Ghiyath ud dunya wa’l din Abu’l Muzaffar Muhammad Damghan Shah al-Sultan”, Rev: Arabic legend within a circle: “Sikandar al-thani yamin al-Khilafah Nasir Amir al-Mominin”, with the mint name and AH date written in the margin, 10.84g, 23.60mm, (G&G # MD 12) test marks, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: Ghiyath ud-din Muhammad Damghan Shah, once a trooper in the Delhi Sultan’s service, rose to power through the military ranks and a strategic marriage to the **daughter of Ahsan Shah**, founder of the Madurai Sultanate, making him the brother-in-law of the famed traveler **Ibn Battuta**. Known for his ruthless rule, he waged war against and **ultimately killed the Hoysala King Ballala III**. Gold coins from the short-lived **Madurai Sultanate, Tamil Nadu’s only Muslim ruled kingdom**, are **Exceptionally Rare** and **seldom appear in auctions**.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-6,00,000

37



Malwa Sultanate, Ghiyath Shah (AH 873-906/1469-1500 AD), No Mint, Gold Square ½ Tanka, Obv: Arabic legend “al-wathiq bi’l malik al-multaji abu’l fath Ghiyath Shah” & knot symbol, Rev: Arabic legend “bin Mahmud Shah al-khalji al-sultan khuld Allahu mulkahu” with Hijri year 899 at the bottom, 5.68g, 13.80 x 13.27mm, (G&G # M68), no test mark, very attractive, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: The Gold Half Tanka of Ghiyath Shah of the Malwa Sultanate is extremely rare and seldom seen in auctions. **We haven’t offered this coin in the past.**

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

38



Malwa Sultanate, Ghiyath Shah (AH 873-906/1469-1500 AD), **Gold Tanka**, AH 889, **Obv:** *Arabic legend “al-wathiq bi'l malik al-multaji abu'l fath Ghiyath Shah”*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend “bin Mahmud Shah al-khalji al-sultan khuld mulkahu”*, with Hijri year 889, 11.0g, 17.24 x 17.49mm (Variant of G&G # M67), no test mark, choice quality, XF-AU, **Very Rare**.

Note: The mint mark on this coin is of an **Unlisted Type**, as per the G&G Catalog.

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

39



Malwa Sultanate / Ranas of Mewar – Sisodiya Dynasty, Maharana Sangram Simha (Rana Sanga), **Copper Square Falus**, c. 1509–1527, **Obv:** *Devanagari legend “Sri Rana Sangram Simha”*, followed by date in Nagari numerals, **Rev:** *Garbled Arabic legend (pseudo-inscription), likely imitating Islamic-style design*, 8.18g, 17.15 x 17.14mm, (Unlisted Type), choice very fine, **Very Rare**.

Note: This coin is an **Extremely Rare** and *historically significant* copper issue of **Maharana Sangram Simha (Rana Sanga)**, the *iconic Rajput ruler* renowned for his *resistance against early Mughal expansion*. The *bilingual legends in Nagari and Arabic script* reflect the *dynamic political landscape* of the period. This particular *arrangement of legends* remains **UNLISTED in the G&G catalog**, adding to its **RARITY**.

Estimated Price: 50,000-70,000

40



Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Multan Mint**, **Silver Square ½ Rupee**, Month: **Di (Capricorn)**, Elahi 38, **Obv:** *Arabic legend “Jalla Jalalahu Allahu Akbar”*, **Rev:** *Persian legend month “Di (Capricorn)” at the top, “zarb Multan” with “Elahi 38” at the bottom*, **5.55g, 13.63 X 13.57mm**, (Unlisted mint in KM), *test marks, about very fine, Exceedingly Rare.*

Note: Multan had long been a strategic province of the Mughal Empire, coming under Mughal control in 1528 during Babur’s reign. Under Akbar, it became one of the original 12 subahs in the **Ain-i-Dahsala** revenue system and emerged as a major Sufi center linked to the **Suhrawardi** order. It was often governed by high-ranking nobles such as **Mirza Aziz Koka** and **Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana**.

Ilahi Half Rupee from Multan is exceptionally Rare.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

41



Akbar (AH 963-1014/1556-1605 AD) **Bang Mint (By Style)**, **Gold Square Mohur**, AH 987, **Obv:** *Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada inscribed within a dotted square, featuring the distinctive Jhar mark, The names of the four Rashidun Caliphs (out of 4 only one is visible) in the marginal legend*, **Rev:** *Persian legend “Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi” & Hijri year 987 within a dotted square, & “zarb Bang” off flan in the margins*, **10.91g, 16.71mm (UNLISTED)**, *almost dotted border visible on both sides, sharp strike, attractive, superb luster, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS61, Exceptionally Rare.*

Note: *This Exceptionally Rare Bang mint gold mohur features the typical Jhar (leaf) mint mark with an additional dotted floral motif alongside the Kalima Shahada, a new variation.*

Issued during the turbulent transition of Bengal from Suri, Muhammad Shahi, and **Karrani Rule** into the hands of the Mughals, *this coin marks the Mughal occupation of Bengal*, a province historically resistant to imperial control. Following **Daud Khan Karrani’s** defeat and execution in 1577 AD after the **Battle of Rajmahal**, Bengal was annexed, becoming the *wealthiest and most fertile province of the Mughal Empire*. To manage the immense revenues and provincial mints, *Akbar created the powerful position of Diwan* in 1579, a role central to the empire’s financial and administrative structure.

Top-Pop, highest the graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000

42



Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Ujjain Mint**, **Gold Square Heavy Mohur** (of 10 Rupees), AH (9)88, 'Damaru' mintmark, **Obv:** Arabic Shahada inscribed diagonally within the central field; names of the four Rashidun Caliphs and Hijri date (9)88 arranged in the margin, with a 'Damaru' mintmark in the Shahada, **Rev:** Persian legend "Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi" across the central field, with "Khallada Allahu Ta'ala Mulkahu" above; mint name "Zarb Ujjain" and a star mintmark faintly visible at the bottom, 12.13g, 18.5 x 18.5mm (Unlisted / Unreported in major standard references), shroff mark on edge, sharp strike, graded & slabbed by NGC as UNC details, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: in 1568AD Malwa became a Subah of Mughal Empire, when the last Sultan, **Baz Bahadur** was defeated in 1562 by the Mughal army under **Abdullah Khan Uzbek**. The old capital Mandu was abandoned and moved to Ujjain.

Gold coins of Ujjain mint under Akbar are **Extremely Rare** only a round mohur and a square heavy mohur of the **Shahada** type are only known. An interesting aspect of these coins is their close resemblance in terms of execution and style to the coins of Ahmadabad mint, it is evident that dies for Ujjain mint were engraved in the same atelier as those of Ahmadabad.

Abul Fazal in the **Ain-e Akbari** mentions the system of engraving dies in central workshops and dispatching them to provincial mints, so this is an excellent ratification of that statement.

The occurrence of the 'Damaru' mark is also a previously unknown feature. This in all likelihood makes a reference to the famous **Shiva (Mahakala)** shrine at **Ujjain**. This might seem unusual but actually it fits in with Akbar's political philosophy of 'Sulh-i Kul' (equipoise towards all).

This is the first known appearance of this type in any public auction. An extremely important Rarity in Akbar's coinage.

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000

43



Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Ahmadabad Dar-ul-Sultana Mint**, **Gold Mohur**, AH 987, **Obv:** Arabic legen The Kalima Shahada, 987 Hijri year within a dotted square & four Caliphs' names in the margin, **Rev:** Persian legend "Jalal-ud din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi" at the top in two lines & mint name with Epithet "Ahmadabad Dar-ul Sultana" at the bottom, 10.95g, 20.84mm, (KM # 108.2), no test marks, superb quality, bold strikes, choice quality, AU-UNC, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

44



Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Agra Dar-ul-Khilafa Mint, Gold Mohur**, AH 981, **Obv:** Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada & 981 Hijri year within a dotted square, the four Caliph's names in margins, 'a bud symbol in between Kalima', **Rev:** Persian legend "Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi" within a dotted complete Mehrabi cartouche, "khuld Allahu mulkahu" at the top, "zarb Agra" with epithet "Dar-ul-Khilafa" at the bottom, **10.82g, 24.61mm**, (KM # 108.1), no test marks, superb luster, XF-AU, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: The coin features an **UNLISTED** lotus bud mint mark, and the reverse displays the complete **MEHRABI CARTOUCHE** borders in their entirety.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

45



Akbar (AH 963-1014/1556-1605 AD) **Agra Mint, Gold Mohur**, Month **Shahrewar (Virgo)**, Elahi year 4X, "Jallu Jalalahu" Type, **Obv:** Arabic legend "Jallu Jalalahu Allahu Akbar" within a dotted circle, **Rev:** Persian legend "month Shahrewar" at the top, "zarb Agra" with "Elahi 4x" at the bottom, **10.80g, 17.68mm**, (KM # 114.1), no test mark, about extremely fine, **Exceptionally Rare**.

Note: In AH 987 (1579), Emperor Akbar issued the "Mazhar", "Mazhar", or Declaration of Infallibility, asserting religious authority over the Ulama and laying the foundation for his divine right to rule. This shift led to the establishment of the *Din-i-Ilahi (Religion of God)* in AH 990 (1582), a syncretic faith born from interreligious debates held in the *Ibadat Khana*.

These ideological changes were soon reflected in his coinage, replacing traditional Islamic inscriptions with "Allah-u-Akbar, Jalla Jalaluhu" (God is Great, His Glory Shines), a phrase some interpret as a theological pun combining Akbar's name with divine reverence.

Initially, these coins were struck without mint names or dates, symbolizing the advent of the *Islamic Millennium*, but by AH 992, Akbar transitioned to a solar-based calendar and regnal dating, a reform further continued under Jahangir. These innovations not only redefined Mughal ideology but also introduced a new era of imperial coinage.

Estimated Price: 12,00,000-16,00,000

46



‘zarb Bhakkar’

Akbar (AH 963-1014/ AD 1556-1605) **Bhakkar Mint, Gold Mohur**, AH 985, **Obv:** Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada with date 985 within knotted frame decorated with pellets, four Caliph's names in the margin, **Rev:** Persian legend “*Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi*” within Pelleted Mehrabi, “*khuldallahu ta'ala mulkahu*” at the top, ‘zarb Bhakkar’ at the bottom, 10.81g, 21.47mm, (Unlisted in KM), no test mark, very attractive, luster; bold strike, **AU-UNC**, **Exceedingly Rare**.

Note: Prior to the Mughals, *Sindh was ruled by the Arghuns and Arghun-Tarkhans*, as a *weak buffer state* between the Mughal subahs of *Kabul and Punjab*. Intrigues in the Arghun-Tarkhan house gave a chance to Akbar to intervene and invest the strategic fort of *Bhakkar on the Indus in AH978*. Akbar **conquered Bhakkar** in **AH981** after a protracted siege of three years, led first by *Muhibb Ali Khan* and later by *Mir Gesu Bakawal Begi*. Minting activity at Bhakkar evidently started a couple of years later with copper dams and silver rupees appearing in AH984 and 985. The name of the mint is often spelled as ‘**Bakar**’ on silver coins and as ‘**Bakhar**’ on the coppers.

Gold coins of this mint are **Exceedingly Rare**, with **one specimen** in the Lahore Museum’s collection and another offered at ‘**Triton XXVI**’ sale in 2023. Due to the curious misspelling of the word, some coins of **Bhakkar** were wrongly identified as of ‘**Bang**’ mint, however evidence of find spots points conclusively in the direction of ‘**Bakar**’ or **Bhakkar**.

Very little of the mint-name is seen on this coin but its attribution to **Bhakkar** is certain upon comparison with the **Triton sale Specimen**. This coin bears AH985 as the date, while the Triton sale coin was AH984. This aspect adds to the **UNIQUENESS** of the coin since no other **Specimens** of this date are as yet known.

Possibly the first known example of this type.

Estimated Price: 11,00,000-14,00,000

47



Fathpur

فطھپور

Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Fathpur Mint** (Completely visible), **Gold Mohur**, AH 986, **Obv:** Arabic legend with the *Kalima Shahada* (Islamic declaration of faith) within a foliated border; names of the four Caliphs in the margins, **Rev:** Persian legend “*Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi*”, with “*zarb Fathpur*” (struck at Fathpur) fully visible at the bottom, all within a foliated border; 10.9g, 22.00mm, (KM # 110.1), no test mark, choice extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Akbar established **Fathpur (Fatehpur Sikri)** as his capital in **AH 976**, near Agra, and ruled from there between 1571 and 1585 AD. The site, associated with *Saint Sheikh Salim Chishti*, held deep spiritual significance for Akbar. Although the mint was active from AH 985 to 989, issuing coins in all three metals, gold coins, especially round ones, are **Exceptionally Rare**.

This round Mohur is a one-year type, issued exclusively in AH 986, making it a significant important coin from Akbar’s reign.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

48



Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Lahore Mint, Gold Mohur**, AH 973, **Obv:** Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada within a Pentafoil cartouche, the four Caliph's names in the margin, **Rev:** Persian legend "**Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi**" & Hijri year 973 within a rectangle, "**sultan al azam khuld Allahu ta'ala**" on top, "**zarb Lahore**" & "**mulkahu wa sultanahu**" at the bottom, 10.79g, 26.06mm, (Unlisted in KM), test marks, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Obverse bears the Kalima within a pentafoil, dated AH 973, an **Unlisted Type** in the KM Catalogue.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-1,75,000

49



Akbar (AH 963-1014 /1556-1605 AD), **Patna Mint, Gold Mohur**, AH 984, **Kalima Type**, **Obv:** Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada & Hijri date 984 within a triple square frame, four Caliphs' names in the margin, **Rev:** Persian legend "**Jalal ud din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi**" in dotted Mihrab-shaped, "**khuldallahu**" at the top & "**zarb Patna**" partially visible at the bottom, 10.80g, 19.55mm, (KM # 108.4), no test marks, minor scratches, very attractive, partial dotted border on both sides, choice quality, sharp strike, original luster, AU-UNC, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: In AH 982 (1574 CE), Emperor Akbar personally led a campaign against **Daud Shah Karrani**, who had taken refuge in Patna. **Akbar's general, Munim Khan**, initially launched an offensive in **Bihar**, prompting **Daud** to deploy his commanders to defend the city. **The turning point came when Akbar captured the fort at Hajipur**, cutting off vital supplies to Daud's forces. This strategic move broke the enemy's morale, forcing their retreat to Bengal and leading to the **Mughal capture of Patna**.

Estimated Price: 1,30,000-1,50,000

50



50. **Jahangir** (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD) **Lahore Mint, Silver ¼ Nisar**, AH 1029 /14 (Sic) RY, **Obv:** Persian legend “*Nisar Jahangiri*”, with Hijri year **1029** inscribed within a dotted border, **Rev:** Persian legend “*Sana 14*” (Regnal Year 14) and “*Zarb Lahore*” (Struck at Lahore), also within a dotted border; **2.78g, 15.66mm**, (KM # 163.5), test marks, beautiful motifs, and heavily decorated floral vines, attractive, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Among all Mughal emperors, **Jahangir** displayed a *unique predisposition towards his coinage*. He initiated the practice of striking *special coins for court rituals like Nazr & Nisar* of these, the **Nisar coins** functioned as *agents to disperse the ill effects of the “evil eye”* by distracting the public to make them look away while the emperor presented himself, at the court, or while in procession. Jahangir mentions several times in his autobiography the *amount of money he scattered away while staging processions in cities like Ahmadabad*, however, it is apparent that the ritual was carried out by *other high-ranking members or officials* because **Nisars are known from places where the emperor never visited**.

Nisars were often struck in low denominations ostensibly to make a certain amount last when it was scattered over a certain time span while the ritual or procession ensued. By far the most common denomination for **Nisar** coins was ¼ Rupee.

In **1620 (AH1029)**, **Jahangir** stayed at **Lahore** en route to **Kashmir** from **Ajmer** and oversaw the completion of many architectural projects in the city. This coin is most likely struck as **Nisar** when he staged a processional entry into the city.

His stay in **Lahore** on the way back from **Kashmir** towards the end of 1620 was a *brief one lasting only a week*.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000

51



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), **Kabul Mint, Silver ½ Rupee (Sultani)**, AH (10)14 /Sana 1 RY, **Obv:** Arabic legend *The Kalima Shahada* at the top in two lines, “*zarb Kabul*” with (10)14 Hijri year, within a dotted border, **Rev:** Persian legend “*Noor-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir Badshah Ghazi*” & “*sana 1*”, at the bottom within a dotted border; **6.80g, 18.00mm** (KM # 139.1), no test mark, nice toning with patina, almost centrally struck, choice quality, XF-AU, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: During Jahangir’s reign, coinage saw unique experimentation in both design and denomination. He introduced special names for fractional coins, reflecting his refined taste. *Half tola* gold was called **Noorani** (“*The Light*”), and quarter tola as **Riwaji**. in silver, **10 Tola** coins were **Kaukab-e-Bakht** (“*Star of Good Luck*”), **5 Tola** as **Kaukab-e-Sa’ad** (“*Star of Auspiciousness*”), **1 Tola** as **Jahangiri**, and **half Tola** as **Sultani** (“*The Royal*”). These terms highlight Jahangir’s personal involvement in shaping imperial coinage.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000

52



52. **Jahangir** (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), Agra Mint, Silver Square Rupee, Month Tir (Cancer), AH 1022 /8 RY, Obv: Persian legend “*Noor-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*” within the frame of double pellets, Rev: Persian legend month “*Tir*” at the top, “*zarb Agra*” with *Hijri year 1022 & Regnal Year 8* within the frame of double pellets, **11.40g, 20.50 X 20.62mm**, (KM # 147.2), no test marks, sharply struck, struck in high relief, very beautiful, graded & slabbed by NGC as AU55, Extremely Rare in this grade.

Note: This coin shows detailed floral scroll-work on both sides and has a well-centered strike. The double beaded border is clearly visible, and the coin still shines with its original luster. These features make it one of the best-known examples of its type.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

53



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), Agra Mint, Silver Square Rupee, AH 1022 /8 RY, Month Di (Capricorn), Obv: Persian legend “*Noor-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*” within a frame of double pellets, Rev: Persian legend “*month Di*” at the top, “*zarb Agra*” with *Hijri year 1022 and 8 regnal year* at the bottom, within a frame of double pellets, **11.50g, 25 x 25mm** (KM # 147.2), no test mark, sharply struck in high relief, beautiful dotted & floral motifs, superb gem quality, UNC, Extremely Rare in this grade.

Note: This coin features elaborate floral Scroll-work on both sides and a superbly centered strike. The Double-knit beaded border is visible. It still gleams with its original luster, making it one of the most attractive examples of its type known.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

54



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), Agra Mint, **Silver Rupee**, AH 1021 /7 RY, Month: **Mihr (Libra)**, 'Noor ud-din' Type, **Obv:** Persian legend "**Noor ud din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah**" within a double border dotted & foilated, **Rev:** Persian legend "**Elahi mah Mihr**" at the top, "**zarb Agra**" with 1021 Hijri year & 7 RY at the bottom, framed in an ornamental octagon, **10.71g, 24.42mm**, (Unpublished or Unrecorded), no test mark, beautiful type, about very fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: The legend is set within a finely foliated border, and its reverse is framed in an **exquisite ornamental octagon**, a previously **Unknown Unknown** and **Unpublished** type.

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

55



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), Agra Mint, **Silver Rupee (Nazarana like)**, AH 1022/8 RY, Month **Azar** (Sagittarius), **Obv:** Persian legend "**Noor-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah**" within a dotted border, **Rev:** Persian legend month "**Azar**" at the top, "**zarb Agra**" with regnal year 8 & "**sana 1022 Hijri**" year at the bottom within a dotted border, **11.45g, 23.50mm**, (KM # 145.1), no test mark, struck in sharp & high relief, beautiful dotted & floral motifs, superb gem quality, **UNC, Extremely Rare in this grade**.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000

56



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), Agra Mint (at bottom), Silver Rupee, Nazarana-Like, AH 1023 /9 RY, Month Khurdad (Gemini), Obv: Persian legend “*Noor ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*” within a dotted border, Rev: Persian legend “*zarb Agra*” & “*sana 1023 Hijri*” with 9 regnal year at the bottom, “*Elahi mah Khurdad*” at the top within a dotted border, 11.42g, 22.29mm, (KM # 145.1), superb mint luster, struck in high relief, complete dotted border on both sides, graded & slabbed by NGC as AU55, Extremely Rare.

Note: One of the finest *Nazarana* coins of Jahangir we have offered, exceptional in quality, sheen, luster, strike, and calligraphy.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

57



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), Jaler جلیر Mint, Silver Rupee, AH 1031, Month: Azar (Sagittarius), Obv: Persian legend “*Noor-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*” in elegant calligraphy, Rev: Persian legend “*Elahi mah Azar*” (Sagittarius) at top, full mint name “*zarb Jaler*” clearly visible at the bottom, flanked by the Hijri year 1031 and a mace-like symbol at the right, 11.7g, 19.69mm, (KM # 145.8), minor test mark, cleaned, sharp & centrally struck, superb high quality with luster; choice specimen, XF-AU, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: This coin from The Jaler Mint, dated AH 1031, was struck in direct response to the *Mughal Empire's loss of Qandahar* to Safavid Ruler Shah Abbas I, a major political and military setback. With Qandahar gone, the *Mughal administration* urgently established the Jaler mint near the unstable frontier of modern-day *Pakistan* and *Afghanistan* to support troop payments and regional governance. Internal court conflicts, especially between Prince Khurram (later Shah Jahan) and Empress Nur Jahan, further delayed efforts to Reclaim Qandahar.

Previously misread as ‘Hapur’ or ‘Jalesar’, paleographic analysis confirms the correct reading as “Jaler”, based on the formation of the ‘Lam’ and ‘Re’ characters.

Estimated Price: 3,50,000-4,50,000

58



Jahangir (AH 1014-1037 /1605-1627 AD), **Ahmadabad Mint**, **Silver Zodiac Rupee**, “**Leo**” Sign, Corresponding to Ilahi month Amardad, AH 1027 /13 RY, ‘**Zar Ahmadabad**’ Couplet, **Obv:** *lion emerging from the sun with the regnal year 13 at the bottom*, **Rev:** *Persian legend “zar Ahmedabad ra dad Zewar, Shah Jahangir Shahenshah Akbar”, with 1027 Hijri year at the bottom*, **11.33g, 21.01mm**, (KM # 150.11), *centrally struck, choice quality, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.*

Note: **Jahangir**, known for his innovative coinage, introduced the **ZODIAC SERIES** in April 1618. As described in the **Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri**, he replaced month names with *zodiac signs*, showing the *sun emerging from the constellation*.

Leo, his birth sign in Iranian astrology, was especially significant, it symbolized **ROYAL POWER**, being linked to Jupiter, the planet of kingship, and was also the emblem of the **Mughal state** (Lion & Sun).

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

59



Noorjahan (AH 1033-1037 /1623-1627 AD), **Agra Mint**, **Silver Rupee**, AH 1035 /21 RY, ‘**Sad zewar**’ Couplet, **Obv:** *Persian legend “ba hukam Shah Jahangir yaft sad zewar” with Hijri year 1035 and 21 RY*, **Rev:** *Persian legend “ze naam Nurjahan Badshah Begum zar” & “zarb Agra” completely visible*, **11.3g, 21.57mm**, (KM # 168.1), *no test mark, heavily & beautifully decorated, sharply struck, struck on high relief, dotted border visible on both sides, UNC, Extremely Rare.*

Note: A superbly struck and richly detailed coin, featuring high relief, fully legible legends, and dotted borders on both sides. Enhanced by its original luster, attractive toning, and uncirculated condition, it exemplifies exceptional minting quality during **Nur Jahan’s reign**.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,50,000



60



Shah Jahan pre-accession name **Khurram** (AH 1037-1068 /1628-1658 AD), **Lahore Mint, Silver Rupee**, AH 1037 /1 RY, **Obv:** *Arabic legend “La Ilaha illa Allah Muhammadur Rasul Allah”, with “zarb Lahore, sanah 1 julus & 1037 Hijri year” (None is worthy of worship but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah. Struck (this coin) at Lahore (during) Year-1 (of) enthronement, 1037 AD), Rev: Persian legend “Abu’l Muzaffar Nasir ud-din Muhammad Shahjahan Khurram Badshah Ghazi” (Father of the victorious (a hyperbole indicating Shah Jahan as “The Victor”), helper/supporter of the faith (of Islam), Warrior King), 11.39g, 22.12mm, (Unlisted Type in KM), single test mark, choice extremely fine, Exceptionally Rare.*

Note: Prior to him being crowned the Mughal Emperor at Agra, Shah Jahan had already been in an open strife with his step-mother, Empress Nur Jahan the favorite wife of Jahangir and the *de-facto* **Ruler** of the Mughal Empire. He had already been in open **REBELLION** against his father once, and subsequently had to be **subdued by force**. Adding to his succession woes, was the desire of **Nur Jahan** to retain her role as the empire’s main decision maker. To further that end, she had favored Shah Jahan’s younger brother **Mirza Shahryar** as the successor to Jahangir. **Shahryar, was the youngest son of Jahangir and the husband of Nur Jahan’s daughter from her first marriage.**

At the time of Jahangir’s death, Shah Jahan was in exile in the Deccan, the conflict for succession arose between the heirs of Jahangir, **Dawar Bakhsh** backed by **Asaf Khan (brother of Nur Jahan and Shah Jahan’s father-in-law)** and **Shahryar** backed by **Nur Jahan**. In the battle that followed, **Dawar Bakhsh** was victorious and **Shahryar** was subsequently imprisoned and blinded.

Shah Jahan who was marching on Agra, sent a personal convoy to **Asaf Khan from Ahmedabad**, the Kingmaker of the time, and his father-in-law, to imprison the remaining claimants to the throne including the incumbent **Dawar Bakhsh**. The imprisoned Mughal princes were subsequently put to death on Shah Jahan’s orders. Shah Jahan’s harsh and bloody treatment meted out to his rivals was unprecedented in Mughal history, and was to define the nature of future power struggles between contending Mughal heirs.

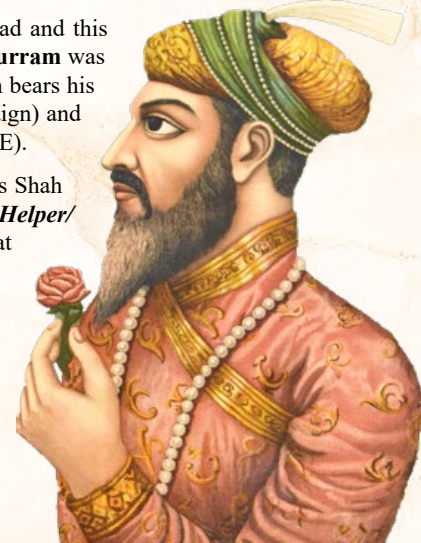
Shah Jahan was **proclaimed Emperor, in absentia**, on 29th January 1628 at Lahore where Khutba was read and this coin was issued at the **insistence of Asaf Khan**. This was merely a symbolic gesture as he was absent. At this time **Khurram** was at **Junner** in Western India could not be contacted immediately to finalize his regnal name and title, therefore this coin bears his original name Khurram along with Shah Jahan (the title conferred on him by Jahangir for a successful Deccan campaign) and “**Naser-ud-din**” instead of “**Shihab-ud-din**”. Shah Jahan ascended to the Mughal throne in the year 1037 AH (1628 CE).

The coin offered here was minted at **Lahore** during the *first year of Shah Jahan’s Rule*. The inscription has Shah Jahan’s pre-ascension name, **Khurram** (*trans: delightful, happy*). His title is however inscribed as **Naser-ud-Din, Helper/Supporter of the Religion**, as opposed to his more widely used title of **Shihab-ud-Din, (rising) Star of the Religion**, that occurs on almost all of his coins.

Coins bearing Shah Jahan’s pre-ascension name, **Khurram**, are exceptionally rare and hold immense historical significance.

Highest Rarity of the Shahjahan’s Silver Rupee.

Estimated Price: 18,00,000-20,00,000



61



Shah Jahan (AH 1037-1068 / 1628-1658 AD), **Ilahabad** (Complete mint visible), **Gold Mohur**, AH 1048 /11 RY, **Obv:** Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada within a square & the four Caliphs' name in margins, **Rev:** Persian legend "Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi", 11 Regnal year within a square & "Shihab-ud din Muhammad Sahab-e-qiran Sani" with "zarb Ilahabad" in the margins, **10.80g, 20.50mm**, (KM # 260.3), sharply struck, original luster, flawless, UNC, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: This gold mohur of Shah Jahan, struck at the **Ilahabad mint**, is in **Gem UNC condition**, with remarkable luster and crisp, sharp details. Its superb state of preservation, coupled with an aesthetically balanced strike and radiant fields, makes this piece highly desirable for collectors of Mughal coins.

Estimated Price: 4,00,000-6,00,000

62



Calligraphy for "Jaha" of "Jahan"

Shah Jahan (AH 1037-1068 / 1628-1658 AD), **Akbarabad Mint** (Completely visible), **Gold Mohur**, AH 1049/12 RY, **Obv:** Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada within a quatrefoil, around the four Caliph's in margin within a dotted border, **Rev:** Persian legend "Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi" with Hijri year 1049 and 12 Regnal year within a quarterfoil, "Shihab ud-din Muhammad saheb-e-qiran sani" & mint name "Akbarabad" completely visible in margin, **10.91g, 22.59mm**, (Variant of KM # 258.1), almost complete flan, sharp and stunning strike with luster, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS66, Extremely Rare in this grade.

Note: This **SPECIMEN** features an **UNLISTED** combination of the Hijri year and the Regnal year that is not Recorded in KM. Instead of the engraving Persian short "**Jaha**", the mint master engraved the long "**Jaha**" of "**Jahan**," extending beyond the quatrefoil design on the reverse. Attempts to correct this have resulted in a notable engraving error. Overall, this specimen is sharp and stunning, making it a noteworthy addition to any collection.

This coin exhibits truly magnificent quality, boasting an **extraordinarily deep and razor sharp strike**, resembling the precision of fine blade engraving. A glorious luster radiates across both sides, with the design struck beautifully and perfectly centered. Every hallmark of elite numismatic excellence is present. It stands as the only known **SPECIMEN graded MS 66** in the census reports, accentuating its exceptional **Rarity** and **condition**.

Top-pop, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000

63



Shah Jahan (AH 1037-1068 /1628-1658 AD), **Surat Mint, Gold Mohur**, 2 RY, Month **Azar (Sagittarius)**, Akola Hoard type, Four lines type, **Obv:** *Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada at the top in two lines, “zarb Surat, 2 RY & Month Azar” completely visible at the bottom in two lines,* **Rev:** *Persian legend “Saheb-e-qiran sani Shihab-ud-din Muhammad Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi” in four lines, 10.94g, 23.47mm, (KM # 255.6), centrally struck, nice dotted border, very attractive, sharply struck, nice luster, AU-UNC, Extremely Rare.*

Note: Historical accounts suggest that gold Mohurs discovered along the riverbank in Akola originated from the Surat mint, intended for use as military payment for Mughal troops stationed at the Golkonda fort. The circumstances surrounding their loss remain wrapped in mystery; whether swept away by early monsoon storms or pilfered through theft. The annual production of these Coin from the Surat mint was inadvertently forfeited.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

64



Aurangzeb Alamgir (AH 1068-1118 /1658-1707 AD), **Adoni** ادونی Mint, **Silver Rupee**, AH 1098 /30 RY, “**Badr Munir**” Couplet, **Obv:** *Persian legend “Sikka zad dar jahan chu badr munir, Shah Aurangzeb Alamgir”,* **Rev:** *Persian legend “sana julus” & “zarb Adoni” completely visible at the bottom, 11.5g, 23.93mm, (Unlisted in KM), test marks, shroff marks, cleaned, centrally struck, choice quality, XF-AU, Exceedingly Rare.*

Note: *After the surrender of Sikandar Adil Shah of Bijapur on 13 September 1686, the fortress of Adoni remained under the control of Sidi Mas’ud, a powerful Habshi regent of the Adil Shahi Sultanate. He resisted Mughal forces for nearly two years, before finally surrendering in August 1688 to Aurangzeb. Following this victory, Adoni was renamed ‘Imtiyazgarh’ (Fort of Distinction) to mark its strategic and symbolic importance.*

During the siege, *important coins were issued*-either by the Mughal camp or by **Sidi Mas’ud** in recognition of **Mughal suzerainty**. These coins show *a Rare transition of mint names*, starting from **Dār al-Zafar Qil’a Adoni**, then **Adoni**, and finally **Imtiyazgarh**. The epithet “**Dār al-Zafar**” (**Abode of Victory**), once used for Bijapur, was also applied to Adoni.

The later name, **Imtiyāzgarh**-possibly from the Arabic *Imtiyāz* (meaning *honour* or *distinction*)-suggests a deliberate Mughal effort to reframe the fort’s identity as a ‘**Fortress of Honour**’ or ‘**Citadel of Pride**’ within their imperial narrative.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-4,00,000



65

Aurangzeb Alamgir (AH 1068-1118 /1658-1707 AD), **Nasirabad (Dharwad) Mint**, **Gold Pagoda**, AH 1104 /36 RY, **Obv:** *Persian legend "Alamgir Shahi" with 1104 Hijri year*, **Rev:** *Persian legend "Zarb Nasirabad" at the top completely visible, Regnal year 36 at the bottom*, **3.36g, 11.43mm**, (Variant of KM # 326.2, Date is unlisted for the type), *edge nick otherwise, XF-AU, Very Rare.*

Note: In 1573, Dharwad was captured by Adil Shah, the Sultan of Bijapur. He subsequently constructed a fort in an area later known as **Manna Killa**. The establishment of this fort significantly enhanced Dharwad's strategic importance, eventually drawing the attention of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, who captured the town in 1685. Following the conquest, Aurangzeb continued to issue coinage modeled on the stylistic features and weight standards of the Adil Shahi coinage, which were rooted in South Indian numismatic traditions.

This coinage likely represents **one of the earliest instances of Mughal coins struck in accordance with a South Indian currency system.**

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000



66

Aurangzeb Alamgir (AH 1068-1118/1658-1707 AD) **Bijapur Dar-ul-Zafar Mint**, **Gold Mohur**, AH 1112/44 RY, **"Mihr Munir" Couplet**, **Obv:** *Persian legend "Sikka zad-dar jahan chu mehre munir, Shah Aurangzeb Alamgir" & "sana Hijri 1112" at the top*, **Rev:** *Persian legend "sana 44 julus" & "zarb Bijapur" with epithet "Dar ul Zafar" almost completely visible at the bottom*, (KM # 315.15), *original luster, sharp & bold strike, very attractive, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS 64, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: **Top Pop**, the highest graded known on NGC census.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



67

Grapes Mintmark

Aurangzeb Alamgir (AH 1068-1118 /1658-1707 AD), **Kabul Dar-ul-Mulk Mint**, **Gold Mohur**, 26 RY, **"Mihr Munir" Couplet**, **Obv:** *Persian legend "Sikka zad dar jahan chu mihr munir, Shah Aurangzeb Alamgir"*, **Rev:** *Persian legend "sana 26 julus" & "zarb Kabul" with epithet "Dar-ul-Mulk" in two lines*, **11.0g, 18.5mm**, (Variant of KM # 315.25, RY is UNLISTED), *no test marks, attractive, choice quality, XF-AU, Extremely Rare.*

Note: The regnal year (RY) on this **SPECIMEN** is **UNLISTED** in the KM catalog.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



68

Farrukhsiyar (AH 1124-1131/1713-1719 AD), **Shahjahanabad Dar-ul- khilafa Mint, Gold Mohur**, AH (1125) /2 RY, “**Badshah Bahr-o-Barr**” Couplet, **Obv:** *Persian legend “Sikka zad az fazl-e-haq bar sim-o-zar, Badshah Bahr-o-Barr Farrukhsiyar”*, **Rev:** *Persian legend “sana 2 julus” & “zarb Shahjahanabad” with the epithet “Dar ul Khilafa” at the top.* (KM # 390.30), superb luster with attractive toning, graded & slabbed by PCGS as MS63, Extremely Rare.

Note: Top-pop, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



69

Rafi-ud-Darjat (AH 1131/1719 AD), **Surat Mint (By Style), Silver ½ Rupee**, “**Ba hazaran Barkat**” Couplet, **Ahad RY**, **Obv:** *Persian legend “sikka zad bahind bahazaraan barkaat, shahen shahe bahr-o-barr Rafi ud Darjat”*, **Rev:** *Persian legends “sana ahad julus” & “zarb Surat” off flan at the bottom.* 10.91g, 20.68mm, (KM # 404.2), sharp strike, superb luster, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS61, Extremely Rare.

Note: Top-Pop, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,50,000



70

Ahmad Shah Bahadur (AH 1161-1167 /1748-1754 AD), **Shahjahanabad Dar-ul-Khilafa Mint, Gold Mohur**, AH (116)6/6 RY, **Obv:** *Persian legend “Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Ahmad Shah Bahadur” with Hijri year (116)6*, **Rev:** *Persian legend “sana 6 julus” & “zarb Shahjahanabad” with epithet “Dar ul Khilafa” at the top.* 10.86g, 22.88mm, (KM # 449.12), no test marks, attractive, struck in high relief, sharp strike, superb quality, mint state, Gem UNC, Very Rare in this grade.

Note: Its surfaces present nearly gem-like quality and are brightly struck with its original golden brilliance.

Estimated Price: 1,20,000-1,50,000

Muhammad Akbar II

The 26th Mughal Emperor, had a notably brief and tumultuous reign, lasting only two days from October 15 to October 17, 1788. During this short period, he ruled as a **puppet** under the control of the **Rohilla chief, Ghulam Qadir**, amidst the political instability that plagued Delhi. His reign was part of a turbulent era in the Mughal Empire, where the power struggled between various figures, including **Shah Alam II** and **Bedar Bakht**.

On October 15, the young prince **Muhammad Akbar II** was enthroned, and in those fleeting two days, Khutba was recited, and coins were struck in both gold and silver, **Rare Numismatic relics that mark this brief puppet rule**. Among the coins produced during this short-lived reign, those **minted in Saharanpur** are particularly noteworthy. These coins are extremely **Rare** due to the brevity of **Akbar II's** reign, offering a unique glimpse into the political upheaval of the time, when the Mughal Emperor had little real power, his authority overshadowed by **Ghulam Qadir** and the emerging dominance of the **East India Company**.

The coins from this period serve as a tangible reminder of the fragile nature of Mughal authority at the time and the shifting control over India. For a deeper understanding of **Muhammad Akbar II's** reign and its numismatic significance, **Dr. Shailendra Bhandare's** article, "**Muhammad Akbar: A Pawn in Politics**," published in the **ONS Newsletter**, offers valuable insights into this fascinating chapter of history.



Sri Hardwar

Prince Muhammad Akbar II (1st Reign), Sri Hardwar Mint, Silver Rupee, (AH 1202) /Ahad RY, struck during the first princely Reign, when Akbar II was placed on the throne by the Rohilla Ghulam Qadir. Mughal coins struck in the name of the pretender **Muhammad Akbar**, at Hardwar, "**Hami-e-deen**" Couplet, **Obv: Persian legend "sikka zad dar jahan ze faze elah, hami-e-dine Muhammad Akbar Shah"**, **Rev: Persian legend "sana Ahad julus"** & "**zarb Sri Hardwar**" mint name readable as **(S)ri Hardwa(r)** Sri Hardwar at the top, **11.17g, 22.23mm**, (Unlisted in KM, JONS 175, page 23 – Dr. Shailendra Bhandare), no test marks, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Coins in the name of Muhammad Akbar have been recorded from four mints: *Shahjahanabad, Ahmedabad, Hardwar, and Saharanpur*. of these, this coin from **Sri Hardwar** are considered **Extremely Rare**. For a detailed analysis, refer to **Dr. Shailendra Bhandare's** article, "**Muhammad Akbar: A Pawn in Politics, The First Reign**," published in **ONS Newsletter 175, Spring 2003**, pp. 18–30.

Estimated Price: 4,00,000-6,00,000



72

72. Muhammad Akbar II (1st Reign AH 1203/1788 AD), Saharanpur Dar us Sarur Mint, Silver Rupee, AH 1203/Ahad RY, "Hami-e-din" Couplet, Obv: Persian legend "sikka zad dar jahan ba faze elah, hami e dine Muhammad Akbar Shah" (Struck coin in the world by the divine power, The defender of the faith, Muhammad Akbar Shah), Rev: Persian legend "sana ahad julus", "zarb Saharanpur" with epithet "Dar us Sarur" at the top with mintmark, 11.19g, 22.57mm, (KM # 760/Ref ONS Article # 175, by Shailendra Bhandare), no test marks, sharp mint luster, choice quality, AU-UNC, Extremely Rare.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

73



Nawabs of Surat (18th Century), Surat Mint, Gold Double Panchiya (Ten Rupees), 5X RY, In the name of Muhammad Shah, Obv: Persian legend “*Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah*”, Rev: Persian legend “*sana 5x julus*”(year 5x of reign) & “*zarb Surat*” (Struck at Surat mint) at the bottom, 7.83g, 17.40mm, (Unlisted in Major Catalogues), bold & sharply struck, nice quality, AU-UNC, Exceptionally Rare.

Note: During the 18th century, as the *Mughal Empire*’s power declined, many provincial governors began exercising near-independent authority. This gold 10 rupees coin was issued by the Nawab of Surat in the name of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, reflecting the continued symbolic authority of the emperor despite the region’s de facto autonomy.

It is probably the third piece known to exist.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000

74



Assam Kingdom, Chakradhvaja Simha (Siu-pung-mung) (SE 1585-1592/1663-70 AD), Silver Rupee, Reverse die struck at 9 o’clock, Saka Era 1585, Four line inscription in Assamese script on both sides within a double linear border with beads, Obv: Assamese legend “*Sri Sri Si/va Rama Pada/rabinda Para/yanasya*” within a double linear border with beads, Rev: Assamese legend “*Sri Sri Sva/rga Deva Chakradhva/ja Simhasya Sake/1585*”, within a double linear border with beads, 11.06g, 21.07mm, (KM # 8/RB # B1.1), minor die nick on edge, nice quality, very attractive, cabinet patina, sharply struck, XF-AU, Extremely Rare.

Note: Chakradhvaja Simha ascended the Ahom throne in 1663 A.D. and marked his reign with bold coinage reforms that asserted independence from Mughal influence. He introduced coins bearing his personal name in Sanskrit, invoking Siva and Rama, and others in the Ahom language featuring his native name Siupungmung alongside an invocation to Pha Tara.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000



75

Assam Kingdom, Gadadhara Simha or Siu-pat-pha (SE 1603-1618/1681-1696 AD), **Silver Rupee**, **Obv:** *Ahom legend “Kao boi/pha leng-/don heu/ ciu”*, bird in crescent at top, within a double linear border with beads, **Rev:** *Ahom legend “Chao Siu-/pat-pha pi/n khun lak-/ni rai-san”*, lion at lower right, within a double linear border with beads, (KM # 34/RB # E7.4), superb grade, sharply struck, nice toning, graded & slabbed by NGC as **MS62**, **Extremely Rare in this grade.**

Note: Ahom legends appear within a double linear border, flanked by a beaded margin on both sides. The reverse die is struck with an alignment around the 1 o'clock position.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000



76

Assam Kingdom, Siva Simha or Sutanpha (SE 1637-1666 /1715-1744 AD), **Gargaon Mint, Silver Square Rupee**, Reverse die struck at 12 o'clock, Persian script, Saka Era 1651/, regnal year 15, citing Queen **Pramathesvari**, **Obv:** *Persian legend “Shah/ Siva Singh/ sikkah/ zad chu mehr/ bahm Begam Pramathesvari /Shah”*, **Rev:** *Persian legend “sanah 15 julus, maimanat manus /zarb Gargaon 1651”*, lion facing right below, (struck at Gargaon in 1651, the 15th year of the auspicious reign), **11.36g, 18.42 x 18.46mm**, (KM # 75/RB # 114.1), no test or shroff marks, very attractive, centrally struck, legends in high relief, **superb luster, AU-UNC, Exceedingly Rare.**

Note: The striking of these Rupees with Persian legends indicates **Mughal cultural or political influence** at the issuing court, even if indirectly.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000



77

Assam Kingdom, Siva Simha (Sutanpha) (SE 1637-1666 /1715-1744 AD), **Rangpur Mint, Silver Rupee**, Saka Era 1649/14 (1728 AD), with queen's name **Parmathesvari**, **Obv:** *Persian legend “Sikka zad chu mohr-e Shiv Singh Shah, hum Begam Parmathe Sri Shah”* & a small winged lion facing right, **Rev:** *Persian legend, “sana 14 julus, maimanat manus”* & “zarb Rangpur” with Saka Era 1649 year at the bottom, (KM # 74 /RB # I13.1), nice toning, superb quality, graded & slabbed by PCGS as **AU58**, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: The presence of Persian script on Assam coins suggests a significant **Mughal influence** on the Assamese court.

Top-Pop, highest graded known coin on PCGS census.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

78



Assam Kingdom, Siva Simha or Sutanpha (SE 1637-1666 /1715-1744 AD) **Gold Mohur**, Saka Era 1646, citing Queen **Phulesvari**, **Obv:** Assamese legend in three lines: “**Sri Sri Hara / Gauri Pada Pa / rayanayah**”, (One who is devoted to the feet of Hara (**Shiva**) and Gauri (**Parvati**), Below: A lion running right – symbol of royal power and divine association, **Rev:** Assamese legend in four lines: “**Sri Sri Siva / Simha Nripa Mahisi / Sri Phulesvari De / vyah Sake 1646**” (Of the great queen Sri Phulesvari, consort of King Sri Siva Simha, Saka 1646), 11.31g, 23.68 x 23.91mm, ((RB # H1.1/ KM # 67), no test marks, dotted border on both sides, struck in high relief, with original gold luster and toning, choice quality, about extremely fine, **Exceptionally Rare**.

Note: Siva Simha, ruler of the Ahom kingdom, was advised by **Brahmins** and **astrologers** that his reign would be short. Based on their advice, in **AD 1722 (Saka 1644)**, he made his queen **Phuleshvari** the ruler in his place. Later, in **AD 1726 (Saka 1648)**, she adopted the name **Pramatheshvari**, a title of the goddess **Parvati**, consort of **Lord Shiva**. From that year, **coins were struck in her name**, although some years show coins in the names of both Siva Simha and Phuleshvari.

This gold mohur in the name of Queen Phuleshvari is being offered for the **first time in our auction** and showcases **female sovereignty in the Ahom kingdom**.

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000

79



Assam Kingdom, Guarinatha, Simha or Suhitpanaha (SE 1702-1718/1780-1796 AD), **Gold Otcogonal Mohur**, Saka Era 1716, **Obv:** Assamese legend “**Sri Sri Hara/GauriCharna ka/mala mukranda/Madhukarasya**”, **Rev:** Assamese legend “**Sri Sri Swaga/Deo Sri Gaurina/tha Simha Nripasya/saka1716**, left of lion 11.23g, 22.42 x 22.21mm (RB # R13.1), test marks on edge, AU-UNC, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

80



Assam Kingdom, Brajnatha Simha (SE 1740-1741/1818-19 AD), Silver Rupee, Saka Era 1739, Obv: Assamese legend “*Sri Sri Radha/ Krishna Charana Ka/mala Makaranda/ Madhukarasya*” (A bee at the nectar of the lotus feet of Sri Sri Radha and Krishna), Rev: Assamese legend “*Sri Sri Svarga/ Deva Sri Brajana/tha Simha Nripasya / Sake 1739*” (Of the heavenly king Sri Brajnatha Simha, in the Saka year 1739), lion running left below, 11.33g, 22.64 x 24.16mm, (KM # 265/RB # T8.2), no test marks, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Struck during a turbulent chapter of Ahom history, this rupee belongs to the brief rule of **Brajnatha Simha**, great-grandson of **Rajeswar Simha**. After the death of **Kamaleswar Simha** in 1810, his brother **Chandrakanta Simha** ascended the throne, but his first reign (1810–1817) saw no coinage. In 1816, the disgraced Bar Phukan invited the Burmese into Assam, briefly seizing power before being assassinated.

In response, the son of the late **Burha Gohain**-a powerful noble who had taken refuge in Guwahati-returned and assumed the position of Chief Minister. Disillusioned with **Chandrakanta's** rule, he supported **Brajnatha Simha's** claim to power. Though **Brajnatha** was never formally crowned due to a disfigurement (a mutilated ear), coins were nonetheless struck in his name, marking his effective rule. His son, **Purandara Simha**, was ceremonially crowned, but exercised no real authority.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-1,75,000

81



Assam Kingdom, Brajnatha Simha (SE 1740-1741/1818-19 AD), Gold Mohur, Saka Era 1739, Obv: Assamese legend “*Sri Sri Radha/ Krishna Charana Ka/mala Makaranda/ Madhukarasya*”, (“This coin belongs to] the bee intoxicated by the nectar of the lotus feet of Sri Sri Radha and Krishna”), Rev: Assamese legend “*Sri Sri Svarga/ Deva Sri Brajana/tha Simha Nripasya / Sake*” 1739, lion running left below, 11.33g, 22.64 x 24.16mm, (KM # 271/RB # T8.1), no test marks, sharp strikes, luster, toning, attractive, UNC, **Exceedingly Rare**.

Note: Struck during a turbulent chapter of Ahom history, this **exceedingly Rare Gold Mohur** belongs to the brief rule of **Brajnatha Simha**, great-grandson of **Rajeswar Simha**. After the death of **Kamaleswar Simha** in 1810, his brother **Chandrakanta Simha** ascended the throne, but his first reign (1810–1817) saw no coinage. In 1816, the disgraced **Bar Phukan** invited the **Burmese into Assam**, briefly seizing power before being assassinated.

In response, the son of the late **Burha Gohain**-a powerful noble who had taken refuge in Guwahati-returned and assumed the position of **Chief Minister**. Disillusioned with **Chandrakanta's** rule, he supported **Brajnatha Simha's** claim to power. Though **Brajnatha** was never formally crowned due to a **disfigurement (a mutilated ear)**, coins were nonetheless struck in his name, marking his effective rule. His son, **Purandara Simha**, was ceremonially crowned, but exercised no real authority.

This specimen stands out as one of the finest and choicest known examples among the few recorded gold issues of **Brajnatha Simha**. It is probably being offered for the first time in our auction.

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000



82



Assam Kingdom, Bharatha Simha (Moamaria Rebels) (1791-1797), **Silver Tanka**, Saka Era 1719, **Obv:** Assamese legends in four lines “*Sri Sri Krishna/ Charanaravinda/ Makaranda Pramatta/ Madhukarasya*”(The maddened bee intoxicated with the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna), **Rev:** Assamese legends “*Sri Bhagadatta/ Kulodbhava Sri Bha/ratha Simha Nrpasya/ Sake 1719*”(Of the king Bharatha Simha, descendant of Bhagadatta, Saka 1719), lion running right, below, **11.23g, 24.56 x 24.48mm**, (KM # 405/RB # W 10.1B), no test marks, dotted border completely visible on both sides, **XF-AU, Extremely Rare.**

Note: Bharatha Simha struck coins during two periods: **Saka 1713–1715** (while Gaurinatha was in exile) and again in **Saka 1718–1719**. On his coins, he **claimed descent from Bhagadatta**, a legendary king of ancient Assam and grandson of Vishnu, emphasizing his **Vaishnava faith**. This rare coin displays an inverted alignment on both sides, with the design appearing at the **6 o’clock position**.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000



83



83. Assam Kingdom, Sarvvananda Simha (Moamaria Rebels) (1793-1795), **Silver Rupee**, Saka Era 1715, Assamese legends in four lines, with invocation to Krishna, **Obv:** Assamese legends in four lines *Sri Sri Krishna / Charana Kamala / Makaranda Ma / dhukarasya* (“the bee at the nectar of the lotus feet of Sri Krishna”), **Rev:** Assamese legends in four lines “*Sri Sri Svarga/ Deva Sri Sarvvana/nda Simha Nrpasya / Sake 1715*”, lion running right, below, **11.46g, 23.74 X 24.42mm**, (RB # X 4.2), no test marks, complete dotted border on both sides, sharp strike, attractive, almost **Uncirculated, Extremely Rare.**

Note: This coin was issued by **Sarvvananda Simha**, a **Vaishnava rebel** who declared himself **Raja of Matak** with his capital at **Bengmara** (modern-day Tinsukia), after **Bharatha Simha** was ousted from Rangpur by Captain Welsh on behalf of Ahom king Gaurinatha Simha. The reverse is struck perfectly with inverted alignment.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



84



Cooch Behar, Jagaddipendra Narayan (SE 1844-1871, 1922-1949 AD), **Silver Nazarana ½ Rupee**, Cooch Bihar era CB 413, **obv:** coat of arms of the state - a lion and an elephant holding a shield in center, **Rev:** Bengali legend “*Sri Sri / Jagaddipendra/ Narayan/ Bhup/ Raj*” Saka 413 Sake, (KM # 225/RB # S2.1), luster, with toning, graded & slabbed by **NGC** as **MS62, Extremely Rare.**

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

85



Kachar Kingdom, Megha Narayana (SE 1488-1505/1566-1583 AD), **Silver Tanka**, SE 1488 (1566 AD), **Obv:** four lines Nagari legend “*Hara Gauri/Charana Para/yana Hacheng/sa Vamsaja*”, within a double square all within a circle and border of beads, **Rev:** four lines Nagari legend “*Sri Sri Megha/Narayana/Bhupalasya/Sake 1488*”, 9.57g, 27.45mm, (KM # 102/Plate Specimen RB # 8.2), about extremely fine, **Extremey Rare**.

Note: The legend includes the epithet *Hachengsa Vamsaja*, meaning “belonging to the Ha Tsung Tsa clan”, indicating the ruler’s dynastic affiliation.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000

86



Gold Ring, Maratha Kingdom (17th Century CE), **Sambhajinagar Region**

A rare ring from the Maratha period, this solid gold ring features an inscribed jade stone at its center, bearing the sacred Nagari inscription “*Shri Ram Nam.*” A finely set ruby beside the central field adds a touch of regal elegance, 9.5g, 20.28x11.73mm, 14.02mm inner diameter, *one of the fantastic themes and well designed, in excellent condition*, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

87



Maratha Kingdom, Patwardhans of Miraj, Murtazabad (Miraj), Silver Rupee, FE 12XX/27, in the name of Shah Alam II, Obv: Features the name “*Shri Ganapati*” in Devanagari above a Persian legend reading “*Shah Alam Bahadur Badshah Ghazi*”, along with the date 12XX below, **Rev:** “*Sri Pantapradhan*” in Devanagari above the Persian inscription “*Manus Maimanat sana 27 julus*” and the mint name Murtazabad, (M&W T2/KM # 332), sharp & centrally struck, nice patina with toning, graded & slabbed by NGC as XF 45, Extremely Rare.

Note: Struck around 1792 AD, this coin dates to Fasli 1202 and was likely issued during the conflict between the Patwardhans and the Kolhapur Chhatrapatis. The fort of Miraj, granted as a *jagir* to Govind Hari Patwardhan by Madhavrao Peshwa, became the issuing site. Popularly known amongst Numismatists as the ‘Ganapati-Pantapradhan Rupee’, it was issued by the Patwardhans of Miraj to display their loyalty to the Peshwas. The word “*Pantapradhan*”, meaning **Prime Minister**, is boldly inscribed on the coin in honor of the Peshwa’s title.

Estimated Price: 5,50,000-6,50,000

88



Mysore Kingdom, Haidar Ali (1761–1782 / 1782–1799 AD) Gold Apranji ½ Fanam? Gurramkonda Mint, In the name of Shah Alam II, Obv: Persian legend “*Shah Alam*”, **Rev:** Persian legend “*zarb Gurramkonda*”, 0.20g, 5.48mm, (Refer ‘18th Century Coinage of the Cuddapah Region’ by Shailendar Bhandare, JONS # Article no 186), sharp strikes, AUNC, Exceptionally Rare.

Note: A rare and important gold Apranji Fanam, attributed to the Gurramkonda mint and issued under Haidar Ali in the name of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.

In 1767, the Marathas handed over Gurramkonda to Mir Reza Ali, Haidar Ali’s estranged brother-in-law, in a bid to gain his support against Haidar. However, Mir Reza soon surrendered the fort to Haidar Ali. In 1772, Haidar returned it to the Marathas, but in 1778, Tipu Sultan captured it for Mysore—one of his earliest military victories.

Though undated, the presence of Shah Alam II’s name points to Mysorean authority, as Maratha coinage in this region usually invoked Shah Gauhar. Tipu later renamed the fort Zafarabad, from where he issued his copper elephant coins.

Gold coins from Gurramkonda are practically unknown, making this example likely the first of its kind to appear in a public auction. Its blend of Mysorean origin, Mughal titulature, and Extreme Rarity makes it a standout piece for collectors of Mysore coinage.

Estimated Price: 75,000-1,00,000

Double Rupee of Tipu Sultan – Two Distinct Varieties

89

Rosette type



Mysore Kingdom, Tipu Sultan (AH 1197-1213 /1782-1799 AD), **Patan** (Seringpatan) Mint, **Silver Double Rupee (2 Rupees /Haidari)**, AH 1199 /3 RY, Hijri era, **Rosette variety**, **Obv:** *Persian legend “deen-e-Ahmad dar jahan roshan ze fatah Haidar ast, zarb Patan, saal julu, sana 1199 Hijri” & the Farsi Initial letter ‘ha’ in second line*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend “huwas sultan-ul-waheed al adil, suwem bahari, saal julus” & “sana 3 julus”, (KM # 127), lovely motifs, partial dotted border; crack on the slab, graded and slabbed by PCGS as AU55, Extremely Rare.*

Note: A relatively **Rare** denomination from **Tipu Sultan’s** coinage. It is of the **Rosette type** with somewhat strong and thick calligraphy that preserves a bold relief with an exquisitely surface.

Estimated Price: 3,25,000-3,75,000

90

Non-Rosette type



Mysore Kingdom, Tipu Sultan (AH 1197-1213 /1782-1799 AD), **Patan** (Seringpatan) Mint, **Silver Double Rupee (2 Rupees/ Haidari)**, AM 1218 (1789) /8 RY, Mauludi era, **Non Rosette variety**, **Obv:** *Persian legend “deen-e-Ahmad Muhammad dar jahan roshan ze fatah Haidar ast, Haidari, zarb Patan, saal shata, sana 1218 mauludi” & Farsi initial letter “Ha” in second line*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend “huwas sultan-ul-waheed al adil, tarikh julus, saal sakh, suwem bahari” & “sana 8 julusi”, (KM # 127a), sharply struck, nice toning and patina, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS61, Extremely Rare.*

Note: A relatively rare denomination from Tipu Sultan’s coinage. It is **non Rosette type** and is struck on a comparatively larger flan than the previous lot. Its calligraphy is enumerated and superfine.

Estimated Price: 3,50,000-4,00,000

91



Tripura Kingdom, Dhanya Manikya (SE 1412-1442/1490-1526 AD), **Silver Tanka**, Undated, citing Queen Kamala title “Lord of Tripura”, **Obv:** lion facing right, bead above and below tail, within a circular toothed border, **Rev:** Bengali legend in four lines “*Tripurendra/ Sri Sri Dhanya/ Manikya Sri Ka/mala Devyau*” within a square with ornamental border, **10.46g, 24.99mm**, (RB # 61/KM # 45), minor metal flow on surface, struck in high relief, hints of patina, centrally struck on both sides, choice quality, XF-AU, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: This coin of **Dhanya Manikya** bears the name of **Queen Kamala**, he introduced coded dates, distinct mint marks, and even celebrated military victories like the conquest of Chittagong through his coin designs.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-3,00,000

92



Tripura Kingdom, Dhanya Manikya (SE 1412-1442 /1490-1526 AD), **Silver Tanka**, SE 1428 (1506), **Victory Commemorative**, citing **Queen Kamala** with title Lord of Victory, **Obv:** lion to right, date between the legs of lion within a circle and toothed border, **Rev:** Nagari legend in four lines “*Vijayindra / Sri Sri Dhanya /Manikya Sri Ka /mala Devyau*” in four lines, within square frame border arabesques around, **10.48g, 25.93mm**, (RB # 64 /KM # 47), original patina, toning attractive, UNC, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: **Dhanya Manikya**, a king of Tripura, stopped using the title “**Tripurendra**” and started calling himself “**Vijayindra**”, which means “**Lord of Victory**.” This likely happened after a military campaign.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,20,000

93



Tripura Kingdom, Ananta Manikya (1564-67 AD), **Silver Tanka**, Saka Era 1486, **Obv:** Krishna playing flute on dais with female attendants either side holding flowers, date below, **Rev:** Bengali legends in four lines “*Sri Sri Yu/ta Ana/nta Mani/kya deva*” within rectangle with arabesques around and outer circular floral border, **10.55g, 21.41mm**, (KM # 72/ RB # 127), some flatness & scratches, no test marks, nice chocolate brown patina, attractive, choice quality, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-4,00,000

94



Tripura, Yaso Manikya (2nd Reign, 1600–1618 AD), **Silver Tanka**, SE 1522, **Obv:** Depicts Lord Krishna standing gracefully on a lion, facing left, playing the flute. Flanking him are two gopis, one on each side, all within a circle with an outer border of beaded annulets, **Rev:** Features a four-line inscription in Bengali script within a square border: “**Sri Sri Yuta Yaso / Manikya Deva / Sri Lakshmi Gauri Ja / ya Maha Devyah**” - invoking blessings from divine consorts Lakshmi, Gauri, and Durga (Mahadevyah) within square of ornamental border; (RB # 200), centrally struck, gorgeous patina, superb quality, graded & slabbed by NGC as **AU53**, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

95



Tripura, Yasho Manikya (2nd reign 1600-1618), **Silver Tanka**, SE 1522 (1600 AD), **Obv:** Lord Krishna standing, playing flute, two Gopis, one on each side of Krishna, date (Saka 1522) below, all within a circle, outer border of circles with central pellets, **Rev:** Bengali legend, names of the King & the Queen “**Sri Sri Yuta Ja /so Manikya De /a Sri Gauri La /kshmi Maha Devyah**”, within a square & ornaments, **10.5g, 23.5mm**, (Unlisted Variety), graded & slabbed by NGC as **AU 58**, **Very Rare**.

Note: The placement of the date below the lion’s leg is unlisted.

Estimated Price: 1,20,000-1,40,000

96



Tripura Kingdom, Ratna Manikya II (SE 1607-1615/1695-1712 AD), **Silver Tanka /Rupee**, Saka Era 1607 (1685 AD), citing queen Satyavati, **Obv:** a lion walking to the left, date below, within a circle with an outer border of beaded annulets, **Rev:** Bengali legend “**Kalika Pade Sri/Sri Yuta Ratna Mani/kyā Deva Sri Satya/vati Maha Devayū**” with Shiva ling dividing Siva, within a square with ornamented border; (KM # 167/ RB # 222), sharp strike, centrally struck, nice toning with luster, graded & slabbed by NGC as **MS 62**, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Top-pop, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

97



Awadh State, Ghazi ud-din Haider as King (AH 1234-1243 /1819-1827 AD), Suba Awadh Dar-ul-Amarat Lakhnau Mint, **Gold Mohur**, AH 1234 /5 RY, “**Shah-e-zaman**” Couplet, **Obv:** Persian legend “*Sikka zad bar seem-o-zar az fazele rab zu’l manan, Ghazi-ud-din Haider aali Nasab Shah-e-zaman*” (“He struck coin on silver and gold by the grace of the bountiful Lord, Ghazi-ud-din Haider, of noble lineage, King of the Age.”), **Rev:** Features Persian legend: “*Sana 5 Julus*” and “*Zarb Suba Awadh Dar-ul-Amarat Lakhnau*”. Emblematic motifs include a **crown flanked by two lions holding flags**, with **two upright fish** below iconic symbols of Awadh’s royal insignia, (KM # 170.1 /MK # 7.17), centrally struck, amazing toning with luster, superb quality, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS 64, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-3,50,000

98



Awadh State, **Wajid Ali Shah** (AH 1263-1272 /1847-1856 AD), Mulk Awadh Bait-us-Sultanat Lakhnau Mint, **Gold Ashrafi (Mohur)**, AH 1265 /2 RY, “**Tayed-e-elah, zille haque**” Couplet, **Obv:** Persian legend “*sikka zad bar seem wa zar az fazl tayed-e-elah, zille haque Wajid Ali sultan-e-Alam Badshah*” with 1265 Hijri year, **Rev:** Persian legend “*zarb Mulk Awadh Bait-us-Sultanat Lakhnau, sana 2 julus maimanat manus*”, a **parasol above a crown and crossed swords below**, flanked by **mermaids holding flags**, (MK # 11.09), centrally struck, superb luster; sharp & attractive strike, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS 63, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Gold Mohurs of Wajid Ali Shah, Regnal Year 2 are **Extremely Rare** and missing in many advanced collections, making them a **key date** in Awadh coinage.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

99



Bajranggarh State, Jai Singh Khichi (AH 1212-1234 /1797-1818 AD), **Jainagar Mint, Gold Nazarana Mohur?**, 19 RY, **Obv:** Nagari legend in four lines reading “*Shri Raghava Paratapa Pavana Putra Bala Paye ke*” enclosed within a dotted circular border, **Rev:** Nagari legend “*yah sikka par chap Maharaja Jay Singh ke 19 Jayanagar*” in five lines within a circle dotted border, 10.79g, 23.00mm, (Unlisted Date in KM), ex-mount, no test mark, almost complete legend with dotted border on both sides, choice very fine, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: The gold coins of **Bajranggarh** are **Extremely Rare**, known to the cataloguer only by an octagonal piece offered at an **international auction in 2007** and two other round pieces, one in the **National Numismatic Collection of the USA** and the other offered at an Indian auction recently. In all likelihood, they were struck only for ceremonial purposes. During the reign of **Jai Singh**, **Bajranggarh** became his principal residence as his family seat **Raghogarh** was threatened by the **Sindhia**. He issued coins of a remarkable design, bearing inscriptions only in Nagari and owing allegiance to no one except God Hanuman. **Bajranggarh** was sacked by the **Sindhia’s** general Jean-Baptiste Filose in 1816 and **Jai Singh** had to live the last years of his life as a fugitive.

Estimated Price: 8,00,000-10,00,000

100



Bikaner State. Ganga Singh (VS 1944-1999 /1887-1942 AD), **Gold Proof Restrike ½ Mohur**, VS 1994 (1937 AD), “**50th Anniversary Reign**”, **Obv:** Finely engraved portrait of Maharaja Ganga Singh facing slightly right, wearing royal regalia; Nagari legend encircling the field reads: “*महाराजधिराजश्री गंगासिंहजी बहादुर*” (*Maharajadhiraj Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur*), **Rev:** Central Nagari legend “*१/२ मोहर गंगाशाही*” (1/2 Mohur *Ganga Shahi*) with date “*१९९४*” (VS 1994) within an inner circle; flanked by state symbols, with “*राजा श्री*” (Raja Shri) above and “*बीकानेर*” (Bikanir) below, (KM # XM2), lustrous fields and sharp devices, deeply mirrored finish, graded & slabbed by NGC as PF-65, proof, **Extremely Rare.**

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000

101



Baroda, Sayaji Rao III (VS 1932-1995 /1875-1938 AD), **Baroda Mint, Copper Square Heavy Paisa**, AH 1299, **Obv:** *Persian legend “Sikka mubarak sena Khas Kheil Shamshe Bahadur (The auspicious coin of the Commander of Sovereign band)” partially visible*, **Rev:** *Nagari letter “SA” for Sayaji Rao, “GA” for Gaekwad, 1299 Hijri year with ‘sword’ symbol & “zarb Baroda” off flan at the bottom*, **11.48g, 16.80 x 16.60mm**, (Unlisted in Major Catalogues), *about extremely fine*, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad was the most illustrious ruler of the Gaekwad dynasty. Adopted by **Queen Jamna Bai of Baroda**, he came from a poor cowherd family from **Kawlane, Maharashtra**. He ruled for over sixty years, with exceptional foresight, erudition, pride and a progressive vision. He ascended the throne only 12 years of age, when his predecessor **Malhar Rao** was forced to abdicate on charges of poisoning the British resident in 1875. He reigned under a Council of Regency until he came of age and was invested with full ruling powers, in a **shamiana** at Nazar Bagh, Baroda, 28th December 1881.

The Hijri year 1299 starts in November 1881 so this exceptional rectangular coin must have been undoubtedly struck as a special presentation or ‘**Nazarana**’ issue for the investiture ceremony. Its weight is almost 1.5 times the normal weight of Baroda copper coins at this time.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

102



Bhopal, Shahjahan Begum (AH 1285-1319 /1868-1901AD), **Silver Nazarana 1-1/2 Rupees**, **Obv:** *Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada*, **Rev:** *Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada*, **16.37g, 24.25mm**, (KM # Y # B14), *no test mark, heavily decorated on both sides*, *about very fine*, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: Bhopal was the only Indian Princely State to have issued unusual denominations like the **One and a Half Rupees**, making its coinage unique among Indian states.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

103



Chhatarpur State, Gold ½ Mohur, 25 RY, In the name of Shah Alam II, Obv: Persian legend “Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi”, flower on stalk at the central field, Rev: Persian legend “sana 25 julus”, floral symbol, 6.20g, 19.33mm, (Unlisted in KM), traces of underlying luster, obverse slightly double struck, Gem UNC, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: Chhatarpur, a princely state founded in 1785 and ruled by the descendants of Bundela Rajput leader Chhatrasal, was guaranteed by the British to Kunwar Soni Singh Ponwar in 1806. Though eligible for annexation in 1854 under Doctrine of Lapse, it was instead granted to Jagat Raj as a special act of grace. The state joined the Indian Union on 1st January 1950 and became part of Madhya Pradesh.

This gold Half Mohur was issued in the name of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, featuring his name and title on the obverse with a sun mint mark, and regnal year 25 on the reverse.

Seldom seen issue in public auctions.

Estimated Price: 3,50,000-4,00,000

104



vertical rifle with a bayonet

CIS-Patiala State, Yadvinder Singh (1938-1974 AD), Sahrind Mint (off flan), Gold ⅓ Mohur, VS (19)94, “Qadir-e-Bechun”, Couplet, In the name of Ahmad Shah Durrani, Obv: Persian legend “hukm shud az qadir-e-bechun ba Ahmad Badshah, sikka-e-zan bar seem-o-zar az auj mahi ta bamah” (“The command came from the Incomparable Omnipotent [God] to Ahmad Shah, the king. Strike coin on silver and gold from the fish’s depth to the moon’s height.”), Rev: Persian legend “swad” symbol in “Seen” of julus, a complete figure of pistol (a vertical rifle with a bayonet) mark on the left is visible, 7.46g, 18.00mm, (KM # 31/Saran & Dalwinder # PT46), superb sharp strikes, centrally struck, nice luster, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS65, Extremely Rare in this grade.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

105

Kalyani, also known as **Kalyan** or **Basavakalyan** was a capital of **Chalukyas** during Medieval period, also famous for activities of **Saint Basavanna / Basaveshwara**. In 18th century, **Kalyan** was granted as a fief to a Pathan nawab family by **Nizam ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah I**.

The mint at **Kalyan** had been sporadically active since the reign of **Alamgir II**. Towards the end of 18th century, **Nawab Khairuddin Husain Khan**, adopted a unique design, instituting the **Shahada** on obverse. The Nawab was married to **Sahibzadi Bakhatwar Begum**, the granddaughter of **Nizam ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I**. To celebrate the wedding these gold mohurs were struck, but their strikes show a gradual deterioration of dies with weakness and breakages evident. This shows that the issue must have been very limited, as no efforts were evidently taken to repair or re-engrave the dies.



Hyderabad Feudatory : Nawabs of Kalyani, Khair ud-din Hussain Khan Bahadur, Kalyani کلین Mint, Gold Mohur, Struck on Thick Planchet, Obv: Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada, Rev: Tiger facing right, Persian Initial letter "Khe" for Khair ud din, 'zarb Kalyani' above, 10.97g, 18.77mm, (KM # 9), no test mark, sharp strike, about extremely fine, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: This gold mohur of **Kalyani** is struck on a **thick planchet** and features a broader, larger lion, clearly distinct from the next lot. The differences in design indicate that the dies were prepared by different die engravers at the same mint. Both coins represent distinct types, highlighting the varied striking styles from the **Kalyani** mint.

Estimated Price: 12,00,000-15,00,000

106

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Hyderabad Feudatory, Nawabs of Kalyani, Khair ud-din Hussain Khan Bahadur, Kalyani كلیان Mint, **Gold Mohur, Struck on Thin Planchet, Obv: Arabic legend The Kalima Shahada, Rev: Tiger facing right, Persian Initial letter "Khe" for Khair ud din, 'zarb Kalyani' above, 11.30g, 19.62mm (KM # 9), no test mark, superb luster, sharp strike, luster, UNC, Exceedingly Rare.**

Note: This gold mohur of **Kalyani** is struck on a **thin planchet** and features a smaller **Lion motif** compared to the previous lot. It displays **Razor-Sharp** strikes and retains its full, radiating gold luster. The distinct style suggests that the dies were prepared by different engravers at the same mint.

This mohur was likely struck in the early batches of production, showcasing exceptional minting quality.

Estimated Price: 17,00,000-20,00,000



Hyderabad State, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I (AH 1137-1162 /1724–1748 AD), Haidarabad Farkhanda Bunyad Mint, Gold Mohur, AH (114)3 /13 RY, In the name of Muhammad Shah, Obv: Persian legend “Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah” with Hijri year & RY 13, Rev: Persian legend “Sana 13 Julus”, “Zarb Haidarabad” with epithet “Farkhanda Bunyad” in two lines, 10.94g, 22.71mm (KM 438.8 under Mughals), test marks on edge, beautiful motifs on both sides, about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: This coin features a highly uncommon placement of the regnal year (RY) in the center of the middle line on the obverse. It presents three distinct date elements: the Hijri year AH 1143 inscribed above the word **Mubarak** on the obverse’s last line, a solitary “3” appearing after **Hyderabad** on the reverse, and the regnal year prominently placed at the center. This **Rare triple dating format** is **Unrecorded** on any other known SPECIMEN, making this mohur extremely rare. The **Rarity** is further heightened by its historical context during the early **Asaf Jahi** period, from **Asaf Jah I** to **Nizam Ali Khan**, coins from the **Hyderabad Mint** (*Farkhanda Bunyad*) were issued only occasionally, with the Aurangabad Mint (*Khujista Bunyad*) being the primary center of coin production.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-1,75,000



Hyderabad, Imtiazgarh (Adoni) Mint, Feudatory of the Nizam of Hyderabad, Gold Mohur, Undated, “Ba faze elah” Couplet, In the name of Ahmad Shah Bahadur (AH 1161-1167 /1748-1754 AD), Obv: Persian legend “Sikka zad dar jahan ba faze elah, shah alam panah Ahmad Shah” (By the grace of God, King Ahmad Shah, refuge of the world, struck coin in the world), Rev: Persian legend “Manus Memanat Julus (extra ‘shosha’ in julus) “zarb Imtiazgarh” at the bottom, 10.89g, 18.83mm, (Unpublished), sharp strikes, centrally struck, superb luster, UNC, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: No gold mohurs are known to have been issued from the **Imtiazgarh (Adoni) Mint**. However, following the formation of the **Asaf Jahi** State in 1724, a substantial number of gold hons or pagodas were struck there and circulated widely in the surrounding regions. Interestingly, coins inscribed with Ahmad Shah Bahadur’s “Ba faze elah” couplet were issued by various feudatory states and ‘**Samasthans**’ under the **Nizam’s authority**. The inclusion of this couplet came to symbolize allegiance to the Nizam. Outside the **Deccan**, only the **Kashmir Mint** is known to have adopted the same couplet.

Since this gold mohur does not bear a date (AH/Ry), it cannot be definitively attributed to any particular successor of **Asaf Jah I** (1724–1748). His immediate successors, **Nasir Jung** (1748–1750), **Muzaffar Jung** (1750–1751), and **Salabat Jung** (1751–1762), were all crowned during the reign of **Mughal Emperor Ahmad Shah Bahadur**, with the first two dying during his rule. One plausible context for its issue stands out: the territories of Adoni (**Imtiazgarh**) and **Raichur** were granted by **Asaf Jah I** to his grandson and future successor, **Muzaffar Jung**. As Adoni served as **Muzaffar Jung’s** stronghold and administrative base, it is *quite likely* that this mohur was struck by his supporters to **Commemorate his ascension as Nizam**.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000

109



Hyderabad State, Sikandar Jah (AH 1218-1244 / 1803-1829 AD), **Farkhanda Bunyad Haidarabad Mint, Gold Nazarana Ashrafi (Mohur)**, AH 1237 / 16 RY, **Edge:** Oblique Milling, *In the name of Muhammad Akbar II*, **Obv:** Persian legend “*Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Akbar Shah*” with the Initial letter ‘seen’ for “*Sikandar Jah*”, **Rev:** Persian legend “*sana 16 julus manus memanat*” with mint name & epithet, **11.0g, 26.24mm**, (KM # C60), cleaned, graded & slabbed by NGC as UNC details, **Very Rare**.

Estimated Price: 4,00,000-5,00,000

110



Hyderabad State, Afzal ud-daula (AH 1273–1285 / 1857–1869 AD) **Haidarabad, Farkhanda Bunyad Mint.**

Set of Four Gold Coins: ¼, ¼, ½ & Ashrafi (Mohur), AH 1279 / 6 RY, **Obv:** Persian legend “*Sikka Nizam-ul-mulk Bahadur Asif Jah*” with the Hijri year 1279 and the initial letter “*Alif*” representing Afzal ud-Daula, **Rev:** Persian legend “*sana 6 Julus*” and “*Zarb Haidarabad*” with the epithet “*Farkhanda Bunyad*”, **1.30g, 2.80g, 5.60g, 11.30g, 10.91mm, 15.20mm, 17.45mm, 21.55mm**, (KM # Y8, 9, 10 & 11) test mark, lustre, sharp strike, **AU-BU, Extremely Rare as set.**

Note: The ¼ and ½ mohur coins bear the date AH 1279, a variant UNLISTED date in the KM catalog, enhancing the importance and Rarity of this set.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-4,00,000



111

Hyderabad, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan (without initial) (AH 1285-1329/1869-1911 AD), Haidarabad Farkhanda Bunyad Mint, Copper Rectangular Pattern ¼ Anna, Obv: Persian legend “*nizam ul mulk Asif Jah Bahadur*” with denomination “*pau anna haali*”, Rev: Persian legend “*julus maimanat*” and “*zarb Haidarabad Farkhanda Bunyad*”, 6.5g, 17 x 14.00mm, (Unrecorded in Major Catalogues), chocolate brown patina, smooth surfaces, well struck, very fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: This coin appears to be a machine-struck variant of the Hyderabad ‘Khadkoo’ paisa, featuring the denomination ‘Pau Anna Haali’ within the legend, situated beneath the name and titles of the ruling Nizam. The term ‘Haali’ derives from the Persian/Urdu word *haali* (حالی), meaning “current” or “present,” and in this context, it connotes that the coin is **standard, legitimate, and in official circulation**. This is in contrast to ‘Chalnee’ issues, which refer to non-standard or locally circulating coinage.

Although the coin does not bear a legible date, it was most likely struck in the early 1860’s when Hyderabad currency was under going a change from Hand struck to Mechanize coining. This SPECIMEN is one of the few **Experimental coins** that were made at the time. **This coin is published in the Urdu Book on Hyderabad Currency written by the late Dr Amjad Ali of Warangal but less than five SPECIMENS are known to exist.**

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000



112



Hyderabad, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan (AH 1285-1329/1869-1911 AD), Silver Rupee, AH 1324, Obverse Lakhi or Brockage, Persian legend “*Nizam-ul-mulk Asif Jah Bahadur*”, ‘Mim’ in doorway of Charminar, graded & slabbed by NGC as Mint Error XF45, Brockage on reverse, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



113



Indore State, Tukoji Rao II (VS 1891-1943/ AH 1261-1304/1844-1886 AD), Copper Nazarana Mudra or ½ Anna, Saka 1780 (1858 AD), Obv: sunburst encircled by Devanagari legend “*Sri Shankaray acharya Ahlya Jayati*”, Rev: denomination Mudra within ornate scroll, encircled by Devanagari legend Holikarendra Puravaraji Kautuka Saka 1780, (Unlisted in Major Reference), graded & slabbed by NGC as XF details cleaned, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: This copper mudra of Indore was likely struck as a presentation issue, making it rarer than the regular silver types.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000

114



Indore, Shivaji Rao II Holkar (VS 1943-1960 /1886-1903 AD), **Indore Mint, Silver Rupee**, VS 1956 (1899 AD), **Obv:** torso of **Maharaja Shivaji Rao II Holkar** facing slightly left, wearing the Turban & a three row pearl necklace. ruler's name & titles in Nagari legend around “**श्रीमंत शिवाजी राव महाराज होळकर इंदूर**” (Shirimant Shivaji Rao Maharaj Holkar Indore), Samvat year 1956 below the torso, **Rev:** coat of arms in the centre: crossed khanda (**broad-sword**), lance over a field of poppy & wreath, a sacred Nandi couch at right and a horse rearing at left, radiant Sun face above under a royal umbrella, motto on scroll below in Sanskrit legend “**एक रुपया प्राहोमेशो लभ्या श्रीः कर्तुं प्रारब्धात्**” (Shiva said: wealth is obtained by doer's previous actions), value in Nagari “**एक रुपया**” (One Rupee) behind the horse & the bull, country's name in english **INDORE** below the scroll, toothed border, 11.20g, 29.00mm, (KM # 47.1), superb quality, choice extremely fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

115



Jhalawar State, British Administration (1896-1899 AD), **Jhalawar Mint, Silver Nazarana Rupee**, 60 RY (1897 AD) “**New Madan Shahi**” Series, With the name of **Victoria**, **Obv:** Persian legend “**Malika-e-Muazzama Victoria Badshah-e-Inglistan**” within a dotted border, **Rev:** Persian legend “**sana 60 julus**” & “**zarb Jhalawar**” at the bottom & mint marks. (**Unlisted in KM**), beautiful complete dotted border on bothsides, sharply struck, with shimmering luster flowing across the fields and a graceful iridescent toning that enhances its visual appeal graded & slabbed by **NGC as MS 62**, **Extremely Rare**.

Note: This **SPECIMEN** features an **UNLISTED** obverse and reverse pattern not recorded in **KM**, beautifully struck on a broad flan with shimmering luster and crisp, sharp details throughout.

Top-Pop, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000

116



Jodhpur

Jodhpur State, Garh or Balda Jodhpur بلده جوده پور / گڑھ mint, **Gold Mohur**, 4 RY, *In the name of Ahmad Shah Bahadur*, Obv: *Persian legend "Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Ahmad Shah Bahadur"*, meaning "The auspicious coin of the Warrior King Ahmad Shah Bahadur.", Rev: *Persian legend "sana 4 julus" (Regnal year 4)*, with mint name "zarb Jodhpur" and the epithet "Garh" or "Balda" inscribed along the bottom, 10.85g, 19.54mm, (Unpublished for Gold), test mark on edge, partial dotted border, sharply struck, choice quality, UNC, Unique.

Note: The earliest coins struck at Jodhpur were issued in the name of Ahmad Shah Bahadur. These were likely prompted by a succession dispute between rival claimants to the throne.

On 17 June 1749, Maharaja Abhay Singh of Jodhpur passed away, and his eldest son, Ram Singh, succeeded him. However, Bakht Singh, Ram Singh's uncle, contested the succession and rose in revolt. Bakht Singh emerged victorious in the Battle of Luniawas and became the Maharaja of Marwar and Jodhpur in July 1751.

Seeking to reclaim the throne, Ram Singh allied with Jayappa Sindhia, and together they attacked and sacked Ajmer in May 1752. In response, Bakht Singh marched to Ajmer and, in July 1752, defeated Jayappa and Ram Singh's forces, forcing them to flee after sustaining heavy casualties. However, Bakht Singh died suddenly of cholera on 21 September 1752, only months after his victory.

The earliest coins from this period bear the mint name "Garh Jodhpur", likely indicating the mint's location within Mehrangarh Fort. These coins correspond to Bakht Singh's brief reign. While silver rupees of this type are catalogued by Lingen as *J.01.01*, this is the first recorded instance of a gold mohur from this historically important issue to appear in an auction.

This coin is likely unique so far.

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000

117



Junagadh State, Rasul Muhammad Khan (AH 1309-1329, VS 1948-1968, 1891-1911 AD), **Junagadh / Junagarh Mint, Gold Kori**, VS 1963/1325 AH, **Obv:** Persian legend “*Nawab Bahadur Rasul Muhammad Khanji*” within a dotted circular border, **Rev:** Persian legend “*zarb Junagadh 1325*” (Struck at Junagadh, AH 1325), also within a dotted circular border; 4.64g, 18.39mm, (KM # 58), sharp details, and fully legible inscriptions, superb luster; **Gem UNC, Exceedingly Rare.**

Note: Rasul Muhammad Khan was born on 30 July 1858 (20 Dhu'l Hijja AH1274), so it is plausible that ceremonial coins were struck in AH1325 to mark his **50th birthday**. This gold Kori likely represents one such **commemorative issue**.

Estimated Price: 7,50,000-8,50,000

118



Junagadh State, Rasul Muhammad Khan (AH 1309-1329, VS 1948-1968, 1891-1911 AD), Gold Mohur, Presentation Issue?, Junagadh / Junagarh Mint, Reeded Edge, AH 1318/VS 1956, Obv: Persian legend “*Sikka Muhr Nawab Rasul Muhammad Khan Bahadur*”, The title “*Shri Diwan*” is inscribed in *Devanagari* script below in bold calligraphy within a dotted circular border, Rev: Persian inscription “*Zarb Junagadh 1318*” (Struck at Junagadh, AH 1318) appears at the top. Below is the date VS 1956 (corresponding to AD 1899) placed vertically in Gujarati numerals. A stylized sword motif is engraved beneath the date all within a dotted border; 11.26g, 20.06mm, (Unlisted Date, Variant of KM61?), sharp details, centrally struck, and fully legible inscriptions, luster, Gem UNC, Unique.

Note: The princely state of Junagadh (also called Sorath / South / Saurashtra) was ruled by the descendants of Sher Khan Babi, a powerful Pathan noble of Muhammad Shah's court. Muhammad Rasul Khan was the penultimate Nawab of the state. He was installed on the throne at Junagadh on 20th June 1892 and was granted a personal salute of 15-guns. An enlightened ruler, he expanded educational institutions, built railways and hospitals, and virtually extinguished the historic animosities between the Hindu and Muslim communities.

The later Nawabs of Junagadh struck ceremonial gold coins of Kori denomination, similar to other Gujarati states like Kutch, Nawanagar, and Porbandar. However, this particular issue is exceptional because it is struck to a mohur standard. AH1318 corresponds to 1900-1901 the only plausible reason such a coin could have been struck at this time is the accession of Edward VII on 22 January 1901. It is likely that very few coins were struck as mohurs to celebrate the event and to pay respects to the new King-Emperor.

This Rare Gold Mohur with dual date AH 1318 / VS 1956 is likely the first known example of its type to appear in a public auction. The Date Combination is UNLISTED in major references like Krause (KM), and no other similar piece is recorded in major auction archives.

Estimated Price: 15,00,000-20,00,000

119



Karauli, Manak Pal (1772-1804 AD), Sawai Jaipur Mint, **Gold Nazarana Mohur**, AH 1199 /26 RY, Struck at **Karauli** as evidenced by the floral pattern of dots, *In the name of Shah Alam II*, **Obv:** Persian legend “*Sikka mubarak Badshah Ghazi Shah Alam Bahadur*” & date within a dotted circle, **Rev:** Persian legend “*sana 26 julus, & ”zarb Sawai Jaipur*” at the bottom, 10.75g, 27.36mm, (JONS # 202, pg no 40 by Jan Lingen) *superb luster, centrally struck, choice quality, AU-UNC, Exceedingly Rare.*

Note: The earliest coinage of **Karauli State** closely follows the style of *Jaipur*, but can be distinguished by its **unique fabric and calligraphy**. In 1785 AD, the **Maha rajkumari of Karauli** married **Rao Raja Bishen Singh of Bundi**, and it is likely that **gold coins were specially struck as a traditional wedding gift** for the occasion.

No other major events are recorded during this period, supporting the theory that these coins were **prepared for the wedding**. This **NAZARANA Mohur**, issued in the name of *Shah Alam II*, matches the design and dies of the **silver rupees** of that era, confirming its **ceremonial nature rather than use in regular currency**. A few *die-identical pieces* have surfaced over time, mostly *ex-mount*, further indicating they were struck for an **auspicious event**. **Intact specimens not showing signs of mounting are considered Extremely Rare.**

Estimated Price: 3,50,000-4,00,000

120



Kutch State, Madan Singhji (VS 2004-2005/1947-1948 AD), **Bhuj Mint**, **Silver Jai Hind 5 Kori**, VS 2004, ‘**Jai Hind**’, Commemorating Indian Independence, **Obv:** Nagari legend “*Maharajadhiraja Mir Jam Maharao Shri Madansinghji Sawai Bahadur*” around, **Value, Kutch, and Vikram Samvat (VS) Date in centre**, **Rev:** The **Bhuj fortress with Jai Hind (Victory for India)** in Devanagari, (KM # 85/Rajgor # 276.1), *superb luster, shimmering surface, sharply struck, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS64, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: This was the **last coin issue of Kutch ruler Madansinghji**, struck just before the state’s **merger into the Indian Union in 1948**. It is the **only known example from any Indian Princely State commemorating India’s Independence**, proudly featuring the ‘**Jai Hind**’ inscription. This particular specimen stands out as **one of the finest known**, with exceptional **sheen, glaze, and strike quality**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



121

Orchha State, Vikramajit Mahendra (AH 1211-1233 /1796-1817 AD), **Orchha Mint, Silver Nazrana 2 Rupees, 24 RY, “Ze tayid Elah” Couplet**, *In the name of Shah Alam II, Obv: Persian legend “Sikka zad saheb-e-qirani ze tayid elah, Hami din-e Muhammad Shah Alam Badshah” in three lines, Rev: Persian legend “sana 24 julus” & “zarb Orchha” & mint mark, all in three lines, 21.77g, 29.32mm, (Variant of KM # C33; RY Unlisted), no test mark, some area flat, sharp strike, centrally struck, superb toning, AU, Extremely Rare.*

Note: The Orchha coinage was known as *Gaja Shahi*, named after the symbol of the *gaja* (mace) depicted on the coins. Double rupees from Orchha are extremely hard to find in auctions records with none offered in the past five years. The *Regnal Year 24 (RY 24)* on this coin is **unlisted in standard catalogues**, adding to its rarity.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000



122

Rewa State, Gulab Singh (VS 1975-2003 /1918-1946 AD), **Gold Mohur, VS 1976 (1919 AD), Commemorative Marriage Issue, Obv: features the Arms of the State supported by two small lions, finely detailed, Rev: Devanagari legend “Samvat 1976” within an inner circle; outer legend in Nagari script reads “Siddhi Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur Rewa”, 11.38g, 23.20mm, (Unlisted in KM), centrally struck, superb luster, AU-UNC, Exceptionally Rare.**

Note: Gulab Singh, born in 1903, ascended the throne of Rewa upon the death of his father, Maharaja Ramanuj Prasad Singh on 31 Oct 1918. A number of ceremonial coins, of gold and silver, dated VS1975 were struck using machines for this occasion. However, much rarer are the ceremonial coins, struck only in gold, which bear a different design and the date VS1976. As the date suggests, these coins were presumably struck in 1919. Gulab Singh was married to Princess H.H. Sri Suraj Kanwar Baiji Lal Sahiba of the Rathod house of Jodhpur, on 25 June 1919. She was the daughter of Maharaja Sardar Singh. The marriage took place at the Mehrangarh Fort. In most previous instances of the VS1976 mohurs offered at auctions, they have been described as ‘accession commemorative’ which is wrong. They should correctly be described as ‘marriage commemorative’.

Estimated Price: 10,00,000-12,00,000



123

Pre-Travancore, Achu of Udayamarthanda Varma (1175-1195 AD), Silver Unit, Obv: features a two-line legend in Nagari script reading “Sri Udayamarthandasya”, with a *Makara* placed between the lines, Rev: the Nagari legend “Sri Udayamarthandasya” in two lines, with a *spider* motif between the lines, 2.25g, 14.71mm, (Beena Sarasan # 20.1), centrally struck, nice quality, about very fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



124

124. Pre-Travancore, Achu of Jayasimha (11th-12th Century), Silver Unit, Obv: Nagari legend in two lines “Swasti Sri Ja/ya Simhasya”, a *Spider* in between lines, Rev: Nagari legend in two lines “Swasti Sri Ja/ya Simhasya”, 2.75g, 17.23mm, (Beena Sarasan # 9.2, Ref JONS Article # 248), cleaned, about extremely fine, **Very Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,50,000-2,00,000



125

India Portuguese, Goa, D. Joao IV (1640- 1656 AD), Silver Xerafim, 1649, Obv: Standing Image of Sao Joao (*Saint John the Baptist*) with halo around his head, looking to right, holding Cross and his Flag also to right, Image flanked on either side by his initials “S” and “i” (ioan as Greco - Hebrew origin of John) also date digits 16 and 49 flanked on either side below. with double lined circular border encircled by a petaled border, It is widely believed that the monarchs named Joao were named after this saint and hence a reason for the saint being depicted on the coin (the preceding monarch **D Filipe III** also had **St Filipe** on many of his coins) Rev: Shield (*Escudo*) of **D. Joao IV** for Goa, Flanked by letters **G** and **A** (for **Goa**) With double lined circular border encircled by a petaled border, 11.01g, 23.75mm, (KM # 67/Gomes # 25.05), some usual flatness, centrally struck, about very fine, **Extremely Rare**.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000



126



126



Bengal Presidency, Shahjahanabad Dar ul Khilafa Mint, Gold Presentation Nazarana Mohur, AH 1220 /48 (1805/6 CE), “Sahib Qirani za tayid elah” Couplet, In the name of Abu’l Muzaffar Jalal ud-din Shah Alam II (1173-1221AH /1759-1806CE), Obv: *Farsi couplet sikka zad sāhib-i qirān (a)z ta’yid ilāh hāmī dīn muḥammad shāh ‘ālam bādshāh [AH date] (= Struck coin like the second Lord of conjunctions by the help of God, Defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the Emperor Shāh ‘Ālam [AH date]).***with Hijri year 1220, royal parasol (chatra) and cinquefoil symbol in the center , within a wreath of Lenten roses and holly, Rev:** *Persian legend “Zarb Shahjahanabad with the epithet “Dar-ul-Khilafa”, “Sana 48 julus, maimanāt manus” & surrounded by a wreath of Lenten roses and holly, 10.72g, 27.00mm,(Stevens # 8.17), no test marks, very attractive, absolutely pristine quality, original mint luster; Gem UNC, Unique.*

Note: The exceptional design of these “Nazarana” coin, comprising wreaths of Lenten roses (**Hellebores**) and holly, links their issue with the festivities of Christmas. In 1803, during the **Second Anglo-Maratha War**, **Lord Lake** entered **Delhi** and, on 16 September 1803, visited **Shah ‘Ālam**, who reportedly called him his “**friend and deliverer.**” *from* that date the **British controlled affairs** in Delhi, including the mint.

A British contingent under **General Fraser**, with **5000 infantries**, laid siege to **Deeg** on **11 December 1804** (AH 1219, RY 47 of **Shah Alam II**), which **surrendered on 24 December**. The **sack of Deeg on Christmas Eve 1804** prompted the striking of these particularly beautiful coins with floral borders, first issued in **AH 1219 / RY 47** (18 July 1804 to 1 April 1805). The design continued for a further **two regnal years**.

These mohurs of the so-called “**wreath type**” are described in the **British Museum Catalogue** as well as by **Paul Stevens** as: “*Obv. and Rev. Enclosed in wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks.*” However, close observation shows **no thistles or shamrocks**. The wreath with berries resembles **holly**, often used in Christmas decoration with its red berries. The flowers look like roses, but could well be **Lenten roses (hellebores)**. It is tempting to assume that the success of the “**Grand Army**”, with the **surrender of the Jat fort of Deeg** and the **major defeat of the Maratha chief Jaswant Rao Holkar** on **Christmas Eve 1804**, may have **inspired the design** of these outstanding coins.

A **TRUE Jewel** of this Jubilee Auction, this **Remarkable** coin embodies an exquisite fusion of **Rarity**, aesthetic elegance, and historical depth. Widely regarded as *one of the most visually captivating SPECIMENS* of its series, its refined artistry and graceful presence elevate it beyond mere numismatic value.

It is very likely being offered for the first time in any Indian auction.

Estimated Price: 30,00,000-40,00,000

127



Bombay Presidency, Mumbai (Bombay) Mint, Silver Rupee, 5 RY, In the name of King William & Queen Mary of England, Obv: Persian legend "Sikka zad daur ain King William an (Queen Mary) (Coin struck during the reign of King William Queen Mary)", Rev: Persian legend "5 julus Angrez Shaheen" "zarb Mumbai (In their 5th regnal year, Coin of the English Company, Struck at Bombay)", 11.55g, 25.18mm, (Pr # 27 /Stevens # 126), shroff mark, no test marks, superb quality with luster, beautiful floral design, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.

Estimated Price: 1,10,000-1,20,000

128

Madras Presidency, 1807 – First European Style Issue, Complete Set of Four Silver Coins



Offered here is a complete set of **four silver coins** from **The Madras Presidency Rupee, Half Rupee, Quarter Rupee, and the Extremely Rare Coin The Eighth Rupee**, all bearing the date AH 1172/6 and struck in the distinctive *milled oblique style*. This **UNIQUE** fabric mirrors the patterns used for silver denominations such as the Half Pagoda, Quarter Pagoda, Five Fanams, Double Fanams, and Fanam, all produced during the same period.

continued..

Madras Presidency, 1807 – First European Style Issue, Complete Set of Four Silver Coins: 1/8 Rupee (**Plate Specimen of Stevens**), ¼ Rupee, ½ Rupee, and Rupee, all featuring the Open Lotus design, *struck in the name of Alamgir II, Obv: Persian legend “Sikka Mubarak, Badshah Ghazi” with Hijri year 1172 AH, Rev: Persian legend “Sana 6 Julius” and “Zarb Arkat” at the bottom*, 1/8 Rupee (1.53g, 16.35mm), ¼ Rupee (3.06g, 17.05mm), ½ Rupee (6.07g, 22.17mm), and Rupee (12.05g, 26.95mm). (KM # 399, 400, 401, 403; Stevens #250, 249, 248, 247 / PR #3.351, 3.350, 3.348, 3.344), *All coins show attractive toning, original patina, and superb strike quality. Grades: 1/8 Rupee AU Details, ¼ Rupee PCGS AU55, ½ Rupee PCGS AU53, Rupee AU 53, Extremely Rare.*

Note: According to **F. Pridmore**, following the improvements made to **Bengal’s currency** and the successful adoption of **European-style** minting, the **Madras Council** commissioned a committee to modernize their own mint. Their report, dated **20 February 1799**, recommended adopting some provisions from Bengal’s Regulation 35 of 1793 and emphasized the use of milled impressions through better die production. **The turning point** came in **March 1806**, when orders were issued to build a new mint at Black Town. State-of-the-art machinery *from Calcutta* was installed, and coinage modeled on European standards began in **April 1807** with **copper issues**, followed by **silver in June**. The **New gold coinage** in this style started in **April 1808**.

On **15 July 1807**, a proclamation gave legal currency to a new series of silver coins: **Double Rupee, Rupee, Half Rupee, Quarter Rupee, and silver fanams**. These coins were to be struck directly from imported **Spanish Dollars**. Another proclamation dated **22 August 1807** introduced **Half and Quarter Pagodas** in oblique milling style, akin to **Bengal issues**.

The Rupee was **standardized at 186.70 troy grains with a fineness of 166.48**, and fractional denominations were minted accordingly. Although the official records initially mentioned only four denominations, the **Eighth Rupee** was **introduced in November 1807** and is confirmed in a subsequent proclamation dated **28 November 1807**.

An interesting numismatic feature of these coins is the presence of a **minute dot (privy mark)** on the Rupee and its lower denominations, identifying the dies as originally prepared at the **Calcutta Mint**, corroborated by a letter from the Mint Master dated **6 May 1806**. However, this mark is **lacking on the Double Rupee**, indicating it was struck using dies locally produced **at the Madras Mint**. **Coin Specifications:**

Rupee: AH 1172/6, milled oblique, **mintage: 2,144,806**, diameter: 28.0 mm

Half Rupee: AH 1172/6, milled oblique, **mintage: 108,180**, diameter: 22.0 mm

Quarter Rupee: AH 1172/6, milled oblique, **mintage: 18,216**, diameter: 16.5 mm

Eighth Rupee: AH 1172/6, milled oblique, **mintage: 20,046**, diameter: 16.5 mm

The **Quarter Rupee** and the **Eight Rupee** were nearly identical in size, leading to confusion in circulation. Consequently, both denominations **failed to gain public acceptance and were withdrawn and melted down** shortly after issue.

The Quarter Rupee is **Exceedingly Rare**, while the **Eight Rupee** is **Excessively Rare**, **fewer than THREE known examples are believed to have survived**. This offering represents a truly significant opportunity to acquire a complete set, with the **Eight Rupee as its CROWN JEWEL**, embodying the transformation of **Madras Coinage** during a pivotal moment in colonial monetary history.

Estimated Price: 18,00,000-20,00,000



129

Madras Presidency, Silver ½ Pagoda, 1808 AD, 2nd Issue, Edge: Oblique milling, **Obv:** gopuram of a temple with 9 stars either side, a buckled garter encircling the central design, the value in large English lettering **“HALF PAGODA”**, Persian legend **“neem hun pahuli”**, **Rev:** The deity **Vishnu** holding a sword in his left hand and rising from a lotus flower: surrounded by three dotted circles, a ribbon the ends separated by star, the value around in Tamil legend **“Arai pu vara kun”** & Telugu legend **“Ara pu vara hun”** around deity **Vishnu**, **20.8g, 36.17mm**, (Unlisted die variety in Stevens), superb luster, sharply struck, iridescent toning, good eye appeal, graded & slabbed by PCGS as MS63, Exceedingly Rare in this grade.

Note: Unlisted die variety in Stevens, as neither **Paul Stevens** nor other major catalogues mention this feature, specifically, *the absence of Vishnu’s left foot*, indicating a *previously undocumented die variety*.”

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,75,000



130

Madras Presidency, Silver ¼ Pagoda, 2nd Issue, 1808 AD, Obv: a seven-tiered gopuram of a temple, on stony ground, between 9 stars on each side, bordered by a buckled garter containing the value **“QUARTER PAGODA”** in English and Persian, all within a beaded border; **Rev:** a figure of **Vishnu** usually holding a sword in his left hand and rising from a lotus flower; dotted and other symbols on each side within two beaded circles, all this within a ribbon containing the value in Tamil and Telugu, (KM # 352, Stevens # 3.200), superb gorgeous toning, dark original patina, sharply struck, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS 63, Extremely Rare in this grade.

Estimated Price: 1,00,000-1,25,000



131

Madras Presidency, Madras Mint, Gold 2 Pagodas, 1808, Edge: Oblique Milling, **Obv:** Seven tiered gopuram of a temple, standing on stony ground, between nine stars on each sides, all this surrounded by a buckled garter, on the garter is the value in English **TWO PAGODAS** and in Persian **do hun**, **Rev:** figure of **Vishnu** holding a sword in his left hand and rising from a lotus flower, dotted and other symbols on each side, all surrounded by three circles of beads, all this within a ribbon, the ends separated by a star, on the ribbon is the value in Tamil **2 vara kun** & Telugu **2 vara hun**, **5.81g, 20.26mm** (KM # 357/Stevens # 3.9/Pr # 146), nice gold luster, choice quality, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.

Estimated Price: 1,65,000-2,00,000

132



Madras Presidency, Chinapatan چينا پتن Mint, **Gold Mohur**, 2X RY, In the name of **Muhammad Shah** (1719-1748 AD), **Obv:** Persian legend inscribed “*Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah*” – translated as “*The auspicious coin of the Warrior King Muhammad Shah*”, **Rev:** Persian legend “*zarb Chinapatan*” (Struck at *Chinapatan*) prominently displayed and fully visible along the bottom margin, 10.85g, 19.00 mm, (Unlisted in KM/Stevens # 2.29/PR # 110), test marks on edge, partially dotted border, sharply struck, luster, choice quality, **UNC**, **Exceedingly Rare**.

Note: At least **Three other SPECIMENS** of this mohur are known, from landmark collections of **East India Company** coins like **David Fore** and **Paul Stevens**, however, it would still be considered **Exceedingly Rare**. Gold coinage in **Madras** was largely confined to pagodas until entries in the mint consultations suggest *reliable mohurs* were desired, as other local mints in the region were producing *debased coins*. In 1740, the mint carried out an exercise to investigate whether such a coinage would be legitimate.

A grant from **Assad Khan** dated 1692 confirming the long standing right to strike mohurs was found, and *precedents during the reigns of Shah Alam Bahadur* were noted.

Coinage of *gold mohurs* was ordered in the *Consultations of 17 February 1743* (year 24 of **Muhammad Shah's** reign). It is presumed that *existing rupee dies* were **UNLISTED** for the purpose, and these would have *regnal years between 24 and 29*.

Estimated Price: 15,00,000-18,00,000



133

1862, Victoria Queen, **Proof Early Restrike Silver 2 Annas**, Calcutta Mint, **A/I**, *top flower long side leaves reverse 1861 pattern*, (PR # 482/SW # 4.143), *superbly glossy and showing an appreciable patina with ice blue iridescence, very attractive features and quality, graded & slabbed by NGC as PF 65, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: This is the *first time* we are offering it. **Top-pop**, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 1,10,000-1,30,000



134

1891, Victoria Empress, **Proof Early Restrike Silver 2 Annas**, Calcutta Mint, **B/II/C incused**, (Unlisted in PR/SW # 6.407), *gorgeous iridescent multi-colour toning, very attractive features, superb quality, ex JJ. Pittman collection, graded & slabbed by NGC as PF 65, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: This is the *first time* we are offering it. **Top-pop**, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000



135

1899, Victoria Empress, **Proof Restrike Silver ¼ Rupee**, Calcutta Mint, **C/II/C incused**, *Proof Issue Only Date*, (Unlisted in PR, SW & GK), *spotless mirror-like surface with impressionable cameo, very strong sharp features, attractive quality, graded & slabbed by NGC as PF 62, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: This is the *first time* we are offering it. **Top-pop**, highest graded known coin for the type.

Estimated Price: 1,25,000-1,50,000

136



1877, Victoria Empress, **Proof Restrike Silver ½ Rupee**, Calcutta Mint, A/II, (Unlisted in PR/SW # 6.171), *attractive rainbow-like toning, strong features, superb proof, graded & slabbed by PCGS as PR 65, Exceedingly Rare.*

Note: This is the *first* time we have offered **PR 65 Grade** coin from this year. PCGS records only 1 coin in higher grades.

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-4,00,000

137

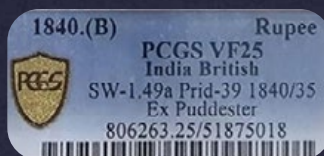


1882, Victoria Empress, **Silver ½ Rupee**, Calcutta Mint, A/I/C *incused*, (PR # 266/GK # 621), *attractive toning, strong features, choice quality, scratches on Victoria's face, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS 62, Extremely Rare in this grade.*

Note: NGC Records only 3 coins in **This Higher Grades.**

Estimated Price: 3,00,000-3,50,000

138



1840, King William III, Mule Silver Rupee, Calcutta and Bombay Mint, F raised, 19 berries (10L+9R), obverse of William period and Reverse of Queen period, (PR # 39/SW # 1.49a), Ex- Puddester, graded & slabbed by PCGS as VF 25, Exceedingly Rare.

Note: Top-pop, highest Graded known coin for the Type, although all official Silver Rupees issued under King William III bear the date 1835, a small number of Rupees Exist with the date 1840, despite the King having passed away on 20 June 1837. This unusual occurrence likely stems from a transitional phase in coinage design. It appears that there was an early intention to continue using William III's Reverse Design even for the new series under Queen Victoria. As part of this plan, The Royal Mint may have created a Revised Reverse Die, derived from the 1835 reverse, with the date changed to 1840.

This was likely prepared along with a new obverse die featuring Queen Victoria's effigy, and both were then sent to the Indian mints.

However, it seems that once the dies reached India, there were concerns about the new obverse design's suitability. As a result, mint authorities were instructed not to proceed with striking coins using the Queen's Portrait until further notice. In the meantime, possibly due to a shortage of rupee coins in circulation, Indian mint officials may have decided to use the newly received 1840-dated reverse die with leftover obverse dies of William III from the 1835 coinage, resulting in this RARE and historically significant Hybrid issue. An interesting coin representing a transitional anomaly in British Indian coinage.

Estimated Price: 11,00,000-14,00,000

139



British India, 1901, King Edward VII, Original Pattern Proof Silver Rupee, Calcutta Mint, Obv: Bare head to right, K.W. incuse on the truncation of the neck, around “EDUARDUS VII REX ET IMPERATOR”, **Rev:** An Indian tiger statant to l. within a decorative arched circle, the value in Persian and Nagari above “A Crown” and below “A lotus flower” around “ONE RUPEE INDIA 1901”.(PR # 1045/SW # 7.1), toning, strong features, nice quality, graded & slabbed by PCGS as PR 63, Exceptionally Rare in this grade.

Note: An exceptionally Rare and historically significant Original Pattern Proof Rupee from the early coinage experiments of Edward VII.

This Rupee was made using dies prepared by F.K. Wezel at the Calcutta Mint shortly after the death of Queen Victoria. Wezel created two different pattern designs for a new rupee, but the reverse side featured an *imperial crown design* that did not match the version officially approved in the ‘Secretary of State’s Military Dispatch No. 70, dated 21st June 1901’.

The India Office submitted these pattern coins to the Royal Mint for inspection on 18th November 1901. However, the design was Ultimately Rejected by the Royal Mint, which found it *lacking in distinctive character* and criticized its *poor engraving quality*.

This example clearly contradicts that judgment. The engraving is sharp, the motifs are crisply defined, and the coin has acquired a stunning natural patina of caramel and azure, adding to its visual charm. Edward VII’s portrait exhibits striking expression and depth, while the reverse is graced with a silky luster and refined detail, further enhanced by a subtle gray tone that softly contrasts with the bright strike. This muted elegance adds to the artistic appeal and reinforces the significance of this pattern as a prototype that never saw official adoption. Labeled ‘P Rupee’ by PCGS to denote its Pattern status, this is one of the most elusive Edwardian patterns known.

No higher-graded specimen is recorded on the PCGS census.

Estimated Price: 15,00,000-20,00,000

140



1870, Victoria Queen, Gold 10 Rupees, Calcutta Mint, *Currency Issue*, traces of C.M. seen in the center of the line of truncation, Mature Bust, (Unlisted in PR & SW), original luster with toning, strong features, superb quality, graded & slabbed by NGC as MS 62, Extremely Rare.

Note: It is listed only as a **Proof Variety** in the reference books. NGC Records only 2 coins in higher grades.

Estimated Price: 8,00,000-10,00,000

141



141. 1918, King George V, Gold 15 Rupees, Bombay Mint, *value side same as the design of the Victorian TEN RUPEES of 1870 with year corrected*, (PR # 25/SW # 8.1), 7.98gm, 22.2mm, strong features, original luster, attractive quality, graded & slabbed by PCGS as MS 63, Extremely Rare.

Note: Struck at the Bombay Mint in 1918, **This 15 Rupees Coin** exudes rich gold luster with a delicate toning and soft sheen. Examples of this denomination in true Mint State are **Exceptionally Rare** among currency issues, making this a particularly distinguished offering.

Estimated Price: 3,50,000-4,00,000



Marudhar Arts® Golden Jubilee Auction ♦ British India



142



1841, Victoria Queen, **Gold Mohur**, Continuous Legend, **Calcutta/Bombay Mint**, **Obv:** the bust of the queen facing left, no initials on the truncation of the neck, **Rev:** lion & palm tree, *numeral '4' with serif*, (PR # 18/SW # 2.1), 11.7g, 25.89mm, toning, sharp features, attractive quality, XF-AU, **Extremely Rare.**

Estimated Price: 4,00,000-5,00,000



Marudhar Arts® Golden Jubilee Auction ♦ Worldwide Coin



143



German East Africa, Wilhelm II, Gold 15 Rupien (Rupees), 1916 T, Tabora Mint, Obv: coat of arms of the German Empire supported by imperial eagle facing left, with state crown with ribbons above, lettering “**DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA/15 RUPIEN**” around, **Rev:** African elephant walking to right with raised trunk trumpeting, hills in the background, date and mint mark below, 7.2g, 22.1mm, (KM # 16), AU-UNC, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: This popular coin was struck during **World War I** under **Wilhelm II** as an **emergency issue** from a **Makeshift Mint** in a **Railway car** at **Tabora**, during the **East African Campaign**. Issued while **German forces** were resisting **British, Belgian, Indian, South African, and Portuguese troops**, the coin gained fame among collectors. Despite strong resistance under **General Paul von Lettow -Vorbeck**, Tabora was eventually captured by **Belgian colonial forces**.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

144



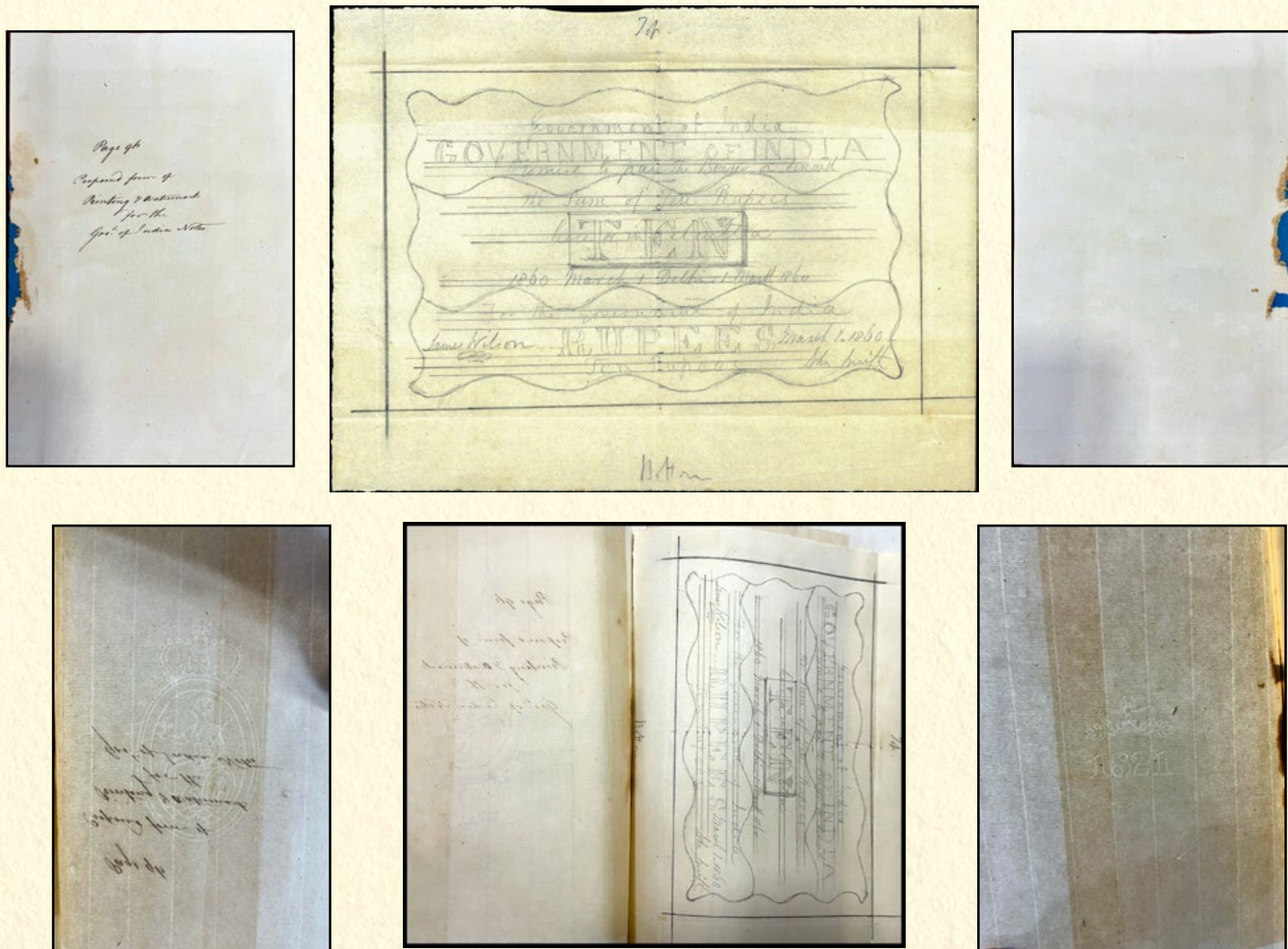
United Kingdom, The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire Knights Commanders (C.I.E) Neck Badge, 1917-date, Gold and enamel, Gold with red, blue and green enamels, badge with a gold five-petaled rose, enameled crimson red and with a green barb between each petal, in the center is an effigy of *Queen Victoria* on a gold ground, surrounded by a blue riband originally inscribed "*IMPERATRICES AUSPICIIS*", the whole surmounted by the imperial crown and linked ring with its full-length original neck ribbon, In the original case with the imprint "*C.I.E.*" on the lid, maker marked "*GARRARD & Co. Ltd*" on the inside lid, raised platform with recessed medal bed, case, with awardee details and thanking letters, 32.7g, 36.06x69.95mm, (MYB # 8), about extremely fine, **Extremely Rare.**

Note: The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was a British order of chivalry established by *Queen Victoria* on January 1, 1878, to honour British and Indian officials for their service in India. Initially created with a single class-*Companion (CIE)*-the Order was expanded on February 15, 1887, to include a second class, *Knight Commander (KCIE)*. Later, on June 21, 1887, it was reorganized into three classes: *Knight Grand Commander (GCIE)*, *Knight Commander (KCIE)*, and *Companion (CIE)*.

No further appointments were made after 1947, following the *INDEPENDENCE of INDIA and Pakistan*. The Order officially became dormant in 2010 with the passing of its last surviving member, *Maharaja Meghrajji III of Dhrangadhra*.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

145



British India, 1860, 10 Rupees – Portal Archive Design, Dated 1 March 1860, Delhi Circle, Archival Designs, Hand drawn pencil sketch for a proposed Ten Rupees Banknote on Bank of England watermark paper with a design for obverse of note with watermark designs, with Bank of England folder and text written “Page 9th, Prepared form of Printing and Watermark for the Govt. of India Notes” on it, Signed by James Wilson & John Smith, in excellent condition, Very Rare and Probably Unique..!!!

Note: An exceptional and historically rich piece. The folder is titled: “Page 96: Proposed Form of Printing & Watermark for the Govt. of India Notes.” It contains an original pencil sketch of an **unadopted note design**, dated 1st March 1860, Delhi, bearing the heading “Government of India” with what appears to be the signatures of **James Wilson** and **John Smith**.

This item is truly a one-of-a-kind treasure.

Estimated Price: 7,00,000-10,00,000

146



British India, King George V, Uniface 100 Rupees, Lahore Circle, Dated 2 May 1918, Signed by A.C. McWatters, Green Underprint, FD Prefix, S. No. FD9 96764, (KJ & RR # 2A.5.2G.3), spindle holes at issue, paper marker's notch, edge tear, folds, graded by PMG as 30 Very Fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: This is one of the finest and choicest quality banknotes from the challenging Lahore Circle of British India. An extraordinary feature is the *unusual placement of A.C. McWatters' signature*, which appears *significantly lower than its usual position*, adding further interest and rarity to this exceptional note.

Estimated Price: 6,00,000-8,00,000

147



British India, 1918, King George V, 2 Rupees and 8 Annas, Madras Circle, Signed by M.M.S Gubbay, M Prefix, S. No. M5 199468, (KJ & RR # 3.3.1F), folds, minor stains, graded by PMG as 25 Very Fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: One of the finest known banknotes of the world's oddest denomination - the Two and a Half Rupees - from British India. Printed in England for circulation in India, this exceptional piece shows no signs of deterioration and is preserved in remarkable condition. it is from the RAREST and most sought-after Madras Circle, making it an outstanding rarity for advanced collectors.

Estimated Price: 5,00,000-7,00,000



148



British India, 1927, King George V, 100 Rupees, 2nd issue, Calcutta Circle (Large Green), Signed by J.B. Taylor, S Prefix, S. No. S64 919534, Watermark type 2, printed in Nasik, (KJ & RR # 3.10.2C), spindle hole at issue, minor folds, neat and gorgeous, choice quality, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: This 100 Rupees note of King George V from British India, issued in the 1930s, *displays vivid original colors, strong paper quality, and overall neatness.* It's *beautiful aesthetics and well-preserved condition* make it a highly desirable piece for collectors.

Estimated Price: 1,75,000-2,25,000



149



British India, 1928, King George V, 100 Rupees, 3rd issue, Calcutta Circle (Large Green), Signed by J.W. Kelly, T Prefix, S. No. T26 094164, Watermark type 2, printed in Nasik, (KJ & RR # 3.10.3B), pinholes, minor stains, folds, about extremely fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: This 100 Rupees note of King George V from British India was printed on *thin paper, yet has impressively retained its sharpness.* The note remains in *nice overall quality*, making it a noteworthy survivor from its era.

Estimated Price: 1,75,000-2,25,000

150



British India, 1939, King George VI, 100 Rupees, Signed by J.B. Taylor, Burma-Peacock Issue, A Prefix, S. No. A2 496159, (KJ & RR # 5.6.1), staple holes at issue, ink stamps, annotation, minor rust, graded by PMG as 40 Extremely Fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: This rare and historically important 100 rupees banknote was issued by the Reserve Bank of India for exclusive use in Burma (now Myanmar), during a transitional period when Burma was administratively separated from British India in 1937, but continued to rely on the RBI for currency until 1947.

The note bears distinct features linking it to Burma's local circulation, including a violet "TAUNGGYI" stamp — marking the capital of Shan State — and a boxed purple "CLAIMS BY POST" overprint across the peacock motif, indicating its redemption via post. A handwritten "Case No. 1/1960" suggests that the note was encashed by the RBI as late as 1960, well after Indian-issued currency had ceased circulation in Burma.

Issued before the Japanese occupation of Burma during World War II, this banknote reflects a fascinating era of colonial monetary overlap. Few examples survive with such clear regional stamps and official RBI encashment annotations, making it a noteworthy relic of British India's financial legacy.

Estimated Price: 2,50,000-3,00,000

151



Republic India, 1964, 1000 Rupees, Bombay Circle, Signed by P.C. Bhattacharya, A Prefix, S. No. A1 721801, a picture of Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore on the reverse, (RM & AM # R10.9), pinholes, ink, seal, J.K.L. Jesurajan Collection, graded by PMG as 40 Extra Fine, Extremely Rare.

Note: For the *first Time* ever, a Banknote signed by P.C. Bhattacharya is being offered in an exceptional quality *for The first time* in Auction.

Estimated Price: 2,00,000-2,50,000

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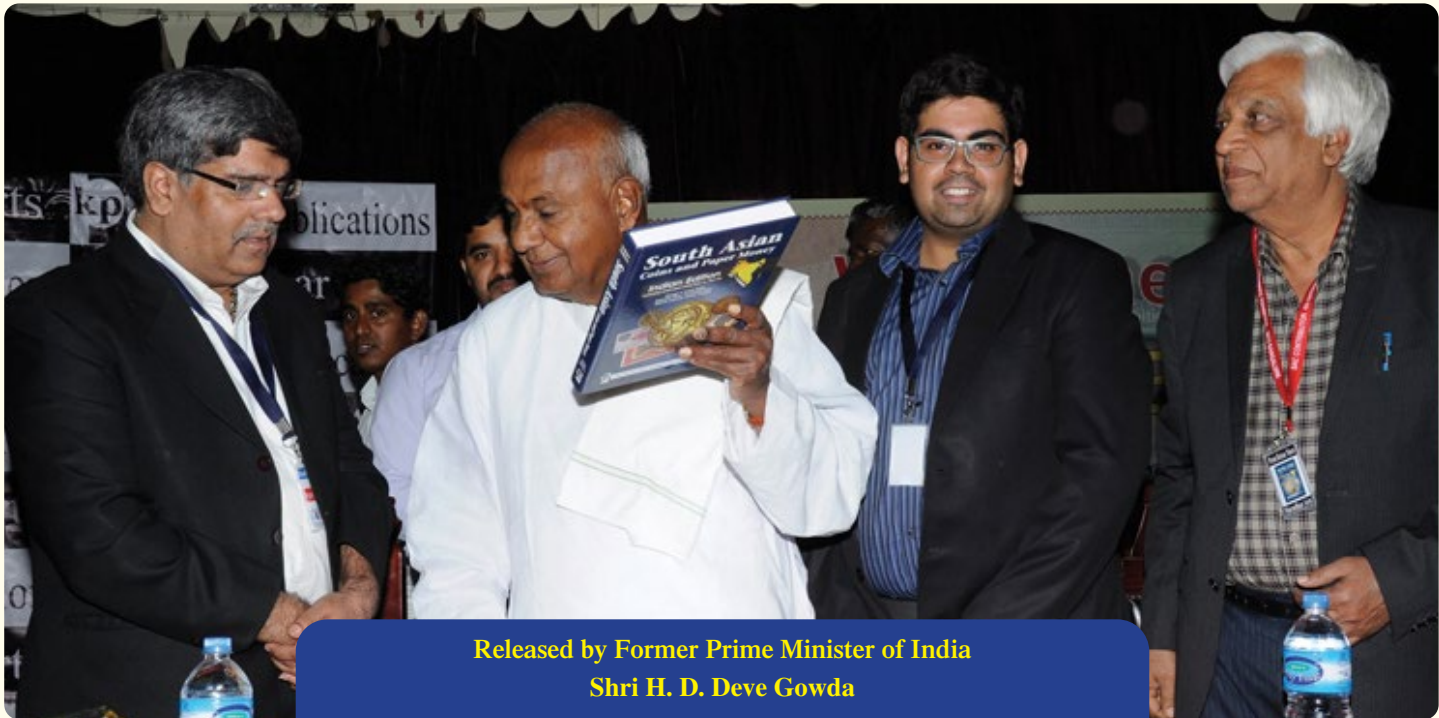
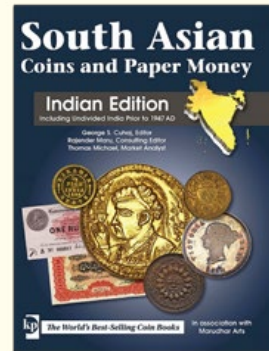
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- The Coins of the English East India Company Presidency Series-Paul Stevens
- British India Coins - Paul Stevens & Randy Weir
- Standard Catalogue of Coins of British India-Dilip Rajgor & Gev Kias
- Coin Sets of India-Medal Yearbook 2007- Medal News
- Paper Money of Independent & Republic India – Rajender Maru & Archie Maru
- The Revised standard reference guide to Indian Paper Money-Kishore Jhunjhunwalla & Rezwan Razack

South Asian Coins & Paper Money - Indian Edition

First Edition 1983



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Edited & updated by **Mr. Rajender Maru** and **Mr. Archie Maru**, the India section of **South Asian Coins & Paper Money** after 30 years of being first published in 1983 by **Krause Publications, USA**. The latest revised edition was released as the “**India Edition - South Asian Coins & Paper Money**” in the year 2013 by **Marudhar Arts - India & Krause publications - USA**.

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**Paper Money
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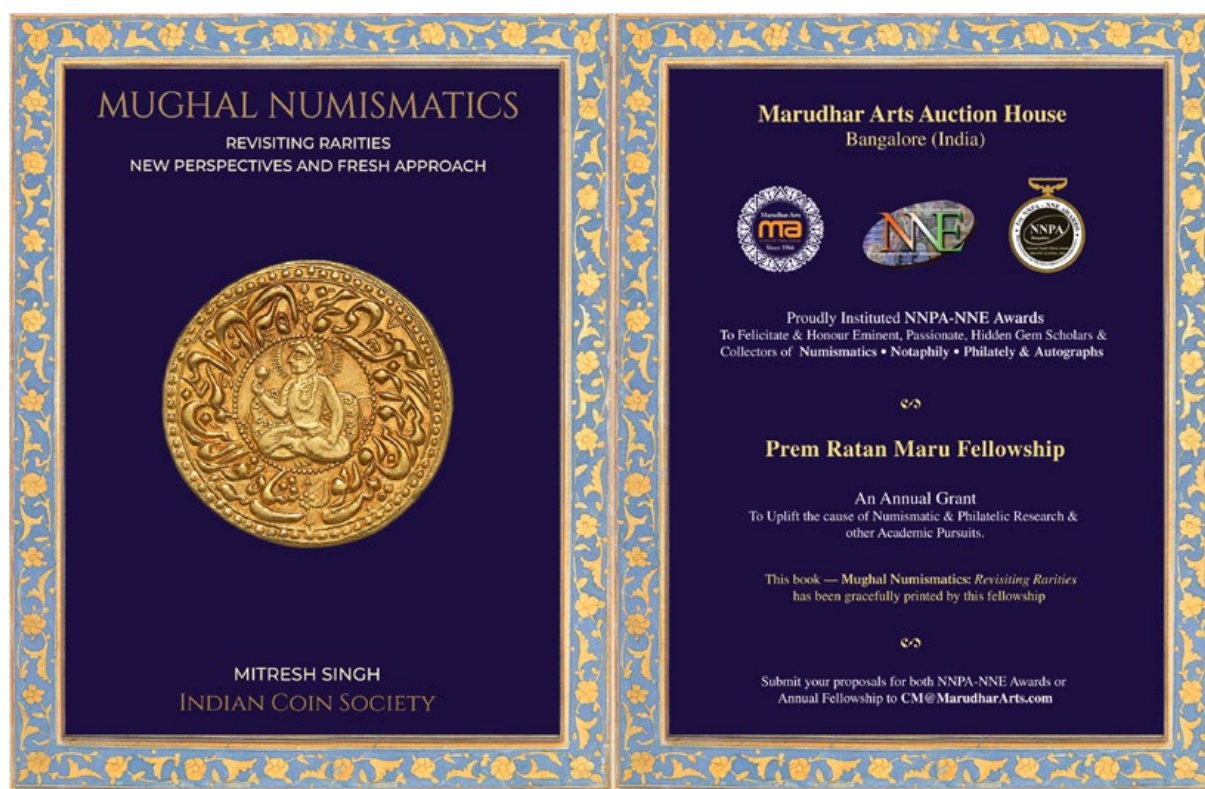


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