

50

Golden Jubilee Auction

Sunday, 4th January 2026 - Mumbai



CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GALLERY

Coins | Medals | Tokens | Bank Notes



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50

GOLDEN JUBILEE AUCTION

on
Sunday, 4th January 2026, 11:00 am onwards

Venue
The Taj Mahal Hotel
Colaba, Mumbai

Online bidding ends on our website on
Sunday, 4th January 2026, 09:00 am

Live bidding will start from 11:00 am
at the Venue and on
iCollector.com



CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GALLERY

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Email: info@classicalnumismaticgallery.com | Web: www.classicalnumismaticgallery.com

Date of Auction: Sunday, 4th January 2026, 11:00 am onwards

Order of Sale

Ancient India	Lots	1 - 46	East India Company	Lots	219 - 234
Ancient World	Lots	47 - 48	British India	Lots	235 - 262
Hindu Coins of Medieval India	Lots	49 - 61	Republic of India	Lot	263
Sultanates	Lots	62 - 89	Foreign Coins	Lots	264 - 279
Mughals	Lots	90 - 184	Medals, Badges, Tokens.....	Lots	280 - 283
Independent Kingdoms	Lots	185 - 195	Paper Money	Lots	284 - 290
Princely States	Lots	196 - 217	Large Lots	Lots	291 - 294
Portuguese India	Lot	218			

Online bidding ends:

Sunday, 4th January 2026, 9:00 am on our website

Live bidding:

Live bidding will start from 11:00 am on [iCollector.com](https://www.icollector.com)

To participate in live bidding, you must have an account on [iCollector.com](https://www.icollector.com) and get approved to bid in this Auction.

(Please note: Late registration may result in delayed approval)

Public view:

At our Registered office

24th to 31st December 2025, 12:00 to 6:00 PM, by prior appointment. (M) 70465 40798

Registered Office:

Classical Numismatic Gallery

105, 3rd Eye Complex, C. G. Road, Panchvati, Ahmedabad - 380006.
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GSTIN: 24AARPJ0464A1Z3

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Catalogue Prepared by **Manish Shatrughan Saravagi** & the team of **Classical Numismatic Gallery**.

Our Bankers:

HDFC Bank, Panchvati Branch, Ahmedabad,
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Currency of Sale: Indian Rupee (₹)

Catalogue Price: ₹ 1,000/-

Please Note: Items **over 100 years old** cannot be taken out of India without the permission of the Director General, Archeological Survey of India, Dharohar Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001

Dear Patron,

Welcome to our Golden Jubilee Auction,

Having completed more than forty years in numismatic field, I am very happy to present this milestone Auction 50 to you all. It contains 294 carefully curated lots, featuring items of great rarity-from Ancient and Medieval India, the Mughal and Princely States, to British India and the Paper Money section-pieces that rarely appear for public sale.

My numismatic journey began in 1984, when I left my studies at a young age and entered the field of numismatics with my uncle, who was a well-known stamp dealer. During the 1990s, I, along with my few friends Mr. Daulal Johri, Mr. Jagdish Agarwal, and late Mr. Subhash Mirani, used to travel from village to village and town to town, mostly across U.P., M.P., and Rajasthan, in search of coins. We visited jeweller's shop and local coin dealers to find coins. In those days, the internet and social media were not widely used, so many times we managed to get rare and very rare coins at good prices. After deducting all expenses, we would divide the profit equally among us and enjoy.

In 1987, I started my first numismatic shop on Relief Road in Ahmedabad, then moved to Ellisbridge and then at Manek Chowk. Finally, in 2010, I started my new firm, Classical Numismatic Gallery, at C.G. Road and ventured into public auctions of numismatic items.

I owe my success to the Almighty, and to my vendors, bidders, colleagues, friends and the staff of my firm - without them this success would not have been possible. I am thankful to them all.

I am especially grateful to Dr. Shailendra Bhandare for his consistent academic guidance and help throughout my numismatic journey. Whenever I was in need of his help, he was always supportive and generous with his time.

Lastly, my greatest support has come from my wife. In my early years, I travelled so frequently that many times I would return home from a trip in the morning and leave again by evening, yet she always supported me. My two sons have also been hardworking, managing responsibilities and supporting me in all my endeavours.

I would also like to mention one important point. Auction houses must carefully examine the coins/notes before assigning grades such as About extremely fine, Extremely Fine, Extremely Fine+, About UNC, or UNC. They must also check and verify proper references before mentioning rarity like Extremely Rare or Exceedingly Rare. Such diligence is essential to gain and strengthen the trust of collectors in auction houses.

A highly recommended reference book written by Mr. Shauheen Daya (Mumbai) is "Advanced Coin Collecting - An Indispensable Guide for Indian Collectors and Investors". This book is a must read for all collectors and dealers for gaining knowledge on grading standards and rarity classification.

Best wishes
Shatrughan Saravagi
Proprietor,
Classical Numismatic Gallery

- You must have sufficient bidding limit to participate in this auction. Please check your bidding limit under 'My Account', 'My Bidding Limit' section on homepage on our website. If you wish to increase your bidding limit, kindly email us with the limit you require. After reviewing and verifying your details, we will update it accordingly. Please note that we may request a security deposit from new bidders or from existing bidders who need a higher bidding limit.
- Lot viewing will be available in Mumbai, at the venue, on Saturday, January 3, 2026, by prior appointment and our confirmation, between 11 am and 6 pm. Please send your request via email on info@classicalnumismaticgallery.com
- Attendance at the floor auction is by pre-registration only (for security reasons). If you wish to attend the auction in person at the venue, then you need to register with us by sending us an email. We will then check and verify the status and send a personalised invitation in your name. It may be required to show at the hotel venue entrance.
- Winning lots will be shipped within 5 working days after receiving the complete invoice amount. Lots will be shipped within India only.
- This auction features 41 lots from the collection of Mr. P. R. Krishna, as listed below.
5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 28, 37, 38, 45, 48, 90, 92, 99, 102, 138, 139, 140, 145, 166, 219, 220, 221, 224, 227, 233, 234, 244, 248, 253, 257, 273 and 276

The Krishna collection of gold coins



Mr. P.R.Krishna was born in the year 1957 into a scholarly family of brahmins from Tamil Nadu. The family lived in Chennai and it was here that he completed his schooling in 1973. He graduated from Madras University with a B. Tech in Chemical Engineering in 1979. He then went to the United States for further studies. He completed two Masters' degrees, one in Industrial Engineering and an MBA in Marketing. Being an only child to his parents, and well off financially, he returned to India after his studies in 1983. Mr. Krishna is a lifetime Fellow of the Institution of Engineers.

He had a varied career, having been a professional and a businessman over the course of 20 years. From 2005, he was an agriculturalist, spiritual seeker and ran a large non-profit International School in Chennai as Chairman. The school is now ranked in the top 10 in the country.

Regarding his collection of coins, he said the following:

“My grandfather , Shri. C. A. Rajagopalachari, taught me everything I know about Numismatics. He had been collecting base metal coins from his youth. Our journey with gold coins of India began through a meeting with a scion of a south Indian royal house who was a good friend of the family. During the late 60's, she visited my house bringing with her a number of gold coins, which she wanted to sell. My father and grandfather bought the coins from her.

Among the coins that we bought was an original issue William IV double mohur, many Queen Victoria divided and continuous legend mohurs and King George V coins etc., apart from several coins of East India Co., and British India.

This was the beginning of my interest in gold coins of India, in the early 1980's, after my return to India. Over the last 40 years, I have collected quite a few coins of Kushan, Gupta, Mughal and East India Co. and British India.

Having now reached my mid 60's, I recently decided to prune my collection to retain only those coins that are of particular interest to me and am now offering the rest for sale.”

Ancient India



1. **Archaic silver punch-marked coin, Gomti-Ghagra River Valley region**, usually attributed to **Ayodhya Janapada** (c.600-400 BC), Vimshatika standard, similar to MATEC 2167-2182, 17.81mm; 4.90g. **Obv:** One large punch of 'six semicircles around a bold dot' symbol, a secondary punch of bull plus a third punch of a sun symbol. **Rev:** Blank. *Extremely fine for the type, Extremely rare.*

The 'Ayodhya' series is one of the rarest of North Indian archaic punch-marked series with very few surviving specimens known. It was most likely one of the earliest coin series in India, loosely contemporary with the 'bent bar' coinage in Gandhara, the scyphate punch marked coins of Kashi and the 'pulley'-type coins of Western Deccan.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 3,50,000



2. **Archaic silver punch-marked coin, upper Chambal- Kali Sindh valley region, Nagda hoard type**, usually attributed to **'Avanti Janapada'**, (c.500-400 BC), Karshapana standard, Rajgor series 22, 22.78mm; 3.31g. **Obv:** four symbols - 1. Elephant facing right, 2. Bull walking to left, 3. Three lunettes with taurines, 4. an animal and geometric symbol. **Rev:** plain. *Very fine, Extremely rare.*

The coins discovered in the Nagda hoard were distributed through the late Shailendra Singh Sharma and published by Dr S K Bhatt. They constitute a very early series of 4-symbol coins with ABCD configuration, found to the West of the Yamuno-Gangetic divide.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



3. **Indo-Greeks**, silver tetradrachm of **Eucratides II** (145-140 BC), attic standard, **BN series 1**, 17.05g. **Obv:** Diademed, draped bust of the king to right, bead and reel border around. **Rev:** Apollo standing left, holding a bow (resting on the ground) in right hand and an arrow in the left; Greek legend **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** (BASILEOS) to right and **ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ** (EUKRATIDOU) to left, a monogram in inner left field.

NGC AU [Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5], Excellent strike with sharp details, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000



4. **Kushan Empire** - copper tetradrachm of **Kanishka I** (c.127-151 AD), '**Buddha**' type, main mint (probably Begram), late phase, **Göbl 786**, 26.07mm; 16.96g. **Obv:** Kanishka I standing facing, head left, wearing long beard, diadem with ribbons, conical cap, belted tunic, trousers, and boots, offering sacrifice at an altar at left, holding spear in left hand; Bactrian legend **ShAO...NESHKI** around. **Rev:** Shakyamuni Buddha standing facing, nimble, hair in topknot, wearing monk's robes holding the end with folds in left hand at waist, right hand raised in gesture of *abhaya mudra*; tamgha to left, Bactrian legend *Cakamano Boudo* around.

Very fine, Extremely rare.

Kanishka issued coins with Buddha image towards the end of his reign possibly to coincide with the Great Buddhist Congress he had hosted. Two depictions are known - one of the historic Buddha, or 'Shakyamuni' (this coin) and the other of the Future Buddha or 'Maitreya'. Buddha Shakyamuni is shown wearing monk's robes or 'Sanghati', held together in his left hand. With his right hand he makes a gesture of reassurance (Abhaya). This depiction is comparable to the one on the Bimaran relic casket and adjudged to be one of the earliest human depictions of the Buddha. While the Buddha himself disliked being worshipped as a god, this notion became a founding principle of Mahayana Buddhism, of which Kanishka was a patron.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



5. **Kushans, Kanishka I** (c.127-151 AD), gold dinar, 'OESho' (Shiva) type, **Gobl 37**, 19.65mm; 7.92g. **Obv:** King Kanishka wearing hat and tunic, standing facing, head left, with long beard, flame emanating from right shoulder, holding a spear in his left hand and offering sacrifice at an altar with other hand, dotted border beneath feet, Bactrian legend **PAONANO PAO KA-NH PKI KO PA NO** around. **Rev:** Four-armed Oesho (Shiva), standing nimbate, facing left, hair in topknot, wearing dhoti, carrying attributes and offering ablutions with outstretched lower right hand and holding an antelope (mriga) by the horns in lower left hand, holding Vajra/damru in upper right hand and trident-staff in upper left hand, Bactrian legend **OH PO** in the right field, a tamgha in the left field, dotted border around.

Well defined features with fully legible legend, Extremely fine, Very rare.

Provenance: Ex-P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



6. **Kushans, Huvishka** (c.151-190 AD), gold dinar, 'MAO' (Moon god) type, **Gobl 148**, 19.40mm; 7.88g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a moustache and heavy sideburns, with a prominent wart on the cheek, loose-fitting tunic, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin pronged forehead ornament, diadem with triangular tie and double ladder-like ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword, Bactrian legend **PAONANO PAO O-[OH PKI KO PA NO]** (*Huvishka the Kushan, King of Kings*) around. **Rev:** **Moon God Mao** standing, lunar "horns" at shoulders, facing left, wearing cloak around shoulders, extending arm raised in benediction and holding hilt of sword in other hand; Bactrian legend **MAO (Moon god)** in the right field, a tamgha in the left field, dotted border around.

Very fine, Rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,20,000



7. **Kushans, Huvishka** (c.151-190 AD), gold dinar, 'MAO' (Moon god) type, main mint in **Baktria (Balkh?)**, **Gobl 150**, 21.86mm; 7.87g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a moustache and heavy sideburns, with a prominent wart on the cheek, loose-fitting tunic with jeweled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin-pronged forehead ornament, and a jewelled rim, diadem with triangular tie and double ladder-like ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword, Bactrian legend **PAONANOPAO O OHPKI KOPANO** (*Huvishka the Kushan, King of Kings*) around. **Rev: Moon God Mao** standing, lunar "horns" at shoulders, facing left, wearing cloak around shoulders clasped at chest over tunic, holding a long scepter in his left hand and right hand on hip, small sword hung from his waist; Bactrian legend **MAO (Moon god)** in the right field, a tamgha with crossbar in the left field, dotted border around.

A clear and well-centered example, with an attractive appearance, Good very fine, Very rare.

Mao is the Kushan representation of the Iranian lunar deity 'Mah', derived from Zoroastrian tradition and associated with destiny, prosperity, and cosmic order. He is often shown with a crescent emerging from his shoulders, symbolizing his connection to the moon. In this very rare type, the lunar deity is seen holding in left hand a long scepter, and not the hilt of his sword as on the common type.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



8. **Kushan Empire, Huvishka** (c.150-180 AD), gold dinar, 'NANAPAO' (Goddess Nana) type, main mint in **Baktria (Balkh?)**, early phase, **Gobl 153**, 19.20mm; 7.96g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a moustache and heavy sideburns, with a prominent wart on the cheek, loose-fitting tunic with jeweled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin-pronged forehead ornament, and a jewelled rim, diadem with triangular tie and double ladder-like ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword, Bactrian legend **PAONANOPAO O-OHPKI KOPANO** (*Huvishka the Kushan, King of Kings*) around. **Rev: Goddess Nana (Nanashao)**, nimbate, standing facing, turned right, hair held by diadem at back with ribbons to left and crescent at top, right knee bent as if taking a step, wearing loose fitting robe, holding a wand with horse protome in right hand at waist and bowl in left hand, hooked sword emerging from behind; Bactrian legend **NANAPAO (Nanashao)** at left and tamgha in right field, dotted border around.

A well-preserved coin exhibiting bright luster and a superb strike, with very well-defined details and all attributes clearly visible.

Uncirculated, Very rare.

On the reverse appears the goddess Nanashao, the Bactrian form of the Iranian-Mesopotamian deity Nanaia, associated with war, fertility, power, and prosperity. Her inclusion on the coinage exemplifies the Kushan policy of embracing diverse religious traditions within the imperial pantheon, reinforcing the ruler's universal sovereignty and divine legitimacy.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,00,000



9. **Kushan Empire, Huvishka** (c.150-180 AD), gold $\frac{1}{4}$ dinar, 'NANAPAO' (Goddess Nana) type, subsidiary mint in **Gandhara (Peshawar?)**, early phase, **Gobl 165**, 13.51mm; 1.68g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a moustache and heavy sideburns, with a prominent wart on the cheek, loose-fitting tunic with jeweled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin-pronged forehead ornament, and a jewelled rim, diadem with triangular tie and double ladder-like ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre in right hand and the hilt of sword in left hand, Bactrian legend **ΠΑΝΟΝΟΠΑΟ Ο-ΟΝΠΚΙ ΚΟΠΑΝΟ** (*Huvishka the Kushan, King of Kings*) around. **Rev: Goddess Nana (Nanashao)**, nimbate, standing facing, turned right, spiked hair held by diadem at back with ribbons to left, right knee bent as if taking a step, wearing loose fitting robe, holding a wand with horse protome in right hand at waist and bowl in left hand, hooked sword emerging from behind; Bactrian legend **ΝΑΝΑΠΑΟ** (*Nanashao*) at left and tamgha with crossbar in right field, dotted border around.

*An exceptionally rare coin, struck on a proof-like flan from high-relief dies.
No other examples in sales archives.*

On the reverse appears the goddess Nanashao, the Bactrian form of the Iranian-Mesopotamian deity Nanaia, associated with war, fertility, power, and prosperity. Her inclusion on the coinage exemplifies the Kushan policy of embracing diverse religious traditions within the imperial pantheon, reinforcing the ruler's universal sovereignty and divine legitimacy.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



10. **Kushans, Huvishka** (c.150-180 AD), gold dinar, 'MIURO' (Sun god Miuro) type, main mint in **Baktria (Balkh?)**, **Gobl 138**, 19.60mm; 7.88g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a moustache and heavy sideburns, with a prominent wart on the cheek, tunic with jeweled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin-pronged forehead ornament, and a jewelled rim, diadem with triangular tie and double ladder-like ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword, Bactrian legend **ΦΗΟΗΑΗΟΠΑΟ Ο ΟΗΠΚΙ ΚΟΠΑΗΟ** around. **Rev: The Sun god Miuro (Mithra)**, standing facing, nimbate and radiate, head left, wearing cloak around shoulders with chevron patterning, extending arm raised in benediction and holding hilt of sword in other hand; Bactrian legend **ΜΙΥΡΟ** (*Miuro*) in the right field, a tamgha in the left field, dotted border around.

*An attractive lustrous specimen featuring a magnificent strike, with full details and attributes distinctly visible in the portraits of Huvishka and Miuro.
Uncirculated, Very rare.*

Huvishka's coinage reflects the remarkable syncretism of the Kushan pantheon, combining Iranian, Indian and Greco-Roman deities. On reverse, the Sun god Miuro, the Bactrian form of the Iranian deity Mithra, is depicted as the radiant guardian of light, truth and divine covenant. This reflects the Kushan policy of incorporating diverse religious traditions within the imperial pantheon.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



11. **Kushans, Huvishka** (c.150-180 AD), gold dinar, 'MIPO' (Sun god Miros) type, subsidiary mint in **Gandhara (Peshawar?)**, Gobl 291, 20.05mm; 7.70g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a tunic with jeweled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin-pronged forehead ornament, diadem with triangular tie and ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword, Bactrian legend **PhOhAhOPAO O OhPKI KOPAhO** around. **Rev:** The **Sun god Miros (Mithra)**, standing facing, nimbate and radiate, head left, wearing cloak around shoulders, extending right arm raised in benediction, filleted scepter behind, holding hilt of sword in left hand; Bactrian legend **MIPO (Miros)** in the right field, a tamgha in the left field, dotted border around. *Fully legible legend, Very fine, Rare.*

Huvishka's coinage reflects the remarkable syncretism of the Kushan pantheon, combining Iranian, Indian and Greco-Roman deities. On reverse, the Sun god Miros, the Bactrian form of the Iranian deity Mithra, is depicted as the radiant guardian of light, truth and divine covenant. This reflects the Kushan policy of incorporating diverse religious traditions within the imperial pantheon.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000



12. **Kushans, Huvishka** (c.150-190 AD), gold dinar, 'OHPO' (Four-armed Shiva) type, subsidiary mint in **Gandhara (Peshawar?)**, Gobl 308, 18.74mm; 7.80g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a moustache and heavy sideburns, with a prominent wart on the cheek, loose-fitting tunic with jeweled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet with crest ornament, twin-pronged forehead ornament, and a jewelled rim, diadem with triangular tie and double ladder-like ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword, Bactrian legend **PAONANOPAO O-OHPKI KOPANO** (Huvishka the Kushan, King of Kings) around. **Rev:** **Four-armed Oesho (Shiva)**, standing nimbate, facing left, hair in topknot, wearing dhoti, bracelets, and armlets with amulet string across chest, carrying attributes and offering ablutions with outstretched lower right hand and holding an antelope (mriga) by the horns in lower left hand, holding Vajra/damru in upper right hand and trident-staff in upper left hand, Bactrian legend **OHPO (Oesho)** in the right field, a tamgha in the left field, dotted border around. *Well defined details, About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



13. **Kushans** - gold dinar of **Huvishka** (c.155-190 AD), 'ODIHO' (Goddess Nana) type, Göbl 326, 20.06mm; 7.90g. **Obv:** Crowned half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, emerging from clouds, wearing a tunic with jewelled collar, flames emanating from right shoulder, round helmet, twin-pronged forehead ornament, diadem with triangular tie and ribbons to right, holding mace-sceptre and the hilt of his sword; traces of Bactrian legend around. **Rev:** Goddess Nana walking to right with horse-headed sceptre in her right hand and a bowl in her left hand; Bactrian legend **OANO/ODIHO** (mis-spelling for NANA) in the left field and Tamgha to right, full dotted border around. *An attractive lustrous specimen, Sharp strike, About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Goddess Nana (Nanashao in Bactrian) was an eastern Iranian goddess revered by the Bactrians, Sogdians, and Kushans, originally derived from the Iranian-Mesopotamian deity Nanaia. She was associated with fertility, power, war, and prosperity, and was regarded as one of the principal deities of the Kushan pantheon.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



14. **Kushans, gold dinar of Huvishka** (c.151-190 AD), '**NANA**' (Goddess Nana) type, main mint in **Baktria (Balkh?)**, late phase, **Gobl 376**, 21.58mm; 7.86g. **Obv:** Crowned and nimbate half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, wearing a moustache, triangular crown decorated with jewels on the side and front, circular and crescent side ornaments, two diadems with triangular ties to right, upper diadem with ribbons to right, lower diadem with ladder-like ribbons, cloak over shoulders clasped at right shoulder, worn over collared decorated tunic, jewel-edged armlets with pearled ornaments on arms and chest, flames emanating from right shoulder, holding a club in his right hand before face and a filleted spear in his left hand over shoulder, Bactrian legend **PAONANOPO O-OHP-KOHON** around. **Rev:** Goddess Nana, nimbate, standing facing, turned right, hair held by diadem knotted at back with triangular tie to left, surmounted by crescent, loose fitting robe, holding a wand with lion protome in right hand at waist and bowl in her left hand; Bactrian legend **NANA (Nanashao)** at left and royal tamgha with crossbar in right field, dotted border around.

*A sharply struck superb specimen with well-defined features and full dotted border visible on reverse.
Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Goddess Nana (Nanashao in Bactrian) was an eastern Iranian goddess revered by the Bactrians, Sogdians, and Kushans, originally derived from the Iranian-Mesopotamian deity Nanaia. She was associated with fertility, power, war, and prosperity, and was regarded as one of the principal deities of the Kushan pantheon.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



15. **Kushans, Huvishka** (c.151-190 AD), gold dinar, '**APAEIXPO**' (Aša Vahišta) type, subsidiary mint in **Gandhara (Peshawar?)**, **Gobl 342**, 20.17mm; 7.74g. **Obv:** Crowned and nimbate half-length bust of Huvishka, facing left, triangular crown decorated with jewels on the side and front, two diadems with triangular ties to right, upper diadem with ribbons to right, lower diadem with ladder-like ribbons, cloak over shoulders clasped at right shoulder, worn over collared decorated tunic, jewel-edged armlets with pearled ornaments on arms and chest, flames emanating from right shoulder, holding a club in his right hand before face and a filleted spear in his left hand over shoulder, Bactrian legend **PAOHAHOPO O OhpHI KOPOHO** (sic) around. **Rev:** **Ashaeixsho** (Aša Vahišta), nimbate, radiate, and diademed, standing facing, head left, wearing cloak over shoulders, extending right hand in benediction with two fingers raised and other hand on hip; Bactrian legend **APAEIXPO** at right and tamgha in the left field, dotted border around.

Slight edge knock, Well defined details, Good very fine, Extremely rare.

Ashaeixso (Aša Vahišta) was an important deity in the Iranian pantheon. He is the embodiment of truth and serves as a protector of the righteous, defending their souls against death, illness, and all enemies. As he is said to receive prayers intended for Ahura Mazda, he serves as a divine intermediary between this world and heaven. Aša Vahišta was often invoked with Vohu Manah (Good Purpose), as well as Ātar (Holy Fire).

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



16. **Kushan Empire, Vasudeva I** (c.190-230 AD), gold dinar, '**OEShO**' (**Three headed Shiva**) type, 20.53mm; 8.02g. **Obv:** king Vasudeva, nimbate, helmeted and diademed, standing facing left, holding trident, sword at hip held by belt, sacrificing over an altar to left; trident with ribbons to left, Bactrian legend $\text{P-AONANOPAO BA-ZOΔHO KOβANO}$ (*Vasudeva the Kushan, king of kings*) around. **Rev:** four-armed and three-headed Shiva standing, facing, hair in topknot, wearing dhoti, holding trident, a diadem, a lotus, and a water pot; behind, the bull Nandi standing left with bell around neck, Bactrian legend **OEShO** below the bull's head, a tamgha in the right field, dotted border around.

Nicely struck specimen, Good very fine, Exceedingly rare.

We could find only one example of [four-armed, three-headed Shiva with the bull facing left] in the sales archives.

This very important, rare, and wonderfully detailed coin shows the unusual iconographic feature of Oesho/Shiva holding a lotus flower, which is usually associated with Vishnu. Shiva also has three human heads - those on the sides are of Aghora and Vāmadeva. Note the attention to detail in showing Nandi the bull wearing a tiny bell around his neck.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



17. **Kushan Empire, Vasudeva I** (c.190-230 AD), gold dinar, '**OEShO**' (**Three headed Shiva**) type, main mint in **Baktria (Balkh?)**, **Gobl 502**, 20.62mm; 8.02g. **Obv:** Nimbate and cuirassed king, wearing a jeweled conical helmet and armour, diadem with ribbons, standing facing, head to left, holding trident, sword at hip held by belt, offering sacrifice at an altar; Bactrian legend $\text{P-AONANOPAO BA-ZOΔHO KOβANO}$ (*Vasudeva the Kushan, king of kings*) around. **Rev:** Three headed Shiva standing, facing, hair in topknot, wearing ankle-length dhoti with symmetrical folds, reclining against Nandi the bull facing left, holding a trident in left hand and a diadem in the extended right hand; Bactrian legend **OEShO** below the bull's head, a tamgha in the right field, dotted border around.

A wonderfully preserved coin, centrally struck, exhibiting nice luster & sharply defined details, with an excellent eye appeal. Uncirculated, Extremely rare.

Vasudeva I was one of the last major ruler of the Kushan Empire, under whom the dynasty retained much of its former prestige before gradually fragmenting due to Sasanian pressure in the west and the rise of regional powers in India. His coinage, issued from regions extending between Bactria and northern India (Mathura), reflects a strong syncretic culture, combining Bactrian legends with distinctly Indian iconography. His coins frequently depicts Oesho (Shiva) standing beside his bull Nandi, symbolizing the growing prominence of Indian religious influence, while still retaining Greek legends and Kushan symbols.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,00,000

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Estimate : ₹ 1,25,000 - 1,50,000



- Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



- Magra is known only from his coins. The depiction of a staff surmounted by a chakra, in place of the usual banner, indicates a possible connection with the Kacha type coinage of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta. It is therefore likely that Magra was a local rebel or chieftain who allied with the Guptas against the Kushans.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



21. **Gupta Empire**, gold dinar of **Samudra Gupta**, (c.350-375 AD), 'Standard/Javelin' type, **S. Kumar Class II, var. A**, 19.32mm; 7.58g. **Obv:** Nimbate and armoured king, wearing tunic, standing and holding a standard, offering sacrifice at an altar, with a Garuda standard in the backdrop; Brahmi legend **Samudra** below the king's flexed arm; Brahmi legend **Samarashatavitativijayo jitaripurajito divam jayati** visible in parts starting from 1 o'clock along the margin. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi, enthroned facing, holding a noose in her outstretched arm and a cornucopia in her other hand, with her feet placed on a dotted footrest; Brahmi legend **Parakramah** in the right field, a Tamgha in the left field. *Sharp strike with vivid details, Extremely fine, Very rare.*

Samudragupta introduced several distinctive gold coin types during his long reign and litany of conquests, the most standard of which is the javelin type. The obverse legend reads as, "The invincible (king) who had won the victories on a hundred battlefields and conquered the enemies, wins the heavens", while the reverse bears the legend *Parākramah*, meaning "courage" or "valour" signifying his exceptional bravery and skill in combat.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



22. **Gupta Empire**, gold dinar of **Samudra Gupta** (350-375 AD), 'Standard/Javelin' type, **S. Kumar Class II, var. E**, 19.16mm; 7.49g. **Obv:** Nimbate and armoured king, wearing tunic, standing and holding a standard, offering sacrifice at an altar, with a Garuda standard in the backdrop; Brahmi legend **Samudra Gupta** in two vertical lines below the king's flexed arm; Brahmi legend **Samarashatavitativijayo jitaripurajito divam jayati** visible in parts starting from 8 o'clock along the margin. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi, enthroned facing, holding a noose in her outstretched arm and a cornucopia in her other hand, with her feet placed on a dotted footrest; Brahmi legend **Parakramah** in the right field, a Tamgha in the left field, dotted border around. *Very fine, Very rare.*

Samudragupta introduced several distinctive gold coin types during his long reign and litany of conquests, the most standard of which is the javelin type. The obverse legend reads as, "The invincible (king) who had won the victories on a hundred battlefields and conquered the enemies, wins the heavens", while the reverse bears the legend *Parākramah*, meaning "courage" or "valour" signifying his exceptional bravery and skill in combat.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



23. **Gupta Empire**, gold dinar of **Samudra Gupta** (345-375 AD), 'Lyrist' type, Altekar, var. A, **S. Kumar var. A.1**, 22.76mm; 7.63g. **Obv:** Nimbate king sits sideways in a *Lalitasana* posture with his right leg folded, seated on a high backed throne (Manchaka), facing left, bare-chested, wearing skull-cap and short-dhoti, a pearled necklace and large earrings, playing a seven-stringed lute (veena) with his right hand; Brahmi letter '**Si**' below the couch and Brahmi legend **Maharajadhiraja Sri-Samudraguptah (The Great King of Kings, his highness Samudragupta)** around. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi seated in profile, facing left, on a decorative wicker-stool with couch back, holding a cornucopia in her left hand and a noose or diadem in her right hand; Brahmi legend **Samudraguptah** in right field, dotted border around.

A stunning coin with well-defined details, struck on a Broad flan, Well centered with complete dotted border visible on reverse, Nearly Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

According to S. Kumar, a total of 98 specimens of this type are known. The Lyrist type coins of Samudragupta showcases the king as an accomplished musician, seated and playing the lyre (veena), highlighting his refined artistic talents. A Brahmi letter '**Si**' appears beneath the king's throne, signifying '**Siddham**' in Sanskrit, meaning *success*; the same symbol also appears on the Ashvamedha type coins.

Coins of Variety A are considered aesthetically superior to those of Variety B. The present coin belongs to Variety A, identified by the absence of the tamgha on the reverse-a symbol found on coins of Variety B.

Estimate : ₹ 6,00,000 - 8,00,000



24. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Samudra Gupta** (c.350-375 AD), 'Kacha' type, **S. Kumar Class I, var. A.1**, 19.80mm; 7.43g. **Obv:** nimbate king, wearing tunic, standing holding a 'Chakra' standard, offering sacrifice at an altar; Brahmi legend **Kacha** under the king's arm holding the standard and **Kacho Gāṃavajīṭya....ruttamairja...** around. **Rev:** nimbate goddess, standing facing left holding cornucopia and lotus; Brahmi legend **Sarvarajochhettah** to right and a Tamgha in the left field. *Very fine, Reverse better, Very rare.*

Almost all previous scholars have regarded the gold coins of 'Kacha' to Samudra Gupta; however, Sanjeev Kumar attributes them to Rama Gupta. The title "Sarvarajochhettah" (Exterminator of all Kings) is held by Samudra Gupta in his eulogy inscription on the Allahabad Pillar.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,25,000 - 1,50,000



25. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, S. Kumar Class III, var. A.3, 19mm; 7.77g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing tight-fitting cap and large earring, long-tailed Kushan styled tunic and leggings, holding strung bow in left hand and arrow pointing downwards in right, Garuda standard in backdrop; Brahmi legend **Chandra** below left arm and ...**Chandra Gupta** to left. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi, wearing earrings, seated cross-legged on lotus in *padmasana* posture, with both arms raised away from knees, holding long-stemmed lotus flower in left and diadem in right hand; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikkramah** to right and tamgha in left field. *A beautifully preserved specimen, well-defined details with lustre showing through. About uncirculated, Extremely rare in this grade.*

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,00,000



26. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, S. Kumar Class III, var. A, 18.50mm; 7.81g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing Kushan style tunic over loin cloth, holding strung bow in left hand and arrow pointing downwards in right, Garuda standard in backdrop; Brahmi legend **Chandra** below left arm. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi with halo, seated cross-legged on a lotus in *padmasana* posture, holding long-stemmed lotus flower in left hand resting on knee and diadem in right hand; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikkramah** to right and tamgha in left field. *High relief striking, About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



27. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, S. Kumar Class III, var. A.3, 19.41mm; 7.63g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing tight-fitting cap and large earring, long-tailed Kushan style tunic over loin cloth and leggings, holding a strung bow in his left hand and arrow pointing downwards in right, Garuda standard with two ribbons in the backdrop; Brahmi legend **Chandra** below left arm and traces of **Deva Shri Maharaja...Guptah** along the margin. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi with halo, seated cross-legged on a lotus in *padmasana* posture, with both arms slightly raised, holding long-stemmed lotus flower in left and diadem in right hand; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikramah** to right and tamgha in left field. *Good very fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,00,000



28. **Gupta Empire**, gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, S. Kumar Class III, var. A.4, 18.23mm; 8.13g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left in *tribhanga* posture, hair braided, wearing Kushan style tunic, and jewelled armbands, holding a strung bow in his left hand with Brahmi legend **Chandra** below, and an arrow pointing downward in his right hand, with Garuda standard to left. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi with halo, seated cross-legged on a lotus in *padmasana* posture, holding a diadem in her right hand, and a long-stemmed lotus flower in her left hand; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikramah** to right and tamgha in left field, dotted border around. *Strong details on obverse, Extremely fine, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



29. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, S. Kumar Class III, var. A, 17.42mm; 7.75g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing Kushan style tunic over loin cloth, holding strung bow in left hand and arrow pointing downwards in right, Garuda standard with two ribbons in backdrop; Brahmi legend **Chandra** below left arm. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi with halo, seated cross-legged on lotus in *padmasana* posture, holding long-stemmed lotus flower in left hand resting on knee and diadem in right hand; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikramah** to right and tamgha in left field. *Good very fine, Rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 1,80,000



30. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, Altekar Class II, variety E (**King with whip or hunter on waist**), 16.97mm; 7.87g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing Kushan style tunic over loin cloth, necklace and wristlet, bare headed with the knot of hairs, with a whip or hunter tied to his waist, holding strung bow in left hand and arrow pointing downwards in right, Garuda standard in backdrop; Brahmi legend **Chandra** below left arm. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi, seated cross-legged on a lotus in *padmasana* posture, wearing earrings and armlets, with both arms slightly raised, holding long-stemmed lotus flower in left hand and diadem in right; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikramah** to right and tamgha in left field. *Struck in high relief with well-defined details clearly visible, About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



31. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Archer-Goddess on Lotus' type, **King facing right variety**, Altekar class II var. D; **S. Kumar Class III, variety M (RRRR)**, struck from same dies as **S. Kumar Coin no. 339**, 7.77g. **Obv:** Bare-chested king with curly hair, standing frontal in *Tribhanga* pose with diademed head turned to right, wearing short loin cloth and sash tied at left side, holding a strung bow in left hand and an arrow in the right, Garuda standard in backdrop; Brahmi legend **Chandra** between the bow-string and king's body and traces of **Deva Shri Maharajadhiraja (Shri Chandra) Gupta** along the margin. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi with halo, seated cross-legged on lotus, with left leg slightly raised at knee, supporting left hand, holding a long-stemmed lotus while the right hand holds a diadem; Brahmi legend **Shri Vikramah** to right and tamgha in left field.

A well-centered specimen. Very fine, Extremely rare.

An extremely rare variety of the 'Archer' type showing the king in a tribhanga posture, with bends at the hips, shoulders and neck, displaying a lean and energetic physique. This is matched by the slender beauty of the Lakshmi figure on the reverse, with her delicately poised posture. The depiction adds a sense of classic composition to the portrayal. A true gem of Gupta numismatic imagination.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 3,50,000



32. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Horseman' type, S. Kumar Class I, **variety not listed but similar to A.3 (RRR)**, notably wider flan than the average for this variety, 20.88mm, 7.82g. **Obv:** Nimbate King, head inclined, riding on caparisoned horse, cantering to left, left hand on hip, waist-band flying behind him; Brahmi legend **Paramabhadhagavato Maharajadhiraja Shri Chandraguptah**, visible in parts from 12 o'clock along the margin. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi seated in profile, facing left, on a decorative wicker stool, hair tied into bun, holding a long stemmed lotus with root nodules at the base in her left hand and a diadem in her right; Brahmi legend **Ajitavikramah** in the right field, with a Tamgha in the left field; dotted border around.

Broad-flan coin with a pleasingly bold strike, Good very fine, Extremely rare.

The Horseman-type gold dinars are among Chandragupta II's notable innovations, as this design does not appear on the coinage of his predecessors. The obverse legend reads: "The great devotee of Vishnu, the Great King of Kings, His Highness Chandraguptah", while the reverse bears the epithet *Ajitavikramah*, meaning "one who is unconquered and valorous." Its iconography—showing the king riding a caparisoned horse - emphasizes royal valour, military strength, and sovereign authority. With Chandragupta II at the helm, the Gupta Empire reached its zenith. He continued his father Samudragupta's expansionist policies and undertook successful military campaigns, particularly the conquest of the Western Kshatrapas, which contributed significantly to the expansion of the Gupta Empire.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



33. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Horseman' type, Altekar Class II, var. A, S. Kumar Class II, var. A.3, 19.06mm; 7.78g. **Obv:** King riding caparisoned horse, cantering to right, bare-chested, wearing hair in large bun, dhoti, armbands, and jeweled necklace, waist-band flying behind him, horse with jeweled braided mane; Brahmi legend *Paramabhagavato Maharajadhiraja Shri Chandraguptah* from 2 o'clock along the margin. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi seated in profile, facing left, on a decorative wicker stool, holding a long stemmed lotus with root nodules at the base in her left hand and a diadem in her right hand; Brahmi legend *Ajitavikramah* in the right field, with a Tamgha in the left field; dotted border around.

An exceptional specimen with brilliant details, struck in high-relief with an incredibly attractive appearance. Extremely fine, Extremely rare in this grade.

A standout coin that is certain to draw considerable interest from dedicated collectors of Gupta coinage.

The Horseman-type gold dinars are among Chandragupta II's notable innovations, as this design does not appear on the coinage of his predecessors. The obverse legend reads: "The great devotee of Vishnu, the Great King of Kings, His Highness Chandraguptah", while the reverse bears the epithet *Ajitavikramah*, meaning "one who is unconquered and valorous." Its iconography - showing the king riding a caparisoned horse - emphasizes royal valour, military strength, and sovereign authority. With Chandragupta II at the helm, the Gupta Empire reached its zenith. He continued his father Samudragupta's expansionist policies and undertook successful military campaigns, particularly the conquest of the Western Kshatrapas, which contributed significantly to the expansion of the Gupta Empire.

Estimate : ₹ 3,50,000 - 5,00,000



34. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), 'Lion Slayer' type, Altekar Class I (lion combatant), Var. A; S. Kumar Class III, variety B.3.5 (RRR), struck from the same dies as S. Kumar Coin no. 493, preserved in the British Museum, 19.40mm; 7.75g. **Obv:** King wearing moustache, ornate crown, dhoti and a sash tied at the waist, with large earring, turned to left with one leg flexed upwards at the knee, drawing the bow and firing an arrow at the lion falling backwards to the left; Brahmi legend *Narendrachandrah Prathitarano (rane jayatyajayyo bhuvi simhavikramah)* from 1 o'clock along the margin. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi, seated in a *Vamardhaparyankasana* posture (with one leg folded and the other drawn up), facing front on lion reclining to left; holding a long-stemmed lotus in one hand and a noose in the other; Brahmi legend *Simhavikramah* to right and tamgha in the left field.

A beautifully preserved specimen, Nearly Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

This magnificent "Lion-Slayer" (*Simha-vikrama*) type is one of the most iconic and symbolically powerful issues of the Gupta gold coinage. The obverse legend reads as, "The moon among the kings, who is famous for his warfare, who is invincible, and who is valorous like a lion, is victorious on the battlefield", while the reverse bears the epithet *Simhavikramah*, meaning "Valorous as a Lion" highlighting the king's exceptional courage, bravery and martial excellence. With Chandragupta II at the helm, the Gupta Empire reached its zenith. He continued his father Samudragupta's expansionist policies and undertook successful military campaigns, particularly the conquest of the Western Kshatrapas, which contributed significantly to the expansion of the Gupta Empire. According to S. Kumar, The Lion-Slayer type coins of Chandra Gupta II are seldom encountered, with only about 262 coins documented so far.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



35. **Gupta Empire** - copper coin of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), full unit, S. Kumar class III, 18.86mm; 5.82g. **Obv:** chest-high bust of king, with cascading curly hair, wearing necklace facing left, holding up a flower in a gesture of appreciation. **Rev:** Garuda standing facing on a pedestal; Brahmi legend *Maharaja Chandragupta* below.
About extremely fine for this type, Exceedingly rare.
One of the finest known examples, with complete legend clearly visible.

With Chandragupta II at the helm, the Gupta Empire reached its zenith, expanding across much of northern India, reaching the Indus on one side and extending down to the Narmada basin. Literary and numismatic evidence indicate his strong affiliation with Vaishnavism. This is reflected on the reverse of the coin, where Garuda - the divine bird and vehicle of Vishnu - is depicted standing with outstretched wings above the emperor's name, serving as a symbol of protection and royal authority.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



36. **Gupta Empire** - copper bust-type coin of **Chandragupta II** (c.375-415 AD), Malwa series, S. Kumar Class III, PAIC 3544, 10.29mm; 1.13g. **Obv:** bust of king wearing large earring facing left. **Rev:** Garuda facing holding a snake in his beak above a pedestal; Brahmi legend *(Cha)ndragupta* below.
About extremely fine, Very rare.

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Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



37. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Archer' type, **S. Kumar Class III, variety D (RRRR)**, 8.38g. **Obv:** Nimbate king, wearing tunic, dhoti, and sash, holding a strung bow in one hand and an arrow in the other, with Garuda standard in the background; Brahmi letter **Ku** to the right of the bowstring and traces of legend in exergue. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi seated cross-legged on lotus, holding a diadem in her right hand and a lotus in her left hand; Brahmi legend **Shri Mahendra** to right and tamgha in the left field.
An exceptionally well-struck specimen, lovely portrait with sharply rendered details and underlying lustre showing through. Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

This is an unusually heavy dinar of Kumaragupta I, whose basic standard was in the 7.80-8.10g range, though a few of his dinars have been published in the 8.30-8.55 range, such as this piece. Sanjeev Kumar Gupta concluded that the dinar weight was increased very late in reign of Kumaragupta I to the 8.30-8.60g range, which was then adopted by his immediate successor Skandagupta, who later in his reign increased the weight to the 9.00-9.40g range. Dinars of the heavy weight late issue of Kumaragupta I are extremely rare. S. Kumar has listed only one specimen of this variety.

Kumaragupta I issued an impressive and diverse series of gold coins, continuing the high artistry and rich iconographic tradition of the Gupta period. His gold dinars display a wide variety of types - a few of which include the Archer, Swordsman, Lion Slayer, and the celebrated Karttikeya type - each highlighting aspects of royal virtue, martial strength, and religious devotion. Kumara was the nickname of Kartikeya, the son of Shiva and Hindu god of war, who rode peacock into battle. Kumaragupta I had adopted the title Mahendraditya, in reference to the nickname of the Hindu deity Indra (Mahendra), the king of the gods.

The Tumen (Tumain) inscription of Kumaragupta (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. 26, Pg. 146-147) adds valuable context to the imperial epithets found on his coinage. The inscription reads, "The son of the illustrious Chandragupta is Kumaragupta, who is like the great Indra and who protected the whole earth, embracing her as a virtuous wife". The inscription praises Kumaragupta as a divinely empowered, righteous, and protective ruler, equal in splendour to God Indra, who guards and cherishes his kingdom with the same devotion with which a noble man honours his virtuous spouse.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



38. **Gupta Empire**, gold dinar of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Horseman' type, Altekar Class I, var. C; S. Kumar Class I, variety C.1, similar to S. Kumar coin 657, 17.57mm; 8.15g. **Obv:** King riding caparisoned horse cantering to right, bare-chested, wearing dhoti, armbands, and jeweled necklace, horse with jeweled braided mane; Brahmi legend **Kshitipatirajito vijayi Kumaragupto divam jayati** [The unconquered and victorious King Kumaragupta wins the heavens], visible in parts from 12 o'clock along the margin. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi seated in profile, facing left, on a decorative wicker stool, wearing a pearled necklace and large earrings, holding a long stemmed lotus with root nodules at the base in her left hand and a diadem in her right hand; Brahmi legend **Ajitamahendra** [invincible Mahendra - an epithet of God Indra, the king of gods] in the right field.
Bold strike with well-defined features, Good very fine, Very rare.

Kumaragupta I issued an impressive and diverse series of gold coins, continuing the high artistry and rich iconographic tradition of the Gupta period. His gold dinars display a wide variety of types - a few of which include the Archer, Swordsman, Lion Slayer, and the celebrated Karttikeya type - each highlighting aspects of royal virtue, martial strength, and religious devotion. Kumara was the nickname of Kartikeya, the son of Shiva and Hindu god of war, who rode peacock into battle. Kumaragupta I had adopted the title Mahendraditya, in reference to the nickname of the Hindu deity Indra (Mahendra), the king of the gods.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



39. **Gupta Empire** - gold dinar of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Horseman' type, S. Kumar Class III, Var. C, 7.96g. **Obv:** King riding caparisoned horse cantering to right, bare-chested, wearing dhoti; Brahmi legend *Kshitiparajito Vijayi Kumaragupto divam jayati* [The unconquered and victorious King Kumaragupta wins the heavens] visible in parts around. **Rev:** Nimbate Goddess Lakshmi seated on a decorative wicker stool, in profile facing left, wearing necklace and earrings, holding long-stemmed lotus in her left hand and feeding grapes to a peacock with the other; Brahmi legend *Ajitamahendra* [invincible Mahendra - an epithet of God Indra, the king of gods] to right; dotted border around. *A lovely example exhibiting a rich golden hue and excellent eye appeal. Very fine, Very rare.*

Kumaragupta I issued an impressive and diverse series of gold coins, continuing the high artistry and rich iconographic tradition of the Gupta period. His gold dinars display a wide variety of types - a few of which include the Archer, Swordsman, Lion Slayer, and the celebrated Kartikeya type - each highlighting aspects of royal virtue, martial strength, and religious devotion. Kumara was the nickname of Kartikeya, the son of Shiva and Hindu god of war, who rode peacock into battle. Kumaragupta I had adopted the title Mahendraditya, in reference to the nickname of the Hindu deity Indra (Mahendra), the king of the gods.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



40. **Gupta Empire** - gold repousse coin/ bracteate of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Garuda' type, S. Kumar Class III (Pg. 383), variety G (RRR), 1.30g. **Obv:** Garuda with a beaded hairstyle, rounded body, sits on a curved branch, fly-whisk at left and *Sankha* at right, Brahmi legend *Sri Mahendraditya* below and letter 'Na' in exergue. *About uncirculated, Very rare.*

These coins were earlier attributed to the Sharabhapuriya dynasty of Mahakosala, but recent research by Mr. Sanjeev Kumar has reclassified them under the Gupta dynasty.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



41. **Gupta Empire** - copper coin of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Chhatra'-type, S. Kumar p.335, 5.80g. **Obv:** king standing facing left, in a gesture of royal appreciation under a royal umbrella with two ribbons, held aloft by a midget attendant (off the flan here). **Rev:** Garuda standing facing, Brahmi legend in two lines *Maharaja Shri Ku(ma)/ra Gupta* below. *About extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Copper coins of Gupta emperors are very rare and those of Kumara Gupta particularly so. The choice of the type reveals an unusual relationship with a coin of a different metal (gold). While 'Chhatra'-type gold coins of Chandra Gupta II are fairly numerous, those of Kumara Gupta are exceedingly rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,75,000 - 2,00,000



42. **Gupta Empire** - copper coin of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Chhatra'-type, S. Kumar p.335, 19.07mm; 5.03g. **Obv:** king standing facing left, in a gesture of royal appreciation. **Rev:** Garuda (off the flan), Brahmi legend in two lines **Maharaja Shri Ku(mara)/Gupta** below.
Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Copper coins of Gupta emperors are very rare and those of Kumara Gupta particularly so. The choice of the type reveals an unusual relationship with a coin of a different metal (gold). While 'Chhatra'-type gold coins of Chandra Gupta II are fairly numerous, those of Kumara Gupta are exceedingly rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



43. **Gupta Empire** - copper coin of **Kumara Gupta I** (c.415-450 AD), 'Chhatra'-type, half unit, S. Kumar p.335, 14.40mm; 2.14g. **Obv:** king standing facing left, wearing necklace, in a gesture of royal appreciation. **Rev:** Garuda standing facing on pedestal, Brahmi legend **Kumara Gupta** below.
Extremely Fine. Extremely rare.
One of the finest known examples, with the King's name clearly visible.

Copper coins of Gupta emperors are very rare and those of Kumara Gupta particularly so. The choice of the type reveals an unusual relationship with a coin of a different metal (gold). While 'Chhatra'-type gold coins of Chandra Gupta II are fairly numerous, those of Kumara Gupta are exceedingly rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



44. **Gupta Empire** - gold heavy dinar of **Skanda Gupta** (c.455-470 AD), 'Archer' type, S. Kumar Class II, var. A, 20.33mm; 9.06g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing a tunic, holding a strung bow in one hand and an arrow in the other; with a 'Garuda' standard to his left, Brahmi legend **Skanda** below the king's elbow with a small crescent above; traces of Brahmi legend around. **Rev:** Nimbate goddess Lakshmi seated cross-legged on a lotus in *padmasana*, holding lotus in her left hand and a diadem in her right hand; with Brahmi legend **Kkramādityah** to right and a tamgha in the left field.
About extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



45. **Gupta Empire** - gold heavy dinar of **Skanda Gupta** (c.455-470 AD), 'Archer' type, S. Kumar Class II, var. A, 20.73mm; 9.09g. **Obv:** Nimbate king standing facing left, wearing a tunic, holding a strung bow in one hand and an arrow in the other; with a 'Garuda' standard to his left, Brahmi legend **Skanda** below the king's elbow with a small crescent above; traces of Brahmi legend **Parahitakāirājā (jayati divam sri-Krama)ditya [The king Kramaditya, the benefactor of others, wins the heavens]** around. **Rev:** nimbate goddess Lakshmi seated cross-legged on a lotus in *padmasana*, holding lotus in her left hand and a diadem in her right hand; with Brahmi legend **Kkramādityah** to right and a tamgha in the left field, dotted border around.

A highly attractive coin featuring bold, crisp detail, struck in high relief with impressive lustrous surfaces. Extremely fine, Very rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,00,000



46. **Post-Gupta North India** - gold dinar of **Prakashaditya** (c.550-600 AD), 'Horseman-Lion Slayer' type, Altekari p. 285, S. Kumar variety C (RRR), 9.20g. **Obv:** King wearing conical helmet, riding a caparisoned horse to right and striking at a lion that attacks him frontally with a sword; Brahmi legend **Divam Jayati** from 9 to 12 o'clock and letter **Ru** between the horse's legs. **Rev:** Goddess Lakshmi seated cross-legged on a lotus, holding lotus in one hand and a noose in the other; Brahmi legend **Sri Prakashaditya** visible partly at right and tamgha in the left field.

Good very fine, Extremely rare.

It is now certain that 'Prakashaditya' was a Hunnic king, who probably made an incursion into North India around the same time as Toramana and Mihirakula. There has been a suggestion that he was identical with Toramana.

According to S. Kumar, a total of 66 coins of this type are known.

Estimate : ₹ 3,50,000 - 5,00,000

Ancient World



47. **Roman Empire**, gold solidus of **Arcadius** (383-408 AD), **Constantinople** mint, struck during 397-402 AD, 4.38g. **Obv:** Armoured, pearl-diademed and helmeted bust of Arcadius, facing front, holding a spear over the right shoulder and a shield decorated with horseman on the left arm; Legend D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG around. **Rev:** Constantinopolis, helmeted, draped, enthroned, facing front, head right, holding sceptre in right hand and Victory on globe in left hand, Legend CONCORDI-A AVGGA around; CONOB in exergue.
Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



48. **Roman Empire**, gold solidus of **Theodosius II** (402-450 AD), **Constantinople** mint, struck during 425-429 AD, RIC 237, 3.97g. **Obv:** Armored, pearl-diademed and helmeted bust of Theodosius II, facing front, holding a spear over the right shoulder and a shield on the left arm; Legend DN THEODO-SIVS P F AVG around. **Rev:** Theodosius II and Valentinian III seated facing on a double throne, nimbed and wearing consular robes, each holding a world map in the right hand and a cross-scepter in the left; star in upper field; Legend SALVS REI PVBLICAE around; CONOB in exergue.
Scratches, Very fine, Rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000

Hindu Coins of Medieval India



49. **Rashtrakutas**, uninscribed gold gadyana (1000-1100 AD), 14.45mm, 3.96g. **Obv:** Garuda seated cross-legged with folded hands in *Anjalimudra* surrounded by a floral whorl. **Rev:** Temple flanked by crescent, swastika at the top & two lamp posts.
Good very fine, Very rare.

Seated Garuda was the dynastic emblem of the Rashtrakutas and hence the attribution of this coin. The design is derived from Gadyanas of Ganga and Kadamba dynasties and therefore it can be surmised that the coin must have been struck towards the end of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, perhaps issued by later rulers such as Indra III (c. 914-928) or Govinda IV c. 940-960).

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000



50. **Kadambas of Hangal**, gold gadyana of **Toyimadeva** (1048-1075 AD), MCSI-I 225, 18.05mm, 4.25g. **Obv:** Majestic lion with mane, holding a front paw aloft, 'regardant en arriere' with tail curled over its back, a small dagger within the loop, Kannada legend **Saluga** below. **Rev:** Elaborate floral scroll decorative motif within a 'rayed lotus' border.
An extremely handsome specimen of Medieval Indian coinage, sharply struck and exhibiting excellent eye appeal with glowing lustrous surfaces.
Uncirculated, Extremely rare.

The Kadambas of Hangal were a prominent medieval dynasty in Karnataka, ruling as feudatories under the Western Chalukyas. The dynasty developed multiple branches, including those of Hangal, Bankapur, and Goa, and played an important role in the political landscape of 11th-12th century Karnataka. The gold gadyanas of Toyimadeva are among the most distinctive issues of the Kadambas of Hangal. These coins, with their high gold purity, refined artistry, and striking iconography - especially the dynamic lion motif, places them among the finest medieval South Indian gold issues.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



51. **Kadambas of Hangal**, gold gadyana or varaha, in the name of **Nakareshwara**, the patron deity of **Bankapur** (1100-1200 AD), MCSI-I 229, 19.36mm, 4.22g. **Obv:** Hanuman seated in *Veerasana*, with head right, holding a hand up in attacking position, *chowry* and *sankh* on each side; Kannada legend '**Nakara**' in exergue. **Rev:** Elaborate ornamental floral scroll within a rayed-lotus border.
An exceptionally attractive and well-preserved specimen of Medieval Indian coinage, well-centered example with sharply rendered details, struck in high relief with glowing lustrous surfaces.
Uncirculated, Extremely rare in such nice grade.

The Kadambas of Hangal were a prominent medieval dynasty in Karnataka, ruling as feudatories under the Western Chalukyas. The dynasty developed multiple branches, including those of Hangal, Bankapur, and Goa, and played an important role in the political landscape of 11th-12th century Karnataka. Their coin designs belong to mainly two distinct classes. They depict either the Kadamba Lion emblem (as shown in previous lot), or else show Hanuman and cite Nakareshwara, the principal deity of their temple at Bankapura, situated 15 miles northeast of Hangal. These coins, with their high gold purity, refined artistry, and striking iconography, places them among the finest medieval South Indian gold issues.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



52. **Feudatories of Kalachuris of Kalyana**, gold gadyana of **Barmabhupala of Torgale** (1187-1188 AD), MCSI-I 250, **plate specimen**, 16.70mm, 3.78g. **Obv:** Warrior running to right, holding sword, 'moon' on left and 'sun' on right above. **Rev:** Kannada legend *Sri Nigalamkamala Damdina gova* in three lines. *Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Nigalamkamalla and Dandinagova are titles. These titles were borne by a local ruler of this region named Barma-Bhupala. He was ruling at Torgale in the Kuntala country.

This very specimen is the plate coin illustrated in the standard reference by Michael Mitchiner, *The Coinage and History of Southern India (part I)*.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



53. **Chalukyas of Kalyana**, temp. **Taila II to Vikramaditya IV** (973-1126 AD), gold pagoda, struck circa 973-1068 AD, MCSI-I 263, 12.15mm, 3.74g. **Obv:** Caparisoned Varaha-Boar facing right; above, crescent, sun and moon, flanked by ornaments. **Rev:** Ornamental 8-rayed Lotus.

A stunning coin with sharply detailed rendition of Lotus flower on reverse, excellent eye appeal. Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Western Chalukyas issued a series of gold coins bearing their dynastic devices - principally the Boar / Varaha. The boar had been introduced as a dynastic emblem by the Chalukyas of Badami and it appears engraved on their temples at Aihole (Karnataka). The Chalukyas of Kalyana were anxious to establish popular acceptance of their legitimacy as successors to the earlier Chalukyas - the probable reason for retaining this dynastic emblem and popularizing it through the medium of coinage.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



54. **Western Gangas** (10th-11th century AD), gold gajapati pagoda, MCSI-I 192-193, 14.68mm, 3.88g. **Obv:** An ornate elephant standing facing right, there is a 3-layer pearl garland on the neck of the elephant. **Rev:** Ornamental floral scroll. *Almost Uncirculated, Very scarce.*

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



55. **Western Gangas** (10th-11th century AD), gold gajapati pagoda, 13.76mm, 3.84g. **Obv:** An ornate elephant standing facing left, there is a pearl garland on the neck of the elephant. **Rev:** Ornamental floral scroll. Among this series, the left-facing elephant variety is far rarer than the right-facing type. *About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,30,000 - 1,50,000



56. **Feudatories of the Yadavas of Devagiri, 'Bhujanga' dynasty** - gold punch-marked gadyana of **Sri Somana Deva**, (c.1200 -1300 AD), unpublished in major sources and known only from a hoard deposited in the Nagpur Museum, 20.60mm, 3.63g. **Obv:** five punches - 1. Nandi seated couchant facing left with sun and moon above (in centre); 2. Stylized dagger flanked by two weapons (below); 3. Nagari legend *Sri Weesvanāth* (to left); 4. Nagari legend *Sri Somana Deva* (above); 5. Nagari legend *Wesu Bhujanga* (to right). **Rev:** blank with styrate marks. *Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.*

The 'Bhujanga' dynasty is so far known only from rare small 'lion' type silver coins. In all probability the Bhujangas held territory in the Eastern part of the Yadava Empire, the so-called 'Jhādi Mandala' region, bordering on Chhattisgarh. 'Somana Deva' was probably the proper name of the king and 'Wesu Bhujanga' his title. The reference to 'Vishwanatha' is probably to the tutelary deity of the family.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



57. **Yadavas of Devagiri**, gold gadyana of **Singhana III**, the last ruler of the dynasty (1315-1318 AD) with his **Queen Kamwaladevi**, MCSI-306, 12.98mm, 3.83g. **Obv:** Royal emblem composed of ornate Shankha and Chakra symbols flanking a sword. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Shri Singha/na Kamba/la Devi* in three lines. *About uncirculated, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



58. **Tomaras of Gwalior** - gold 1/2 dinar of **Virasimha** (c.1350-1400), **unpublished in major sources**, 20.62mm, 3.60g. **Obv:** Kubera seated cross-legged in a frontal manner holding a *danda* in right hand and a lotus in left. **Rev:** Nagari legend in two lines *Shri Madveera/Simha Rama*. *Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.*

Virasimha was the first known ruler of the Tomara dynasty of Gwalior. His rise to power is dated to the second half of 14th century and he was granted Gwalior by the later Tughlaq Sultans of Delhi. The attribution of the coin to him is tentative but fits the very end of the 'Lakshmi'-type gold coinage of North India with the goddess being replaced by her male counterpart, Kubera.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 5,00,000



59. **Vijayanagar Kingdom**, Sangama dynasty, gold pagoda of **Pratapa Devaraya I** (1406-1422 AD), Girijapathi 68, 3.40g. **Obv:** Shiva Parvati seated, sun and moon above. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Sri Pra/thapa Deva/ra/ya* in three lines. *Extremely fine, Very scarce.*

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 60,000



60. **Vijayanagar Empire, gold Dodda Honnu or 'Double Pagoda' of Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1530 AD),** MCSI-I 1088, 18.20mm, 7.79g. **Obv:** Four-armed Lord Venkateshwara of Tirupati standing under an ornamental archway, wearing tapering crown (Shikhara-mukuta), ear-ornaments (Karna-kundalas) and other jewelled attributes shown by a flowing array of dots and lines. He holds Shankha and Chakra in his upper hands, and makes the gesture of 'boon-giving' (Varada-mudra) with one of his lower. The archway or Torana, has Makara-shaped keystones and a Keertimukha above the deity's head. **Rev:** Devanagari legend in three lines *Sri/Krishna Ra/ya* within a double circular border.

A superbly preserved and perfectly centred example of this exceptionally rare type - surely one of the finest surviving specimens and a coin of considerable historical importance.

With original soil, Uncirculated, struck in high relief with brilliant details, Exceedingly rare.

This exceedingly rare and important coin was specially struck by Krishnadevaraya in 1516 AD, to perform a Kanakabhishekam ("Shower of Gold") ceremony at the Tirupati temple, to thank the Lord for his victory over the Kondavidu and Gajapati dynasties of neighboring Andhra-Orissa country. It shows a truly splendid depiction of Venkateshwara, in all its jewelled glory on obverse. As compared with it the simplicity of the reverse stands out as a testimony to the King's devotion and subservience to the Lord.

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 20,00,000



61. **Vijayanagar Kingdom, Tuluva dynasty**, gold pagoda of **Krishna Devaraya** (1509-1530 AD), Girijapathi 160, 13.09mm, 3.29g. **Obv:** Balakrishna seated facing. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Sri Pratapa Krishnaraya* in three lines. *Extremely fine, Very scarce.*

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 60,000

Sultanates

Sultans of Delhi



62. **Ghurid Sultans of Ghazna and Delhi**, gold 1½ heavy dinar (special issue) of **Mu'izz al-Din Muhammad bin Sam** (1171-1206 AD), posthumous under **Taj al-Din Yildiz** (AH 602-612 / AD 1206-1215), **Baldah Ghazna** mint, **AH 605** = AD 1209. Kalima and title "*al-Nasir li-din Allah*" [Commander of the Faithful] in four lines within double square, mint and date around divided in four quarters / Name and titles in four lines within double square; continuation of titles around divided in four quarters. Album 1762; BMC Dehli 9, G&G D2, 17.20g, 30.64mm. *Beautiful strike for the type, struck with special dies created for these broad heavy dinars. Good very fine, Extremely rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



63. **Turk dynasty** - silver tanka of **Shams al-Din Iltutmish** (1210-1235 AD), citing *Caliph al-Nasir*, AH 625?, month **Jamad al-Awwal**, G&G D31 (but not with month), 26.30mm, 10.86g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān al-'Azam Shams al-Dunyā wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar Iltutmish al-Sultān Nāsir Amir al-Mumineen*. **Rev:** Shahada followed by *Arabic legend al-Nasir li Din Allah Amir al-Mumineen* in a circle; AH date with mention of the month in margin. *About extremely fine, Very rare.*

The unusual feature of this coin is the month Jamad al-Awwal mentioned in the marginal reverse inscription, which is not listed in G&G.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



64. **Turk dynasty** - silver tanka of **Shams al-Din Iltutmish** (1210-1235 AD), citing *Caliph al-Nasir*, AH 625?, G&G D31, 10.86g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān al-'Azam Shams al-Dunyā wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar Iltutmish al-Sultān Nāsir Amir al-Mumineen*. **Rev:** Shahada followed by *Arabic legend al-Nasir li Din Allah Amir al-Mumineen* in a circle; traces of AH date in margin. *About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



65. **Turk dynasty** - silver ½ tanka of **Shams al-Din Iltutmish** (1210-1235 AD), citing *Caliph al-Nasir*, AH 62X, **not listed in G&G and unique so far**, 5.38g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *Abu al-Muzaffar Iltutmish al-Sultān Amir al-Mumineen* in circle. **Rev:** Arabic legend in circle *al-Nasir li Din Allah Amir al-Mumineen*; AH date in words in margin. *Very fine, Unique.*

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



66. **Turk dynasty** - silver ½ tanka of **Shams al-Din Iltutmish** (1210-1235 AD), citing *Caliph al-Mustansir*, G&G D39A (new reference given by Paul Stevens in his database), 5.24g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān al-'Azam Shams al-Duniyā wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar Iltutmish al-Sultān* in double rectangles. **Rev:** Shahada followed by Arabic legend *al-Mustansir Billah Amir al-Mumineen* in double rectangles and a circle; traces of AH date in margin. *About extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



67. **Khalji dynasty** - Silver tanka of **Shihab al-Din Umar** (1316 AD), *Hadrat Dehli* mint, AH 715, 10.95g, G&G D241. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-sultan al-a'zam shihab al-dunya wa'l din abu'l Muzaffar 'umar shah al-sultan*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *Sikandar al-thani yamin al-khilafa nasir amir al-muminin* within a circle, with mint-name and AH date in words around. *A visually appealing specimen, Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Only one other example found in sales archives.

This is the first time that this coin has been offered in an Indian auction.

Shihab al-Din Umar was the third ruler of the Khalji Dynasty, briefly placed on the throne in 1316 CE following the death of his father, Alauddin Khalji. Only a child of around five or six years at the time, Umar's authority was nominal, and real power rested with Malik Kafur, the powerful general of Alauddin, who acted as regent. His reign lasted only a few months: after Kafur's assassination, the political situation shifted rapidly, and Umar was soon displaced by his elder brother, Qutb al-Din Mubarak Shah. Owing to the extreme brevity of his rule, gold and silver coins issued in his name are exceptionally rare.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



68. **Khalji dynasty** - gold square tanka of **Qutb al-Din Mubarak** (1316-1330 AD), *Qila Qutbabad* mint, AH 720, G&G D248, 26.96mm, 10.96g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-imam al-a'zam khalifa rabb al-alamin qutb al-dunya wa'l din abu'l muzaffar mubarak shah*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *al-sultan ibn al-sultan al-wathiq billah amir al-mu'minin* within a square, with mint-name and AH date in margins.

Well centered and sharply struck on a broad flan.

NGCAU58 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Extremely rare.

Qutb al-Din Mubarak Shah (1316–1320 AD), ascended the throne after the death of his father, Alauddin Khalji. His reign marked the final phase of Khalji authority before the rise of the Tughluqs. Although short and turbulent, Mubarak's rule saw attempts to restore administrative order following the harsh regency of Malik Kafur. One of the significant features of his coinage is the square gold tanka notable for their innovative square flan, clear calligraphy, and bold royal epithets.

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000



69. **Khalji dynasty** - gold tanka of **Nasir al-Din Khusrau Shah** (1320 AD), **Qila Deogir** mint, **AH 720, G&G D291 (Listed as RRR) (plate specimen)**, 26.10mm, 10.92g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in circle - *Khusrau Shah al-Sultān Al-Wāthiq ba-Nasr al-Rahman Wali Amir al-Mumineen*; mint name and AH date in words in margin. **Rev:** Arabic legend in double rectangles - *al-Sultān al-'Azam Nāsir al-Duniyā wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar*.
About extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Khusru Shah became the Sultan after treacherously murdering Qutb al-Din Mubarak Khalji. His reign lasted only two months as he was ousted by Ghazi Malik, who then ascended the throne as Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq, heralding the Tughlaq dynasty.

A coin of exceptional pedigree - this very specimen is the plate coin illustrated in the standard reference by Goron & Goenka, *The Coins of the Indian Sultanates*.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



70. **Khalji dynasty** - silver tanka of **Nasir al-Din Khusru Shah** (1320 AD), **Hadrat Delhi** mint, **AH 720, G&G D292 (Listed as RRR)**, 26.27mm, Zeno #305462, 10.97g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in circle - *Khusrau Shah al-Sultān Al-Wāthiq ba-Nasr al-Rahman Wali Amir al-Mumineen*; mint-name and AH date in words in the margin. **Rev:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān al-'Azam Nāsir al-Duniyā wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar* in double rectangles.

A wonderful coin in an exceptional state of preservation, exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, struck in high relief with glowing lustrous surfaces. Without any test-mark and with complete legend visible in the margins. Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.

Khusrau Khan was a Hindu convert and a confidante of the Khalji Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak. However, he managed to revolt, conspire and kill him with help of largely Hindu peasantry called the 'Baradus'. With their help he proclaimed himself the Sultan but was ousted in two months by Ghazi Malik. During this short period, silver coins were struck in his name in Deogir and Delhi. Coins from Delhi mint are extremely rare and this is a stunning piece of that rare issue, complete in every respect.

Notably, only one other example is recorded in Zeno, while none found in CoinArchives. The coin is so rare that G&G did not include a photographic illustration of this type in their catalogue.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



71. **Tughluq dynasty** - gold ½ dinar of **Muhammad Bin Tughluq** (1325-1351 AD), mintless and dateless type, G&G D354, Zeno #311648 (same coin), 6.42g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *muhammad bin tughluq shah*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *muhyi sunan khatim al-nabiyyin*.
Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

An extremely rare gold ½ dinar with reverse inscription meaning "the reviver of the laws of the seal of the prophets".

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



72. **Tughluq dynasty**, gold dinar of **Muhammad Bin Tughluq** (1325-1351 AD), struck in the name of Caliph **al-Mustakfi of Baghdad, Delhi** mint, **AH 742**, 26.62mm, G&G D427, 11.05g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *fi zaman al-imam al-mustakfi billah amir al mumineen abu rabi'i sulaiman khallada allah khilafatahu*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *dhuriba hadha al-dinar al-khilafati fi al delhi shuhur* followed by AH date in words.
A superbly preserved specimen, well-centered and struck on a broad flan with full decorative borders visible on both sides. Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Struck in an exceptional size, this coin displays complete die impressions on both sides, framed by double circular margins. Its impressive execution suggests it was likely struck for a ceremonial or special purpose, making it a highly desirable piece for collectors.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



73. **Tughluq dynasty**, silver tanka of **Firuz Shah Tughluq** (1352-1390 AD), **AH 786** (Holy date), G&G D471 (listed as RRR), date unlisted; 10.21g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *firuz shah sultani*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *nayab amir al-mumineen* with AH date in numbers.
Bold strike, Good very fine, Extremely rare.

The opening phrase of the Quran, "Bismillah Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim" (In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful), has letters that sum to the numerical value 786. For this reason, many regard this number as a symbolic representation of Allah. The appearance of the date 786 on this coin adds both rarity and symbolic significance, making it particularly intriguing to collectors.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



74. **Tughluq dynasty** - silver tanka of **Firuz Shah Zafar** (1389 AD), **Delhi** mint, (AH 791), **not listed in G&G and believed to be unique**, Zeno #297314 (same coin), 10.89g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān al-'Azam Firuz Shah Zafar ibn Firuz Shah al-Sultān*. **Rev:** in circle *Fi Zaman al-Imam Amir al-Mumineen Abi Abdallah Khulidat Khilafatahu*; mint Delhi just about visible in the margin.

About extremely fine, Unique.

Firuz Shah Tughlaq had appointed his son Zafar Khan as a subsidiary ruler during his lifetime. After Firuz Shah's death, coins were struck in Zafar's name, probably by Abu Bakr Shah, who succeeded Firuz Shah, contesting his claim with Muhammad Shah, his uncle. The reference to Abi Abdallah as the Caliph is to al-Mutawwakil I, the Abbasid Caliph of the breakaway Caliphate installed in Cairo by the Mamluke Sultans of Egypt.

No silver coins of this ruler are documented in the standard reference by Goron & Goenka, making this a previously unrecorded and significant discovery. It is plausible that it was struck using dies that were made for Gold coinage.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



75. **Tughluq dynasty** - silver tanka of **Nusrat Shah** (1395-1399? AD), mintless type, **AH 797**, G&G D636, Zeno #48656, 11.06g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *Al-Wāthiq ba-Tāyēed al-Rahmani Nusrat Shah al-Sultāni Khulidat Mamalkatahu*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *Fi Zaman al-Imam Amir al-Mumineen Khulidat Khilafatahu* followed by AH date in numbers.

A pleasing specimen exhibiting rich old cabinet patina, Sharp strike.

Good very fine, Exceedingly rare.

Apart from the one listed in G&G, this is the only known specimen.

Nusrat Shah was one of the last Sultans of the Tughlaq dynasty, ruling concomitantly with a half-brother, resulting in a short period where Delhi had two Sultans at once. His silver coins are exceedingly rare, probably the rarest of all silver coins of the Delhi Sultanate.

Provenance: Paul Stevens Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



76. **Suri dynasty** - silver $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee of **Sher Shah** (1538-1545 AD), '**Jahanpanah**' type, **AH 948**, G&G D811 (**Listed as RR**) (**plate specimen**), 2.73g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān Sher Shah Khallada Allah Mulkahu wa Saltanahu* in rectangle, followed by AH date and Devanagari legend *Sri Serasahi*. **Rev:** Shahada followed by *al-Sultān al-'Adil* in rectangle. *Very fine, Extremely rare.*
Probably the only known specimen.

Notably, this denomination is absent from both Zeno and the sales archives, highlighting its extreme rarity. A coin of exceptional pedigree - this very specimen is the plate coin illustrated in the standard reference by Goron & Goenka, *The Coins of the Indian Sultanates*.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



77. **Suri dynasty** - silver $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee of **Sher Shah** (1538-1545 AD), '**Jahanpanah**' type, **AH 949**, G&G D813 (**Listed as RRR**) (**plate specimen**), 5.54g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān Sher Shah Khallada Allah Mulkahu wa Saltanahu* with AH date in circle; Devanagari legend *Sri Serasahi* and other titles, including *Abu al-Muzaffar Jahanpanah* around. **Rev:** Shahada in circular border, names of Rashidoons around; *al-Sultān al-'Adil* in continuation. *Very fine, Extremely rare as a plate specimen.*

A coin of exceptional pedigree - this very specimen is the plate coin illustrated in the standard reference by Goron & Goenka, *The Coins of the Indian Sultanates*.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 60,000



78. **Suri dynasty** - silver rupee of **Sikandar Shah** (1555-56 AD), **Lahore mint**, **AH 961**, G&G D1150, 11.34g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *Sultan Sikandar Shah Ism'ail Sur* and AH date in rectangle. **Rev:** Shahada in rectangle with names and titles of Rashidoon caliphs in margins. *Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Sikandar was the brother-in-law of Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah Suri. He declared his independence in Punjab in February 1555 and subsequently marched to Delhi to set aside the claims of Ibrahim Suri, another contender to the throne. But while he was busy warring with Ibrahim, the Mughal king Humayun captured Lahore. In June 1555, Humayun defeated Sikandar to take over Delhi, forcing him to flee to the Siwalik Hills.

The date 961 is much rarer than 962 for this ruler.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



79. **Suri dynasty**, silver rupee of **Ibrahim Shah** (1554-1555 AD), *Dar al-Zarb Muqam Shahr Banaras* mint, AH 962?, G&G D1161 (**Listed as RRR**). **Obv:** Arabic legend *abu al-muzaffar sayyid sultan ibrahim ghazi* in rectangular border with a star mint-mark, names of the Rashidoons in margins. **Rev:** Arabic legend *khallada allah mulkahu wa saltanahu wa ala amrahu wa shaanahu* in rectangular border, mint-name in borders.

NGC UNC Details, Exceedingly rare.

There is no test cut on the coin as mentioned by NGC, it is actually a usual test mark in center on reverse.

Banaras was a rare mint for the Delhi Sultan rulers. The mint-name with all its epithets has not been fully read by G&G.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 6,00,000

Sultans of Bengal



80. **Ghiyath al-Din 'Iwad** (1217-1220 AD), in the name of **Shams al-Din Iltutmish**, Sultan of Delhi (1210-1235 AD), silver tanka, '**Horseman**' type, G&G B18, 10.85g. **Obv:** Horseman to left holding a mace, in circle; Kalima and Arabic legend in margin. **Rev:** Arabic legend *al-sultan al-mu'azzam shams al-dunya wa al din iltutmish al-qutbi al-sultan*; Devanagari letter '**Shri**' above Iltutmish.

Toned, About extremely fine, Very rare in this grade.

Ex-Classical Numismatic Gallery Auction 11 (2013), Lot 190.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 70,000

Sultans of Madura



81. **Sultans of Madura** - gold tanka of **Jalal ud-din Ahsan Shah** (1333/4-1339 AD), **Hadrat Madura** mint, **AH 735**, **unlisted in G&G**, 10.97g. **Obv:** Arabic legend *abul za'afa'a wa'l masakin Ahsan Shah al-sultan khuldat khilafatahu*. **Rev:** In center, Arabic legend *afzal al-yaseen khalifat rubb al alamin jalal-ud-dunya wa'l din* with AH date *sab'mi'ah wa thalathin wa khams* in words and mint name in margin.
A well preserved specimen with glowing lustrous surfaces and sharp details throughout, offering excellent eye appeal. Mint state, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



82. **Sultans of Madura** - gold tanka of **Nasir al-Din Mahmud Damghan Shah** (1344-1347 AD), **Hadrat Dar al-Mulk Ma'abar** mint (fully visible), **AH 746**, G&G MD17, 10.98g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in circles *Wārith Malik Sulaymān Nāsir Amir al-Mumineen*; mint name and AH date in words in margin. **Rev:** Arabic legend *al-Sultān al-'Azam Nāsir al-Duniyā wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar Mahmud Damghanshah al-Sultān*.

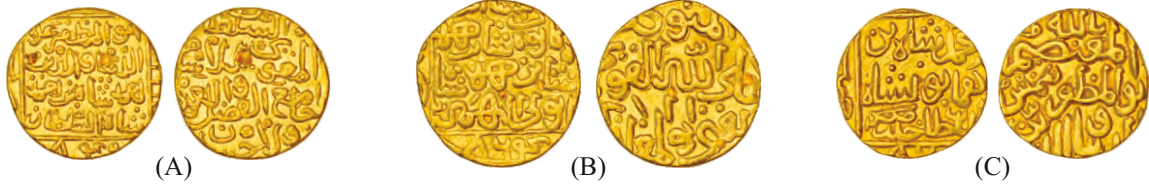
A highly attractive specimen exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, In an excellent state of preservation. Extremely fine, Exceptionally rare.

Nasiruddin Mahmud Damghan Shah succeeded his uncle Ghiyath ud-din Muhammad Damghan Shah. He unleashed a bloodbath of nobles and generals to secure his position but was ultimately killed after three short years of reign. On them he sports a unique title "The descendant of King Solomon".

Notably, no coins of this mint are recorded in Zeno or sales archives - highlighting its exceptional rarity and offering an outstanding opportunity for advanced collectors to fill a missing spot in their collection.

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000

Bahmani Sultans of Gulbarga



83. **Sultans of Bahmani**, gold tanka of three different rulers. (A) Ala al-Din Ahmad Shah II (1435-1457 AD), *Hadrat Muhammadabad* mint, AH 844, G&G BH81, 10.82g. (B) Ala al-Din Humayun Shah (1458-1461 AD), AH 864, G&G BH95, 11.10g. (C) Shams al-Din Muhammad Shah III (1463-1482 AD), *Hadrat Muhammadabad* mint, AH 87x, G&G BH110, 11.00g. *Extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 4,50,000 - 5,50,000



84. **Sultans of Bahmani**, gold tanka of five different rulers. (A) Ala al-Din Ahmad Shah II (1435-1457 AD), *Hadrat Muhammadabad* mint, AH 861, G&G BH81, 11.11g. (B) Ala al-Din Humayun Shah (1458-1461 AD), AH 865, G&G BH95, 11.12g. (C) Nizam al-Din Ahmad Shah III (1461-1463 AD), *Hadrat Muhammadabad* mint, AH 867, G&G BH102, 11.05g. (D) Shams al-Din Muhammad Shah III (1463-1482 AD), *Hadrat Muhammadabad* mint, AH 868, G&G BH110, 11.06g. (E) Mahmud Shah (1482-1518 AD), *Hadrat Muhammadabad* mint, 11.03g. *Generally very fine, Very rare as a set.*

Estimate : ₹ 7,00,000 - 9,00,000

Sultans of Jaunpur



85. **Sultans of Jaunpur**, gold tanka of Shams al-Din Ibrahim Shah (1402-1440 AD), 'Tughra'-type, AH 823, G&G J1, 11.43g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in Tughra style - *al-wathi'q bi-ta yid al-rahman abu'l muzaffar ibrahim shah al-sultan* [He who trusts in the support of the Merciful One]. **Rev:** Arabic legend in circle - *fi zaman al-imam na'ib amir al-muminin abu'l fath khulidat khilafatahu* [in the time of the Imam, the deputy of the commander of the faithful, the father of the victory]; date in words in the margins. *A well-preserved specimen, struck in high relief with complete legends visible on both sides, Without any test-mark. Uncirculated with mint luster, Extremely rare in this grade.*

Estimate : ₹ 2,20,000 - 2,50,000



86. **Sultan of Jaunpur**, gold tanka of **Shams al-Din Ibrahim Shah** (1402-1440 AD), AH 831, G&G J2, 11.47g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in straight lines: *al -sultan al-'azam shams al-dunyawa wa'l din abu'l muzaffar ibrahim shah al-sultani khulidat mamlakatahu*. **Rev:** Arabic legend in circle: *fi zaman al-imam na'ib amir al-muminin abu'l fath khulidat khilafatahu* [in the time of the Imam, the deputy of the commander of the faithful, the father of victory]; date in words in the margin. *A well-centered coin with complete legends visible on both sides, Without any test-mark. Uncirculated with mint luster, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



87. **Sultans of Jaunpur**, gold tanka of **Nasir al-Din Mahmud Shah** (1440-1456 AD), 'Tughra'-type, AH 845, G&G J10, 11.52g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in Tughra style - *nasir al-dunya wa 'l din abu 'l mujahid mahmud shah bin ibrahim shah al -sultan*. **Rev:** Arabic legend in circle - *fi zaman al-imam na'ib amir al-mumineen abu al-fatah khulidat khilafatahu*; date in words in the margins. *Very fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



88. **Sultans of Jaunpur**, gold tanka of **Husain Shah** (1458-1479 AD), G&G J25, 'Tughra'-type, 11.82g. **Obv:** Arabic legend in Tughra style - *al-mu'ayyad ba-ta'yid allah Husain Shah bin mahmud shah bin Ibrahim Shah sultani*. **Rev:** Arabic legend *fi zaman al- imam nai'b amir al-muminin abu al-fateh khulidat khilafatahu*; traces of date in the margins. *Extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



Lot No. 89

The first known gold tanka of Shamsuddin Adil Shah II,
Sultan of Khandesh (1457-1503 AD).

Estimate : ₹ 18,00,000 - 25,00,000



89. The first known gold tanka of **Sultans of Khandesh - Shams al-Din Adil Shah II (1457-1503 AD)**, unpublished in G&G and other references, first piece ever known, 10.66g.

Obv: Arabic inscription *al-Sultān al-'Āzam Shams al-Dunyā wa al-Din Abu al-Mahāmid Adilshāh ibn Mubārakshāh al -Fāruqi*.

Rev: Shahada within a square border; in four quadrants of the margin, *Darb al-Sikkāh Aliyābād Sanah 880* clockwise from left.

A perfectly centered and well-preserved coin, with full legend visible in the margins; sharply rendered details.

Extremely fine, Unique and of highest rarity.

An extraordinary opportunity for collectors to acquire a true masterpiece of Sultanate coinage.

The Sultanate of Khandesh was founded by Malik Ahmad Faruqi, or Malik Raja, who claimed descent from Caliph Umar, one of the four Rashidoon (“rightly guided”) Caliphs of Islam. Umar's appellation was “al-Fāruq”, hence the name “Fāruqi” of the dynasty of Malik Ahmad. In the aftermath of the secession of the Bahmani Sultanate from Delhi, Malik Raja established himself at Thalner on the banks of the Tapi river. Firuz Tughlaq appointed Malik Raja as the governor of that region. But soon after the death of Firuz, Malik Raja became completely independent of Delhi. By 1390, he carved out a small kingdom for himself in present-day North Western Maharashtra, in the region traditionally known as Khandesh.

Nasir Khan Faruqi, the successor of Malik Raja, was the first to assert political dominance. He consolidated Khandesh and expanded his realm Eastwards by capturing the fort of Asirgarh from its local Ahir overlords. He established the city of Burhanpur in honour of the Sufi saint Burhanuddin Ghareeb and moved his capital there. He also established matrimonial relations with the Bahmanis. However, these activities did not deter the powerful Sultans of Gujarat to threaten Khandesh and ultimately seek the subjugacy of successive Sultans, who accepted the suzerainty of Gujarat.

The great grandson of Nasir Khan, Adil Khan II, was probably the strongest Sultan of Khandesh. He had a long reign and expanded the Khandesh rule further to the East, defeating local Gond rulers. He assumed the title “Shah-i Jharkhand” to mark the conquest of these forested lands. He tried to make most of the rivalries between the Gujarat, Malwa and Gulbarga Sultanates, often allying with the strongest party to eke out yet another chunk of land and expand his territory. He even stopped paying tribute to Gujarat but this impertinence raised the brow of his Gujarati overlord, the great Mahmud 'Begda'. The Gujarat army overran Khandesh in 1498. Adil Khan II agreed to pay the tribute but died soon afterwards. His reign undoubtedly marked the political zenith of the otherwise weak Sultanate.

The inscriptions on the coins reveal that his laqab was 'Shamsuddin'. The qunya “Abu al-Mahāmid” (father of the one with laudable qualities) has echoes of similar patronymic titles on the coins of Gujarat and the mention of the family name “al-Fāruqi” follows the pattern of similar mentions on coins of Malwa (al-Khalji) and Gulbarga (al-Bahmani). The date AH880 suggests that the coin was struck in 1475-76AD. This was a year close to a political alliance through marriage that Adil Khan II struck with Sultan Ahmad Shah II of Gulbarga, much to the dislike of the Sultans of Gujarat and Malwa.

The coin offers another unique aspect - the mint-name 'Aliyābād'. There is a small village named Aliyābād in Northern Maharashtra, halfway between the forts of Salher and Mulher, which could well have been a part of the Khandesh Sultanate. Other centres of power in the Sultanate were Nandurbar, Thalner and the forts of Laling, Narnala and Asir. It is likely that Aliyābād was an Islamic alias of one of these places.

Estimate : ₹ 18,00,000 - 25,00,000

Mughals

Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Akbar (1556-1605 AD)



90. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold mohur, **Dar ul-Khilafat Agra** mint, **AH 982**, KM 108.1, Liddle Akbar G-6, 24.40mm, 10.83g. **Obv:** Shahada and date within a dotted square border along with a **flower bud symbol** above the word *allah*; names and titles of Rashidoons around. **Rev:** Full name and title of the Emperor *Jalal al-Din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi* in a mihrab-shaped dotted cartouche with invocation *Khallada Allah Mulkahu* at top and mint-name below. *A visually appealing specimen, Extremely fine, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



91. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold mohur, **Dar ul-Khilafat Agra** mint, **AH 980**, KM 106.1, 20.72mm, 10.78g. **Obv:** Kalima within curved quarter foil. **Rev:** Full name and title of the Emperor *Jalal al-Din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi* with AH date in oblong square; invocation at top and mint-name below. *Good very fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,00,000



92. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold mohur, **Dar us-Sultanat Ahmadabad** mint, **AH 985**, KM 108.2, 21.42mm, 10.92g. **Obv:** Shahada and date within a dotted square border, names and titles of Rashidoons around. **Rev:** Full name and title of the Emperor *Jalal al-Din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi* in a mihrab-shaped dotted cartouche with mint-name below. *An attractive specimen with high relief striking, Uncirculated with underlying luster, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



93. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD) - silver ¼ rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint, Ilahi legend but dated **AH 987**, 2.84g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Allahu Akbar* and AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name.
Excellent eye appeal, Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

In AH987 Akbar issued fractional silver coins from the mints of Lahore, Ahmadabad, Fatehpur, Tanda and Bang with the legend “Allahu Akbar” - this is unusual because the promulgation of the Ilahi community and launch of the Ilahi Era took place more than two years later. During this time, Akbar famously held discussions with Hindu, Jain, Christian and Zoroastrian scholars to understand the nature of God, Ethics and Metaphysics through different religious tenets. He also contemplated his own stature as a divine being. The arrangement of the words “Akbar Allahu” (Akbar is God) on these coins perhaps reflects these thoughts - however they were strongly denied by historians like Badayuni.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



94. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD) - gold mohur, uncertain mint with epithet '**Baldah**', **AH 993**, **unlisted in KM**, traces of mounting, 10.75g. **Obv:** Shahada in circle. **Rev:** Full name of the emperor in centre, titles *al-Sultān al-Khāqān* above with invocation *Khallada Allah Ta'ala Mulkahu wa Saltanahu* divided in margins above and below; mint-name in lower margin partly visible.
Very fine, Unique.

This is a highly unusual gold coin in terms of its design, date of issue and mint. Unlike any other coins of Akbar, it has a 'crescent' mark at the end of the word 'Muhammad' in the Shahada which is enclosed in a circular margin. Its date of issue (AH 993) is much too late for the usual run of issue of coins of the 'Shahada' type, and it appears to have the epithet 'Baldah' (visible at 6 o'clock on the reverse) for the mint-name.

'Baldah' is known as epithet for the mints of Agra, Sahrind and Kalpi for Akbar's coinage but the very small remnants of the mint seen to the left of the word do not appear to fit any of these. From very small details visible after 'Baldah', it is plausible that the word following it could be '**Banaras**'.

AH 993 corresponds to 1585AD. In this year, Akbar moved his capital to Lahore from Fatehpur and launched the invasion of Kashmir, which he annexed in the following year. Being based at Lahore also helped him consolidate his hold over frontier province of Kabul as it was being targeted by Uzbek raids.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



95. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD) - silver rupee, rectangular Kalima type, *al-Zarb Bang* mint (fully visible), **AH 1010**, 11.17g
Obv: Kalima within rectangular border, names of Rashidoon caliphs, preceded by the epithet '*Hazrat*', in margins.
Rev: Full name of the emperor in the centre, mint name below and invocation *Khallada Allah Ta'ala Mulkahu* above.
Nice toned, About extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

The conquest of Bengal was completed only after the rebellion of the Baro-Bhuiyan zamindars led by Isa Khan was quelled in 1599. The style and calligraphy of this coin suggests it was struck in Eastern Bengal, as it is very close to the very rare issues of Dhaka mint. The occurrence of Rashidoon caliphs appended with title 'Hazrat' is also unique.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



96. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), silver rupee, **Dewal Bandar** mint, month **Khurdad**, KM 93.9, 11.32g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Jalla Jalalahu Allahu Akbar*. **Rev:** Mint-name and Ilahi month.

*Beautifully toned, sharp strike with thick flan, decorative floriated fields on both sides.
 Extremely fine, Extremely rare.
 One of the finest known specimens.*

Dewal Bandar, located near present-day Karachi in Pakistan, was an ancient and historically significant port. Known for its flourishing maritime trade with the Gulf region, it served as a major commercial and strategic hub throughout medieval times. Debal served as a major seaport and played a crucial role during the first Arab invasion of Sindh under Muhammad bin Qasim, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in the region. During the Mughal era, Emperor Akbar incorporated Dewal Bandar and nearby Lahri (Lari Bandar) under the administrative control of Thatta, the chief provincial center of Sindh. Notably, Akbar was the only Mughal emperor to mint coins at Dewal Bandar and Lahri Bandar.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



97. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold mohur, **Jaunpur** mint, **AH 973**, KM 105.4. **Obv:** Kalima within curved cinqfoil border with the names of four Caliphs around. **Rev:** Full name of the emperor in centre, titles *al-Sultān al-Khāqān* with invocation *Khallada Allah Ta'ala Mulkahu wa Saltanahu* divided in margins above and below; mint-name in lower margin. *An attractive example exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details.*

NGC AU58 (Top Pop - Highest Grade), Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



98. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold mohur, **Jaunpur** mint, **AH 984**, **flower** mint-mark on obverse, KM 108.3, Liddle Akbar G-6, 21.68mm, 10.88g. **Obv:** Shahada and date within a dotted square border. **Rev:** Full name of the Emperor *Jalal ud -Din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi* within a dotted rectangle, with mint name below. *Sharp strike, About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



99. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD) - gold mohur of 9-rupees (normal weight), Kalima type, **Patna** mint, **AH 988**, 10.87g. **Obv:** Kalima within a calligraphic rectangle formed by marginal inscriptions, which refer to the names and qualities of the Rashidoon caliphs. **Rev:** Full name of the emperor in the centre, mint name below and invocation *Khallada Allah Ta'ala Mulkahu* above. *High relief lettering, A visually striking coin with strong eye appeal. Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.*

The rectangular Kalima type mohurs were first struck at the Patna mint in AH 986. Two years later the type changed to a more ornate and formal composition, represented by this coin. These coins are much rarer than the previous rectangular type.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000



100. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold mohur, **Dar al-Zarb Patna** mint, **AH 985**, KM 108.4, Liddle Akbar G-6, 10.81g. **Obv:** Shahada and date within a dotted square border along with a flower symbol above the word *allah*; names and titles of Rashidoons around. **Rev:** Full name and title of the Emperor *Jalal al-Din Muhammad Akbar Padishah Ghazi* in a mihrab-shaped dotted cartouche with invocation *Khallada Allah Mulkahu* at top and mint-name below. *Good very fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 2,10,000 - 2,30,000



101. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), silver rupee, **Sitpur** mint, month **Mihr**, Ilahi 47, with additional word '**Darb**' included in the reverse legend, similar to KM 94.4, 11.18g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Jal Jalalhu Akbar Allah* within 4-pointed star. **Rev:** Persian legend *Darb Zarb Sitpur Mihr Ilahi 47* within decorated border.
Good very fine, Very rare.

This coin, bearing the usual 'Ilahi' legends of Akbar's coinage of that type, has the word 'Sitpur' written in a curious way which makes it read 'Saimur'. 'Saimur' was the ancient Arabic name of the seaport of Chaul on the Konkan coast so some early numismatists attributed these coins to Chaul. However, when the coins were struck the name 'Saimur' had fallen out of fashion for a long time and Chaul was firmly in control of the Nizam Shahi Sultanate. The additional word 'Darb' which was the denominational term for a half Rupee is also interesting to have appeared on a full Rupee coin.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



102. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), gold square mohur of 10-rupees (heavy weight), **Urdu Zafar Qarin** mint (fully visible), AH Alf (1000), KM 112.4, 12.10g. **Obv:** Kalima within a calligraphic rectangle formed by marginal inscriptions, which refer to the names and qualities of the Rashidoon caliphs. **Rev:** Full name of the emperor *Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi* in the centre, mint name below and invocation *Khallada Allah Ta'ala Mulkahu* above.

This coin displays good eye appeal, sharp alluring calligraphy, and a nice appearance, a small test mark on edge otherwise Uncirculated, Extremely rare in this high grade.

The term 'Urdu' refers to a camp or mobile mint, implying a minting facility that moved alongside the imperial army. "Urdu Zafar Qarin" translates to "the camp associated with victory."

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



103. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), silver square rupee, **Urdu** mint, AH 987, KM 82.10, Zeno #23950, 11.36g. **Obv:** Shahada in quadri-lobed cartouche; names of Rashidoons in margins. **Rev:** Emperor's full name *Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi* in four-pointed Mihrabi cartouche with AH date; *Khallada Allah* in top margins and mint-name in the lower margins.

Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

The term 'Urdu' refers to a camp or mobile mint, implying a minting facility that moved alongside the imperial army. These coins were used for Akbar's vast retinue during its stay in various parts of his dominions.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



104. **Akbar** (1556-1605 AD), silver square rupee, mintless type, Ilahi 33, KM 91.1, 11.40g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Allahu Akbar*. **Rev:** Persian legend *Jalla Jalalahu Ilahi 33*. Decorative floral fields and dotted border visible on both sides.

A beautiful coin exhibiting a bold strike with glowing bright luster, Without any test-mark. Uncirculated, Rare in this grade.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



Lot No. 105

Jahangir (1605-1627 AD) - gold 'Sawai' mohur,
Agra mint, 25.61mm, 13.60g.

Estimate : ₹ 60,00,000 - 80,00,000

Nur ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir (1605-1627 AD)



105. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - gold 'Sawai' mohur, struck to 25% overweight standard, **Agra** mint, **Farwardin** month, AH 1020/R.Y 6, **unpublished in major sources**, 25.61mm, 13.60g.

Obv: Farsi hemistich *ba-Farwardin Zar-i Agra Firozān Gasht chun Akhtar*.
(In Farwardin, the gold of Agra became glaring like a star).

Rev: Farsi hemistich *za Noor-i Sikkah-i Shah Jahangir ibn Shah Akbar*.
(By the light of the stamp of king Jahangir the son of King Akbar)

A beautiful and highly attractive specimen with outstanding eye appeal, Struck in high relief, Decorative floral fields and motifs throughout the flan on both sides.

*A tiny edge mark on obverse, Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.
The first time this type has ever been offered at any auction.*

The 'Sawai' or 25% heavy mohurs and rupees struck by Jahangir are often considered to be the zenith of his coinage - some of the most attractive and artistically superlative Mughal coins were struck during these five years. Outstanding amongst them are the series in which coins of each Ilahi month carried a different couplet - a testament to Jahangir's love for Farsi poetry - that extolled the virtue of the king's name. Many couplets allude to the ability of the king whose name literally meant 'the World grasper', to impart distinct qualities to the coins. Here, the stamp of Jahangir's name is said to make the gold shine like a celestial star. The dies are engraved with the highest attention to detail, with beautiful nastaliq lettering offset against an extremely delicate floral backdrop, as if the letters were laid out on a richly embroidered cloth. A true masterpiece of Mughal numismatic design and a tribute to the skills of the calligrapher and the die engraver.

Estimate : ₹ 60,00,000 - 80,00,000



106. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), gold 'Sawai' mohur, struck to 25% overweight standard, **Agra mint**, '**Khusru-e-Giti Panah**' couplet, AH 1018/RY 4, KM 185.1, Liddle Jahangir G-45, 13.61g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Shahe Noor-ud-din Jahangir ibn Akbar Badshah* with RY date to left. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *sikkah zad dar shahr Agra Khusru-e-Giti Panah* (Struck coin in the city of Agra, the Khusru, the refuge of the world) with AH date at bottom.

A highly attractive example with an excellent eye appeal and beautiful floral fields on both sides. About uncirculated, Extremely rare.

Despite a small hoard of Sawai mohurs appearing on the market in 2023, only a few were of high quality, and this specimen stands out as one of the finest amongst them.

Estimate : ₹ 21,00,000 - 25,00,000



107. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), gold 'Sawai' mohur, struck to 25% overweight standard, **Agra** mint, '**Khusru-e-Giti Panah**' couplet, AH 1018/R.Y. 5, KM 185.1, Liddle Jahangir G-45, Zeno #365104, 13.61 g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Shahe Noor-ud-din Jahangir ibn Akbar Badshah* with RY date to left. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *sikkah zad dar shahr Agra Khusru-e-Giti Panah* (Struck coin in the city of Agra, the Khusru, the refuge of the world) with AH date at bottom. *A highly attractive example with an excellent eye appeal and beautiful floral fields on both sides. About uncirculated, Extremely rare.*

Despite a small hoard of Sawai mohurs appearing on the market in 2023, only a few were of high quality, and this specimen stands out as one of the finest amongst them.

Estimate : ₹ 21,00,000 - 25,00,000

The Zodiacal rupees of Agra mint -

A mention in the 'Tuzuq-i Jahangiri', the memoirs of emperor Jahangir for the 14th regnal year records that he had an idea that the Zodiacal sun sign representing every solar Ilahi month should be depicted on his coins, rather than just an inscribed mention of it. This innovation prompted the famous Zodiacal series of Jahangir's coinage, often considered the Zenith of Mughal Numismatics in terms of its artistic beauty and historicity, not to mention its lure to the connoisseur collectors of Mughal coins.

Zodiacal coins were struck as rupees and mohurs. While Agra predominates as a mint for known gold mohurs, rupees are most commonly known for Ahmadabad. Rupees of Agra, in comparison, are much rare - sometimes even more so than the mohurs. The five silver rupees offered here are therefore not only significant for their individual rarity but also as an aggregate to appear on the market at once.



108. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Aries**' sign (**Farwardin** month), AH 1028/R.Y. 14, struck from the gold mohur dies, KM 150.1 (date not listed), 11.37g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Aries the Ram - Constellation of Varak/Mesha**, recumbent left with head turned backwards, against a half sunburst with RY below. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Rooye Zar Zewar yaf t dar Agrah/ az Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* (*The face of gold received ornaments at Agra from Jahangir Shah [son of] Akbar Shah*) with AH date.

*An attractive specimen with excellent eye appeal.
Extremely fine, Exceptionally rare.*

On the 23rd day of the Ilahi month Farwardin, the first month of the solar and regnal year 13, the Emperor's camp was close to Ahmadabad, the capital of the Province of Gujarat. This is when the idea of putting Zodiacal signs on coins entered Jahangir's mind. The earliest issues from Agra, however, begin with the next regnal year when Jahangir returned to Agra. This is the coin of the first month, Farwardin, of RY 14, represented by Aries or ram.

This silver rupee is a die-identical piece with the gold mohur Zeno #304531.

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 20,00,000



109. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Taurus**' sign (**Ardibihisht** month), AH 1030/R.Y. 16, struck from the gold mohur dies, KM 150.4, 11.11g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Taurus the Bull - Constellation of Tora/Vrishabha**, standing facing right, against a full sunburst. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Rooye Zar Zewar yaft dar Agrah/ az Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* ("the face of gold was given light in Agra, by king Jahangir (the son of) king Akbar") with AH date and R.Y. *Good very fine, Extremely rare.*

Since the Ilahi months were solar months and corresponded with the solar ecliptic (an imaginary line in the sky that marks the annual path of the sun), each Zodiac sign was accompanied with a sunburst backdrop, either a full circle or a semicircle. This silver rupee is a die-identical piece with the gold mohur Zeno 161344.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



110. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Taurus**' sign (**Ardibihisht** month), AH 1030/R.Y. 16, struck from the gold mohur dies, KM 150.4, 10.92g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Taurus the Bull - Constellation of Tora/Vrishabha**, standing facing right against a full sunburst. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Rooye Zar Zewar yaft dar Agrah/ az Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* ("the face of gold was given light in Agra, by king Jahangir (the son of) king Akbar") with AH date and R.Y. *About very fine, Extremely rare.*

Since the Ilahi months were solar months and corresponded with the solar ecliptic (an imaginary line in the sky that marks the annual path of the sun), each Zodiac sign was accompanied with a sunburst backdrop, either a full circle or a semicircle.

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000



111. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Cancer**' sign (**Tir** month), AH 1029/R.Y. 15, KM 150.9, 11.39g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Cancer the Crab - Constellation of Karkata**, half sunburst between its claws; stars flanking lower legs with RY date below. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Rooye Zar Zewar yaft dar Agrah/ az Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* ("the face of gold was given light in Agra, by king Jahangir (the son of) king Akbar") with AH date.

A highly appealing and impressive specimen, superbly preserved and struck in high relief, with excellent eye appeal. About uncirculated, Exceptionally rare.

Notably, no examples are recorded in Zeno or in CoinArchives.

Many Zodiacal coins show reuse of dies from one year to the next, having preserved the last die in use for a month if it had survived the manufacturing process. The obverse of this coin, shows signs that the RY is re-engraved from 14 to 15, while the reverse bears AH 1029. Cancer represents the third month of Tir in the Ilahi solar calendar.

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 20,00,000



112. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Scorpio**' sign (**Aban** month), AH 1028/R.Y. 14, struck from the gold mohur dies; **rupee unlisted in KM** but similar to gold mohur KM 180.14, 11.18g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Scorpio the Scorpion - Constellation of Gazdum/Vrishchika**, facing left, with hooked tail, against a sunburst. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Rooye Zar Zewar yaft dar Agrah/ az Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* ("the face of gold was given light in Agra, by king Jahangir (the son of) king Akbar") with AH date and RY.

A beautifully preserved coin exhibiting excellent eye appeal, Good very fine, Unique so far. The first specimen to be offered at any auction - certain to attract the attention of many collectors.

Notably, no examples are recorded in Zeno or in CoinArchives.

One of the rarest of silver Zodiacal rupees, perhaps only beaten by Virgo, of which only one specimen is known. Issued during the first year of the inception of Zodiacal coinage, coins of Scorpio sign had a shorter issuing period as the Hijri year 1028 runs out in early November 1619. This rupee is die-identical to the mohur Zeno 161351.

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 20,00,000



113. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - silver '**Jahangiri**' rupee, struck to 20% overweight standard, **Agra** mint, '**Sakhat Noorani**' couplet, AH 1015/Ry '1', KM 155.1, 13.48g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Shah Noor al-Din Jahangir ibn Akbar Badshah*. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Rooye zar rā Sakhat Noorani ba-Rang Mihr wa Māh* with AH date and mint name. *Floral fields radiating across the flan on both sides. Obverse very fine and reverse extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Soon after Jahangir's accession, he revised the weight standard of his rupees to 20% extra, calling it the 'Jahangiri' standard. This coin, with mention of RY as 1 instead of Ahd, indicates that it was struck before the official coronation.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



114. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - silver rupee, **Agra** mint, **Mihr** month, AH 1020/Ry 6, unlisted in major references, 11.29g. **Obv:** Farsi legend *Noor al-Din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* within a mehrabi shaped decorative border. **Rev:** Mint name, *Ilahi* month, date and RY; within a decorative double scalloped border. *Very fine, Extremely rare*

After he abolished the Sawai standard on 11 Ardibihisht of AH1020/Ry6, Jahangir issued a series of highly decorative coins of normal weight. At Agra during alternate months rupees were struck in square and round shape using the *Ilahi* era - Farwardin (round), Ardibihisht (square), Khurdad (round), Tir (square), Amardad (round), Shahrewar (square), Mihr (round), Aban (square), Azar (round), Di (square), Bahman (round) and Isfandarmuz (square). This is a round rupee of Mihr month in this series.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



115. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver square rupee, **Agra** mint, **Shahrewar** month, AH 1022/RY 8, KM 147.2, 11.40g.
Obv: Persian legend *Nur-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*. **Rev:** Mint name, Ilahi month, date and RY; both sides legend in double pellets square.
Sharp strike with vivid details, decorative floral motifs on both sides, without any test-mark.
Uncirculated with luster, Extremely rare on this grade.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 3,00,000



116. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver square rupee, **Agra** mint, **Ardibihist** month, AH 1023/RY 9, KM 147.2, 11.39g.
Obv: Persian legend *Nur-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*. **Rev:** Mint name, Ilahi month, date and RY; both sides legend in double pellets square.
Decorative floral fields and dotted border visible on both sides. Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,20,000



117. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Yaft**' couplet, AH 1035/Ry 21, KM 149.1 but **legend differently arranged**, with the word '**Akbar**' placed at left on reverse rather than its usual position at top, 21.63mm, 11.38g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Rooye Zar Zewar yaft dar Agrah* with AH date below. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *az Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* ("the face of gold was given light in Agra, by king Jahangir (the son of) king Akbar") with RY below.

A wonderfully toned specimen with an iridescent, rich cabinet patina, enhanced by a decorative floral pattern across the flan with dotted border visible on both sides, high relief striking. Without any testmark.

*NGC AU58, Extremely rare in this grade.
Undoubtedly, one of the best known specimen.*

NGC has incorrectly labeled this coin as Noor Jahan, whereas it is a Jahangir issue and worthy of an MS grade.

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000



118. **Jahangir** (1605–1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint, '**Aries**' sign (**Farwardin** month), AH 1027/Ry 13, KM 150.2, 11.42g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Aries the Ram - Constellation of Varak/Mesha**, recumbent left with head turned backwards, against a half sunburst with RY below. **Rev:** Farsi inscription *Jahangir Badshah Akbar Badshah* with mint-name and AH date.

*Centrally struck, beautifully toned specimen exhibiting rich cabinet patina and delivering exceptional eye appeal.
Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.*

The best known specimen.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



119. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint, '**Taurus**' sign (**Ardibihisht** month), AH 1027/RY 13, KM 150.5, 11.11g. **Obv:** Zodiac Sign of **Taurus the Bull - Constellation of Tora/Vrishabha**, butting to right against the backdrop of rising sun with RY date below. **Rev:** Farsi inscription *Jahangir Badshah Akbar Badshah* with mint-name and AH date.

*Beautifully toned and well-preserved specimen, An attractive example, struck in high relief.
Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



120. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint, '**Gemini**' sign (**Khurdad** month), AH 1027/RY 13, KM 150.7, 11.35g. **Obv:** Zodiac Sign of **Gemini: the twins Castor & Pollux** in a dance against a sun-burst backdrop with RY date below. **Rev:** Farsi inscription *Jahangir Badshah Akbar Badshah* with mint-name and AH date.

A beautifully toned specimen exhibiting rich cabinet patina, struck in high relief with sharply rendered details, delivering exceptional eye appeal.

*Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.
The best specimen known.*

A similar die-identical coin was sold in our Auction 15 (2014), Lot no.121.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



121. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint, '**Cancer**' sign (**Tir** month), AH 1027/RY 13, KM 150.10, 11.33g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Cancer the Crab - Constellation of Karkata**, half sunburst between its claws; stars flanking lower legs with RY date below. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Zar ra Ahmadabad Dad Zewar Jahangir Shah Shahanshah Akbar* (Gold was made into a jewel at Ahmadabad by King of Kings Jahangir (the son of) King Akbar) with AH date. Centrally struck with dotted border visible on both sides.

Good very fine, Extremely rare.

The Cancer sign in the Zodiac Rupee series ranks among the rarest of all.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



122. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver '**Zodiacal**' rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint, '**Leo**' sign (**Amardad** month), AH 1027/RY 13, KM 150.11, 11.31g. **Obv:** Zodiac sign of **Leo the Lion - Constellation of Simha**, standing facing left against a full sunburst with RY date below. **Rev:** Farsi couplet *Zar ra Ahmadabad Dad Zewar Jahangir Shah Shahanshah Akbar* (Gold was made into a jewel at Ahmadabad by King of Kings Jahangir (the son of) King Akbar) with AH date. Very fine, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



123. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver rupee, **Ahmadnagar** mint, AH 1035?, **unlisted in KM**, 11.38g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Nur-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah*. **Rev:** Persian legend *badshah ghazi zarb ahmadnagar* and AH date.

*A beautifully toned specimen, adorned with richly executed floral designs on both sides.
Superb strike with high relief lettering.
Uncirculated, Very rare.*

The letters “Jaha” of Jahangir is inscribed as divider on obverse and word “Ahmed” in the mint-name is inscribed as a divider on reverse - a rare type for this mint. This type precedes the 'Ahmed-a-nagar' coins. A similar coin is listed in Zeno #140217.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



124. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - silver rupee of **Ajmer** mint, '**Fateh**' couplet, AH 1024/R.Y. 10, KM 149.6, 11.30g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Dar Ajmer zad Sikkah-i Fateh bar Zar* (*At Ajmer struck on gold, the coin of victory*) and R.Y. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Shah Jahangir Shahanshah Akbar* and AH date plus a beautiful **Arabesque** design.

Good very fine, Extremely rare.

Jahangir moved his court to Ajmer in his 9th regnal year and appointed his son Khurram to lead a campaign against the belligerent Rana of Udaipur. When Khurram successfully subdued him after a year, the news of his victory reached Ajmer and grand celebrations were held. This type, naming the coin as a '**coin of victory**', was struck as part of these celebrations.

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000



125. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - silver '**Sawai**' rupee, struck to 25% overweight standard, **Akbarnagar** mint, '**Gardun**' couplet, AH1017, KMA159.1, Liddle Jahangir S-144, 14.29g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Shah Noor al-Din Jahangir bin Akbar Badshah*. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Sikka zad dar Akbarnagar Shah Gardun Bargah* (Struck coin at Akbarnagar, under the King of heaven's court) and a beautiful **Arabesque** design at left.

A wonderful coin in an outstanding state of preservation, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina, Sharply struck.

NGC AU58 (Top Pop - Highest Grade), Exceedingly rare.

Notably, No examples of this sawai rupee are recorded in Zeno or in sales archives.

Coins with the 'Gardun' couplet are interesting as they are known to be struck to the Jahangiri or 20% overweight standard, the Sawai or 25% overweight standard and subsequently to the normal standard. The Sawai rupees are exceedingly rare.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 6,00,000



126. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD) - silver '**Jahangiri**' rupee, struck to 20% overweight standard, **Akbarnagar** mint, '**Sakhat Noorani**' couplet, AH 1015/Ry '1', Liddle Jahangir S-87 (**Plate specimen**); KM 155.2, 13.63g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Shah Noor al-Din Jahangir ibn Akbar Badshah*. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Rooye Zar ra Sakhat Noorani ba-Rang Mihr wa Mah*, with AH date and mint name below.

About extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Immediately after his accession, Jahangir increased the weight of his coins by 20%. Some coins were struck before the formal coronation, as suggested by the mention of the Ry as '1' rather than 'Ahd'. Akbarnagar is a very rare mint for the 20% heavy coins and this coin, dated AH 1015, is the earliest known.

A coin of exceptional pedigree - this very specimen is the plate coin illustrated in the standard reference by Andrew Liddle, *Coins of Jahangir*.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



127. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver rupee, **Akbarnagar** mint, 'Nur ud-din' type, **Mihr** month, **RY 10**, KM 145.4, 11.30g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Nur-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* surrounded by beautiful **Arabesque** like border. **Rev:** Mint name, **Ilahi** month and **RY** surrounded by beautiful ornamental border.

This coin's beauty reflects the remarkable artistry and meticulous detailing characteristic of Mughal craftsmanship. A wonderful coin in an exceptional state of preservation with decorative ornamental border visible on both sides, without any test-mark. Attractively toned, Outstanding eye appeal,

*Uncirculated, Extremely rare.
The best known specimen.*

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



128. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver ½ rupee (**Sultani**), **Kabul** mint, AH (101)5/Ry "1", KM 139.1, 6.84g. **Obv:** The Kalima Shahada with mint-name and AH date. **Rev:** Persian legend *Noor-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir Badshah Ghazi* with **RY** date at bottom.

About extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000



Lot No. 129

Jahangir (1605-1627 AD), gold 'Nazarana' mohur, Lahore mint.

Estimate : ₹ 40,00,000 - 50,00,000



129. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), gold '**Nazarana**' mohur, **Lahore** mint, **Mihir** month, RY 6, **unlisted in KM** (KM 145.11 for Rupee), Zeno #271295 (same coin).

Obv: Persian legend *Nur-ud-din Jahangir Shah Akbar Shah* within an ornate stellar and floral border.

Rev: Mint name, Ilahi month and RY within an ornate stellar and floral border.

A superb specimen, adorned with richly executed floral designs on both sides, Centrally struck.

An extremely rare and exquisite mohur; struck in gold using rupee dies. It was likely produced for auspicious purposes, possibly for celebration or presentation.

NGC AU55 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Exceptionally rare.

Jahangir abolished the 25% overweight 'Sawai' standard on 11 Ardibihisht of his RY 6. However, contrary to this order, the mint at Lahore continued striking Sawai coins for a further two months (Khurdad and Tir). From the next month, Amardad, a new type of normal weight rupee coins was introduced at Lahore. This type is unusual because it only bears the RY and not the AH year. It has artistic features befitting Jahangir's other coins - ornamental borders and a backdrop of delicate floral decorations for well-executed Nastaliq calligraphy.

This type continued for the rest of RY6 and rupees of all following months are known, except Shahrewar that follows Amardad. It is unusual for Mughal mints to share dies between issues of different metals, particularly for ordinary types (i.e. apart from special types like Zodiacal coins, struck only where the king was present). This mohur is clearly of the same type as rupees introduced in RY 6. Perhaps it was struck as a one-off ceremonial issue because otherwise, gold coins of Lahore mint in this period are virtually unknown. This adds a distinct dimension to the rarity of this specimen, which remains unique to this date.

Estimate : ₹ 40,00,000 - 50,00,000



130. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver 'Sawai' rupee (25% heavy weight), **Lahore** mint, '**Farwardin, Rashk Mah-e-Anwar**' couplet AH 1020 /6 RY, Liddle Jahangir S-134, Zeno #32011, **unlisted in KM**, 14.19g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Ba-Farwardin Zar -i-Lahore shud Rashk Mah-e-Anwar* (In Farwardin the money of Lahore became an object of envy to the shining moon) and AH date; within a framed pellet square. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *ze Noor-i-Sikka-i-Jahangir Shah ibn-I-Shah Akbar* (through the light of the coin of Shah Jahangir, son of Shah Akbar) and RY date; within a framed pellet square. Beautiful floral motifs radiating across the flan on both sides.

NGC AU53 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Exceedingly rare.

The present coin is the only specimen graded by NGC.

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000



131. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver square 'Sawai' rupee (25% heavy weight), **Lahore** mint, '**Isfandarmuz, Shahenshah-e-Oumam**' couplet, AH 1019/Ry 5, Liddle Jahangir S-111, Zeno #120663, KM 160.2, 14.22g. **Obv:** Persian legend *shahenshah-e -oumam shah jahangir ibn shah akbar* [The emperor of Nations, Shah Jahangir, son of Akbar Shah] with AH date; within a decorative scalloped border with heart-shaped ornaments in corners. **Rev:** Persian legend *dar isfandarmuz ain sikka dar lahore-e-zad bar zar* [In Isfandarmuz the coin at Lahore struck in the Gold] with RY date; within a decorative scalloped border with heart-shaped ornaments in corners.

A well-preserved specimen, struck in high relief, with beautifully rendered motifs and a decorative border visible on both sides.

About uncirculated, Exceedingly rare in this high grade.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



132. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver 'Sawai' rupee (25% heavy weight), **Lahore** mint, '**Ta-Falak**' couplet, AH 1019/Ry 5, KM 158.5, Zeno #24335, 14.19g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *badhar bad rawaan ta falak buwad dar dur* (In the World been current, will be till Heaven in the times) with RY date. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Ba naame Shahe Jahangir Sikka-e-Lahore* (by the name of Shah Jahangir, [this] coin of Lahore). **The couplet means** - This coin, having been current in the world, will be till Heavens, by the name of King Jahangir.
A well-preserved coin, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina with decorative floriated field on both sides. Struck in high relief and without any test-mark.

NGC AU55, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



133. **Jahangir** (1605-1627 AD), silver square 'Sawai' rupee (25% heavy weight), **Patna** mint, '**Khusru-e-Alam Panah**' couplet, AH 1019/Ry 5, Liddle Jahangir S-97, KM 158.6, 14.31g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *sikka-e-zad dar shahr patna, Khusru-e-alam panah* (Struck coin in the city of Patna, the chosroes, the refuge of the universe) with AH date. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *shahe noor-ud din Jahangir, son of Akbar badshah* and RY date.

A wonderfully preserved coin, struck in high relief, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina and delivering exceptional eye appeal and charm, with beautiful floral fields radiating across the entire flan.

NGC AU58 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Exceedingly rare.
The best known specimen.

According to the auctioneer, this coin has been inaccurately graded as AU by NGC, though it is worthy of an MS grade.

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000

Nur Jahan, the twentieth and final wife of Emperor Jahangir, quickly became his favored consort. As Jahangir's health declined due to years of heavy drinking and opium use, she assumed an active role in the administration of the empire. The emperor's personal diaries reflect his admiration for her loyalty and affection, and he entrusted her with the imperial seal, effectively granting her authority over state affairs. A skilled and astute administrator, Nur Jahan successfully managed multiple crises, including a rebellion led by Prince Khurram, who later ascended the throne as Shah Jahan. Her extraordinary influence is further evidenced by the appearance of her name on coins issued during the final years of Jahangir's reign.



134. **Jahangir with the name of Noor Jahan** (1623-1627 AD), silver rupee, **Agra** mint, '**Sad Zewar**' couplet, 1034/RY 20, KM 168.1, 11.38g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *ba-Hukm-i Shah Jahangir Yaft Sad Zewar* with AH and RY date. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Za Naame Noorjahan Badshah Begam Zar* with mint-name at bottom.
An attractive, well-preserved specimen, centrally struck with full legends visible on both sides and without any test mark, enhancing its overall eye appeal.
About uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



135. **Jahangir with the name of Noor Jahan** (1623-1627 AD), silver rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint (fully visible), '**Sad Zewar**' couplet, AH 1037/RY 2x, KM 168.2, 11.45g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *Za Naame Noorjahan Badshah Begam Zar* with AH and RY date. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *ba-Hukm-i Shah Jahangir Yaft Sad Zewar* with mint-name at bottom.
A wonderfully preserved coin, struck in high relief with sharply rendered details, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina and without any test mark.

NGCAU55 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Extremely rare in this high grade.
One of the finest known specimen.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



136. **Jahangir with the name of Noor Jahan** (1623-1627 AD), silver rupee, **Lahore** mint, '**Sad Zewar**' couplet, AH 1034/RY 20, KM 168.4, 11.40g. **Obv:** Farsi hemistich *ba-Hukm-i Shah Jahangir Yaft Sad Zewar* with RY date. **Rev:** Farsi hemistich *Za Naame Noorjahan Badshah Begam Zar* with mint-name at bottom.
A well-preserved specimen with bold, sharply rendered details and without any test mark.

NGCAU55 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Very rare.
Notably, this is the only example recorded in the NGC census.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000

Shihab ud-Din Muhammad Shah Jahan (1628-1658 AD)



137. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), gold mohur, **Ahmadabad** mint, **Isfandarmuz** (Pisces) month, AH (10)42, both sides legend in four lines, KM 255.1, 10.92g. **Obv:** The Kalima Shahada, Mint-name and Ilahi month at bottom. **Rev:** Emperor's full name and title *sahib-e-qiran sani shihab ud-din muhammad shahjahan badshah ghazi* with AH date.
An attractive example with excellent eye appeal, without any test-mark.
About uncirculated, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



138. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), gold mohur, **Akbarabad** mint, AH 1043/R.Y. 6, both sides legend in **spindle shaped lozenge**, Liddle Shah Jahan **Type G-57 (RRR)**, KM 259.1 (Listed as Rare in KM), Zeno #156302 (same coin), 10.81g. **Obv:** The Kalima Shahada within border with names of Rashidoon caliphs and their titles in the margin. **Rev:** Emperor's name in the center with title *shihab ud-din muhammad sahib* in the right margin and *qiran sani zarb akbarabad* in the left margin.
Good very fine, Very rare.
Apparently no other example found in the sales archives.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



139. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), gold mohur, **Akbarabad** mint, AH 1049/RY 13, KM 258.1, 23.02mm, 10.81g. **Obv:** Kalima within quatrefoil with names of four Rashidoon caliphs and their titles - *bi-sudq abu bakar, wa adil umar, bi-aqram uthman and wa ailm 'Ali* in the margin. **Rev:** Persian legend *Shah Jahan Badshah Ghazi* with AH date and RY within quatrefoil; ruler's title & mint name in the margin.
An attractive, centrally struck broad-flan specimen, exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details with complete legends visible in the margins on both sides.
About uncirculated with luster, Extremely rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



140. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), gold mohur, **Akbarabad** mint, AH 1062/RY 26, KM 258.1, 10.89g. **Obv:** Kalima and AH date within quatrefoil with names of Rashidoon caliphs and their titles in the margin. **Rev:** Persian legend *Shah Jahan Badshah Ghazi* and RY date within quatrefoil; ruler's title & mint name in the margin.

A beautiful and impressive mohur, with sharply rendered details and glowing lustrous surfaces, offering tremendous eye appeal.
NGC MS65, Exceedingly rare in this high grade.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 5,00,000



141. **Shah Jahan** (1627-1658 AD) - silver '**Nazarana**' rupee, 'Shahada X 4-line legend' type, **Akbarabad** mint, AH 1039/R.Y 2/3, 25.50mm, 11.33g. **Obv:** Shahada in circle with AH date in centre and names and titles of Rashidoon caliphs *bi-sudq abu bakar, wa adil umar, bi-azram uthman and wa ailm 'Ali* in decorative cartouches around. **Rev:** full name of the emperor *Sahib Qiran Thāni Shihab al-Din Muhammad Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi* with mint name at the bottom.

A beautifully toned specimen, adorned with richly executed floral fields on both sides, offering excellent eye appeal and charm.

Extremely fine, Unique.

In AH 1039, Shahjahan issued a wide variety of rupees from Akbarabad mint - however, this coin is unique in sense of its legend arrangement, decorative elements and large flan size. In all likelihood this is a specially struck coin for presentation purposes.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 3,00,000



142. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), silver rupee, **Dar ul-Khilafat Akbarabad** mint, AH 1068/R.Y 31, both sides legend within octafoil border, KM 232.4, 11.35g. **Obv:** Shahada in centre; names of Rashidoon caliphs and their titles around with AH date. **Rev:** Persian legend *shahjahan badshah ghazi* and RY in centre; ruler's title *shihab ud-din muhammad sahib-e-qiran sani* with mint-name and epithet around.

A pleasing specimen displaying excellent eye appeal and a razor-sharp strike with finely executed details.

Extremely fine, Very rare.

Towards the end of Shah Jahan's reign, the 'octafoil in center' type coin were struck from Shahjahanabad, Akbarabad and Daulatabad mints.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000



143. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), silver ¼ rupee, **Nisar**, **Dar ul-Khilafat Akbarabad** mint at top, AH 1048/RY 11, with Shah Jahan termed as **Sahib Qiran-e-sani** - The second lord of the planetary conjunctions, similar to KM 246.1 but legend differently arranged, 2.80g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Nisar Sahib Qiran Sani Sanah 11* within dotted border. **Rev:** Mint-name with AH date below.

Mount skillfully removed from edge at 9'o clock on obverse, Very fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 75,000 - 1,00,000



144. **Shah Jahan** (1627-1658 AD) - silver 'Nazarana' rupee, 'Shahada above mintname' type, **Akbarnagar** mint, **Tir** (Cancer) month, AH 1038/RY 2, **28.50mm**, 11.04g. **Obv:** full name of the emperor *Sahib Qiran Thāni Shihab al-Din Muhammad Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi* and AH date. **Rev:** Shahada with mint name with RY and month below.

A beautiful nazarana, delivering excellent eye appeal and charm, with richly executed floral designs spread across the flan on both sides.

About extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Of considerably larger size than normal coins of Akbarnagar, and showing a greater extent of decorative elements, this coin appears to have been specially struck for presentation purpose.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 3,00,000



145. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), gold mohur, 'square areas' type, **Bhilsa** mint (fully visible) in left quadrant, AH 1051, KM 260.5, 11.00g. **Obv:** Shahada within square, names of Rashidun caliphs and their titles in quadrants. **Rev:** Emperor's name in square with title and mint-name in quadrants.
A lovely example displaying vibrant luster; Very rare.

NGC AU58 (Top Pop - Highest grade)

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



146. **Shah Jahan** (1627-1658 AD) - silver ¼ rupee, **Nisar**, **Daulatabad** mint, AH 1045, 2.89g. **Obv:** Farsi legend *Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi*. **Rev:** Mint name and AH year.
Obverse weakly struck, Very fine, Extremely rare.

Daulatabad is a very rare mint for Nisar issues of Shahjahan. The coins are known in two types - one with legend containing the word 'nisar' (*Nisar Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi*) and the other, with simply the name of the emperor (*Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi*). Both share the same reverse. The second is much rarer than the first and this coin is of this type.

Estimate : ₹ 1,75,000 - 2,00,000



147. **Shah Jahan** (1627-1658 AD) - silver rupee, **Golkonda** mint (fully visible), 'square areas' type, AH 1045/Ry 9, KM 235.34. **Obv:** Shahada in dotted square with names and titles of Rashidun caliphs in margins. **Rev:** in dotted square, *Shahjahan Badshah Ghazi* with other portions of his name in left, top and right quadrants. Mint name in bottom quadrant.

An attractive specimen, struck in high relief with sharp alluring calligraphy and excellent eye appeal.
 NGC AU55 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Extremely rare.
 The best known specimen.

Two letters mentioned in the 'Badshahnama' of Abdul Hamid Lahori, specify that Qutb ul-Mulk promises that he will have the Khutba read in the Emperor's name and "On gold and silver) money will always be stamped with the auspicious coin-legend, which has been engraved and sent to me from the Court which is the Asylum of the Universe".

In a treaty concluded between the two rulers in AH1045, Shahjahan acknowledges the fact that "...[Qutb ul-Mulk] has promised that the faces silver and gold coins shall be adorned with our auspicious coin-legend and that in all parts of his kingdom... money will be stamped with our auspicious name". This treaty was signed so that the Sultans of Golkonda and Bijapur were to abstain from supporting Shahaji Bhonsle and his activities, and to pay tributes regularly in recognition of Mughal suzerainty.

The coin testifies to both these historical accounts.

Estimate : ₹ 1,10,000 - 1,30,000



148. **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658 AD), gold mohur, **Surat** mint, **Azar** (Sagittarius) month, RY 2, both sides legend in four lines, KM 255.6, 10.94g. **Obv:** The Kalima Shahada, Mint-name, RY date with Ilahi month at bottom. **Rev:** Emperor's full name and title *sahib-e-qiran sani shihab ud-din muhammad shahjahan badshah ghazi*.

A highly appealing specimen, featuring crisply rendered details and brilliant lustre, a truly exceptional example with remarkable eye appeal, worthy of any advanced collection. A virtually flawless specimen.

NGC MS64, Extremely rare in this grade.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000

Murawwaj ud-Din Muhammad Murad Bakhsh (1658 AD)



149. **Murad Bakhsh** (1658 AD) - silver rupee of **Khanbayat** mint (fully visible) at top on reverse, 'square areas' type, AH 1068/RY Ahd, KMA272.2, 11.51g. **Obv:** Shahada in rectangle and names of Rashidun caliphs in margins. **Rev:** Farsi legend *Murad Bakhsh Badshah Ghazi* in rectangle, mint inscribed upside down in top quadrant, with other titles and RY in other margins.

*An attractive example exhibiting sharply rendered details, struck in high relief and without any test-mark.
About uncirculated, Extremely rare.*

Murad Bakhsh declared his bid to succeed his ailing father Shahjahan in Gujarat. The three principal mints of the province - Surat, Ahmadabad and Khambayat - struck coins in his name. While the more easily available coins of the 'square areas' type have the legend 'Muhammad Murad Bakhsh', some extremely rare issues from Ahmadabad and Khambayat have only 'Murad Bakhsh'. This is a coin of this variety.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000

Muhiy ud-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707 AD)



150. **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707 AD), gold mohur, **Jahangirnagar** mint, '**Mihr-e-munir**' couplet, AH 1084/RY 17, KM 323.1, Zeno#142213 (same coin), 10.96g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Shah Aurangzeb Alamgir* within square. **Rev:** RY date within square and mint-name in bottom quadrant.

*Sharp lettering on both sides with an amazing eye appeal.
Nearly extremely fine, Very rare.*

The 'square area' type coins were struck from the mints of Akbarnagar and Jahangirnagar mints in Bengal, Akbarabad and Shahjahanabad in the North and from Surat and Junagarh in Gujarat. All, except Junagarh, have the full name of the emperor in margins and all are very rare particularly in gold.

Provenance: Ex-Paul Stevens Collection.

Ex-Baldwin Auction 89 (2014), Lot 3201 sold at hammer 2,600 GBP.

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



151. **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707 AD), silver rupee, **Punamali** (Ponmalai) mint, '**Badar-e-munir**' couplet, AH 1111/RY 45 (sic), KM 300.73, 11.30g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan chu badr munir shah aurangzeb alamgir* with AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

Bold strike, Extremely fine, Very rare.

Ponmalai' has often been identified with 'Poonamallee' or Poovirundhavalli, which is presently a suburb of Chennai. But it is also the name of the fortress at Tiruchchirappalli and it is difficult to ascertain which of these two places these coins were struck at. The same mint-name has also been wrongly identified as 'Poonch' and 'Poona'.

Estimate : ₹ 70,000 - 1,00,000



152. **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707 AD), silver rupee, **Ranthambhor** (Ranathor) mint, '**Badar-e-munir**' couplet, AH 1097/RY 30, KM 300.76, 11.52g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan chu badr munir shah aurangzeb alamgir* with AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

A well-preserved specimen, struck in high relief with crisp, alluring calligraphy and without test mark, displaying excellent eye appeal.

NGC AU58 (Top Pop - Highest grade)

The best known specimen, and the only example graded by NGC, offered in this auction.

Coins of this rare mint betray an appearance of a 'southern' mint but the mint-name has been suggested to be read as 'Ranathor', an abbreviated form of 'Ranathambhor'.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



153. **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707 AD), silver $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee, **Nisar**, **Dar ul-Khilafat Shahjahanabad** mint, AH 1078, KM D306.11, 2.71g. **Obv:** Persian legend *nisar alamgir badshah ghazi*. **Rev:** Mint-name with epithet and AH date below. *Surface marks, Very fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000

Abu'I Faaiz Qutb-ud-Din Muhammad Azam Shah (1707 AD)



154. **Azam Shah** (1707 AD), silver rupee, **Ahmadabad** mint (fully visible), '**Ba-Daulat Wa Jah**' couplet, AH 1119/RY Ahd, KM 332.1, 11.51g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan ba daulat wa jah bad shahe mumalik azam shah* (He struck coins in the world with fortune and glory; the king of the realms, Azam Shah) **Rev:** Complete mint-name at bottom, RY and legend *Jalus-e-Ashraf*. *A beautifully toned specimen with rich iridescent cabinet patina, without any test-mark, and exhibiting attractive eye appeal.*

Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

One of the finest among the examples recorded in sales archives.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,20,000



Lot No. 155

Azam Shah (1707 AD), gold mohur, Ahmadnagar mint, 10.96g.

Estimate : ₹ 25,00,000 - 30,00,000



155. **Azam Shah** (1707 AD) - gold mohur, **Ahmadnagar** mint, mint name on top, '**Ba-Daulat Wa Jah**' couplet, AH (1119)/RY Ahd, KM 334.1, 10.96g.

Obv: Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan ba daulat
wa jah bad shahe mumalik azam shah*

(He struck coins in the world with fortune and glory; the king of the realms, Azam Shah)

Rev: Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

NGC MS62 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Exceptionally rare.

*This is the only example of this mint graded by NGC, offered in this sale, worthy of any highly advanced collection.
A true gem in mughal numismatic coinage.*

Aurangzeb died on 14 March 1707 without naming a successor, while his eldest son Mu'azzam (Shah Alam I) was in remote Kabul. In the resulting power vacuum the second son Azam Shah himself as the emperor. He then swiftly moved towards the North, to meet his challenger Mu'azzam. The two met at the battle of Jajau on 8 June 1707 and Azam Shah was defeated and killed by Mu'azzam.

Estimate : ₹ 25,00,000 - 35,00,000



156. **Azam Shah** (1707 AD), silver rupee, **Alamgirpur** mint (fully visible), '**Ba-Daulat Wa Jah**' couplet, RY Ahd, KM 332.7, 11.44g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan ba daulat wa jah badshahe mumalik azam shah* (He struck coins in the world with fortune and glory; the king of the realms, Azam Shah). **Rev:** Complete mint-name at bottom, RY and legend *Jalus-e-Ashraf*.

A beautifully preserved specimen, struck in high relief with sharp alluring details, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina and excellent eye appeal.

About extremely fine for the type, Extremely rare.

Coins in the name of Azam Shah were struck for a brief period when he assumed the kingship on 14th March 1707 at Ahmadnagar, ten days after the demise of his father Aurangzeb. As he had been active in the provinces of Berar, Gujarat and Malwa immediately before this event, most mints striking coins in his name are located in these regions. His coinage ended with his defeat and death at the hands of his step brother Muazzam at the battle of Jajau on 8th June 1707. Alamgirpur was the Islamicate name of Bhilsa or Vidisha and this is one of the rarer mints of Azam Shah's coinage. Like most other coins in his name, this rupee has 'Ashraf' (noble) as an adjective for the regnal year, instead of the usual 'Manoos Maimanat'.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



157. **Azam Shah** (1707 AD), silver rupee, **Burhanpur** mint, '**Ba-Daulat Wa Jah**' couplet, AH 1119/RY Ahd, KM 332.3, 11.50g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan ba daulat wa jah badshahe mumalik azam shah* (He struck coins in the world with fortune and glory; the king of the realms, Azam Shah). **Rev:** Mint-name at bottom, RY and legend *Jalus-e-Ashraf*.

A razor sharp strike with attractive luster, Shroff marks on edge, though they do not significantly affect the overall eye appeal.

Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000



158. **Azam Shah** (1707 AD), silver rupee, **Surat** mint, '**Ba-Daulat Wa Jah**' couplet, AH 1119/RY Ahd, KM 332.5, 26.04mm, 11.51g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad dar jahan ba daulat wa jah badshahe mumalik azam shah* (He struck coins in the world with fortune and glory; the king of the realms, Azam Shah). **Rev:** Mint-name at bottom, RY and legend *Jalus-e-Ashraf*.

*Broad flan, Well-centered example with near complete legends visible on both sides.
Minor flan flaws, About extremely fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 70,000 - 1,00,000

Muhammad Kam Bakhsh (1707-1708 AD)



159. **Kam Bakhsh** (1707-1708 AD), silver rupee, **Ahsanabad** mint, '**Din-e-Panah**' couplet, AH 1119/RY Ahd, '**vithoba**' symbol on reverse, KM 336.1, 11.45g. **Obv:** Persian Legend *sikka zad dar dakkan bar khursheed-o-mah, badshahe kam bakhsh, din panah* (Struck coins in the Dakkan shining like the sun and moon, the emperor Kam Baksh, refuge of the faith) and AH date. **Rev:** Persian legend *Jalus Maimanat Manus* with mint-name and RY date. *Almost uncirculated with pleasing underlying luster, Extremely rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



160. **Kam Bakhsh** (1707-1708 AD), silver rupee, **Dar ul-Jihad Haidarabad** (Hyderabad) mint, '**Din-e-Panah**' couplet, AH 1120/RY 2, KM 336.5, 11.50g. **Obv:** Persian Legend *sikka zad dar dakkan bar khursheed-o-mah, badshahe kam bakhsh, din panah* (Struck coins in the Dakkan shining like the sun and moon, the emperor Kam Baksh, refuge of the faith) and AH date. **Rev:** Persian legend *Jalus Maimanat Manus*, mint-name with epithet and RY date.

An attractive example struck in high relief, exhibiting a rich cabinet patina with an iridescent sheen when viewed in the light. Some interesting Shroff marks on edge, though they do not significantly affect the overall eye appeal.

*Uncirculated, Extremely rare.
One of the finest known examples.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000



161. **Kam Bakhsh** (1707-1708 AD), silver rupee, **Nusratabad** mint, '**Din-e-Panah**' couplet, RY Ahd, KM 336.6, 11.41g. **Obv:** Persian Legend *sikka zad dar dakkan bar khursheed-o-mah, badshahe kam bakhsh, din panah* (Struck coins in the Dakkan shining like the sun and moon, the emperor Kam Baksh, refuge of the faith). **Rev:** Persian legend *Jalus Maimanat Manus* with mint-name and RY date.

An attractive specimen exhibiting rich iridescent patina, Very fine, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000

Qutb ud-Din Muhammad Muazzam Shah Alam Bahadur (1707-1712 AD)



162. **Shah Alam Bahadur** (1707-1712 AD), gold mohur, **Arkat** mint, AH 1120/R.Y. 2, KM 356.18, Zeno #141282, 10.92g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah alam bahadur badshah ghazi* with AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

A wonderful preserved coin, exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details with glowing lustrous surfaces.

Extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Apparently, only two other examples of this extremely rare mint were found in the sales archives in the past twelve years.

Provenance: Ex-Paul Stevens Collection.

Ex-Baldwin Auction 89 (2014), Lot 3215 sold at hammer 1,600 GBP.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



163. **Shah Alam Bahadur** (1707-1712 AD), silver rupee, **Baramati** mint (visible almost full), AH 1123/R.Y. 5, KM 348.37, Zeno #210992 (same coin), 11.33g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah alam bahadur badshah ghazi* with AH date.

Rev: Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

Good very fine, Very rare.

Baramati is an important market town of Western Maharashtra. During the political tumult after the death of Aurangzeb, a Mughal garrison was stationed here under the command of Yaseen Khan.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 60,000



164. **Shah Alam Bahadur** (1707-1712 AD) - silver rupee of **Gulshanabad** (Nashik) mint, AH 1122/Ry 4, date & mint-name visible fully, Zeno #171198 (same coin), **unlisted in KM**, 11.42g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah alam bahadur badshah ghazi* with AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

*An appealing specimen, struck in high relief.
Good very fine, Exceedingly rare.*

Notably, only one other example has appeared in the sales archives over the past twenty years.

Nasik was renamed Gulshanabad by Shahjahan while he resided in the city, during his rebellion against his father Jahangir. The area around Nasik was in hands of the Mughal commander of Junnar at this time and most likely the mint was operated under his jurisdiction. It is one of the rarest mints for the ruler, and the coins constitute its very first issues. The Gulshanabad mint in the late 18th century became very prolific under the Marathas.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



165. **Shah Alam Bahadur** (1707-1712 AD), gold mohur, **Mailapur** mint (partly visible), RY 3, KM 356.8, 10.90g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah alam bahadur badshah ghazi*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

*High relief lettering with lustrous surfaces, Shroff mark on edge.
Extremely fine, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000

Muizz ud-Din Muhammad Jahandar Shah (1712-1713 AD)



166. **Jahandar Shah** (1712-1713 AD), gold mohur, **Dar us-Sarur Burhanpur** mint, 'Abu ul-Fath' couplet, RY Ahd, KM 368.2, 11.00g. **Obv:** Persian legend *dar aafaq zad sikka chun mehr-o-mah, abu ul-fath (ghazi jahandar shah)*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

*An attractive example with a razor-sharp strike.
About uncirculated, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 3,00,000



167. **Jahandar Shah** (1712-1713 AD), gold mohur, **Khujista Bunyad** (Aurangabad) mint, 'Abu ul-Fath' couplet, AH 1124/RY Ahd, KM 368.5, 10.96g. **Obv:** Persian legend *dar aafaq zad sikka chun mehr-o-mah, abu ul-fath ghazi jahandar shah*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

*A wonderfully well-preserved specimen with a razor-sharp strike, exhibiting bright flawless luster when viewed in the light.
Uncirculated, Extremely rare in this grade.*

Estimate : ₹ 2,80,000 - 3,50,000

Muin ud-Din Muhammad Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719 AD)



168. **Farrukhsiyar** (1712-1719 AD) - silver rupee, **As'adnagar** mint, '**Bahr-o-Bar**' couplet, RY 5, **rupee unlisted in KM** but mohur listed as KM 390.28, 11.29g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad az fazl-e-haq bar sim-o-zar badshahe bahr-o-bar Farrukhsiyar*. **Rev:** Persian legend *Jalus Maimanat Manus* with mint-name and RY. The couplet reads as: "By the Grace of the god, King Farrukhsiyar, the Monarch of Sea and Land, struck coin in silver and gold."

Full poetic couplet readable on obverse.

Shroff marks, Very fine, Extremely rare.

Notably, only three example has appeared in the sales archives over the past twenty years, one of which being offered in this auction.

As'adnagar (city of joy) was the name given to Aklooj in Solapur district, Maharashtra, by Aurangzeb when he received the news of the capture of Chhatrapati Sambhaji by Mughal commander Sheikh Nizam Muqarrab Khan, while the imperial camp was situated there. Many early numismatists had read the name as 'Sa'adnagar' by misreading the extant mintname on pieces known to them, unaware of this historical fact. But clear presence of an Alif in the mintname on this coin corroborates the reading as 'As'adnagar' and makes the coin fit well in the historical context. RY 5 is perhaps the last RY known for the mint to have functioned and coins show a distinct local character in form of ornamentation.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



169. **Farrukhsiyar** (1712-1719 AD) - silver rupee, **Murtazabad** mint, '**Bahr-o-Bar**' couplet, AH 1126/RY 3, KM 377.79 (**date unlisted**), Zeno #148036, 11.40g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad az fazl-e-haq bar sim-o-zar badshahe bahr-o-bar Farrukhsiyar*. **Rev:** Persian legend *Jalus Maimanat Manus* with mint-name and RY. The couplet reads as: "By the Grace of the god, King Farrukhsiyar, the Monarch of Sea and Land, struck coin in silver and gold."

A well preserved coin, struck in high relief, usual shroff marks on edge.

About extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Apparently, no examples were found in the sales archives, with only one specimen recorded on Zeno.

Murtazabad was the Islamic alias of Miraj, a strategic stronghold in South Maharashtra. This is probably the earliest issue from the mint - prompted most likely by heightened military activity between various Maratha leaders and remnants of Mughal power, represented by Yasin Khan the faujdar of Baramati.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000

Abul Barkat Shams ud-Din Muhammad Rafi ud-Darjat (1719 AD)



170. **Rafi ud-Darjat** (1719 AD), silver rupee, **Dar ul-Khair Ajmer** mint (fully visible), '**Ba-Hazaraan Barkaat**' couplet, AH (11)31/RY Ahd, KM 405.2, 11.46g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka-e-zad bahind bahazaran barkaat shahenshahe bahr-o-bar Rafi ud Darjat* and AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name with epithet, RY and Jalus formula. The couplet reads as: "Struck coins in India with thousands of blessings, the emperor of Sea and Land, Rafi ud Darjat"

A beautifully preserved and centrally struck specimen with exceptional eye appeal, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina. Struck in high relief and without any test-mark.

*Mint state, Extremely rare in this grade.
The best specimen known.*

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



171. **Rafi ud-Darjat** (1719 AD), silver rupee, **Katak** mint (fully visible), '**Shahanshah-e-Dadgar**' couplet, RY Ahd, **unlisted in major references**, 11.66g. **Obv:** Persian legend *zad sikka-e-bahind hazaraan barkaat, Shahanshah-e-dadgar Rafi-ud-darjat*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

A highly attractive example exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, struck in high relief with excellent eye appeal - worthy of any highly advanced collection.

*About extremely fine, Exceptionally rare.
Notably, No examples are recorded in Zeno or in sales archives, highlighting its exceptional rarity.*

The variation "Shahanshah Dadgar" is usually found on mints from the Bengal subah on coins of Rafi al-Darjat. Katak is a new mint to that repertoire, with Murshidabad, Jahangirnagar, and Akbarnagar already known.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



172. **Rafi ud-Darjat** (1719 AD), silver rupee, **Multan** mint, AH 1131/RY Ahd, KM 405.15, Zeno #148029 (same coin), 11.48g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak badhshah ghazi Rafi-ud-darjat* and AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

A beautifully preserved and well-centred example, exhibiting brilliant luster and attractive toning, with excellent eye appeal. Extremely fine, Very rare.

Unlike most other issues of this ruler, the legend on this coin is a simple 'Badshah Ghazi' version, not the 'Hazaran Barakat' couplet. The quality of the strike is usually good, much like preceding issues of Farrukhsiyar.

Provenance: Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 142 (2006), Lot no. 263.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000

Rafi ud-Daula Shah Jahan II (1719 AD)



173. **Shah Jahan II** (1719 AD), silver rupee, **Dar ul-Khair Ajmer** mint, AH 1131/RY Ahd, KM 415.2, 11.41g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah jahan badhshah ghazi* and AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name with epithet, RY and Jalus formula.

A beautifully toned specimen exhibiting rich cabinet patina and excellent eye appeal, Superb strike with high relief lettering. Uncirculated, Extremely rare. The best specimen known.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



174. **Shah Jahan II** (1719 AD) - silver rupee, **Ilahabad** (Allahabad) mint, '**Aman-o-Amaan**' couplet, AH 1131/RY Ahd, **rupee unlisted in KM but Mohur listed as KM 417.1**, Zeno #86589, 26.02mm, 11.48g. **Obv:** Farsi couplet *Dar Jahan zad Sikka ba Aman wa Amaan Sahib Qiran Sāni Shah Jahan*. **Rev:** 'Julus' formula and mint name. The couplet reads as "Struck coin in this world with tranquility [peace] and security, [in the name of] Shah Jahan, the Second Lord of the Auspicious Conjunction."

A wonderfully preserved and perfectly centered coin, struck on a broad-flan with full poetic couplet visible on both sides and without any test-mark.

Struck in high relief, with brilliant details and an incredibly attractive appearance, exhibiting excellent eye appeal, with a light tone beginning to take over the surfaces.

About extremely fine, Exceptionally rare.

Interestingly, no examples were found in the sales archives - highlighting its exceptional rarity.

The couplet type of Shahjahan II is an exceedingly rare type for Ilahabad mint. Only one piece of gold and one of silver is listed on Zeno. Notably, the rupee offered in this auction is significantly better than the one listed on Zeno.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



175. **Shah Jahan II** (1719 AD), silver rupee, **Junagarh** mint, RY Ahd, KM 415.12, Zeno #134653, 11.59g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah jahan badshah ghazi*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Julus formula.

Few Shroff marks, Toned, struck in high relief, Good very fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



176. **Shah Jahan II** (1719 AD), silver rupee, **Multan** mint (fully visible), AH 1131/RY Ahd, KM 415.19, 11.42g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak shah jahan badshah ghazi* and AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula. *A beautifully toned specimen, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina, with dotted border visible on both sides.*

About extremely fine, very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 60,000

Nasir ud-Din Muhammad Shah (1719-1748 AD)



177. **Muhammad Shah** (1719-1748 AD), gold mohur, **Mustaqir ul-Khilafat Akbarabad** mint, AH 115x/RY 29, KM 438.2, 10.93g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah (the auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Shāh)* with AH date. **Rev:** Complete mint name with epithet, RY and Jalus formula.

A highly attractive example exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, struck in high relief with brilliant luster.

Centrally struck with superb eye appeal.

Tiny test cut on edge otherwise uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



178. **Muhammad Shah** (1719-1748 AD) - silver rupee, **As'adnagar** mint, RY 6, Zeno #134655 (same coin), **unlisted in KM**, 11.46g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah (the auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Shah)* with AH date. **Rev:** Complete mint name with epithet, RY and Jalus formula. *A well-preserved and beautifully toned specimen, displaying a remarkably sharp strike and an attractive overall appearance.*

Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Notably, only two examples have appeared in the sales archives over the past fifteen years, one of which is being offered in this auction.

As'adnagar (city of joy) was the name given to Aklooj in Solapur district, Maharashtra, by Aurangzeb when he received the news of the capture of Chhatrapati Sambhaji by Mughal commander Sheikh Nizam Muqarrab Khan, while the imperial camp was situated there. Many early numismatists had read the name as 'Sa'adnagar' by misreading the extant mintname on pieces known to them, unaware of this historical fact. But clear presence of an Alif' in the mintname on this coin corroborates the reading as 'As'adnagar' and makes the coin fit well in the historical context.

The most well-known, however very rare issues of this mint are in the name of Farrukhsiyar. Issues in the name of Muhammad Shah are exceedingly rare with less than three specimens known so far. By regnal year 6 of Muhammad Shah, Aklooj alias As'adnagar would have been in domains of the newly independent Nizam ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I.

Ex-Classical Numismatic Gallery Auction 15 (2014), Lot no. 233.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,50,000



179. **Muhammad Shah** (1719-1748 AD), gold ½ mohur, with 'Sahib Qiran Thani' title, **Dar al-Khilafat Shahjahanabad** mint, KMD438.1, 5.40g. *Shroff marks on edge otherwise extremely fine, Very rare.*

Fractional gold coins of later Mughals are very rare and were likely produced for special occasions.

Estimate : ₹ 1,25,000 - 1,50,000



180. **Muhammad Shah** (1719-1748 AD), gold mohur, **Allahabad** mint, AH 1132/R.Y. 2, KM 438.3 (**unlisted date**), 10.89g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Muhammad Shah (the auspicious coin of the victorious Emperor Muhammad Shah)* with AH date. **Rev:** Mint name, RY and Jalus formula. *A visually appealing specimen in appearance, with sharply rendered details and glowing lustrous surfaces.*

NGC AU55 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Very rare.

Notably, No other examples are recorded in the sales archives or in Zeno.

The same coin is listed in the Paul Stevens database.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



181. **Muhammad Shah** (1719-1748 AD), gold 1/2 Mohur, **Sind** mint, KM D438.2. 5.47g. **Obv:** Name and titles of the emperor with '**Sahib Qirani Thani**' added. **Rev:** Mint-name with legend *Ala Amr Sahib al-Zaman*. *Edge nicks, Good very fine, Very rare.*

The design of this half mohur is unique in terms of the reverse legend - instead of the usual 'Jalus' formula, the inscription reads 'Verily by the command / order / authority of the Lord of the World', probably referring to the emperor.

Estimate : ₹ 2,25,000 - 2,50,000

Muhiuddin Mohammad Shah Jahan III (1759-1760 AD)



182. **Shah Jahan III** (1759-1760 AD) - silver rupee, **Hasanabad** mint, AH 1174/RY Ahd, KM 475.7, 11.35g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Shah Jahan* and AH date. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

A well-preserved specimen with a bold strike, exhibiting rich iridescent cabinet patina and excellent eye appeal. Good very fine, Extremely rare.

The location of Hasanabad is as yet uncertain - but the mint appears to have been active in the period around the fateful 3rd battle of Panipat. Coins in the name of Shahjahan III, Shah Alam II and Ahmad Shah Durrani are all known for AH 1174. The mint again became active for a short while during the mid-1760s.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



183. **Shah Jahan III** (1759-1760 AD), gold mohur, **Islamabad** mint at top, AH-/RY Ahd, **not listed in major publications**, 10.89g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Shah Jahan*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

An attractive specimen exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, struck in high relief with glowing lustrous surfaces. Shroff marks on edges, Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



Lot No. 184

Bidar Bakht (1788 AD) - silver rupee Ahmadabad mint (fully visible), 11.05g.

Estimate : ₹ 18,00,000 - 25,00,000

Muinuddin Mohammad Akbar Shah II (1806-1837 AD)



184. **Bidar Bakht** (1788 AD) - silver rupee **Ahmadabad** mint (fully visible), '**Taj-wa-Takht**' couplet, AH (12)02 /RY Ahd, 11.05g.

Obv: Farsi couplet *Sikka zad ba-zar waris Taj-wa-Takht / Shah Jahan Muhammad Bidar Bakht*, "struck coin in gold, the heir of crown and throne / lord of the world, Muhammad Bedar Bakht".

Rev: 'Julus' formula with mint-name at top and RY.

A wonderful coin exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details with excellent eye appeal. About uncirculated, Exceptionally rare.

A true gem and a must-have specimen for any advanced collector of Mughal coinage.

In 1788 the emperor Shah Alam II was dethroned and blinded by Ghulam Qadir Rohilla, who then set up Bedar Bakht as emperor at Delhi in August 1788. But after about two months, the Maratha forces under Mahadji Scindia ousted Ghulam Qadir, who fled towards Saharanpur. He was ultimately captured and executed at Mathura.

Coins were struck in the name of Bedar Bakht at the mints of Shahjahanabad (Delhi) and Ahmadabad, the name given to Ghausgarh, the seat of Ghulam Qadir. 'Shah Jahan' was a pun on the titular name of Bidar Bakht, Jahan Shah.

This is a particularly handsome specimen of this elusive and short lived issue, with full mint name, the name of Bidar Bakht fully visible and both AH and RY dates clearly discernible.

A similar coin was sold in CNG Triton XXIII Sale (2020), Lot no. 972 at hammer 22,500 USD, Another example was sold in SARC Auction 24 (2016), Lot no. 1571 at hammer 16,000 USD, and One example of Shahjahanabad mint was sold in our Auction 15 (2014), Lot no. 300 at hammer Rs.20,00,000.

Estimate : ₹ 18,00,000 - 25,00,000

Independent Kingdoms



185. **Assam, Bharatha Simha** (1791-1797 AD), **Moamaria Rebels**, silver rupee, **SE 1715**, R&B W8.2, 11.41g. **Obv:** Legend Sri Sri Krishna/Charanarvinda/Makaranda Pramatta/Madhukarasya. **Rev:** Legend Sri Bhagadatta Kulodbhava Sri Bha/ratha Simha NrPasya/sake 1715, below lion facing to right; both sides legend in four lines

*An attractive specimen with rich eye appeal.
About uncirculated, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 75,000 - 1,00,000



186. **Assam, Sarvvananda Simha** (1793-1795 AD), **Moamaria Rebels**, silver rupee, **SE 1715**, R&B X4.1. **Obv:** Legend Sri Sri Krishna/Charana Kamala/Makaranda/Madhukarasya. **Rev:** Legend Sri Sri Svarga/Deva Sri Sarvva/nanda Simha NrPasya/sake 1715, lion running left; both sides legend in four lines.

A remarkable coin in mint state grade, beautifully toned with excellent eye appeal.

PCGS MS63, Extremely rare.

This is the only example graded at PCGS, and surely must be the finest known example.

Estimate : ₹ 1,75,000 - 2,00,000



187. **Assam, Sarvvananda Simha** (1793-1795 AD), **Moamaria Rebels**, silver rupee, **SE 1715**, R&B X4.1, 11.03g.
Obv: Legend *Sri Sri Krishna/Charana Kamala/ Makaranda/Madhukarasya*. **Rev:** Legend *Sri Sri Svarga/Deva Sri Sarvva/nanda Simha NrPasya/sake 1715*, lion running left; both sides legend in four lines.

*An attractive well-centered example, struck in high relief with lustrous surfaces.
 A tiny test mark in center on reverse, Uncirculated, Extremely rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,25,000 - 1,50,000



188. **Bhonslas of Nagpur** - silver rupee, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, **Katak mint**, **RY 22**, a **flower** symbol above letter 'Jim' of 'Jalus' on reverse, 11.45g. **Obv:** Persian legend (*sikka zad bar haft kishwar*) *saya-e-fazle elah, hami din-e muhammad shah alam badshah*. **Rev:** Mint-name at bottom, RY and Jalus formula.

Very fine, Very rare.

An unusual coin of Katak / Cuttack mint, under the Bhonsla rule. Similar round rupees were listed by P.P. Kulkarni ('Coinage of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur', p. 135, Type 19). The calligraphy of the coins bears a striking similarity to the East India Company's coins of Murshidabad/ Calcutta mints. It is not certain who was behind their issue; if the mint-name is 'real', the Bhonslas remain the best contenders but if it is a pseudo-mint name, i.e. the coins are struck at a place further North into the British realms they could well be East India Company issues. However, more proof is needed to substantiate this position.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



189. **Mysore, Tipu Sultan** (1782-1799 AD), silver double rupee, **Nagar** mint, **AH 1200 'Dalaw' / RY 4 'Dalaw'**, Henderson p. 65, no. 216, Zeno #311625 (same coin), KM 107, 22.55g. **Obv:** Farsi legend *Huwa al-Sultan al-Waheed al-Adil Suyeem Bahari Sal Dalaw Sanah 4 Julus*. **Rev:** Farsi legend *Muhammad Ahmad Deen dar Jahan Ast Roshan za Fateh Haidar (letter He) Zarb Nagar Sal Dalaw Sanah 1200 Hijree*.

A beautifully toned specimen, struck in high relief with richly executed motifs and dotted border visible on both sides, offering outstanding eye appeal.

NGCAU55, Exceedingly rare.

The double-rupee of Tipu Sultan struck at the Nagar (Haidarnagar/Bednur) mint represents one of the most distinctive silver issues of his coinage. The mint at Nagar-identified by Henderson as the only mint to have produced coins for every year of Tipu's reign-held a particularly important position in his monetary system. Double-rupees from this mint follow the standard Haidari weight standard (approximately 21–23 grams) and display the characteristic calligraphic style associated with late 18th-century Mysore issues.

Estimate : ₹ 11,00,000 - 15,00,000



190. **The First Known Silver Tanka of the Dynasty - Suryavanshi Khandayat Gajapati Kings of Odisha**

Silver tanka of **Pratapa Rudra Deva** (1497-1540 AD), **unpublished and unique so far**, 10.17g.

Obv: in a rectangle, Nagari legend in four lines - *Veera Shri Gajapa / ti Gaudeshwara Ka / rnāta Kalabarā / (dhee)pa Venkata Kā*. **Rev:** continuation of obverse legend - *katiya Pratā.../ Rudra Deva Jayā (ti)/ Sangeeta Raya / Naga Nayaka*.

Extremely fine, Unique.

Unique and Historically Important Silver Tanka of Suryavanshi Khandayat Gajapati Kings of Odisha.

This unique silver tanka of Pratapa Rudra Deva, the Gajapati king, is historically significant for a number of reasons. It is the first known coin to bear all the major titles of the Gajapati kings - 'Gaudeshwara' (lord of Gauda) for winning battles against the Sultans of Bengal and 'Karnāta-Kalabaradheepa' (sovereign of Karnataka and Kalabara = Kalaburagi = Gulbarga) for having conquered the territories of Vijayanagara and the Bahmani sultans of Gulbarga. Pratapa Rudra also calls himself 'Venkata' (alluding to his kingdom extending to Tirupati) and 'Kakatiya', to denote his ancestral connection to this important Telugu dynasty. The last two lines of the reverse inscription are titles, which extol Pratapa Rudra's virtues like mastery in music and dance. In his inscription at Puri, Pratapa Rudra Deva calls himself "a confluence of Music and Literature".

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 25,00,000



191. **Rohilla Chieftaincies**, silver rupee, *Dar al-Sarur Saharanpur* mint (fully visible), in the name of **Muhammad Akbar II**, struck by **Ghulam Qadir Rohilla**, AH 1203/RY Ahd, '**Flower-sprig**' on obverse and 'hook' symbol on reverse, Zeno #153520, 11.08g. **Obv:** Farsi couplet *Sikka zad dar Jahan ba-Fazl-i-Alah/Hami-i-Deen-i-Muhammad Akbar Shah*. **Rev:** Formulaic 'Julus' legend with mint-name at top.

*Struck in high relief with sharply rendered details.
About uncirculated, Extremely rare.*

During 1788, the Rohilla leader Ghulam Qadir briefly took control of the Mughal court during a time of great weakness in the empire. To strengthen his position, he set up Prince Muhammad Akbar as a temporary ruler and ordered coins to be struck in the prince's name. Dr. Shailendra Bhandare notes that the Saharanpur mint played an important role in this short episode. In AH 1203, the mint produced coins showing Muhammad Akbar's name with regnal year "Ahd" (first year), while the real power remained with Ghulam Qadir. This series is one of the most direct pieces of evidence for Muhammad Akbar's brief "first reign" and for Ghulam Qadir's attempt to rule through him. Coins in the name of the Muhammad Akbar are known from four mints - Shahjahanabad, Ahmedabad, Hardwar and Saharanpur. It appears that Saharanpur remained in the hands of Ghulam Qadir's partisans for the longest time.

For more details, refer article by Dr. Shailendra Bhandare, "Muhammad Akbar: A Pawn in Politics - the first reign," ONS Newsletter, Vol.175 (Spring 2003), pp.18-30.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 3,00,000



192. **Sikh Empire, Dar Khalsa**, silver rupee, **Amritsar** mint (written as **Ambratsar**), '**Nanak Shahi**' couplet, **VS 1839**, dot for '**Ambratsar**' and letter **Alif** placed at left of '**ee**' (word **Sri**) at top on reverse, G. Singh 01.06.01; Herrli 01.04.04, 11.20g.
Obv: The Couplet: *sikka zad bar har do alam fazal, sachaha sahib ast, fateh tegh-i-gur gobind singh shah nanak wahab ast.*
Rev: Jalus formula and usual legend: *Bakht Akal Takht Sanah 1839 Zarb Sri Ambratsar Jiyo.*

*An attractive specimen, exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details with good eye appeal.
 A test cut at 10 o'clock on reverse, Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

VS 1839 is one of the rarest dates of the Amritsar mint, known as the Dar Khalsa type.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



193. **Sikh Empire, Dar Khalsa**, silver rupee, **Amritsar** mint (written as **Ambratsar**), '**Nanak Shahi**' couplet, **VS 1840**, dot for '**Ambratsar**' and letter **Alif** placed at left of '**ee**' (word **Sri**) at top on reverse, G. Singh 01.06.01; Herrli 01.04.04, 11.13g.
Obv: The Couplet: *sikka zad bar har do alam fazal, sachaha sahib ast, fateh tegh-i-gur gobind singh shah nanak wahab ast.*
Rev: Jalus formula and usual legend: *Bakht Akal Takht Sanah 1840 Zarb Sri Ambratsar Jiyo* and a **star-like symbol** placed at left of date.

*A beautiful specimen, exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details with excellent eye appeal.
 Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

VS 1840 is the rarest date of the Amritsar mint, known as the Dar Khalsa type.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



194. **Sikh Empire**, silver rupee of **Ranjit Singh** (1799-1839 AD), **Amritsar** mint, **VS 1862**, '**Mora Shahi**' type, G. Singh 01.31.01; Herrli 01.13.04, 11.19g. **Obv:** Nanakshahi couplet: *sikka zad bar har do alam fazal, sachaha sahib ast, fateh tegh-i-gur gobind singh shah nanak wahab ast*; a **star-like symbol** below 'Bind' and **fish symbol** below 'Singh'. **Rev:** 'Julus' formula with 'Peacock' below the double sprig (ber leaf).

An attractive specimen, superbly struck with high-relief lettering, brilliant details, and excellent eye appeal. Extremely fine, Very rare.

In Sikh numismatics "Morashahi" coins have always remained an enigma. It was presumed that Ranjit Singh got coin minted for "Moran" the dancer, a courtesan in his court by whom Ranjit Singh is known to have been infatuated. These coins were supposed to have the symbol of a peacock on them. However, none of the numismatists or historians who studied these coins, or the saga of "Moran", found the symbol of the peacock on the coins. Instead, they presumed that the sprig-like symbol itself on these coins was the tail of the peacock. Recently a closer study of these coins revealed that on a few of the coins with the sprig-like symbol there is a distinct symbol of not one but two peacocks beneath the sprig. This permanently unveils the truth about the "Morashahi" coins. These coins can be termed as "Morashahi" coins without ambiguity.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



195. **Sikh Empire**, silver rupee of **Ranjit Singh** (1799-1839 AD), **Nimak (Pind Dadan Khan)** mint, **VS 1904**, '**Nimak Shahi**' type, Herrli 03.01.04, Zeno #125877, 10.72g. **Obv:** Nanakshahi couplet: *sikka zad bar har do alam fazal, sachaha sahib ast, fateh tegh-i-gur gobind singh shah nanak wahab ast*. **Rev:** Jalus formula, VS date and Legend *Nimak Shahi, Takht Akal Bakht*.

High relief striking with beautiful floral motifs on both sides. About extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Pind Dadan Khan was also known as Nimak, situated on the west bank of the river Jhelum, was the main town in the salt range. Its principal economic activity was the mining of salt, 'nimak' in Persian. This town first came into Sikh hands in 1764 AD, when Charat Singh Sukarchakia (the grand-father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh), took control under a treaty with the Chief of that district. Sahib Khan Gakhar. In 1797 Ranjit Singh invaded Pind Dadan Khan defeating the Muslim chief. Later, in the 1830's, Maharaja Ranjit Singh farmed out the salt mines, including Pind Dadan Khan, to Raja Gulab Singh. Pind Dadan Khan returned to the hands of the Lahore Durbar in 1847. These coins were only minted in 1904 and 1905 VS is simply due to the fact that the mint, itself, was established in 1847 AD.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000

Princely States



196. **Awadh, Amjad Ali Shah** (1842-1847 AD), gold ashrafi, **Bait al-Sultanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh** mint, AH 1263/Ry 5, KM 342, 10.72g. **Obv:** Persian legend *dar jahan zad sikka shahi bataeed ilah, zulle haque Amjad Ali Shah-i zaman Alam Panah* and AH date. **Rev:** Crowned fish in centre with parasol above, flanked by curved swords; Jalus formula and Persian legend *zarb mulk Awadh Bait us Sultanat Lakhnau* with RY in margin.
A perfectly centered example, exhibiting a fabulous sharp strike, with brilliant details and stunning allure. An outstanding specimen with excellent eye appeal.

NGC MS63, Extremely rare in this high grade.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



197. **Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah** (1847-1856 AD), gold ashrafi, **Bait us-Sultanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtarnagar** mint, AH 1268/Ry 5, KM 378, 10.71g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad bar seem wa zar, az fazl tayeed-i ilah zille haque, wajid ali sultan alam Badshah* with AH date. **Rev:** Parasol above crown, flanked by mermaids holding flag, crossed swords below; Jalus formula and Persian legend *zarb Bait us Sultanat Lakhnau mulk Awadh Akhtarnagar* with RY in margin.
An attractive specimen exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, with gleaming luster offering a richness of eye appeal and charm.

NGC UNC Details, Very rare.

NGC has graded the coin as cleaned; however, the auctioneer believes it is not cleaned and in MS grade.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



198. **Bahawalpur, Muhammad Bahawal Khan II** (1778-1809 AD), gold 'Nazarana' mohur, **Bahawalpur** mint, in the name of **Shah Shuja'a al-Mulk** of Afghanistan, RY Ahd, 11.05g. **Obv:** Couplet, *Sikka zad bar Seem wa Zar chun Mihr wa Mah / Shah-I deen Parwar Shuja'a ul-Mulk Shah*. **Rev:** Mint-name, RY and Jalus formula.

A beautiful and most impressive gem mint state mohur, delivering bright and wholesome lustrous beauty, with razor sharp striking, and stunning allure. Excellent eye appeal.

Mint state, Very rare in this grade.

While the coins were struck by the Nawab of Bahawalpur, they were issued in the name of the reigning Durrani King of Afghanistan, Shah Shuja al-Mulk. Issuing coins in the name of Shah Shuja was an indication of the political relationship or a strategic submission to the Durrani power at the time.

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



199. **Bahawalpur, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V** (1907-1947 AD), gold ashrafi, **Bahawalpur** mint, AH 1343, KM Xm11, 5.93g. **Obv:** Portrait bust of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan in military uniform facing left, Persian legend *ba-Fazlah taalalah Sadiq Mohammed Abbasi Khamis Farman Rawai mamlakat khudadat Bahawalpur*. **Rev:** Ornate helmeted arms, Persian legend, *Zarb Bahawalpur* at top and *Yek Ashrafi* at bottom with date.

A highly appealing and impressive specimen with sharply rendered details and glowing lustrous surfaces, exhibiting a bright, flawless sheen when viewed in the light.

Uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



200. **Bhopal, Shah Jahan Begam** (1868-1901 AD), silver 'Nazarana' 1 1/2 rupee, Kalima (Islamic statement of faith) on both sides, KM YD14, 16.28g.

A pleasing specimen with sharply rendered details.

About extremely fine, Very rare.

The 1 1/2 rupee is much rarer than the double rupee..

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



201. **Bikaner, Ganga Singh** (1887-1942 AD), gold 'Nazarana' 1/2 mohur, Proof restrike, **VS 1994**, Golden Jubilee of the ruler's reign issue, KM XM2, 4.39g. **Obv:** Bust of Maharaja Ganga Singh facing front, Devanagari legend *Maharaja dhiraj Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur* around. **Rev:** Symbols of Royalty in small round circles surrounds denomination and date.

A well-preserved, sharp-strike specimen, enhanced by brilliant golden luster and even toning, resulting in an exceptional example of outstanding eye appeal.

NGC PF64 Restrike, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



202. **Bikaner** - silver 'Nazarana' rupee, specially struck to mark the accession of **Karni Singh** (1950-1971), the last titular **Maharaja**, possibly struck locally at **Bikaner**, dated **VS 2007**, Zeno #329524, unpublished in major references, 11.35g. **Obv:** Nagari legend *Shri Maharajadhiraja Rajarajeshvara Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Shri Karni Simha ji Bahadur* within decorative scrolls. **Rev:** *Raj Sri Bikaner* in Nagari and a row of symbols - sword, shotgun, fly whisk, parasol, throne, trident pennant; VS 2007 below.

A wonderfully toned specimen in an outstanding state of preservation, exhibiting bold, sharply rendered details, struck in high relief.

Supremely attractive in appearance, with eye-appeal that far exceeds the grade assigned by NGC.

NGC UNC Details cleaned, Extremely rare.

NGC has graded this coin as cleaned; however, the auctioneer believes it is not cleaned and in MS grade.

The only specimen graded by NGC and a remarkably elusive type, with none appearing in sales archives for more than a decade.

An extremely rare specimen, unlikely to be encountered again for years - truly an opportunity not to be missed.

Karni Singh succeeded his father Sadul Singh after his state had merged within the Union of Rajasthan. Apart from being a soldier he was an excellent shooter and an Olympian. The addition of a shotgun to the row of symbols representing Bikaner royalty adds context to the Maharaja's sporting passion.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



203. **Dungarpur, Lakshman Singh** (1918-1948 AD), gold 'Nazarana' mohur, **VS 1996**, KM 9, 11.00g. **Obv:** Devanagari legend *Rajya Dungarpur* within a double linear reeded border. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *San 1996* above a dagger and a leafy scroll.

A beautifully well-preserved specimen, struck in high relief, enhanced by brilliant golden luster, resulting in an exceptional example of outstanding eye appeal.

NGC UNC Details, Extremely rare.

NGC has graded this coin as cleaned; however, the auctioneer believes it is not cleaned and in MS grade.

This is the only specimen graded by NGC.

Lakshman Singh, Maharawal of Dungarpur from 1918 to 1948, ruled the Rajput princely state in southern Rajasthan during a transformative period. Born in 1908, he succeeded his father at age 10, governing under a British regency until 1928, when he assumed full authority. A prominent figure in the Rajput Sisodia lineage, Lakshman Singh was knighted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India (KCSI) in 1935 and later as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (GCIE) in 1947. He played a key role in integrating Dungarpur into the United State of Rajasthan in 1948, marking the end of his princely rule.

During the latter years of his reign, gold nazarana mohurs were issued in his name, perhaps as a very constricted ceremonial coinage. They reflect the fading sovereignty of princely states under British paramountcy, encapsulating a critical juncture in Dungarpur's legacy and Lakshman Singh's reign.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 6,00,000



204. **Dungarpur, Lakshman Singh** (1918-1948 AD), gold 'Nazarana' mohur, VS 2000, unlisted in KM, 11.00g. **Obv:** Devanagari legend *Rajya Dungarpur* within a double linear reeded border. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *San 2000 Vi* at top, katar at center with a leaved branch in the bottom within a double linear reeded border.

A beautifully well-preserved specimen, with sharply rendered details and luster, resulting in outstanding eye appeal.

NGC AU58 (Top Pop - Highest Grade), Extremely rare in this grade.

This is the only specimen graded by NGC.

Lakshman Singh, Maharawal of Dungarpur from 1918 to 1948, ruled the Rajput princely state in southern Rajasthan during a transformative period. Born in 1908, he succeeded his father at age 10, governing under a British regency until 1928, when he assumed full authority. A prominent figure in the Rajput Sisodia lineage, Lakshman Singh was knighted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India (KCSI) in 1935 and later as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (GCIE) in 1947. He played a key role in integrating Dungarpur into the United State of Rajasthan in 1948, marking the end of his princely rule.

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Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



205. **Tehri Garhwal, Sudarshan Shah** (1815-1859 AD), gold ½ mohur, **VS 1872** (1815 AD), KM A1, Zeno #137646, 5.20g. **Obv:** Farsi legend *Maharaj Sudarshan Shah, Samvat 1872*. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Shri* above *Badrinatha* in Farsi; legend below is read as *Paron Talé Méra Panāh Hai* [My refuge lies beneath wings].
An excellent specimen with brilliant details, struck in high-relief with an incredibly attractive appearance.

Extremely fine, Exceptionally rare.

We could not find any examples of half mohurs in the sales archives; however, one specimen is recorded on Zeno.

The date on the coins of Sudarshan Shah is VS 1872, that was the accession year of Sudarshan Shah, the raja of Tehri Garhwal, who ruled the state, under British suzerainty, until his death in June 1859. Sudarshan Shah was the heir of Parduman Shah, who ruled Garhwal from 1785 until his kingdom was conquered by the Nepalese in 1804. During the Nepalese occupation, Sudarshan sought refuge in Bareilly, but when, in 1815, the British annexed Kumaon and Garhwal after the Gorkha war, they handed back a portion of the territory of the previous state of Garhwal to him to rule. Sudarshan chose Tehri as his capital, so his state became known as Tehri Garhwal. In common with the other so-called Native States of India, Sudarshan Shah was required to give assistance and supplies to the British, when requested, and to furnish facilities to the British for trading in his kingdom and the countries beyond.

Sudarshan seems to have ruled well in the eyes of the British, and in 1857, during the mutiny, he remained loyal. Certainly there is no truth that he rebelled against the Raj. The word "Badrinath" on the coins refers to the famous Hindu temple situated near the source of the Alakananda river, one of the main branches of the Ganges.

Nicholas Rhodes in his article "The Gold Coins of Sudarshan Shah of Tehri Garhwal" published in ONSNL 134 (1992), couldn't read the full legend on reverse. However, Dr. Shailendra Bhandare, in his post, read the inscription as "Paron Talé Méra Panāh Hai" in Hindustani. The 'wings' refer to the wings of Garuda, the vehicle of Vishnu. The line *परों तले मेरा पनाह* also occurs as motto on the coat-of-arms awarded to Tehri Garhwal state at the 1877 imperial assemblage at Delhi, also known as the first "Delhi Durbar". Rhodes postulates that this may have been a donative coin, struck by Sudarshan Shah in his own name in order that he might gain merit from the god.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 12,00,000



206. **Hyderabad Feudatory State - Nawabs of Kalyani**, gold mohur, struck with initial of **Nawab Sayyid Shah Khair al-Din Hussain Khan Bahadur** (d.1822), **Kalyan** mint, **AH 1226**, KM 9, 11.07g. **Obv:** Mint-name, letter *Khe* and a roaring tiger facing right. **Rev:** The Kalima or Islamic profession of faith.

A beautiful and highly appealing specimen, showing a remarkable and near full depiction of tiger, with lustrous high relief striking and an excellent eye appeal, making it a highly desirable coin.

Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

The handsome issues of Kalyani were struck for a short while in early 19th century, probably to celebrate the Nawab's wedding to Sahibzadi Bakhatwar Begum, the granddaughter of Nizam ul-Mulk Safa Jah I. Their design is unusual - without the mention of the Mughal emperor and featuring the Kalima instead.

A similar specimen was sold in our auction 43 (2022), Lot no. 504 at hammer Rs.17,11,000.

Estimate : ₹ 10,00,000 - 15,00,000



207. **Gwalior, Baija Bai** as regent (1827-1833 AD), gold mohur, **Lashkar** mint, pseudo mint name **Dar ul-Khilafat Shahjahanabad**, in the name of **Muhammad Shah**, frozen date AH 11(30)/RY 2, **Sahib Qiran** couplet on obverse with Devanagari **Shri** and RY on reverse, KM 126, 10.79g.

This glowing and brilliant mohur exhibits a razor-sharp strike and excellent eye appeal, making it a truly stunning example. Uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,00,000



208. **Hyderabad, Afzal-ud Daula** (1857-1869 AD), gold ¼ mohur, **Farkhanda Bunyad Hyderabad** mint, AH 1279, KM Y9.

NGC MS67, Very rare in this high grade.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 70,000



Lot No. 209

Indore - presentation nazarana gold mohur, struck in the name of 'Holkar Government', 10.76g.

Estimate : ₹ 40,00,000 - 60,00,000



209. **Indore - presentation nazarana** gold mohur, struck in the name of '**Holkar Government**', struck at '**Indore city**', VS 1941 (1883-84 AD), KM 27, 10.76g.

Obv: Sun face surrounded by Nagari legend *Sarkar Holkar Samvat 1941*.

Rev: A floral design in centre; Nagari legend *Shahar Indore Prant Malwa* around.

A beautiful specimen with brilliant details, struck in high relief with glowing lustrous surfaces, and of the highest rarity.

Mint state, virtually as struck, Exceptionally rare.

A gold issue of exceptional rarity, only two or three of these enigmatic gold mohurs are known to exist in collectors' hands. The VS date suggests the mohur was struck towards the end of the reign of Tukoji Rao II Holkar XI.

Believed to have been struck for a special event for the ruling family.

Throughout his reign, and particularly after 1862, the state of Indore was pressured by British authorities to stop hand struck coinage with an ultimate aim of depriving Indore of its independent currency totally. The state responded by conducting several experiments - the series of 'Mudra' coinage being one of them.

This rare gold mohur is a part of the last attempt during Tukoji Rao's reign to introduce an acceptable and stable coinage. Very rare examples of copper and silver coins proposed around this time are also known.

Estimate : ₹ 40,00,000 - 60,00,000



210. **Jaipur** - gold 'Nazarana' Jharshahi mohur of **Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh** (1835-1880 AD), struck in the name of **Bahadur Shah II**, dated **AH 1269/RY 16**, **Sawai Jaipur** mint, **unpublished in major references**, 10.86g. **Obv:** Nominative legend of Muhammad Bahadur Shah. **Rev:** 'Julus' formula, mint name and 'Jhar' symbol. *An extremely beautiful and most appealing specimen, exhibiting sharply rendered details, vibrant luster and outstanding eye appeal.*

*NGC MS63 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Unique
Believed to be the only known example.*

A strong example that will doubtlessly capture much attention from the numerous collectors.

The practice of issuing special presentation coins, usually referred to by coin collectors as 'Nazarana', dates back to Mughal court rituals. For many princely states, these issues represented status, sovereignty and legitimacy. Jaipur took the tradition to another level. Gold Nazarana coins, by their very nature, are extremely rare. They were in all likelihood used by the high elites of the state.

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 25,00,000



211. **Jammu and Kashmir, Ranbir Singh** (1857-1885 AD), gold 'Nazarana' 1/8 mohur, struck in the name of **Shri Raghunath Ji**, patron deity of the Dogra clan, with 'JHS' monogram, **Srinagar** mint, 12.16mm, **unpublished in major sources**, 1.40g. **Obv:** Leaf mark divides Persian legend, *Raghanatha Ji Saha'i zarb Srinagar*, with *J.H.S (Jesus Hominum Salvator)* partly visible below. **Rev:** Takari legend *Raghanatha Ji Saha Jarava Srinagara*.

*An impressive coin with flawless luster exhibiting sharply rendered details.
Uncirculated, Extremely rare.*

No full Mohurs are known for Ranbir Singh, and the weights for these gold pieces often don't conform precisely to a standard fraction, suggesting a ceremonial purpose (Nazarana) where weight might have been less critical. A similar type, identified as a 1/4 Mohur with a weight of approximately 2.30 gram is listed in KM (KM Y22).

For more information on these coins, refer to the article published in ONS Newsletter no. 125, July-August 1990, Stan Goron, p. 6; and ONS Newsletter no. 128, March - May 1991, "The Gold 1/4 Mohur of the Ranbir Singh of Kashmir: some further comments", N. G. Rhodes, p. 10.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 6,00,000



212. **Jodhpur** - silver rupee in the name of **Alamgir II**, **Merta** mint (fully visible), dated AH 1166/R.Y 3, Lingen-M.02.01, 11.25g. **Obv:** 'Sahib Qirani' couplet of Alamgir II. **Rev:** 'Julus' formula in an unusual arrangement, with the mint name placed in the lower right corner, immediately below the word *Mānus*.

*An appealing specimen, struck in high relief with sharp details.
Extremely fine, Extremely rare.*

Merta is an extremely rare mint in the name of Alamgir II, and this appears to be the fourth known specimen. A die identical piece is listed on Zeno #86098.

The date on the coin and the RY do not match if the date is taken to be in AH. Alamgir II's accession took place in AH1167, so Ah1166 cannot be correct. RY 3 would correspond to 11.05.1756 - 30.04.1757. If that is correct, the coin must have been issued soon after Merta was handed over, in accordance with the treaty of Nagore of 2nd February 1756, to Bijay Singh of Jodhpur.

1166 counted in the Fasli Era corresponds to 1756-57 and matches with the RY. Just prior to the handover to Bijay Singh, Merta was occupied by the Marathas. It is possible that the use of Fasli Era, commonly used in the Deccan, was a continuation of the Maratha fiscal accounting system.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



213. **Jodhpur, Man Singh** (1803-1843 AD), gold mohur, *Dar al-Mansur* Jodhpur mint, in the name of **Muhammad Akbar II**, RY 22, **Sword** mintmark on obverse and RY on reverse, KM 40; Lingen M&J J04.01, 10.97g.
An appealing example with razor-sharp striking and exquisite details.
Uncirculated, Very rare.

The Jodhpur practice of using Mughal names on their coins continued until after the 1857 Rebellion. The British, asserting direct imperial control in 1858, eventually demanded that Princely States drop the Mughal name and use the name of the British monarch on their coinage. Jodhpur was one of the last states to transition.

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



214. **Jodhpur, Umaid Singh** (1918-1947 AD), gold ½ mohur, **Jodhpur** mint, in the name of **George VI**, half mohur not listed in KM and Lingen M&J, 5.49g. **Obv:** Persian legend ba-zaman-i-mubarak George 6 shah-i-inglistan partly visible with Jhar mint-mark. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Shri Mataji* at top and 'Go' as daroga mark, sword mintmark with legend *Bahadur Shri Umaid Singh Maharaja Dhiraj* and mint name.
Uncirculated, Very rare.

By this time, the Princely States were fully integrated into the British administrative framework. Unlike earlier Jodhpur Mohurs which cited the Mughal Emperor, these coins explicitly feature the name of the British monarch, as mandated by treaties and custom, acknowledging the British Crown as the paramount power. This coin belongs to the final generation of independent Princely State coinage before India's independence in 1947 and the subsequent integration of the states into the Indian Union.

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000



215. **Mewar-Udaipur**, Swarup shahi series, gold mohur, struck at **Udaipur** mint, ND (1858-1920 AD), KM Y12, 10.84g. **Obv:** Devanagari legend *Dosti/Landhan (Friendship with London)* within scalloped border. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Chitrakot/Udaipur*.

A highly appealing and beautiful specimen, featuring crisply rendered details and radiant lustrous surfaces that reveal a bright, flawless glow under light.

NGC MS66, Extremely rare in this high grade.

By the mid-19th century, the British government was pressuring Indian Princely States to place the name or effigy of the British sovereignty on their coins. Mewar, one of the oldest and most resistant Rajput kingdoms, resisted this direct pressure. Maharana Swarup Singh reached a compromise by including the Devanagari legend "Dosti Landhan" on the reverse of the coins. By using the "Dosti Landhan" legend instead of the British Queen's name, the Swarup Shahi Mohur became a subtle but clear statement of the Maharana's intent to maintain a degree of separate identity and sovereign dignity, even under British protection.

The Swarup Shahi Mohur is therefore a fascinating piece of numismatic history, reflecting the delicate political balance between a powerful Princely State and the paramount power of the British Empire. Maharana Swarup Singh's introduction of this series helped standardize the coinage system in Mewar, which was an important step for trade and administration following a turbulent period.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,00,000



216. **Nabha** - silver '**Nazarana**' rupee of **Hira Singh** (1871-1911 AD), '**Nābh Kamal**' mint, VS 192X, **not listed in Herrli**, 10.98g. **Obv:** 'Gobindshahi' couplet partly visible: *Deg tegh fateh nusrat be-dirang yaft az nanak guru Gobind Singh* (Abundance, power and victory [and] assistance without delay, are the gift of Nanak [and] Guru Gobind Singh). **Rev:** 'Julus' formula with letter 'Suad' in the *Seen of Julus*, and a beautiful leaf mark to left and a star to right in second line.

Bold strike, Uncirculated, Extremely rare.

The mint on coins of Nabha was wrongly read as 'Nabha Lal' by Herrli - in effect it is 'Nābh Kamal', a mythified name for Nabha, alluding to the lotus flower that emanates from the navel of Vishnu, as he sleeps in the Cosmic Ocean. The leaf symbol on Nabha coins was first applied by Jaswant Singh and then continued by Devindar Singh, Bharpur Singh and Bhagwan Singh. Hira Singh's circulation coins carried a dagger symbol, but it is evident that he placed the leaf symbol on specially struck coins. Hira Singh was installed as the Maharaja of Nabha in 1871, following the death of Bhagwan Singh, with agreement of other Phulkian rulers, notably of Patiala and Jind.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



217. **Rewa, Gulab Singh** (1918-1946 AD), silver rupee, **VS 1975**, KM XM2, 11.63g. **Obv:** Coat of Arms of the state. **Rev:** Devanagari legend *Samvat 1975* in dotted circle, around Devanagari legend *Siddhi Shri Maharaj Gulab Singhji Bahadur Rewa*.

About uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,20,000 - 1,50,000

Portuguese India

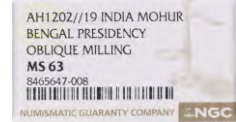


218. **D. Jose I** (1750-1777 AD), **Goa**, gold 4 xerafins, **1766 AD**, KM 148, 1.63g. **Obv:** Cross divides value and date. **Rev:** Crowned arms. *Good very fine, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 1,10,000 - 1,25,000

East India Company

Bengal Presidency

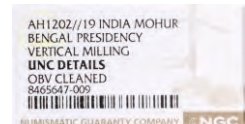


219. **Murshidabad** mint, gold mohur, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, AH 1202/Ry 19, edge grained left, Stevens EIC 6.7; PR 83, 27.13mm, 12.35g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saya fazl elah hami din Muhammad Shah Alam Badshah* and AH date. **Rev:** Jalus formula with Persian legend *Sanah 19; zarb Murshidabad*.

*A beautiful Mint State example, exhibiting sharp details, bright lustrous fields and excellent eye-appeal.
NGC MS63, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



220. **Murshidabad** mint, gold mohur, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, AH 1202/Ry 19, edge grained straight, Stevens EIC 6.1; PR 77, 27.64mm, 13.24g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saya fazl elah hami din Muhammad Shah Alam Badshah* and AH date. **Rev:** Jalus formula with Persian legend *Sanah 19; zarb Murshidabad*.

NGC UNC Details obv cleaned, Rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



221. **Murshidabad** mint, gold mohur, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, AH 1202/R.Y 19, edge grained right, Stevens EIC 4.3; PR 62, 26.97mm, 12.34g. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saya fazl elah hami din Muhammad Shah Alam Badshah* and AH date. **Rev:** Jalus formula with Persian legend *Sanah 19*; zarb *Murshidabad*.

Light marks on obverse, Uncirculated with bright lustrous surfaces, Very rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000

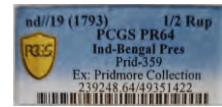


222. **Murshidabad** mint, gold ½ mohur, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, AH 1202/R.Y 19, edge grained right, Stevens EIC 4.5; PR 63. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saya fazl elah hami din Muhammad Shah Alam Badshah* and AH date. **Rev:** Jalus formula with Persian legend *Sanah 19*; zarb *Murshidabad*.

A pleasing example with sharp alluring details.

NGC MS61, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,10,000 - 1,30,000



223. **Murshidabad** mint, silver 'Proof Pattern' ½ rupee, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, RY 19, edge grained left, Stevens EIC 4.15; PR 359. **Obv:** Persian legend *Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saya fazl elah hami din Muhammad Shah Alam Badshah*. **Rev:** Jalus formula with Persian legend *Sanah 19; zarb Murshidabad*.

This specimen displays finely tuned appeal of a special striking, with well-defined calligraphy and soft reflective brilliance throughout with subtle deep toning in the fields.

PCGS PR64 (Highest grade), Extremely rare.

This is the only example recorded in the PCGS census.

This rare pattern could have been intended as a trial strike in silver for the ½ mohur.

Provenance: Ex- Pridmore Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



224. **Muhammadabad Banaras** mint, gold mohur, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, AH 1209/Ry 37, differentiating mark D, fish and sun symbol on obverse; flower symbol on reverse, Stevens EIC 7.22; PR 217, 21.09mm; 10.86g. *A wonderful lustrous example with sharp strike and brilliant details.*

NGC MS65 (Top pop - Highest grade), Extremely rare in this high grade.

The present coin is the only example in MS65 in NGC census.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



225. **Shahjahanabad** mint, silver 'Nazarana' rupee, in the name of **Muhammad Akbar II**, AH 1224/RY 4, Stevens EIC 8.44 (AH/RY combination unlisted), KM 779.1, **28.09mm**, 11.05g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka mubarak sahib-i-qiran thani muhammad akbar shah badshah ghazi* with AH date; flower and royal umbrella mint-mark. **Rev:** Persian legend *julus maimanat manus sanah 4, zarb dar ul-khilafat shahjahanabad*.
A beautifully toned specimen exhibiting rich cabinet patina, perfectly centered with complete legend visible on both sides. Struck on a broad flan in high relief with amazing eye appeal.

Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000

Bombay Presidency



226. **Bombay** mint, Early coinage, silver rupee, in the name of **King James II** (1685-1688 AD), **RY 4**, Stevens EIC 1.22, Zeno #171987, 24.65mm, 11.47g. **Obv:** Farsi legend *sikka zad daruran janishin-i King James di Sekun* [Coin of the Governor General of King James the Second]. **Rev:** Farsi legend *Zarb Mumbai? Fi Sanah Julus 4 Angrez Shadi?* [Struck at Mumbai in the 4th year of English rule].

A small gash in reverse field otherwise Good very fine, Exceedingly rare. Very few specimens are known to exist.

The legends on these extremely rare rupees were tentatively deciphered by John Deyell in an article published in the Journal of Academy of Indian Numismatics & Sigillography, Vol.III 1980, pp.57-60. On 12th April 1686, King James II renewed the East India Company's charter after the establishment at Bombay suffered a rebellion by Capt Richard Keigwin who took over the control from the Company in the name of the King. Along with addressing causes of discontent, and with a view to streamline the trade, the charter permitted the Company with "full power license and authority to coin in their forts, any species of money usually coined by the Princes of these countries", provided they matched the standards of such coins in terms of weight and fineness. It is probable that coins in Mughal style bearing the name of James II were struck at this time, to alleviate the frustrations caused by English-style 'Pax Deo' rupees, which traders on the Konkan mainland and beyond were very reluctant to accept.

A similar specimen was sold in our Auction 38 (2021), Lot no. 599 at hammer Rs.4,00,000.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,50,000



227. **Surat** mint, gold mohur, struck at **Bombay**, in the name of **Shah Alam II**, frozen RY 46, Privy mark 4 (crown to right), Stevens EIC 3.3; PR 261, 17.25mm; 11.58g.

Sharp strike, Uncirculated with luster, Rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000



228. **Bombay** mint, copper '**Proof Pattern**' ½ anna, AD 1832/AH 1246, Stevens EIC 5.15; PR 204. **Obv:** Coat of arms of East India Company with date below. **Rev:** Scales, denomination and Persian legend *Adil*.

An attractive specimen with sharp details and surfaces exhibiting a beautiful brown patina. NGC PF62BN (Top Pop - Highest grade), Extremely rare.

Half annas were not struck until 1832, except only the proof specimens, which were shown to the mint committee on 23rd July 1833. The design was approved, and twelve specimens were sent to London to be shown to the Court of Directors. The designs were approved but the Bombay die-sinker, Mr Clarke, had resigned in an apparent fit of pique causing the mint engineers to request a complete set of new matrices from the mint at Calcutta.

Estimate : ₹ 2,80,000 - 3,50,000

Madras Presidency



229. **Madras Presidency** - silver fanam, struck c.1660-1682 AD, most likely at **Madras**, unpublished in Pridmore, Stevens EIC 1.14C, **unique so far**, 1.25g. **Obv:** Standing figure of Venkateswara in a dotted circle; Telugu legend *Venkata Raya* around. **Rev:** interlocking 'Cs' monogram of King Charles II and Queen Catherine in a circle with rays inside, surmounted by a bow-tie representing a crown; Telugu legend *Renda...* around.

Uncirculated, Unique.

This is a highly unusual silver fanam that has recently come to light. It is in all likelihood either a trial strike or pattern, of an unapproved design, or a short-lived issue of a design that was very quickly changed. The possibility of the latter seems more, as Pridmore (p. 18-19) shows an extract from the Consultations discussing the difficulty of preparing the dies for the silver fanams because of the complexity of the design and the agreement to revert to a simpler design. This coin may be an example of the more complex design he mentions. It is most certainly a new addition to our existing knowledge of the coinage of Madras Presidency. The mention of Venkata Raya on obverse is most likely to Venkata Pati Raya II, the tutelary Vijayanagara emperor ruling from Penukonda. The reverse legend has the word 'Renda', meaning 'two' in Telugu, but the weight of the coin corresponds to a single fanam.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 5,00,000



230. **Madras Presidency** - silver 1/4 rupee in the name of **Farrukhsiyar**, **Chinapatan** mint (fully visible), '**Bahr-wa-Bar**' couplet, AH 1130/R.Y. 7, Stevens 2.28 (date/R.Y. not listed), 2.86g. **Obv:** Persian legend *sikka zad az fazl-e-haq bar sim-o-zar badshahe bahr-wa-bar Farrukhsiyar* with AH date in second line. **Rev:** usual 'Julus' formula with mint name at bottom: Star mint mark next to R.Y.

A highly appealing and beautifully toned specimen, centrally struck with near-complete legends visible on both sides. Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Stevens lists only two known specimens of this 1/4 th rupee and they both are dated 1127/5. This coin offers a new unrecorded date for these exceedingly rare fractional issues.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



Jhunjhunwalla Collection
Tirupati Balaji; with wives Shri Devi
& Bhu Devi, East India Co. Madras,
1740-1807, 3-Swami Pagoda, Gold,
3.37 g, ND, granulation, KM# 304
MS 63 Brilliant **NGS**

231. **Madras** mint, Early coinage, gold 3 swami pagoda (half figures), ND (1740-1806 AD), Stevens EIC 1.4; PR 3B, 3.37g.
Obv: God Tirupati Balaji in center with Sridevi & Bhudevi on right and left. **Rev:** Granulated field.

NGS MS63 Brilliant, Very scarce.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 60,000



232. **Madras** mint, Second issue, silver ½ pagoda, ND (1808-1812 AD), Stevens EIC 3.98; PR 169; KM 353, 35.93mm; 21.04g.
Obv: Value in English and Persian, buckled garter, 9+9 star around both side of Gopuram. **Rev:** Value in Tamil and Telugu around, deity Vishnu within three circles of beads.

*A beautiful and well preserved specimen, displaying sharply rendered details and impressive eye appeal.
About uncirculated, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



233. **Madras** mint, Later coinage, gold mohur (Ashrafi), ND (1819), edge grained straight, Stevens EIC 4.4; PR 241, 27.79mm; 11.64g. **Obv:** Coat of arms of East India Company. **Rev:** Denomination and Company's name in Persian *ashrafi kampani angrez bahadur*.

*A pleasing specimen with sharply rendered details.
About uncirculated, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,20,000



234. **Madras** mint, Later coinage, gold 5 rupees ($\frac{1}{2}$ mohur), ND (1820), edge grained straight, Stevens EIC 4.7; PR 244, 19.50mm; 3.88g. **Obv:** Company Coat of arms with a lion holding the crown. **Rev:** Persian legend *panj rupiya kampani angrez bahadur*.
Very fine, Very scarce.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000

British India

Uniform Coinage (1835-1858 AD)



235. **William IV**, silver 'Proof Pattern' rupee, early restrike, type 5, **1834**, **Calcutta** mint, milled edge, S&W 1.28; PR 175
Obv: Portrait bust of king facing right, surrounded by the lettering of the Legend "WILLIAM III, KING." enclosed in a wavy circle; surrounded by a toothed border. **Rev:** In center, Denomination "ONE RUPEE" in English with a lotus flower above and date below, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; with the legend "EAST INDIA COMPANY" above; Hindi, Persian, and Bengali values below the wreath, all enclosed in a wavy circle surrounded by a toothed border.

The surfaces glow with luster, enhancing the superb visual appeal of this highly desirable type. An offering certain to delight specialists in British India coinage.

PCGS PR64, Exceedingly rare.

This specimen was prepared by the Mint Master for the judgement by the Governor-General to compare the design with variety of Prid 172 and determine the most suitable design for new coinage.

Estimate : ₹ 9,00,000 - 11,00,000



236. **William IV**, silver 1/4 rupee, **Proof**, **1835**, **Calcutta** mint, letter 'F' in relief, 18 berries, type C/IV, dot after date, S&W 1.70; PR 92.

A beautifully toned specimen, exhibiting rich iridescent patina and sharply rendered details.

Original strike, NGC PF61, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



237. **William IV**, silver rupee, **Mule**, proof restrike, **1840**, **Bombay** mint, letter 'F' in relief raised on truncation, S&W 1.49a; This coin features the obverse of William rupee paired with the reverse of an 1840 rupee, produced for Victoria.

The surfaces glint with an underlying luster, with strong gunmetal gray toning that tops the surfaces. Given the impressive nature of the mule, this example is certain to be highly prized by any collectors of British Indian coinage.

NGC PF61, Exceptionally rare.

This Mule rupee displays the obverse of a William Rupee, with the reverse from an 1840 Rupee, produced for Victoria and which is dated three years after the death of William. Pridmore lists this mule was produced in Calcutta, whereas Stevens and Weir conclude it was "probably" minted in Bombay.

Estimate : ₹ 18,00,000 - 25,00,000



238. **William IV**, silver ½ rupee, **Mule**, proof restrike, **1840**, **Calcutta** mint, letter 'F' in relief raised on truncation, 19 berries, unlisted in S&W and PR. This coin features the obverse of a William ½ Rupee paired with the reverse of an 1840 ½ Rupee, produced for Victoria.

Boasting highly reflective surfaces and abundant lustre, this specimen offers an engrossing allure throughout.

NGC PF64+ (Top Pop - Highest grade), Exceptionally rare.

Estimate : ₹ 15,00,000 - 20,00,000



239. **William IV**, silver ¼ rupee, **Mule**, proof restrike, **1840**, **Bombay** mint, letter 'F' in relief raised on truncation, 10 berries, plain '4' in date, no dot after date, S&W 1.71, unlisted in PR. This coin features the obverse of a William ¼ rupee paired with the reverse of an 1840 ¼ rupee, produced for Victoria.

The surfaces are adorned with strong gunmetal-gray toning that settles beautifully across the fields. Given the impressive nature of the mule, this example is certain to be highly prized by any collectors of British Indian coinage.

*NGC PF61 (Top Pop - Highest grade), Exceptionally rare.
NGC lists only one other example of this type in Details grade.*

Stevens and Weir, list the coin as minted in Calcutta; however, auctioneer believe it was probably minted in Bombay.

A similar specimen was sold in Baldwin's Auctions 78 (2013), Lot no. 445.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



240. **Victoria Queen**, continuous legend, silver ¼ rupee, proof restrike, **1840**, **Bombay** mint, English head, 20 berries, type A/II, no curl on cheek, **unlisted in S&W and PR**.

An alluring specimen, displaying beautiful brilliance and pleasing surfaces.

PCGS PR64, Rare.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



241. **Victoria Queen**, divided legend, gold mohur, **1841**, **Calcutta** mint, W.W. incused, **Serif '4'**, type B/I, S&W 3.11; PR 22. **Obv:** Portrait bust of queen facing left; **W.W.** incused on truncation and date with serif 4. **Rev:** Lion walking left with a palm tree above; denomination in English and Persian below.

An attractive example of the type, showcasing sharp details and boasting a vibrant yellow hue across the surfaces.

NGC AU58, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 5,00,000 - 7,00,000



242. **Victoria Queen**, divided legend, gold mohur, **1841**, **Calcutta** mint, W.W. incused, **Serif '4'**, type B/I, S&W 3.11; PR 22, 11.65g. **Obv:** Portrait bust of queen facing left; **W.W.** incused on truncation and date with serif 4. **Rev:** Lion walking left with a palm tree above; denomination in English and Persian below.

An attractively well-preserved specimen, exhibiting sharply rendered details and a subtle orange aura that offers excellent eye appeal.

Nearly extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,00,000



243. **Victoria Queen**, divided legend, gold mohur, **1841**, **Calcutta** mint, W.W. incused, type A/I, S&W 3.7; PR 22, 11.63g. **Obv:** Portrait bust of queen facing left; **W.W.** incused on truncation with cross bar of numerical 4 in date without serif. **Rev:** Lion walking left with a palm tree above; denomination in English and Persian below.

Surface marks, About extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



244. **Victoria Queen**, divided legend, gold mohur, **1841**, **Calcutta** mint, W.W. incused, type A/I, S&W 3.7; PR 22, 11.64g.
Obv: Portrait bust of queen facing left; W.W. incused on truncation with cross bar of numerical 4 in date without serif.
Rev: Lion walking left with a palm tree above; denomination in English and Persian below.
Slight edge nick at 5'o clock on reverse, Surface marks, About extremely fine with luster, Very rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,00,000



245. **Victoria Queen**, divided legend, silver 'Pattern' rupee, proof restrike, **1849**, **Royal** mint, W.W. raised on truncation, straight grained edge, type A/SG, S&W 3.30; PR 64.
A visually impressive specimen, this appealing example delivers rich luster, with deep toning overlaying the surfaces, and soft brilliance throughout.

NGC PF62, Extremely rare.

In 1846, the Calcutta mint master asked that a set of matrix dies for the gold and silver coins should be obtained from London, and this request was sent by the mint committee to the Court of Directors. The court duly asked for the dies to be prepared by William Wyon and, in 1849, the dies and matrices were sent to India.

Estimate : ₹ 3,50,000 - 4,50,000



246. **Victoria Queen**, divided legend, silver '**Pattern**' ¼ rupee, early proof restrike, **1849**, **Royal mint**, W.W. raised on truncation, straight grained edge, type A/SG, S&W 3.59; PR 12.
A visually impressive specimen, this appealing example delivers soft luster, with deep iridescent toning overlaying the surfaces, and soft brilliance throughout.
PCGS PR64CAM (Highest grade), Exceedingly rare.

In 1846, the Calcutta mint master asked that a set of matrix dies for the gold and silver coins should be obtained from London, and this request was sent by the mint committee to the Court of Directors. The court duly asked for the dies to be prepared by William Wyon and, in 1849, the dies and matrices were sent to India.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



247. **East India Company**, defaced trial copper ¼ anna, **1858**, a machine trial by J. Watt & Co. Birmingham, S&W 3.83; PR 158, 6.52g. **Obv:** Arms of the company, with date below; die-defaced. **Rev:** Denomination in Persian and English; 'J' 'W' '&' (inverted) 'Co', all within a wreath of laurel.

Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,20,000

Imperial Period (1858-1947AD)



248. **Victoria Queen**, gold mohur, **Calcutta** mint, **1862**, single flower in bottom panel of Jabot on obverse, S&W 4.1; PR 1.
An impressive mohur, struck in bright yellow-gold and showcasing frosty luster in the fields, offering excellent eye appeal.
 NGC MS61, *Very rare*.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



249. **Victoria Queen**, gold mohur, **Calcutta** mint, **1862**, single flower in bottom panel of Jabot on obverse, S&W 4.1; PR 1, 11.63g.
An attractively well-preserved specimen with sharply rendered details, offering impressive eye appeal.
Nearly extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



250. **Victoria Queen**, silver rupee, **1862**, **Bombay** mint, A/II/2/5, unlisted in PR, GK 314, 11.70g.
Extremely fine with luster, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



251. **Victoria Queen**, silver ½ rupee, ND (1862-1876 AD), obverse part full brockage (**Lakhi**) with complete die impression on reverse.

*A fabulous specimen and remarkable error, certain to delight numerous collectors of British India coinage.
PCGS Mint Error XF45, Full Brockage Reverse, Exceedingly rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



252. **Victoria Queen**, copper ½ anna, 1862, Calcutta mint, type A/1, S&W 4.151; PR 576.

NGC MS62BN, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000



253. **Victoria Queen**, gold mohur, 1875, **Calcutta** mint, two flowers in bottom panel and 'V' in relief, S&W 5.1; PR 13, 11.62g.
An attractively well-preserved specimen with bright, sharply rendered details, offering excellent eye appeal.
Tiny edge nicks otherwise Uncirculated, Extremely rare.
Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



254. **Victoria Empress**, silver ½ rupee, 1877, **Bombay** mint, 4¼ panel in Jabot on obverse, B2/II, dot, PR 288; GK 608, 5.80g.
A beautifully toned specimen exhibiting rich patina.
Uncirculated with luster, Extremely rare in this high grade.

Estimate : ₹ 40,000 - 50,000



255. **Victoria Empress**, silver ½ rupee, **1897**, **Calcutta** mint, 4 panels in jabot on obverse, A/I/'C' incused, PR 280; GK 657, 5.81g.

About extremely fine, Reverse toned, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000



256. **Edward VII**, aluminium proof 1/12 anna, **1909**, **Calcutta** mint, S&W 7.229; Pridmore, p.197; 0.54g. **Obv:** Bare head of the king facing right. **Rev:** Date and denomination within a beaded circle; surrounded by serpentine wreath.

Original proof, Light hairlines otherwise good extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Provenance: Ex-Puddester Collection [Auction 308 (2024), Lot no. 1546];

Diana Collection, Baldwin Auction 54, 6 May 2008, lot 238 [from R. Weir (Unionville, ONT) November 1991], two tickets and label.

Estimate : ₹ 4,00,000 - 5,00,000



257. **George V, gold 15 rupees, 1918, Bombay mint, S&W 8.1; PR 25, 7.98g. Obv:** Crowned bust of the king facing left. **Rev:** Date and denomination within a beaded circle.

*A pleasing specimen with bright lustrous surfaces.
Tiny bagmarks otherwise Uncirculated, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



258. **George V, silver rupee, 1919, Bombay mint, dot, plain edge, beautiful mint error, broadly struck with reverse part full brockage (Lakhi) with complete die impression on obverse, 32.65mm, 11.62g.**

*A highly appealing specimen, broadly struck, exhibiting rich iridescent patina with an excellent eye appeal.
Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.*

A fabulous specimen and remarkable error, certain to delight numerous collectors of British India coinage.

A similar specimen was sold in Stack's Bowers August 2024 Auction, Lot no. 42372 at hammer 11,000 USD.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 12,00,000



259. **George V**, silver ½ rupee, ND (1911-1936 AD), obverse part full brockage (**Lakhi**) with die impression on reverse.
PCGS Genuine cleaned - AU Detail, Full Brockage Reverse, Extremely rare.

A similar specimen in same grade by NGC was sold in St. James's Auction 91, Lot no. 162 at hammer 3,400 GBP.

Estimate : ₹ 3,00,000 - 4,00,000



260. **George V**, silver ¼ rupee, **1911**, **Calcutta** mint, no dot, pig type, PR 440; GK 1080, 2.90g.

An attractively toned example with rich iridescent patina, About Uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



Lot No. 261

George VI, experimental half-silver rupee, 1939, Bombay mint.

Estimate : ₹ 25,00,000 - 35,00,000



261. **George VI**, experimental half-silver rupee, **1939**, **Bombay** mint, **Security edge**, Prid 236, S&W-9.14.
Obv: Portrait bust of George VI facing left, short trefoils in crown, Legend GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR around.
Rev: Legend ONE RUPEE INDIA and date, *yek rupiya* in Persian surrounded by ornate scroll containing rose, thistle and shamrock, lotus flowers above and below, a bead below lower rounded lotus.

A minimally available type, to say the least, as one of British India's scarcest Rupees, with those at any level of preservation garnering impressive interest. In recent decades, an example of this famed "security edge" type have traded hands only a handful of times. While heavily circulated, the piece retains a uniform battleship-gray patina and no significant distracting marks, doing little to detract from the overall scarcity of the example at hand.

NGC F15, Exceedingly rare.

Amid silver shortages during WWII, the Rupee was set to be debased from .917 to .500 fine silver, and a new security edge was introduced to deter counterfeiting. Though dated 1939, these coins were likely struck in 1940 after new dies arrived from London. Only a small number were produced, as the transition to debased 1940 Rupees was swift. With hoarding of high-silver coins expected, continuing .917 production held little value. The security edge variant's origins remain unclear. Circulated examples suggest they were either accidental issues or trial pieces released alongside standard 1939 coins.

Estimate : ₹ 25,00,000 - 35,00,000



262. **George VI**, error, nickel brass 2 annas, 1944 (small 4), **Bombay** mint, head type II, PR 920; GK 1364.

NGC Mint Error MS63, Struck 40% off center, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 70,000 - 90,000

Republic of India



263. **1985**, set of 4 pattern coins in stainless steel, 50 paise, 25 paise, 20 paise and 10 paise, **Bombay** mint, **Diamond** mint-mark. **Obv:** Denomination and date. **Rev:** Ashoka emblem. This design was officially cancelled by mint and never introduced into circulation.

All 4 coins in MS details grade, 3 are garded by NGS and 20 Paisa is ungraded, Extremely rare.

The 1985 Steel Pattern coins, especially the cancelled version, is one of the most sought-after coins of the Republic India series.

Only a handful of these cancelled pattern coins are known to have survived, as most test pieces would have been destroyed or retained in official archives. The existing specimens likely escaped the mint as samples.

Estimate : ₹ 2,50,000 - 3,00,000

Foreign Coins



264. **Albania, King Zog I** (1925-1939 AD), gold 100 franga ari, **Rome** mint, 'R' mintmark, **1927**, KM 11a.2, 32.20g. **Obv:** Head facing left; star below. **Rev:** Biga to right, denomination and mintmark below.
Uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 3,80,000 - 4,50,000



265. **Australia, Victoria** (1837-1901 AD), gold sovereign, **Melbourne** mint, 'M' mintmark, **1879**, KM 7. **Obv:** Young head facing left; mintmark below. **Rev:** St George slaying the dragon right, date in exergue.

PCGS MS62, Rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,25,000



266. **Eritrea-Italian Colony, Umberto I** (1889-1900 AD), silver 5 lire (tallero), **1891**, KM 4, 28.50g. **Obv:** Crowned head facing right. **Rev:** Arms and denomination.

Toned, Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



267. **Great Britain, William III** (1694-1702 AD), silver crown, **1695**, KM 486, 29.93g. **Obv:** Portrait bust of King William III. **Rev:** Crowned cruciform arms; date divided at top.

About extremely fine, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 70,000 - 90,000



- * 268. **Great Britain, George II** (1727-1760 AD), gold 2 guineas, **1739**, KM 578, 16.3g. **Obv:** Intermediate head to left. **Rev:** Crowned four-fold arms; legend around.

Surface marks otherwise almost uncirculated, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 3,50,000 - 4,50,000



269. **Great Britain, Victoria** (1837-1901 AD), gold 5 pounds, **1887**, KM 769, 39.94g. **Obv:** Crowned and veiled Jubilee bust of Queen Victoria left, legend around. **Rev:** St. George slaying the dragon, date in exergue.

PCGS AU53, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 4,80,000 - 5,50,000



270. **Great Britain, Victoria** (1837-1901 AD), gold 5 pounds, **1893**, KM 787, 39.65g. **Obv:** Crowned and veiled Jubilee bust of Queen Victoria left, legend around. **Rev:** St. George slaying the dragon, date in exergue.

Minor scratches and a tiny dent on reverse on tail of the horse otherwise Uncirculated, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 4,80,000 - 5,50,000



- * 271. **Great Britain, Elizabeth II** (1952-2022 AD), gold 2 pounds, **Royal** mint, Proof, **1986**, *Commonwealth Games* issue, KM 947c, 15.97g. **Obv:** Crowned bust facing right; legend around. **Rev:** Thistle on St. Andrew's cross, date above.

NGC PF70 Ultra Cameo, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



- * 272. **Great Britain, Elizabeth II** (1952-2022 AD), gold pound, **Royal** mint Proof, 2017, *Nations of the Crown*, Km 1378b, 17.7g. **Obv:** Crowned bust facing right; legend around. **Rev:** English rose, the Welsh leek, the Scottish thistle and the Northern Irish shamrock emerging from one stem within a royal coronet, denomination below.

NGC PF69 Ultra Cameo, Rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,80,000 - 2,00,000



273. **Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi Shah** (1941-1979 AD), gold 5 pahlavi, SH 1348, KM 1164, 40.67g. **Obv:** Portrait bust facing left; legend above. **Rev:** Crown above lion and sun within wreath. *Uncirculated, Very rare.*

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 4,80,000 - 5,50,000



274. **Italian State-Naples**, French Occupation, **Joachim Murat**, silver 5 lire, **1813**, KM 259, 24.81g. **Obv:** Bust to right, date below; legend around. **Rev:** Crowned and mantled shield of complex arms; denomination below.
Toned, Extremely fine, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



275. **Italian States-Tuscany**, **Leopold II**, silver 4 fiorini, **1839**, KM C75a, 27.26g. **Obv:** Head facing right. **Rev:** Crowned shield with spikes divides wreath.

*A beautifully toned specimen with rich iridescent cabinet patina.
Uncirculated, Very rare.*

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



276. **Japan**, Manen Era, gold koban (1 ryo), **Edo (Tokyo)** mint, ND (1861-1867), KM C22d, 3.32g. **Obv:** Fan-shaped fields hold paulownia crests, vertical rectangles hold two and one characters on lined filed. **Rev:** Central butterfly like character, two -minute banker's marks.
Extremely fine, Very rare.

Provenance: P.R. Krishna Collection

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,20,000



277. **Netherlands, Zeeland**, silver ducaton (rider), **1785**, KM 57.2, 32.31g. **Obv:** Armoured knight on horse above crowned shield; legend around. **Rev:** Crowned arms of Zeeland, date below; legend around.
About uncirculated, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000



278. **Spain, Alfonso XII** (1874-1885 AD), gold 25 pesetas, **1876**, 6-pointed star mintmark, KM 673, 8.06g. **Obv:** Portrait bust of Alfonso XII. **Rev:** Crowned mantled arms.

NGC AU58, Rare.

Estimate : ₹ 90,000 - 1,00,000



279. **Tibet**, silver rupee, ND (1911-1916 AD), variety with collar and **butterfly flower**, KM Y3.2. **Obv:** Small portrait bust of King with collar. **Rev:** Four Chinese ideograms read top to bottom, right to left with vertical rosette in center and a small butterfly-shaped leaf, all surrounded by flower wreath.

*NGC AU Details cleaned, Extremely rare.
One of the more difficult to encounter in the series*

Estimate : ₹ 1,50,000 - 2,00,000

Medals and Tokens



280. **George V, Kaiser-i-Hind** gold medal for Public Service, First class, ND (1911-1936 AD), 55.98g. **Obv:** Royal cypher of George V, 'GRI' in center, wreath within border, crown above. **Rev:** Inscription 'FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA'; a floral scroll with a sash in the centre, with *KAISAR-I-HIND* inscribed on it. With the original blue ribbon with gold suspension. *Uncirculated, Very rare.*

This first-class issue in gold medals were awarded to civilians of any nationality who rendered distinguished service in the advancements of the interests of British India. The Gold medals were awarded directly by the monarch on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India. The title Kaiser-i-Hind literally translates to emperor of India, and was issued under the aegis of every monarch who ruled India, being created in 1900 and lasting until the end of the British Raj in 1947.

Estimate : ₹ 7,00,000 - 9,00,000



281. **Mewar (Udaipur)** - a set of 'Victory' commemorative medals for **World War II** in gold 9 ct., including a miniature version, McClenaghan 265, 15.98g and 3.48g respectively. **Obv:** view of Kirti Stambha monument, Chittorgarh fort with Devanagari legend *Mahayuddha 1939-1945* above. **Rev:** Devanagari inscription *Chitrakoot Udayapur/ Dosti Landhan* in to two lines within a floral wreath. *Uncirculated, Extremely rare.*

Extremely rare pair of Mewar medals in gold, so awarded to the highest strata within the state hierarchy.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



282. **Dulcherra tea gardens** - zinc/tin token for one day's work (1 Hazri) worth 3 Annas, made in England by J. Jonas & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, London; **unlisted in Pridmore and Puddeste**r, 45.55mm, 17.50g.
Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Dulcherra was a tea estate in the Cachar region of Assam, covering 513 acres along with Neelcherra. The principal agents for this estate were James Finlay & Co of Calcutta.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000

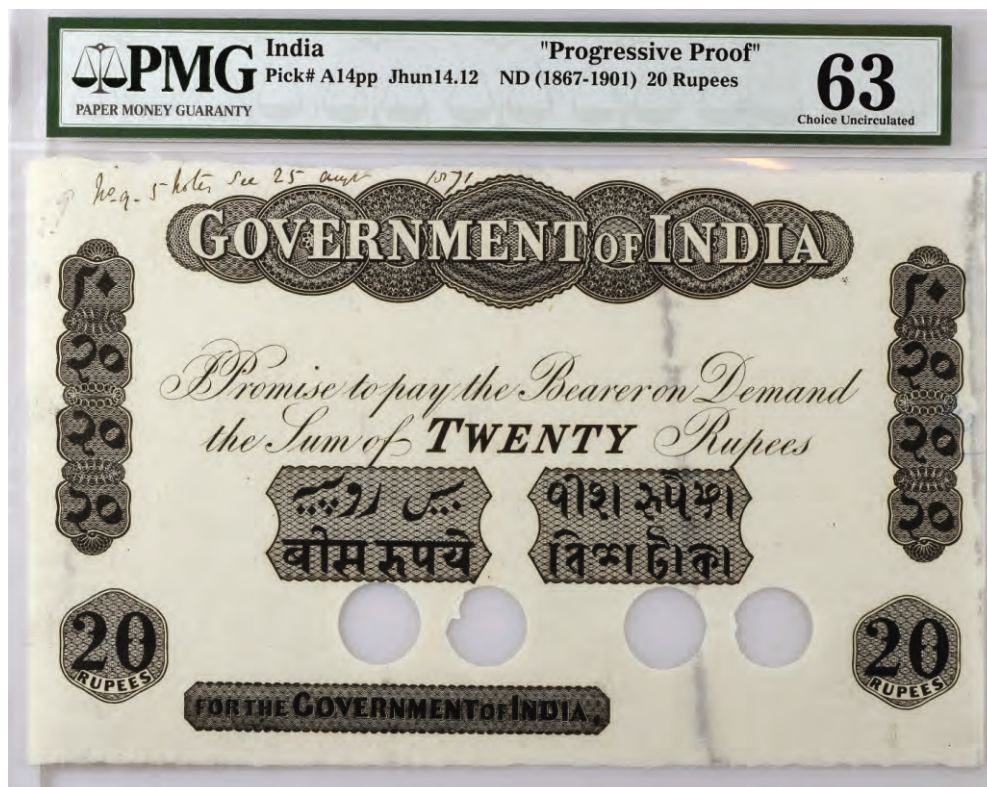


283. **Dulcherra tea gardens** - zinc/tin token for ½ day's work (½ Hazri) worth 1.5 Anna, made in England by J. Jonas & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, London; **unlisted in Pridmore and Puddeste**r, 38.44mm, 12.94g.
Extremely fine, Exceedingly rare.

Dulcherra was a tea estate in the Cachar region of Assam, covering 513 acres along with Neelcherra. The principal agents for this estate were James Finlay & Co of Calcutta.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000

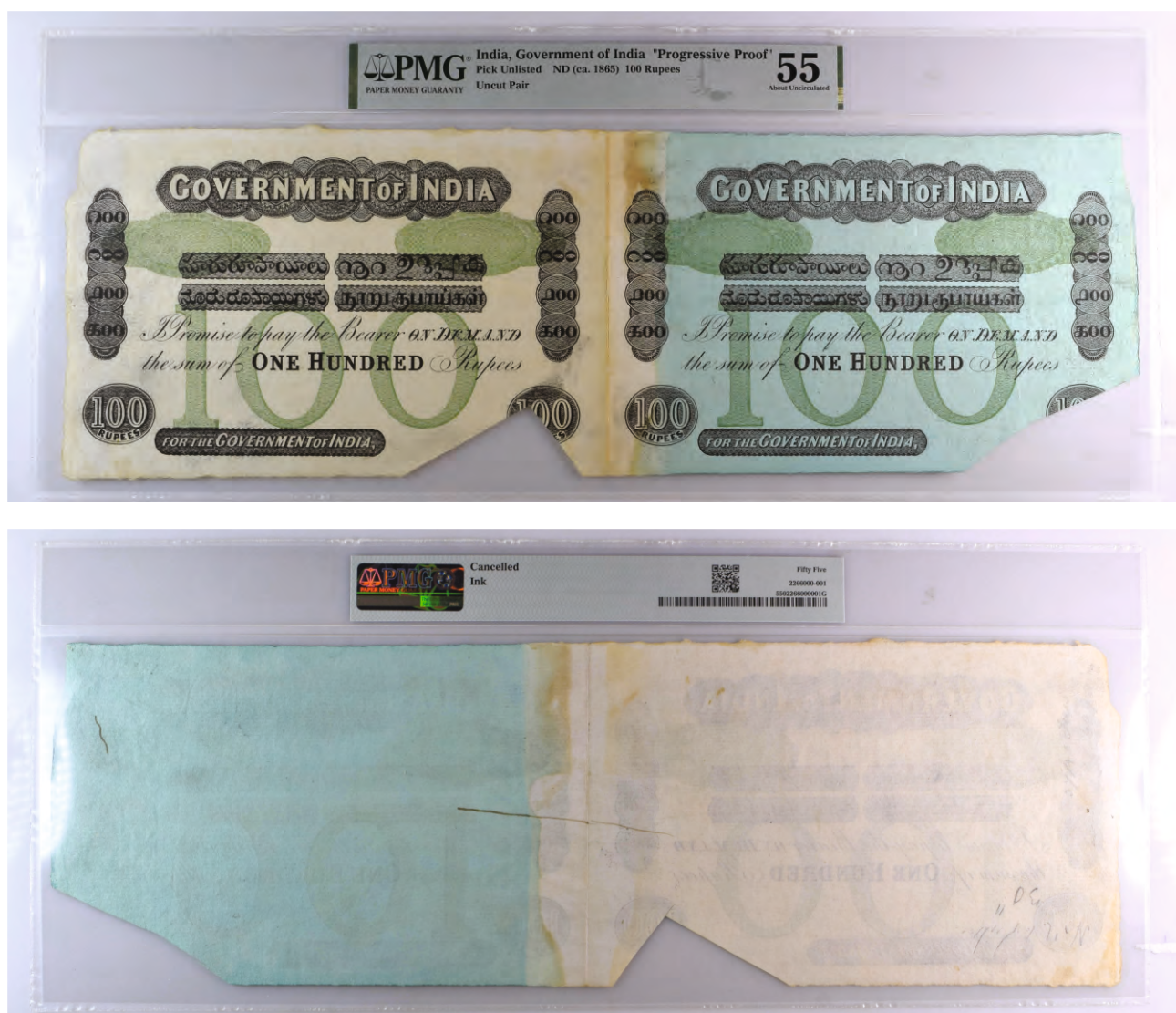
Paper Money



284. **Government of India, Uniface, progressive proof 20 rupees**, ND (1867-1901), without serial numbers, date and Circle of issue, J&R 14.12, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at top and denomination in four regional languages below with four punch holes.

PMG 63 Choice Uncirculated, Printer's annotation, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



285. **Government of India, Uniface**, uncut pair of **progressive proof 100 rupees**, 1st issue, **Green** underprint, ND (ca.1865), cancelled and void of a date, signature, or serial number; GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at top and denomination in four regional languages below.

PMG 55 About Uncirculated, Exceedingly rare.

The left note exhibits a more conventional green underprint on white paper while the paper of the right note is blueish green. Each note is cut cancelled and void of a date, signature and serial number.

Estimate : ₹ 25,00,000 - 30,00,000



286. **Government of India, George V, Uniface, 10 rupees (2), 4th issue, Red underprint, Universalised circle, dated 13th June 1919, signed by M.M.S. Gubbay, two consecutive serial nos.: AD70 54493 and 54494, four serial numbers on all corners, J&R 2A.2.4.1.**

PMG 45 Choice Extremely fine and PMG 40 Extremely fine, respectively; In an uncut grading sheet of PMG. Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 2,00,000 - 2,50,000



287. **British India, George VI, 5 rupees, 2nd issue, ND (1944), signed by C.D. Deshmukh, serial no.: D29 668076 in black, J&R 4.4.1.**

PMG graded 66 Gem Uncirculated EPQ, Very rare.

Estimate : ₹ 50,000 - 70,000



288. **Republic of India, 10 rupees, Boat series, ND (1949), signed by C.D. Deshmukh, value in English in center, serial no.: A10 377781, J&R 6.4.1.1.**

PMG graded 66 Gem Uncirculated EPQ, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 1,00,000 - 1,20,000



289. **Jammu & Kashmir**, Uniface, **2 rupees**, VS 1934 (1877 AD), serial no.: 01141, J&R 8.1.2. '**Shrikar**' written in bold Devanagari in the centre with legend '*Jammu Kashmir*' written in bottom panels and denomination '*do rupaye*' written in Devanagari and Urdu; without the seal of Government of Jammu & Kashmir below it. Two panels out of four in corners bear signatures, which probably are of State Treasury officials. Date is mentioned twice with the month of Hindu calendar Vikram Samvat in Urdu. The Jammu and Kashmir notes were printed on different watermark papers made at that time by Wiggins Teape & Company. This note has watermarked word LESCHALLAS in the center.

PMG 61 Uncirculated NET, Extremely rare.

The PMG Census records no examples of this type in a higher grade.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000



290. **Jammu & Kashmir**, Uniface, **50 rupees**, VS 1934 (1877 AD), serial no.: 03058, J&R 8.1.6. '**Shrikar**' written in bold Devanagari in the centre with legend '*Jammu Kashmir*' written in bottom panels and denomination '*Pachaas Rupaye*' written in Devanagari and Urdu; without the seal of Government of Jammu & Kashmir below it. Two panels out of four in corners bear signatures, which probably are of State Treasury officials. Date is mentioned twice with the month of Hindu calendar Vikram Samvat in Urdu. The Jammu and Kashmir notes were printed on different watermark papers made at that time by Wiggins Teape & Company. This note has watermarked words PRO BONO PUBLICO in arch in center.

PMG 61 Uncirculated NET, Extremely rare.

Estimate : ₹ 8,00,000 - 10,00,000

LARGE LOTS

All lots in this section are sold as viewed and are NOT subject to return. Viewing is strongly recommended.

These large lots are a good chance to buy for new collectors.

Images of large lots are displayed at www.classicalnumismaticgallery.com

291. **A group of 59 Kutch silver 2½ kori of Khengarji III**, includes 1x VS 1951/AD 1895; 2x VS 1953/AD 1897; 3x VS 1954/AD 1897; 2x VS 1954/AD 1898; 2x VS 1975/AD 1919; 1x VS 1983/AD 1926; 1x VS 1985/AD 1928; 3x VS 1986/AD 1930; 1x VS 1987/AD 1930; 8x VS 1988/AD 1932; 3x VS 1989/AD 1932; 6x VS 1989/AD 1933; 5x VS 1990/AD 1933; 1x VS 1990/AD 1934; 6x VS 1991/AD 1934; 7x VS 1991/AD 1935; 5x VS 1992/AD 1935 and 2x VS 1993/AD 1937.
(59 coins)

Estimate : ₹ 80,000 - 1,00,000

292. **An album of 56 British India rupee of William IV**, Victoria Queen C.L./D.L., Victoria Queen/Empress, Edward VII, George V and George VI dated between 1835-1947 (except 1939); till 1938 all are of silver, 1940-1945 are of half silver and 1947 is of nickel. *Very fine to Uncirculated, Very rare as a set.* (56 different variety)

Estimate : ₹ 1,10,000 - 1,40,000

293. **An album of 56 British India rupee of William IV**, Victoria Queen C.L./D.L., Victoria Queen/Empress, Edward VII, George V and George VI dated between 1835-1947 (except 1939); till 1938 all are of silver, 1940-1945 are of half silver and 1947 is of nickel. *Very fine to Uncirculated, Very rare as a set.* (56 different variety)

Estimate : ₹ 1,10,000 - 1,40,000

294. **A group of 40 Victoria silver rupees**, mostly dated 1862, with many dot varieties, many have details on flap.
Good lot for studying dot varieties. (40 coins)

Estimate : ₹ 60,000 - 80,000

End of Sale

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