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Auction No. 107 Mumbai Kubera Collection



Sunday, 27th April 2025, 11.30 AM Onwards



26



36



OSWAL AUCTIONS

AUCTIONEER OF COINS, BANK NOTES, MEDALS AND TOKENS

Kubera Collection



Oswal Auction # 107

Jain Vir Samvat 2552,
Vikram Samvat, 2081, Chaitra, Amavasya,
Shalivahan Sake 1947

On Sunday, 27th April 2025
from 11.30 AM Onwards

At
Expo Center
World Trade Center
Cuff Parade
Mumbai - 400 005

OSWAL ANTIQUES

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Oswal Auction # 107 Sunday, 27th April 2025 at 11.30 AM Onwards.

Order of Sale

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Catalogue Prepared by : Shah Girish Jagshi Veera

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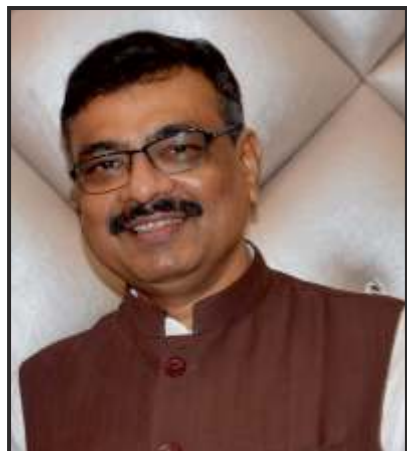
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We are delighted to present Oswal Auction #107 Mumbai – “Kubera Collection” This auction features a limited number of coins, some of which are truly pinnacles of rarity in Indian Numismatics.

This collection has been meticulously curated over many years with some unique considerations - you will find many coins with legends in Devanagari. Some other Indian scripts and languages are also represented, with an emphasis on Sanskrit, our great classical language. This makes the collection a unique numismatic heritage. The auction offers a once in a lifetime opportunity for connoisseurs and enthusiasts to carry such unique aspects forward, extraordinary as this collection is. We take immense pride in being part of this journey.

The highlights of the collection include some superb examples of ceremonial and presentation coins of the Indian princely states, including Jhalawad, Datia and Tripura. The collection also has some historically interesting and important coins. Some coins, although familiar as types, are in exceptional condition in terms of visual details or state of preservation.

Please note that from this auction onward, we are marginally increasing the buyer's Premium to 15%.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt gratitude to all our patrons, vendors, well-wishers, and even critics, who have consistently kept us on our toes in delivering our mission to bring forth unique collections of coins in our auctions and make the world of collecting India's great Numismatic heritage scale new heights.

Happy Collecting

Ancient



Bhir Mound, Taxila



1

- 1 Archaic Punch Marked, Attributed to Gandhara Janapada, Silver Bent Bar, 10.57g, "Early" type, flat bar with wide flange, Two punches with radiating circles on either end of the bar on obverse (Rajgor Series 34). Deep bold punch. *Extremely fine+, very rare in this grade.* An example of India's earliest coinage in exceptional condition, with near-complete impressions of the radiate symbols and an attractive curved bar shape. It is very difficult to get a 'bent bar' in such a remarkable condition.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 8,000-10,000



- 2 Post Mauryan Tribal Monarchies, Kunindas, Amoghabhuti, Silver Drachm, 2.10g, Obv: Goddess standing, holding Lotus, a Deer to her left, three arched hill below the Deer's belly, Shrivatsa between horns and altar above rump, Brahmi legend "*Rajñah Kunindasa Amoghabhutisa Maharajasa*" around (tops of some letters off flan), Rev: Composite symbol of six arched hill, wavy line, Nandipada, Swastika, triangle-headed standard-Shrivatsa and tree in railing; Kharoshthi legend "*Rañā Kunidasa Amoghabhutisa Maharajasa*" around, partly visible (PAIC# 1198). *Extremely fine*.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 7,000-8,000



- 3 Sindh, Rai Dynasty, Ranaditya, Base Gold Dinar, 7.00g, Obv: Crowned Sasanian style bust, Sun wheel symbol to right, Rev: Fire altar in the middle, Brahmi legend "(Ranaditya)...Satya" to left. *Very fine, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 40,000-50,000

Ancient World



- 4 Parthian Kingdom, Orodes II Hurud Malkah, Silver Tetradrachm, 14.61g, Seleukeia on Tigris Mint, Obv: Diademed and draped bearded bust of Orodes facing left, wearing neck torque ending in a sea Horse and elaborate robe embroidered with pearls and griffin, Rev: Orodes seated left, holding sceptre and Nike, who crowns him with wreath, on his extended hand, Greek legend "BASILEOS BASILEON" (top), "ARSAKOU EUERGETOU" (right), DIKAIU (below), "EPIPHANOUS PHILELLENOUS" (left) (Sellwood# 48.1). *Very fine+, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 40,000-50,000

Medieval Bharat



Bhojeshwar Shiva Temple - Bhopur



- 5 Paramaras of Malwa, Naravarman, Gold 4 1/2 Masha, 4.04g, Obv: Goddess Lakshmi seated facing, Rev: Devanagari legend "Shri Manna./ra Vamma (Deva)" within dotted border (Deyell 165). *Extremely fine, rare.*
The rarest of the three variety of Naravarman Paramara's 'Lakshmi' type coins – the legend on reverse in three lines adds 'Deva' at the end.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 30,000-40,000



The Stone Chariot - Hampi



- 6 Alupas of Udipi / Alvakheda, Gold Gadyana, 3.62g, in the name of 'Pandya Dhananjaya', Obv: Alupa dynastic emblem - two vertical Fish above the lotus, beneath the umbrella, flanked by a conch-shell (*Shankha*) and a dagger (*Katar*), Rev: Nandi Nagari legend "Sri Pa / ndya Dhanam / jaya" in three lines with dividing lines, all within a circular border (G Prabhu# 39, K. Ganesh# 4.18). *Extremely fine, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 40,000-50,000

- 7 Vijayanagar Empire, Harihara II, Gold 1/2 Varaha- Hon, 1.70g, Obv: Lord Shiva & Parvati seated, Rev: Devnagari legend "Sri Pratapa Harihara" (K Ganesh# 9.16). *Uncirculated, rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 18,000-20,000



Eklingji Temple



- 8 Ranas of Mewar, Sisodiya Dynasty, Kumbhakarna or Rana Kumbha, Copper 1/4 Unit, 3.09g, Minted at Kumbhalgad, Obv: Devanagari legend "Shri Kumbha/la Meru" in two lines, a sword in between, Rev: Devanagari legend "Rana Kum/bha karna" in two lines with a divider in between (Unpublished in major catalogues). *About extremely fine, extremely rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 20,000-25,000

- 9 Ranas of Mewar, Sisodiya Dynasty, Rana Sangrama Simha/ Rana Sanga, Copper 1/2 Falus, 4.08g, dated VS 1573, Obv: Devanagari legend "(Rana) Sa.../ma Sahi" followed by traces of date in numerals, Rev: Garbled Arabic legend with arrow-shaped divider (G&G# M270). *Patinated, extremely fine, rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 6,000-8,000

Sultanates - Madura Sultanate



Sultans paying respect - Mural from Lepakshi Temple



- 10 Ghiyath al din Muhammad Damghan Shah, Gold Tanka, 10.53g, Shahr Daulatabad Mint, AH 844, Obv: Arabic legend "*al-Sultan al-'Azam Ghiyath al-Dunya wa al-Din Abu al-Muzaffar Muhammad Damghan Shah al-Sultan*", Rev: Arabic legend in circle "*Sikandar al-Thani Yamin al-Khilafah Nasir Amir al-Mumineen*", Mint name and AH date in words in margin (G&G# MD12). *Extremely fine, exceedingly rare.*

Gold coins of the short-lived Madura Sultanate are all extremely rare. On the present coin this fairly ephemeral ruler calls himself, amongst other things, "the second Alexander", in imitation of the earlier Khalji ruler of Dehli, 'Ala al-Din Muhammad Khalji, however, very little else is known about him so the reason for such a lofty title mainly appears to be vanity than anything else.

Realised Estimate: ` 6,50,000-7,00,000

Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar Sultanate



- 11 Burhan Nizam Shah II, Gold Hon, 3.38g, Burhanabad Mint, Obv: In scalloped circle, name of the mint; around, Arabic legend "*Khadim Ahl-i Bait Rasool Allah Burhan Nizam Shah Abu al-Ghazi*" visible in parts, Rev: In a mihrab-shaped cartouche, the Shi'i version of the Shahada incorporating "*Ali Wali Allah*" (Unlisted in G&G). *Extremely fine+, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 40,000-50,000

Gujarat Sultanate



- 12 Qutb ud-Din Bahadur Shah, Gold 1/10 Tanka, 1.12g, AH 943, Obv: Arabic legend "*Bahadur Shah*" in dotted circle, Rev: Arabic legend "*al-Sultan Sanah*" and AH date in numerals (Not listed in G&G). *About uncirculated, rare.*

The reign of Bahadur Shah was marked by ebb and flow of fortune with regard to conquests. It suddenly came to an end when Bahadur Shah was drowned off the coast of Kathiyawad (Diu) while fighting the Portuguese naval fleet. Towards the end of his reign, he struck small fractional coins in silver and gold. The purpose of these fractions is not clear but they may have served as emergency payment for his soldiers, fighting the war in Malwa against the Mughal emperor Humayun, when copper supplies from Rajasthan had been impeded.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-1,00,000

Malwa Sultanate



Jahaz Mahal - Mandu



13

- 13 Hushang Shah Ghori, Gold Tanka, 11.09g, Hadrat Mandu (?) Mint, AH 838, Obv: Arabic legend "Abu al-Mujahid Hushangshah al-Sultan" within circle, date and mint details in the margin, Rev: In double rectangular border, Arabic legend "al-Sultan ul-'Azam Husam al-Duniya wa al-Din" (G&G# M1). *Extremely fine, rare.*

Malwa became independent in 1397, following Timur Lang's invasion of Delhi, when Dilawar Khan Ghori severed his connections with the Tughlaq Sultanate. His son Alp Khan poisoned him in 1405 and became the first Sultan of Malwa to strike coins with the name Hushang Shah. His career was spent in wars against Gujarat but he consolidated his hold in Malwa, making Mandu his capital and eventually renaming it 'Shadiabad'. G&G have listed his gold tankas as 'mintless'; however, on this coin the word 'Hadrat' can be clearly made out at 6 o'clock. What follows however does not appear to be 'Shadiabad' but the word 'Mandu' perhaps fits better.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,10,000-1,20,000



- 14 Ghiyath Shah as Wali Ahd or Crown Prince, Gold 1/2 Tanka, 5,54g, Hadrat Shadiabad Mint, AH (87)3, Obv: Arabic legend "al-Sultan ibn al-Sultan Wali Ahd Khalifath al-Zaman (fi al-Alameen)", Rev: Arabic legend "Abu al-Fateh Ghiyath Shah al-Sultan al-Khalji ba-Hadhrat Shaidabad" followed by AH date in numerals (G&G M51). *Extremely fine, extremely rare*

The date of Ghiyath Sha's investiture as 'crown prince' by his father Mahmud Shah is not known but the earliest coins mentioning him as such are dated AH 861. This suggests that before his eventual succession to Mahmud Shah as Sultan, Ghiyath Shah played an important role in statecraft, with the right to strike coins in his own name which is usually reserved only for the reigning Sultan. He also had a long reign (1469-1500) as the Sultan, so collectively his imprint on the Malwa Sultanate lasted for nearly half a century.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,00,000-2,50,000



- 15 Ghiyath Shah, Gold Square Tanka, 10.97g, AH 885, Obv: Arabic legend in rectangle "al-Wathiq ba al-Mulk al-Manna'a Abu al-Fateh Ghiyath Shah", with a counter-clockwise Swastika mark, Rev: Arabic legend "bin Mahmud Shah al-Khalji al-Sultan Khallada Mulkahu" followed by AH date in numerals (G&G# M66). *One Shroff mark on obverse otherwise uncirculated, rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,25,000-1,50,000



16

- 16 Ghiyath Shah, Gold Square Tanka, 11.10g, AH 885, Obv: Arabic legend "*al-Wathiq ba al-Mulk al-Manna'a Abu al-Fateh Ghiyath Shah*", with a rosette mark, Rev: Arabic legend "*bin Mahmud Shah al-Khalji al-Sultan Khallada Mulkahu*" followed by AH date in numerals (G&G# M67). Extremely fine, rare.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,25,000-1,50,000



17

- 17 Ghiyath Shah, Gold Square Tanka, 11.04g, AH 898, Obv: Arabic legend in rectangle "*al-Wathiq ba al-Mulk al-Manna'a Abu al-Fateh Ghiyath Shah*", with a rosette mark, Rev: Arabic legend "*bin Mahmud Shah al-Khalji al-Sultan Khallada Mulkahu*" followed by AH date in numerals (G&G# M67). Shroff mark on reverse otherwise extremely fine+, rare.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,25,000-1,50,000



18



- 18 Ghiyath Shah, Gold Square 1/2 Tanka, 5.46g, AH 906, Obv: Arabic legend in rectangle "*al-Wathiq al-Mulk al-Manna'a Abu al-Fateh Ghiyath Shah*", with a rosette mark, Rev: Arabic legend "*bin Mahmud Shah al-Khalji al-Sultan Khallada Mulkahu*" followed by AH date in numerals (G&G# M68). *Small flan crack on reverse flan otherwise extremely fine+, extremely rare.* Fractional gold tankas of Malwa Sultans are exceptionally rare. This is a particularly handsome specimen, neatly struck with all inscriptions centred and die-margins visible, irrespective of the small flan crack. It is most likely a specially produced coin.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,50,000-3,00,000



19



- 19 Ghiyath Shah, Gold Square 1/2 Tanka, 5.46g, AH 884, Obv: Arabic legend in rectangle "*al-Wathiq ba al-Mulk al-Manna'a Abu al-Fateh Ghiyath Shah*", with a counter-clockwise Swastika mark, Rev: Arabic legend "*bin Mahmud Shah al-Khalji al-Sultan Khallada Mulkahu*" followed by AH date in numerals (Not listed in G&G). *Extremely fine, exceedingly rare.*

Fractional gold tankas of Malwa Sultans are exceptionally rare. This is a particularly handsome specimen, neatly struck with all inscriptions centred and die-margins visible, is most likely a specially produced coin.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,50,000-3,00,000

Kashmir Sultanate



Tomb of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin's Mother



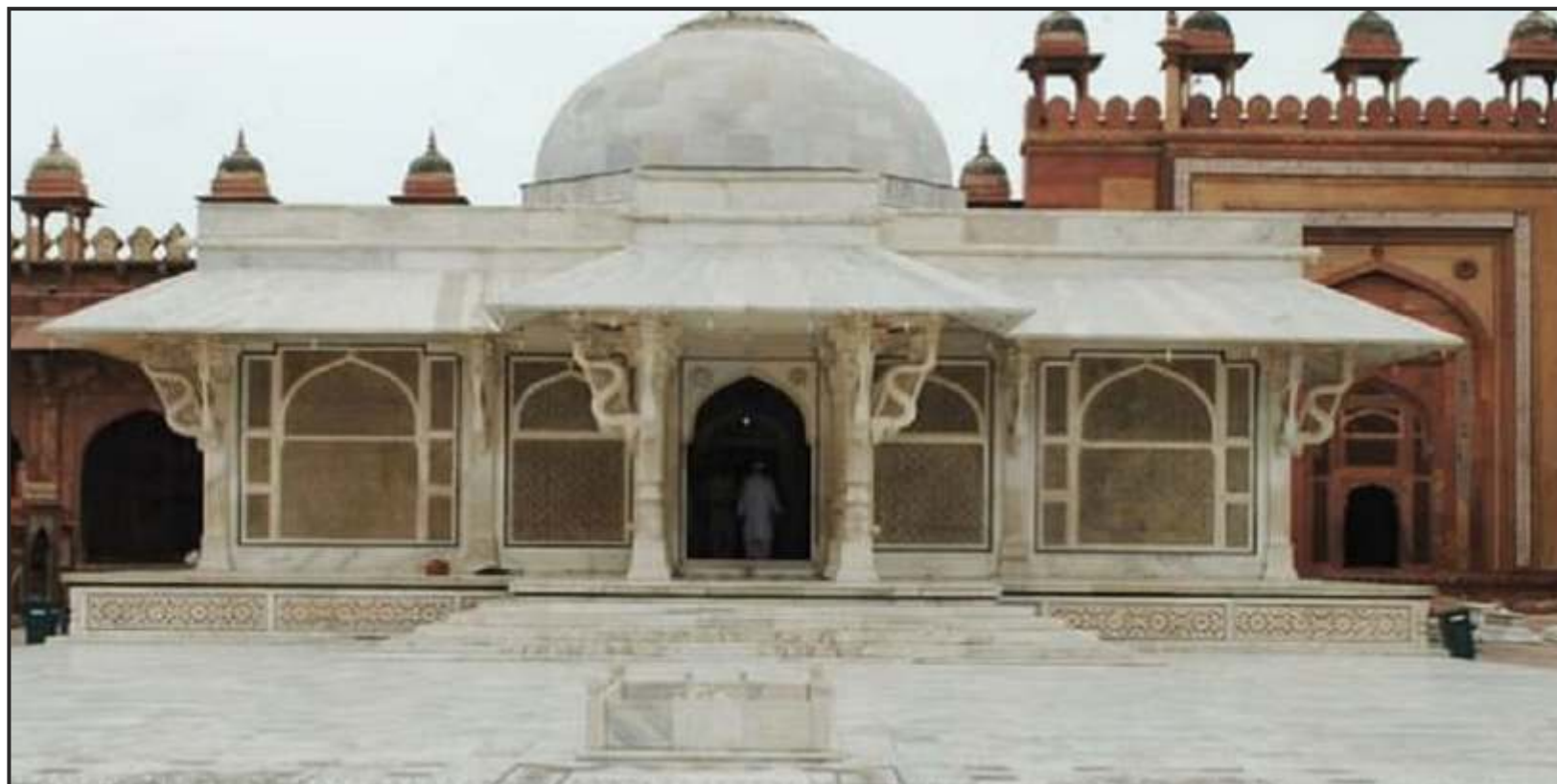
20

20 Hasan Shah, Gold Tanka/ Dinar, 11.24g, Broad flan, Dar al-Saltanat Kashmir Mint, AH 876, Obv: Arabic couplet "*Nageen Mulk-i Kh tim Suleym n / Hasan Shah ibn Haidar Shah al-Sultan*" ('Custodian of the seal of Solomon's kingdom, the Sultan Hasan Shah, son of Haidar Shah') with the two hemistich divided by a double line, Rev: Shahada in circle, date and mint details in the margin (G&G# K30). Complete legend in margin of reverse. *Extremely fine, extremely rare in this grade.*

Although weak and a political failure, Hasan Shah counts as the most cultured ruler of the Shah Mir dynasty, only next to Zain al-Abidin. He patronized education and the arts, sponsoring translations of Sanskrit texts into Farsi. He was also well-versed in music and himself a good singer, singing Persian, Kashmiri and Sanskrit songs. He also left an architectural legacy – he built palaces at Didamar and Sopore, madrassas and khaneqas at many places and renovated the Jami Masjid destroyed by fire in his capital.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,00,000-2,50,000

Mughals



Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti

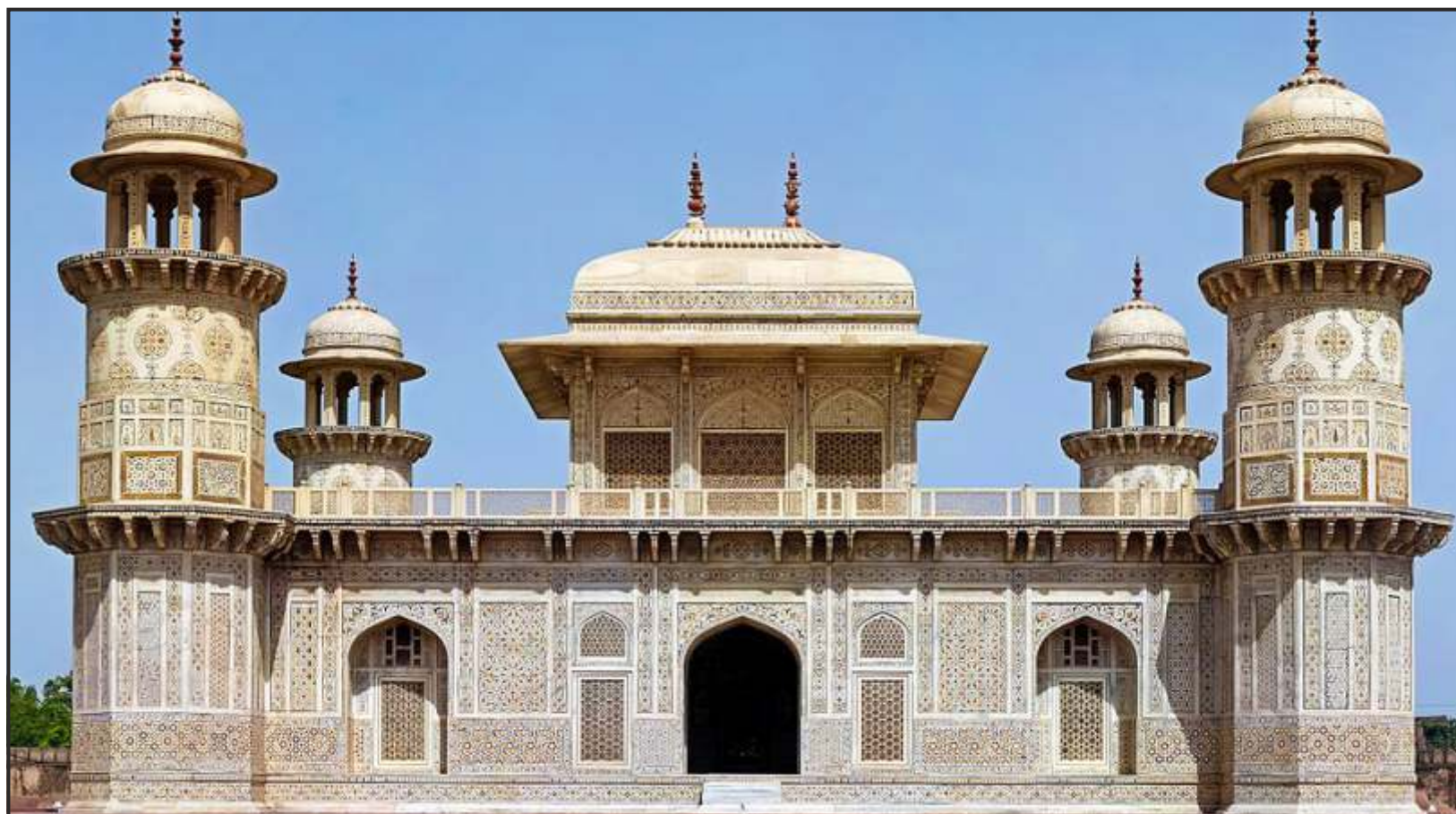


21

- 21 Akbar, Gold Mohur of 9 Rupee Value, 10.88g, Broad Flan, "Kalima" type, Dar ul Sultanate Ahmedabad Mint, AH 982, Obv: Shahada in dotted rectangle with AH date, names and titles of four *Rashidoon* caliphs in margins, Rev: Full name of the emperor in a mihrab-shaped cartouche, invocation "*Khallada Allah Mulkhu*" above and mint-name below. Complete Mint name on bottom of reverse. *Minor die crack on obverse otherwise extremely fine, very rare.*

An exceptional specimen with full mint-name visible along with the epithet *Dar al-Saltanah*.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,50,000-2,00,000



Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah - Agra



- 22 Jahangir, Silver Square Rupee, 10.84g, Nominative type, Agra Mint, with decorative borders and without Ilahi Month, AH 1020/ RY 6. *Tiny dent on obverse otherwise very fine, exceedingly rare.*

Jahangir showed an intimate affinity towards his coinage, experimenting with great interest with typology, design, weight standards and other visual and circulatory innovations. Soon after his ascent to the throne, he revised the weights of his coins upwards, first by 20% and then by 25%. A series of extremely attractive coins followed from principle mints in the Empire, like Agra and Lahore. For silver rupees, the shape alternated between round and square for each month. However, in his 6th regnal year, on the date 11 Ardibihisht AH1020, the heavier standards were abolished. The most immediate issues after the abolishment were square (the shape current for the month of Ardibihisht) but without the mention of the month. Successive issues, for the next month Khurdad, were round and did refer to the month's name in the legends. This coin, therefore, is of a type that was struck for the 18 remaining days of the Ardibihisht month, after the heavy standards were called off.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,50,000-2,00,000



- 23 Jahangir, Silver Square Rupee, 10.84g, "Nominative" type, Agra Mint, AH 1021/ RY 6, with decorative borders, Ilahi Month Isfandarmuz. *Minor test cut on edge otherwise extremely fine, extremely rare.*

In his 6th regnal year, on the date 11 Ardibihisht AH 1020, Jahangir abolished the heavier standards instituted soon after his reign. For the successive months, he undertook the practice of alternating shapes of the coins from square to round. This rectangular coin was struck in the month of Isfandarmuz, in the same regnal year.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,00,000-2,50,000



- 24 Jahangir, Silver 1/8 Rupee, 1.37g, "Kalima (Berar)" type, Ahmadnagar Mint, Exceptional fraction with Jahangir's name fully visible and also a part of the mint-name, making the attribution absolutely certain. *Extremely fine, very rare.*



- 25 Aurangzeb, Silver 1/4 Rupee- Nisar, 2.83g, Akbarabad Mint, AH 1070/ RY 3, Obv: Persian legend "Nisar Alamgir Badshah Ghazi" with RY at the bottom, Rev: Mint name and AH year. *About uncirculated, extremely rare.*

Quarter Rupee Nisars are perhaps the most common in known examples of the 'Nisar' coinage of Aurangzeb – however, the date and RY combination of this piece makes it interesting. Aurangzeb held two coronations: First coronation was held on Wednesday 1st Zilqa'da 1068 AH (21-7-1658) at Delhi, and second was held on Sunday 24th Rarnzan 1069 AH (5-6-1659). Coins were struck only at the latter event. Aurangzeb later decreed that the official date of accession be fixed as 1 Rarnzan 1068 AH corresponding to 23-5-1658AD (Julian Calendar), 2-6-1658AD (Gregorian Calendar). This led to a readjustment of RYs on his coins. This coin, since it mentions RY3 for 1070 is struck according to the new reckoning, perhaps soon after the decree was announced, as AH1070 runs out soon afterwards, allowing only May to August 1660 for the issue. Aurangzeb's lunar birthday fell in July 1660 and the nisar was most likely struck for these celebrations.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 60,000-70,000

Independent Kingdoms

The Kareng Ghar at Sivasagar



- 26 Ahom, Rajeshwara Simha (Siu-Rem-Pha), Gold Octangle Mohur, 11.33g, "Devanagari legend" type, SE 1675, Obv: Devanagari legend "Shri Shri Swarga / Deva Sri Rajeshwa/ ra Simha Nrpasya / Sake 1675" in four lines, Rev: Devanagari legend "Shri Shri Mahe /shwari Charana Ka /mala Makaranda Ma / dhukarasya" in four lines, winged lion to left below (RB# O81.1). Deep bold strike. About uncirculated, exceedingly rare.

Rajeshwara Simha, the fourth son of Rudra Simha, became the king of the Ahom kingdom after the death of his brother King Pramatta Simha. He was a devout Hindu and erected many temples and gifted much land to the Brahmins. Soon after his accession, he paid a long visit to Guwahati to worship at the Devi Kamakhya and other temples. Throughout his reign, he seemingly struck 'one off' coins, changing the usual Assamese inscription to Devanagari and Farsi and also sometimes changing the usual octagonal shape to rectangular. Many of these issues are rare and some are known from unique specimens but gold coins are exceptionally rare. Only two or three have appeared on the international market in the past twenty years. Rhodes & Bose comment that they are unable to provide an explanation for these shifts, apart from pointing out that they are spread over the span of his reign, so possibly not meant to mark specific events.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 10,00,000-12,00,000



- 27 Ahom, Rajeshwara Simha (Siu-Rem-Pha), Silver Octangle Rupee, 11.36g, "Devanagari legend" type, SE 1675, Obv: Devanagari legend "Shri Shri Swarga / Deva Sri Rajeshwa/ ra Simha Nrpasya / Sake 1675" in four lines, Rev: Devanagari legend "Shri Shri Mahe /shwari Charana Ka /mala Makaranda Ma / dhukarasya" in four lines; winged lion to left below (RB# O82.1). *Extremely fine, very rare.* Rajeshwara Simha, the fourth son of Rudra Simha, became the king of the Ahom kingdom after the death of his brother King Pramatta Simha. He was a devout Hindu and erected many temples and gifted much land to the Brahmins. Soon after his accession, he paid a long visit to Guwahati to worship at the Kamakhya and other temples. Throughout his reign, he seemingly struck 'one off' coins, changing the usual Assamese inscription to Devanagari and Farsi and also sometimes changing the usual octagonal shape to rectangular. Many of these issues are rare and some are known from unique specimens. Rhodes & Bose comment that they are unable to provide an explanation for these shifts, apart from pointing out that they are spread over the span of his reign, so possibly not meant to mark specific events.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 15,000-20,000

Cooch Behar

The Cooch Behar Palace



- 28 Raja Rajendra Narayan, Gold Ceremonial Nazarana Mohur, 8.59g, dated Koch Rajsaka 402, Obv: Coat of Arms of State crossed swords and balance on shield, seated monkey as the crest, a Tiger and an Elephant as supporters, motto in Bangla "Yato dharmas tato jayah" (Where there is Law, there is Victory), name of manufacturer GRISH below, Rev: Bangla legend "Shri Shri / Raj Rajendra Narayana / Bhup / Raj Saka 402" (RB# 80). *Minor edge mark otherwise uncirculated, exceedingly rare.*

After the local coinage of silver half rupees was demonetized in 1866, the only coinage struck for each prince of Cooch Behar was a coronation issue. Although R & B and KM both call this a 'Mohur', it is in fact an off-metal strike of the standard half rupee, which had been the only denomination struck in Cooch Behar since the 18th century; 101 gold coins and 1001 silver coins were struck for each new ruler. Lustrous specimen of this exceptionally rare gold Nazarana mohur of Cooch Behar state from the original mintage of only 101 coins.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 10,00,000-12,00,000



29

- 29 Nripendra Narayan, Silver Ceremonial Nazarana 1/2 Rupee- Narayani Rupee, 4.39g, dated Koch Rajsaka 354 (= AD 1864), Obv: Bangla legend "Shri Shri / Nripendra Narayana / Bhup Sana 354 Saka", Rev: Bangla legend "Shri Shri / Siva Charana / Kamala Madhu / Karasya" in the square with decorative scrolls in quadrants (KM# 180). *Uncirculated, extremely rare.*

Nripendra Narayan was only ten months old when his father, Narendra Narayan, died in 1863. He was crowned maharaja in the same year. He grew up to be an enlightened ruler, abolishing palace slavery in 1884 and endowing several educational institutions for the benefit of his subjects. The currency of 'Narayani' rupees (equivalent to 1/2 rupee weight) was stopped in 1845 by the British government and in 1866 they ceased to be the legal tender; however, rulers were allowed to strike ceremonial issues. The coins of Nripendra Narayan are the first amongst these ceremonial coins to be produced using a machine. Many existing specimens are poorly struck owing to the unfamiliarity of mint operators with imported machinery; however, this piece is exceptional in being well-struck as well as well-preserved.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,50,000-2,00,000



30

- 30 Raja Rajendra Narayan, Silver Ceremonial Nazarana 1/2 Rupee, 4.89g, dated Koch Rajsaka 402, Obv: Coat of Arms of State – crossed swords and balance on shield, seated money as the crest, a Tiger and an Elephant as supporters, motto in Bangla "Yato dharma tato jayah" (Where there is Law, there is Victory), Rev: Bangla legend "Shri Shri / Raj Rajendra Narayana / Bhup / Raja Shaka 402" (KM# 195). *Extremely fine, very rare.*

After the local coinage of silver half rupees was demonetized in 1866, the only coinage struck for each king of Cooch Behar was a coronation issue - the standard half rupee, which had been the only denomination struck in Cooch Behar since the 18th century; 101 gold coins and 1001 silver coins were struck for each new ruler. The 20th century coronation coins, of Raja Rajendra and Jitendra, were struck by a Calcutta goldsmith named 'Grish', who signed the dies beneath the coat-of-arms.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,00,000-1,50,000

Manipur



Kangla Fort, Imphal - Manipur



31



- 31 Chaurajit Simha, Silver Square Rupee, 11.72g, SE1734, Obv: Sanskrit legend "Shri man-Manipureshwara Shri Chaurajita Simha Nrupawarasya Sh ke 1734", Rev: Sanskrit legend "Shri mad-R dh -Govinda-Pad ravinda Makaranda Manomadhukarasya" (KM# C 57, R&B# 25). *Extremely fine+, exceedingly rare.*

Chaurajit Simha became the ruler of Manipur after defeating his brother Madhu Chandra (who had succeeded murdering another brother Labanya Chandra) in the chaotic times that resulted following the abdication of their father Jaya Simha in 1798. He appears to have struck silver rupees of reasonable fineness with a degree of regularity – however, as Rhodes & Bose have remarked, it is not yet certain whether they were struck for circulation or for use in royal rituals. In Rhodes & Bose's view, Manipur was a poor state and it probably would not have sustained the issue of silver coins due to lack in demand because of their high purchasing power.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 5,00,000-6,00,000

Maratha Confederacy



Third Battle of Panipat



- 32 Shahjahanabad, Gold Mohur, 10.91g, in the name of Alamgir II, AH (11)70/ RY 4, Obv: Persian couplet "*Sikka zad bar Haft Kishwar Hamchu Taban Mihr wa Mah / Shah Aziz ud din Alamgir Ghazi Badshah*", Rev: Mint name with epithet in a single line in centre in usual 'Julus' formula, with invocation "*Khallada Allah Mulkahu wa Saltanahu*" in the top line (KM# 466.1). *Extremely fine+, exceedingly rare.*

In the Spring of 1757 (Ah1170), North India witnessed the fourth invasion of Ahmad Shah Durrani, who sacked Delhi and appointed Najib Khan as his chief plenipotentiary. Imad ul-Mulk, the wazir resented these developments and asked the Marathas to intervene. Raghunath Rao led the campaign and attacked Delhi on 11 August 1757. The Maratha occupation lasted till October 1757 but they were in charge till 1758, when ultimately, they retreated under the threat of another impending Afghan invasion.

The coin above conforms to the type of Alamgir II's coins when the Marathas occupied Delhi. This type continues through RYs 5 and 6, but most peculiarly some coins with these RYs show a marked degradation in the execution of the legends. As such, these coins are likely to be the products of a non-'Mughal' mint and the Marathas would be the only contenders for their issue; however direct proof of their involvement in the issue of these coins is lacking.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,50,000-3,00,000



Mahadji Shinde Chatri



- 33 Maratha, Silver 1/4 Rupee- Nisar, 2.77g, Dar al-Fateh Ujjain Mint, in the name of Alamgir II, AH 117X/ RY 4, Obv: Persian legend "Nisar Alamgir Shah" and RY, Rev: Mint name with epithet at top and AH year (Unpublished in major sources). *About extremely fine, extremely rare.*

Ujjain became the seat of the Sindhias after Peshwa Baji Rao I divided the province of Malwa between his trusted lieutenants – Udaji Rao Puar (Pawar), Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia. In 1755, the claimant to the Sindhia domains Jayappa Sindhia was killed in the war of succession for Mewar. His young son Jankoji succeeded him but as he was only ten years old, his uncle Dattaji Sindhia acted as regent. The most important event during the period in which this Nisar was struck, was the Maratha capture of Delhi on 11 August 1757, ousting Najib Khan Rohilla and restoring Imad ul-Mulk as the Wazir. The Sindhia troops played an important part in the battle.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,50,000-2,00,000

Tripura



Unakoti Tripura



34

- 34 Rajadharma Manikya, citing Queen Satyavati, Gold Tanka, 10.67g, SE 1508, Obv: Lion facing to left, date below, Rev: Sanskrit legend in Bangla Script "Shri Shri Yuta R ja / dhara Manikya/ Deva Shri Satyava / ti Mah Devyau" in 4 lines (RB# 175). Very fine+, exceedingly rare.

Rajadharma Manikya's reign was largely peaceful, barring one attack from the Sultans of Bengal which was repulsed. He devoted himself to religious ceremonies. His silver tankas are by far the most common of Tripura's long coinage – however, the same cannot be said about his gold coins. They are extremely rare and only one or two have appeared in international auctions so far. They are the earliest known Gold coins of Tripura.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 18,00,000-20,00,000



Ujjayanta Palace Agartala



- 35 Ishana Chandra Manikya citing Queen Chandresvari, Gold Tanka, 10.61g, SE 1771, Obv: Lion facing left, trident on back, date *Shakabda 1771* on three sides around Lion, all within circular border of pointed arches with five vertical lines in each, Rev: Legend in Bangla script and Sanskrit language in six lines – "*Radha Krishna/ Pade Shri Shri Yuta I / sh na Chandra Manikya / Deva Shri Shrimati / Chandresvari Mah / Devyau*" decorative scroll at top, all within circle of beads (RB# 279). *Deep bold strike. About uncirculated, exceedingly rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 15,00,000-20,00,000



36

- 36 Ishana Chandra Manikya citing Queen Rajalakshmi, Silver Ceremonial Tanka, 10.54g, SE 1771, Obv: Lion facing left, trident on back, date *Shakabda 1771* on three sides around Lion, all within circular border of pointed arches with five vertical lines in each, Rev: Legend in Bangla script and Sanskrit language in six lines "Radha Krishna / Pade Shri Shri Yuta I / sh na Chandra Manikya / Deva Shri Shrimati / Chandresvari Mah / Devyau" decorative scroll at top, all within circle of beads (RB# 281). About uncirculated, exceedingly rare. A superbly struck and well-preserved coin from the rare ceremonial issues of the late rulers of Tripura.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 4,00,000-5,00,000



37

- 37 Vira Chandra Manikya citing Queen Bhanumati, Silver Machine-struck Silver Presentation/ Nazarana Tanka, 10.03g, Tripura Era 1279, Obv: Coat of arms of the state Shield quarters a mermaid, a heart inverted, a right hand and five balls, four pennons on crest with trident and crescent, two Lions as supporters over motto which ends "...Saramekam Veerata", date 1279 *Tripur bda* above, Rev: Bangla legend in five lines "Radha Krishna Pade / Shri Shri Yuta Vira Chandra / Manikya Deva Varmm / Shri Shrimati Bhanumati / Maha Devi" within beaded border (RB# 289, KM# 355). Uncirculated, exceedingly rare.

Vira Chandra Manikya succeeded his elder brother in 1862 but was not formally installed till 1870, the date which marks the event on his coins. He married four times, to Queens Bhanumati I, Rajeshwari, Manomohini and Bhanumati II. The queen mentioned on this coin is undoubtedly Bhanumati I, because her name also appears on coins that immediately preceded the machine-struck tankas. It is likely that the dies for striking these coins were made in Birmingham at the Heaton mint. T. E. Coxhead the political agent in the state wrote in 1876 that "on occasions such as a Raja's installation or marriage, coins are struck in commemoration of the event, but are not used as money".

Realised ` Estimate: ` 5,00,000-6,00,000

Princely States - Bajranggarh



Bajranggarh Fort



- 38 Jai Singh Khichi, Gold Nazarana Mohur, 10.83g, Jainagar Mint, RY 18, Obv: Devanagari legend "Shri Raghava Paratapa Pawana Putra Bala Paye ke" and a symbol of mace, Rev: Devanagari legend "Yah Sika par Chhap Maharaja Jai Singh ki 18 Jayanagara", dotted border on both sides (Unpublished in major publications). *Extremely fine, exceedingly rare.*

The gold coins of Bajranggarh are extremely rare, known to the cataloguer only by an octagonal piece offered at an international auction in 2007 and two round pieces, one offered in CNG-Ahmedabad auction in 2020 and the other existing in the National Numismatic Collection of the USA. In all likelihood, they were struck only for ceremonial purposes. During the reign of Jai Singh, Bajranggarh became his principle residence as his family seat Raghogarh was threatened by the Sindhia. He issued coins of a remarkable design, bearing inscriptions only in Devnagari and owing allegiance to no one except God Hanuman. Bajranggarh was sacked by the Sindhia's general Jean-Baptiste Filose in 1816 and Jai Singh had to live the last years of his life as a fugitive.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 15,00,000-20,00,000

Baroda



- 39 Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Gold Mohur, 6.34g, Baroda Mint, VS 1959, Obv: Bust of the king facing right, wearing a Gaekwar turban with a pearl ornament and several string of pearls, Marathi legend "Shri Sayaji Rao Ma Gayakwad" around, Rev: Denomination and Marathi "Badode" above a scimitar, within a wreath (KM# Y39). *About uncirculated, extremely rare.*

The date VS1959 marks the last gold issues for Sayaji Rao III. Evidently the dies to produce these ceremonial coins show wear and tear and consequently, signs of retouching and working over engraving. It is difficult to find a well-struck specimen showing minimal alterations and other stress aspects like hairline cracks.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,00,000-2,50,000



- 40 Pratap Singh, Gold Mohur, 6.24g, VS 1995, Obv: Bust of Maharaja Pratap Singh facing right, Devnagari legend "Srimant Pratap Singh Maharaj Gayakwad", Rev: Baroda, denomination, date (KM# X# M41). *Alost uncirculated, extremely rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 3,00,000-4,00,000

Bharatpur



- 41 Ranjit Singh, Gold Mohur, 10.81g, in the name of Shah Alam II, AH 1214/ RY 42, Brajendrapur Mint, Star and Dagger marks on reverse. *Uncirculated, extremely rare in this grade.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,25,000-1,50,000



- 42 Jaswant Singh, Gold Mohur, Brajendrapur Mint, in the name of Queen Victoria and the "upholder of the trust of the English Government", VS 1916/AD 1858, Obv: Bust of Queen, Persian legend "Malika Mu'azzama Firman Rawai Inglistan", partly visible, AD date 1858 below, Rev: Persian legend "Sikka-i Zu'l Iqtidar Angrez Sar(kar) Zarb Braj Indrapur 1916" dagger and star mint marks after mint-name. Slab & Graded by PCGS as Genuine UNC Details. *Exceedingly rare.*

The Great Revolt (First War of Independence) that began with the rebellion of the sepoys in 1857 and spread to large parts of Northern India, showed signs of being suppressed by the end of 1858. During the Revolt, Bharatpur faithfully rendered good service to the British Government, a large body of troops of all arms went on field under Captain Nixon and a strong body of Bharatpur troops under Bakhshi Ganga Ram fought with Captain Nixon against Tantia Topi (Tatya Tope) at Deosa in Jaipur. Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur was only a minor and the state was ruled by a council of regency. Reassured by British victories, and knowing the Mughal Empire was well and truly consigned to history with the arrest of Bahadur Shah, the regency council ordered coins with the effigy of Queen Victoria to be struck from two mints in the state, namely Bharatpur (Brajendrapur) and Deeg. These are the earliest instance of the Queen appearing on princely coins. The image is directly copied from one that appeared on postage stamps issued four years earlier. Gold issues of this series are *exceedingly rare*.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 10,00,000-12,00,000

Bikaner



- 43 Dungar Singh, Silver Nazarana/ Presentation Rupee, 11.35g, fixed dates VS 1916 / 1859 AD / AH 1252 struck from special dies on a normal size flan, Obv: Persian legend "Ara-yi Aurang Hind wa Inglistan Wiktoriya" (Victoria, the embellishment of the throne of India and Engald), Rev: Regal symbols of Bikaner rulers (banner, trident, whisk, throne, sun-shield) with "Zarb Bikanir" above and below. *Extremely fine for type, exceedingly rare.*

Ex Stan Goron Collection, ex Ken Wiggins Collection, ex David Fore Collection of British Indian Coins (sold by Baldwin's Auction 25, 8 May 2001).

This highly unusual presentation rupee is struck with half rupee dies on a one-rupee flan, to accommodate the full inscriptions along with die borders to create a special 'Nazarana' strike. The coin has an excellent pedigree, coming from extremely important and historic European collections of Indian coins.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,00,000-2,50,000

Datia



- 44 Govind Singh, Gold Nazarana 1/2 Mohur, 5.78g, ND, Obv: Portrait bust of Govind Singh, slightly turned, wearing turban and aigrette, Rev: Coat-of-arms of Datia state, Arms- A saltire between two swords, Crest- A partridge proper on a helmet to the left, Supporters- A Lion and a sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*), Motto- *Vira Dalap Sharanadah- ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?* ("Lord of the Brave, Giver of Refuge"). *Uncirculated, extremely rare.*

As these coins are undated, it is difficult to say when they were struck and for which ceremonial purposes. But since the title 'KCSI' is mentioned after the Maharaja's name, it is certain that they must have been struck after 1918, the year in which he was invested as a Knight Commander of the Order of Star of India. The coins may have been struck either for this investiture or for the Maharaja's silver jubilee which took place in 1932. The coins are often poorly struck and issues such as low or high die pressure, slippage from collar etc. often mark the quality of strike. It is therefore important to note that a well-struck coin, like this one, is extremely rare among a very limited number of coins that are known.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 5,50,000-6,00,000

Faridkot



45

- 45 Maharaja Harinder Singh, Gold Presentation 1/3 Mohur, 3.38g, Dated 1941, Obv: Bearded bust of Maharaja wearing military attire and a Sikh turban, legend "H. H. Maharaja Harinder Singh Brar Bans Bahadur" around, Rev: Coat of arms of state - Arms: A chevron between three annulets. Crest: A demi-Lion rampant, on a helmet. Supporters: Two black bucks (*Antelope cervicapra*); Motto: "Bhalan chira phadi" in Gurmukhi (KM# (X)3). *About uncirculated, exceedingly rare.*

Raja Harinder Singh succeeded his father in 1918, aged only three years. A council of regency ruled on his behalf till 1934. His greatest passion was all things military. He was briefly attached to the British army and saw service on the North-West Frontier at an early age. Thereafter he spent much time on expanding the state forces, improving their equipment, training and efficiency. In 1941, he was appointed the Knight Commander of the Star of India order. Rare gold coins were struck for ceremonial purposes when he received his investiture.

Following independence, the Raja continued his interest in military affairs, but also turned his attention to business and farming matters. He also amassed a wonderful collection of vintage Motor vehicles at his properties near Shimla. Included amongst them, several unique Rolls-Royce cars, military vehicles, and aircraft from the Second World War. He died aged seventy-four years in 1989, seventy-one years after his accession.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 4,00,000-5,00,000

Hyderabad Feudatory



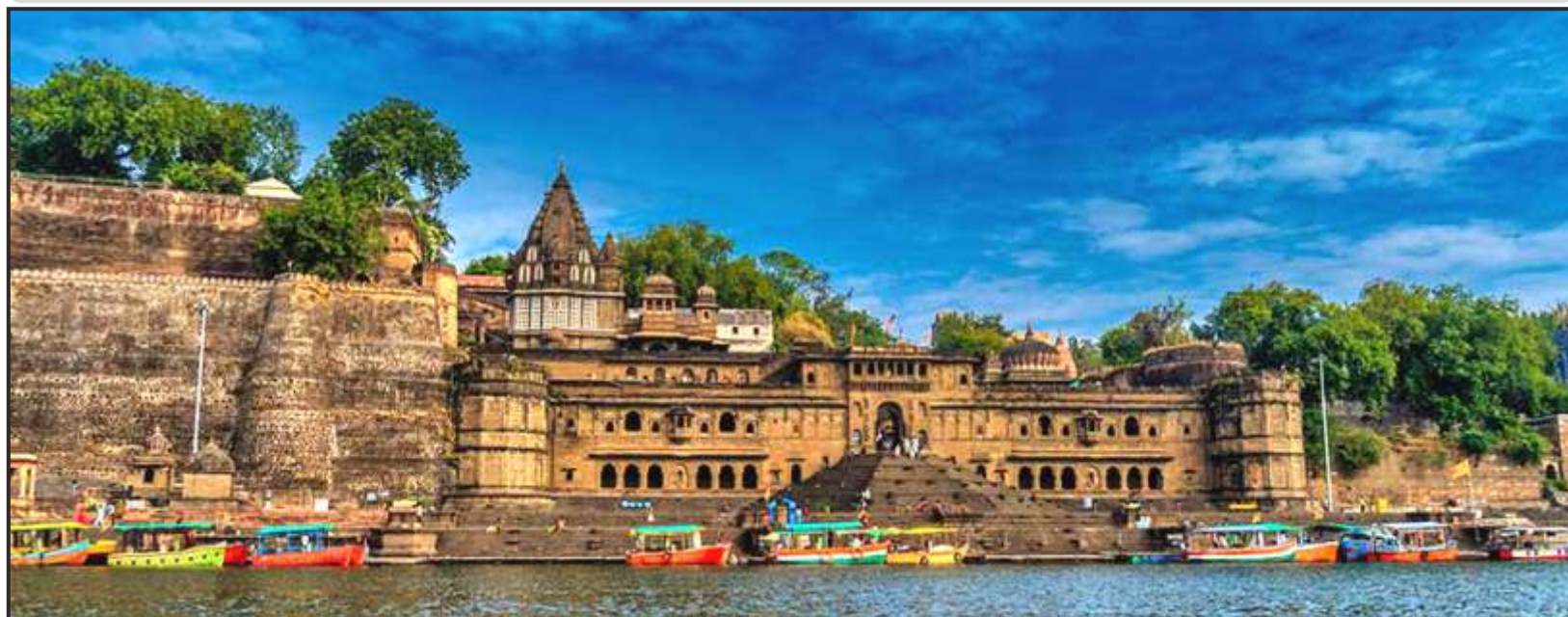
46

- 46 Nawabs of Kalyani, Silver Rupee, 11.11g, struck with initial of Nawab Sayyid Shah Khair al-Din Hussain Khan Bahadur, Kalyan Mint, AH 1227, Obv: Mint-name, letter "Khe" and a roaring Tiger facing right, with AH date, Rev: The Kalima or Islamic profession of faith. *Uncirculated, exceedingly rare in this grade.*

The unusual and 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 Asafa Jah I.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-1,00,000

Indore



Maheshwar Fort



47

- 47 Jaswant Rao, Silver Nazarana Rupee, 11.23g, SE1729, Obv: Sanskrit legend "Shri/Laxmik nta Pa/d mbhoja Bhramar yita/Chetasa Yeshwantasya / Vikhy t Mudraisha(m) / Prithivitale" in six lines (translation: This coin of Yashavanta, whose mind is akin to a bee residing at the feet of Lord Vishnu, is famous on the face of this Earth), Rev: Sanskrit legend "Shri/Indraprastha Sthi/to R j Chakravarti/ Bhumandale Tatpras d /tkrit Mudr Lokesmin/ Vaivir jate /1729" in seven lines (translation: this coin, produced by the grace of the Universal Ruler who resides in Indraprastha (Delhi), rules the climes) (KM# 6). *Extremely fine+ for type, extremely rare in this grade.*

A highly unusual coin struck by Yashvant Rao Holkar in 1806 to mark the accession of Muhammad Akbar II, the Mughal emperor of Delhi when he was given the titles of Ali Jah, Zubdat ul-Umara, Bahadur ul-Mulk, Farzand-i-Arjumand, and Nusrat Jang by Akbar II. The early years of Yashwant Rao's reign were marred by feuds with members of his own family as well as Daulat Rao Sindhia. The Sindhia's defeat at Delhi in the second Anglo-Maratha War gave him the space for exerting his own influence, which he desperately tried to use to forge an anti-British alliance between all Maratha factions. He was however unsuccessful and died in 1811 suffering from epilepsy-related complications. The coins he struck in Sanskrit are highly unusual for a time when nearly every coin (barring a couple of notable exceptions) were in Farsi. James Prinsep, the founding father of Indian Numismatics, took a special notice of these in his work on coins within ten years of their issue.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-1,00,000



48

- 48 Tukoji Rao II, Silver Presentation- Nazarana Mudra Rupee, 11.06g, SE 1788 / VS 1923, Obv: a sun-face in centre with Devnagari legend in Sanskrit language "Sri Samba Mall rayahaly Pras datah Shake" around followed by date in numbers, Rev: Legend "Mudra" within floral wreath; Devnagari legend in Sanskrit language "Holkara Shri Tukojiindrasya Jayati Samvat" followed by date in numerals (KM# 18). *Test cut on edge otherwise extremely fine, rare.*

The obverse and reverse legends of this example of the unusual 'Mudra' coinage, instituted by Indore perhaps as an experimental machine-struck coinage, are a single sentence meaning 'The king Tukoji Holkar is victorious with the blessings of Shiva, Malhari and Ahilya', the last two being the founding members of the Holkar family of Indore.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 65,000-70,000



49

- 49 Shivaji Rao Holkar, Silver Machine-struck circulated Pattern Rupee, 11.65g, VS 1943, Obv: Sun face in centre, Devanagari legend "Shrimant Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar Sarkar Indore" around, Rev: Denomination and date in Devanagari within a floral border. *About extremely fine, exceedingly rare.*

In late 19th century, a few Indian princely states experimented with mechanizing their mints, owing to the constant pressure from the British government to curtail their minting activities, as they produced 'inferior' hand-struck coins. Indore experimented extensively with mechanised coin production in 1887, perhaps prompted by the coronation of Shivaji Rao in the previous year. Many designs were patterned and a few were put through the production line - however, unlike most patterns which were used solely for experimentation, it is clear that some patterns struck during these trial runs ended up in circulation. This was perhaps because the state couldn't afford to waste and recycle valuable metal. This rupee is such an example - even though the fact that very few such rupees exist suggests this was a trial strike, it shows tell-tale signs of having been circulated. The efforts to create a mechanically produced currency were confined only to copper coins. Silver rupees continued to be struck by hand, until another attempt twelve years later which also was not tremendously successful.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 10,00,000-15,00,000



- 50 Shivaji Rao Holkar, Silver Rupee, 11.18g, Milled issue, struck at Indore, VS1956, Obv: Frontal bust of Shivaji Rao wearing a Holkar turban and strings of pearls; Devanagari legend "Shrimant Shivaji Rao Maharaja Holkar Indur" around and VS date below, Rev: Coat of arms of the state – Crest- A Sun radiant under a *Chhatra* (royal umbrella). Arms- A field of poppy and wheat over which a *Khanda* (broadsword) and a spear in saltire. On the left, a Horse rearing and on the right, a *Nandi* (sacred bull) couchant. Motto- in Sanskrit – "*Prahomesho labhy Shrih Kartuh Pr rabdh t*". ("Umesh says thus, success attends him who strives"). Denomination above and name of state (in English) below. *About uncirculated, extremely rare.*

Towards the end of the 19th century, some princely states experimented with introduction of machine-struck coinages, in response to the pressure from the colonial government to curtail their minting prerogatives. Indore state bought second-hand British machinery and ordered manufacturing of punches and dies from the Heaton mint in Birmingham. The dies were not suitable for the machines and resulted in weak striking and other mechanical problems resulting in a lot of wastage and recycling. The state's capacity to handle such costs was limited and the coinage ended in failure. Ultimately the silver crisis of early 20th century made the process too costly and coinage was subsequently restricted only to copper issues.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,50,000-2,00,000



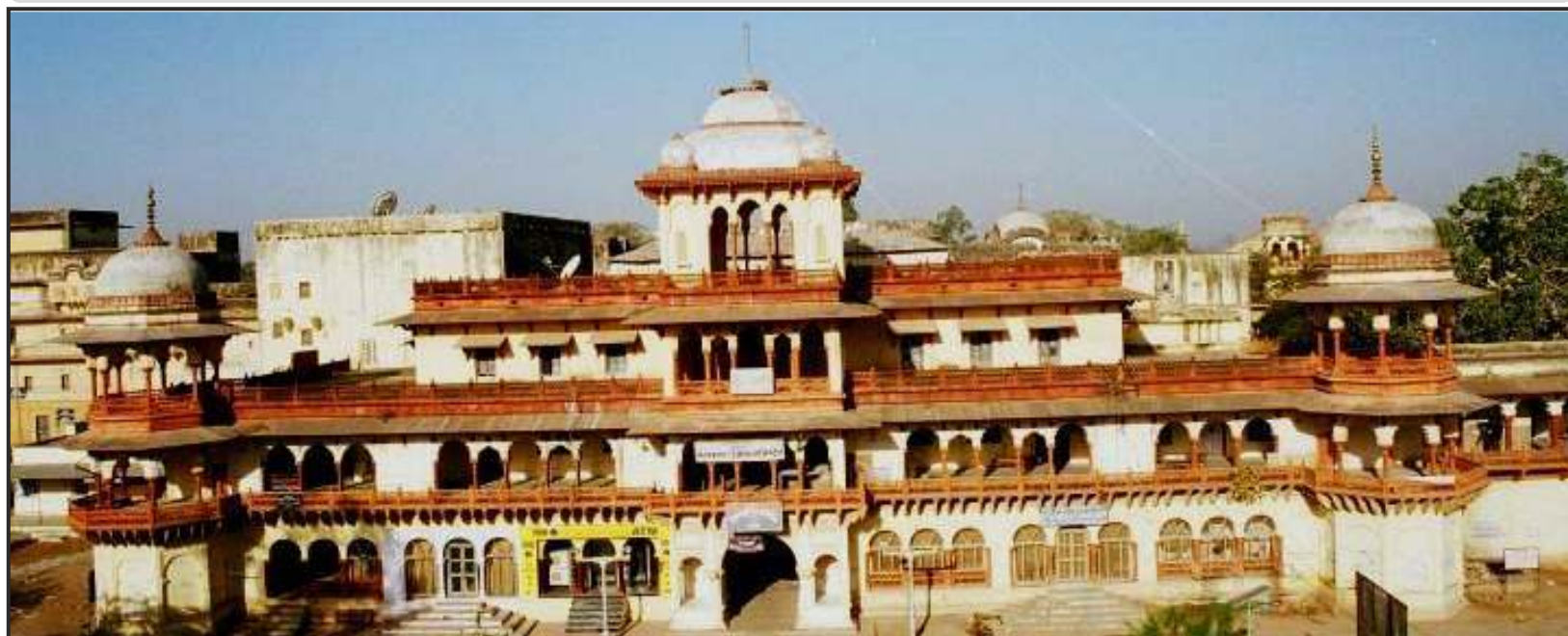
- 51 Shivaji Rao Holkar, Silver Rupee, 11.20g, Milled issue, "Continuous legend" type, Indore Mint, VS 1958, Obv: Frontal bust of Shivaji Rao wearing a Holkar turban and strings of pearls, Devanagari legend "Shrimant Shivaji Rao Maharaja Holkar Indur" around and VS date below, Rev: Coat-of arms of the state – Crest- A Sun radiant under a *Chhatra* (royal umbrella). Arms- A field of poppy and wheat over which a *Khanda* (broadsword) and a spear in saltire. On the left, a Horse rearing and on the right, a *Nandi* (sacred bull) couchant. Motto- in Sanskrit "*Prahomesho labhy Shrih Kartuh Pr rabdh t*" ("Umesh says thus, success attends him who strives"). Denomination above and name of state (in English) below. Nice toning. *About uncirculated, exceedingly rare.*

Towards the end of the 19th century, some princely states experimented with introduction of machine-struck coinages, in response to the pressure from the colonial government to curtail their minting prerogatives. Indore state bought second-hand British machinery and ordered manufacturing of punches and dies from the Heaton mint in Birmingham. A machine-struck currency was launched but proved largely unsuccessful because of mechanical problems involving incompatibility of dies with coining equipment bought second-hand.

In addition to practical issues, the British government kept its pressure on, pointing to the size of the coins being the same as British rupees and pressuring the state to reduce it. As a result, two years into the production, smaller dies were ordered from Heaton – the slightly smaller size meant that the bust size had to be reduced and the legend now ran continuously around the bust. These later issues, dated VS1958, are much rarer than the issues with VS1956 date.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 4,00,000-5,00,000

Jhalawad



Jhalawad Fort



52

52 Maharaja Rana Rajendra Singh, Gold Milled Nazarana/ Presentation Mohur, 11.49g, 1940, Obv: The coat-of-arms of the state in the centre: shield with Lord Hanuman carrying Dronagiri hill in centre and two Horses as supporters, Devanagari legend "Maharaja Rana Shri Rajendra Simha Ju Deo Bahadur, Rajya Jhalawad" around, Rev: Within a Sun like border of flames, a raised right hand, Sanskrit legend "Shri Krishna Vishwanta Matarau Jayati" (Victory to Lord Shri Krishna and the Universal Mother), date 1940 below (Unpublished in major sources and presumed to be the only specimen in public hands). *About uncirculated, exceedingly rare.*

This is the first machine-made Mohur of Jhalawad State brought to light. Maharaja Rajendra Singh succeeded on the death of his father, 13th April 1929 and ruled until his demise on 2nd September 1943. During his reign he held several important offices like Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1932-1937, President of 'All India Kshatriya Maha Sabha' 1934-1936, Fellow of the Royal Geographical, Royal Zoological, Royal Horticultural, and Royal Agricultural Societies and a Knight of the Round Table. He was also a keen conservationist and animal photographer and a poet who wrote under the pen-names 'Sudhakar' and 'Makhmoor'.

On 9th May 1940, the Maharaja's only son, Maharajkumar Veerendra (Harishchandra) Singh was married at Woodville Palace, Shimla, to the princess Ila Devi, younger daughter of Raja Rana Sir Bhagat Chand Sahib, Raja of Jubbal. It is plausible that this coin was struck at this occasion as part of a bridal 'portent' or Shagun. It bears remarkable similarity in design to presentation coins of Jubbal, which is an interesting comparison. The symbol of the hand it shows is the royal symbol of the Jhala Rajputs, placed appropriately in a circle of fire to indicate their descent from Agni, the fire God.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 12,00,000-15,00,000

Jind



- 53 Ranbir Singh, Silver Commemorative- Presentation Rupee, 11.74g, in the name of Ahmad Shah Durrani, marking the Golden Jubilee of reign, dated in VS 1943 – 1993, Obv: Persian couplet of Ahmad Shah – “*Hukm Shud az Qadir bechun ba-Ahmad badshah / Sikka zan bar Sim-o-Zar az Auji Mahi ta ba-Mah*” (Command came from God, the inscrutable, to Ahmad the King strike coin on silver and gold from the top of the fish (standard) to the Moon), Rev: Persian legend “*Samat 1993 Golden Jubilee Sarkar Jind Samat Julus 1943*”; floral ornaments around (KM# M1). *About uncirculated, very rare.*

Ranbir Singh ascended the throne as a boy aged only four. He pursued a military career, eventually rising to the rank of Brigadier in the British Army. A progressive ruler, Ranbir Singh built schools and hospitals, established charities for widows and orphans and instituted free primary education in Jind. After celebrating the 50th anniversary of his reign for which this coin was struck, he went on to celebrate his Diamond Jubilee, marking 60 years on the throne of Jind, in March 1947 - the longest reign of any of the rulers of the Phulkian clan. He signed the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union five months later and died on 31 March 1948, aged 68.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-1,00,000

Junagardh



- 54 Silver Hatakeshwara Shahi Kori, 4.19g, Obv: Devnagari legend “*Hatakeshwara Namah*”, Rev: “*Raghunathya Namah*”. *Extremely fine, exceedingly rare.*

This remarkable 'coin' was first published by G P Taylor in Numismatic Supplement XX, 1912. After a mention by Codrington in 1895 of this kind of Kori, Taylor was able to trace a solitary specimen in Junagarh Museum – which to him was the only known piece. The obverse legend refers to 'Hatakeshwara' or the 'Golden Lord', a name of Shiva, and a form that is particularly revered by Nagar Brahmins of Gujarat. In 1784, Raghunathji Amarji, belonging to that cast was appointed the Diwan of Junagarh State by Nawab Hamid Khan Babi after his father the former Diwan was murdered. He was made a Diwan for life in 1811 by Nawab Bhadur Khan II and the office was offered to him in hereditary capacity. He remained the Diwan for more than 40 years, retiring in 1816/17 after the Nawab lost faith him. He died soon after in 1819. Hatakeshwara was his 'favoured deity' or 'Ishta-Devata', and the reference to 'Raghunath' on reverse is no doubt to him, although in the garb of a divine salutation. Taylor was hesitant to regard the piece he published as a 'coin', but a couple more pieces are now known and they all are struck to the weight of a 'Kori'. Perhaps they were a ceremonial issue but there appears to be no doubt to regard them as coins. Taylor himself thinks that they might have been issued as 'patterns' by Ranchhodji, the younger brother of Raghunathji, before he issued the 'Diwanshahi' Koris of Junagarh, with the word 'Shri Diwan' written on them.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 3,00,000-4,00,000

Kotah



City Palace Kotah



- 55 Maharao Shatrushalya (Chhatra Sal) Singh, Gold Mohur, 10.81g, in the name of Alamgir II, dated in his RY 6, Nandgaon urf Kota Mint almost fully visible. *One Shroff mark on obverse otherwise extremely fine+, extremely rare.*

Coins issued in the name of Alamgir II, RY 6, are the earliest known coins of Kota state and mark the inception of its coinage. Only rupees were known so far and they are also very rare. This is probably the earliest known gold issue for the state and owing to that reason, it does not bear any differentiating symbol. Maharao Chhatra Sal ascended the throne in 1757 but was formally installed at Kota fort on 15 Sept 1758. The 6th RY of Alamgir starts in April 1759 so it is likely that these coins were issued soon after the Hindu New Year festivities in the Spring of 1759. A historically significant issue for coins of the important Rajputana States.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 2,50,000-3,00,000



- 56 Umed Singh II, Gold 1/8 Mohur, 1.43g, struck in 1899 to mark the 10th Anniversary of reign of Umed singh II and 80th birthday of Queen Victoria, dated VS (19)56, (KM# YA8a). *Uncirculated, exceedingly rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-80,000

Kutch



Darbar Hall, Prag Mahal, Bhuj



- 57 Rao Shri Bharmalji I, Silver 1/2 Rupee, 5.73g, AH 995, struck posthumously with the name of Gujarat Sultan Mahmud III bin Latif, Obv: Arabic legend "Mahmud Shah bin Latif shah al-Sultan", Devnagari legend "...Shri Bharmal...", Rev: Crude rendering of "al-Wathiq" legend, copied from coins of Mahmud bin Latif (RS# 20.1). *Test punch on reverse otherwise uncirculated, rare.*

These coins constitute the earliest named issues of the Raos of Kutch. They are struck to a Mughal standard, corresponding to 1/2 rupee, most likely as a tribute to Akbar, who successfully quelled the rebellion of Gujarat Sultan Muzaffar III and driven him away from Ahmedabad into the Kathiawad peninsula. An anti-Mughal coalition of Jam Sataji of Jamnagar and Muzaffar was subsequently defeated at Bhuchar Mori by Mughal troops with the help of Rao Bharmal of Kutch. Mughal partisanship ensured Kutch never paid tribute to the Mughals, but was required to assist with 5000 horsemen in Mughal campaigns.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 12,000-15,000



58

58 Maharao Madan Singhji, VS 2004, Gold (2), 100 Kori (1 Mohur), 18.73g, Obv: In circle, dynastic emblems of the Jadejas, incorporating attributes of Goddess Ashapura, with denomination and name of state in Devnagari and VS date in numbers, Devnagari legend "Maharajadhiraja Miraja Maharao Shri Madan Simha ji Sawai Bahadur", Rev: Emblem of Kutch state (turreted Bhuj castle) and Devnagari legend "Jai Hind" within a decorative leafy scroll border (RS# 278.1) & 25 Kori (struck from dies of silver kori), 4.70g, Obv: In circle, dynastic emblems of the Jadejas, incorporating attributes of Goddess Ashapura, with VS date in numbers; Devnagari legend "Maharao Shri Madan Simha ji / Kachchh" in exergue, Rev: Denomination and legend "Jai Hind / Bhuj" in Devnagari separated by scrolls (RS# 277.1). *Brilliant uncirculated, extremely rare.* 2 coins.

Kutch State acceded to the Indian Union on 16 August immediately after the Independence Day in 1947. The ruler, Vijayraj ji was ill and receiving treatment in London, but his son, prince Meghraj alias Madan Singh signed the instrument of accession. The Indian government appointed Mr Chhotalal Desai as the Chief Commissioner. Maharao Vijayraj ji died on 26 January 1948 and Meghraj ji succeeded him as Maharao Madan Singh ji, to rule for a short while till 1 June 1948 when the administration of the state was completely merged in India. At the time of his accession, coins were struck in Madan Singhji's name in silver, gold and copper. Keeping in with the tradition of the mention of the imperial Paramountcy on the reverse of the coins, a reference to 'Victory to India' (*Jai Hind*) was made on these coins, since the Government of India now had paramount power over Kutch State. This marks a unique instance when Kutch, as a member of the old princely feudal order, paid a tribute to the nascent Indian Union acknowledging its sovereign status.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 4,50,000-5,00,000

Ladakh



59

59 Gulab Singh, Silver Ja'u, 1.90g, Obv: Devanagari legend "Raja Gulab Singh" in three lines within dotted border, Rev: Figure 8 on side of Katar pointing right with crude legend "Zarb Tibet Kalan" (KM# 7.3). *Extremely fine for type, rare.*

The Dogra ruler Gulab Singh launched an invasion on Ladakh, against the Namgyal Gyalpo, under the command of Zorawar Singh, his general, in 1834. The Ladakhi troops were massacred near Langkarchu and the Gyalpo sued for peace. The Namgyal dynasty ended in 1842 and Ladakh became a part of the Dogra kingdom. In 1846 after the Treaty of Amritsar following the Anglo-Sikh war, Ladakh was integrated under the Dogra domain. Thereafter it lost its complete Independence and remained as a province known as "Ladakh Wazarat", which included the region of Baltistan (now in POK).

Realised ` Estimate: ` 20,000-25,000

Marwar



60

60 Jodhpur, Man Singh, Gold Mohur, 11.01g, Dar al-Mansur Jodhpur Mint, in the name of Muhammad Akbar II, fictitious RY 22, with inverted letter "Ga", a sword and a jhar symbol on obverse and another jhar symbol in the top line on reverse (Lingen# J.04.04). *Deep bold strike. About uncirculated, very rare.*

The inverted letter 'Ga' refers to Gangashram, the name of the Raj Mandir at Jodhpur.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,50,000-2,00,000

Mewar



61

61 Chandori, Gold, 2/3 Mohur, 7.78g, Udaipur Mint (KM# Y# 6). *About uncirculated, rare.*

This coin type is said to have been introduced by Rana Swarup Sing for religious purposes & for presents. They issued in low metal content.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 65,000-70,000



62

62 Swarupshahi, Gold 1/2 Mohur, 5.81g, Udaipur Mint, Obv: Devnagari Legend Chitrakut /Udaipur, Rev: Dosti/ London (KM# Y# C12). *Brilliant uncirculated, very rare*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-1,00,000

Mysore



63

63 Krishna Raja Wodeyar, Gold Varaha, 3.43g, Obv: Lord Shiva-Parvati seated, Rev: Devnagari legend "Sri/ Krishnara/ ja". *About uncirculated, rare in this grade.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 30,000-35,000



Nawanagar



64

- 64 Jam Sri Vibhaji, Gold Kori, 6.41g, in the name of Jam and Muzaffar Shah III (The last sultan of Gujarat), Obv: "Muzaffar Shah" inscribed in stylized Arabic letters, Devanagari legend "Shri J (m)" below, enclosed in a rectangular Cartouche, Rev: Stylized rendering of "al-Muwayyad" legend, copied from the coins of Muzaffar Shah III (KM# 12). *Uncirculated, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,25,000-1,50,000



65

- 65 Jam Shri Vibhaji, Gold 1/2 Kori, 3.19g, in the name of Jam and Muzaffar Shah III (The last sultan of Gujarat), Obv: "Muzaffar Shah" inscribed in stylized Arabic letters, Devanagari legend "Shri J (m)" below, enclosed in a rectangular Cartouche, Rev: Stylized rendering of "al-Muwayyad" legend, copied from the coins of Muzaffar Shah III (KM# 12). *About uncirculated, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,00,000-1,50,000

The 'Bombay Gazetteer' mentions that gold koris were issued by Nawanagar state in 1863 with the conversion rate of 1 gold kori = 32 silver koris. However, they were unsuccessful and not issued for circulation again. It was most likely a part of an overhaul of Nawanagar currency which was plagued by debasement and unauthorised copying outside the state's borders. It is also likely that the gold coinage was launched in tandem with the tenth marriage of Vibhaji, to Kunvar Ba, the daughter of the Thakore of Bhaunagar which also took place in the 1863, so that it can be used for ritual gift exchange.

Patiala



Sheesh Mahal - Patiala



66 Amar Singh, Gold Mohur, 10.74g, in the name of Ahmad Shah Durrani, letter "suaad" within the seen of 'Julus' on reverse, with flower mint mark to left (Unlisted in KM, similar to silver rupee KM C10). *Uncirculated, rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,25,000-1,50,000

67 Bhupinder Singh, Gold 1/3 Mohur, 3.71g, in the name of Ahmad Shah Durrani, VS (19)58, Katar symbol to left on reverse (KM# 15). *Extremely fine+, very rare.*

Realised ` Estimate: ` 75,000-1,00,000

Rewa



Rewa Palace



68

68 Gulab Singh, Gold Mohur, 11.47g, VS 1975, Obv: Coat of arms of state - arms: A Katar dagger proper, supporters: two Tigers rampant regardant upholding a banner; Motto- "*Mrigendra prati dwandwa tamma prayat*" ("You don't try to fight with tigers"), Rev: Devanagari legend "*Samvat 1975*" in dotted circle, "*Siddhi Shri Maharaja Gulab Singhji Bahadur, Reewa*", around (KM# 36). Usual die weakness otherwise almost uncirculated, very rare.

Maharaja Gulab Singh succeeded to the throne on 31 October 1918, as a minor age of fifteen. Ceremonial coins in silver and gold were issued to mark this occasion.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 1,10,000-1,50,000

Medal



69 Baroda, Silver Gyana Mandal - **Klu elly** Reverse Plate Medal, Marathi legend "Shrimant Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gayakwad Tisre" anticlockwise, around Sanskrit legend "Vidwan Sarvatra Poojyati" ("the scholar is honoured everywhere") and Samvat 1984 in the centre. *Extremely fine.*

The Decoration for Knowledge (Gyana Mandal) medals were founded by Maharaja Sayajirao III to reward scholarship, poetry and literary endeavour. Awarded in three classes 1. Gyana Bhaskar Mandal in gold, 2. Gyana Jyoti Mandal in silver, and 3. Gyana Ratna Mandal in bronze. The Mandal was officially obsolete in 1956.

Realised ` Estimate: ` 12,000-15,000

ॐ विद्वान् सर्वत्र पूज्यते ।
 लोकांशे च राज्ञोऽश्रितः ॥

This shloka highlights the universal value of knowledge compared to power and wealth.

“While a king’s influence is limited to his own land, a learned person is honored across the world.”

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