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8



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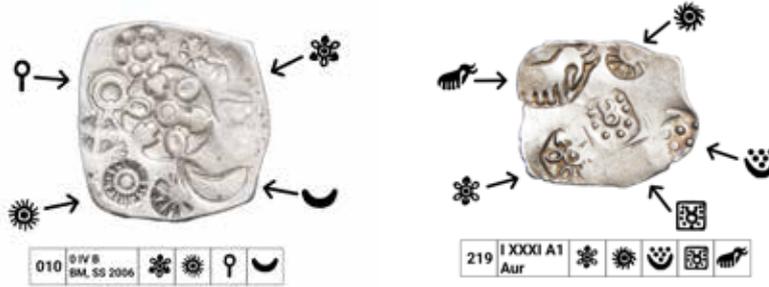
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Ancient Coins



Ancient Coins



Lot No - 01

Lot No - 02

01. **Magadha Janapadha, Bimbisara (c.558-491 BC), Heavy Silver Karshapana**, 5.40 grms, 4 main symbols- 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Crescent Moon, 1x Vertical pole supporting Bud shape, many interesting countermarks which suggests that the coin was heavily in trade, Gupta and Hardaker Series '0', Type #010, Bold and deeply struck symbols, thick flan, Very Rare
Bimbisara was an influential king of Magadha who was the founder of the Haryanka dynasty, known for diplomacy, territorial expansion, and patronage of Buddhism and Jainism, closely associated with Gautama Buddha and Mahavira.

₹ 10000 - 12000

02. **Magadha Janapadha, Ajatashatru (c.492-460 BC), Silver Karshapana**, 3.40 grms, 5 main symbols- 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x 6 dots within a Crescent Moon, 1x Dotted Taurus symbol within a square box, 1x Elephant facing right looking upwards, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'I', Type #219(1), Bold and deeply struck symbols, Thin Flan, Extra Fine+, Very Rare.
Ajatashatru was a powerful ruler of the Magadha Empire, and the son of King Bimbisara. He is known for overthrowing his father to seize the throne and for aggressively expanding Magadha through warfare and fortifications. Ajatashatru fought major wars against the Vriji confederacy and Kosala, strengthened Rajagriha, and later became a supporter of Buddhism, playing a key role after the Buddha's death.

₹ 4000 - 5000

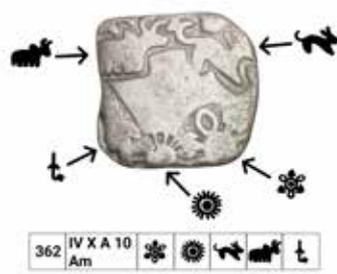


Lot No - 03

03. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Karshapana**, 3.40 grms, 5 main symbols- 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Dog/Rabbit within a circle, 1x 4 Taurus symbol facing 4 directions within a square box, 1x Elephant facing right, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'II', Type #290(A), Series II is considered to be the rarest among all the coins classified by Gupta & Hardakar, Vary Fine+, Very Rare.
The Nanda dynasty represented a decisive phase of political centralization in ancient India. Founded by Mahapadma Nanda, the dynasty greatly expanded Magadha's dominance across northern India. The Nandas were famous for their immense wealth, rigorous taxation system, and a massive standing army. Their rule is often portrayed in ancient sources as powerful yet unpopular due to heavy fiscal demands and autocratic governance, which eventually led to the dynasty's downfall.

₹ 1000 - 1200

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 04



Lot No - 05

04. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Karshapana, 2.30 grms, 5 main symbols- 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Dog/Rabbit facing right, 1x Bull facing right, 1x Plant with root, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'IVB' Type #362, Very Fine+, Rare Type.**

The Nanda dynasty represented a decisive phase of political centralization in ancient India. Founded by Mahapadma Nanda, the dynasty greatly expanded Magadha's dominance across northern India. The Nandas were famous for their immense wealth, rigorous taxation system, and a massive standing army. Their rule is often portrayed in ancient sources as powerful yet unpopular due to heavy fiscal demands and autocratic governance, which eventually led to the dynasty's downfall.

₹ 1000 - 1200

05. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Karshapana, 2.80 grms, 5 main symbols- 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Dog/Rabbit standing on 5 arched hill, 1x Frog, 1x 3 ovals in a row bisected by a central line, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'IVD' Type #402, Very Fine+, Rare Type.**

The Nanda dynasty represented a decisive phase of political centralization in ancient India. Founded by Mahapadma Nanda, the dynasty greatly expanded Magadha's dominance across northern India. The Nandas were famous for their immense wealth, rigorous taxation system, and a massive standing army. Their rule is often portrayed in ancient sources as powerful yet unpopular due to heavy fiscal demands and autocratic governance, which eventually led to the dynasty's downfall.

₹ 1000 - 1200



Lot No - 06

06. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.00 grms, 5 main symbols- 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Dog/Rabbit standing on 5 arched hill, 1x Bull facing right, 1x Dot within circle flanked by two taurines, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'IVD' Type #418, Very Fine+, Very Scarce, interesting countermarks on reverse.**

The Nanda dynasty represented a decisive phase of political centralization in ancient India. Founded by Mahapadma Nanda, the dynasty greatly expanded Magadha's dominance across northern India. The Nandas were famous for their immense wealth, rigorous taxation system, and a massive standing army. Their rule is often portrayed in ancient sources as powerful yet unpopular due to heavy fiscal demands and autocratic governance, which eventually led to the dynasty's downfall.

₹ 1000 - 1200

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 07



Lot No - 08

07. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.00 grms, 5 main symbols-** 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Dog/Rabbit standing on 5 arched hill, 1x Bull facing right, 1x Wavy line, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'IVD' Type #424, Very Fine+, Very Scarce, Bold symbols.

The Nanda dynasty represented a decisive phase of political centralization in ancient India. Founded by Mahapadma Nanda, the dynasty greatly expanded Magadha's dominance across northern India. The Nandas were famous for their immense wealth, rigorous taxation system, and a massive standing army. Their rule is often portrayed in ancient sources as powerful yet unpopular due to heavy fiscal demands and autocratic governance, which eventually led to the dynasty's downfall.

₹ 1000 - 1200

08. **Magadha Janapadha, Chandragupta Maurya (c.322-297 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.10 grms, 5 main symbols-** 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Bow and arrow upward facing with inverted taurus symbol below, 1x 3 ovals in a row bisected by a central line, 1x Square with four parts, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'VA' Type #506, Extra Fine+, Rare, Bold symbols.

Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya Empire and a key architect of India's first large centralized state. Rising after the decline of the Nanda dynasty, he unified most of northern India through military conquest and political strategy. Under the guidance of Chanakya, Chandragupta established a strong administrative system, powerful army, and stable economy. In later life, he adopted Jainism, renounced kingship, and became an ascetic.

₹ 1000 - 1200



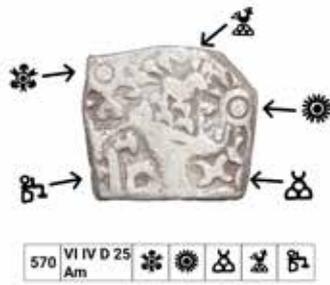
Lot No - 09

09. **Magadha Janapadha, Ashoka the Great (c.268-232 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.40 grms, 5 main symbols-** 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x 3 arched hill with crescent above, 1x 3 ovals in a row bisected by a central line, 1x Dot with crescent on 4 sides and tower on one side, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'VIB' Type #552, Extra Fine+, Rare, Bold symbols.

Ashoka the Great was the third Maurya emperor and one of India's most remarkable rulers. After the brutal Kalinga War, he embraced Buddhism and renounced violence, promoting dhamma based on moral governance, tolerance, and welfare. Ashoka ruled a vast empire, issued edicts on pillars and rocks across India, encouraged religious harmony, built stupas, and sent Buddhist missions abroad, shaping India's political and spiritual history.

₹ 1000 - 1200

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 10



Lot No - 11

10. **Magadha Janapadha, Ashoka the Great (c.268-232 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.20 grms, 5 main symbols-** 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x 3 arched hill with crescent above, 1X Rooster facing right standing on a 5 arched hill, 1x Steelyard (Balance) with pan to left, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'VIB' Type #570, Extra Fine+, Rare, Bold symbols.
Ashoka the Great was the third Maurya emperor and one of India's most remarkable rulers. After the brutal Kalinga War, he embraced Buddhism and renounced violence, promoting dhamma based on moral governance, tolerance, and welfare. Ashoka ruled a vast empire, issued edicts on pillars and rocks across India, encouraged religious harmony, built stupas, and sent Buddhist missions abroad, shaping India's political and spiritual history.

₹ 1000 - 1200

11. **Magadha Janapadha, Ashoka the Great (c.268-232 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.10 grms, 5 main symbols-** 1x 6 Armed Symbol, 1x Sun, 1x 3 arched hill with crescent above, 1x Quartered square with left side thicker, from top left corner springs a plant with 3 branches, each branch has 3 simple twigs, 1x Bull right with inverted taurine right and ground line below, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'VIB' Type #574, Extra Fine+, Scrace, Bold symbols.
Ashoka the Great was the third Maurya emperor and one of India's most remarkable rulers. After the brutal Kalinga War, he embraced Buddhism and renounced violence, promoting dhamma based on moral governance, tolerance, and welfare. Ashoka ruled a vast empire, issued edicts on pillars and rocks across India, encouraged religious harmony, built stupas, and sent Buddhist missions abroad, shaping India's political and spiritual history

₹ 1000 - 1200

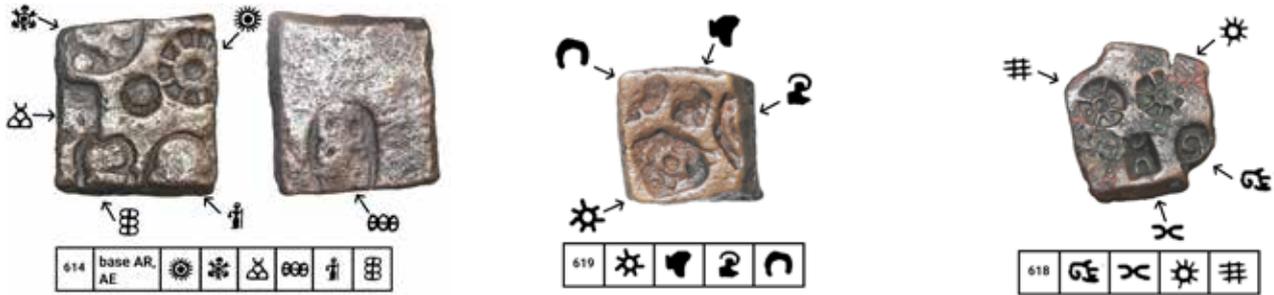


Lot No - 12

12. **Magadha Janapadha, Eastern Ganga plains (c.200 BC), Silver Karshapana, 3.30 grms, 2 main symbols-** 1x Elephant facing right with taurines and Ujjain symbol on top of elephants head, 1x 3 ovals in a row bisected by a central line, symbols from previous type faintly seen on the reverse, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'VIII' Type #610, Extra Fine+, Very Rare. Very uncommon type which is seen on sale privately of in a public auction after several years.
These types of coins were first recorded by Chopra (1973) and later by Nanda & Lalman (1985-86). Specimens have been reported from Sugh in Haryana and from Kaushambi. Based on their find spots and typology, it may be reasonably assumed that these coins were issued in the post-Ashokan period and minted in the lost territory of Magadha-Mauryan Empire.

₹ 1000 - 1200

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 13

13. **Magadha Janapadha, Brihadrata (c.187-185 BC), Copper Karshapana (3 coins)**, 2.90 grms, 1.80 grms & 1.20 grms, Symbols on coins: 6 Armed Symbol, Sun, 3 arched hill with a crescent above, Standing figure, Star, Crescent and many unknown symbols, Gupta and Hardaker Series 'VIII' Type #614, #618, #619, Extra Fine+, Rare with clear symbols
This type is generally found in Ujjain, Vidisha and Malwa and many seem to appear with the coinage of Indo Greek king- Apollodotus II and Shunga coins, we can say that these coins were issued during the end of Mayuran rule and during the rule of Sunga empire.

₹ 1000 - 1200



Lot No - 14

Lot No - 15

14. **Post Magadha Janapadha, Ujjain Region (c.100 BC), Copper Heavy Karshapana**, 4.90 grms, 5 main symbols on obverse, 1x 6 Armed symbol, 1x Sun, 1x Human holding pole in one hand and pot in another, 1x Tree, Reverse has Ujjain symbol and 3 ovals in a row bisected by a central line, Mitchiner 2004 #4702, Very Rare with all symbols visible and excellent quality.

₹ 1000 - 1200

15. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Ardha Masakas**, One Ratti weight standard or 1/32 Karshapana, 0.10 grms, 1x 6 armed symbol on obverse, Fishman & Todd #A22, Uniface, Extra Fine, Extermeeely Rare.
The origin and purpose of ardha masakas remain debated and inconclusive. These extremely rare coins are usually found in hoards dominated by Magadha karsāpanas and are often missed in excavations due to their very small size. Their weight appears to follow the Magadha standard of approximately one ratti, indicating deliberate issue. Some scholars suggest they were trial pieces of the late Nanda or early Mauryan period, while others propose limited use for donations or tax payments. The scarcity of surviving examples points to a very low mintage, leaving their exact function uncertain

₹ 1000 - 1200

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 16

Lot No - 17

16. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Ardha Masakas**, One Ratti weight standard or 1/32 Karshapana, 0.11 grms, 1x Srivatsa Symbol with two taurine on either side, Fishman & Todd #F4, Uniface, Extra Fine, Extermeeely Rare.
The origin and purpose of ardha māsakas remain debated and inconclusive. These extremely rare coins are usually found in hoards dominated by Magadha kārsāpanas and are often missed in excavations due to their very small size. Their weight appears to follow the Magadha standard of approximately one ratti, indicating deliberate issue. Some scholars suggest they were trial pieces of the late Nanda or early Mauryan period, while others propose limited use for donations or tax payments. The scarcity of surviving examples points to a very low mintage, leaving their exact function uncertain

₹ 1000 - 1200

17. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Ardha Masakas**, One Ratti weight standard or 1/32 Karshapana, 0.13 grms, 1x Large dot as a central device, crescent and taurine symbols, Fishman & Todd #A22, Uniface, Extra Fine, Extermeeely Rare.
 The origin and purpose of ardha māsakas remain debated and inconclusive. These extremely rare coins are usually found in hoards dominated by Magadha kārsāpanas and are often missed in excavations due to their very small size. Their weight appears to follow the Magadha standard of approximately one ratti, indicating deliberate issue. Some scholars suggest they were trial pieces of the late Nanda or early Mauryan period, while others propose limited use for donations or tax payments. The scarcity of surviving examples points to a very low mintage, leaving their exact function uncertain

₹ 1000 - 1200



Lot No - 18

18. **Magadha Janapadha, Nanda Dynasty (c.345-321 BC), Silver Ardha Masakas**, One Ratti weight standard or 1/32 Karshapana, 0.09 grms, 1x Bull to the right with taurine symbol around on obverse, Fishman & Todd #112, Uniface, Extra Fine, Extermeeely Rare.
The origin and purpose of ardha masakas remain debated and inconclusive. These extremely rare coins are usually found in hoards dominated by Magadha kārsāpanas and are often missed in excavations due to their very small size. Their weight appears to follow the Magadha standard of approximately one ratti, indicating deliberate issue. Some scholars suggest they were trial pieces of the late Nanda or early Mauryan period, while others propose limited use for donations or tax payments. The scarcity of surviving examples points to a very low mintage, leaving their exact function uncertain

₹ 1000 - 1200

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 19



Lot No - 20



Lot No - 21

19. **Saurashtra Janapadha (c.450-300 BC), 1/4 Silver Karshapana**, 0.90 grms, 1x Srivatsa symbol with taurine & triskeles around, deep strike with undertype visible on both obverse and reverse, Thin and large flan size, Amereli Hoard, Anne Van't Haaff #14.0.4, Extra Fine, Rare.

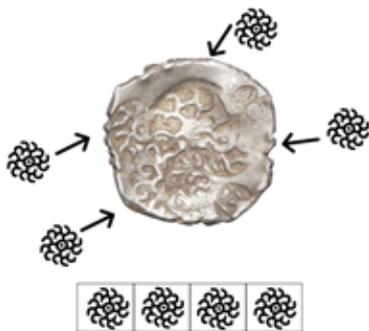
₹ 1000 - 1200

20. **Saurashtra Janapadha (c.450-300 BC), 1/4 Karshapana**, 0.70 grms, 1x Bull to the right and Srivatsa symbol on its back, deep strike with undertype visible on reverse, Amereli Hoard, Anne Van't Haaff #5.0, Extra Fine, Rare.

₹ 1000 - 1200

21. **Saurashtra Janapadha (c.450-300 BC), 1/4 Silver Karshapana**, 0.80 grms, 1x Arched Hill with swastika, Taurine and other symbols around, deep strike with undertype visible on reverse, Amereli Hoard, Anne Van't Haaff #5.0, Extra Fine, Rare.

₹ 1000 - 1200



Lot No - 22



Lot No - 23

22. **Kashi Janapadha (c.500-400 BC), Middle Ganga Region, Heavy Silver Karshapana**, 5.10 grms, AAAA Type, Bhabua dumpy, small and dumpy flan, Series IV, Abstract symbols and some overlapping and a counter mark on obverse, Unlisted in Terry Hardakar, Excellently preserved, Extra fine+, Very Rare

₹ 10000 - 12000

23. **Kashi Janapadha (c.500-400 BC), Middle Ganga Region, Heavy Silver Karshapana**, 5.10 grms, ABBBC Type, decent flan size, 5x Abstract symbols and a counter mark on obverse, interesting countermark on reverse, Unlisted in Terry Hardakar, Excellently preserved, Extra fine+, Very Rare

₹ 10000 - 12000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 24



Lot No - 25



Lot No - 26

24. **Kashi Janapadha (c.500-400 BC), Middle Ganga Region, Silver Karshapana**, 4.30 grms, ABCD Type, Ghazipur/Jaunpur Region, Symbols- 1x Abstract symbol, 1x star with dot within and outside, 1x Elephant to the left, 1x Abstract design, Terry Hardakar Series IX KA#245, Excellent condition for this type, Symbols clarity: 7/10, Rare

₹ 4000 - 5000

25. **Kosala Janapadha (c.500-400 BC), Middle Ganga Region, Silver Vimshatika**, 3.20 grms, ABCD Type, Symbols- 1x circle with 3 "S" symbols, 1x Star, 1x Shied like symbol, 1x Tortoise, Terry Hardakar Series II, KO#18, Several counter marks on reverse but a better specimen than the reference catalogue, Very Rare type and condition.

₹ 4000 - 5000

26. **Kosala Janapadha (c.500-400 BC), Middle Ganga Region, Silver Vimshatika**, 3.20 grms, ABCD Type, Symbols- 1x circle with 3 "S" symbols, 1x Star, 1x Double crescent facing 2 sides, 1x pole with a bud shaped symbol with a covering, Terry Hardakar Series II, KO#21, Several beautiful counter marks on reverse and a better specimen than the reference catalogue, Very Rare type and condition.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 27



Lot No - 28

27. **Kosala Janapadha (c.500-400 BC), Middle Ganga Region, Silver Vimshatika**, 2.60 grms, ABCD Type, Symbols- 1x circle with 3 "S" symbols, 1x Taurine within a shield, 1x Elephant facing right, 1x Taurine symbol with double pointed arrow in the centre, Terry Hardakar Series IV, KO#78, B&D symbols overlapping, Very Scarce.

₹ 4000 - 5000

28. **Anga Janapadha (c.400-300 BC), Copper Karshapana**, 10.00 grms, Symbols- Sun & 6 armed symbol visible with some other symbols on both obverse and reverse, Very Scarce, Very Rare
The Anga Janapada was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of ancient India, located in present-day eastern Bihar and parts of West Bengal, with its capital at Champa on the Ganga river. Anga was an important centre of trade and commerce and maintained strong maritime and riverine connections. It was later conquered and annexed by Magadha during the reign of King Bimbisara, becoming part of the Magadhan state.

₹ 4000 - 5000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 29



Lot No - 30



Lot No - 31

29. **Post Mauryan Uninscribed Coinage, (c.100AD) Narmada Valley/ Khandesh Region, Copper Unit,** 7.50grms, Obv. Tree in Railing with taurine instead on leaves, Rev. Hollow cross with 3 arched hill within, Unlisted type and unlisted tree symbol, Almost uncirculated condition, Appearing first time in any auction or public sale, Very Rare.

₹ 4000 - 5000

30. **Post Mauryan Uninscribed Coinage, (c.100AD) Taxila Region, Copper Unit,** 2.20 grms, Obv. Swastika Symbol (one of the earliest representation of Swastika on a coin), rev. Blank, Extra Fine+, Rare.

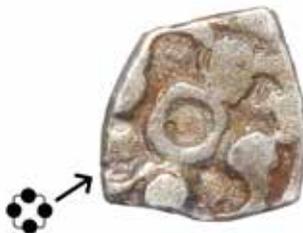
₹ 800 - 1000

31. **Post Mauryan Uninscribed Coinage, (c.100AD) Taxila Region, Copper Unit,** 1.30 grms, Obv. & rev. 3 arched hill with crescent on top with a unknown symbol, Extra Fine+, Rare.

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 32



Lot No - 33



Lot No - 34

32. **Post Mauryan Uninscribed Coinage, (c.100AD) Western Malwa Regionn Ganga Valley,** Die struck Copper Unit, 3.40grms, obv. Lion to left with Indradhvaja in the front on a pole, rev. blank, Pieper #415, Very Fine, Rare.

₹ 800 - 1000

33. **Panchala Janapadha (c.550-350 BC), Silver 1 Shana,** 0.40 grms, obv. Hollow circle surround by 4 circles connected to each other, Very fine+, Rare

₹ 3000 - 4000

34. **Panchala Dynasty, Ahichchhatra, King Achyuta (c.350-375 AD), Copper Unit,** 1.40grms, obv. Roman type bust of the king facing right with brahmi legend A.CYUTA, rev. Eight spoked wheel, Extra Fine, Very Rare. *Achyuta (Achyuta Naga) was the last known ruler of Panchala, ruling from Ahichchhatra. He is historically attested in Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar inscription, where he is listed among defeated kings. Achyuta's defeat marked the end of Panchala's political independence and its absorption into the expanding Gupta Empire, signalling the transition from regional monarchies to imperial rule in northern India.*

₹ 8000 - 10000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 35

Lot No - 36

35. **Panchala Dynasty, Ahichchhatra, King Achyuta (c.350-375 AD), Copper Unit, 1.50grms, obv. Brahmi legend ACHYUTA, rev. Eight spoked wheel, Extra Fine, Very Rare.**
Achyuta (Achyuta Naga) was the last known ruler of Panchala, ruling from Ahichchhatra. He is historically attested in Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar inscription, where he is listed among defeated kings. Achyuta's defeat marked the end of Panchala's political independence and its absorption into the expanding Gupta Empire, signalling the transition from regional monarchies to imperial rule in northern India.

₹ 800 - 1000

36. **Shakas of Mathura, Rajuvula (c. 100AD), Base Silver Unit, 2.20 grms, obv. Bust of the king facing right with corrupt Greek legend, rev. Athena akkidemios standing left with shield & thunderbolt with Kharoshti legend KHATRAPASA APRATIHATA CAKRA SA RAJUVALASA, Extra Fine+, Very Rare**
Rajuvula was a powerful Shaka (Indo-Scythian) Mahakshatrpa who ruled Mathura around the late 1st century BCE to early 1st century CE. He displaced the last Indo-Greek rulers in the region and firmly established Shaka control. Rajuvula is prominently named in the Mathura Lion Capital inscription, which records his family, political authority, and religious donations. His son Sodasa succeeded him, continuing Shaka rule at Mathura. Rajuvula's coinage, often imitative of Indo-Greek types, reflects this transitional phase.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 37

37. **Sakas of Mathura, Rajuvula(c. 25-15 BC), Copper Unit, 6.20grms, Obv. Standing deity Lakshmi with Brahmi legend Mahakhatrapasa Rajuvulasa surrounding the deity, Rev. Abhiseka Lakshmi standing, watered by 2 elephants, An Excellent strike with almost complete legend and full designs on both sides, Pieper#1282, Extra Fine+, Extremely Rare.**
Rajuvula was a prominent ruler of the Northern Saka (Indo-Scythian) dynasty in Mathura during the 1st century CE. He is credited with consolidating Saka power in northern India after the decline of the Indo-Greek kingdoms, establishing Mathura as a major political and cultural center. Rajuvula maintained control over key trade routes and fortified territories, facilitating economic prosperity. He is also known from inscriptions and coinage, which display a mix of Greek, Brahmi, and Kharosthi scripts, reflecting the syncretic culture of the period. His reign strengthened the Saka presence in the Ganges plain and influenced regional art, architecture, and administration.

₹ 50000 - 60000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 38

Lot No - 39

38. **Sakas of Mathura, Sodasa, (c. 100CE), Copper unit**, 6.70grms, Obv. Standing deity Lakshmi with Brahmi legend Khatapasa Sodasasa, Rev. Abhiseka Lakshmi standing, watered by 2 elephants, An attractive strike, Extra Fine+, Extremely Rare.

Sodasa, son of Rajuvula, was a ruler of the Northern Saka (Indo-Scythian) dynasty in Mathura. He consolidated Saka authority, fostering political stability and cultural growth. Known from inscriptions and coinage, his issues reflect Hellenistic and Indian artistic influences, highlighting Mathura as a major trade and cultural hub. Sodasa maintained control over strategic territories and trade routes, promoted local art, architecture, and administration, and strengthened the Saka presence in northern India, leaving a lasting legacy in both the numismatic and historical record.

₹ 40000 - 50000

39. **Kuninda Dynasty (c. 100BC), Amoghabhuti, Crude style, Silver Drachm**, 2.50grms, Obv. Deer to right towards Laksmī who is holding lotus in her upraised right, square vase above the deer, śrivatsa between its horns with Brāhmī legend around reading rājñahkunimdasyaamoghabhūtisyamahārājasya, rev. Six-arched hill with nandipada on top, river line below; swastika and forked Indradhvaja on left, railed tree on right; Kharoṣṭhī legend rañakunidasaamoghabhutisamaharajasa, Pieper#1192, Extra Fine+, Rare.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 40

Lot No - 41

40. **Kuninda Dynasty (c. 100BC), Amoghabhuti, Crude style, Silver Drachm**, 2.30grms, Obv. Deer to right towards Laksmī who is holding lotus in her upraised right, square vase above the deer, śrivatsa between its horns with Brāhmī legend around reading rājñahkunimdasyaamoghabhūtisyamahārājasya, rev. Six-arched hill with nandipada on top, river line below; swastika and forked Indradhvaja on left, railed tree on right; Kharoṣṭhī legend rañakunidasaamoghabhutisamaharajasa, Pieper#1192, Extra Fine+, Rare.

₹ 3000 - 4000

41. **Kuninda Dynasty (c. 100BC), Amoghabhuti, Later copper Drachm**, 2.60grms, Obv. Deer to right towards Laksmī who is holding lotus in her upraised right, square vase above the deer, śrivatsa between its horns with Brāhmī legend around reading rājñahkunimdasyaamoghabhūtisyamahārājasya, rev. Six-arched hill with nandipada on top, river line below; swastika and forked Indradhvaja on left, railed tree on right; Kharoṣṭhī legend rañakunidasaamoghabhutisamaharajasa, Pieper#1240, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 2000 - 3000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 42

Lot No - 43

42. **Satavahana Empire, Gautamiputra Satakarni overstruck on king Nahapana`s coin (c. 60-84CE), Silver Drachm, 2.20grms, Obv: three-arched hill, legend R-año Go-ta-mi-pu-ta-sa Si-ri Sa-ta-ka-ni-sa, Rev: Ujjain symbol with crescent, Undertype of Nahapana`s coin clearly visible with the complete bust and entire legend of the western kshtapa king on obverse, pieper#2749, Superb condition, Very Rare and historically important.**

Gautamiputra Satakarni is best known for his decisive conflict with the Kshatarpa ruler Nahapana. This confrontation marked a major turning point in Deccan politics, as Gautamiputra reversed the expansion of the Western Kshatarpa and restored Satavahana control over previously lost territories. The defeat of Nahapana ended Kshatarpa dominance in the western Deccan and re-established Satavahana authority in the region. Contemporary records portray Gautamiputra as a powerful ruler who destroyed rival dynasties and consolidated imperial power, laying the foundation for Satavahana resurgence in the early centuries of the Common Era.

₹ 5000 - 6000

43. **Anandas of Karwar, Cutukulananda(c. 150-300CE), Lead Unit, 12.00grms, Obv: 8-arched hill with brahmi legend Raño Cuṭukulanamdasā around the hill, Rev: Tree in the Railing with nandipada on right, Pieper# 2084, beautifully well preserved specimen, Very Scarce**

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 44

44. **Kushan Empire, Vima Takha(c. 80-90CE), Copper Unit, 3.70grms, Obv. Bull facing right with nandipada above and Kharosthī letter to right with corrupt Greek legend around, Rev: Baktrian Camel to right and Kharosthī legend maharajasa rajatirajasa devaputrasa vema takha around, well-preserved specimen, Rare *Vima Takha (also known as Vima Taktu) was an early Kushan ruler who succeeded Kujula Kadphises. He consolidated Kushan authority across Bactria and northwestern India and is often credited with stabilizing the empire before its major expansion. Although historical details are limited, his reign bridged the formative phase of the Kushan state and the prosperous era of Vima Kadphises and Kanishka I.***

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 45

45. **Kushan Empire, Kujula Kadphises (c. 30-80CE), Heavy Copper Unit**, 7.40grms, Obv: Bull right with nandipada above- Kharosthī letter 'ra'on right and corrupt Greek legend around, Rev: Camel right, Kharosthī letter 'pu'on right, Kharosthī legend Maharayasa Rayatirayasa Devaputrassa Kuyula Kara Kapasa, well-preserved specimen, Rare

Kujula Kadphises was the founder of the Kushan Empire and a key figure in Central and South Asian history. He united the Yuezhi tribes and expanded his control into Bactria and northwestern India, absorbing Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian territories. His reign laid the political and administrative foundations for later Kushan rulers, especially Vima Kadphises and Kanishka I, who transformed the Kushans into a major imperial power.

₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 46

46. **Kushan Empire, Vasudeva II (c. 290-310CE), Gold Dinar**, 7.80 grms, Obv. Vasudeva II standing front, nimbate and head to left, holding ribboned staff in his left hand and sacrificing over lighted altar with his right; in field to left, ribboned trident with BAZOΔHO ('Vasudeva' in Batrian). Rev. Ardoksho enthroned facing, holding cornucopiae in her left hand and diadem in her right; in field to upper left a tamgha, Minted in Mathura or Gandhara. Ex-ANACS encapsulation, graded AU 50 (6256771) Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

Vasudeva II was one of the last rulers of the Kushan Empire, ruling during a period of political fragmentation and decline. His reign was marked by reduced territorial control, with Kushan authority largely confined to parts of northwestern India. The weakening of central power coincided with pressure from the Sasanians in the northwest and rising regional dynasties in India. Vasudeva II's rule represents the final phase of Kushan imperial dominance.

₹ 80,000 - 100,000



Lot No - 47

47. **Western Kshatrapas, Rudradāman, son of Jayadāman (c.130-165 CE), Silver Drachm, 2.10grms, Obv:** Rudradāman's bust, Greek legend, **Rev:** Brahmi legend Rājño Ksatrapasa Jayadāmasaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmasa, with three arched hill-crescent above with sun and moon in the centre, Pieper#3366, Extra Fine+, Rare
- Rudradāman I expanded Western Kshatrapa power through sustained warfare against the Satavahanas, defeating Vashishtiputra Satakarni and reversing Satavahana control in western India. He also waged successful campaigns against Yaudheyas, Malavas, and other republican clans, asserting dominance over central and western regions. To stabilize relations after conflict, he formed a marital alliance with the Satavahanas by giving his daughter in marriage to Vashishtiputra Satakarni, combining military victory with diplomatic settlement.*

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 48

48. **Gupta Empire, Skanda Gupta(c. 448-467CE), Silver Drachm, 1.70grms, Obv.** Significantly stylised bust usually without satrapal cap, **Rev:** Garuda standing holding a serpent (Naga) in its talons with Brāhmi inscription around: Paramābhāgavata Mahārājadhirāja Śri Skandagupta Kramaditya ("Supreme devotee of Viṣṇu, Great King of Kings Skandagupta Kramaditya"), Excellent condition with 70% legend visible on reverse, Todd&Fishman G#18, Very Scarce
- Skandagupta fought decisive wars against the Pushyamitras, crushing their rebellion and restoring Gupta control in central India. His reign was dominated by repeated invasions of the Hunas (likely Kidarites), whom he defeated in major frontier battles, halting their advance into the Gupta heartland. These conflicts severely strained Gupta resources. Skandagupta relied on military resistance rather than formal alliances, choosing direct confrontation to defend imperial territory. His victories temporarily preserved Gupta supremacy but marked the beginning of prolonged warfare against Hun powers.*

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 49

49. **Gupta Empire, Chandragupta II Vikramaditya, (c. 380-413), Chhatra Type, Gold Dinar, 7.87 grms, Obv.** Chandragupta II standing front under a parasol, head facing to left, sacrificing above lighted altar with his right hand and holding sword in his left; behind him, dwarf standing facing with his left leg bent up, looking up toward the king; to right, with legend KSHITIMAVAJITYA SUCHARITAIRDIAVAM JAYATI VIKRAMADITYAH ('Having conquered the earth, Vikramaditya wins the heavens by his meritorious deeds' in Brahmi) Rev. Lakshmi advancing to left, holding diadem in her right hand and holding lotus with a long stalk in her left; to the upper left, tamgha. Kumar Class I, C.2. Extra Fine+, Very Rare
The Mighty Chandragupta II, son of Samudragupta and Dattadevi, is considered to be one of the strongest rulers of Gupta empire, he expanded Gupta power through decisive military campaigns. He defeated the Western Kshatrapas under Rudradāman I, annexing Malwa, Gujarat, and Saurashtra, and subdued rebellious groups such as the Yaudheyas and other western clans. To consolidate his conquests, he forged alliances with former rivals and local elites, ensuring loyalty and stability in newly acquired territories. His reign combined battlefield victories with pragmatic diplomacy, securing the western frontier and establishing the Gupta Empire at its maximum territorial and political strength.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 50

50. **Vidharbha Region, Pauni, Unscrubbed Cast Copper Unit, 12.80grms, Obv.** Three arched hill with crescent on top, Rev. Hollow cross, Thick and dumpy, Pieper #374, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 51

51. **Hephthalite / White Huns, Napki Malik(475-576AD), Billion Drachm, 3.00 grms, obv.** Crowned bust of the king to right with winged headdress surmounted by a bull's head and pahlavi legend on the right side, rev. Fire altar flanked by two attendents with a wheel above each attendant, Minted in Kabul, Gobl#205, Very Fine+, Rare

The White Huns, or Alchons, were Central Asian nomads whose invasions into northern India weakened the Gupta Empire and accelerated political fragmentation. They were not just conquerors; over time, they adapted to local customs, governance, and social structures to establish authority in the region. Napki Malik, one of their lesser-known rulers, exemplifies this transformation, exercising influence through localized control and diplomacy rather than large-scale conquest. His reign shows how the Huns gradually shifted from foreign invaders to recognized regional powers, shaping post-Gupta political dynamics and leaving a subtle yet lasting mark on northern India's history.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 52

52. **Shakas of Mathura, Hagamasa (c. 100CE), Copper Unit, 4.30grms, Obv:** Standing Lakshmi in the centre front facing, 'double-anchor-symbol' below, tree on right, wavy line on left Brahmi legend Khatapasa Hagamaṣasa, Rev: Horse to left, pieper#1286, Very Fine and Very Rare in this condition.
- The Shakas of Mathura, of Scythian origin, established themselves in northern India following the decline of Indo-Greek power. Hagamasa, one of their early rulers, is remembered for consolidating control over Mathura and surrounding regions. The Shakas maintained their distinct identity while interacting with local traditions, gradually blending Scythian and Indian practices in governance and society. Their presence strengthened trade networks and helped stabilize the region politically, setting a foundation for later Indo-Scythian rulers. The rule of Hagamasa and his successors illustrates how foreign groups could integrate into Indian political landscapes while leaving a lasting mark*

₹ 2000 - 3000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 53

Lot No - 54

53. **Paratharajas of Sindh & Baluchistan, Bhimarjuna (c. 325-350AD), Base Silver Drachm, 2.30grms, Obv.** Diademed bust of king to left, wearing peaked tiara, dotted border around, Rev: Swastika turning right, Kharoṣṭhī legend around: Bhimarjunasa Yolatakmaputrasa Paratarajasa, Extra Fine+, Very Rare
The Paratarajas were an Indo-Scythian or Iranian-origin dynasty that ruled parts of Sindh and Baluchistan in the early centuries CE, emerging as independent regional powers after the decline of larger empires like the Indo-Parthians. Bhimarjuna, one of their notable rulers, consolidated authority over his territories, maintained law and order, and secured them from external threats. He controlled key trade routes linking India with Central Asia and Iran, promoting commerce and cultural exchange. His administration strengthened governance and integrated the region into broader political and economic networks while preserving regional autonomy.

₹ 2000 - 2500

54. **Ayodhya City State, Satyamitra, (c. 250-300CE), Copper Unit, Obv:** Bull to left, facing sacrificial post and Brāhmī legend satyamitrasa, Rev: Peacock to right with palm-tree on right, Pieper#1062, One of the best specimens to surface, Extra Fine condition, Very Rare Ruler.
Ayodhya functioned as an independent city-state during the post-Mauryan period, navigating a landscape dominated by warfare and shifting regional powers. Satyamitra, its ruler, emerged as an assertive king who defended Ayodhya against external pressures from expanding dynasties such as the Shungas and rival local chiefs. His reign required active military engagement to protect territory and strategic alliances to counter imperial ambitions. Rather than remaining isolated, Satyamitra positioned Ayodhya as a resilient political and military actor, demonstrating how ancient urban centres survived through conflict, diplomacy, and calculated resistance in a fragmented north Indian world.

₹ 2000 - 3000



Lot No - 55

55. **Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, Ardashir I (c. 224-241CE), Copper Unit, 2.40grms, Anahita Type/ Bactrian Series, Obv:** King's bust right in turreted crown, Pahlavi legend right, Rev: Anahita seated in niche offering wreath of investiture with her right, spear in her left, Pieper#1949, Rare king and type.
The Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom emerged as a frontier power after the Sasanians challenged Kushan dominance in the eastern Iranian world. Ardashir I, a Kushano-Sasanian ruler, established authority over regions of Bactria and north-western India, asserting Sasanian influence beyond Iran. His rule was shaped by military confrontation with residual Kushan forces and the need to secure contested borderlands. Through warfare and strategic control of key territories, Ardashir I reinforced Sasanian political expansion while adapting to local conditions. His reign marks the transition from Kushan supremacy to Sasanian-aligned rule in the eastern regions

₹ 3000 - 4000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 56

Lot No - 57

56. **Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, Ardashir I (c. 224-241CE), Copper Unit, 3.70grms, King/Seated Mithra Type/ Bactrian Series, Obv: King standing to left offering at altar, holding a ball-topped staff in his right, Rev: Enthroned Mithra identified by the legend (Lord Mithra) on right, tamgha-like symbol left, Pieper#1948, Very Rare type**

Mithra was a major deity in the Kushano-Sasanian realm, associated with the sun, oaths, contracts, and royal legitimacy. Adopted from Iranian religious tradition, Mithra symbolized divine sanction of kingship and justice. His worship reinforced authority, loyalty, and order across culturally mixed Kushano-Sasanian territories.

₹ 3000 - 4000

57. **Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, Hormizd I, Copper Unit, 2.00grms, Deity on Altar Type, Obv: Bust, lion-head crown with pahlavi legend on right, Rev: Head and flamed shoulders of male deity arising from decorated altar, sceptre in his left, beribboned wreath in right; the Pahlevi legend translates 'the exalted god', Pieper#1956 Extra Fine+, Very Scarce**

Hormizd I was a Kushano-Sasanian ruler who exercised firm military and administrative control over Bactria, Gandhara, Kabulistan, and adjoining north-western Indian border regions. He suppressed residual Kushan authority, secured volatile frontier zones, and enforced Sasanian supremacy. His reign strengthened imperial control over strategically vital eastern territories through decisive leadership and regional governance

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 58

58. **Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, Hormizd I, Copper Unit, 2.20grms, Deity on Altar Type, Obv: Bust, lion-head crown with pahlavi legend on right, Rev: Head and flamed shoulders of male deity arising from decorated altar, sceptre in his left, beribboned wreath in right; the Pahlevi legend translates 'the exalted god', Pieper#1956 Extra Fine+, Very Scarce**

Hormizd I was a Kushano-Sasanian ruler who exercised firm military and administrative control over Bactria, Gandhara, Kabulistan, and adjoining north-western Indian border regions. He suppressed residual Kushan authority, secured volatile frontier zones, and enforced Sasanian supremacy. His reign strengthened imperial control over strategically vital eastern territories through decisive leadership and regional governance

₹ 3000 - 4000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 59

Lot No - 60

59. **Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, Peroz II, Copper Unit**, 1.10 grms, Obv: Bust of king to right but crown with bull horn decorations and 'globe-artichocke' with legend on right, Rev: Male deity rising from altar. Pieper#1959, Extra Fine, Rare
Peroz II faced direct conflict from residual Kushan dynasts in Bactria and Gandhara and growing pressure from Central Asian nomadic groups, including early Chionite–Hun elements, threatening eastern Sasanian control. His rule focused on defending territory rather than expansion. To counter these threats, he relied on alliances with local Indo-Iranian elites and regional chiefs who governed frontier districts. These alliances were pragmatic, aimed at military support and border stability against Kushan resurgence and nomadic incursions.

₹ 3000 - 4000

60. **Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom, Varahana, Copper Unit**, 1.30 grms, Obv: Bust of king to right in ram's horns crown with top decoration, Pahlevi legend, Rev: Deity rising from altar type, Very Fine+, Rare.
Varahana ruled during escalating conflict on the eastern Sasanian frontier. He faced sustained pressure from the Kidarites, an advancing Hun group displacing Kushano-Sasanian authority in Bactria and Gandhara, alongside resistance from residual Kushan local rulers. His reign was dominated by defensive warfare against Kidarite expansion. To hold territory, he relied on alliances with local Indo-Iranian elites and frontier chiefs, seeking military cooperation to counter Hun advances and delay the collapse of Kushano-Sasanian

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 61

61. **Indo Greek, Hermaios (c. 105-90BC), Silver Tetradrachm**, 7.70grms, Obv. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ/ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ surrounding Diademed bust of Hermaios facing right. Rev. Maharajasa tratarasa Heramavasa [of Great King Hermaios the Savior] surrounding Zeus enthroned facing three fourth to left, making benediction gesture and holding scepter. Monogram to left with Kharoshthi letter to right, minted in Gandhara, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce denomination.
Hermaios, one of the last significant Indo-Greek kings, ruled in the Kabul and Gandhara regions. His reign was marked by constant military pressure from the Yuezhi (later Kushans) advancing from Central Asia, which threatened Indo-Greek control. He also faced resistance from local Indian and Central Asian tribal chiefs, requiring frequent defensive campaigns. To stabilize his realm, Hermaios maintained alliances with neighboring Greek and Hellenized communities, coordinating defense and administration against external threats. Despite his efforts, the Indo-Greek domain weakened under repeated invasions, ultimately succumbing to the Yuezhi expansion in the region

₹ 5000 - 6000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 62

Lot No - 63

Lot No - 64

62. **Indo Greek, Philoxenos (c. 125-110 BC), Silver Tetradrachm, 9.80grms, Obv.** Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ/ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ surrounding a Diademed bust of Philoxenos in horned Boiotian helmet facing right. Rev. Maharajasa Apadihatasa Philasinasa [of Great King Philoxenos the Unconquered] surrounding a Helmeted and armored king charging to right on horseback with a Monogram below. Minted in the Paropamisadai or Gandhara, Boppearachchi Série 5. R2, Very Rare.
Philoxenos ruled the eastern Punjab and western India, faced ongoing threats from Yuezhi/Kushan nomads pressing from the northwest, as well as resistance from local tribal confederations asserting autonomy in frontier regions. His reign involved defensive campaigns to protect Greek-controlled territories and maintain Hellenistic influence in the region. To strengthen his position, Philoxenos forged alliances with neighboring Greek cities and Hellenized elites, coordinating military and political support against invading forces. Despite these efforts, his authority remained limited geographically, and his reign represents the final phase of Indo-Greek power before Kushan dominance.
- ₹ 20000 - 30000
63. **Indo Greek, Menander I (c. 155-130BC), Silver Tetradrachm, 9.80grms, Obv.** Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ/ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ surrounding Diademed bust of Menander facing right, Rev. Kharoshtri legend (Maharajasa tratarasa Menamdrasa [of Great King Menander the Savior]) surrounding Athena Promachos standing left brandishing thunderbolt and shield, Monogram on both either sides, Minted in Paropamisadai or Gandhara. Boppearachchi Série 12. Extra Fine+, Very Rare in this quality.
Menander I is one of the most renowned Indo-Greek kings, celebrated as a major conqueror. Following the murder of Eukratides I, he rapidly moved into the former Indian territories of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, consolidating control over Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu. His authority may have extended east to the former Mauryan capital at Pataliputra and south to Mathura. During this period, rival Indo-Greek king Zoilos I appears to have claimed Arachosia and parts of Paropamisadai. Menander is historically significant for his conversion to Buddhism, recorded in the Milinda Panha, where he is depicted in philosophical dialogue with the Buddhist sage Nagasena. Some sources suggest he abdicated in favor of his son and retired as a monk. An alternative tradition records that he died on campaign, with his cities disputing possession of his remains until agreeing to share his ashes, possibly enshrined in stupas across his territories.
- ₹ 20000 - 30000
64. **Indo Greek, Euthydemos I (c. 225-200BC), Silver Tetradrachm, Greek Standard, 15.90grms, Obv.** Diademed and aged head of Euthydemos facing right. Rev. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΙ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ surrounding Herakles seated to left on a rock, holding club. Monogram to right, Minted in Baktra Boppearachchi Série 12; Kritt B17. Very Fine, Rare.
Euthydemos I, originally from Magnesia, controlled Bactria and Sogdiana around 225 BCE and may have influenced parts of northwestern India. His reign became notable when he clashed with Seleucid king Antiochos III in Areia, near the western approaches to India. After losing a battle, he withdrew to Bactra, successfully withstanding a three-year siege. Antiochos III eventually recognized his authority, partly to secure the region against nomadic threats from the north. Through this recognition and the alliance sealed by his son Demetrios' marriage to Laodike, Euthydemos' dynasty maintained control over Bactria and adjoining territories, indirectly stabilizing Greek influence along the northwestern frontier of India.
- ₹ 20000 - 30000

Ancient Coins



Lot No - 65

Lot No - 66

Lot No - 67

65. **Indo- Parthian, Gondophares-Sases (c. 100AD), Silver Tetradrachm**, 8.50grmsm obv. King on horseback moving towards right side with control mark on the right and Greek legend surrounding the horse and kharoshti letter below the horse, Rev. Zeus standing facing right holding scepter with nandipada and two control marks on eitherside and legend surrounding the god, Very Fine, Very Scarce
Gondophares–Sases ruled parts of north-western India as a member of the Indo-Parthian Gondopharid dynasty. His authority was centered on Gandhara and the Indus region, areas contested by Indo-Scythian chiefs and emerging Kushan powers. Gondophares–Sases maintained Parthian control over key Indian trade corridors linking the Iranian plateau with the subcontinent. His reign represents a transitional phase marked by continuous pressure from nomadic groups advancing from Central Asia. By the mid-1st century CE, Indo-Parthian control weakened, allowing the Kushans to overtake Gandhara and replace Parthian rule in north-western India through sustained military expansion.

₹ 4000 - 5000

66. **Indo- Skythians, Azes (c. 58-12BC), Quadrangular Copper Unit**, 3.60grms, Obv. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Β/ΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕ/ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ surrounding Hephaistos who is standing front facing, holding hammer and tongs and making benediction gesture with a Monogram, Rev. Kharoshti legend Rajarajasa Mahatasa Avasa [of Great King, King of Kings Azes the Great]) surrounding a Lion who is facing left, Minted in Taxila. ISCH 2,116.10-30, R2, Extra Fine+, Very Rare
Azes I was a major Indo-Scythian ruler active in north-western India . He consolidated Scythian control over Gandhara, the Indus region, and parts of Punjab after defeating remaining Indo-Greek kings. Azes is closely associated with the defeat of Hippistratos and the end of effective Indo-Greek political power in India. His reign marks the firm establishment of Indo-Scythian dominance over key Indian trade routes linking Central Asia with the subcontinent. Azes ruled amid constant pressure from rival nomadic groups and local Indian powers, setting the stage for later conflicts with Indo-Parthians and the eventual Kushan expansion into north-western India.

₹ 800 - 1000

67. **Indo- Skythians, Azes (c. 58-12BC), Copper Unit**, 12.70grms, Obv. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ/ΑΖΟΥ surrounding a Tyche enthroned facing 3/4 to left, holding cornucopia, Rev. Kharoshti legend (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa [of Great King, King of Kings Azes the Great]) surrounding Hermes who is standing front facing and holding caduceus and making benediction gesture. Monogram to the left and right, Minted in Pushkalavati. ISCH 2, 101. R2, Very Fine+, Heavy, Rare in this condition
Azes I reshaped north-western India. His campaigns marked the final collapse of Indo-Greek political power in India, particularly in Gandhara and the Punjab. By defeating kings such as Hippistratos, Azes secured control over the Indus region and key routes linking India with Central Asia. His reign is associated with the "Azes Era," reflecting his political dominance in the northwest. Azes ruled amid constant military competition with Indo-Greek remnants and other nomadic groups, laying the groundwork for later struggles between Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians, and the rising Kushans in Indian territory.

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 68

Lot No - 69

68. **Indo- Skythians, Azes (c. 58-12BC), Silver Tetradrachm**, 8.90grms, Obv. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ surrounding a Armored Skythian king advancing to right on a horseback, holding elephant goad. Kharoshthi letter to right, Rev. Kharoshti legend Maharajasa Rajarajasa Mahatasa Ayasa [of Great King, King of Kings Azes the Great] surrounding a Athena who stands to right, holding spear and shield and making benediction gesture with Monogram to left and right, Minted in western Gandhara. ISCH 2, 98T. C, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

Azes I emerged as a dominant Indo-Scythian ruler in north-western India, consolidating power after a period of Indo-Greek fragmentation. His authority was centered in Gandhara and the Indus basin, regions critical for controlling Indo-Central Asian trade routes. Azes is associated with the establishment of the Azes Era, later used in north-western Indian inscriptions, reflecting his political impact. His reign represents the transition from Greek to Scythian dominance in India, marked by military displacement of Indo-Greek rulers and the stabilization of Scythian control. This consolidation later allowed Indo-Parthians and Kushans to inherit a unified north-western Indian power base.

₹ 4000 - 5000

69. **Indo- Skythians, Azes (c. 58-12BC), Silver Tetradrachm**, 9.60grms, Obv. Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ surrounding a Armored Skythian king advancing to right on a horseback, holding elephant goad. Kharoshthi letter to right, Rev. Kharoshti legend Maharajasa Rajarajasa Mahatasa Ayasa [of Great King, King of Kings Azes the Great] surrounding a Athena who stands to right, holding spear and shield and making benediction gesture with Monogram to left and right, Minted in western Gandhara. ISCH 2, 98T. C, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

Azes I emerged as a dominant Indo-Scythian ruler in north-western India, consolidating power after a period of Indo-Greek fragmentation. His authority was centered in Gandhara and the Indus basin, regions critical for controlling Indo-Central Asian trade routes. Azes is associated with the establishment of the Azes Era, later used in north-western Indian inscriptions, reflecting his political impact. His reign represents the transition from Greek to Scythian dominance in India, marked by military displacement of Indo-Greek rulers and the stabilization of Scythian control. This consolidation later allowed Indo-Parthians and Kushans to inherit a unified north-western Indian power base.

₹ 4000 - 5000

Hindu Medieval Coins





Lot No - 70



Lot No - 71

70. **Kalachuris of Tripuri, Gangeyadeva (1015-1040 AD), Base Gold Dinar, 4 1/2 Masha, 3.80 grms, obv.** Seated goddess Lakshmi in pamasana with a decorated hairstyle, rev. legend in Devnagari Srimad Gangeyyadva (Deyell 119). Very Fine+, Scarce.

Gangeyadeva was the most powerful Kalachuri ruler of Tripuri, aggressively expanding across central and northern India. He fought the Chandellas of Jejakabhukti, pushing into Bundelkhand, and clashed with the Paramaras of Malwa, temporarily occupying Ujjain. His campaigns brought him into conflict with the Chaulukyas (Solankis) of Gujarat and the Eastern Chalukyas. Gangeyadeva assumed the imperial title Vikramaditya, signaling supremacy after military successes, though many gains were contested and short-lived.

₹ 8000 - 10000

71. **Hoysala Dynasty, Veera Ballala II, (c. 1173-1220CE), Gold Gadyana, 3.80grms, 9 Punches, 5x Nandi Bull Facing right with Sun & Moon on Back, 2x Shri, 1x Kannada legend Vi Ra, 1x Kannada legend Ba La, bold and deep punches, Exceptional Quality, First recorded specimen- Nolamba Style, Exceedingly Rare and Historically important.**

A remarkable and previously unrecorded coin bearing the legend "Ve Ra- Ba-La" appears to represent an early issue of Veera Ballala II, struck upon the traditional Nolamba fabric following the Hoysala conquest of Nolambavadi in the late 12th century. The type closely mirrors established Nolamba prototypes in module and style, suggesting a transitional issue produced immediately after Hoysala military absorption of the region. Rather than introducing a new design, Ballala may have retained the familiar local format while asserting authority through the abbreviated royal legend. The coin stands as tangible evidence of political transition – a rare numismatic bridge between Nolamba regional rule and emerging Hoysala imperial control. A historically compelling and potentially groundbreaking attribution.

Veera Ballala II greatly expanded the Hoysala Empire, pushing its northern frontier up to the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers. In Hoysala records dating around 1196 CE, Ballala II claims to have been victorious over several regional powers, including the Nolambavadi territory – the traditional lands of the Nolamba dynasty – along with Banavasi, Hangal, Halashi, Bagalkot, and Yelburga. This indicates that the Hoysalas had militarily asserted control over Nolambavadi, effectively bringing former Nolamba domains into Hoysala dominion during his conquests.

Archaeological evidence further supports this transition: a Hoysala inscription of Veera Ballala II found at Hemavati (ancient Henjeru), the former capital of the Nolamba Pallavas, records royal donations to a temple there in 1206 CE, suggesting not just conquest but also administrative and religious influence in the region following its incorporation.

In short, Ballala II's military expansion absorbed Nolambavadi into the Hoysala realm, and epigraphic records show he exercised authority there after conquest.

₹ 200,000 - 250,000



Lot No - 72



Lot No - 73

- 72. Nolamba Dynasty, Ekavakya Deva II (c. 981-1000CE), Gold Gadyana, 3.80grms, 9 Punches, 5x Nandi Bull Facing right with Sun & Moon on Back, 2x Shri, 1x Kannada legend Vi Ra, 1x Kannada legend, 1x Elephant Goad with battle axe, 1x Kannada legend GI GI LA, Thin flan, Uniface and deep strike, Rare**
Ekavakya Deva II was one of the later rulers of the Nolamba dynasty, governing the region known as Nolambavadi in present-day Karnataka during a politically volatile period. His reign occurred when the Nolambas were under increasing military pressure from the rising Western Chalukyas of Kalyani and the imperial Cholas. By this time, Nolamba authority was defensive and regionally concentrated, making surviving gold issues from his rule historically significant.
The repeated Nandi bull symbolizes Shaivite devotion, reflecting the dynasty's strong association with Lord Shiva. The Sun and Moon represent eternal sovereignty – a common South Indian royal emblem signifying rule "as long as the sun and moon endure." The Shri punches denote auspiciousness and divine legitimacy. The elephant goad (ankusha) and battle axe signify royal authority, martial strength, and the ruler's duty to discipline and protect his realm.
This coin thus embodies Nolamba religious identity, royal symbolism, and political assertion during the dynasty's final phase of independent power.

₹ 40000 - 50000

- 73. Early Medieval Karnataka, Hoysala Period (c. 11th–14th century CE), Gold Fanam, 0.40grms, Obv. Maruthi/ Hanuman seated on his tail in Anjali Mudra posture, Rev. Kannada Legend Shri I Sa/ Pu Ra, Extra Fine+, Very Rare.**
 The village of Isavoor in present-day Shikarapur Taluk, Shivamogga district, lies within a historically significant belt of early medieval Karnataka that came under the influence of the Western Chalukyas (10th–12th century CE) and later the Hoysalas (12th–14th century CE). This region formed part of an important inland corridor linking the Malnad and Maidan zones, facilitating both agrarian expansion and temple patronage. Shrines such as the Isapura (Īsvara) temple likely emerged within this broader pattern of Shaivite devotional growth, when temple institutions functioned not only as religious centers but also as focal points of land grants, local administration, and regional identity.

₹ 10000 - 12000



Lot No - 74

Lot No - 75

74. **Alupas of Udupi, Kulaśékharā-II(c. 1321-1346), Gold Gadyana**, 3.60grms, Obv. Royal Emblem-Mīna Lanchana comprising two highly stylized vertical fishes, positioned above the elephant goad (Ankuśa) and beneath the royal Umbrella. A stylized Conch (Śankha) appears to the left, with a serpent-coiled Hand-Drum (Damaru) to the right. The entire design is enclosed within a circular border, Rev. Legend “Śrī Pā/ndya Dhanam/jaya” in 14th-century squarish Nāgari script, arranged in separated lines. Enclosed within a circular border, Prabhu#52, About Uncirculated, Base Gold issue, Very Rare

The Alupa dynasty ruled the coastal Tulunadu region, including modern Udupi, from the 3rd to the 14th century CE, often balancing independence with vassalage under the Kadambas, Chalukyas, and Pandyas. Kulaśékharā II, a late 14th-century ruler, governed during the dynasty’s twilight, consolidating authority over Udupi while navigating pressures from stronger neighbors. His reign reflects the final assertion of Alupa sovereignty, marked by strategic diplomacy, regional administration, and patronage of temples and religious institutions. Under Kulaśékharā II, the dynasty maintained local identity and cultural prominence until eventual absorption into larger powers such as the Vijayanagara Empire.

₹ 40000 - 50000

75. **Hoysala Empire, Vishnu Vardhana (c. 1108-1152CE), Gold Pagoda**, 3.90grms, Obv. A majestic lion standing to the right, foreleg raised in a poised stance, beneath the radiant Sun and Moon, all elegantly framed within an intricate floral border, Rev. Kannada legend divided in three lines Shri Maganga Konara, Overstruck on both sides on a Ganga Coin. Uncirculated, Very Rare.

This remarkable gold pagoda belongs to the reign of Vishnuvardhana, one of the most celebrated rulers of the Hoysala Empire, known for territorial expansion, patronage of Vaishnavism, and the flourishing of temple architecture. The reverse legend “Śrī Maganga Konara” is extremely rare – only 3–4 specimens with this legend are known to exist. What makes this particular example especially significant is that it is overstruck on both sides over a Ganga coin, a feature not seen in any other recorded specimen. Such overstriking provides a unique insight into the transitional monetary practices of early 12th-century Karnataka and the interactions between the Hoysalas and their predecessors. This coin is therefore not only a numismatic rarity but also a critical historical artifact, offering valuable evidence for scholars studying coinage succession, dynastic authority, and the evolution of royal titlature in the Hoysala period.

₹ 400,000 - 500,000



Lot No - 76



Lot No - 77

- 76. Shilaharas of Western Maharashtra(c. 1100CE), Double Fanam, 0.80grms, Obv.** A majestic royal trident (Trishul) adorned with an intricate rosette, Rev. A striking Garuda, clutching a serpent and poised in dynamic dance.

Although double fanams are extremely rare in Indian numismatic history, this coin represents one of the very few known issues. This exceptionally well-struck coin is usually uniface, but here the reverse displays a stunning Garuda, closely echoing the style of regional pagodas. The combination of extra-fine condition, deep obverse strike, and rare reverse detail makes this coin not only unique but extremely desirable for collectors and connoisseurs alike.

₹ 15000 - 20000

- 77. Rashtrakuta Dynasty, Govinda IV(c. 930-935CE), Commemorative issue, Gold Heavy Gadyana, 4.30grms, Obv.** Lion with a curled tail facing right holding a plough/ ankus, with a Conch between the legs, all within a dotted border, Rev. Hale Kannada Legend in two lines Sri Nanni Vedanga with a dotted border, A truly rare piece of history is coming up for sale after more than a decade, highlighting the extreme scarcity of these issues. This is the first recorded specimen featuring a conch between the legs, setting it apart from all known examples. Twenty years ago, Falcon Auction privately sold a specimen with a flower between the legs, while the piece offered about a decade back had no symbols in this position. The combination of historical significance, unmatched uniqueness, and symbolic detail makes this coin a must-have for serious collectors, representing a singular opportunity to own a piece that stands apart in Indian numismatic history.

Govinda IV, grandson of the celebrated Amoghavarsha I, ruled during a period of considerable political instability. His authority was challenged by rival Rashtrakuta claimants, while the Paramaras and Western Chalukyas exerted pressure in the Deccan region. Despite these challenges, he maintained control over strategic territories and ensured the loyalty of key feudatories through alliances and administrative measures. His reign continued the Rashtrakuta tradition of temple construction and civic projects, including the building and maintenance of Hoysala-style temples and stepwells, as well as support for Brahmanical and Jain religious institutions, reflecting the dynasty's cultural patronage. While his rule was short, he managed to consolidate power internally and preserve influence against rising regional powers. Govinda IV's leadership reflects a combination of political acumen, architectural patronage, and strategic alliances, extending the legacy of his illustrious grandfather, Amoghavarsha I.

₹ 800,000 - 10,00,000

●● Hindu Medieval Coins ●●



Lot No - 78

Lot No - 79

- 78. Kadambas of Nagarakhand (c. 400-600CE), Gold Fanam, 0.40grms, Obv. Garuda Standing facing right and a lamp on the right side, Rev. Kartikeya god front facing/ deity of Hari Hara king. deep strike and full figures visible on both sides, Very Rare.**

The Kadambas of Nagarakhand, a regional branch of the ancient Kadamba dynasty in North Karnataka, maintained local governance amid larger powers like the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas. They patronized Hindu temples, inscriptions, and arts, preserving Kadamba cultural traditions while shaping regional architecture and sustaining trade, religion, and administration in their territories.

₹ 5000 - 6000

- 79. Vira Kerala (1102-1144 AD), Silver Unit, 2.38grms, obv. Nagari legend Shri Vira Keralasya with a crocodile in between the legend, rev. legend Shri Gandarankushasya with a spider/flower below (Mitch T&K 446). Very Fine, Rare**

Vira Kerala, a Chera/Perumal ruler of Kerala, asserted authority over the Malabar coast while resisting pressure from the Later Cholas, whose influence lingered after earlier interventions. He maintained coastal autonomy against Pandya expansion from the south and managed rivalry with local chieftains (Naduvazhis) controlling ports and hinterlands. His epithet Śrī Gandarankushasya ("the formidable goad") reflects a martial stance amid constant regional contestation rather than large-scale conquest.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 80

- 80. Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Ohinda, Samantadeva (c. 850-1,000 AD), Silver Drachma, 3.00grms, Obv. Recumbent bull facing left with legend in Sarada Sri Samantadeva, Rev. King Rider on a caparisoned horse with legend Bhi next to the rider (Deyell 44). Extremely Fine.**

Samantadeva (early 9th century AD) was an early Hindu Shahi ruler, known mainly through his coins. He defended Kabul–Ohind against advancing Arab forces from Sindh and pressure from local Turkic groups in the Kabul valley. His rule marks the transition from Turk Shahi to Hindu Shahi power, with constant frontier conflict rather than expansion, setting the stage for prolonged resistance later seen under Jayapala and Anandapala.

₹ 800 - 1000

●● Hindu Medieval Coins ●●



Lot No - 81



Lot No - 82

- 81. Solanki's of Gujarat, Jayasimha Siddharaja (c. 1094-1144 AD), Silver Masha, 0.60grms, Obv. An Elephant walking right, Rev. Devanagari legend in three lines Srimaj Jayasimha Piya (Deyell 164). Very Fine+, Rare.**
Jayasimha Siddharaja was the most aggressive Solanki ruler, destroying the Paramara power in Malwa after defeating Naravarman and annexing Ujjain. He crushed the Chudasamas of Saurashtra, subjugated Abu and Marwar chiefs, and checked pressure from the Chahamanas (Chauhans). His campaigns briefly made Gujarat the dominant military power of western India before later reversals under successors.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 82. Karkotakas of Kashmir, Pratapaditya II (c. 500CE), Base Gold Dinar, 7.40grms, Obv. king standing facing left, with Brahmi legend Kidara inscribed under the arm, Rev. A Stylized representation of goddess Ardoksho seated with legend. Very Fine+, Rare**
Pratapaditya II was a late Karkota ruler of Kashmir, remembered mainly for internal conflict rather than expansion. His reign was marked by court intrigue, factional rivalry, and resistance from local nobles, weakening central authority. There are no recorded major external wars or lasting alliances under him; instead, instability during his rule accelerated the decline of Karkota power, paving the way for political fragmentation in Kashmir.
- ₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 83

- 83. Hephthalites, Hunnic Tribes, (c. 650-720CE), Silver Drachm, 3.80grms, Obv. Bust of the Sasanian king Peroz I facing right wearing winged head dress with blindered pahlavi legend to right, Rev. Fire Altar, with attendents on either side with sun and moon above, Very Fine+, Rare**
The Hephthalites, a dominant Hunnic confederation, clashed repeatedly with the Sasanian Empire under Peroz I. Peroz fought multiple wars against them, suffered two major defeats, and was ultimately killed in battle (484 CE) after being trapped by Hephthalite forces. Following this, the Hephthalites imposed tribute on Persia and extended influence across Bactria and Gandhara, threatening Sasanian frontiers and reshaping power dynamics in the region. the coins were issue with his face because copying Peroz's portrait gave the Hephthalites instant monetary legitimacy and acceptance in conquered Sasanian territories.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000

●● Hindu Medieval Coins ●●



Lot No - 84



Lot No - 85

84. **Venad Cheras, Jayasimhanad, (c. 1266–1267CE) Copper Cash**, 1.80grms, Obv. King seated, to his right a Battle-axe and Grantha letter 'Cha', Rev. Chola style standing figure with symbols on either sides, broad flan. Very Fine, Very Scarce.

Jayasimhanad of the Venad Cheras is noted for regional power struggles in south Kerala, asserting Venad's independence against rival Chera branches and neighbouring chiefs.

₹ 800 - 1000

85. **Vishnukundin Dynasty, Madhavavarman (c. 462–508 CE), Copper base alloy Unit**, 5.80grms, obv. lion to right with Srivatsa symbol above, Rev. conch shell between two tridents (Mitch K&A 179-182). Extra Fine+, Rare in this condition.

Madhavavarman I rose as a powerful ruler, strengthening the dynasty through continuous wars against the Vakatakas in the Deccan and pressure on Pallava frontiers, temporarily making the Vishnukundins a dominant regional power.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 86



Lot No - 87

86. **Pallavas of Sendamangalam (1221-1278 AD), Copper Kasu**, 3.3g, obv. bull standing facing right, a crescent above and conch in the front, possible kannada legend "BA" above the back, Rev. Chola style king standing (Mitch 355). Very Fine, Rare.

Pallavas of Sendamangalam were a late Pallava (Kadava Pallava) branch who ruled parts of northern Tamil Nadu, engaging in repeated conflicts with the Cholas, Hoysalas, and emerging Pandya power, before being finally absorbed as Pandya dominance expanded.

₹ 1000 - 1200

87. **Parmaras of Malwa, Indo Sassanian Type, Billion Drachm**, 4.20grms, Obv. Crude bust of the king facing right, Rev. Battle Scene, where one soldier is on a horseback, another soldier standing in the front and third soldier lying on the ground, probably dead, Interesting, Scarce

Paramaras of Malwa were a Rajput dynasty (c. 9th–14th century AD) who fought Chalukyas of Kalyani, Chandelas, Kalachuris, and later the Delhi Sultanate, with Bhoja I marking their peak before gradual military decline.

₹ 800 - 1000

Sultanate



Sultanate



Lot No - 88

Lot No - 89

- 88. Delhi Sultanate, Turks, Muhammad Bin Sam, (c. 1193-1206CE), Billion Jital, 3.20grms, Dehli Type, Obv. Stylised bull to left with Sri Mahamada Sama above in Sharada Script, Rev. Horseman to right, with Sri Hamirah in Nagari above, G&G#D9, Very Fine+**
Muhammad bin Sam (Muhammad of Ghur), a Turkic ruler, conquered northern India, defeating the Chauhans at Tarain (1192 CE), establishing Ghurid rule, which laid the foundation for the Delhi Sultanate.

₹ 800 - 1000

- 89. Delhi Sultanate, Turks, Nasir Al Din Mahmud, (c. 1246-1266CE), Silver Tanka, 10.70grms, Obv. ruler's titles within double square in circle, annulets in segments, Rev. fi'ahd legends; caliph al-Must'aşim, within double square in circle, Minted in Hadrat Dehli, G&G#D138, Very Fine+**
Nasir al-Din Mahmud mostly acted as a figurehead under the influence of the powerful vizier Ghiyasuddin Balban, with real power exercised in administration and frontier defense, especially against Mongol raids.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 90

- 90. Delhi Sultanate, Turks, Ghiyas Ud Din Balban (c. 1266-1287CE), 2 Coins**
 a) Paika of 40 Rati seeds, 4.00grms, Obv. al-sultān al-a zam, Rev. ghiyath al-dunya wa'l dīn, G&G#D167
 b) Billion Jital, 3.10grms, Obv. al-sultān al-a'zam ghiyāth al-dunya wa'l din, Rev. balban in centre; sīr sultān gayāsadin in Nagari in margin G&G#D165
 Ghiyas ud-Din Balban strengthened the Sultanate by enforcing strict central authority, using a network of spies and harsh punishments to control rebellious nobles, and implementing the principles later recorded in the "Siyasatnama." He personally led campaigns to repel repeated Mongol invasions, fortified frontier defenses, and punished disloyal chiefs with exemplary severity, ensuring the stability and survival of the Delhi Sultanate during a period of external threat and internal factionalism.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 91

91. **Delhi Sultanate, Jalal al-din-Firuz Shah (c. 1290-1296CE), Gold Dinar, 10.80grms, Obv. al-sultan al-a'zam jalal al-dunya wa'l din abu'l muzaffar firuz shah al-sultān, Rev. al-imam legend with caliph al-Must'asim, AH694, Minted at Hazrat Delhi, G&G#D196, Almost Uncirculated, Rare.**

Jalāl-ud-Dīn Firuz Khalji was the founder and first Sultan of the Khalji dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, He came to power during the Khalji Revolution, deposing the infant ruler Shams ud-Din Kayumars and ending the preceding Mamluk (Slave) dynasty. Born Malik Firuz, he had been a senior commander under the Mamluks before seizing the throne. His reign was noted for its relatively mild and conciliatory approach, attempts to stabilize the nobility, and repelling a Mongol invasion. Jalāl-ud-Dīn also led campaigns that captured Mandawar and Jhain, though he failed to take the stronghold of Ranthambore. In 1296, he was assassinated by his nephew and son-in-law, Alauddin Khalji, who succeeded him and began a more aggressive phase of Khalji rule

₹ 150,000 - 160,000



Lot No - 92



Lot No - 93

92. **Delhi Sultanate, Khalijis, Qutb al-Din Mubarak, (c. 1316-1320CE), Silver Square Tanka, 10.50grms, AH719, legend: al-imām al-a'zam khalifa rabb al-'alamin qutb al-dunya wa'l dīn abu'l muzaffar mubārakshāh al-sultan ibn al-sultan al-wathiq billāh amir al-mu'minin, G&G#D261, Very Fine+, Rare**

Qutb al-Din Mubarak was the son of Alauddin Khalji. After Alauddin's death, he ascended the throne as a minor, struggled to control rebellious nobles, and was ultimately poisoned by palace conspirators, leaving the Sultanate unstable. His assassination paved the way for Shihabuddin Omar Khalji, his cousin, to briefly succeed him before Jalaluddin Khalji's consolidation of power.

₹ 8000 - 10000

93. **Delhi Sultanate, Tughluqs, Muhammad bin Firuz as Regent, (c. 1390-1392CE), Billion 5/6th Tanka, 8.80grms, with the name of the caliph Abu Abd Allah, Obv. Muhammad shah firuz shāh sultānī read from the bottom upwards, Rev. al-khalifa abū 'abd allāh khulidat khilafatuhu, G&G#D588, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**

Muhammad bin Firuz, better known as Firoz Shah Tughlaq, was the son of Rajab, a younger brother of Ghiyas ud-Din Tughlaq, making him the cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. He rose to power during a crisis and spent his reign suppressing provincial rebellions, fighting Rajput chiefs, conducting campaigns in Bengal, Sindh, and Gujarat, preferring tributary settlements, and relying on Turkic nobles and frontier governors as key allies.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 94



Lot No - 95

94. **Delhi Sultanates, Lodis, Sikandar Shah Lodi, (c. 1488-1517CE), Copper 1/4 Tanka, 2.10grms, Angular Style, Obv. Rulers titles al-mutawakkil 'ala'l rahman sikandar shah bahlul shah sultan Rev. fi zaman amir al-mü'minin khulidat khilafatuhu, G&G#D710, Very Fine+, Rare.**
Sikandar Shah Lodi, Lodhi dynasty, Delhi Sultanate, was the son of Bahlul Lodi and strengthened the Sultanate through continuous wars against Rajput chiefs, especially in Gwalior and Bihar, crushed Afghan rebellions, and used Afghan nobles as allies to consolidate control across north India. ₹ 8000 - 10000
95. **Delhi Sultanates, Lodis, Sikandar Shah Lodi, (c. 1488-1517CE), Copper coin of 32 Rati, Minted in Hadrat Dehli, Obv. Rulers titles al-mutawakkil 'ala'l rahman sikandar shah bahlul shah sultan Rev. fi zaman amir al-mü'minin khulidat khilafatuhu, G&G#D707, Very Fine+.** ₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 96



Lot No - 97

96. **Delhi Sultanate, Tughluqs, Ghiyath al-din Tughluq, (c. 1320-1325CE), Copper Paika, 3.50grms, Obv. Tughluq, Rev. Shah, G&G#D314, Very Fine.**
Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq founded the Tughluq dynasty, defeated the Khaljis, crushed rebellions in Bengal, Warangal, and the Deccan, repelled Mongol threats, restored financial stability by reversing harsh taxes, and built Tughlaqabad Fort, re-establishing firm central authority in Delhi. ₹ 800 - 1000
97. **Delhi Sultanate, Tughluqs, Firuz Shah Tughluq, (c. 1351-1388CE), 2 Coins**
 a) Copper Tanka, 9.19grms, Mint Hadrat Delhi, with the name of Calipha Abu Abd al Mutawakki, G&G#D476, Very Fine+
 b) Coin of 32 Rati, 3.60grms, with the name of Calipha Abu'l Fath, G&G#D483, Very Fine ₹ 800 - 1000

Sultanate



Lot No - 98

Lot No - 99

98. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Sher Shah Suri(c. 1538-1545CE), Copper Paisa**, 19.80grms, Minted in Hissar, Obv. in square: sher shah sulṭān darb abū, Rev. in square: ft 'ahd (a)l-amir al-hāmī. in margins, parts of al-sultan al-'adil al-dīn al-dayyan, Swastik as MintMark, G&G#D857, Very Fine, Very Scarce.
 Sher Shah Suri had a strong connection to Hisar (Hissar-i-Firoza), which he used as a strategic military and administrative centre in north India. From Hisar, he controlled routes to Punjab and Rajasthan, stationed troops, collected revenue, and secured the northwest frontier during his wars against the Mughals and Rajput chiefs.

₹ 2000 - 3000

99. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Sher Shah Suri(c. 1538-1545CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, Minted in Agra, Standard Type, AH949, Names of three caliphs, G&G#D770, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.
After defeating Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kannauj/Bilgram (1540), Sher Shah occupied Agra, seized the Mughal treasury, and used the city as a forward base against remaining Mughal loyalists. He shifted the imperial focus away from Agra toward Delhi, reducing Agra's political primacy while consolidating Sur control over the Indo-Gangetic plain.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 100

Lot No - 101

100. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Sher Shah Suri(c. 1538-1545CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, Minted in Gwalior, Standard Type, AH951, Names of three caliphs, G&G#D781, Very Fine+, Scarce.
He captured Gwalior Fort in 1540, immediately after defeating Humayun at Kannauj. The fort was used to neutralise Mughal resistance in central India and to secure the route between Agra–Malwa–Rajasthan. Gwalior later became a state prison for political rivals, reinforcing Sur control over north and central India.

₹ 3000 - 4000

101. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Sher Shah Suri(c. 1538-1545CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, Minted in Shergarh Bakkar, Standard legends within square on both sides. The mint-name is written shergadh 'urf shiqq bakkar, The word shigg is an administrative area, AH950, G&G#D804, Very Fine+, Rare
Sher Shah Suri captured Bukkur (Bakkar) Fort on the Indus around 1541, renaming it Shergarh. The conquest was aimed at blocking Humayun's escape route toward Sindh and Persia and cutting Mughal-aligned Afghan chiefs in the region. From Shergarh, Sur forces controlled river traffic on the Indus and pressured Humayun and his ally Shah Hasan Arghun, forcing the Mughals further west.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 102

Lot No - 103

102. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Sher Shah Suri(c. 1538-1545CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, Agrah-Gwalior Type, AH961, G&G#D827, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

103. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Islam Shah Suri(c. 1545-1552CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, Mintless type, AH954, G&G#D980, Usual legends, caliphs type 3, Both sides within square, 1477 in obverse top margin. A Bengal type, probably struck at the provincial capital, Large Flan Size, Very Fine+, Scarce
He crushed Afghan rebellions led by Adil Shah Suri, Ibrahim Khan, and eastern Afghan chiefs in Bihar and Bengal. He fought Rajput rulers in Malwa and Bundelkhand, besieged Gwalior, and kept constant pressure on Humayun, preventing any Mughal comeback until his death. No lasting alliances—rule sustained by force.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 104

Lot No - 105

104. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Islam Shah Suri(c. 1545-1552CE), Copper Paisa**, 20.60grms Minted in Shahgarh, AH959, Mintmark as Lion, G&G#D1014, Very Rare Mint, only a few seems to have surfaced till date.
Shahgarh(present-day Bukkur (Bakhar) Fort near Sukkur, Sindh, Pakistan) was a short-lived regional mint, active mainly during Islam Shah's consolidation after crushing Afghan rebellions, resulting in limited output compared to Delhi or Agra. Its importance lies in reflecting Sur military control over frontier territories and Islam Shah's effort to enforce central authority through coinage. Shahgarh issues are therefore historically significant and less frequently encountered.

₹ 4000 - 5000

105. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Islam Shah Suri(c. 1545-1552CE), Copper 1/2 Paisa**, 9.20grms, Mintless Type, G&G#D1068, NW TYPE H, Very Fine+, Very Rare.

½ paises are rarer than paises because Islam Shah prioritised full paises for army payments and tax circulation, while ½ paises were struck sporadically and in limited numbers for local markets. Their heavier circulation, low intrinsic value, and poor preservation led to high attrition. Several mints issued them briefly, making surviving examples far scarcer than standard paises.

₹ 8000 - 10000

Sultanate



Lot No - 106

Lot No - 107

106. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Islam Shah Suri(c. 1545-1552CE), Copper 1/8 Paisa, 2.50grms, Mintless Type, Obv. shāh/ islām / sher shāh / sullān, Rev. khalifat al-zamān al-'ādil, G&G#D1085, Very Fine+, Very Scarce. 1/8 paisa coins are extremely rare. They were emergency, fractional issues, struck in very small quantities for micro-transactions in local markets. Islam Shah's administration focused on full paisas, not tiny fractions. Their tiny size, rapid wear, melting, and neglect by hoarders caused very low survival. Many mints issued them briefly or not at all.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

107. **Delhi Sultanate, Suris, Muhammad Adil Suri(c. 1552-1556CE), Copper Paisa, 20.00grms, Minted at Jaunpur, Obv. abū'l muzaffar/bi-ta'yid al-rahman / muhammad shāh /'adil sultan. Large dotted cross mint-mark to the left of muhammad. Mint-name at bottom of reverse, G&G#D1114, Extra Fine, Very Rare Muhammad Adil Shah Suri rose to power after the death of Islam Shah Suri, eliminating his minor son Firuz Shah and ruling as a usurper. He never firmly controlled Delhi and was driven east by rival Sur claimants and advancing Mughal forces. Jaunpur, a strategic provincial capital controlling the eastern Gangetic routes, became his main power base. Coins struck at Jaunpur are rare because they were issued briefly during intense civil war, limited territorial control, disrupted administration, and the rapid collapse of Suri authority before Mughal reconquest.**

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 108

108. **Bengal Sultanate, Ala Al-din Husain Shah (c. 1397-1422CE), Silver Tanka, 10.60grms, Minted at Dar Al-Darb(Husainabad), AH 910, G&G#B761, Very Fine+, Very Scarce Ala al-Din Husain Shah, founder of the Husain Shahi dynasty of Bengal, rose to power after overthrowing the Abyssinian ruler Shams-ud-Din Muzaffar Shah, whom he had served as wazir. His reign is considered the most stable and prosperous of the Bengal Sultanate**

₹ 2000 - 3000



Lot No - 109

109. **Bijapur Sulatan, Muhammad Adil Shah(c. 1627-1657CE), Gold Pagoda, 3.40grms, G&G#BJ20, Poetic couplet- Jahān Zin Do Muhammad Girift Zīnat-O Jāh Yake Muhammad-I-Mursal Duwam Muhammad Shah, which means - The world received beauty and dignity from two Muhammads, the one is Muhammad the apostle and the other Muhammad Shah, Extra Fine+ and extraordinarily rare, this magnificent specimen is appearing in an auction after several years, offering a once-in-a-decade opportunity for discerning collectors. Every detail is stunningly preserved, with the complete couplet fully legible, showcasing the artistry and historical significance of the issue. A truly breathtaking and must-have coin, it represents the pinnacle of numismatic beauty and rarity, destined to be the centerpiece of any serious collection.**

Muhammad Adil Shah of the strengthened his kingdom's architectural legacy with iconic structures like the Gol Gumbaz, patronized arts and literature, and maintained political stability amidst regional conflicts. His reign saw defensive consolidation, strategic alliances, and promotion of culture, leaving a lasting imprint on Deccan history.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 110

110. **Gujrat Sultanate, Shams al-din Muzaffar Shah II(c. 1511-1525CE), Gold Tanka, 11.40grms, obv. al-mu'ayyad bi-ta'yīd al-rahmān shams al-dunya wa'l din abu'l naṣr muzaffar shāh bin mahmud shah al-sulṭān, Rev. muzaffar shāh bin mahmūd shāh al-sulṭān within single scalloped circle. mahmūd to the left of Muzaffar, AH 924, Minted at Muhammadabad, G&G#G231, Almost Uncirculated, Rare.**

Shams-ud-Dīn Muzaffar Shah II, born Khalil Khan, was the eighth Sultan of the Gujarat Sultanate, was the eldest son of Sultan Mahmud Begada and succeeded him on the throne. Early in his reign he subdued the princely state of Idar, but he later suffered continuous defeats against Rana Sanga of Mewar, losing northern Gujarat and Idar to the Rajput ruler. During this period, Gujarat's influence waned in the north as Rana Sanga asserted dominance. Muzaffar Shah II died in Ahmedabad in 1526 and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Shah. His reign was marked by military challenges and setbacks, particularly against Rajput forces, weakening the sultanate's territorial hold before the rise of his more powerful successors.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 111



Lot No - 112

111. **Bahamani Sultanate, Taj Al-din Firuz Shah (c. 1397-1422CE), Silver Tanka, 10.70grms, Minted at Ahsanabad, G&G#BH63, Very Fine+**
Taj al-Din Firuz Shah Bahmani (c. 1397–1422 AD / 800–825 AH) ruled during constant warfare, fighting repeated campaigns against the Vijayanagara Empire over the Raichur Doab and southern frontiers. He also faced internal noble revolts and factional conflicts within the Bahmani court. Strategic marriage alliances with Deccan Hindu elites were used to stabilize rule. Coinage from Ahsanabad (Gulbarga) reflects authority maintained through war and negotiated power.

₹ 2000 - 3000

112. **Khandesh Sultanate, Bahadur Shah (c. 1597-1601CE), 2 coins, (a) Heavy Falus, 17.30grms, G&G#KH4, (B) Half Falus, 8.50grms, G&G#KH3, Common legend al-wathiq billah al-mannān abū'l fath nāṣir al-dunya wa'l dīn bahadur shah bin 'adil shah al-sultān, Extra Fine, Very Rare.**
Khandesh Sultanate was located in northern Deccan, covering present-day north Maharashtra along the Tapti River valley, with Burhanpur as its capital and Asirgarh Fort as its key stronghold. Its position between Malwa (north), Gujarat (west), Ahmadnagar (south), and the Mughal frontier made it a critical buffer state. Control of Tapti trade routes gave Khandesh economic importance but also constant military pressure. Bahadur Shah Farooqi of Khandesh ruled amid constant regional conflict, fighting the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar and resisting pressure from Gujarat and later the Mughals. Khandesh's strategic position on the Tapti corridor made it a buffer state. Bahadur Shah alternated between resistance and diplomacy, eventually submitting to Emperor Akbar to preserve autonomy, marking the beginning of Mughal influence in the Deccan.

₹ 800 - 1000



Lot No - 113

113. **Malwa Sultan, Ghiyath Shah (c. 1469-1500CE), Gold Square Mohur, 10.70grms, AH884, G&G#M66, Swastika as mintmark, Obv. al-wathiq bi'l malik al-multajī abū'l fath ghiyāth shah bin mahmūd shah al-khaljī al-sultan khallada mulkahu, Rev. Abu'l Fath to the right of Ghiyath, Extra Fine+, Rare** *Ghiyath Shah ruled the Malwa Sultanate (central India), succeeding his father Mahmud Shah. His reign is noted for political stability, architectural patronage, and cultural flourishing, especially in Mandav (Mandavgad), the Malwa capital. He promoted literature, arts, and Sufi culture, built mosques, palaces, and gardens, and maintained alliances with neighboring kingdoms while repelling invasions. Ghiyath Shah's rule strengthened Malwa's administrative and cultural institutions, leaving a lasting legacy in architecture, urban planning, and regional governance.*

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 114

114. **Indian Sultanate 2 coins, (a) Bahamani Sultanate, Taj al-din Firuz Shah, (c. 1397-1422CE), Copper Falus, 5.00grms, Minted at Ahsanabad, G&G#BH66, Very Fine+, (b) Malwa Sultanate, Hisham al-din Hushang Shah, (c. 1405-1435CE), Copper Falus, 3.90grms, G&G#M6, Minted at Dar al-Mulk Shadiabad, G&G#M6, Very Fine+**

₹ 800 - 1000

Mughal Empire



Mughal Empire



Lot No - 115

Lot No - 116

- 115. Mughal Empire, Humayun(c. 1530-1540CE), First Reign, Copper Bahloli, 8.80grms, AH94X, Minted at Jaunpur, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce**
Issued during Humayun's troubled first reign, this copper Bahloli follows the weight standard of Bahlul Lodi, reflecting continuity from the Delhi Sultanate. The period was dominated by conflict with Sher Shah Suri, culminating in Humayun's defeats at Chausa (1539) and Kannauj/Bilgram (1540), which cost him the empire. These coins belong to a short, unstable phase just before Mughal collapse and exile

₹ 800 - 1000

- 116. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.40grms, AH980, Minted at Ahmedabad, Very Fine+, Rare**
Ahmedabad was a major Mughal mint under Akbar after the conquest of Gujarat (1572-73 CE). The mint symbolises Akbar's victory over the Muzaffarid Sultans of Gujarat and the firm integration of Gujarat into the Mughal Empire. Coins from Ahmedabad reflect Akbar's consolidation of western India and control over key trade routes and ports.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 117

Lot No - 118

- 117. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.60grms, Illahi 31, Minted at Allahabad, Very Fine**
Allahabad became a Mughal mint after Akbar's strategic takeover of the region, crucial for controlling the Gangetic heartland. The city later gained immense military importance during Prince Salim's rebellion (1600-1604 CE), when he declared himself emperor from Allahabad, directly challenging Akbar. Coins from this mint are tied to internal Mughal conflict and succession tensions.

₹ 800 - 1000

- 118. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper 1/2 Dam, Mulkaahu Type, 10.00grms, Minted at Alwar, Very Fine, Scarce.**
Coins attributed to Alwar under Akbar are extremely rare and debated, suggesting a short-lived or limited mint after Mughal campaigns in Mewat/Rajputana. The region was brought under Mughal control during Akbar's expansion against local Rajput chiefs, securing the Delhi-Ajmer route.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 119



Lot No - 120

119. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.00grms, Illahi 41, Month Farwardin, Minted at Attakh Banaras, Very Fine+**
Banaras functioned as a regional mint after Mughal consolidation of the eastern Gangetic belt, following conflicts with Afghan chiefs and the Karrani rulers of Bengal. Control of Banaras ensured stability along the Ganga and secured Mughal authority in eastern North India.

₹ 800 - 1000

120. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), 3 Coins, Copper Dam, 1/2 Dam, 1/4 Dam, 20grms,10grms & 4.90grms, all 3 of Illahi 46, Minted at Burhanpur, Very Fine to Extra Fine, Very Rare.**
Burhanpur became a key Mughal mint after Akbar's campaigns in Khandesh and the Deccan, aimed at breaking the power of the Farooqi rulers of Khandesh and countering Ahmadnagar (Nizam Shahi) influence. Control of Burhanpur secured the Tapti corridor and served as a forward base for Mughal military pressure in the Deccan.

₹ 20000 - 25000



Lot No - 121



Lot No - 122

121. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), 3 Coins, Copper Dam, 1/2 Dam, 1/4 Dam, 20.70grms,9.40grms & 4.90grms, Minted at Balapur, 1/4 Dam is unique as both obverse and reverse has the mint mentioned, Very Fine+, Very Rare.**
Balapur is associated with Akbar's Deccan campaigns during the struggle against the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar and allied Deccan powers. The mint functioned in the context of Mughal military operations aimed at securing Berar and the eastern Deccan. Coins of Akbar from Balapur reflect imperial assertion in a contested frontier zone during active warfare.

₹ 20000 - 25000

122. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.30grms, Illahi 40, Month Bahman, Minted at Berar, Very Fine**
Akbar's Berar issues are scarce. Berar came under Mughal control only after the Deccan campaigns against the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar (from 1595-1596 CE), so minting there was late and limited. Coins from Berar reflect active Mughal pressure in the Deccan and temporary consolidation rather than long-term stability.

₹ 800 - 1000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 123

Lot No - 124

- 123. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper 1/2 Dam, 8.90grms, Minted at Dogaon, Very Fine+, Scarce**
The Dogaon mint is associated with Akbar's late Deccan expansion, during the prolonged Mughal conflict with the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar. It likely functioned as a temporary or campaign mint, supporting Mughal military operations during the push into the Deccan in the 1590s. Coins from Dogaon
- ₹ 800 - 1000
- 124. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), 1/4 Falus, 6.60grms, Mintless Type, Hastam Hissa Type, Month Khurdad, Very Fine+, Very Scarce**
The Hastam Hissa was a fractional Mughal silver denomination issued under Akbar as part of his effort to standardise currency across the empire. Literally meaning "one-eighth part," it represented 1/8 of a rupee and was struck to facilitate small-scale transactions, especially in urban markets and military camps. Its issue reflects Akbar's emphasis on a uniform monetary system during continuous military campaigns and territorial expansion.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 125

Lot No - 126

- 125. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Damri, 2.90grms, Mintless Type, Hastam Hissa Error: Hatam Hissa is 1/4 Dam but on this coin its 1/8 Dam by weight, Very Fine+, Unlisted, Unique, Rare.**
Issued during Akbar's monetary standardisation, this Damri bears the denomination Hastam Hissa. Traditionally, Hastam Hissa denotes 1/4 Dam, but the present coin weighs approximately 2.90 grams, corresponding instead to 1/8 Dam, indicating a clear denominational error. The absence of mint attribution places it within Akbar's mintless copper series. An exceptional error piece.
- ₹ 8000 - 10000
- 126. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Damri, 1.90grms, Minted at Hazrat Delhi, AH97X, Very Fine+, Very Rare.**
This Damri was struck at Hazrat Delhi, the principal imperial mint under Akbar and the centre of Mughal monetary authority. Delhi issues formed the benchmark for copper standards during Akbar's reign and circulated widely across North India, supporting everyday transactions alongside silver rupees. The coin reflects Akbar's effort to maintain a uniform copper currency anchored at the imperial capital.
- ₹ 20000 - 25000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 127

Lot No - 128

127. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper 1/2 Dam, 10.30grms, Minted at Hazrat Delhi, Very Fine+, Scarce.**
Under Akbar, Delhi remained the symbolic and strategic heart of Mughal power, even after the capital shifted to Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. Control of Delhi was crucial because it had been the seat of the Delhi Sultanate, and holding it legitimised Mughal authority against Afghan rivals, especially the Sur remnants after Humayun's restoration. Militarily, Delhi secured the Upper Gangetic–Punjab axis, protecting the empire from north-western Afghan threats and serving as a base for campaigns towards Rajputana and the Punjab frontier.

₹ 3000 - 4000

128. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper 1/2 Dam, 10.00grms, AH96X, Minted at Hisar Firoza, Very Fine+, Very Scarce**
Hisar Firoza was an important Mughal mint under Akbar due to its strategic position in Haryana, guarding the route between Delhi and the Punjab. The region had earlier been a stronghold of the Sur Afghans, and Mughal control followed sustained campaigns to suppress Afghan resistance. Coins from Hisar Firoza reflect Akbar's consolidation of the north-western hinterland and securing of supply and movement corridors vital for frontier defence.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 129

Lot No - 130

129. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.60grms, Minted at Mirath, Very Fine+.**
Mirath (modern Meerut) functioned as a regional Mughal mint under Akbar after the suppression of Afghan resistance in the Upper Doab. Its importance lay in securing the Delhi–Agra–Doab corridor, a zone repeatedly contested by Sur and other Afghan groups. Coins from Mirath reflect Mughal consolidation of the heartland following continuous conflicts to stabilise north India.

₹ 800 - 1000

130. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.20grms, AH985, Minted at Malpur, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**
Malpur is associated with Akbar's western Indian operations following the Mughal conquest of Gujarat (1572–73 CE). The mint reflects efforts to stabilise newly subdued territories after the defeat of the Muzaffarid Sultanate of Gujarat and to secure routes linking Gujarat with Rajputana and the imperial core. Coins from Malpur indicate Mughal administrative penetration during an active phase of military consolidation.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 131



Lot No - 132

131. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), 2 Coins, Copper Dam & 1/2 Dam, 20.70grms & 10.90grms, Minted at Narnol, Very Fine+**

Narnol (modern Narnaul, Haryana) served as a Mughal mint under Akbar due to its strategic position between Delhi and Rajasthan. The area was significant during Akbar's campaigns against Rajput powers, particularly in the context of operations involving Amber and Mewar, and in containing residual Afghan elements in the region. Coins from Narnol reflect Mughal consolidation of the south-western approaches to Delhi during ongoing military expansion.

₹ 800 - 1000

132. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper 1/32 Square Tanka, 1.30grms, Obv. Ilahi 44, Month Bahman, Rev. See Wa Dom, Extra Fine condition with all letter clearly visible and a square dotted border on the reverse side, Very Rare.**

A remarkable and unusually well-preserved 1/32 Square Copper Tanka of Akbar, dated Ilahi Year 44 (1599–1600 CE), Month Bahman, representing the mature phase of his Ilahi calendar coinage reform. The clear rendering of "Ilahi 44" and the reverse legend "See Wa Dom," framed within a precise square dotted border, is exceptional for such a small denomination. Struck with notable sharpness and fully legible inscriptions, this specimen stands out for both technical quality and historical significance. To the best of our research, this is the first recorded appearance of this specific type in the public auction market, marking an important and highly desirable offering.

₹ 50000 - 55000



Lot No - 133

133. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.40grms, Ad-I-Falus Type, AH980, Minted at Lahore, Very Fine+**

Lahore was one of Akbar's most important mints after the city became a provincial capital (1585 CE) during sustained Mughal operations on the north-western frontier. It served as a base against Afghan tribes, Uzbek threats from Central Asia, and in campaigns linked to Kabul and Qandahar. Coins struck at Lahore reflect Akbar's focus on securing the Punjab and stabilising the empire's most volatile military frontier.

₹ 2000 - 3000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 134



Lot No - 135

134. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Damri, 2.20grms, Minted at Lahore, Very Fine+, Very Rare**
From Lahore, Akbar conducted sustained campaigns to suppress Afghan tribal rebellions in the Punjab, counter Uzbek pressures from Central Asia, and manage military operations connected with Kabul and the Qandahar frontier, ensuring the security of the Mughal Empire's volatile north-western border.

₹ 20000 - 25000

135. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), 1/2 Falus, 6.40grms, Illahi 41, Minted at Sikar, Very Fine+, Very Rare**
Akbar's Sikar issues are rare because the mint functioned briefly, likely tied to short-lived military consolidation in Shekhawati during Rajput campaigns. Limited duration and low output, rather than circulation loss, explain their scarcity.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 136



Lot No - 137

136. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.20grms, AH1008, Minted at Salimabad, Very Fine, Very Scarce.**
Salimabad is associated with Akbar's consolidation of the Gangetic Doab, a region repeatedly unsettled by Afghan resistance after the fall of the Sur dynasty. The mint reflects Mughal efforts to stabilise territory between Delhi and Awadh, securing supply lines and imperial authority in a strategically sensitive zone during ongoing military pacification.
AH 1008 = 1599-1600 AD-It falls in the late reign of Akbar, during his Deccan campaigns and the period when Prince Salim's rebellion (Allahabad) was unfolding

₹ 4000 - 5000

137. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Copper Dam, 20.70grms, AH980, Minted at Sherkot, Very Fine+, Scarce.**
Sherkot (also read as Shahkot) is linked to Akbar's consolidation of the Punjab region during operations against Afghan groups that continued to challenge Mughal authority after the Sur period. The mint reflects Mughal efforts to secure the Punjab-Indus corridor, vital for frontier defence and communication with Lahore and the north-west.

₹ 2000 - 3000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 138



Lot No - 139



Lot No - 140

- 138. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), 2 coins, Copper Dam, 20.50grms & 20.00grms, Illahi 37, Minted at Urdu Zafar Qarin, Very Fine, Scarce**
Under Akbar, Urdu-e-Zafar Qurani refers to coins carrying a Quranic victory legend (zafar), used during periods of warfare to invoke divine support. These coins were struck at multiple regular mints (Delhi, Lahore, Agra, etc.), but the legend identifies ideology

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 139. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, Mintless Type, Month Ardhibhisht, Illahi 41, Allaha hu Akbar Jalle Jallhu type, Very Fine+, Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 140. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, Minted at Lahore, Month Farwardin, Illahi 48, Allaha hu Akbar Jalle Jallhu type, Very Fine+, Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 141



Lot No - 142



Lot No - 143

- 141. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, Minted at Lahore, Month Farwardin, Illahi 49, Allaha hu Akbar Jalle Jallhu type, Very Fine+, Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 142. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee, 11.50grms, Minted at Ahmedabad, Dar Ul-Sultan Type, AH988, Very Fine+, Scarce**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 143. Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver 1/2 Rupee, 5.70grms, Minted at Mulher, Very Fine, Scarce**

₹ 1000 - 1200

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 144

144. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.46grms, AH971, Minted at Hazart Delhi, Kalima within circle, Very Fine+, Rare in excellent condition.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 145

145. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH987, Minted at Fatepur, Kalima Type, Dar-ul-Sulatan Type, Very Fine, Scarce

₹ 8000 - 10000

146. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, Mint Tatta, Month DI, Illahi 41, Allaha hu Akbar Jalle Jallhu type, Very Fine+, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 147

147. **Mughal Empire, Akbar(c. 1556-1605CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, Mint Urdu Zafar Qurain, AH1000 (in words), Kalima type, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 148

148. **Mughal Empire, Jahangir(c. 1605-1625CE), 2 Coins, Heavy Sawai Dam & Heavy Sawai 1/2 Dam**, 24.4grms & 12.00grms, Sawai Dam = 1¼ Dam and Sawai ½ Dam = ¾ Dam, Rawani Type, RY02, Minted in Ahmedabad, Very Fine+, Very Rare.

₹ 20000 - 25000



Lot No - 149

149. **Mughal Empire, Jahangir(c. 1605-1625CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, Month Shahrewar, Minted at Akbarnagar, RY25, Khanjar as Mintmark, no test mark, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.

₹ 4000 - 5000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 150



Lot No - 151



Lot No - 152

150. **Mughal Empire, Jahangir(c. 1605-1625CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, Month Aban, Minted at Qandahar / Ancient Gandhara, Very Fine, Scarce.

₹ 4000 - 5000

151. **Mughal Empire, Jahangir(c. 1605-1625CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1026/R12, Minted at Lahore (Bottom), Bad Abre Ruye Hamesha Couplet, Fine, Scarce.

₹ 4000 - 5000

152. **Mughal Empire, Jahangir(c. 1605-1625CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, RY22, Minted at Lahore (Top), Bad Abre Ruye Hamesha Couplet, Fine, Scarce.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 153

153. **Mughal Empire, Jahangir(c. 1605-1627CE), Gold Mohur**, 10.90grms, Month Aban, AH1031/R16, Minted at Burhanpur, Corresponding to the month Aban, this Mohur is a brilliant, uncirculated specimen, distinguished by its natural luster and exceptionally deep strike. The intricate details of the design are crisp and fully preserved, reflecting the artistry and precision of Mughal minting. Its striking visual appeal, combined with superb craftsmanship, makes it a prime example of imperial coinage. Ideal for collectors seeking coins that are both historically significant and aesthetically exceptional, this Mohur will undoubtedly command attention. A piece of this caliber represents not only the wealth and authority of the Mughal Empire but also a rare opportunity to own a numismatic masterpiece in pristine condition, Very Rare.

₹ 500,000 - 600,000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 154



Lot No - 155



Lot No - 156

- 154. Mughal Empire, Nur Jahan(c. 1620-1627CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1035/Ry20, Minted at Surat, Extra Fine+, No test marks, Rare in this condition.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 155. Mughal Empire, Nur Jahan(c. 1620-1627CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1037/Ry22, Minted at Patna, Extra Fine+, No test marks, Rare in this condition.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 156. Mughal Empire, Shah Jahan (c. 1628-1658CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1045/Ry05, Minted at Burhanpur, Almost Uncirculated, Very Scarce in this condition.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 157



Lot No - 158



Lot No - 159

- 157. Mughal Empire, Shah Jahan (c. 1628-1658CE), Silver Rupee, 10.90grms, Minted at Bhilsa/Vidhisha,MP (complete mint visible), Very Fine+**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 158. Mughal Empire, Shah Jahan (c. 1628-1658CE), Silver Rupee, 10.90grms, RY16, Minted at Jahangirnagar, Very Fine**

₹ 4000 - 5000

- 159. Mughal Empire, Murad Baksh (c. 1646CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, Minted at Surat, AH1068, Extra Fine+, Rare**

Murad Bakhsh used the Surat mint during the war of succession after Shah Jahan's illness. Surat's wealth and port access made it crucial for financing Murad's bid against Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh. His issues from Surat reflect a brief, contested claim to imperial authority amid civil war

₹ 10000 - 12000



Lot No - 160

Lot No - 161

- 160. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Copper Paisa, 9.80grms, Minted at Guti/Gooty(Ananthpur Distruct, AndraPradesh), Extra Fine, Guti is common in Gold coins and scarce in silver coins but copper coins are very Rare (First time being offered in any auction house)**
Guti came under Mughal control in the late 1680s, following Aurangzeb's decisive conquests of the Bijapur and Golconda Sultanates, and remained under Mughal authority until his death in 1707 CE. The mint functioned during a period of intense and prolonged warfare in the Deccan, particularly against the Marathas, who posed a persistent military challenge. Strategically located in the eastern Deccan, Guti supported Mughal armies and administration by supplying local coinage, reflecting Aurangzeb's deep military engagement in southern India during the final decades of his reign.

₹ 10000 - 12000

- 161. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1106/Ry38, Minted at Ajmer, Extra Fine, Scarce**

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 162

- 162. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Gold Mohur, 10.90grms, AH1117/Ry50, Minted at Azimabad(Patna), Uncirculated with almost complete mint visible on reverse, Very Rare**
Aurangzeb Alamgir of the was in the late middle period of his reign when this gold Mohur was minted. Azimabad (modern Patna) was an important administrative and commercial center in Bihar, serving as a hub for agriculture, trade, and revenue collection under Mughal supervision. Aurangzeb strengthened imperial authority in the region through strict revenue administration, military presence, and support for mosque construction, reinforcing both political and religious control. Aurangzeb relied on local officers (mansabdars) to manage revenues and maintain order, countering growing challenges from regional zamindars and emerging Maratha influence further west. His policies ensured that Azimabad remained a strategically and financially important Mughal outpost.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 163

163. **Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Gold Mohur, 10.90grms, Minted at Dar al-Zafar Bijapur, RY47, Almost Uncirculated with a tiny test mark on obverse, Extra Fine+, Rare Mint.**
Struck during the later Deccan phase of Aurangzeb's reign, this issue belongs to the period when the Mughal emperor had annexed the Adil Shahi kingdom and transformed Bijapur into an imperial provincial center. By Regnal Year 47 (c. 1703–1704 CE), Aurangzeb was deeply engaged in prolonged Deccan campaigns against the Marathas, directing military operations personally from the south. Coinage from this phase reflects the firm assertion of Mughal sovereignty over recently conquered territories.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 164

164. **Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1657-1707CE), Gold Mohur, 11.00grms, RY40, Minted at Burhanpur, deep strike, with a high relief, Uncirculated, Rare.**
During his Deccan campaigns (late 17th century), Aurangzeb (r. 1658–1707 CE) used Burhanpur as a key military and administrative base. Strategically located on the trade route to the Deccan plateau, it served as a logistics hub for Mughal armies during campaigns against the Deccan sultanates and Marathas. The city also hosted imperial workshops and mints, producing coinage in the Mughal style to assert authority. Aurangzeb spent several months here during the 1680s–1690s, consolidating control over the region and maintaining supply lines, fortifications, and local administration. His presence reinforced Burhanpur's importance as a Mughal military center, linking northern Mughal territories with the Deccan and facilitating campaigns against Maratha strongholds.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 165



Lot No - 166



Lot No - 167

- 165. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1117/R49, Minted at Dar ul-Zafar Bijapur, Almost Uncirculated, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 166. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.50grms, AH1108/R404, Minted at Burhanpur, Very Fine+, Scarce**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 167. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1098/R430, Minted at Gulbarga, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 168



Lot No - 169



Lot No - 170

- 168. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), 2 Coins, Silver Rupee & 1/2 Rupee, 10.20grms & 4.90grms, Minted at Junagadh, Very Fine, Very Scarce**

₹ 5000 - 6000

- 169. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1093/R425, Minted in Multan/Pakistan, Extra Fine, Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 170. Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AHAD issue, Bandar E-Mubarak ("blessed harbor") Type, Minted at Surat, Extra Fine+, Rare.**

Surat was known as the Bab-al-Hajj ("Gate of the Hajj") because it served as the main embarkation port for Indian pilgrims travelling to Mecca during the Mughal period. Under the Mughals, especially Akbar, Jahangir, and Aurangzeb, the state organised ships, protection, and facilities at Surat for pilgrims departing across the Arabian Sea to Jeddah, making it the principal starting point of the Indian Hajj route.

₹ 8000 - 10000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 171



Lot No - 172



Lot No - 173

171. **Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), 2 Coins, Silver Rupee & 1/2 Rupee, 11.60grms & 5.70grms, AH1115/R48 & R41, Minted at Surat, Almost Uncirculated.**

₹ 4000 - 5000

172. **Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1094/R26, Minted at Dar ul-Khilafat Shahjahanabad, Gem Uncirculated, Scarce.**

₹ 4000 - 5000

173. **Mughal Empire, Aurangzeb Alamgir(c. 1658-1707CE), Silver Rupee, 11.50grms, RY19, Minted at Tatta, Very Fine.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 174



Lot No - 175



Lot No - 176

174. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam Bahadur(c. 1707-1712CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH(111)9/R4 AHAD, Minted at Azimabad (Patna), Very Fine, Scarce**

₹ 3000 - 4000

175. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam Bahadur(c. 1707-1712CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, RY04, Minted at Mutaq al-khilafat Akbarabad, Extra Fine+, Scarce**

₹ 3000 - 4000

176. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam Bahadur(c. 1707-1712CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1122, Minted at Surat, Very Fine+, Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 177

177. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam Bahadur(c. 1707-1712CE), Gold Mohur**, 10.90grms, AH1120/RU02, Minted at Khujista Bunyad, An exceptional quality specimen, however a tiny test mark on the egde which is almost invisible through naked eyes, Bold Stike, Extra Fine+, Rare.
Shah Alam Bahadur, the eldest son of Aurangzeb, ascended the Mughal throne after a brief war of succession. During his reign, the important Deccan mint of Khujista Bunyad (the imperial name for Aurangabad) continued to function as a major Mughal striking center. Because much of the Deccan had been consolidated under Aurangzeb, Khujista Bunyad remained strategically and financially significant.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 178



Lot No - 179



Lot No - 180

178. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam Bahadur(c. 1707-1712CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1119/RYAHAD, Minted at Khujista Bunyad, Very Fine+, Scarce

₹ 3000 - 4000

179. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam Bahadur(c. 1707-1712CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, RY03, Minted at Karimabad, Very Fine, Scarce

₹ 3000 - 4000

180. **Mughal Empire, Jahandar Shah(c. 1712-1713CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1124/RYAHAD, Minted at Surat, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

Jahandar Shah ruled briefly during a period of extreme instability after Aurangzeb. His reign was dominated by civil war against his brothers, culminating in his defeat by Farrukhsiyar with the decisive backing of the Sayyid Brothers. Militarily weak and politically isolated, Jahandar Shah's fall marked the rise of king-makers at the Mughal court and accelerated imperial decline.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 181



Lot No - 182

181. **Mughal Empire, Farrukhsiyar(c. 1713-1719CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, Minted at Arkat, Very Fine, Scarce.

₹ 7000 - 8000

182. **Mughal Empire, Farrukhsiyar(c. 1713-1719CE), Silver 1/2 Rupee**, Minted at Surat, Extra Fine+, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 183



Lot No - 184

183. **Mughal Empire, Farrukhsiyar(c. 1713-1719CE), Gold Mohur**, 10.90grms, Minted at Khujista Bunyad, Very Fine, Scarce

Issued during a period of intense court intrigue and noble dominance, this coin belongs to an era when imperial authority weakened significantly. The emperor's reign saw factional power struggles, Maratha expansion, Sikh suppression, Rajput negotiations, and the pivotal 1717 farman granting major trade privileges to the British East India Company.

₹ 100,000 - 120,000

184. **Mughal Empire, Farrukhsiyar (c. 1713-1719CE), Gold Pagoda**, 3.40grms, RY04, Minted at Imtiyazgarh(Adoni), Extremely rare coin with rosette decorations on obverse, deep strike, Very Rare.

Adoni - A strategically significant mint in the Deccan. During his reign, Adoni was under growing Maratha influence and local Nawab authority, challenging Mughal control. This coin reflects Farrukhsiyar's efforts to assert imperial legitimacy, maintain revenue collection, and oversee regional trade. Despite weakening central power, the minting at Imtiyazgarh symbolized continued Mughal presence in southern India. The pagoda's design exemplifies Mughal artistry and authority, making it both a historically important and highly desirable piece for collectors and numismatists.

₹ 80000 - 100,000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 185



Lot No - 186



Lot No - 187

- 185. Mughal Empire, Farrukhsiyar(c. 1713-1719CE), Silver Nazarana Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1131/Ry07, Minted at Mustaqir al-khilafat Akbarabad, Large Flan, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 12000 - 15000

- 186. Mughal Empire, Muhammad Shah(c. 1719-1748CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, 11.40grms, Minted at Imtiazgarh(Adhoni), Very Fine, Rare**

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 187. Mughal Empire, Muhammad Shah(c. 1719-1748CE), Gold Fanam, 0.40grms, Minted at Balapur, Obv. Muhammad, Rev. Balapur, Very Fine+, Rare**

Balapur became an active Mughal mint after the Deccan was fully incorporated into the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb. During Muhammad Shah's reign, Deccan mints such as Aurangabad (Khujista Bunyad), Hyderabad (Farkhunda Bunyad), and Balapur continued striking gold and silver coinage in his name.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 188



Lot No - 189



Lot No - 190

- 188. Mughal Empire, Muhammad Shah(c. 1719-1748CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1132/RyAHAD, Baluft Allah Badshah I-Zahan Couplet, Minted at Surat, Extra Fine+, Rare**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 189. Mughal Empire, Muhammad Shah(c. 1719-1748CE), Silver Rupee, 10.60grms, AH111X/Ry02, Minted at Surat, Unusually Large Flan, probably one of the earliest issues of British Empire, Almost Uncirculated, Rare and Unlisted with unusual calligraphy.**

₹ 10000 - 15000

- 190. Mughal Empire, Muhammad Shah(c. 1719-1748CE), Silver 1/2 Rupee, 5.70grms, Ry20, Minted at Surat, Large Flan & Double Struck, Gem Uncirculated, Rare**

₹ 7000 - 8000



Lot No - 191



Lot No - 192



Lot No - 193

191. **Mughal Empire, Ahmed Shah Bahadur(c. 1748-1754CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, AH1161/R01, Minted at Azimabad (Patna), Very Fine, Very Scarce

₹ 5000 - 6000

192. **Mughal Empire, Ahmed Shah Bahadur(c. 1161-1167CE), Gold 1/2 Fanam**, 0.20grms, Minted in Kadapa(Andra Pradesh) Obv. Presian script Ahmed Shah, Rev. complete year AH1161 above the mint name Kadapa, Uncirculated condition, this is one of the very few known specimens where every detail, including the year, is perfectly preserved. A truly exceptional piece, it combines rarity, historical significance, and pristine craftsmanship, making it an indispensable addition for collectors.

₹ 3000 - 4000

193. **Mughal Empire, Ahmed Shah Bahadur(c. 1748-1754CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, Minted at Dilhadabad, Fine, Very Rare

₹ 6000 - 7000



Lot No - 194



Lot No - 195

194. **Mughal Empire, Alamgir II, (c. 1754-1759CE), Silver Nazarana Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1171/R05, Minted at Dar ul-Sultan Lahore, Extra Fine+, Very Rare

₹ 8000 - 10000

195. **Mughal Empire, Alamgir II(c. 1754-1759CE), Gold 1/2 Pagoda**, 1.70grms, Minted at Imtiyazgarh, Extra Fine, Very Rare.

Alamgir II ruled during a period of declining central authority. This coin reflects a symbolic assertion of sovereignty in central India. While his military and political control was weak, the mint demonstrates continued imperial oversight over local trade and revenue. The coinage indicates an effort to maintain legitimacy and imperial presence, even as the Marathas and regional powers gained influence. Alamgir II's influence in Imtiyazgarh was largely ceremonial, representing nominal authority rather than direct administrative or military dominance.

₹ 20000 - 25000

Mughal Empire



Lot No - 196



Lot No - 197

196. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam II, (c. 1760-1788CE), Copper Paisa**, 8.80grms, Minted at Akbarabad, Mintmark Pistol, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 800 - 1000

197. **Mughal Empire, Shah Alam II, (c. 1760-1788CE), Silver Nazarana Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1193/R20, Minted at Shahjahanabad, Large Flan, Extra Fine+, Rare

₹ 25000 - 30000

Independent Kingdoms



Independent Kingdoms



Lot No - 198



Lot No - 199

- 198. Assam Kingdom, Shiva Simha/Sutanpha, (c. 1715-1744CE), Silver Rupee, 11.20grms, issued with the name of Phulesvari, SE1648, Extra Fine, Rare**
During the reign of Shiva Simha (Sutanpha), effective authority rested with Queen Phulesvari, who ruled as Bar Raja. The period was marked by intense religious and political conflict, driven by the enforced spread of Shakta (worship of the goddess Shakti, especially Durga/Kali) practices. This policy provoked strong resistance from Vaishnavite Mahantas and followers, leading to widespread unrest. Major conflicts included suppression of Vaishnavite monasteries (sattras) and internal rebellions that weakened Ahom stability. Coins jointly issued in their names reflect this unusual phase of dual sovereignty

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 199. Durrani Kingdom, Taimur shah Abdali(c. 1746-1796CE), Gold Mohur, 10.90grms Minted at Dar al-Sultan Kabul, AH1188/Ry03, Gem Uncirculated mohur with a deep strike and a beautiful calligraphy, Rare.**
Taimur Shah Abdali inherited the throne of the after his Ahmad Shah Abdali's death. While Ahmad Shah had aggressively expanded into northern India, establishing Afghan dominance in Punjab and the Gangetic plains, Taimur Shah's approach was comparatively administrative and consolidatory. Around the period when this coin was minted, he maintained nominal suzerainty over key Indian territories, ensuring that Afghan political influence and tribute systems continued despite growing Maratha and local powers. He was less militarily interventionist than his father but upheld the prestige of the Durrani dynasty through diplomacy, coinage, and symbolic authority. Coins minted during this period, asserts both cultural legitimacy and political presence. Taimur Shah's reign represents a period of Afghan consolidation in India, preserving the legacy of Ahmad Shah while avoiding large-scale invasions or conflicts.

₹ 100,000 - 120,000



Lot No - 200

- 200. Farrukhabad Kingdom, Nawab Ahmed Khan Bangash, (c. 1714–1771 CE), Silver Rupee, 11.00grms, issued in the name of Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, AH1213/Ry39, Minted at Ahmednagar Farrukhabad, ExtraFine, Very Scarce, Large Flan**
Nawab Ahmed Khan Bangash founded the Farrukhabad Kingdom after asserting autonomy in the Gangetic Doab during the weakening of Mughal authority. His rule was dominated by continuous warfare—notably prolonged conflicts with the Marathas, repeated clashes with Rohilla Afghans, and shifting alliances with declining Mughal emperors. Farrukhabad became a strategic Afghan stronghold resisting Maratha expansion in North India.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Independent Kingdoms



Lot No - 201

Lot No - 202

- 201. Jaintiapur Kingdom, Ram Simha, (c. 1790-1832CE), Silver Tanka, 8.90grms, SK1712, obv. Bengali legend Sri Sri Siva Charana kamala Madhu Karasya, Rev. Bengali legend Sri Sri Jayantipura Purandarasya Sake 1712, Mintmarks- Swords on eithsides of the legend with star below nad trident above the legend, Extra Fine+, Rare.**

Ram Simha ruled the Jaintiapur Kingdom in present-day southern Assam and north-eastern Bangladesh during a period of regional tension. His reign was marked by conflicts with the expanding Ahom Kingdom, as well as pressure from neighbouring Khasi chiefs. Continued warfare and political instability during and after his rule weakened Jaintiapur, eventually leading to its loss of independence in the late 18th century.

₹ 5000 - 6000

- 202. Maratha Confederacy, Kolhapur Chatrapati, Desai Family, In the name of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Silver Rupee, 11.60grms, Minted at Dichole, Shambhu-Peerkhani Type, Very Fine+, Very Scarce**

The Maratha Confederacy was a coalition of semi-independent Maratha states that emerged after Shivaji's death, with the Kolhapur Chhatrapati representing a branch of the Bhonsle dynasty ruling a separate principality from c. 1710 CE. Within this polity, the Desai family served as hereditary administrators, revenue officers, and local chiefs, managing villages and supporting the Kolhapur court both administratively and militarily. While they held significant influence and oversaw collection, enforcement, and local governance, the Desais were subordinate to the Chhatrapati and did not claim sovereign authority. Their position linked the ruling dynasty with regional management across Kolhapur and allied territories.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 203

- 203. Maratha Confederacy, Kolhapur Chatrapati, Desai Family, In the name of Aurangzeb Alamgir, Silver Rupee, 11.10grms, Minted at Chikodi, Shambhu-Peerkhani Type, Mintmark Shivlingam & Flower design, Very Fine+, Very Scarce**

Chikodi and Dicholi mints are classified as Shambhu Peerkhani type for silver coins because they issued silver rupees under the authority of Shambhuji Peerkhani, a local Maratha official or administrator empowered to mint. These coins are distinct in their legends, calligraphy, and motifs—often incorporating Maratha dynastic marks or inscriptions in Devanagari and Persian—setting them apart from regular imperial or regional silver issues. The style denotes both administrative authority and regional identity in Maratha-controlled territories.

₹ 4000 - 5000

Independent Kingdoms



Lot No - 204

Lot No - 205

- 204. Maratha Confederacy, Peshwas, In the name of Alamgir II, Silver Rupee, 10.00grms, AH1172/Ry15, Minted at Bagalkot(Karnataka), Date on both the sides of the coin, Extra Fine+, Rare**
During AH 1172 (~1760 CE), the Bagalkot region in present-day Karnataka was under the influence of the Maratha Confederacy, administered nominally by the Peshwas. Local authority was exercised by Maratha sardars, notably the Ghorpade family of Mudhol, who held hereditary estates and managed revenue collection. The period was marked by Maratha consolidation in northern Karnataka, establishing administrative control and military presence while integrating local chiefs into their confederacy network. Coins and inscriptions from this era reflect the Maratha administrative and fiscal structures, showing a blend of central authority and regional autonomy.

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 205. Maratha Confederacy, Peshwas, In the name of Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1187/Ry15, Minted at Ahmedabad, Mintmark Ankush, Large & beautiful flan, Almost Uncirculated, Very Scarce.**
By AH 1187, Ahmedabad had come fully under Maratha control, following the decline of Mughal authority in Gujarat. The city was administered jointly by the Peshwa faction of the Maratha Confederacy and the Gaekwad family of Baroda, who shared revenue rights and exercised local governance. Strategic and commercial, Ahmedabad was a key urban centre for trade, administration, and coinage, with Maratha-appointed officials overseeing fiscal and military matters. This period reflects the integration of former Mughal territories into the Maratha Confederacy, demonstrating decentralized administration while maintaining economic and strategic importance in western India.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 206

- 206. Gingee Maratha(c. 1689–1698), Gold Fanam, 0.40grms, Obv. A powerful lion facing right, set beneath a crescent, clutching an upward-pointing sword, Rev. A dynamic crocodile charging to the right, Uncirculated and very rare, this Gingee Maratha coin is a remarkable survivor from a period when such issues were uncommon. Identification can be challenging, but the sword motif is a clear indicator of Maratha authority, distinguishing it from the typical Veera Raya-type coins of the era. Its striking design, exceptional condition, and historical significance make it a must-have piece for collectors of rare Maratha numismatics.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 207

Lot No - 208

- 207. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Tricentenary Copper Medal (1974)**, Obv. A finely struck, high-relief portrait of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, commemorating 300 years of his legacy (1674–1974), Rev. The Rajmudra, the royal seal of Shivaji Maharaj, symbolizing the Maratha Empire’s vision of Swarajya. Inscribed in Sanskrit: "प्रतपिचंद्रलेखेव वर्धषिणुर्वशिवंदति शाहसुनोः शविस्यैषा मुद्रा भद्राय राजते।" – “The glory of this Mudra of Shahaji’s son Shivaji will grow like the first-day moon. It will be worshipped by the world and will shine only for the well-being of the people.”

Uncirculated, very rare, a pristine tribute to the valor, vision, and enduring legacy of the Maratha sovereign. This medal is a must-have for collectors of Maratha history and numismatic masterpieces, blending artistry, symbolism, and historical reverence.

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 208. Mysore Kingdom, Haider Ali(c. 1761-1782CE), Copper Paisa**, 12.70grms, AH1177, Issued in the name of Shah Alam II, Minted at Haidernagar, Extra Fine+, Rare
Haider Ali rose to prominence in Mysore during the mid-18th century, initially serving as a military commander under Krishnaraja Wodeyar II. By the 1760s, he had become the de facto ruler of Mysore, consolidating military and administrative authority while sidelining the Wodeyars. Initially, his coins were issued in the name of Mughal rulers, reflecting both traditional legitimacy and recognition of the Mughal emperor as the nominal sovereign of India. The Haidernagar mint, later under his direct authority, produced copper and silver coins for local circulation, supporting revenue collection, trade, and his expanding military campaigns.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 209

209. Mysore Kingdom, Haider Ali(c. 1761-1782CE), Silver Rupee, 11.20grms, AH1195/R18, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted at Haidernagar, A deeply struck, exceptionally fine specimen, likely the finest to appear at auction. Features a fully legible date, with natural mud residue on both sides, The crisp, sharp strike and remarkable preservation make it a must-have treasure for discerning collectors, Almost Uncirculated condition, Very Rare and Unlisted year and reginal year.

In AH 1195 (1781 CE), Haider Ali was the de facto ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore, having taken real power from the Wadiyar monarchy and transformed Mysore into a major regional power. He built a modern army with European-style training and artillery and engaged in the Second Anglo-Mysore War against the British East India Company. During this year, Mysore forces initially defeated British detachments and captured Arcot, greatly challenging Company authority in southern India. However, the arrival of British commander Sir Eyre Coote shifted fortunes; Mysore suffered defeats at key battles such as Porto Novo and later Sholinghur, weakening Haider's position in the Carnatic. The conflict reflected Haider's aggressive territorial policies and resistance to British expansion, marking 1781 as a pivotal year in the struggle for control of southern India.

₹ 400,000 - 500,000



Lot No - 210

210. Mysore Kingdom, Tipu Sultan(c. 1787-1799CE), Gold Pagoda, 3.40grms, Minted at Pattan(Srirangapattan), AM1221/R11, Stunning specimen with complete dotted border on both sides, deep strike, Uncirculated, Rare.

₹ 40000 - 50000

Independent Kingdoms



Lot No - 211



Lot No - 212

- 211. Mysore Kingdom, Tipu Sultan (c. 1787-1799CE), 1/4 Rupee, 2.80grms, AM1217/Ry07, Minted at Pattan, Obv. Persian legend reads "Muhammad Hu Sultan al Waheed, Abu al Adil, AM date" – translating to "Muhammad is Sultan, the unique, the just, AM 1217". Rev. Persian legend reads "Baqiri, Sanah (RY), zarb Patan, 'He" – indicating this is a Baqiri ¼ rupee, minted at Patan, in Regnal Year 7, with "He" referring to Hyder Ali, father of Tipu Sultan. Extra Fine+, Rare.**

₹ 30000 - 40000

- 212. Sikh Empire, Ranjit Singh, (c. 1799-1839CE), Silver Rupee, 11.10grms, AH1184/92, Nanakshahi Couplet, Minted at Amritsar, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 213



Lot No - 214

- 213. Sikh Empire, Ranjit Singh, (c. 1799-1839CE), Silver Rupee, 11.10grms, AH1865, Nanakshahi Couplet, Minted at Amritsar, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 214. Tripura Kingdom, Vir Vikrama Kishore Manikya Deva (c. 1923-1947 CE), Silver Rupee, 11.45grms, obv. Bust of the King facing left with Bengali legend around, Rev. lion rampant to left with date TE 1337 (1930 AD), Gem Uncirculated, Extremely Rare in this grade.**

During Vir Vikrama Kishore Manikya Deva reign, Tripura was largely under British suzerainty, which meant the kingdom was mostly protected from external invasions. Consequently, there were no major wars or internal civil wars recorded. The main political activity involved maintaining loyalty to the British East India Company / British Crown after 1858. Alliances were therefore primarily political and administrative, ensuring Tripura's autonomy under British oversight. Any military action was limited to local policing or small frontier skirmishes, rather than large-scale battles.

₹ 30000 - 40000

Indian Princely States





Lot No - 215

Lot No - 216

- 215. Alwar State, Mangal Singh(c. 1874-1892CE), Silver Rupee, 11.60grms, In the name of Victoria Empress, 1882, Almost Uncirculated, Very Scarce.**

Mangal Singh Prabhakar modernized Alwar's infrastructure, building the Lansdowne Palace on Moti Doongari hill and establishing gardens and city enhancements. He strengthened administration and aligned with British India, but clashed with a British-imposed Dewan, whose assassination marred his reign and reflected tensions with colonial authorities.

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 216. Arcot Nawabs, Saadatullah Khan I(c. 1710-1732CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, In the name of Mughal Emperor- Muhammad Shah, Minted at Arcot, Extra Fine+, one of the earliest issues without the usual flower mintmark, Rare.**

Saadatullah Khan I (r. 1710-1732) was the first Nawab of Arcot under Mughal suzerainty. He consolidated the Carnatic region, strengthened administration, and maintained loyalty to the Mughals. He built fortifications and administrative buildings in Arcot city. His reign faced challenges from local chieftains and Maratha incursions, requiring careful diplomacy.

₹ 8000 - 10000



Lot No - 217

Lot No - 218

- 217. Arcot Nawabas, Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah(c. 1749 - 1795CE), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, In the name of Mughal Emperor- Shah Alam II, AH1189/Ry10, Minted at Arcot, four petalled flower as mintmark, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.**

Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah consolidated power after the Carnatic Wars, allied closely with the British East India Company, and commissioned the Chempauk Palace in Madras. His reign faced rivalries with French-backed forces and regional powers like Mysore, increasing British influence in South India.

₹ 6000 - 7000

- 218. Arcot Nawabs, Umdat ul-Umara(c. 1795 - 1801CE), Copper Kasu, 2.10grms, Obv. Lion facing right, Rev. Year and WALA JA written in Persian script, Minted at Nahtarnagar, Unlisted date in KM, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**

Umdat ul-Umara (Ghulam Husain Ali Khan) became Nawab of Arcot around AH 1209 (1794-1795 AD), succeeding Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah. He maintained nominal Mughal authority while resisting British demands, was accused of aiding Tipu Sultan, and navigated political tensions with the East India Company until his death in 1801

₹ 800 - 1000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 219

Lot No - 220

219. **Awadh Nawabs, Sa'adat Ali Khan II (c. 1798–1814CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, AH1215/R26, Issued in the name of Mughal King Shah- Alam II, Minted at Muhammadabad Banaras, thin and crisp calligraphy since its one of early issues, Floral design and Fish as mintmark, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
Saadat Ali Khan II after succeeding Shuja-ud-Daula's line, ceded half of Awadh to the British in 1801, modernized administration, and developed Lucknow with palaces like Dilkusha Kothi. His reign balanced city construction, reforms, and British political pressure, leaving a lasting architectural and administrative legacy.

₹ 4000 - 5000

220. **Awadh Nawabs, Sa'adat Ali Khan II (c. 1798–1814CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, AH1223/R26, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted at Muhammadabad Banaras, thin and crisp calligraphy since its one of early issues, Floral design and Fish as mintmark, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
Saadat Ali Khan II after succeeding Shuja-ud-Daula's line, ceded half of Awadh to the British in 1801, modernized administration, and developed Lucknow with palaces like Dilkusha Kothi. His reign balanced city construction, reforms, and British political pressure, leaving a lasting architectural and administrative legacy.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 221

Lot No - 222

221. **Awadh Nawabs, Asaf-ud-Daula (c. 1775–1797CE), Silver Rupee**, 10.90grms, AH(1194)/R20, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted at Kora, Horizontal fish as mintmark, Fazl-I-Shah Alam legend, Very Fine+, Scarce.
Asaf-ud-Daula modernized administration, patronized arts, and transformed Lucknow with monumental projects like the Bara Imambara. Balancing court politics and growing British influence, his reign combined architectural grandeur, fiscal reforms, and strategic diplomacy, leaving a lasting cultural and political legacy.

₹ 4000 - 5000

222. **Awadh Nawabs, Asaf-ud-Daula (c. 1775–1797CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, RY27, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted as Itawa, crude Fish as mintmark, Large Nazarana style Flan with bold legend and deep strike, Extra Fine, Very Scarce

₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 223



Lot No - 224



Lot No - 225

223. **Awadh Nawabs, Asaf-ud-Daula (c. 1775–1797CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, RY31, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted as Itawa, crude Fish and a Flower as mintmark, Large Nazarana style Flan and deep strike, Extra Fine+, Rare

₹ 5000 - 6000

224. **Awadh Nawabs, Asaf-ud-Daula (c. 1775–1797CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, RY33, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted as Itawa, crude Fish and Katar as mintmark, Large Nazarana style Flan with bold legend and deep strike, Extra Fine+, Rare

₹ 5000 - 6000

225. **Awadh Nawabs, Asaf-ud-Daula (c. 1775–1797CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, RY35, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Minted as Itawa, crude Fish and Star as mintmark, Large Nazarana style Flan with bold legend and deep strike, Extra Fine+, Rare

₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 226

Lot No - 227

226. **Awadh State, Ghazi ud-din Haidar (c. 1819-1827CE), Silver Nazarana Rupee, AH1236/Ry02**, dotted border with complete flan, Minted at Lucknow, Obv. Coat of arms of the king, Extra Fine, Rare. *Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar was the last Nawab and first King of Awadh, elevated by the British in 1818, marking a shift from Mughal nominal authority to semi-sovereign rule. He modernized administration, strengthened the army, and commissioned grand palaces in Lucknow, including Chhota Imambara. His reign balanced internal reforms with diplomacy under British suzerainty, yet he clashed over revenue demands and territorial control, asserting authority while avoiding direct conflict. Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar's era represents the transition of Awadh from Nawabship to kingship, blending architectural legacy, political reform, and complex British relations.*

₹ 15000 - 20000

227. **Awadh State, Nasir ud-din Haidar(c. 1827-1837CE), Silver Rupee, AH1251/Ry08**, Obv. Coat of arms of the king, Complete die impression on both sides probably struck with the 1/4 rupee die since the flan size is small in comparison, Minted in Lucknow, Unlisted date in KM, Beautiful wooden cabinet platina on bothside, Extra Fine+, Very Rare (being offered first time in any auction). *Nasir-ud-Din Haidar Shah was the second King of Awadh, succeeding Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar. He expanded Farhat Bakhsh Palace, built Darshan Vilas and Tara Wala Kothi, promoting arts and astronomy. His reign faced court intrigues, political instability, and growing British influence, ending with his death by poisoning.*

₹ 8000 - 10000



Lot No - 228

Lot No - 229

- 228. Awadh State, Wajid ali-Shah(c. 1847-1856CE), Silver Rupee, 11.20grms, AH1263/R01, Obv.** Coat of arms of the king, Complete die impression on both sides, First year issue, Minted at Muhammadabad Banaras, Extra Fine+, Early verity, Rare.
Wajid Ali Shah was the last King of Awadh, renowned for his patronage of music, dance, and arts, especially Kathak. He built Imambaras, gardens, and palaces in Lucknow, including the famous Qaiserbagh complex. His reign was marked by weak political authority and mounting British interference, culminating in his deposition by the British in 1856, after which Awadh was annexed. He spent the rest of his life in exile in Calcutta, continuing his cultural patronage but losing political power entirely.

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 229. Awadh State, Wajid ali-Shah(c. 1847-1856CE), Silver Rupee, 11.20grms, AH1269/R07, Obv.** Coat of arms of the king, Complete die impression on both sides, Minted at Muhammadabad Banaras, Extra Fine, Bold calligraphy, Very Scarce.
Wajid Ali Shah was the last King of Awadh, renowned for his patronage of music, dance, and arts, especially Kathak. He built Imambaras, gardens, and palaces in Lucknow, including the famous Qaiserbagh complex. His reign was marked by weak political authority and mounting British interference, culminating in his deposition by the British in 1856, after which Awadh was annexed. He spent the rest of his life in exile in Calcutta, continuing his cultural patronage but losing political power entirely.

₹ 8000 - 10000



Lot No - 230

- 230. Baroda State, Khande Rao II Gaekwad(c. 1856-1870CE), Silver Nazarana Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1287, Obv.** Nagari legend with kings name and sword as mintmark, Rev. Persian legend translating to commander of the sovereign band, Gem Uncirculated, Cross mark on the rim probably by the mint master, Very Rare in this condition.
Khande Rao II Gaekwad succeeded his brother Ganpat Rao. He modernized infrastructure, strengthened the army, and promoted public works, including the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway. He commissioned the famous Pearl Carpet for Medina. His reign maintained loyalty to the British, balancing traditional authority with colonial oversight. Khande Rao's sudden death in 1870 marked a brief but impactful period in Baroda's political and cultural history.

₹ 30000 - 40000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 231

Lot No - 232

231. **Baroda State, Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad(c. 1875-1938CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, VS1949, Obv. Nagari legend "ek rupia" with sword which is the mint mark and date, Rev. Bust of the king facing right with name of the king, Gem Uncirculated with Cross lines on the reverse side indicating freshly made dies, beautiful brown platina on both side, Very Rare in this condition.

Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad was the most progressive ruler of Baroda State, known for sweeping administrative, social, and educational reforms. He introduced free and compulsory primary education, modernized revenue and judiciary systems, and promoted industrial development. He patronized scholars like B. R. Ambedkar. Though ruling under British suzerainty, he asserted internal autonomy, making Baroda a model princely state in India.

₹ 5000 - 6000

232. **Baroda State, Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad(c. 1875-1938CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, VS1949, Obv. Nagari legend "ek rupia" with sword which is the mint mark and date, Rev. Bust of the king facing right with name of the king, Gem Uncirculated with rainbow wooden cabinet platina on both sides, Very Rare in this condition.

Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad was the most progressive ruler of Baroda State, known for sweeping administrative, social, and educational reforms. He introduced free and compulsory primary education, modernized revenue and judiciary systems, and promoted industrial development. He patronized scholars like B. R. Ambedkar. Though ruling under British suzerainty, he asserted internal autonomy, making Baroda a model princely state in India.

₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 233

233. **Baroda State, Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad(c. 1875-1938CE), Silver 2 annas**, 1.40grms, VS1949, Obv. Nagari legend "do anna" with sword which is the mint mark and date, Rev. Bust of the king facing right with name of the king, Gem Uncirculated with Cross lines on the reverse side indicating freshly made dies, Very Scarce.

Sayaji Rao III Gaekwad was the most progressive ruler of Baroda State, known for sweeping administrative, social, and educational reforms. He introduced free and compulsory primary education, modernized revenue and judiciary systems, and promoted industrial development. He patronized scholars like B. R. Ambedkar. Though ruling under British suzerainty, he asserted internal autonomy, making Baroda a model princely state in India.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 234

234. **Bengal Nawabs, Alivardi Khan (c. 1676–1756CE), Silver Nazarana Rupee**, 11.10grms, RY02, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Ahmed Shah Bahadur, Minted at Murshidabad, Very Fine+, Exceedingly Rare, Being offered for the first time in any auction.

Alivardi Khan was the fourth Nawab of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, ruling from 1740 to 1756 after overthrowing Sarfaraz Khan and ending the Nasiri dynasty. His reign was dominated by repeated Maratha invasions under Raghuji Bhonsle, which devastated Bengal and forced the cession of Orissa in 1751. He also suppressed rebellions in Bihar and internal challenges, including tensions with his grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah. Alivardi later focused on rebuilding Bengal, patronized the arts, revived the fiscal policies of Murshid Quli Khan, and maintained strict neutrality toward European powers, preventing their conflicts within his territories. He was succeeded by Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756.

₹ 10000 - 12000



Lot No - 235

235. **Bharatpur State, Maharaja Suraj Mal (c. 1755–1763CE), Gold Mohur**, 10.90grms, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, AH1173/Ry AHAD, Minted at Mahaindrapur, Uncirculated and pleasing coin, Very Rare.

Maharaja Suraj Mal was one of the most capable rulers of the Jat kingdom. He consolidated fragmented territories, fortified Bharatpur with strong defenses, and expanded his influence across northern India. Renowned for his military acumen, Suraj Mal successfully defended his state against both Mughal forces and Maratha incursions, skillfully using alliances and strategic diplomacy. Beyond warfare, he promoted agriculture, civic infrastructure, and temple construction, leaving a lasting mark on the region's prosperity and culture. His reign is remembered for strength, effective governance, and architectural achievements, making him a towering figure in 18th-century Rajasthan.

₹ 200,000 - 250,000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 236

Lot No - 237

236. **Bikaner State, Ganga Singh(c. 1887-1942CE), Silver Commemorative Nazarana Rupee, 12.97grms, VS1994, Issued to celebrate 50th Anniversary of Regin, Obv. Crowned monogram with nigari legend around, Rev. Bust of the king front facing with name and date, Uncirculated with wooden cabin platina, Rare.**

Maharaja Ganga Singh (r. 1887–1943 AD) was the most prominent ruler of Bikaner State, known for major administrative reforms and infrastructure development. He built the Ganga Canal, transforming desert agriculture, and modernized governance, judiciary, and army. Loyal to the British, he served in World War I, represented India at the Imperial War Conference and League of Nations, and enhanced Bikaner's political stature while maintaining strong internal autonomy.

₹ 8000 - 10000

237. **Bikaner State, Ganga Singh(c. 1887-1942CE), Silver Rupee, 11.60grms, Issued with the portrait of British monarch Victoria Empress, AD1892, Obv. Legend in three scripts English, Nagari and persian with kings name, denomination, name of the state and year, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 238

238. **Bikaner State, Ganga Singh(c. 1887-1942CE), Commemorative Gold Mohur for celebrating the golden jubilee of the rulers regin, 8.58grms, VS1994/1937CE, Gem Uncirculated, Very Rare.**

₹ 80000 - 100,000



Lot No - 239

239. **Bikaner State, Sadul Singh(c. 1943-1949CE), Gold Presentation Mohur, 8.70grms, VS1999/AD1942, Obv. Devanagari Script** श्री महा राजा धीराज राज राजेश्वर नरेन्द्रे शिरोमणि महाराज श्री सादुल सीह जी बहादुर (Sri / Maha Raja Dhiraj / Raj Rajeshwar Narendra / Shiromani Maharaj / Sri Sadul Singh Ji / Brave), Rev. Devanagari Script राजाश्री बीकानेर सं.१९९९ (Raja Shri Bikaner 1999) with Seven Auspicious Symbols Signifying Royal Authority such as trishul, parasol, flag, temple top and Sword, Mint State and Exceedingly Rare.

Sadul Singh ascended the throne of Bikaner during the closing phase of British paramountcy and the turbulent years surrounding Indian independence. Educated and politically aware, he played a measured and diplomatic role in navigating his state through constitutional transition, ultimately acceding to the Indian Union while safeguarding Bikaner's dignity and legacy. His reign, though brief, represents the final chapter of sovereign Rajput authority in the region, making issues struck in his name historically poignant as symbols of both continuity and closure.

Only four examples of this prestigious gold issue have appeared in the marketplace to date. Of those, two bore signs of prior mounting, and the most recent public offering occurred nearly a decade ago. The present piece stands apart in preservation and visual integrity, representing the finest quality among all recorded specimens. Its superior state elevates it beyond mere rarity into the realm of true condition census significance. Opportunities to acquire a specimen of this calibre are exceptionally infrequent, positioning this offering as a landmark chance for the discerning collector to secure the definitive example of this remarkable late-princely gold issue.

₹ 40,00,000 - 50,00,000



Lot No - 240



Lot No - 241



Lot No - 242

- 240. Cannanore State, Arakkal Dynasty, Ali Raja Kunhi Amsa II(c. 1745–1777CE), Silver 1/5th Rupee, 2.20grms, AH1163, Obv. Persian legend "Al mulk-ul wali Ali Raja", Rev. Sanah 1163AH, Uncirculated Condition, Exceedengly Rare date, being offered first time in any auction.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 241. Cannanore State, Arakkal Dynasty, Ali Raja Kunhi Amsa II(c. 1745–1777CE), Silver 1/5th Rupee, 2.20grms, AH1181, Obv. Persian legend "Al mulk-ul wali Ali Raja", Rev. Sanah 1181AH, Uncirculated Condition, with rainbow platina, Exceedengly Rare date, being offered first time in any auction.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 242. Cannanore State, Arakkal Dynasty, Ali Raja Kunhi Amsa II(c. 1745–1777CE), Silver 1/5th Rupee, 2.20grms, AH1188, Obv. Persian legend "Al mulk-ul wali Ali Raja", Rev. Sanah 1188AH, Very Fine+, Rare date.**

₹ 8000 - 10000



Lot No - 243



Lot No - 244

- 243. Cannanore State, Arakkal Dynasty, Ali Raja Kunhi Amsa II(c. 1745–1777CE), Silver 1/5th Rupee, 2.20grms, AH1220, Obv. Persian legend "Al mulk-ul wali Ali Raja", Rev. Sanah 1220AH, Very Fine+, Rare date.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

- 244. Cannanore State, Arakkal Dynasty, Ali Raja Kunhi Amsa II(c. 1745–1777CE), Silver 1/5th Rupee, 2.20grms, AH1631, Error Date for AH1231, Obv. Persian legend "Al mulk-ul wali Ali Raja", Rev. Sanah 1631AH, Uncirculated Condition, with complete border on both sides visible, Exceedengly Rare date & error.**

₹ 8000 - 10000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 245

Lot No - 246

- 245. Dhar State, Kaccha 1/4 Paisa**, 4.20grms, Obv. Katar with illegible Pasian legend surrounding the motif, Rev. Sword with Pasian legend surrounding the motif, Extra Fine+, Unlisted and Rare.
Kaccha paisas were low-value copper coins used in India for everyday local transactions, especially in princely states and rural markets. The term kaccha means unofficial or loosely regulated, distinguishing them from pakka (official) coinage. These coins were often crudely struck, irregular in shape and weight, and issued by local rulers, zamindars, or mints without strict imperial standards. Kaccha paisas circulated alongside Mughal, Company, and princely coins, particularly during periods of weak central authority. Their variable quality reflects local economic needs rather than state-controlled monetary uniformity.

₹ 800 - 1000

- 246. Gadwal State, Peda Reddy family of the Somanadri lineage, Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Feudatory issue under the Nizam of Hyderabad, AH1186/Ry11, Extra Fine+, Rare.
The Gadwal Deshmukhs governed parts of the Raichur Doab, providing military and administrative support to the Nizam. Known for temple patronage and the celebrated Gadwal sarees, their legacy blends governance, culture, and regional identity.

₹ 4000 - 5000



Lot No - 247

- 247. Gwalior State, Jankoji Rao(c. 1827-1843CE), Gold Mohur, MS66**, Issued in the name of Mughal Emperor- Muhammad Shah, AH1130/Ry02(Frozen), Minted at Lashkar, Mint State 66/ Top-Pop, Highest grade recorded by NGC - Worldwide, Very Rare

Jankoji Rao Scindia was known for consolidating Maratha authority in North India during a turbulent political phase. He navigated conflicts with rival Maratha factions and external powers while maintaining control over Gwalior's strategic fort and strengthening the state's military position.

₹ 100,000 - 120,000



Lot No - 248

248. **Hyderabad State, Nizam Ali Khan a.k.a Asaf Jah II (c. 1762–1803 CE), Gold Pagoda, 3.38grms, Minted in Imtiyazgarh(Adoni), Obv. Shah Alam Sani insted of Shah Ali Gauhar with date AH1201, Rev. Mint name, Extremely fine specimen with a great historic transformation, Very Rare.**

By AH-1201 (1786–1787 CE), Nizam Ali Khan (Asaf Jah II) had long established his authority as Nizam of Hyderabad—a position he consolidated after seizing power from his brother in 1762 and ending French dominance in Hyderabad’s court. During this period the Deccan was contested by multiple powers, and Adoni (Imtiyazgarh) stood as a key frontier fort on the southern edge of Hyderabad’s sphere. In 1786, Adoni was besieged by Tipu Sultan of Mysore, with forces of the Nizam and the Maratha Confederacy attempting to defend it; after a protracted siege, Tipu’s army successfully captured the fort, demonstrating the intense military pressure on Hyderabad’s territories.

Nizam Ali Khan’s reign was marked by continuous wars against emerging powers like Mysore and the Marathas and shifting alliances, including cooperation with British forces later in his rule. For the people around Adoni in AH-1201, this meant a landscape shaped by conflict, fortified defenses, and local adaptation to the ebb and flow of regional power struggles, even as centralized Mughal authority declined.

₹ 100,000 - 120,000



Lot No - 249

249. **Hyderabad State, Sikandar Jah (c. 1803-1829CE), Gold Nazarana Mohur, 11.10grms, Oblique Milling,** Mined in the name of Mughal Ruler- Muhammad Akbar II, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, AH1237/R Y16 (re-engraved on R Y15), Gem Uncirculated, Mint State, A magnificent Nazarana Mohur of exceptional presence, glowing with a rich, deeply mirrored luster that scintillates beautifully under light. The strike is razor-sharp, with every device and legend fully brought up, exhibiting remarkable precision and clarity. Surfaces are pristine and undisturbed, enhancing its commanding visual appeal. *Sikandar Jah, also known as Mir Akbar Ali Khan Siddiqi, was the third Nizam of Hyderabad, He succeeded his father, Nizam Ali Khan (Asaf Jah II), at a time when the political landscape of India was increasingly shaped by British expansion. During his reign, Hyderabad remained one of the most powerful princely states in the Deccan, but its sovereignty operated under the growing influence of the British East India Company due to earlier subsidiary alliance arrangements.*

A significant development during his rule was the formal establishment of a British cantonment near Hyderabad, which was later named Secunderabad in his honor. This marked a deeper British military presence within his territory. While Sikandar Jah maintained internal authority over his dominions, external affairs and military matters were heavily influenced by British political interests. He ruled for over two decades before his death in 1829, after which he was succeeded by his son, Nasir-ud-Daulah.

₹ 800,000 - 10,00,000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 250



Lot No - 251



Lot No - 252

250. **Hyderabad State, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan(c. 1869-1911CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, AH1324/R40, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
251. **Hyderabad State, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan(c. 1869-1911CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, Error, 3'o Clock die rotation, AH1321/R47, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Very Fine+, Rare.
₹ 3000 - 4000
252. **Hyderabad State, Mir Usman Ali Khan(c. 1911-1948CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, AH1330/R41, Half "Ain" Type, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 253



Lot No - 254



Lot No - 255



Lot No - 256

253. **Hyderabad State, Mir Usman Ali Khan(c. 1911-1948CE), Silver Rupee**, 11.20grms, AH1335/R46, Full "Ain" Type, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
254. **Hyderabad State, Mir Usman Ali Khan(c. 1911-1948CE), Silver 1/2 Rupee**, 5.60grms, AH1363/R43, Full "Ain" Type, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.
₹ 2000 - 3000
255. **Hyderabad State, Mir Usman Ali Khan(c. 1911-1948CE), Silver 2 Annas**, 1.40grms, AH1335/R42, Full "Ain" Type, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Mint Condition with rainbow platina, Very Scarce.
₹ 1000 - 1200
256. **Hyderabad State, Mir Usman Ali Khan(c. 1911-1948CE), Silver 2 Annas**, 1.40grms, AH1335/R42, Full "Ain" Type, Minted at Farkhanda Bunyad, Mint Condition with rainbow platina, Very Scarce.
₹ 1000 - 1200



Lot No - 257

257. **Jaipur State, Man Singh II(c. 1922-1949CE), Gold Mohur, 10.90grms**, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George V, RY06, Mintmark Jhar, Minted at Sawai Jaipur, Extra Fine+, with mud residue on the coin and absolutely no test mark, Scarce.

Man Singh II of allied with the British, sending troops to North Africa, Europe, and Burma during WWII. He maintained internal security, supported British campaigns, and post-1947, negotiated Jaipur's peaceful accession to India, aligning the state with the United States of Rajasthan and avoiding conflict.

₹ 80000 - 100,000



Lot No - 258



Lot No - 259

258. **Jodhpur State, Copper Amirshahi Piasa, Uniface, 15.50grms**, Minted at Nagaur, Obv. crude writing of Falus within square, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 800 - 1000

259. **Jodhpur State, Jaswanth Singh(c. 1873-1895CE), 2 Coins, Silver Rupee & 1/2 Rupee, 11.30grms & 5.60grms**, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, Minted in Pali/Mewar, Daroga Mark "OM", Sri Mataji in Nagari with Sword as mintmark on both the coins, Very Fine+, Rare as set.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 260

260. **Jodhpur State, Umaid Singh (c. 1918-1947CE), 1/2 Mohur, 5.50grms**, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George V, Jhar and OM as Daroga marks, Sri Mata Ji on reverse in Devanagari, Extra Fine+, Very Rare.

Umaid Singh, is remembered for his modernizing initiatives and architectural projects, most notably the Umaid Bhawan Palace, which combined royal grandeur with employment generation during famines. He strengthened administration, promoted infrastructure and education, and maintained stability in Marwar under British suzerainty, balancing tradition with modernization. His reign reinforced the cultural, political, and economic prominence of Jodhpur, leaving a lasting legacy in architecture, governance, and regional development.

₹ 150,000 - 200,000



Lot No - 261



Lot No - 262

261. **Kutch State, Bharmal Ji I (c. 1586-1632CE), Silver Kori, 4.80grms**, Frozen date AH987, Obv. Nagari legend Rao Sri Bharaji, Very Fine+, Scarce early issue.

Bharmalji I was a Jadeja ruler of Kutch State, credited with consolidating authority after periods of instability. He strengthened internal administration, supported trade through Kutch's ports, and maintained relations with neighboring Rajput and Mughal powers. His reign laid early foundations for Jadeja rule in Kutch, balancing regional autonomy with pragmatic diplomacy in western India.

₹ 800 - 1000

262. **Kutch State, Pragmalji II (C. 1860-1875CE), Silver 5 Kori, 13.90grms**, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1868AD/1923VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

Pragmalji II was a Jadeja ruler of Kutch State, remembered primarily for his architectural patronage. He commissioned the grand Prag Mahal at Bhuj, symbolizing royal prestige and European influence. His reign operated under British suzerainty and was marked by administrative continuity rather than major conflicts. Pragmalji II's legacy lies chiefly in monumental construction and cultural expression rather than military expansion.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 263



Lot No - 264

- 263. Kutch State, Pragmalji II(C. 1860-1875CE), Silver 5 Kori, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1868AD/1923VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**
Pragmalji II was a Jadeja ruler of Kutch State, remembered primarily for his architectural patronage. He commissioned the grand Prag Mahal at Bhuj, symbolizing royal prestige and European influence. His reign operated under British suzerainty and was marked by administrative continuity rather than major conflicts. Pragmalji II's legacy lies chiefly in monumental construction and cultural expression rather than military expansion.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 264. Kutch State, Pragmalji II(C. 1860-1875CE), Silver 5 Kori, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1875AD/1932VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**
Pragmalji II was a Jadeja ruler of Kutch State, remembered primarily for his architectural patronage. He commissioned the grand Prag Mahal at Bhuj, symbolizing royal prestige and European influence. His reign operated under British suzerainty and was marked by administrative continuity rather than major conflicts. Pragmalji II's legacy lies chiefly in monumental construction and cultural expression rather than military expansion.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 265



Lot No - 266



Lot No - 267

- 265. Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 2 1/2 Kori, 6.80grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1881AD/1938VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 266. Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 2 1/2 Kori, 6.80grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1895AD/1951VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 267. Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 2 1/2 Kori, 6.80grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1898AD/1954VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 268



Lot No - 269



Lot No - 270

268. **Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1881AD/1937VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

269. **Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1881AD/1937VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

270. **Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1881AD/1938VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 271



Lot No - 272



Lot No - 273

271. **Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1881AD/1938VS, Minted at Bhuj, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

272. **Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1894AD/1951VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

273. **Kutch State, Khengerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, 1898AD/1955VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 274



Lot No - 275



Lot No - 276

274. **Kutch State, Khenggerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George V, 1924AD/1980VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

275. **Kutch State, Khenggerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George VI, 1936AD/1992VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

276. **Kutch State, Khenggerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George VI, 1936AD/1992VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 277



Lot No - 278



Lot No - 279

277. **Kutch State, Khenggerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George VI, 1936AD/1993VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

278. **Kutch State, Khenggerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- Edward VIII, 1936AD/1992VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Rare.

₹ 3000 - 4000

279. **Kutch State, Khenggerji III(c. 1875-1942CE), Silver 5 Kori**, 13.90grms, Issued in the name of British Monarch- George VI, 1936AD/1993VS, Minted at Bhuj, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 280



Lot No - 281

- 280. Kuchaman State, Thakurs, Udawat Rajput issue, Silver Rupees, 2 coins, 10.80grms each, a) Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, AH1203/Ry31, Sword as mintmark, b) Issued in the name of British Monarch- Victoria Queen, AH1230, Both Very Fine+, Scarce**

₹ 5000 - 6000

- 281. Mysore State, Deewan Purnaiya (Regent)(c. 1799-1810CE), 6 1/4 Cash, 2.80grms, Obv. Sardula a Mythical Lion with Sri on top, Rev. Kannada & Persian Legend. Very Fine+, Very Scarce**
Under Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Diwan Purnaiya acted as the real administrator of Mysore after 1799. He stabilised the kingdom following Tipu Sultan's fall, managed British relations, restored Wodeyar authority, and ensured peace after prolonged Anglo-Mysore conflicts.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 282



Lot No - 283



Lot No - 284

- 282. Mysore State, Krishna Raja Wodeyar(c. 1810-1868CE), 5 Cash, 2.30grms, Obv. Shardula, a Mythical Lion, 1833AD, Rev. Kannada & Persian Legend, Rare Lion type issued only for two years 1833&1834 of which 1833 is the rarest, Extra Fine+**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 283. Mysore State, Krishna Raja Wodeyar(c. 1810-1868CE), Silver Rupee, 11.20grms, RY46, Minted at Nagar, Very Fine+, Rare**

₹ 5000 - 6000

- 284. Mysore State, Krishna Raja Wodeyar(c. 1810-1868CE), Silver 1/4 Rupee, 2.80grms, Minted at Mysore, Very Fine+**

₹ 2000 - 3000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 285



Lot No - 286



Lot No - 287

- 285. Mysore State, Krishna Raja Wodeyar(c. 1810-1868CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1248/R46, Minted at Mysore, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 286. Mysore State, Krishna Raja Wodeyar(c. 1810-1868CE), Silver Rupee, 11.40grms, AH1237/R437, Minted at Mysore, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

- 287. Nawanagar State, Jam Vibhaji(c. 1894-1907CE), Silver Kori, 4.80grms, 1879AD/VS1936, Obv. Shri Jam Vibhaji with 2 Katar on either side with beautiful dotted double border, Rev. Nagari legend Nawanagar-Kori Ek & date with two beautiful, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 2000 - 3000



Lot No - 288



Lot No - 289



Lot No - 290

- 288. Nawanagar State, Jam Vibhaji(c. 1894-1907CE), Silver 2 1/2 Kori, 6.20grms, 1982AD/VS1949, Obv. Shri Jam Vibhaji kori 2 1/2, Rev. San 1949, Uncleaned, Extra Fine+, Very Rare**

₹ 10000 - 12000

- 289. Nawanagar State, Jam Vibhaji(c. 1894-1907CE), Silver 5 Kori, 14.20grms, 1982AD/VS1949, Obv. Shri Jam Vibhaji kori Pan, Rev. San 1949, Milled Edge, Uncleaned, Extra Fine+, Very Rare**

₹ 10000 - 15000

- 290. Rajkot State, Dharmendra Singhji(c. 1930-1948CE), Silver Mohur, 6.80grms, 1945, Uncirculated, Very Scarce.**

Dharmendrasinhji Jadeja (r. 1930–1948 AD) was the last ruler of Rajkot State. Known for progressive governance, he promoted education, civic reforms, and public welfare. Ruling under British suzerainty without major conflicts, he played a decisive role in history by being the first princely ruler to accede to independent India in 1948, setting a powerful political precedent.

₹ 3000 - 4000

Indian Princely States



Lot No - 291



Lot No - 292



Lot No - 293

291. **Travancore State, Sree Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma(c. 1885-1924CE), Silver 1/2 Rupee, 1889AD, Extra Fine+, Very Rare.**
Sree Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma (r. 1885–1924 AD) was Maharaja of Travancore State, remembered for progressive administrative and social reforms. He established the Sree Moolam Popular Assembly, one of India's earliest representative bodies, modernized education and healthcare, and encouraged public works. Ruling under British suzerainty, he maintained stability without major conflicts, leaving Travancore as a well-governed and forward-looking princely state.
- ₹ 8000 - 10000
292. **Travancore State, Sree Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma(c. 1885-1924CE), Silver 1/4 Rupee, 2.60grms, 1087ME, Extra Fine+, Rare.**
- ₹ 2000 - 3000
293. **Travancore State, Sree Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma(c. 1937-1949CE), Silver 1/2 Rupee, 5.30grms, 1112ME, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.**
Sree Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma was the last Maharaja of Travancore State and one of India's most reformist rulers. He is best known for the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936, ending caste-based exclusion in temples. His reign saw advances in education, healthcare, and industry, and he smoothly integrated Travancore into independent India in 1949, ensuring stability and progressive transition.
- ₹ 2000 - 3000

European Influences in India





Lot No - 294



Lot No - 295



Lot No - 296

294. **French India, Silver Fanon a.k.a 1/5th rupee**, 2.30grms, Mahe Issue, AD1730, Minted at Pondicherry, without the letter "P"- Early Issue, Very Fine+.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
295. **French India, Silver Fanon a.k.a 1/5th rupee**, 2.30grms, Mahe Issue, AD1750, Minted at Pondicherry, with letter "P", Very Fine+.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
296. **French India, In the name of Mughal king- Ahmed Shah Bahadur, Silver Rupee**, 11.40grms, AH1162/Ry02, Minted at Arkat, Extra Fine+, Rare with date visible.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 297



Lot No - 298



Lot No - 299

297. **French India, In the name of Mughal king- Alamgir II, Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1171/Ry04, Minted at Arkat, Extra Fine+, Rare with date visible.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
298. **French India, In the name of Mughal king- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee**, 11.60grms, AH1200/Ry25, Minted at Arkat, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
299. **French India, In the name of Mughal king- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee**, 11.10grms, AH1204/Ry29, Minted at Arkat, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
- ₹ 3000 - 4000

European Influences in India



Lot No - 300



Lot No - 301



Lot No - 302

300. **French India, In the name of Mughal king- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee**, 11.30grms, AH1205/Ry30, Minted at Arkat, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

301. **Portuguese India, Loudovic I(c. 1881CE), Silver Uma Rupia**, 11.60grms, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

302. **Portuguese India, Loudovic I(c. 1881CE), Silver 1/2 Meia Rupia**, 5.60grms, Very Fine+.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 303



Lot No - 304



Lot No - 305

303. **Portuguese India, Carlos I(c. 1903CE), Silver Uma Rupia**, 11.60grms, Uncleaned, Extra Fine+, Rare in this condition.

₹ 3000 - 4000

304. **Portuguese India, Liberty Type(c. 1912CE), Silver Uma Rupia**, 11.40grms, Almost Uncirculated, Rare

₹ 3000 - 4000

305. **Portuguese India(c. 1935CE), 2 Coins, One Uma Rupia & 1/2 Rupia**, 11.50grms & 5.80grms, Uncirculated & Extra Fine+, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 306



Lot No - 307

- 306. Dutch India (1028–1368 AH/1619–1949 AD), Silver Rupee**, 12.60grms, 1765AD, Obverse: Crude Arabic Script In Two Lines And Gregorian Date 1765 (For The Island Grand Java) Reverse: Crude Arabic Script In Three Lines , Translation: Coins Of The Dutch Company, KM#175.10, Oblique Milling, Gem Uncirculated, Very Rare.

Struck in 1765 for circulation in Java, this silver rupee reflects the far-reaching commercial network of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), which operated extensively across both Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. During the 18th century, the VOC maintained major trading factories on the Coromandel Coast, in Bengal, Malabar, and Surat, integrating Indian textile and bullion markets with the spice trade of the Indonesian archipelago. Silver rupees such as this facilitated commerce between Java and Indian ports, where Indian merchants, financiers, and shipbuilders played a crucial role in sustaining intra-Asian trade. The adoption of Arabic script mirrored prevailing Indo-Islamic monetary traditions, ensuring acceptability across Muslim trading communities linking the Deccan, Gujarat, Bengal, and Southeast Asia. This coin thus represents not merely Dutch colonial authority, but a wider Indian Ocean commercial system binding Java and the Indian subcontinent into a shared economic sphere.

₹ 4000 - 5000

- 307. Dutch India, 8 Kas, (1646-1674)** 13.20grms, Minted at Pulicat, Obv. VOC(Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie- United Dutch East India Company) Monogram surmounted by PAL (Pulicat), Rev. Persian legend Benam Sultan Abd which is issued In the name of Sultan 'Abd Allah Qutb Shah, XF45, Extremely Rare.

Abdullah Qutb Shah of Golconda permitted the Dutch East India Company (VOC) to operate and mint coins at Pulicat (Paliacate) to facilitate trade along the Coromandel Coast. The arrangement strengthened maritime commerce, especially textiles, and provided locally acceptable currency for circulation in South India and Sri Lanka. However, Dutch minting gradually declined after Golconda was annexed by the Mughals in 1687 under Aurangzeb. Changing political control, reduced Dutch influence, and shifting trade centers eventually led to the cessation of coin production at Pulicat.

₹ 40000 - 50000

British India





Lot No - 308



Lot No - 309



Lot No - 310

308. **East India Company, William III, Silver Rupee, 1835**, 11.66grms, GK#14, Minted at Calcutta, "F" Incused, A/II, 11'o Clock, Almost Uncirculated, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

309. **East India Company, William III, Silver Rupee, 1835**, 11.66grms, GK#30, Minted at Calcutta, "F" Raised, A/I, 11'O Clock, Extra Fine+, Rare

₹ 3000 - 4000

310. **East India Company, William III, Silver Rupee, 1835**, 11.66grms, GK#33, Minted at Bombay, No initials, B/II(ii), Extra Fine+, Scarce

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 311



Lot No - 312

311. **East India Company, William III, Silver Rupee, 1835**, 11.66grms, GK#33, Minted at Bombay, No initials, B/II(ii), Almost Uncirculated, Uncleaned, with surface mud, Very Scarce

₹ 3000 - 4000

312. **East India Company, William III, Silver Rupee, 1835**, 11.66grms, GK#33, Minted at Bombay, No initials, B/II(ii), Almost Uncirculated, Scarce

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 313



Lot No - 314

313. **British India, William III, 1840 Mule, Minted in Bombay, Obv. Bust of the king, Rev. Mule of Victoria Queen. NGC Graded VF40, Very Rare.**
An intriguing emergency mule, this coin unites two reigns through an unusual die pairing: a William IV obverse dated 1835 combined with a reverse altered to read 1840. The reverse appears to show 40 re-punched over 35, suggesting modification of an earlier die. It was likely struck during the transitional period when new Victoria reverse dies were delayed, compelling the mint to improvise with existing William IV dies to maintain production continuity.

₹ 500,000 - 600,000

314. **East India Company, Victoria Queen, Continuous Legend, Silver Rupee, 1840, 11.66grms, GK#104, Minted at Madras, A/IV, No "S" incused, only "V" Raised on ribbon above the date, Almost Uncirculated, Rare.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 315



Lot No - 316



Lot No - 317

315. **East India Company, Victoria Queen, Continuous Legend, Silver Rupee, 1840, 11.66grms, GK#113, Minted at Bombay, A/I, 30.70mm, Mint State condition, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

316. **East India Company, Victoria Queen, Divided Legend, Silver Rupee, 1840, 11.66grms, GK Unlisted, Minted at Calcutta, 13+16 berries, Extra Berry on the right side above the year, Extra Fine, Very Rare.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

317. **East India Company, Victoria Queen, Divided Legend, Silver Rupee, 1840, 11.66grms, GK#164, Minted at Calcutta, 13+15 berries, W.W. Raised, Uncirculated, Very Scarce**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 318

318. **East India Company, Victoria Queen, Continuous Legend, 1841, Gold Mohur**, 11.66grms, Minted in Bomabay/Calcutta, without initial on truncation, Pridmore#18, Minor Hairline scratches on the coin, otherwise Extra Fine+, Rare.

₹ 250,000 - 300,000



Lot No - 319



Lot No - 320



Lot No - 321

319. **British India, Victoria Queen, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1862, GK#243, B/III, 30.60mm, Half open top flower, Minted in Calcutta, Extra Fine, Rare.

₹ 3000 - 4000

320. **British India, Victoria Queen, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1862, GK#276, D/II, 5 Panels on the bust of the Queen, Minted at Bombay, Very Fine+, Rare.

₹ 3000 - 4000

321. **British India, Victoria Queen, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1862, GK#300, B/II/0/3, without "J", Re-Engraved embroidery on the bust, Minted at Bombay, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

British India



Lot No - 322



Lot No - 323



Lot No - 324

322. **British India, Victoria Queen, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1862, GK#305, A/I/0/4, without "J", Minted at Bombay, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
323. **British India, Victoria Queen, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1862, GK#316, A/II/0/5, with "J", Micro dot above & beside "N" of ONE, Minted at Bombay, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
324. **British India, Victoria Queen, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1862, GK#349, A/II/1/1, with "J", Re-Engraved from previous 0/10 Dots with dots easily countable, Minted at Bombay, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 325

325. **British India, Victoria Queen, 1862, Gold Mohur**, 11.66grms, Minted in Calcutta, Obv. Two flowers in the bottom panel of the jabot and a rearrangement of the embroidery design on the bodice, "V" in the relief, Pridmore#06, Almost Uncirculated, Rare.
₹ 200,000 - 250,000

British India



Lot No - 326



Lot No - 327



Lot No - 328

- 326. British India, Victoria Empress, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1877, GK#444, A3/I, Minted at Bombay, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
- 327. British India, Victoria Empress, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1877, GK#446, A1/I, Minted at Calcutta, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
- 328. British India, Victoria Empress, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1879, GK#464, A1/I, "C" Incused, Minted at Calcutta, Extra Fine+, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 329



Lot No - 330

- 329. British India, Victoria Empress, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1878, GK#455, A1/I, No Mintmark, Minted at Calcutta, Extra Fine, Very Scarce.
₹ 3000 - 4000
- 330. British India, Victoria Empress, 1881, Gold Mohur**, 11.66grms, Minted in Calcutta, Mintage 22,647 coins, Pridmore#18, Almost Uncirculated, Rare
₹ 200,000 - 250,000



Lot No - 331

331. **British India, Victoria Empress, 1882, Gold Mohur, 11.66grms, Minted in Calcutta, Mintage 11,663 coins, Pridmore#19, Almost Uncirculated, Very Rare.**

₹ 200,000 - 250,000



Lot No - 332

332. **British India, Victoria Empress, 1889, Gold Mohur, 11.66grms, Minted in Calcutta, Mintage 15,367 coins, Pridmore#23, Almost Uncirculated, Very Rare.**

₹ 200,000 - 250,000



Lot No - 333

333. **British India, Victoria Empress, 1891, Gold Mohur**, 11.66grms, Minted in Calcutta, Mintage 16,524 coins, Pridmore#24, Almost Uncirculated, Very Rare.

₹ 200,000 - 250,000



Lot No - 334



Lot No - 335



Lot No - 336

334. **British India, Victoria Empress, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1892, GK#576, C3/I, "C" Incused, Minted at Calcutta, Extra Fine+, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

334. **British India, Victoria Empress, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1900, GK#590, C3/I(i), "C" Incused, Minted at Calcutta, Uncirculated, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

335. **British India, Edward VII, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1906, GK#938, No Mintmark, Minted at Calcutta, Uncirculated, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 337



Lot No - 338



Lot No - 339

337. **British India, Edward VII, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1907, GK#942, No Mintmark, Minted at Calcutta, Uncirculated, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

338. **British India, Edward VII, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1907, 6 diamonds in Urdu inscription, GK Unlisted, Dot on stem as mintmark, Minted at Bombay, First Known specimen in this verity, Extra Fine, Exceedingly Rare.

₹ 15000 - 20000

339. **British India, George V, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1911, GK#1022, Dot, pig type, Minted at Bombay, Uncirculated, Scarce.

₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 340



Lot No - 341



Lot No - 342

340. **British India, George V, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1915, GK#1031, No Dot, Minted at Calcutta, Uncirculated, Scarce.

₹ 3000 - 4000

341. **British India, George VI, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1938, GK#1254, No Dot, Minted at Bombay, reverse dies supplied by Calcutta mint to Bombay mint- hence no dot, Uncirculated, Rainbow toning, Rare.

₹ 8000 - 10000

342. **British India, George VI, Silver Rupee**, 11.66grms, 1938, GK#1254, No Dot, Minted at Bombay, reverse dies supplied by Calcutta mint to Bombay mint- hence no dot, Uncirculated, Rare.

₹ 8000 - 10000

Precidency



Precidency



Lot No - 343



Lot No - 344



Lot No - 345

- 343. Bengal Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1184/Ry11, Minted in Murshidabad, Mintmark as Crescent/Moon, 5/0 dots, Paul#2.116, Very Fine+, Scarce.**
₹ 4000 - 5000
- 344. Bengal Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1229/Ry49, Minted at Muhammadabad Banaras, Mintmark as Fish & Flower, Extra Fine+, Scarce.**
₹ 3000 - 4000
- 345. Bengal Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee, 1.40grms, Ry19(Frozen), Minted at Murshidabad, Mintmark as Crescent, Very Fine, Rare.**
₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 346



Lot No - 347

- 346. Bengal Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee, 12.30grms, Ry19(Frozen), Minted at Murshidabad, Privy Mark "S" on the top left, Extra Fine+, Rare.**
₹ 3000 - 4000
- 347. Bombay Presidency, King William III & Queen Marry, Silver Rupee, 11.50grms, Minted in Bombay, Ry06, Obv. sikka zad dauran king william and queen mary (Coin struck during the reign of King William and Queen Mary), Rev. sanah julus 06 angrez shaheen zarb munbai (Struck at Bombay in the auspicious year 06 of the English rulers), pleasing specimen, with complete strike on both side, Very Rare and historically important coin.**
From 1672, the East India Company established a mint at Bombay and began striking coinage for local use. Initial silver issues featured English designs, but these failed to gain acceptance in wider Indian trade. Recognizing Mughal gold and silver coins remained dominant, the Company switched to rupees with Persian inscriptions in the Indian style, bearing the names of James II and later William III & Mary to make them more acceptable locally. By AH 1105 (1693–1694 CE), reports reached Emperor Aurangzeb, who was deeply displeased that the Company was issuing coins that could be mistaken for imperial issues. He sent his nobleman Khafi Khan to the Bombay factory to protest, objecting that foreign sovereigns on coinage struck without imperial authority did seriously infringe Mughal sovereignty and could be confused with official currency. Under Aurangzeb's pressure, the Company ceased these issues, and most were withdrawn and melted down, explaining their extreme scarcity today.
₹ 800,000 - 10,00,000

Precidency



Lot No - 348



Lot No - 349



Lot No - 350

- 348. Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, 3 Coins, Silver Rupee-1/2 Rupee-1/4 Rupee, 11.30grms, 5.70grms & 2.80grms, RY46, Minted in Surat, Extra Fine, Rare as a set.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 349. Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Ali Gauhar (Pre-Accession name of Shah Alam II), Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, Fasil Date 1230, Minted in Muhiyabad Poona, Extra Fine+, Rare with Fasil date.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 350. Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, 1/2 Rupee, 5.60grms, Error Double Struck on both sides, RY19, Very Fine+, Rare.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 351



Lot No - 352



Lot No - 353

- 351. Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Muhammad Akbar II, Silver Rupee, 11.60grms, Error: Double Struck- Only the king`s name, AH1234, Minted in Ahmedabad, Very Fine+, Rare.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 352. Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Shah Alam II, Silver Rupee, 11.30grms, AH1215/R46, Mint Surat, Minted in Calcutta, Milled Edge, Very Fine+, Scarce.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000
- 353. Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Alamgir II, 1/5th Rupee, 2.30grms, Minted in Tellicherry, AH1214, Obv. T99, Extra Fine, Scarce.**
- ₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 354



Lot No - 355

354. **Bombay Presidency, Issued in the name of Mughal King- Alamgir II, Silver Rupee, 11.50grms, RY02, Minted in Mumbai, Malabar Issue, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

355. **Madras Presidency, Half Pagoda, 21.00grms, Obv. Nine tiered Gopuram of a temple, standing on stony ground, Nine stars on each side. All this surrounded by a buckled garter. On the garter is the value in English, HALF PAGODA and Persian, All within a beaded border. (Persian = nim hun phuli = half a flower, or star, Pagoda), Rev. Figure of Vishnu holding a sword in his left hand and rising from a lotus flower. Dotted and other symbols on each side. All surrounded by three circles of beads. All this within a ribbon, the ends of which are separated by a star. On the ribbon is the value in Tamil and Telugu- అరహ పువరాకణ అరహ వరహానీ, All within a beaded border. (Tamil = Arai pu vara kun. Telugu = Ara pu vara hun half a flower, or star, pagoda), Oblique Milling, Struck on Spanish Coin, Extra Fine, Very Rare.**

₹ 30000 - 40000

356. **Madras Presidency, Salem State, 5 Cash,** Obv. A beautiful Lotus flower with Tamil Legend Anacu Kasu (Five Cash), Rev. Zarab Salem 1213, AU Details, Deep, razor-sharp strike with exceptional preservation, this is unquestionably the finest specimen recorded to date – surpassing examples held in museums, major private collections, past public auctions, and trade records. The surfaces are remarkably fresh, with bold devices and full legends rarely encountered on this elusive type.



Lot No - 356

Our research indicates that fewer than 100

specimens have been documented across all references and appearances. Such extreme rarity, combined with superior quality and eye appeal, elevates this coin into the highest tier of desirability – a true trophy piece for the most discerning and advanced collector.

Historical Background: According to Jan Lingen- The district and town of Salem passed into British hands following the 1792 treaty with Tipu Sultan, concluded after his failed incursions into Travancore. Situated nearly 900 feet above sea level, on the banks of the River Tirumanimutur and beneath the imposing Shevaroy Hills, Salem held both strategic and commercial importance.

Around 1798, the British East India Company established a mint at Salem in an effort to consolidate its monetary authority in the newly acquired territories. The experiment, however, proved short-lived; operational difficulties and limited output led to its early closure. The present coin stands as an exceptionally rare survivor of this brief and ambitious minting venture – a tangible relic of a transitional moment when British power was still being firmly established in southern India.

₹ 300,000 - 400,000

Republic India





Lot No - 357

357. Republic India, 5 rupees, 2nd International Crop Science Congress, 1996, Obv. Globe with crop all over it, flanked by two sprigs of wheat on the bottom and double helix structure of DNA inside the gene on the top, legend. द्वितीय अन्तराष्ट्रीय फसल वज्ञान कांग्रेस - 2ND INTERNATIONAL CROP SCIENCE CONGRESS-1996 Translation: Dwitiya Antarashtriya Fashal Vigyan Congress , Rev. 5 Rupees with Ashoka embalem and India mention in devnagari and english script, Gem Uncirculated, A 3rd verity which is a subverity of first stike, where the letter is broken in the word Fasal in devnagari, Unlisted, Very Rare.

₹ 30000 - 40000



Lot No - 358

358. Republic India, 9th Asain Games, 1982, Minted in Hyderabad, 5 Pointed Star as Mint Mark, Graded MS 65, Gem Condition, Exceptionally Rare and Highly desirable.

₹ 10000 - 12000



Lot No - 359



Lot No - 360

359. Republic India, 1950 UNC set, Fractional Coinage, 1 Rupee, 1/2 Rupee, 1/4 Rupee, 2 Anna, 1 Anna, 1/2 Anna & 1 Pice with original cardboard holder, all the coins in Mint Condition, Very Rare.

₹ 125,000 - 150,000

360. Republic India, 1954 UNC set, Fractional Coinage, 1 Rupee, 1/2 Rupee, 1/4 Rupee, 2 Anna, 1 Anna, 1/2 Anna & 1 Pice with original cardboard holder, all the coins in Mint Condition, Very Rare.

₹ 125,000 - 150,000



Lot No - 361

361. Republic India, 1962 UNC set, Decimal Coinage, 1 Rupee, 50 Paisa, 25 Paisa, 10 Paisa, 5 Paisa, 2 Paisa & 1 Paisa with original cardboard holder, all the coins in Mint Condition, Very Rare.

₹ 125,000 - 150,000

Foreign Coins





Lot No - 362

- 362. Malla Dynasty, Shiva Simha (c. 1578-1619CE), Gold Mashaka, 0.90grms, Obv. Shri in Maithali/ Newari script, Rev. Shivasya in two lines in the same script, Very Fine+, Very Scarce.**
Shiva Simha, ruler of the Malla Dynasty in the Kathmandu Valley, strengthened the kingdom through territorial consolidation and strategic governance. He was a patron of Hindu temples and cultural projects, fostering religious devotion and the arts. His reign emphasized alliances with neighboring Malla states while resisting external threats, preserving the independence, stability, and prosperity of his kingdom.

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 363

- 363. Burma/Myanmar, Mindon Min(c. 1835-1878CE), Silver Kyat, 11.66grms, 1214CS, Obv. Peacock facing left with tail in full display with Burma legend တံဆိပ်တစ်တစ် which translates to- 'The coins and banknotes of Burma', Rev. Denomination Within Wreath, with Burma legend ရတနာပုံနေပပြည်တစ်သုံးဒင်္ဂါး ၁၂၁၄, which translates- the outer reverse legend is 'Yandabon Nepydiaw' or 'Mandalay the Royal residence'. The central inscription is 't'tjat thon dinga' or 'Use coin as 1 kyat' and the date below is 1214 Buddhist era, Extra Fine, Rare.**

₹ 3000 - 4000

Foreign Coins



Lot No - 364



Lot No - 365

- 364. German East Africa, William II (c. 1891-1901 CE), Silver Rupee, 11.66grms, 1898, Obv. Shield depicting lion under a palm tree, Uncirculated, Rare.**

₹ 4000 - 5000

- 365. France, Wedding Medal, Minted at Monnaie de Paris, 1880, Silver (.950), 12.00grms, Dated 25th November 1880, Obv. Christian couple holding hands before an altar, attended by the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child. Below, the engraver's signature PINGRET, Legend: MARIAGE CHRÉTIEN, Rev. Decorative floral wreath composed of roses, symbolising unity, fidelity, and sacred matrimony, A finely executed French religious wedding medal celebrating Christian marriage, combining devotional iconography with refined 19th-century medallic art. Struck in high-grade silver and engraved by the noted medallist Joseph-Arnold Pingret, this piece reflects both ecclesiastical tradition and the craftsmanship of the Paris Mint during the late 19th century. Uncirculated, High Relief, Rare**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 366

- 366. France, Silver Octagonal Jeton, "HEUR ET MALHEUR", 12.90grms, Obv. Janiform allegorical bust with two conjoined heads facing opposite directions, one serene and the other severe, representing the dual concepts of Fortune and Misfortune, encircled by the legend HEUR ET MALHEUR, signed by GAYRARD.F., Rev. Winged and blindfolded Fortune moving left, distributing riches from a cornucopia, her wheel at her feet, leading by the hand a blindfolded Cupid holding his bow as a blind man's cane; signed GAYRARD.F.; in the exergue the signature DE PUYMAURIN D; beneath each figure appears a small animal resembling a mole, likely an allegorical reference reinforcing the theme of blindness and the unpredictability of fate. An intellectually rich and symbolically layered French jeton de vœux, associated with the traditions of love and marriage, drawing on the long-standing custom of the treizain, a blessed wedding offering symbolising the union of property and destiny between spouses; such tokens evolved into medallic forms during the 19th century and were commonly exchanged in matrimonial contexts, with this example combining moral allegory, refined engraving, and Paris Mint authority, as documented in the classic studies of Jules Florange and later Henri Térissse, making it a highly evocative and culturally significant piece within French matrimonial numismatics.**

₹ 3000 - 4000



Lot No - 367

- 367. Latvia, 1 lats, "Stone money", 2011, silver (.925) outer ring with granite centre, 16.50grms, Obv. Granite disc embedded in the centre, surrounded by a silver outer ring bearing the national inscription LATVIJA above, the date 2011 to the right, and the denomination 1 lats arranged in a semicircle below. Rev. Grey granite central insert encircled by a silver outer ring decorated with traditional Latvian national ornament motifs, Edge. Inscribed LATVIJAS BANKA repeated twice, separated by rhombic dots, Minted in Finland, Uncirculated, Scarce.**

₹ 5000 - 6000



Lot No - 368

- 368. Palau, Silver 5 dollars- "Sea breeze" smelling coin (proof), purity(.925), 20.00grms, 2010, Mintage: 2,500 pieces, Obv. Dynamic surfing scene depicting a surfer riding deep inside a powerful ocean tube, the wave rendered in vivid colour and motion, with the inscription Scent of paradise above and onolicious below, evoking Hawaiian surf culture and the exhilaration of the sea. Rev. Coat of arms of the Republic of Palau with denomination 5 dollars and issuing authority, executed in proof finish, Proof, Rare**

₹ 5000 - 6000

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>> The Bidders are required to provide all invoicing details to Falcon Auctions prior to the sale at the time of registering.

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