



Mumbai Coin Society

Regn No. 1739/MH/MUM/2007/GBBSD



10th Annual Coin,
Banknote & Philately Fair
2012



TODYWALLA AUCTIONS

Auction of Coins, Stamps, Tokens, Medals & Paper Money

We achieve highest prices for quality Coins, Paper Money & Medals

Visit us at Booth Number 1 & 2

Highlights of Auction 65



Lot# 28

Estimate: 5,00,000



Lot# 511

Estimate: 4,50,000



Lot# 29

Estimate: 5,00,000

We Buy and Pay top most prices
for a single item or an
entire collection



Lot# 406

Estimate: 4,50,000

We Buy and Pay on the spot
if you do not wish to wait for
the period of the auction

We offer Vendors 80% Advance Payment on the Low Estimate*



With over 1500 registered users at www.todywallaauctions.com, you can be rest assured that all serious collectors of Indian Numismatics will view and may bid on your item.

We welcome consignments for our forthcoming Auctions lined up for the year.

**Conditions Apply*

Farokh S. Todywalla

Todywalla House, 80 Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwadi, Mumbai 400 004. India.
Tel: +91-22-2385-4733 www.todywallaauctions.com info@todywallaauctions.com



Mumbai Coin Society

Regn No. 1739/MH/MUM/2007/GBBSD

10th Annual Coin, Banknote & Philately Fair 2012

Friday, 7th to Sunday, 9th September 2012, 10am - 7pm

Venue :

Expo Center, Arcade,
World Trade Center, Cuffe Parade,
Mumbai 400 005

Hello friends

On behalf of the Committee of the Mumbai Coin Society (MCS), I welcome you to the 10th Annual Coin, Banknote and Philately Fair at the prestigious World Trade Center, Mumbai. From 11 members in March 2003 we today have more than 512 life members on our rolls and we continue to grow all thanks to your tacit support.

Last year's show was a roaring success and our efforts, well rewarded. From the surplus funds, we managed to buy our own 50 frames taking the total number of frames owned by MCS to 112. Mr. Shatrughan Saravgi gifted 10 frames to the MCS to host exhibits during events, for this I thank him on behalf of all our members.

It is our aim to establish an independent office and to that end the Committee intends to set aside a sum towards meeting that cost. Hence, after paying for the frames the Committee was able to pledge another Rs 10 lakhs in Fixed Deposit towards this goal.

Through the year the Committee has kept up its efforts to further the goal of Indian Numismatics, with that in view the Monthly Meet has been re-introduced. Next on the cards are regular study trips and excursions, which shall be introduced after the monsoon season.

Keeping with the times, MCS has revamped its website and we will appoint a dedicated Jt. Secretary for Social Media and the Internet. He will take charge in September after the show and you will see a more active and net savvy MCS in the year ahead.

We are also working towards extending the scope of co-operation and interaction with various Government departments and premier institutions like the RBI, Indian Posts, Museums and other institutions to create a conducive and healthy and environment to help collectors and all those associated with the field of numismatics. For this a Jt. Secretary will be appointed and we shall keep you informed of our efforts to ease and address the concerns of the coin collecting fraternity.

Tough it is not possible to thank each one individually or mention individual names, on behalf of the MCS, I thank you all for your support and expect the same for years to come. Some are first amongst equals and need a special mention, I thank our honorary Secretary, Mr. Dinesh Hegde who was ably supported by the tireless efforts of Mr. Suhas Kadam (Treasurer, MCS), , Mr. Ganesh Nene, Mr. Ashok Lad, Mr. Anand Bhabhal, Mr. Digambar Brid and Mr. Kaizad F. Todywalla. Mr. Amit Ashok Surana and Mr. Malcolm F. Todywalla deserve special mention for producing the Souvenir for 2012.

I am sad to announce that the world of Indian Numismatics lost one of its oldest and maybe brightest light, on 16-05-2012 Mr. Lance Dane passed away in Mumbai. His expertise on Ancient coins and his acumen in numismatics is legendary. His contribution to the world of Indian Numismatics will be cherished for generations to come.

Looking to the future, I would like to invite each one of you to participate in all our activities and to share your valuable comments and feedback with us.

Best regards,

Farokh S. Todywalla

President.



Mumbai Coin Society

Regn No. 1739/MH/MUM/2007/GBBSD

Committee for the year 2012 -2013

Managing Committee

Shri Farokh Todywalla, President
Shri Dinesh Hegde, Hon. Secretary
Shri Suhas Kadam, Treasurer
Shri Ganesh Nene, Member
Shri Kaizad F. Todywalla, Member
Shri Amit Surana, Member
Shri Anand Bhabhal Member
Shri Digamber Brid, Member
Shri Dinesh Agarwal, Member
Shri Ashok Lad, Member
Shri Sanjay Gosalia, Member

Exhibition Committee

Shri Farokh S. Todywalla, Convener
Shri Dinesh Hegde, Hon. Secretary
Shri Suhas Kadam, Treasurer
Shri Kaizad F. Todywalla, Joint Convener
Shri Ganesh Nene, Member
Shri Amit Surana, Member
Shri Anand Bhabhal, Member
Shri Digamber Brid, Member
Shri Dinesh Agarwal, Member
Shri Ashok Lad, Member
Shri Sanjay Gosalia, Member

Mumbai Coin Society

www.mumbaicoinsociety.org

Building No.14, 2nd Marine Street, 1st Floor,
Mumbai-400002.

Tel: 022-22064484 Email: mumbaicoinsociety@gmail.com

CONTENTS

Some Gold Mohurs of the Marathas	04-06
Shailendra Bhandare - University of Oxford	
Interesting Rupee Coins of British India Uniform Coinage (1835-1947)	07-11
Amit Surana - (www.suranaart.com)	
Mr. Keshav Khambadkone – A Star Of Numismatics	12-14
Ganesh Nene	
The Buddha (A Numismatic Assessment)	15-24
Manoranjan Mahapatra	
Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees	25-35
Rezwan Razack	
Collecting and the Law	36-42
Dinyar D. Madon	

Opinions expressed in the articles are those of the respective authors and MCS does not in any way accept or deny the same. Furthermore, MCS neither subscribes to nor differs from the same. The articles are for general information and are not necessarily to be treated as academic or research works. MCS makes no claim of the expertise or proficiency of the authors.

Some Gold Mohurs of the Marathas

Shailendra Bhandare,
University of Oxford

In their monograph on 'Maratha Mints and Coinage' (Nasik, 1989), KK Maheshwari & Ken Wiggins noted gold Mohurs being struck by a select few mints such as Pune, Lahore and Multan. Recently, early Maratha gold Mohurs of Bhudargarh and Bandar Malwan, both in the name of Farrukhsiyar have been published by me, and by Ganesh Nene, respectively. Anecdotaly, we know of a few other gold Mohurs, such as one of Murtazabad or Miraj mint with the Devanagari legend 'Shri Ganapati', while the 'House of Lakshmi' gallery at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya has a gold Mohur of Jhansi mint (similar to rupees of T7 listed by Maheshwari & Wiggins) on display, albeit wrongly labelled! As a general rule, 18th century gold coins of mints other than productive ones like Shahjahanabad, Muhammadabad Banaras or Najibabad are quite rare and for a polity like the Marathas, constantly embroiled in conflict, striking gold Mohurs must have come only as a sporadic instance. The following coins therefore would add nicely to our knowledge about Maratha gold Mohurs.

Akbarabad (Agra):

Two Mohurs of Akbarabad mint were offered at auctions in recent past – the first in Todywalla Auctions no. 46 (lot 61, Fig 1) and the second at Baldwin's Auctions Ltd, no. 50 (Lot 1068, Fig 2). Both are struck in the name of Shah Alam II, bear AH1198/RY26 and are struck from the same pair of obverse and reverse dies. They bear the usual couplet of Shah Alam II -



ملالضفہ اسب روشک تفسہ رب ذرہ کس

ہاشد ادب مل اعہ اش د م حم ن د د م اح

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar ba-sayah-i-fazl-i-ilah

Hamee deen-i-muhammad Shah Alam badshah

The name of the ruler placed in the second line while the AH year is in top line on obverse. On the reverse, we see the usual 'Julus' formula, the RY and the mint-name as Zarb Mustaqir al-Khilafa Akbarabad. A fish appears as the mint-mark just above the 'Be' of Zarb.

Ah1198 ends on 13-11-1784 and RY26 of Shah Alam II begins on 3-3-1784. This leaves us with a period between 3rd March and 13th November 1784 as a bracket for issue of these coins. In October 1784, an important historical event took place, by which the Marathas, under Mahadaji Sindhia, emerged as the most powerful political entity in the

North. This event was the appointment of Mahadaji Sindhia as the 'Chief Plenipotentiary' or Wakeel-i-Mutlaq by Shah Alam II. The political background of this appointment is too long a story to narrate here, but it will suffice to say that as a result of this, the Marathas gained rights to control a huge area to the East and South of Delhi, including the subahs of Agra. On 14th November 1784, Mahadaji Sindhia met Shah Alam II outside of Agra (near Fatehpur Sikri) in a royal audience and presented him with 101 gold Mohurs as Nazar. The emperor seated him by his side and commanded him to take charge of all his affairs and administration. Mahadaji accepted the command, but only in the name of his own master the Peshwa, Madhav Rao II.

As the two Mohurs published here fit well within the chronological context of the imperial audience of Mahadaji Sindhia, it is plausible that they could well be from the same issue as that was presented to Shah Alam II. The fact that they are the only two known pieces and die-duplicates indicates a very short and constricted issue and may corroborate this possibility.

Saharanpur:



No gold coin for this mint is listed by Maheshwari & Wiggins. Here are two die-identical Mohurs, one from the collection of British Museum (Fig 3), London and the other from American Numismatic Society, New York (Fig 4). They are very similar to rupees listed by Maheshwari & Wiggins as Type T1t (p. 167). They are dated AH1216/R43.

They both have the same obverse inscription as on the Akbarabad Mohurs described above, except that the arrangement is quite different – the name of the ruler is now placed in the top line and the words 'Hami Din' are inscribed as two separate words. The reverse bears the usual 'Julus' formula with the mint-name appearing at the top. On the ANS specimen, it is largely truncated, but on the BM coin it has sufficient detail so that it can be restored to 'Dar us-Saroor Saharanpur'. The date and RY combination would suggest the coins were struck between 14 May 1801 and 18 August 1801.

There are many symbols on these coins – on obverse we see a flower sprig in the 'ye' of Hami' while on reverse, there is a tall branch to the left of the RY, a cluster of four stars in 'S' of Julus', a stirrup-like symbol above the 'T' of 'Maimanat' and the letter 'L' within the loop of the 'S' in 'Manoos'. This 'L' may stand for the initial of Lakhba Dada, the governor of Saharanpur on behalf of Mahadaji Sindhia.

The town of Saharanpur was wrested from the Rohilla chief Ghulam Qadir by the Marathas, while on the final pursuit of the Rohilla after the terror he unleashed in Delhi in 1789. It was temporarily lost to Sikhs in 1794-95 but soon afterwards Lakhba Dada restored it to Sindhia rule. At the time the two mohurs were struck, Saharanpur remained under the nominal charge of Sindhia's French general, M. Perron.

Like the Akbarabad Mohurs, the fact that these two coins, coming from two different collections, are die-identical reflects that their issue must have been a very short one. However, unlike the Akbarabad mohurs, we cannot outline a plausible historical context for their issue. The period in which they are struck was a time of great turmoil for the Sindhias – Mahadaji Sindhia had been dead for a few years but his three widows had launched a campaign against his adopted successor Daulat Rao. They were aided in this revolt by a group of statesmen and generals of the Sindhia court all of whom belonged to the Saraswat Brahmin or Shenvi caste. Lakhba Dada was a figurehead amongst these nobles. In 1801 he challenged Daulat Rao's forces with the help of his enemies like the Bundelas, but was routed and died in early 1802.

Burhanpur:



The city of Burhanpur located on the river Tapi and traditionally considered as a gateway to the Deccan, came into Maratha possession in 1759 under the clauses of the treaty concluded with the Nizam of Hyderabad after the Marathas defeated him at the battle of Udgir. It was transferred to the Sindhias in 1778 and remained a part of Gwalior State till 1860, when it was handed over to the British as a result of reassignment of the Sindhia's territories after the Revolt of 1857-59.

No gold coin of this mint has been published so far, but the discovery of the Mohur shown here adds happily to our knowledge about Maratha issues of Burhanpur (Fig 5). It is from the British Museum's collection and is struck in the name of Shah Alam II. It bears the same couplet as the Akbarabad and Saharanpur issues described above, except that its arrangement differs yet once more – here we have the name of the emperor and the AH date placed in the centre, and the word 'Fazl' is stretched to become the first divider. The reverse has the usual 'Julus' formula, with the mint-epithet 'Dar us-Saroor' in the second line and the name 'Burhanpur' in the final line. The coin bears the differentiating mark of a horizontally placed Linga. It is exactly similar to the silver rupees listed as T1a by Maheshwari & Wiggins (p. 53). It is dated AH1179/R.Y6, which means it was struck sometimes between 20 June and 24 September 1765.

This is a unique coin and one would think it were specially struck – but here again we do not have an exact corroboration of historical events that might have led to its issue as such. June 1765 marked the return of Peshwa Madhav Rao to Pune from a successful South Indian campaign in which he humbled Haider Ali of Mysore and forced to make him pay a large sum of money as tribute. The Peshwa also made a treaty of peace and friendship with the Nizam of Hyderabad, which lasted for the next twenty years. It is not known if such events might have had a direct bearing of striking gold coins – but it is more likely that they did not because Burhanpur is far off from the places where such political activity was centred.

Interesting Rupee Coins of British India Uniform Coinage (1835-1947)

Amit Surana

(www.suranaart.com)

King William IV, F raised Obv A / Rev I, 1840. Mule Rupee

History:

King William IV died on 20th June 1837. This resulted to the accession of Queen Victoria on 20th June 1837. As a result of which new obv & rev dies were required to strike coins in the name of Victoria Queen. New Obverse designs were requested on 28th november 1838.

Obv dies had reached for Victoria Queen issue on 4th january 1839, Rev dies were not prepared as the Court of Directors thought that artists of the calcutta mint were competent enough to design the reverse.

The time taken (from 1837 to 1840) to produce these new obverse & reverse dies & start mintage of new coins resulted in the coins to be struck from the old dies of King William IV with the date 1835.

Significance:

Pridmore Pg 29, Pr no 39 mentions about 1840 William rupee as, "An erroneous date. Apparently a MULE where a reverse Die prepared for the forthcoming VICTORIA issue was paired with the WILLIAM IV obverse by mistake."

I feel the calcutta mint authorities would have made a repunched die (repunched 40 on 35 of 1835) instead of a new rev design. Wrongly Paired it with the William IV obv die. The strikes would have continued till they designed a new reverse for the obv die of Victoria Queen already received (We must also note that the reverse design of the continuous legend rupee with 19 berry was quiet similar & seems to be inspired from the rev of William re with 19 berry & 2 leaves & bud leaves style)

So technically it was a rev die meant to be paired with (with 40 re punched over 35) Victoria Queen Obverse.

Repunched die could have been a result of two possiblities one will be to provide stop gap effort (transitional mode from William IV issue to Victoria Queen issue) & other is because there is good enough shelf life left in the old working die.

Continuous Legend, Victoria Queen, Indian Head / 34 berry, 1840.

History:

Constant use in the preparation of puncheons for the multiplication of dies for all the Indian mints resulted in the victorian matrix obverse rupee die becoming so worn out that it could only yield very imperfect impressions. This resulted in the preparation of a

new matrix die by Kasinath Dass, the chief engraver Calcutta mint. This new matrix had Queen's neck longer & closer to the rim & nose sharper & longer & called 'Indian Head' (resembling facial features of Indian women). The former matrix die had Queen's face fuller with short neck away from the rim & rounder nose (resembling the facial features of english women) & called 'English Head'.

Significance:

Indian Head /34 berry coins exists as Currency & Proof issues both. The rev of the Currency issue is described in Pr 44 where the berry opposite opposite O of ONE disappears while the Proof issue is described in Pr 55 where the berry opposite opposite O of ONE is removed. The rev of the currency issues were later re engraved by engraving a large berry opposite O of ONE.

Divided Legend, Victoria Queen, W.W. raised / 25 berry, 1840 Mule coin.

History:

The 1st matrices & dies prepared by William Wyon were dispatched to India, 19th October 1849. Calcutta mint received the shipment on december, and preparations commenced in january 1850. When the dies were completed it was found that obverse could not be fully raised in the coinage presses. The 25 berry coin was struck from these dies. And that is the prime reason why we dont get to see these 25 berry coins in Extra Fine or UNC grades. To correct this defect a new reverse, copied from Wyon's die, was engraved in the Calcutta mint & completed in may 1850. The 28 berry coins were struck from these corrected dies.

Significance:

This coin was struck from the the reverse die of 1849 by redating it to 1840. It is a Calcutta mint test striking of the Wyon's die which was found to be defective. It will be termed as a mule because of the pairing of Obverse die of a currency issue & re engraved reverse die of a 1849 proof issue.

1862 Victoria Queen, Wyon's Experimental Coin also known as the '5 Panel Coin'

History:

Obverse of this coin is from Wyon's revised die of 1863 of the Royal Mint. Struck sometime between the 17th Aug 1863 and the 30th May 1864. These were struck only at the Bombay Mint as an experiment for currency rupees.

Significance:

Obverse has crowned & robed bust & the curves of the Queen's crown formed with double lines like the proof/pattern issue of 1861. It is an experimental coin struck from Wyon's revised die of 1863. Reverse was dated 1862, has Plain cone (Large & Small Plain Cones exist) Also four pineapple reverse types exist with the same obverse. These coins are extremely difficult to find in Extra Fine & UNC grades.

1897 Victoria Empress

History:

In 1893 the quantity of rupees in circulation was considered so excessive that it was officially estimated it would be many years before any demand arose for the minting of the coin. After 26th June 1893, the only coins struck consisted of normal issues of the smaller silver denominations and the copper currency. This condition soon changed. Stability in the exchange and an upturn in trade resulted in complete reversal of the situation. In four years, from a situation of abundance the rupee became scarce, and when the durbars of Bhopal and Kashmir decided to substitute the British Indian rupee for their local currencies, it became necessary for the government to sanction a special coinage of rupees in 1897 and 1898 for those states. General Coinage of the rupee commenced in 1900.

Significance:

1897 rupees are the lowest minted currency rupees of the Victoria Empress series. Struck with a special mission to serve shortage of currency prevailing in the states of Bhopal & Kashmir makes it all the more important. It is the rarest date rupee of Victoria Empress series with Calcutta mint & Bombay mint striking only 4,70,184 & 1,054,593 respectively.

1903 Edward VII One Rupee with Urdu inscription Error**History:**

Obverse Design by G. W. de Saulles, Royal Mint, modified by the Calcutta Mint Engraver. Reverse design supplied by the Indian Government. Issued into Circulation from 1st January 1903.

Significance:

All currency rupees have urdu inscription reading 'Yek Rupiya' meaning One rupee in English on the reverse. However some coins of 1903 of Edward VII One Rupee have been found with corner left dot & bottom dot missing & urdu inscription reading 'Yek Rutiya' more popularly known as 3 dots & 4 dots type. The reason for these 1 or 2 dots missing is because of abrasive or dirt filling in these holes in the die as a result of which they got filled up & the complete impression of these dots didnt come on the coins. Although faint impressions of the missing dots are there. They have been noted in the bombay mint & no mint mark, calcutta mint issues.

1911 'Pig Rupee' of the George V

History:

Obverse was prepared at the Royal Mint from the design of Edgar Bertram MacKenna. Reverse prepared at the Calcutta mint designed by Percy Brown. Coins were issued to the public on the Durbar Day, Tuesday, 12th December, 1911. These new coins had an elephant incorrectly depicted & looked like a pig.

Significance:

Pig being an uncleaned animal is considered as a taboo in Islam and the coin was refused. Public aversion to the coin was so persistent and hostile that the government, on the 23rd January 1912, and probably with the memories of the Indian Mutiny in mind, issued orders to the banks and local treasuries for its withdrawal after some 7,00,000 had been issued. This withdrawal made the 1911 rupee rare & 'Pig rupee' as one of the very popular coins of the uniform coinage. The dies for 1912 rupee were re-engraved & the elephant was now correctly depicted. This newly designed elephant appears on all coins of George V, from 1912 till the remainder of the reign.

George VI 1939 Security Edge Trial Strike

History:

The out break of the 2nd World war on 1st september 1939 created an immediate demand for silver, reason being short supply of copper led to the substitution of silver in many industrial applications. As a result intrinsic value of silver in the currency coins took over its monetary value. As a result the silver rupee coins struck with the date 1939 meant for circulation had to be melted. Only few 100 coins dated 1939 went into circulation & rest got melted from the treasury before going to circulation. To cater to the increase of demand in coins, the government had to amend the coinage act of 1906 by authorizing the mintage of quaternary silver coins (composition of 50% silver, 40% copper, 5% nickel & 5% zinc)

Significance:

When the decision was taken to reduce the fineness of the silver coins, It was desired to provide some safeguard against forgery. In may 1939, the bombay mint had recommended the introduction of a 'security' edge on the rupee as a guard against counterfeiting. Security edge was devised by the Royal Mint in 1932. At the Bombay mint in 1940, considerable difficulties were encountered in applying the techniques & processes, and two members of the royal mint staff were flown out to india to supervise the initial steps in production. Before making the security edge operational for quaternary silver currency coins, they conducted trials of the security edge on few 1939 rupees. Hence 1939 rupee with security edge is an experimental trial strike. It is the rarest of all British Indian Coins reported till date.



King William IV, F raised
Obv A / Rev I, 1840. Mule Rupee



Victoria Queen Continuous Legend
Indian Head 34 Berry



Victoria Queen
Divided Legend 25 Berry



1862 Experimental Rupee



1897 B Rupee



1897 C Rupee



1903 Edward VII One Rupee
with Urdu inscription Error



1911 George V Half Rupee
'Pig Rupee'



1911 George V Rupee
'Pig Rupee'



1939 George VI Rupee

MR. KESHAV KHAMBADKONE – A STAR OF NUMISMATICS

Ganesh Nene



I remember about 7-8 years back, I had an appointment with Dr. Shailendra Bhandare (Assistant Keeper, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford) at his residence at Shivaji Park, Dadar, Mumbai during his visit to India. As I entered his house I saw that an elderly gentleman, well dressed wearing golden spectacles, was already sitting & showing some coins to Dr. Bhandare. Dr. Bhandare introduced him to me as Mr. Khambadkone. This was my first meeting with this Great Collector. I had asked him about his collection details and he said that “I collect Akbar's copper coins, (and after a short pause) only.” The word 'only' raised my eyebrows because it is my experience that when a person starts collecting coins, he usually collects haphazardly, whatever he gets. In early years of collection one gets fascinated with every coin, which results in many of the collectors end up with no specific subject in their collection to claim on. Mr. Khambadkone seemed to be very firm & specific about his collection interest which impressed me. This interaction further strengthened in coming years as we met in various exhibitions, get-togethers or at Dr. Bhandare's residence whenever he was in India. This repeated interaction resulted in friendship with Mr. Khambadkone. Initially he was staying at Dadar, but subsequently he moved to Dahisar, a western suburb of Mumbai. He always invited me to his Dahisar residence to see his collection of coins. The sheer eagerness developed by repeated interactions with him prompted me to visit his house at Dahisar on one fine Sunday to see his collection.

As soon as I entered his house, I was received by a warm welcome and great hospitality. Soon afterwards he brought his treasure of coins out. The entire collection was arranged in very disciplined manner with each coin has separate envelope illustrating details of that coin neatly labeled on it. As I progressed coin by coin, many pleasant surprises inundated me. There were so many varieties in copper coins of Akbar, many of which I was seeing for the first time - I was mesmerized! The depth and vastness of his collection of copper coins forced me to ask him about the history of his collecting. When I asked for his interview for this souvenir, his reply was an emphatic “NO”. He humbly whispered I am not a big collector to be interviewed & there are many other senior collectors to whom you should interview. But I insisted, arguing that his collection was unique and special in many ways. My repeated efforts

persuaded him to delineate his earnestly developed numismatic life story which is as follows:

Mr. Keshav Khambadkone was born in 1923, at Kundapur village in Mangalore, Karnataka. His childhood education from primary to graduate was completed in Mumbai. After completing his graduation in science in 1944 he worked in number of renowned pharmaceutical companies as 'packaging consultant'. He earned a degree in law in 1963. He learned photography as hobby which helped him a lot in photographing his own coins in more artistic way. He got married to Sheela a highly qualified woman; an eminent poet winning many awards in her life. Sadly Mrs. Khambadkone passed away recently. Currently he is accompanied by a son, daughter-in-law, grand children; a highly educated family. After retiring from service as a packaging consultant for nearly 30 years in the industry; he started his own consultancy in packaging. He has rendered his services to almost all multinationals. Let me share with you the most proud moment of Mr. Khambadkone's professional life. He developed a kind of packing called "Indicator Pack", first of its kind in India. He patented it with name of 'Kangaroo Pack', which fetched him Asia's highest award in Packaging called 'Asia Star' in 1990. Thus he became a 'star' in his professional life & also in his hobby.

Coming to his hobby, he remembers that sometimes in 1937 when he visited his native place in vacation, his grandfather gave him a box containing few silver coins. But during these times as the knowledge of numismatics was not effectively percolated to the common people, these coins remained unidentified which later on got identified as 'Bengal Presidency' rupees', which he has zealously guarded till date to his chest. I think that was a foundation stone laid in his inner mind for the hobby. But during his service period, he could not continue the hobby due to lack of time and commitments towards job & family. After his retirement, even though he was busy the hobby from inner mind started surfacing out to his outer mind. But again, there was no breakthrough and further progress.

Then the great day came when Dr. Bhandare was on his study tour to Delhi where Mr. Khambadkone accompanied him. During this visit he expressed his desire to Dr. Bhandare to collect the coins and nurture his hobby. However he was skeptical regarding the affordability of the coins to the retired person like him. Dr. Bhandare suggested him to collect copper coins of Mughal emperor Akbar who is the only king to have produced so many varieties of copper coins with various denominations & experimental issues. At that time there was no other collector keen in collecting copper coins of Akbar in India. Dr. Bhandare assuaged him regarding his concern about affordability of copper coins of Akbar. The advice given by Dr. Bhandare clicked his mind and the great journey began. Mr. Khambadkone then never looked back. With great sincerity, devotion, passion and earnest love he collected copper coins of Akbar single handedly.

There are many interesting stories I have heard about his collection in last 15 years. I narrate the one I find entertaining - While going through his collections of copper coins of Akbar, I particularly noticed many envelopes were marked with two letters as "FF". When I asked him about FF I was dumbfound to hear his answer - He said FF means "Footpath Finds", the coins which he brought from vendors sitting on footpath! Further surprising to me was the fact that many of these "FF" coins were rare coins! I personally think this is the beauty of his

hobby. Suddenly I asked him what will be the approximate cost of your entire collection - He humbly said few thousands only, but but I am quite sure it must be priceless.

In his collection, there are more than 70 different mints with several varieties of coins. Some, like Koil (Aligarh) are the only pieces known till date. Amongst Akbar's mints for copper coins, Haridwar was one that was listed but no coins were known, until one was found by Mr Khambadkone. There are so many others that the list will not end till I could able to finish the article.

In my article I have expressed the uniqueness about him and his passion of collection although that is not for comparison with any of the fellow collectors since all the collectors are great in their own perspective. However there are many specialties about Mr.Khambadkone & his collection which make him unique. First of all, he started his collection at the age of 60+ years, when most collectors either stop collecting or think of selling their collection, or passing it to the next generation. Today Mr. Khambadkone is nerly 90 but he still travels from Dahisar to Churchgate, walks from C.S.T to Colaba on footpath in search of coins. He attends all major recognized coin exhibitions in Mumbai & few outside of Mumbai. He has gathered so many varieties and mints in his collection of Akbar's copper coins that I feel he has reached almost to a near completion stage which itself is very difficult achievement in coin collection. He is a very dedicated and honest person and has never cheated or misguided anybody while acquiring coins which is a rare quality. In spite of having a huge and important collection, he maintains a very low profile. I have never seen him boasting about his coins although there are many coins which are worth boasting.

Dr. Bhandare once said in his short article of ONS No. 186 – 2006 about the subject of Mr Khambadkone's collection –

The copper coinage of Akbar is a numismatic microcosm – with its broad range of types, varieties, denominations and legends it became the focus of attention of many enlightened coin collectors like Charles Rodgers and William Valentine. Rodgers wrote the first article devoted entirely to Akbar's copper coins in 1890 (Indian Antiquary vol. XIX). Recently Dr. A. V. Liddle of New Delhi has come out with a comprehensive contribution. Between these two chronological extremes there have been innumerable instances concerning the subject – but yet the fascination has not died and new varieties are still encountered.

Recently Mr. Keshav Khambadkone of Mumbai, who is diligently following in Rodgers and Valentine's footsteps in collecting Akbar's copper coins, brought a coin to my notice that deserves a mention. It is a square 'eighth tanka' (quarter fulus) bearing the Ilahi year 45 This shows his class and quantum of his collection.

Lastly I feel his collection is world class and should be catalogued; so that the future generations will benefitted. At the age of 90, he has become a role model for entire coin collectors' community.

I sincerely wish he gets his missing mints if any in immediate future.

I salute him for his collection and his work.

THE BUDDHA

(A Numismatic Assessment)

Manoranjan Mahapatra

(Most of the coins featured in this article are from the author's collection; for others credit has been given either in the body or at the end of the article)

The most fascinating aspect of Numismatics is the sheer breadth of its repertoire. The multitude of subjects that lend themselves for treatment in numismatics is vast. Anything that has tickled human interest since time immemorial has been consigned to this field of exploration for precise definition and elaboration. And everything inside the border of numismatics is worth knowing. The depiction of the Buddha on coins in iconic form supplements his sculptural representation through statuary, thereby contributing to and enriching our knowledge about his life, ancient art and the votive practices of the ancient societies. Not only this, even the study of Buddha images and Buddhist symbols on modern coins throws light on distinct aspects of Buddhism as practiced today in different parts of the world. For example, the Buddha images that one encounters on the coins of the South East Asian cultures such as Laos and Cambodia is very different from that of China and Mongolia which again differ from that of the Indian subcontinent such as Bhutan and Sri Lanka. The Buddha coins have been avidly collected by numismatic enthusiasts giving rise to a small but significant sub-field within the vast mosaic of World Coin collecting. This article is written for this group of keen collectors who collect coins related to the Buddha and Buddhism. This is an attempt to aggregate and list all such coins at one place, be they ancient or modern. Since countries will continue to issue coins on the Buddha for ages to come, this list can further be expanded at some point in future. For the purpose of this listing, the Buddha coins can be divided into two parts namely Ancient and Modern. The ancient coins will include the ones with the images of the Buddha, or symbols definitely attributable to Buddhism or coins issued during the Buddha's times. The modern section will have the coins depicting the Buddha, or commemorating some aspects/ events of his life.

The Ancients

The Buddha lived approximately 563 to 483 BC. Born as Siddhartha Gautama in the kingdom of the Sakyas situated on what is now the border area between India and Nepal, he left his princely abode at the age of 29 desiring to know the Truth and the path that leads to the ending of all sufferings. He renounced the world and became a wandering soul seeking the ultimate liberation from his corporeal existence and finding the path to Nirvana, the ultimate enlightenment. He achieved the Nirvana and then went on to teach the Four Noble Truths all over India.

This section will include the Kushana coins having the image of the Buddha on them and the Sakya Janapada coins issued by his kingdom during his lifetime.

- a) The Punchmarked coins of Sakya Janapada



These double karshapanas were issued in 6th century BC and are of various sizes and

shapes weighing 6.2-6.7 gms of Silver .They have a central symbol surrounded by minor punch marks. The central symbol could be a pentax , or a five crescents arranged around a solid dot, or a two crescents etc . These coins were discovered in the Narhan area of Nepal and hence are also called the Narhan Punch Mark coins.

b) The Kushana coins :

Kanishka I is the most famous of the Kushan emperors had his capital at Peshawar. A Mahayana Buddhist, he sponsored the first great Buddhist conference at Kanish Vihar . He promoted Mahayana Buddhism, a sect that revered the life of Buddha as much as his spiritual teaching

All the Kushana Buddha coins were issued under Kanishka I (circa 127-160 AD). They come in either gold or copper. The gold coins come as a denomination of Stater and quarter Stater. The copper coins come in the denomination of Tetradrachm, Half Tetradrachm and Quarter tetradrachm. The copper coins also come in either standing Buddha (Shakyamuni Buddha) or seated Buddha (Maitreya Buddha). The listing is as follows:

i) Gold One Stater:



ii)

Gold Quarter Stater:



Obv: Kanishka standing, legend in Greek script : ?AONANO?AO KANH?KI KO?ANO ("Shaonanosha Kanishki Koshano"): "King of Kings, Kanishka the Kushan".

Rev: Standing Buddha in Hellenistic style, forming the gesture of "no fear" (abhaya mudra) with his right hand, and holding a pleat of his robe in his left hand. Legend in Greek script: BOΔΔΟ "Boddo", for the Buddha. Kanishka monogram (tamgha) to the right.



(iii)

iii) Copper Tetradrachm with Standing Buddha (Shakyamuni Buddha):



(iv)

These coins weigh around 16 gms having a diameter of about 25 mm. These coins are generally badly worn.

Obv: Kanishka standing and facing left, crowned and holding sceptre, sacrificing at altar to left. Legend in Greek translates as "Shahanshah Kanishka Kushan"

Rev: The Buddha Sakyamuni standing facing, nimbate; tamgha to left. Legend in Greek "Sakamano Boudo" translates as "Shakyamuni Buddha".

The Buddha is represented wearing the monastic robe, the antaravasaka, the uttarasanga, and the overcoat sanghati. He has an abundant topknot covering the ushnisha. An aureola surrounds him. Individual coins may differ of the basis of the nimbate position of the Buddha i.e. to left, or to

right etc. The half and quarter tetradrachm are same as the tetradrachm except that the weights are proportionate i.e the half tetradrachm weighing around 8 gms and the quarter tetradrachm weighing around 4 gms.

iv) Copper Tetradrachm with Seated Buddha (Maitreya Buddha):

Obv: Kanishka standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding standard; [flame at right shoulder] . Legend in Greek .

Rev: The Buddha, nimbate, seated facing, raising hand in a gesture of abhaya mudra (reassurance), and holding kamandal (water pot) in lap. Legend in Greek "Metrago Boudo" translates as "Maitreya Buddha".

These coins are generally badly worn and the image of Buddha is taken from the pre-existing Gandhara statuary. In some coins Maitreya is shown as wearing an armband.

The Moderns

Many countries in the world have issued coins on the Buddha in recent times. These are mostly countries wherein Buddhism is the predominant religion. One curious thing about these coins is that the trend of depicting the Buddha on coins started since the early 1990s. This leaves a huge eighteen hundred years during which Buddha was not represented on coins in his iconic form.

In this listing we have also considered the coins that commemorate Buddhist events. The listing is not alphabetical and all images are not given due to paucity of space. The images are not to scale. The basic reference for this listing is the Krause catalogues.

1.Cambodia

i) Gold 1/4 oz. 5000 Riel coin issued in 2001. Obv: Four Smiling Faces of the Buddha . To the right is a Buddha with diamond cut radiations. Rev: bust of King Jayavarman VII who reigned in ancient Cambodia from 1162 – 1201. The coin was minted at the Singapore mint



ii) Silver 3000 Riels. 2001 4 Faced Buddha 20 gms Silver Coin

2. China

China has issued many coins on the Buddha.





- I) 1993 5 Yuan (Y441) obv Great Wall rev Taiwan Temple Buddha Statue (Silver)
Mintage of 2,000.
- ii) 10 Yuan coin issued in 1997 on Sino Thailand Friendship. Obv: Forbbin City and Thai Royal Palace .Rev: two Budha statues from China and Thailand (KM#Y711)
- iii) 10 Yuan coin issued in 1999 depicting the boddhisattwa Kuan Yin who is a female Buddha. Obv: Building on top of E Mei Mountan. Rev: The Kuan Yin Buddha mintage 60,000 BU \$40.00
- iv) 50 Yuan coin issued in 1993 on Great Wall. Obv: The Great Wall, Rev: Buddha statue (Gold)(KM#Y445)
- v) 200 Yuan coin issued in 1997. Same designs as KM#Y 711.1000 gram silver coin.
- xiv) 1 Yuan Nickel plated ateel coin issued in 2000 to commemorate the Centennial Discovery of Tunhuang Grotto, Obv: Buddha. Rev: Building.



(xiii)



- xv) 5 Yuan Nickel Brass coin issued in 2006. Obv: Buddha. Rev: Chinese National Symbol.

PS: We have not listed any of the other Chinese coins featuring the boddhisattvas .

3. Gibraltar

Gibraltar struck two coins on the Buddha, but with different metallic composition and denomination.



- I) 1/25 Crown struck in 1996 in gold. Obv: Crowned head of Queen Rev Buddha and Temple.
- ii) One Crown struck in 1996 in one ounce Silver. Obv: Crowned head of Queen. Rev: Buddha statue .
- i) One Crown struck in 1996 in Cupro Nickel. Obv: Crowned head of Queen. Rev: Buddha statue .
- ii) 1/10 Crown struck in 1996 in 1/10 ounce gold . Same as abovei) 1/5 Crown struck in 1996 in 1/5 ounce gold . Same as above.
- ii) 1/2 Crown struck in 1996 in 1/2 ounce gold . Same as above.
- iii) 5 Crown struck in 1996 in 5 ounce gold . Same as above.
- iv) 1 Crown struck in 1998 in Cupro Nickel with the motif Japan Winter Olympics. Obv: Queen. Rev: Sky Jumper and Buddha.
- i) 1 Crown struck in 1998 in Silver with the motif Japan Winter Olympics. Same as above.

4. North Korea

North Korea has struck two coins on the Buddha



- I) 5 Won Silver coin issued in 2000. Obv : Mythical bird Phoenix. Rev: Buddha statue (KM 177)
- ii) 10 Won gold plated silver coin. Obv: Buddha. Rev: Natonal Emblem of North Korea.

5. Laos

Laos has issued two coins on the Buddha. Once of the earliest modern coins o the Buddha theme is from Laos.



- i) 100,000 Kip issued in 1975 in gold . Obv : King Savang Vatthana Rev: Statue of Buddha
- ii) 10,000 kip and 100,000 Kip issued in 2006 in gold (1/25 oz. and ½ oz respectively) . Obv : Buddha . Rev: National emblem



iii) 15,000 kip and 100,000 Kip issued in 2006 in silver and gold (20 gm silver and 5 oz gold respectively) . Obv : Buddha . Rev: National emblem

6. Nepal

The birth place of the Buddha is the most prolific on issuing the Buddha coins. These coins are issued by various private mints such as the Meyers Mint, Franklin Mint, Pobjoy Mint and The Singapore Mint. The listing is year wise

a) The 1995 series



VS2052 (1995) 500 Rupee in silver .Obv: the name of His Majesty The King "Shree Shree Shree Panch Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev." and date Rev: Buddha.

VS2052 (1995) 1500 Rupees same as above but in 20 gms silver

VS2052 (1995) Ashrafi, same as above but in 1/20 oz gold

VS2052 (1995) Ashrafi, same as above but in 1/10 oz gold

VS2052 (1995) Ashrafi, same as above but in 1/4 oz gold

Vs2052 (1995) Ashrafi, same as above but in 1 oz gold

b) The 1997 series



(b)

(c)

VS2054 (1997) 1500 Rupee in silver. Obv: the name of His Majesty The King

"Shree Shree Shree Panch Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev." and date Rev: Buddha

VS2054 (1997) Ashrafi, 1/20 oz in gold . Same as above.

VS2054 (1997) Ashrafi, 1/10 oz in gold . Same as above.

VS2054 (1997) Ashrafi, 1/4 oz in gold . Same as above.

VS2054 (1997) Ashrafi, 1/2 oz in gold . Same as above.

c) The 1998 series

Vs2055 (1998) 50 Rupee in Brass Obv: King's name in square. Rev: Buddha portrait and Ashoka pillar.

VS2055 (1998) 2000 Rupee as above but in silver.

VS2055 (1998) 1/25 oz gold Ashrafi same as above

VS2055 (1998) 1/10 oz gold Ashrafi same as above

Vs2055 (1998) 1/2 oz gold Ashrafi same as above

d) The 2000 series



e) The 2001 series



Vs2058 (2001) 100 Rupee in Brass Obv: King's name in square. Rev: Seated Buddha teaching five monks.

VS2058 (2001) 1500 Rupee in silver . As above.

VS2058 (2001) Ashrafi in gold , 1/25 oz . As above

VS2058 (2001) Ashrafi in gold , 1/10 oz . As above

VS2058 (2001) Ashrafi in gold , 1/2 oz . As above

7. Sierra Leone

- i) One dollar issued in 2000 in cupronickel. Obv: Coat of Arms . Rev: Seated Buddha (KM#174)



- ii) Ten Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in silver.
- ii) Twenty Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in 1/20 oz gold.
- iii) Fifty Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in 1/10 oz gold..

- iv) One Hundred Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in 1/10 oz gold..
- v) Two Hundred Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in 1/2 oz gold.
- vi) Five Hundred Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in one oz gold.
- vii) 2500 Hundred Dollars issued in 2000. Same as KM 174, but in Five oz gold.

8. Sri Lanka

In the modern series Sri Lanka is the first country to issue coins on the Buddha when it issued a 5 Rs and a 1 Re denomination coin in 1957 celebrating 2500 years of Buddha Jayanti and went on to produce several Buddha coins subsequently.

- i) 5 Rupees (silver) and 1 Rupee (cupro nickel) issued in 1957 to commemorate 2500 years of Birth of the Buddha. The 5 Rs is considered to be one of the most beautiful coins produced by any country.



- ii) 2000 Rupees (Silver gilt) and 1500 Rupees (Silver) issued in 2006 to commemorate the 2550 years Buddha Jayanti. Both the coins have Buddha on their Obverse.



- iii) 1000 Rupees (Silver) and 5 Rupees (cupro nickel) issued in 2011 to commemorate the 2600th Sambuddathva Jayanthi.



9. Liberia

Liberia, the tiny African nation whose economy depends on numismatics to a great extent has extended licensing privileges to various private mints of the world to strike coins on themes. It has issues a coin the Buddha in 2001 under the “Moments of freedom”series.



KM 537 2001 10 Dollars obv national arms rev colorized portrait of Buddha with name misspelled as Budha (cupronickel) mintage 9,999.

10. Bhutan

The Meyer mint in Germany and the Singapore mint have produced Buddha coins for Bhutan.

A) The Meyer mint produced the following coins on the Buddha:

i) A 1000 Ngultrum 10 gm gold coin and a one ounce 100 Ngultrum silver coin were produced by the Meyer mint in 2003 in association with the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth (W.F.B.Y.) celebrating “The Enlightenment” of Lord Buddha .



(ii)



(iii)

ii) A 1000 Ngultrum 6 gm gold coin and a one ounce 100 Ngultrum silver coin were produced by the Meyer mint in 2003 in association with the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth (W.F.B.Y.) celebrating “The Great Miracle “ of the Buddha.

iii) A 3000 Ngultrum , One ounce, gold coin and a one ounce 100 Ngultrum silver coin were produced by the Meyer mint in 2003 in association with the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth (W.F.B.Y.) celebrating “Lord Buddha “ as depicted in a sculpture

B) In 2009 the Singapore mint entered an agreement with the Royal Monetary Society of Bhutan to produce coins on the Buddha highlighting the spread of the different schools of Buddhism throughout the different regions of the world. The agreement envisages issuance of 7 series over 7 years depicting the Buddha at various historical sites. So far 4 series have been out and each series comes out as 3 coins(two gold coins of 1/4 ounce and 1/25 ounce and a silver coin of one ounce) having the same obverse containing the Buddha and different reverses. The details are as below:

i) The First in this series commemorates the Four Faced Buddha at Angkor Wat in Cambodia.



ii) The Second in this series commemorates the Korea Seokguram Grotto (the Temple

of the Stone Buddha) which is located near the top of Mt. Tohamsan in South Korea. It is home to the Sakyamuni Tathagata Buddha.



iii) The Third in this series features the Wat Pho (The Temple of the Reclining Buddha) of Thailand. Located in Bangkok, Wat Pho, one of the largest and oldest Buddhist temples, is famous for its huge reclining Buddha statue which has his feet inlaid with mother of pearl.

iv) The Fourth in this series features the Leshan Buddha situated at Leshan City, Sichuan Province, China. It is the largest Buddha carved in stone.

11. Thailand

A 50 Baht (Silver) and a 10 Baht (cupro nickel) were issued by Thailand in 1980 to commemorate the 30th Anniversary of Buddhist Fellowship.



12. Mongolia

Mongolia had issued a One ounce silver coin on Sita Tara (the female Buddha) in 1999 having a denomination of 500 Tepper. The coin has the image of the Buddha seated in a Lotus position on obverse and the Mongolian national emblem and denomination on the reverse.

As mentioned in the beginning, this article is written for the Collector. It does not claim to impart any scholastic gravitas to a large body of literature already available on the Buddha iconography and numismatics. Numismatics on the Buddha is ever expanding and every year countries are issuing new coins on him. The article tries to include all the Buddha coins issued so far as on date and known to the author. It is possible that some might have been left out for which the author will be grateful for any information by anyone. Also please note that the size of the coins may differ from that in the image.

References:

1. The Indian Gold- by B.N. Mukherjee
2. Silk Road Art and Archeology- 6 papers in honour of Francine Tissot- Journal of the Institute of Silk road Studies
3. Siddhartha- By Herman Hesse
4. The Skanda Catalogue- Spink & Sons
5. The Singapore Mint
6. The website -cointalk.com

Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees

-by Rezwan Razack

co-Author – 'The Revised Standard Reference Guide to Indian Paper Money'

Chairman, IBNS India Banknote Collectors Chapter

IBNS # 9733

The first Reserve Bank of India 100 Rupees notes were issued in March 1938. These notes were signed by J. B. Taylor, who was the Governor of Reserve Bank of India from July 1, 1937 till his death on February 17, 1943. Sir C. D. Deshmukh was appointed as the Governor of Reserve Bank of India on August 9, 1943. This necessitated the change in the signature on the note. The new notes with his signature for 100 Rupees were issued on May 5, 1944.

There were a total of nearly 190 million notes that were printed at the Security Press, Nasik, with the Portrait of King George VI and had two signatories namely J. B. Taylor and C. D. Deshmukh until they were demonetized in 1957. The prefix commenced from A/0 to A/99 and B/0 to B/89. Each one of these had a Circle of Issue printed on them.

There are four types of 100 Rupees in the same series:

1. Notes signed by J. B. Taylor - with profile facing watermark.
2. Notes signed by C. D. Deshmukh - with profile facing watermark.
3. Notes signed by C. D. Deshmukh - with front facing watermark, with serial number in black.
4. Notes signed by C. D. Deshmukh - with front facing watermark with serial number in green.

The Japanese introduced forged 10 Rupees notes in circulation during World War II. It became imperative to introduce notes of a new design. The only change made was that of King George VI's front face was used in place of the side facing profile, both on the note and in the watermark. A security thread was also added in denominations of 5 Rupees and 10 Rupees. In April 1948, the 100 Rupees notes were issued with only a change in front face watermark without the security thread.

The King George VI 100 Rupees was in circulation in India, Burma and Pakistan. It was the only denomination that had Circle of Issue printed on it and used in three countries.



Type 1

Reserve Bank of India - One Hundred Rupees with side profile of King George VI in watermark; Bombay circle – J. B. Taylor

Type 1

Reserve Bank of India - One Hundred Rupees with side profile of King George VI in watermark; Delhi circle – C. D. Deshmukh



Watermark Type 1:

Profile portrait of King George VI facing right, RESERVE / BANK / OF / INDIA in four lines, 14 links above and 4 links below. Issued in March 1938, withdrawn from circulation on 27th October 1957.

Obverse:

THE / RESERVE BANK OF INDIA in centre, GUARANTEED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT below it. Portrait of King George VI in right window, serial number below both windows. Numeral 100 in top right corner. ONE HUNDRED RUPEES and relief underprint Rs. / 100 on either side in Central Denomination Panel. ONE HUNDRED in relief in signature panel, Signed by GOVERNOR FOR THE RESERVE BANK / OF INDIA. Circle of issue overprinted in centre above promise text.

Reverse:

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA above. Vignette of roaring tiger in centre. ONE / HUNDRED / RUPEES below. Language panel in left window. RBI logo in top right corner. RUPEES / 100 in top left and lower right, 100 / RUPEES in lower left

.Paper:

Printed on white, machine made paper.

Microlettering - Obverse:

RUPEES / ONE HUNDRED written in concentric semi circles within promise text panel.



Microlettering



Obverse



Reverse

Microlettering - Reverse:

100 in centre ONE HUNDRED RUPEES, 100 in centre RESERVE BANK OF INDIA in a diamond panel alternatively in the watermark window.

Type 2



Reserve Bank of India - One Hundred Rupees with side profile of King George VI in watermark; Bombay circle – C. D. Deshmukh; Serial Number in Black

Type 2

Watermark Type 2:



Front facing portrait of King George VI, RESERVE / BANK / OF / INDIA in four lines, 14 links above and 4 links below. Issued in 1948; Withdrawn from circulation on 27th October 1957.

Table with Dates of Issue and Withdrawal:

Issue	Date of Issue	Date Withdrawn	Signatory	Tenure	Watermark
First Issue	March 1938	October 1957	J. B. Taylor	1938 - 1943 Feb	Side Facing
Second Issue	1948	1957	C.D.Deshmukh	Aug 1943-Jun 1949	Front Facing
Military Administration of Burma	1945	1950	J. B. Taylor	1938 - 1943 Feb	Side Facing
Burma Currency Board	July 1947	December 1952	C.D.Deshmukh	Aug 1943 - Jun 1949	Side Facing
Pakistan	April 1948	Demonetised in 1949	C.D.Deshmukh	Aug 1943 - Jun 1949	Side Facing

Circle of Issue printed on the two types of watermarks:

Circle of Issue	Side Facing Watermark	Front Facing Watermark
Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	-
Karachi	Karachi	-
Lahore	Lahore	-
Madras	Madras	Madras
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
Kanpur	Kanpur	Kanpur

Note:

- Rangoon was never used as a Circle of issue.
- Calcutta Circle notes were overprinted for use in Burma.
- Karachi Circle notes were overprinted for use in Pakistan.
- In April 1948, 100 Rupees notes were issued with new front face watermark. Notes with front facing watermark do not have the circles Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore. Cawnpore changed to Kanpur in 1948 after independence. Karachi and Lahore became part of Pakistan.
- From prefix B/71 onwards the front facing watermark was printed with black serial numbers and thereafter, the serial numbers became green. From which year the serial numbers changed from black to green is to be determined. However, notes with prefix B/54 onwards upto B/89 were printed and issued after April 1948.
- There was a split in signature in prefix A/73.
- A split in Circle of Issue is known in prefix B/42 as Delhi and Calcutta circles bear the same prefix.
- A split in Circle of Issue is known in prefix B/66 as Kanpur and Bombay circles bear the same prefix.

Burma Overprints:



One Hundred Rupees - Calcutta circle – J. B. Taylor

Overprinted MILITARY ADMINISTRATION / OF BURMA / LEGAL TENDER IN / BURMA ONLY

One Hundred Rupees - Calcutta circle – C. D. Deshmukh

Overprinted MILITARY ADMINISTRATION / OF BURMA / LEGAL TENDER IN / BURMA ONLY

Burma Overprints:

Initially the 100 Rupees notes were circulated with the overprint int MILITARY ADMINISTRATION BURMA / LEGAL TENDER IN BURMA ONLY in 1945, using the existing Calcutta Circle notes signed by J. B. Taylor. When the British forces re-occupied Burma, a Burma Currency Board was established in 1946. The overprinted BURMA CURRENCY BOARD / LEGAL TENDER IN BURMA ONLY were issued in July 1947 and both were withdrawn in May 1950 and were later demonetized in December 1952.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION / OF BURMA / LEGAL TENDER IN / BURMA ONLY in four lines in red. Issued in 1945. Withdrawn on 1st June 1950. Overprinted on Type 1. Calcutta Circle of Issue.

BURMA CURRENCY / BOARD / LEGAL TENDER IN / BURMA ONLY in four lines in red. Issued from 1st July 1947. Demonetised on 28th December 1952. Overprinted on Type 1. Calcutta Circle of Issue.



One Hundred Rupees - Calcutta circle – C. D. Deshmukh

Overprinted BURMA CURRENCY / BOARD / LEGAL TENDER IN BURMA ONLY

Prefix and Serial Numbers used for Notes overprinted for use in Burma:

Burma	Circle	Signatory	Serial Number	Colour
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	J. B. Taylor	A/62 900001 to 1000000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	J. B. Taylor	A/73 00001 to 200000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	A/89 700001 to 1000000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	A/98 00001 to 100000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/7 600001 to 1000000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/16 00001 to 700000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/23 700001 to 1000000	Black
Military Administration of Burma	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/47 000001 to 100000	Black
Burma Currency Board	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/47 600001 to 1000000	Black
Burma Currency Board	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/52 000001 to 1000000	Black
Burma Currency Board	Calcutta	C. D. Deshmukh	B/53 000001 to 800000	Black

Pakistan Overprints:



One Hundred Rupees - Karachi circle – C. D. Deshmukh

Overprinted GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN / HUKUMAT-E-PAKISTAN

In 1947 India was partitioned and during the interim period, Pakistan used India's notes overprinted

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN in English and HUKUMAT-E-PAKISTAN in Urdu. These were not legal tender in India. They were discontinued in 1950 and remained in circulation in Pakistan till October 1957, when they were finally withdrawn. It is interesting to note that notes with prefix B/54 to B/60 with Karachi circle were printed in April 1948. The date on which the Pakistan overprinted notes printed at the Nasik Press were issued for use in Pakistan.

Indian notes overprinted GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN and HUKUMAT-E-PAKISTAN in Urdu on watermark window. These notes were printed and overprinted at the Security Press, Nasik. These were legal tender in Pakistan only. Issued in April 1948, demonetised in 1949 in Pakistan. Overprinted on Type 1. Karachi Circle of Issue.

Prefix and Serial Numbers used for Notes overprinted for use in Pakistan:

	Circle	Signatory	Serial Number	Colour
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/54 000001 to 1000000	Black
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/55 000001 to 1000000	Black
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/56 000001 to 1000000	Black
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/57 000001 to 1000000	Black
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/58 000001 to 1000000	Black
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/59 000001 to 1000000	Black
Pakistan	Karachi	C. D. Deshmukh	B/60 000001 to 700000	Black

Note:

- Notes with prefix B/60 700001 to 1000000 were never issued to public.

Table continued on the next page.

Table of all prefix / Signatory / Circle / Colour of Serial Number / Watermark:

Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees:

Prefix	Signatory	Circle	Serial number	Watermark	Remarks
A/0	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/1	J. B. Taylor	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
A/2	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/3	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/4	J. B. Taylor	Karachi	Black	Side facing	
A/5	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/6	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/7	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/8	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/9	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/10	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/11	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/12	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/13	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/14	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/15	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/16	J. B. Taylor	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
A/17	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/18	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/19	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/20	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/21	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/22	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/23	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/24	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/25	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/26	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/27	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/28	J. B. Taylor	Karachi	Black	Side facing	
A/29	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/30	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/31	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/32	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/33	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/34	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/35	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/36	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/37	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/38	J. B. Taylor	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
A/39	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/40	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	

Table of all prefix / Signatory / Circle / Colour of Serial Number / Watermark:

Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees:

Prefix	Signatory	Circle	Serial number	Watermark	Remarks
A/41	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/42	J. B. Taylor	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
A/43	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/44	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/45	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/46	J. B. Taylor	Karachi	Black	Side facing	
A/47	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/48	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/49	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/50	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/51	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/52	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/53	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/54	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/55	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/56	J. B. Taylor	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/57	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/58	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/59	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/60	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/61	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/62	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 900001 - 1000000
A/63	J. B. Taylor	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
A/64	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/65	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/66	J. B. Taylor	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/67	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/68	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/69	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	
A/70	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/71	J. B. Taylor	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/72	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/73	J. B. Taylor	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 000001 - 200000
A/73	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/74	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/75	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/76	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/77	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/78	C. D. Deshmukh	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
A/79	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/80	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	

Table of all prefix / Signatory / Circle / Colour of Serial Number / Watermark:

Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees:

Prefix	Signatory	Circle	Serial number	Watermark	Remarks
A/81	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/82	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/83	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	
A/84	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/85	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/86	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/87	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/88	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
A/89	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 700001 - 1000000
A/90	C. D. Deshmukh	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
A/91	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
A/92	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
A/93	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
A/94	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/95	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
A/96	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	
A/97	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
A/98	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 000001 - 100000
A/98	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 100000 - 1000000
A/99	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/0	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/1	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/2	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/3	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/4	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/5	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/6	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/7	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 600001 - 1000000
B/8	C. D. Deshmukh	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
B/9	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
B/10	C. D. Deshmukh	Lahore	Black	Side facing	
B/11	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/12	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/13	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/14	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
B/15	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
B/16	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 000001 - 700000
B/17	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/18	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/19	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/20	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	

Table of all prefix / Signatory / Circle / Colour of Serial Number / Watermark:

Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees:

Prefix	Signatory	Circle	Serial number	Watermark	Remarks
B/21	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/22	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/23	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	India 000001 - 700000
B/23	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 700001 - 1000000
B/24	C. D. Deshmukh	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
B/25	C. D. Deshmukh	Cawnpore	Black	Side facing	
B/26	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/27	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/28	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/29	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/30	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/31	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/32	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/33	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/34	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/35	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/36	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/37	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Side facing	
B/38	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/39	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/40	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Side facing	
B/41	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/42	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Side facing	
B/42	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/43	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
B/44	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
B/45	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Side facing	
B/46	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Side facing	
B/47	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 000001 - 100000
B/47	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 600001 - 1000000
B/48	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/49	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/50	C. D. Deshmukh	-	Black	Side facing	To be determined
B/51	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/52	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 000001 - 1000000
B/53	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	Burma 000001 - 800000
B/54	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan
B/55	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan

Table of all prefix / Signatory / Circle / Colour of Serial Number / Watermark:

Portrait Notes of King George VI - One Hundred Rupees:

Prefix	Signatory	Circle	Serial number	Watermark	Remarks
B/56	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan
B/57	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan
B/58	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan
B/59	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan
B/60	C. D. Deshmukh	Karachi	Black	Side facing	Pakistan
B/61	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/62	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Side facing	
B/63	C. D. Deshmukh	Kanpur	Black	Side facing	
B/64	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Side facing	
B/65	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/66	C. D. Deshmukh	Kanpur	Black	Side facing	
B/66	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/67	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Side facing	
B/68	C. D. Deshmukh	Kanpur	Black	Side facing	
B/69	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
B/70	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Black	Side facing	
B/71	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Front facing	
B/72	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Front facing	
B/73	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Front facing	
B/74	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Front facing	
B/75	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Black	Front facing	
B/76	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Front facing	
B/77	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Front facing	
B/78	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Front facing	
B/79	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Front facing	
B/80	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Front facing	
B/81	C. D. Deshmukh	Calcutta	Black	Front facing	
B/82	C. D. Deshmukh	Kanpur	Green	Front facing	
B/83	C. D. Deshmukh	Kanpur	Green	Front facing	
B/84	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Green	Front facing	
B/85	C. D. Deshmukh	Delhi	Green	Front facing	
B/86	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Black	Front facing	
B/87	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Green	Front facing	
B/88	C. D. Deshmukh	Bombay	Green	Front facing	
B/89	C. D. Deshmukh	Madras	Green	Front facing	

Collecting and the Law

Dinyar D Madon,

Senior Advocate, High Court, Bombay

1. Justice Arijit Pasayat (a former Judge of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India) whilst presiding over the Division Bench of the Orissa High Court (as he then was) taking suo motu judicial notice in the celebrated case of 'In re Preservation of Antiquities involved in Criminal Trials' expressed :

"1. Antiquities are, as Becon had written history defaced, or some remounts of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time. Faith and belief transform a piece of stone to be an idol or statue of God or Goddess. Conversely it becomes a show or decorative piece."

2. Coins, bank-notes and stamps represent a rich history and cultural heritage. Each has a story to tell. Each has some image, inscription, engraving or embossing on it which has a meaning and gives a message or represents some historical moment. The number of collectors is increasing day by day and so is the demand for coins, bank-notes and stamps. The value of these items keeps appreciating each year. They are known to give better returns than any other forms of investments (like equities, real estate, bank deposits, gold etc. with their cyclical savings). Numismatics is the collection and/or study of coins and medals while Philately is the collection and/or study of stamps. Many casual collectors accumulate stamps, coins, bank-notes or other collectibles for the sheer enjoyment and relaxation without worrying about the minute details. The creation of a large or comprehensive collection, however, generally requires a deeper knowledge of the subject. Collecting coins, bank-notes and/or stamps are hobbies that engage a person in a constructive manner. It is also a great legacy and a heritage that one can pass on to the future generations to continue the tradition.

3. Many collectors study their collectibles and keenly read up about the collectibles they dream of or intend to acquire someday. However, very few people or collectors are actually aware about the laws concerning the collection of coins, notes and stamps in India.

The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972

4. Primarily, the law relating to the sale of antiques (which includes coins, bank-notes, stamps etc.) in India is the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which many consider to have miserably failed to achieve the object for which it was passed. Before the enactment of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 held the field. This was repealed by Section 32 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

5. I have set out below in brief the provisions of The Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972 which I feel may be relevant to collectors and dealers.

a. The main objects of the said Act are (i) to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, (ii) to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in antiquities, and (iii) to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and other matters connected therewith.

b. Section 2 (a) defines an "antiquity" to include (i) any coin, sculpture, painting, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship; (ii) any article, object or thing detached from a building or

article, object or thing declared by the Central Government to be an antiquity for the purposes of the Act, and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years. The said definition also includes any manuscript, record or other document which is of scientific, historical, literary or aesthetic value and which has been in existence for not less than seventy-five years. It is important to note that this is an inclusive definition and not an exhaustive one and that, therefore, though stamps and bank-notes are not specifically mentioned, they would be included.

c. Section 2(b) empowers the Central Government to notify any human work of art, not being an antiquity, to be an “art treasure” for the purposes of the Act.

On 2nd July 1976, the Central Government published Notification bearing No. G.S.R. 904 (E) dated 1st December 1976 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, which reads as follows:

“G.S.R. 904 (E) dated the 1st December 1976.-

In exercise of the powers conferred by Cl. (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, (52 of 1972), the Central Government hereby declares the following human works of Art, not being antiquities, to be “art treasures” for the purpose of the said Act, having regard to their artistic and aesthetic value, namely:-

Paintings (including drawing, sketches, diagrams and the like) and objects of plastic art by

1. Rabindranath Tagore,
2. Amrita Sher-Gil,
3. Jamini Roy, and
4. Nandalal Bose.

d. Section 3 permits only the Central Government, or an authority or agency authorized by the Central Government (and that too only in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued for that purpose) to export any antiquity or art treasure out of India.

e. Section 5 prohibits any person from carrying on the business of selling or offering for sale any antiquity except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted under Section 8. The Central Government has in fact appointed persons, being Gazetted Officers to be licensing officers with defined limits of the area allotted to them for exercising the powers conferred on them by or under the Act. Such a licence can be obtained by making an application under Section 7 which will be granted under the provisions of Section 8 of the Act and can be renewed in accordance with Section 9 by making an application with the licensing officer. It is crucial to note that Section 10 makes it mandatory for every holder of a licence to maintain such records, photographs and registers as may be prescribed and that such records are required to be kept open for inspection by the concerned Licensing Officer / Authorized Gazetted Officer at all reasonable times. One must remember that such a licence is required to be obtained by every person selling antiquities or art treasures (including coins, bank notes and stamps) and not just Auction Houses.

f. Section 11 empowers the licensing officer to revoke or suspend the licence if he is satisfied, that (a) the licence has been obtained by misrepresentation of an essential fact, or (b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of the Act or the

Rules. The person whose licence has been revoked may, after making a declaration before the licensing officer of all the antiquities in his ownership, control or possession immediately before such revocation, sell such antiquities to any other person holding a valid licence under the Act. This has to be done within a period of 6 months from the date of revocation of the licence, as after the expiry of the said period of six months, no such antiquity can be sold.

g. It is also important to note that under Section 14(1) the Central Government has the power, to specify those antiquities which shall be registered under the Act, by notification in the Official Gazette. However, the Central Government while issuing the notification is required to have due regard to factors like the need for conserving the objects of art and (ii) the need to preserve such objects within India for the better appreciation of the cultural heritage of India. Further by virtue Section 14 (3) every person who owns, controls or is in possession of any specified antiquity is required to register such antiquity before the registering officer (a) in the case of a person who owns, controls or possesses such antiquity on the date of issue of the notification, within three months of such date; and (b) in the case of any other person, within fifteen days of the date on which the said person comes into ownership, control or possession of such antiquity. Further, the said person is also required to obtain a certificate in token of such registration.

Originally, coins were notified under Section 14 by G.S.R.280 (E), dated the 5th April, 1976. However on 2nd July, 1976 Notification Number S.O. 448(E) was published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Pt. II Sec. 3(ii) which reads as follows:

“In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Sec.14 of Antiquity and Art Treasures Act, 1972(52 of 1972), and in supersession of the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Social welfare (Archaeological Survey of India) No.G.S.R.280 (E), dated the 5th April, 1976, the Central Government hereby specifies the antiquities mentioned in the schedule annexed hereto as the antiquities which shall be registered under the said Act:

Provided that notwithstanding the supersession of the notification aforesaid,-

- (a) all antiquities specified in the schedule annexed to the said notification and registered under the said Act before the date of publication of this notification shall be deemed to be validly registered under the said Act;
- (b) all applications for the registration of the antiquities specified in the schedule annexed to the said notification shall be deemed to have been validly made and shall be dealt with as if the said notification had not been superseded.

THE SCHEDULE:

The following antiquities, which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years, namely:

- (i) Sculptures in stone, terracotta, metals, ivory and bone;
- (ii) paintings (including miniatures and tanks) in all media, that is to say, paper, wood, cloth, silk and the like;
- (iii) manuscripts, where such manuscripts contain paintings, illustrations or illuminations (that is, adornment with coloured lettering or illustrations).”

As a result, coins are no longer required to be registered under Section 14.

h. Section 17 requires any person who transfers the ownership, control or possession of any antiquity specified in any notification issued under Section 14(1) to intimate the fact of such transfer to the registering officer.

i. Section 19 empowers the Central Government to compulsorily acquire any antiquity or art treasure if it is of the opinion that it should be preserved in a public place. In such event, the Central Government is required to compensate the owner of the antiquity or art treasure for such acquisition. If the amount of compensation is not agreed to by the parties, then the compensation will be determined by an Arbitrator to be appointed by the Central Government. Such Arbitrator shall be a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court. The Central Government may also appoint an expert with knowledge in the field to assist the Arbitrator, and in such case the owner may appoint an assessor for the same purpose. If the owner is not satisfied with the amount of compensation awarded by the Arbitrator, he may within thirty days of communication of the Award, file an Appeal under Section 22 to the High Court within whose jurisdiction he resides.

j. Section 23 permits the Central Government to authorize Officers to enter and search any place with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of the Act, or to satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act have been complied with. If such Officer suspects that any provision of the Act is being, or is about to be, contravened, he may seize the concerned antiquity or art treasure and produce it in Court.

k. If any question arises as to whether an article is an antiquity or art treasure or not, the question will be determined under Section 24 by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (or by an officer not below the rank of a Director in the Archaeological Survey of India who is authorized by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India) and his decision will be final.

l. Section 25 provides for penalties if any person violates the provisions of the Act.

If any person either himself or by any other person on his behalf, exports or attempts to export any antiquity or art treasure in contravention of Section 3 (Regulation of export trade in antiquities and art treasures), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years and with fine.

Further if any person contravenes the provisions of Section 5 (Antiquities to be sold only under a licence) or Section 12 (Persons whose licences have been revoked may sell antiquities to other licensees) or sub-Section (2) or sub-Section (3) of Section 13 (Power of Central Government to carry on the business of selling antiquities to the exclusion of others) or Section 14 (Registration of antiquities) or Section 17 (Transfer of ownership etc., of antiquities to be intimated to the registering officer), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both and the antiquity in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

If any person prevents any licensing office from inspecting any record, photograph or register required to be maintained under Section 10 or prevents any authorized officer under sub-Section 23 from entering into or searching any place, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

m. Where an offence under the Act has been committed by a company, Section 28 provides that not only the company but every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, or was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished. However such person may not be liable if he is able to prove that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. Thus it may not be only the dealer himself who is held to be guilty, but may extend to his employees if the violation is by a company or a firm. The same Section provides that where an offence under the Act has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. "Company" has been deemed to mean any body corporate, including a firm or association of individuals and "director" in relation to a firm is to mean a partner in the said firm.

Developments in relation to the proposed amendments to The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

6. Recently, in January 2012 there were talks of a proposed amendment to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 for the purposes of making it more stringent against illegal and unauthorised export of antiquities and art treasures but at the same time permitting a greater flexibility for domestic trade. However it is crucial to note that the first time the government told Parliament that it would amend the act, (criticised as "draconian" by collectors) was in 1985. Since then, the assurance has been extended many times. Even though, the Amendment to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 has been under consideration of the Government, the reason given by the Ministry of Culture for the delay has been that an Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.R.N. Misra has submitted its report on 1 June 2011, based on which wider consultation with members of the cultural community were carried out in September 2011 and that subsequently, a Drafting Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (retired) Shri Mukul Mudgal in November 2011 as a result of which it is not possible to indicate a firm time-frame within which the amendment bill would be introduced as the finalization of amendments requires a phase of public consultations.

India Foreign Trade Policy in relation to antiques etc.

7. Around March 2009, the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued a notification pursuant to which "antiques of an age exceeding 100 years" can now be imported without any license. Therefore, antiques older than 100 years, which are classified as Exim Code 9706 (under the Foreign Trade Policy), would no more fall in the "restricted" category. The said notification is crucial as now all such antiques have been shifted to the "free" category, which means that private citizens can now import antiques without going through the hassles of obtaining a license from the Director General of Foreign Trade.

8. The amendment basically lifted the needless restriction slipped in by the bureaucracy on the import of antiques although the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972 prohibited only their export in order to end the age-old loot of India's historical heritage. The absurdity of subjecting antique importers to a license regime first came to light in the wake of the Gandhi Articles Auction

Debate. However, given the timing of the notification, it is strange that the DGFT thought it fit to remove the license requirement only for antiques older than 100 years and left untouched the equally anomalous restriction on the import of younger items of "historical interest", which are classified as Exim Code 9705. This error of omission is despite the fact that all the Gandhi belongings recently auctioned - spectacles, clock and food bowl — fell under Exim Code 9705 since they were less than 100 years old;

9. Certain newspaper articles suggested that the notification seems to be not so much due to a change of heart as due to lobbying by antique traders who took advantage of the popular outrage over the Gandhi Articles Auction;

The domestic markets in India.

10. In India and domestic market, sale of coins, notes and stamps will be essentially governed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. Even though 'goods' is defined by the said Act to mean "every kind of movable property other than actionable claims and money...", but old coins, notes and stamps, which are curio pieces even though they were legal tender, may be the subject matter of sale as understood under the Sale of Goods Act. In such cases coins do not possess the usual negotiable qualities of money. In addition such goods are mostly sold onwards to third parties i.e. resale and the money consideration for such subsequent sales would be price of goods that are fixed/arrived at by the buyer and the seller. It is interesting to note that in the Eight Edition of the Commentary on the Sale of Goods Act by Pollock and Mulla (2011) while dealing with the definition of 'goods' and in particular the term 'money', he has stated that "However, a coin, as an item of collection, may be bought and sold as a non-negotiable thing as a curiosity and not passed on as currency if it is possible that such a transaction be treated as a sale of 'goods' within the definition, if term 'money' is given a restricted meaning.";

Implications of Value Added Tax.

11. It is also important to note certain provisions of the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002 as VAT is payable on certain instances when coins, notes and stamps are sold. The said Act defines a 'dealer' in Section 2 (8) to mean any person who, for the purposes of or consequential to his engagement in or, in connection with or incidental to or in the course of, his business buys or sells, goods in the State whether for commission, remuneration or otherwise and includes an auctioneer who sells or auctions goods whether acting as an agent or otherwise or, who organises the sale of goods or conducts the auction of goods whether or not he has the authority to sell the goods belonging to any principal whether disclosed or not and whether the offer of the intending purchaser is accepted by him or by the principal or a nominee of the principal.

12. Further, the term 'goods' is defined to mean every kind of moveable property not being newspapers, actionable claims, money, stocks, shares, securities or lottery tickets and includes live stocks, growing crop, grass and trees and plants including the produce thereof including property in such goods attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale. However, the same principle as applicable to the definition of 'goods' as contained in the Sale of Goods, 1930 will be applicable in case of old coins, notes and stamps and consequently they will not be considered to be 'money' in its usual sense so as to be excluded from the definition of 'goods' as contained in the said Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002.

Some Recent Developments.

13. Due to the recent rise in interests towards antiques and arts and the sudden demand and inflow of money in this specific area by many high net worth individuals, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is planning to frame a stringent set of rules for funds investing in art works, antiques, coins and stamps. The said proposed set of rules is mainly aimed to put a check on the flow of “black money” into these products and safeguard the interest of genuine investors. As reported by certain newspapers, it is understood that SEBI considers such investment funds focussed on art works, antiques, coins and stamps as “Collective Investment Schemes”, which come under the ambit of the capital market regulator.

14. Globally, art funds are attractive as an alternative class of investments for rich investors and have started gaining some ground in India over the past few years. However, at present there are no specific regulations in India for art and other such funds, which collect money from numerous investors, most of whom are high-net worth individuals to invest them into art works, antique pieces as also old and rare coins and stamps.

15. It is reported that SEBI intends to soon begin a consultation process with various stakeholders, including the Central Government and RBI, with an aim to frame the specific regulations for these alternative investment vehicles. In fact, earlier in 2008, at a time when the art funds first became visible in India, SEBI had issued a public notice to warn the investors against putting their money into art funds or schemes of entities not registered with SEBI. At that time, SEBI had stated that its analysis of various art funds had found them to be 'collective investment schemes' and were being launched by various entities without registering with SEBI in accordance with the SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999.

16. As per the existing regulations, only an entity registered with SEBI as a Collective Investment Management Company is allowed to offer any collective investment fund or scheme, including those focussed on art works. However, there are no specific regulations for art funds and the need has been felt now to have a distinct set of rules for such investment vehicles.

17. Globally, alternative investment avenues are quite in vogue among rich investors, who are estimated to allocate 5-10 per cent of their investment portfolio into these products. As per the annual World Wealth Report of Capgemini and Merrill Lynch Wealth Management, alternative investments was expected to account for nearly 9% of high net worth individuals' financial assets in 2011. These investments used to account for as much as 10% of high net worth individuals' financial assets in 2006, but had fallen to as low as 6% by 2009 due to the economic slowdown.

With Best Compliments From:

Shah Mavji Tomaji & Sons

Hansraj M. Jain

Cell: 0 98207 07107, 98209 11457

**Dealers and Collectors of Old Coins and Notes
Govt of India UNC & Proof Sets**



**Specialist in Fancy Notes Sets, Birthday Notes,
Any Numerological & Lucky Number Notes
British India Notes & Coins**



271/273, Mumbadevi Road, 2nd Floor,
Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai 400 002.

Off: 022-2342 9200, 022-23457866, 022-23438580
Fax: 022-23453438 Email: kanakratna@hotmail.com

With Best Compliments From:



OSWAL AUCTIONS

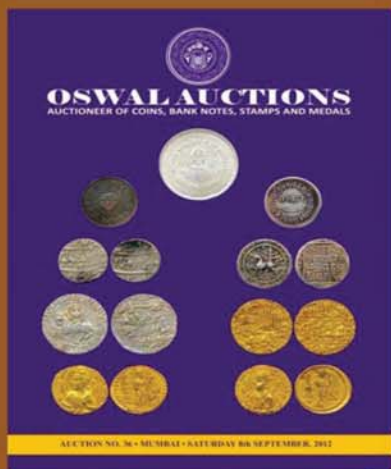
AUCTIONEER OF COINS, BANK NOTES, STAMPS AND MEDALS

INDIA'S LEADING NUMISMATIC AUCTION HOUSE

Since 2004, we have dedicated ourselves to serving
the needs of our collectors

in the fields of ancient, Medieval India, Sultanates, Mughal,
Independent State, Princely State, British India and
other Numismatics items.

We aim to help you build your collection at most Affordable prices.



Auction No. 36
Mumbai
Saturday 8th September, 2012

Our Forthcoming Auctions in 2012

No. 36 Mumbai, Saturday 8th September

No. 37 Kanpur, Saturday 13th October

No. 38 Cochin, Saturday 24th November

No. 39 Pune, Wednesday 12th December

**Consign Your Material For Our
Forthcoming
and Future Auctions.**

Why to consign **OSWAL AUCTIONS**?

- ☞ Transparent business
- ☞ Ease in communication
- ☞ Wide customer base
- ☞ Prompt payment

We achieve the best possible results for your collection...

Shop No. 2, Chandra Mahal, St. Paul Street, Dadar, Hindmata, Mumbai - 400014, India.

Cell No : +91 9320010483 • Tele No : +91-22-2412 6213, 2412 5204 • Fax : 022-2414 9917

Email : girish@oswalauctions.com • info@oswalauctions.com

Website : Email : www.oswalauctions.com



With Best Compliments From:



Is it Genuine???



100% Sure ...



Be 100% Sure when you buy NGS Certified Coins

- ★ **NGS Grading**
- ★ **NGS Coin Mall**
- ★ **NGS Academy**
- ★ **NGS Investment**



Numismatic Guarantee Service of India Pvt. Ltd.

Coins mint Money

- ★ NGS is India's 1st Pvt. Ltd. Company for **Grading & Certification** of coins & notes;
- ★ **NGS Coin Mall** is a Professional Numismatic Outlet with Fixed Printed Prices ;
- ★ NGS is 1st Company to **Insure** coins & notes;
- ★ We Buy all coins & notes and **pay Full Market Price.**

New Address: Contact **Dr. Dilip Rajgor** - 6th Floor, Majestic Shopping Center, Near Central Plaza, 144 J.S.S. Road, **Opera House, Mumbai 400004**

Tel: 022-2382 0647 | **Cell:** 0 9594 647 647 | **QBC** - 3148

022-2366 3148 | 022-3079 3148 | info@ngsofindia.com

www.NGSofIndia.com





With Best Compliments



Announcing Auction 10th at Kanpur on Saturday, 13th October 2012

Consign your Coins and Paper Money in the next Kanpur Auction and get up to 50% cash advances and reach, India's most active collectors to get best prices.

Last date of accepting consignments, 10th September 2012

One of the highlights from our forthcoming Auction 10



A unique gold coin of Hammira Deva, the last Chahmana ruler of Ranathambhor (1281-1301).

We are actively purchasing coins, Bank Notes, Medals, Tokens - both single item as well as entire collection. If you have material for immediate sale and don't want to wait to sell it through our auction, please contact us for our highly competitive offers.



classical numismatic gallery

A Proprietary concern established by Shatrughan Saravagi

105, 3rd Eye Complex, C. G. Road, Panchvati, Ahmedabad - 380006. Gujarat.

Tel: 079-2646 4850 / 51 | Fax: 079-2646 4852

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



With Best Compliments From:

Shashikant Gangar

SAGAR NOTE BHANDAR

Registered No. 1532395 - 20/02/2007/

Mumbai : Maharashtra

Founder Member of Mumbai Coin Society :

Mob : 93243 17844 / 99200 909669 / 099797 58537 (KUTCH)



Room No. 7, Mangaldas Fakira Chawl, H. K. Cross Road No. 4,
Next to Siddhi Vinayak Bldg.,
Irani Wadi, Kandivali (West), Mumbai - 400 067
Email : gangar1989@yahoo.com



With Best Compliments From :

Surana Art



AMIT ASHOK SURANA

NUMISMATIST - JEWELLERY DESIGNER - ART DEALERS

**SPECIALISED IN INDIAN
OLD COINS
TOKENS
BANK NOTES
SILVERWARE**

ROOM NO. 17 1ST FLOOR, J. R. SHETTY BUILDING, 72, NAKODA STREET,
PYDHONIE, MUMBAI - 400 003. INDIA. TEL : 022 - 2345 2927
MOBILE : AMIT : 91 98193 81833, ASHOK : 91 98200 81833

Website : www.suranaart.com

Email : amit@suranaart.com

With Best Compliments From:

AJAY GOYAL

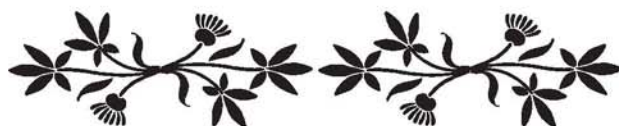
COLLECTOR OF
BANK NOTES, COINS, STAMPS, OLD PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
PICTURE POSTCARDS



43-C, MITTAL TOWERS, NARIMAN POINT, MUMBAI 400021
TEL : 022-22873636, MOB : 98200 21588

With Best Compliments From:

DINYAR DINSHAH MADON



Mumbai

With Best Compliments From:
Harish D. Shah

President Gujarat Coin Society

**Deals in
Coins, Medals, Tokens & Banknotes**



Off :

Room No. 35, Hotel Radhey, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad - 380001

E-202, Satyam Status, Opp Chandan Farm,
Jodhpur, 4 Rasta, Satellite, Ahmedabad 380015
(O) : 079 - 25356295 (R) : 079 - 26921257 (M) : 94260 58790

With Best Compliments From:

Ashok Jain

Professional Numismatist



**1213, 1st floor Hindustani Merchantile Building,
Opposite New Katra, Near Kucha Mahajani Chandni Chowk.
Delhi 110006**

M/S Kunthu Jewellers

Gatta Bazar, Baraout - 250 611, U. P.
Mob: +91 9811 200367 Tel: + 1234 - 263364 / 263262

With Best Compliments From:

ABHAY SHAH

AHMEDABAD



**Mobile: 093270 99451
098255 99492**

With Best Compliments From:

Manish Jewellers

**Wholesale Dealer in
Mughal Coins, British India Coins, Silver Articles and object de art,
Kundan Jewellery of High Value**



36, Maneck Chowk, Opp. Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.

Phone : 079 - 22146639 / 22153307

Mobile : 9824062663

Email : manishgold@yahoo.com

Website : www.manishgold.com

With Best Compliments From :

Sanjeev Agarwal

Professional Numismatics
9839507050, 9336216432

**President
U.P. Numismatic Society**

Deals in :
Stamps, Coins & Bank Notes of
British India & Republic India



AMBAY JEWELLERS & BULLION MERCHANT

54/37, Annapurna Bhawan, Nayaganj, Kanpur-1
Tel. : 3012600, 3012647, 2316678, 2310310
E-mail : anaichas_group@yahoo.com

HAPPY TO HELP ALWAYS



With Best Compliments From:

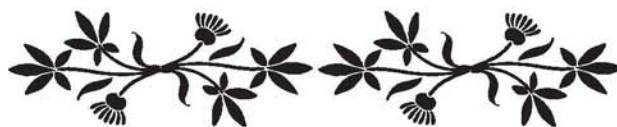
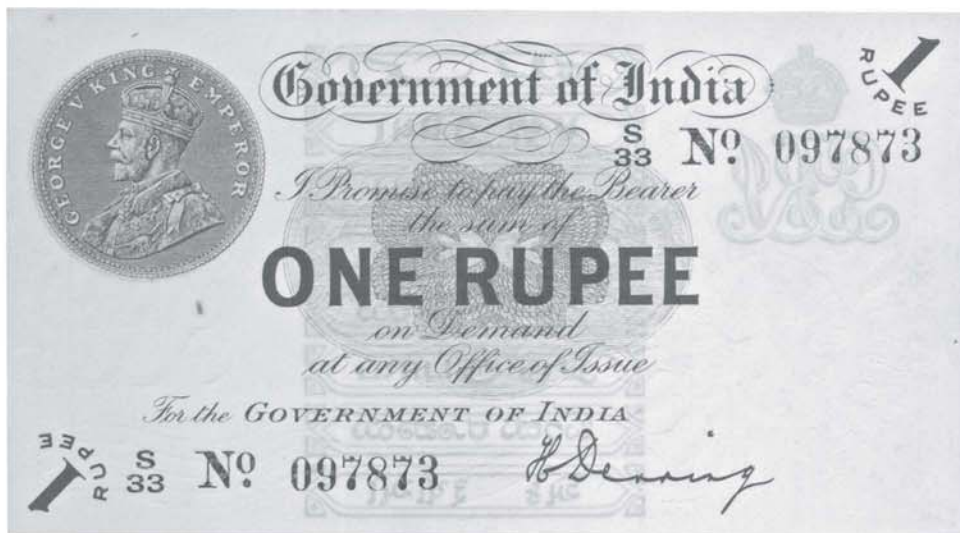
Kishore Tejuja

+91 9840118589

Kapil Tejuja

+ 91 9884513686

**We Specialise In Rare & High Quality British India Coins,
Banknotes , Medals & India Mint Stamps .**



Email : piercekapsy@yahoo.com

Address :

No. 270, Kilpauk Garden Road, Kilpauk, Chennai - 600010

With Best Compliments From:

RAYOMAND MANECKSHAW

**COLLECTOR OF
BRITISH WAR MEDALS
OLD COINS
AND
BANK NOTES**



TEL : 022-23536679
MOB : 9820134696
revsarees@hotmail.com

With Best Compliments From:

Goga Jain

Gold Medalist

Deals in

Coins, Medals, Old Gold Jewellery & Silver Articles



55, Gold Market, New Delhi - 110 001

Off. : 91 11 - 2374 4202 / 2374 3041

(R) : +91 11 - 25881573

& : +91 9312318401 / 9312318401 / 9313777202

E-mail : goga_jain@yahoo.com

With Best Compliments From:

Basant Kumar Rathi

Collector of British India Coins



6, Sarat Bose Road, Shree Annapurna Apartments, Block III,
Kolkata - 700 020.

Tel. : +91 33 24759818 • (M) +91 98309 07337

E-mail : basantrathi@hotmail.com

With Best Compliments From:

ZUBAIR KHAN

Professional Numismatist



Mobile : +91 9870311221

Email : rarecoins@rediffmail.com / coinsofindia@hotmail.com

MUMBAI

R.No.28, 3rd Floor
283, Afshar Bldg
(Above Canara Lunch Home)
Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg
Mumbai - 400001

DELHI

B-593, Sector-1
Avantika, Rohini
(Near Rohini Book Depot)
Delhi - 110085

With Best Compliments From:

PRAMOD VEJANI

+91 9820117271

HARDIK VEJANI

+91 9820732004 / 9320732004

Aakanksha Numismatic Centre
Specialist : British India Coin, Medals & Bank Notes



B-501, Mangal Deep, 326, Subhash Lane, Near Mayur Cinema,
Kandivali (W), Mumbai - 67 • Tel : +91 22-28616099 / +91 22 64500651

Email : hpvejani@yahoo.co.in

With Best Compliments From:

Asiya Coins

(SADAT)

**Buying & Selling :
Old Coins, Notes, Stamps & Medals**



B-17/107, Sultanabad Sadan, Behram Baug,
Jogeshwari (W), Mumbai – 400 102.

(Mob): +91 98692 70268

Email : asiyacoins@rediffmail.com

With Best Compliments From:

**Deals in
Bank Notes, Coins, Medals,
Rep. India Bundles, Star Notes,
Signature Sets of 1Re to 100 Rs**



Ravi Sevak

4/91/3 Chanditala lane, regent Park, Tollygunj
Kolkata 700 040 © 9339543407 / 033-32956210

With Best Compliments From:

Jayesh Gala

Marvel Concepts

**Collector and Dealer British India
& Republic India Notes, Coins
Specialty in Birth Date or Special Dates,
Number Notes, Fancy & Super Fancy Notes, Sets**



212/2, Vinod Mahal, Worli, Mumbai – 400 018

**Mobile : 99202 21664
97689 76868**

With Best Compliments From:

Deals in
Bank Notes, Proof sets
Coins, Medals, Rep. India Bundles
Specialist in: 1964

KALAYANJI BHAI KARANI



2. Nayna Nivas, Maharashtra Nagar.
Opp Kotak Mahindra Bank.
Borivali (W) Mumbai. Mob. 9819755579

Rajesh Mulchandani



Khar(West), Mumbai

With Best Compliments From:

NIKUNJ P. SHAH

Coins and Bank Notes Collector



C/o. Shambhulal A. Shah & Co.

75, "Atlanta", 209, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021.

Mobile No. : 99209 13892.

With Best Compliments From:

Ravi Shankar Sharma

**Specialist in British India Coins
and Republic India Coins**



156, Cotton Street, Kolkata- 700 007.

Cell : 09331613224

E-mail - ravicoинworld@yahoo.com

With Best Compliments From:

BHAVIK BAROT

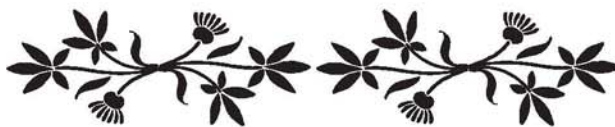
+91 98797 88858



Dealing In :

Coins, Bank Notes, Medals, Tokens,
Fancy Number Notes & Stamps
Numismatic Stationery, accessories & Catalogue

**Specialist in Buying and Selling
British India Coins and Bank Notes**



M/s B & V Jewellers :

2278, Tulsi Natha BLDG., Opp Girish Coldrink
Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad

Residence :

C - 1, Neha Apt., 2 Chapaneri Society,
Usmanpura, Ashram Rd., Ahmedabad - 13

With Best Compliments From:



Navin Shah

Cell: 9699227999



Dealing in:

**Numismatic Peripherals, Birthday Notes,
B.O.P.P. Note Bags, Fancy Notes,
Sheets, Coin Holder & Albums.**

With Best Compliments From:

SOUMEN BOSE (BAPI)

**Deals in Stamps, Coins, Bank Notes,
Medals, Tokens Documents**



2C, Ram Kumar Rakshit Lane, Chini Patty, Kolkata – 700 007.

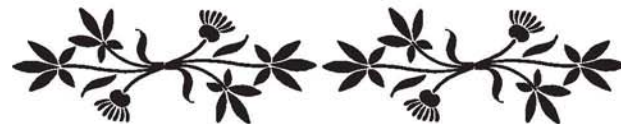
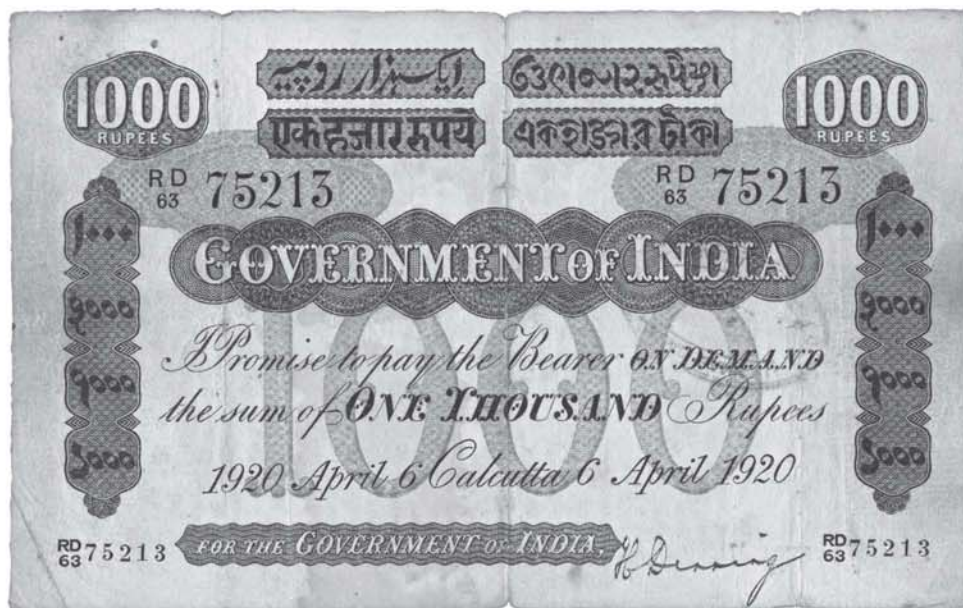
Cell : 9433004002 / 9830938847

Email : Kolkata_blue@msn.com

With Best Compliments From:

Chetan Mehta

Collector of British India Coins and Notes



Email : cdmehta@gmail.com

Mobile: +91 98201 32155

With Best Compliments From:

Jaan Mohammad

We BUY & SELL BRITISH INDIA COINS



**B/8 Ram Janak Singh Compound, S. V. Road,
Oshiwara Bridge Jogeshwari (W), Mumbai 400 102**

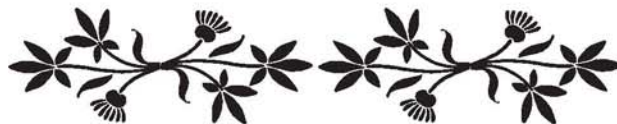
Cell: 9323 450902

Email: jaan_arts@yahoo.co.in

With Best Compliments From:

MVIRDC

World Trade Centre



**31st Floor, Centre 1 Building,
World Trade Centre Complex,
Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005 INDIA**

With Best Compliments From:

Ajiu Agarwal

**M/s. Shree Electrical & Hardware Store
Collector of Republic India, Signature Sets & Bundles**



Vyas Sadan

**Sewa Sadan Chowk, 741, Central Avenue, Nagpur.
Tel. : 0712-2721660 Mob. : 098222 03333.**

With Best Compliments From:

RAMESH K. VELUNDE

Metall Coin Centre

Deals
in
Coins,
Notes,
Medals



Deals
UNC Sets
Proof Sets

B2F Shree Ganesh CHS 10th Floor Flat No. 1003,
M. P. Mill Compound, Tardeo, Mumbai - 400 034
Mobile : 0 98205 54787. Res : 022-2352 6433

With Best Compliments From:

RAJENDRA GANDHI
KAUSHAL GANDHI

NUMISMATIST

M. A. Numismatics & Archeology

(University of Mumbai)

House of Paper Money & Coins

303, Kapurwala Bldg., 218/220, Samuel Street, Mumbai 400 003. INDIA.
Telefax : +91 22 2344 4905 / 2344 6522 Mobile : +91 98211 80156
Email : kaushalsagar@gmail.com

With Best Compliments From:

Sandeep V. Shah

Soloman Coins & Antiques

Mobile : 98203 18422



Malad (East)
Mumbai - 400097

With Best Compliments From:

Mr. Rashid Shaikh

Mumbai Coin Society, Life Member #203

Cell: 9987611685.



Dealers of Coins, Medals, Stamps, Banknotes and Proof sets

Nergish Coin Center
Near Anupam Stationery,
Andheri Station (W), Mumbai.
Tel: 022-64205281

With Best Compliments From:

Snehalkumar M. Soni

Cell: 09824630645



**9, Sahara App. Vallabhvadi,
Rambaugh, Maninagar,
Ahmedabad 380 004.**

Badri Prasad Verma

Jewellers, Registered Valuer and Numismatist

Member: D.C.S., N.C.S., I.C.S., N.S.I. (India), O.N.S. (London)



Cell: +91-9415236573, +91-9305369880

Resi: 0532-3297965

Email: verma_be@rediffmail.com

Shop:

43 A, Meerganj Chowk, Allahbad 211 003.

Residence:

385 B / 71A 2, Pura Dalel, Allahpur, Allahbad 211 006.

With Best Compliments From:

IQRA OLD COINS

Abdul Rehman Shaikh



Deals in:

Bank Notes, Coins, Medal, Tokens, etc.

**S. V. Road, Near Paneri, Opp. D'Mello House,
Andheri (W), Mumbai - 400 058.**

Cell : 9821198014

With Best Compliments From:

Purandare & Family

Collectors of Indian Moghul & States Coins



Vile Parle, Mumbai.

Tel : +91 22 2611 2542 Cell : 98702 41383

With Best Compliments From:

Suhas N. Kadam

Professional Numismatist



Mob: 9820727074 & 9757287726
Email : suhas_kadam30@yahoo.co.in

With Best Compliments From:

Ganesh Nene

Coin Collector of Maratha and Indian Princely States



Dadar Mumbai 400 014.
Cell: +91 98200 60150 Res: 24152612
Email: ganes.nene@rediffmail.com

With Best Compliments From:

G. Chagan Raj Jain

Cell : 94487 85750



**Numismatis (Coins), Philatelist (stamps)
Currency Notes (Notaphily)**

C-10, 3rd Cross, Gandhi Nagar, Bellary - 583103. Ph : 08392-256240
email : nidhi.yash5@yahoo.co.in

With Best Compliments From:

Dinesh Hegde B. com LL. B



**Secretary Mumbai Coin Society
Collector of Colonial Coins, Indian Coins
and Bank Notes**

Mob: 08286003410

With Best Compliments From:



RAJESH A. TATED

Mob. : 9821143284

(O.) : 66357288

(R) : 2382 9867

Royale Art

Deals in Unique Silver Articles

Time : 3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

45/47, Dhanji Street, Adeshwar Market, Gr. Floor,
Shop No.3/F, Next to Khambati Exports, Mumbai - 3.

With Best Compliments From:

TWINKLE WORLD COINS

Shabbir Disawala

24/A, Sakerwadi Estate,

Nawab Tank Road,

3rd Floor, Room No. 16,

Dockyard Road, Mumbai - 400010

PHONE : + 91 9819024981

+ 91 9004552620

EMAIL : shabdis@yahoo.com

<http://stores.ebay.in/TWINKLE-WORLD-COINS>



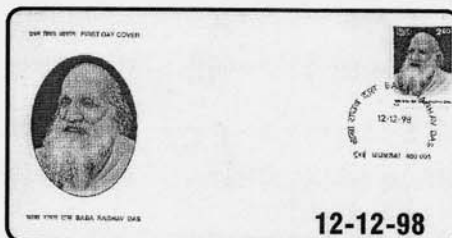
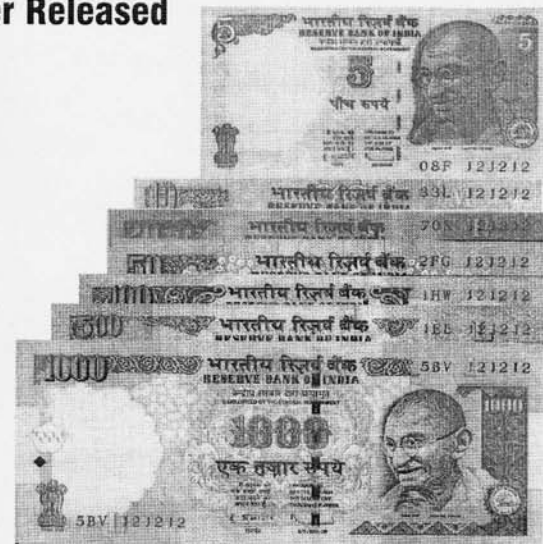
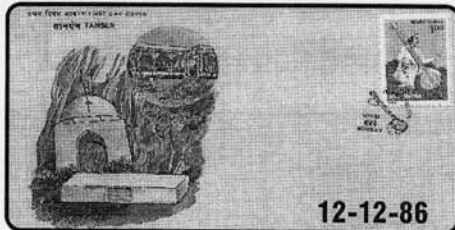
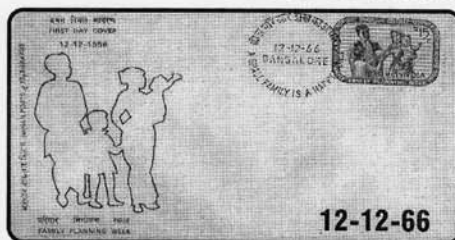
With Best Compliments From:

JIGAR DESAI

**COLLECTOR OF COINS, NOTES, STAMP
RAILWAY TICKET, BUS TICKET, BIRTHDAY NOTE,
SUPER FANCY BIRTHDAY NOTE, AUTOGRAPH.**

**A Unique Collection of Last Fancy Number &
1st Progressive Number 121212 Printed on Bank Note**

**A Collection of First Day Cover Released
Related to 12.12**



**CONTACT : +91 97572 87386
E-mail : jigarjdesai1977@gmail.com**



With Best Compliments From:

(O) Tel.: 2243 2369

॥ श्री ॥

Mob.: 09322417717
09969077140

Prashant Shah (Bablu)
JEWEL SILVER WARES

~: DEALERS OF :~
4 & 17 SILVER & GOLD ARTICLES & COIN



Shop No. A17, Jewel World, Ground Floor, Opp. Surti Hotel,
Kalbadevi Road, Mumbai - 400 002.

Email : shahprashant75@sify.com

With Best Compliments From:

Rajeev Khajanchi

Deals In Coins, Notes, Miniature Paintings.
Cell-9414137914, 8560999222



Rajeev Arts And Jewels
Khajanchi Market , Bikaner. Rajasthan.

With Best Compliments From:

VENKATESWARA, R

Professional Numismatist

Collector of British India Gold and Silver coins
Life Member of South Indian Numismatic Society,
Thanjavur coin society, Coimbatore coin society
Chennai coin society. (new member)



Sree Aishwarya Jewellers

Gold and silver jewellery Retail shop 189, Big Bazaar Street
Mannargudi -61400. Tamil Nadu.

Email: vrrvenkat@hotmail.com

Mobile: 098947-20798, Tel: 04367-250419

With Best Compliments From:

Sankh Coin Gallery



Dealers of Bank Notes, Coins, Medals, Tokens & Books

Sudip Kheria



B-7, Wing C, Vrindavan Appts,
Behind Pantaloons,
Umed Ashram Road,
Shimpoli Naka, Borivali (W),
Mumbai 400092

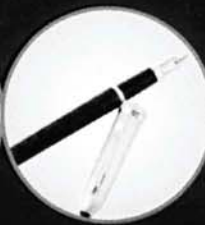
sudipkheria@yahoo.com

Mobile: 0 93238 90979

With Best Compliments From:

Mahavir A. Jain

Mobile : 9869059455



Shree Mahavir Rokad Bhandar

Old & Torn Notes Dealers : We Buy & Sell Antique Old Coins, Note.

C/o. India Pen House, 234 Abdul Rehman Street, Mumbai - 400 003.

With Best Compliments From:



Suresh Dhadve
(Professional Numismatist)

M: 09403147200

Trusted name in numismatic world



Suresh Coin Gallery

1st Floor, Band Sankul, Sambhaji Nagar,
Ashtavinayak Chowk, Waghapur,
YAVATMAL-445001
(MAHARASHTRA)

**We deals in all types of old
coins, notes & Stamps.**

E-mail : sureshcions@rediffmail.com

With Best Compliments From:

HASMUKH SHAH

SILVER HOUSE[®]

**SILVER GOLD DIAMOND
JEWELLERY & GIFT ARTICLES**

Phone : 22830387/8/9

41/43 Lala Nigam Road,
Mahip Mahal Building,
Shop No 3, Colaba Market,
Mumbai - 400 005. INDIA

**Website: www.silverhouse.co.in
Email: info@silverhouse.co.in**

With Best Compliments From:

Mohanlal S Jain

Moon Silver House

Manufacturers, Exporters, Wholesalers & Retailers
All types of Latest Silver Utensils & Jewellery,
Exclusive Silver Gift Articles & Pure Silver Utensils



80B, Patwa Chawl, Ground Floor, Shop No 9,
11A Near Mumbadevi Temple, Opposite Shetty Hotel,
Zaveri Bazar, Mumbai – 400 002.
Mob: 9223491444 & 9223491445 Tel: 022- 22402863 & 22404844
Email: moonsilverhouse@gmail.com

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal blue or grey lines spaced evenly apart, typical of notebook paper. The lines extend across the entire width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical lines, text, or other markings on the page.

Buy | Sell | Auction

Coins ♦ Bank Notes ♦ Stamps ♦ Medals ♦ Token

South India's 1st Auction House



Lot No.1563

1917 KGV. "Complete Booklet"

**Sold for Rupees 12,00,000/- in
Marudhar Arts Auction #2,
Bangalore.**



Lot No. 1433

**1835 Wiliam III. "Restrike
Proof"**

**Sold for Rupees 11,50,000/-
in Marudhar Arts Auction #2,
Bangalore.**



Lot No. 2442

1840 William III. "Mule Rupee"

**Sold for Rupees 12,25,000/-
in Marudhar Arts Auction #3,
Hyderabad.**

Asia's 1st e-Portal of Numismatic and Philatelic
www.marudhararts.com

Consign Your Item Today For Our Next Auctions To Fetch Topmost Prices

**Contact us for Outright Purchase / Private Sale / or Thru Auction for Single Item or the
Entire Collection.**

A Unit of Maru Traders
Marudhar Arts®
Antique License No. 1

114, 1st Floor, Pamadi Chambers,
Dr D. V. G. Road, Basavanagudi (Gandhi Bazar),
Bangalore - 560 004 (India)
Ph. 080 6532-9800 | Mob: +91-92431-45999
info@maruphilaque.com
www.maruauction.com

BOMBAY

COINS AND STAMPS

LIBRARY

SANJAY GOSALIA

+91 9819082223



**COINS, BANK NOTES, STAMPS
VALUATION, ORGANISING, DISPLAY & DECIPHERING**

9/15, MORARJI VELJI BLDG, 1ST FLR, NO 30,
DR. M B VELKAR STREET, KALBADEVI, MUMBAI 400 002. INDIA
EMAIL- sanjaygosalia1@gmail.com TEL-0091 22 66106726