

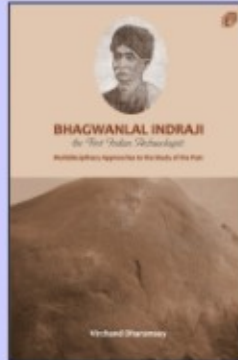
गुल्लक Gullak



ISSN 0975-8062

Your Complete Monthly Newspaper for Coins, Antiques, Collectibles, Paintings & Visual Arts

Virchand Dharamsey is honoured with Silver Medal of Asiatic Society of Mumbai



On 26th November 2013, the renowned scholar, Shri Virchand Dharamsey was honoured with the Silver Medal of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai for his monumental research book, *Bhagwanlal Indraji: The First Indian Archaeologist Multidisciplinary Approaches to the Study of the Past* (2012)

Dr. Aroon Tikekar, the well-known scholar and Former President of the Society along with Mr. Sharad Kale, the President of the Asiatic Society honoured Shri Dharamsey on the occasion with a Silver Medal, Certificate, traditional Indian shawl and a coconut. The function was attended by dignitaries and members of the Society. (photos by Datta Berde)

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Recently I have acquired to study three unique copper coins from Junagadh. In my humble opinion, they belong to Amin Khan Ghori, the local ruler of Junagadh, enjoining the absolute power, under Muzaffar III of the Gujarat Sultanate. Among these coins, two coins are half falus, while one is falus. I. for the first time publish them here with their photographs and one which is a silver coin of a half Tanka weight, of the same ruler, recently put in trade by Classical Numismatic Gallery, Ahmedabad in its Mumbai Auction with wrong decipherment and wrong attribution. These shed a welcome fresh light upon the numismatic history of Gujarat under the Gujarat Sultanate in particular.

Before going to discuss these interesting coins not known so far, in detail, we will try to consider the political situation of that time in brief.

Political Situation of that time in brief

From Zafar Khan (AH 798-806 : AD 1396-1403), the first ruler of the Gujarat Sultanate, to Muzaffar III (AH 968-980 : AD 1561-1573 & AH 991-92 : AD 1583-84), the last ruler, totally 18 Sultans ruled over Gujarat.² After Muzaffar II (AH 917-932 : AD 1511-1525) day after day, the weak rulers came to the throne of Gujarat. The nobles and the provincial governors, sunk into internal intrigue for their own benefit, enjoyed the absolute power on their provinces. Ahmad Shah III (AH 961-968 : AD 1551-61) got a tragic end. During his reign, the nobles and the provincial governors became the actual rulers of their regions.³ Ahmad Shah III had no heir apparent, hence, after his death, Itimad Khan, the most powerful noble declared Muzaffar III, the so called son of the concubine of Sultan Mahmud III (AH 944-961 : AD 1537-74), in AH 968 (AD 1561)⁴. This last ruler of the Sultanate ruled from AH 968-980 and AH 991-92. He was a puppet ruler under the powerful noble Itimad Khan. But when Itimad Khan felt that the Sultan was out of his control and became a risk, he invited Akbar, the great Mughal emperor to attack upon and conquer Gujarat. Akbar, waiting for such a chance and seeing the prosperity and the vast sea coast of Gujarat, sent his army on Gujarat and conquered it in AH 980 (AD 1573). Muzaffar escaped to Saurashtra, as it was not under his control at the time.⁵

It is Amin Khan Ghori, the powerful local ruler of Junagadh region, and Satāji (Śatruśālya), the Jām of Nawanagar (Jamnagar) helped and provided him shelter in Saurashtra near Gondhal.⁶ As last with the help of some unsatisfied nobles Muzaffar succeeded to region his kingdom in AH 991-92 only for months, from the Mughals. On this very occasion, he issued a silver half rupee and a rupee in the pattern of the silver coins of Akbar. Akbar sent the Mughal army, led by Mirza Aziz Koka, the governor of Gujarat and conquered Gujarat again in AH 992. Muzaffar fled to Saurashtra as, at that time, the

Mughal power was not absolutely established on that region. Muzaffar tried his best to amass the army to win his lost kingdom against Akbar. Amin Khan Ghori of Junagadh, Jam Satāji of Nawanagar and Lomo Khuman of Kharedi actively helped in his effort. Muzaffar gathered the armies of the local rulers of Saurashtra consisting 30,000 soldiers against the Mughal army of 10,000 soldiers.⁷ Both the armies met on the battle field of Bhuchar Mori (near Dhrol, district Jamnagar) in AH 1000 (18th July, 1591)⁸ under the flag of Muzaffar III. Jam Satāji and Daulat Khan, the son of Amin Khan took part in the battle. Amin Khan died shortly perhaps before the battle. Ajoji, the son of Satāji, his minister died in this battle. Daulat Khan was badly injured, hence retired for Junagadh. The Mughal army won the battle. Muzaffar, with Satāji, the Jam escaped to the Barda hills. This battle is known as the battle of Bhuchar Mori in the history and has become the theme of the folklore literature of Gujrat. On a very second day of this victory, Aziz Koka led his army upon Nawanagar and conquered it. He then tried to conquer Junagadh but could not succeed, so he, on the second year marched upon it with a great preparation and conquered the for of Junagadh. Daulat Khan, the son of Amin Khan was no more at this time. Aziz Koka exempted his two sons with his accomplice fifty in number.⁹ Siva Rana, the ruler of Jagat (Dwarka) gave shelter to Muzaffar and at last sent him to Kutch. Bharmal I, the local ruler of Kutch gave him a shelter but due to the force of the Mughal army, he, unloyally handed over the Sultan to be Mughal army, with his own benefit of the two provinces Morbi and Maliya from the Moghuls.¹⁰ Muzaffar, when he was led to Morbi, on the way went under a large tree, with a pretence of easing nature committed suicide, cutting his neck with a razor hidden in his trousers.¹¹ Thus with this last ruler, the Gujarat sultanate came to end and the Mughal power was completely established over Gujarat.

Local Coinage

As far as Saurashtra region is concerned, the rulers of Nawanagar and of Kutch were given permission to issue the coinage with their own name by Muzaffar III, for their regions.¹² Jam Satāji, therefore, issued coins in all the three metals, profusely in silver and copper and occasionally in gold with his own inherited name Shri Jam in Nāgarī characters below the name of Muzaffar III, with the frozen AH date 978 (AD 1570) on the obverse. The coinage continued for a long time in Saurashtra till Jam Vibhāji (AD 1852-94) who issued coins in silver and copper in the different denominations with his name only in Nāgarī characters on the obverse and the reverse. He abandoned the Arabic legend. The coinage is known as Jām-Shāhi coinage.

The rulers of Nawanagar and of Kutch, with a diplomatic point of view, kept good relation with the

central power, either of the Sultans of Gujarat or of the rulers of the Mughal empire and could have kept at least the status of the tributary states under them.¹³ Khengarji I, the first ruler of Kutch issued copper under Muzaffar, with his inherited name Shri Jām in Nāgarī characters, while the rest of the rulers issued coinage in all the three metals in their own name in Nāgarī characters. Bhārmalji I and Lakhapatji issued the coins under Muzaffar too.

After a long time the rulers of Porbandar state issued the silver and copper coins under Muzaffar with their inherited name Shri Rānā in Nāgarī characters. These coins are known as the Rānā-shāhī coins.

As far as Junagadh province is concerned, it should be noted that Akbar, seeing the power and prowess of Amin Khan over the local rulers of Saurashtra, emphasized Aziz Koka and how to subdue Amin Khan and overcome Junagadh.¹⁴ It is his foresightedness in not giving Junagadh a tributary status like Nawanager and Kutch and annexing it into the Mughal empire. After a long span of time, therefore, in the time of Mahābat Khan I (AD 1758-1774), the second Babi ruler of Junagadh state, the copper coins are issued under Muzaffar III and Shri Jām in Nāgarī characters.¹⁵ After this ruler, the coinage of the state bears the title Shri Divān in Nāgarī characters, so the coinage of Junagadh State is known as the Dīwān-shāhī coinage.

The coins under our discussion, in my humble opinion, belong to Amin Khan Ghorī, the local ruler of Junagadh province, enjoying the absolute power. These coins are, for the first time published and properly attributed and deciphered here by us. It is Amin Khan Ghorī, the powerful ruler of Junagadh, keeping diplomatic politics in mind, sent presents to the court of Itimad Khan, the first governor of Gujarat province, appointed by Akbar, the great Mughal emperor in AH 980 (AD 1573) to win his favour when Akbar conquered Gujarat.¹⁶ It is Amin Khan Ghorī who provided a shelter to Muzaffar near Gondal, when he wandered here and there and, tried his best to regain his lost kingdom and fled to Saurashtra against Akbar.¹⁷ His influence upon the local rulers was prominent. The AH date 969, the second year of reign of Muzaffar III, on his coinage clearly shows that these coins are the earlier issues than those of Nawanager and of Kutch, having the frozen AH date 978¹⁸ with the usual reverse of the copper coins of the Sultan. The silver coin stated above is a ½ Tanka or a Silver Kori coin of the same ruler¹⁹ recently put in trade by Classical Numismatic Gallery, Ahmedabad I wrongly attributed to the Jam of Nawanager and wrongly deciphered by the auctioneer in notes given under the coin. The auctioneer reads Nāgarī leg. As ASA, and guessed that the first letter of the leg. A stands for Ajoji who laid his life with his minister Jasoji in the famous battle of Bhuchar Mori, fought against Akbar in AH 1000.²⁰ Ajoji is the son of Sataji, the Jam of Nawanager and the second letter SA stands for Sataji, the Jam of Navanager. In auctioneer's view, it is a commemorative stands for sataji, the Jam of Navanager. In auctioneer's view, it is a commemorative issue of the

incident ! The auctioneer gives the second possible reading of the leg. He reads the leg. That the first letter A stands for Akbar and the second letter SA for Shah, in short, the leg. A-SA is the abbreviated form for Akbar Shah, the great Mughal emperor. According to the second reading also, the coin becomes a commemorative coin, issued by Akbar, the victory of the battle of Bhuchar Mori in AH 1000 (1593) ! The coins of our discussions clearly bear the AH date 969, the second year of Muzaffar's regine. Akbar conquered Gujarat in Ah 980 and the famous battle of Bhuchar Mori was fought in AH 1000. Thus, the incidents occurred in AH 980 and in AH 1000 are not any way concerned to the AH date 969. In accepting the auctioneer's reading. There is a fault of anachronism ! Seeing the clear Nāgarī leg. Shri. Ami, the local ruler of Junagadh, enjoying absolute power. We will give here the description of the above mentioned copper coins along with the silver coin published in the auction catalogue with their photographs as under.

1. Denomi. ½ Falus

M. Copper

S. 1.5 X 1.55 Cm.

W. 6.200 Gms.

F. Junagadh

Ob. The leg. Shri Ami in Nāgarī characters below Muzaffar with the clear AH date 969.

Rev. The Arabic leg. As usually found on the copper coins of the Sultan.



2. Denomi. ½ Falus

M. Copper

S. 1.35 X 1.4 Cm.

W. 6.200 Gms.

F. Junagadh

Ob. The leg. Shri Ami in Nāgarī characters with the AH date 969.

Rev. The Arabic leg. As usually found on the copper coins of the Sultan.



3. Denomi. ½ Falus

M. Copper

S. 1.5 X 1.5 Cm.

W. 9.400 Gms.

F. Junagadh

Ob. The clear leg. Shri Ami in Nāgari characters with the clear AH date 969.

Rev. The Arabic leg. As usually found on the copper coins of the Sultan.



4. Denomi. ½ Tanka or Kori as it is known afterwards.

M. Silver.

S. 1.55 X 1.56 Cm.

W. 4.630 Gms.

F. The find-spot not mentioned but probably Junagadh.

Ob. The leg. Shri Ami in Nāgari characters with the clear AH date 969.

Rev. The Arabic leg. As usually found on the silver coins of the Sultan.



We put this matter into the able hands of the scholars concerned to consider it which is very helpful in reconstructing the history of the mediaeval Gujarat under the Gujarat Sultanate in general and the provincial history of the mediaeval Saurashtra in particular.

NOTES

1. Classical Numismatic Gallery, Ahmedabad, Auction No. 7, 22nd April 2012, Mumbai, Item No. 282, catalogue p. 41
2. Stan Goren and J. P. Goenka, *The coins of the Indian Sultanates*, Delhi, 2001, p. 355.
3. ર. છો. પરીખ અને હ. ગંધાસી ગુજરાતનો રાજકીય અને સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસ, ગ્રંથ ૬૫: સલ્તનતકાળ, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ પુનર્મુદ્રણ, અમદાવાદ, 2011, p. 116
4. *Ibid*, p.118. Also see *Mirat-e-Sikandari* English Translation by S.C. Misra and P.L. Raheman, Baroda, 1961, p.427 and also refer *Mirrat e Ahmadi*, Baroda, 1965, p. 107. The real name of the Sultan was Nannu. On his coronation Itimad Khan, the most powerful noble, on the oath of the Quran declared him as the son of Mahmud III, the Sultan. For details see the footnote there of.
5. ર. છો. પરીખ અને હ. ગંધાસી ગુજરાતનો રાજકીય અને સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસ, ગ્રંથ ૬

મુદ્ધલકાલ, પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ પુનર્મુદ્રણ, અમદાવાદ, 2011, pp.40-41. Also rerer Vol. 5, p. 119. Muzaffar III took shelter of Loma Khuman of Kharedi, near Rajkot and there he tried hard for regaining his lost Kingston.

6. *Ibid*, Vol. 5, p. 121. Also see Ma ā Sir e Rahimi, Vols. I-III, Calcutta, 1924-31 Vol. II, p.222
7. *Ibid*, Vol. 6, p.43
8. *Ibid*, p. 4
9. *Ibid*, p. 44
10. *Ibid*, p. 44; Also see Vol. 5, p. 122.
11. *Ibid*, Vol. 5, p. 122. Also see *Mirat-e-Sikandari*, Gujarati Translation, Baroda, 1961, p. 474
12. *Ibid*, p. 141
13. *Ibid*, Vol. 6, p. 44.
14. *Ibid*, p. 37
15. For the photographs of the coins and that of the obverse die of the coins, refer, Parimal Rupani, *Narasaīyā Ni Nagari*: Junagadh, Junagadh, 2011, pp. 77-86.
16. ગુજરાતનો રાજકીય અને સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસ, ગ્રંથ ૬૫: ૩૪
17. *Ibid*, Vol. 5, p. 121, Also see Ma ā Sir e Rahimi, Vol. II, p. 247.
18. It can, certainly be said, studying the coins of our discussion, that Amin Khan Ghorī might have been appointed the governor of Junagadh region, most probably by Mahmud shah III or by Ahmad Shah III, as Amin Khan issued the coins under Muzaffar III with the clear AH date 969, the second year of Muzaffar's reign. It is quite impossible for Aminkhan to be so powerful as a governor in a short period of one year to issue the coins in his own name Shri Ami below the name of the sultan. This requires a deep research of the provincial history of Junagadh region under some last rulers of the Gujarat Sultartate in particular. Hence one can know when and by whom Amin Khan was appointed the governor of Junagadh region.
19. An interesting legend is current in Saurashtra and Kutch about the coin known as Kori. Bharmalji 1st the second ruler of Kutch state attended the royal court of the Mughal emperor Jahangir at Ahmedabad in AH 1026 (A.D. 1617) and presented some silver coins with the leg. Bharaji in Nāgari characters with the name of the emperor to win his favour. (Ref. ગુજરાતનો રાજકીય અને સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસ, ગ્રંથ ૬ મુદ્ધકાલ, પૃ. 107) and explained the emperor that he gave his princess i.e. the silver coin to his royal rupee in marriage. By this flattering explanation, the emperor was very pleased to him and gave him permission to issue the coins with his name Shri Bharaji for Kutch region. Bharmalji introduced his coin as Kuvari (princess). So these coins are known as Kuvari or Kori coins.
20. ગુજરાતનો રાજકીય અને સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસ, ગ્રંથ ૬૫: ૪૩.



Highlights of Rajgor's Auction 12 11 December 2013 The Ambassador, Mumbai



Lot # 35

Chalukyas of Kalyan, Someshwara IV Chalukya (1181-1184), Gold, 3.40 g, Garuda with a prominent beak flying to right on obv. The form of Garuda on this coin is different from those of the Vijayanagara coins of Bukka Raya and Hari Hara as here Hanuman is not holding a sword at his waist.

Estimate: Rs. 18,000



Lot # 160

Collection of Stamp Papers (15) of 14 different Jadeja Rulers of Kutch State, including Bhojraji, dated VS 1688; Khengarji II, dated VS 1703; Tamachiji, dated VS 1711; Rayadhanji I, dated VS 1748;

Estimate: Rs. 25,000



Lot # 201

Hyderabad Mint, Bronze, Set of 2 Pattern Tokens of the New Hyderabad mint, the Obverse Pattern has a beautiful Peacock to left with a big obverse of a coin depicting Ashokan Pillar in the centre

Estimate: Rs. 20,000



Lot # 227

5 Paise Experimental Coin, Aluminum, 1.52 g, EXPERIMENTAL / COIN and a group of flowers in centre on obv, I. G. MINT / 1977 / BOMBAY on rev, issued for the designs of new Commemorative coins.

Estimate: Rs. 65,000



Lot # 267

Reserve Bank Token, Silver, 75th Year Celebration of the RBI 1922-1997, issued by the Reserve Bank Employees Association, Calcutta. In original plastic box. Rare.

Estimate: Rs. 22,000



Lot # 275

1 British India, Edward VII, Silver, Delhi Durbar Medal, crowned bust of the king to right with the legend EDWARD VII DELHI DARBAR 1903 on obv, Persian Tughra inscription in centre with the date 1901 and wreath around on rev.

Estimate: Rs. 22,000



Lot # 293

Pack of 5 Rupees Notes, Tractor type, Signed by I G Patel, Inset C. Fancy Serial numbers from 30A-000001 to 000100. All nearly UNC, Fancy Rarity.

Estimate: Rs. 15,000



Lot # 296

A Complete Collection of Star Series Bank Notes of Republic of India (96): 10 Rupees (37, except Subbarao, 2008, R Inset, Prefix 99A); 20 Rupees (14, except Subbarao, 2009, R Inset, Prefix 57A); 50 Rupees (21, except Subbarao, 2010, R Inset, Prefix 0CA)

Estimate: Rs. 75,000



Lot # 298

An attractive Collection of Error Notes of Republic of India right from 1 Rupee to 500 Rupees. The collection lists as many as 22 types of errors, namely Incomplete Printing, Ink Smears, Offset Printing Mirror Image, Offset Signature, Out of Register Printing,

Estimate: Rs. 1,25,000

Numismatic Trivia

By Manoranjan Mahapatra



Withdrawal of the 1st Mother Teresa Coin:

In 1997, immediately after the death of Mother Teresa on September 5 of that year, the Turks and Caicos Island, a British Overseas Territory in the Caribbean, issued a 5 Crowns coin to commemorate her life. It was a gold-plated Cupro-Nickel Coin weighing 27 g.

This 5 Crown coin issued in 1997 by the Turks and Caicos Island has on its obverse, the portrait of Mother Teresa surrounded by her message "God Bless Those Who Help Hungry People" and her signature. The reverse contains the Coat of Arms of the Island and the date 1997. The denomination at bottom reads "FIVE CROWNS". The edge is grained. The Italian sculptor Luigi Bardia who designed the coin put his initial as LB on both sides of the coin.

This was the first coin ever issued on her. Though she was the first living person to be featured on an Indian stamp

(released by Indian Post on 27th August 1980), no coins were ever issued on her by any country till 1997. Turks and Caicos island made the coin more special by gilding it with gold - a first in its coinage history till then.

After the issuance of the coin, the authorities send a few coins to the office of the Missionaries of Charities (the order founded by Mother Teresa) for their appreciation. The sisters of the Charity opposed the issuance of the coin containing the effigy and signature of Mother Teresa on the grounds that she has strictly forbidden the use of her name for any commercial purposes. Since the Missionaries of Charity hold all the copy rights for Mother Teresa, the authorities and the mint had no option but to recall the coin and melt them.

The coin was minted for the collector community and is a legal tender in the British Overseas Territory of Turks and Caicos Island situated in the West Indies and is a tourist and shopping destination in the Atlantic. Numismatics, by way of sale of commemoratives coins to collectors, plays an important role in the island's economy. The coin, owing to its limited mintage in the first instance and then the subsequent withdrawal and melting is very scarce. It is always desired by Mother Teresa collectors.

Subsequent to this issue many countries including France, Liberia, Palau, Cook islands, Uganda, Somali republic, Sierra Leone and India have issued coins featuring her.

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Calendar of Events 2013-14

Month	Date	Place	Event	Venue
December	13-15	Jabalpur	Puratatva Mudra Utsav 2013	Ashirwad Utsav Hall, Aaga Chowk, Near Ranital Sqr.
December	11	Mumbai	Rajgor's Auction 12	The Ambassador Hotel, Churchgate, Mumbai
December	21	Pune	Rajgor's Auction 13	3:00 pm Sonal Hall, Karve Road, Pune
December	19-22	Pune	Coinex Pune - 2013	Sonal Hall, Karve Road, Pune, International Collector's Society call 020- 2457 8427
December	25-27	Varanasi	96th Annual Conference of NSI	Numismatic Society of India, Dept., AIHC, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
January	9-11	Raipur	CGNPEX 2014	Niranjan Dharamshala, VIP Road, Raipur, Chhatisgarh Mudra Parisjad (94252004866)
January	10-12	Nasik	Coin Exhibition 2014	Collector's Society of Numismatic & Rare Items, Samarpan Mangal Karyalay, Vasant market, Canada Corner, Nasik
January	10-12	Shivamogga	Nanya Loka - 2014,	Malenadu Numismatic & Philatelic Society, At Gayathri Mangalya Mandir, BH. Road, Near Tunga bridge, Shivamogga - 577 202 (Vinod Kumar Jain 94481 30296)
January		Mumbai	Rajgor's Auction 14	<i>Coming soon ...</i>
January	10-12	Coimbatore	Sonica 3rd national Numismatic & Philatelic Exhibition 2014	Kamalam Doraiswamy Hall, 225, Sastri Road, Ramnagar, Near Central Bus stand, Coimbatore - 641 009.
January	19-21	Jamshedpur	Jamcoin 2014	Tulsi Bhavan, Near Gopal Maidan, Bistupur, Jamshedpur
January	24-27	Nagpur	Nag Money 2014	Mor Bhavan, Jhansi Rani Square, Sitaburdi, Nagpur
January	-	Hampi	24th Annual Conference	Numismatic Society of South India, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums in Karnataka, Mysore
February	21-23	Bangalore	5th National Numismatic Exbn	The Bell Hotel, #88, Next to City Railway Station, Opp. Exhibition Majestic Bus Stop, Bangalore 560 023.
March	7-9	Ahmedabad	Coinex Ahmedabad 2013	Gujarat Coin Society

New Officer Bearers of Gujarat Coin Society

Gullak congratulates the new Office Bearers of the Gujarat Coin Society elected in the recent elections held at Ahmedabad. The coin community looks forward to the continuation of good work by the new Team which was done by its out-going President Shri Harishbhai D. Shah.

The New Team is:

President - Bhavik Barot	Vice President - Manish Jain	Secretary - Gopal Soni
Joint Secretary - Mrs. Jyotiben Jhaveri	Treasurer - Pradeepkumar Pandya	

The next Coinex Ahmedabad 2014 is scheduled on 7-8-9 March 2014

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BHARGAVA AUCTIONS

Auction 7
Sonal Hall, Karve Road, Pune
Thursday 19 Dec 2013, 5:00 P.M.

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Rajgor's Auction 11 at the Sunderbai Hall, Mumbai



Anti Forgery Bureau of NGS

The NGS is receiving daily, hundreds of coins and bank notes for grading and certification. This includes not only genuine items but also modern forgeries meant to fool collectors. These are sent to us for authentication. But as you very well know, such forgeries are **Never Certified and Graded by the NGS**. Here are some more of them. (Rajgor)



NGS No. 2130000-027033

Authority: USA
 Specs: Silver, 18.70 g, 37.88 mm
 Edge: Milled
 Denomination: Rupee
 Mint Mark: P
 Year: 1906



NGS No. 2120024-011829

Authority: Kutch
 Ruler: Khengarji III
 Specs: Silver, 2.35 g, 13.674 mm
 Edge: Plain
 Denomination: 1/2 Koi
 Year: VS 1985



NGS No. 2120000-018099

Authority: British India
 Ruler: Victoria Queen
 Specs: Copper, 9.22 g, 29.79 mm
 Edge: Milled
 Denomination: Rupee
 Year: 1862



NGS No. 2120024-011816

Authority: Kutch
 Ruler: Khengarji III
 Specs: Silver, 2.35 g, 13.67 mm
 Edge: Plain
 Denomination: 1/2 Kori
 Year: VS 1985



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