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12th National Numismatic Exhibition, Bangalore

Bengaluru: Among lots of collectibles from coins dating back to 600 BC to bank notes, stamps and copper artifacts,

enthusiasts were in for a numismatic treat at the three-day 12th National Numismatic Exhibition at Bangalore. The event, which started on 26th

February, saw more than hundreds of visitors admiring the tokens of history and picking up coins, notes and stamps of their choice.

Cont on Page 3rd..

Rare Coin of the Fifth Son of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Goes Under the Hammer, Fetches Rs 56 Lakh

Bengaluru: A rare 10.9 gram gold coin of Kam Bakhsh, the fifth son of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, went under the hammer in Bengaluru on 27th February 2021, fetching Rs 56 lakh.

Marudhar Arts, a leading numismatic auction house, held the auction at a price ranging between Rs 45 lakh and Rs 50 lakh, but it was sold for Rs 56 lakh. Rajendra Maru, the CEO of Marudhar Arts, told that the gold 'Mohur' of Bijapur Dar-uz-Zafar mint has a Persian legend and brought in Rs 56 lakh.

He, however, did not disclose the name of the buyer. "The coin, weighing 10.90 gram, is almost uncirculated. So it's unique," Maru, who is organising the auction, said. According to a statement on

Marudhar Arts' portal, Kam Bakhsh took active part in the wars. In 1707, he seized the control of the Bijapur fort and declared himself the king. Gradually,



Kam Bakhsh's sway extended across much of Deccan winning control over Hyderabad,

erstwhile Gulbarga (now Kalaburagi), Shahpur and Wakinkhera. His inefficiency in handling administration led to the collapse of his kingdom, they said. The older son of Aurangzeb, Shah Alam Bahadur after taking reins of the Mughal empire took a serious note of Kam Bakhsh striking coins in his name. In a pitched battle that ensued between the two armies on 13 January 1709, Kam Bakhsh was captured and the next day he died of wounds.

This coin is unusual and important, Marudhar Arts said explaining that coins of Kam Bakhsh are known from a number of mints Bijapur, Ahsanabad, Nusratabad, Haidarabad, Torgal, Gokak, Imtiyazgarh but this combination is not yet recorded for any of these issues.

FACT CHECK: Old Rs 100 notes going out of circulation by March? Here's what RBI said

Amid reports that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is planning to withdraw the old series of currency notes including Rs 100, Rs 10, and Rs 5 by March or April, the RBI has said that this is a fake news and the Central Bank has no plan to withdraw these notes. Speaking at the District Level Security Committee (DLSC) and District Level Currency Management Committee (DLMC) meeting organised by the District Lead Bank at Mangaluru's Netravati Hall in Zilla panchayat,

Mahesh said that the old currency notes of Rs 100, Rs 10 and Rs 5 will eventually go out of circulation as is the norm but they will remain legal tender. However, even after 15 years of the introduction of Rs 10 coin, traders

and businessmen have not accepted the coin which has become a problem for banks and RBI.



People Gather to Dig Madhya Pradesh Riverbed In Hope Of Finding Old Coins

Rajgarh: Scores of people are flocking to the Parvati river in Madhya Pradesh's Rajgarh district after rumours started that ancient gold and silver coins could be had by digging the river bed, police said on Monday. Kurawar police station in charge Ramnaresh Rathore said people have been turning up at a dry the stretch of the river near Shivpura village, though none of them have found a single coin so far. "I spent two hours at the spot and

spoke to several villagers but none of them have found any coin so far. It is unclear who spread this rumour but people have been assembling to dig the riverbed for the past four days," Mr Rathore said. People had been told not to dig the riverbed, he added.





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Cont from Page 1st..

Mr. Vinayak Prasad, a roadside tea-stall vendor with a daily income of Rs. 400 who sold his collectible currency notes and few old stamps in the exhibition told ICCG News that I was passionate about currency notes and coins since childhood but I had never thought that what I believed to be my passion would turn into a business one day. But the entire numismatic event

witnessed very less crowd due to Covid 19. Local crowd which otherwise visited in 100s just seemed to avoid this exhibition. Mr. Harsh Dhumal, a student and a coin collector expressed his disappointment to ICCG "I have just started collecting republic India coins for few month now and always look forward to such exhibitions as there are a lot of hobby enthusiastic people

12th National Numismatic Exhibition, Bangalore

from Bangalore, but I am rather surprised to see so less crowd in such a big numismatic event." The entire event was witnessed by comparatively lesser crowd, "had I earlier known of this event, I would have called my entire group of friends who have now missed to witness one of better numismatic events..." added Mr. Dhumal.

Lakhs of Coins Go Missing in Union Bank of India Branch in Odisha

Paradip: Banks elsewhere in India have been in news for credit and loan scams. In this bank, lakhs of coins have gone missing sending bank officials into a tizzy.

A whopping Rs 14.86 lakh in coins of different denominations are found missing from Paradipgarh branch of Union Bank of India prompting the bank authorities to lodge a complaint with the local police.

The matter came to fore during an internal audit of the branch recently. Mathematically speaking, the coins missing could run into a few lakhs - at least over 3 lakh in terms of number.

Santosh Kumar, who joined as branch

manager on January 25 detected the discrepancy in number of coins of Rs 1, Rs 2 and Rs 5 denominations in the bank as per deposits between 2016 and 2020.



He checked with the internal audit team which corroborated the missing of coins. Kumar lodged an FIR in this regard at Paradip Lock police station against four staff, two of whom had served as managers of the branch.

Paradip Lock IIC Pravash Sahoo said a case has been registered under sections 420, 409 and 34 of IPC against some staff who will soon be interrogated.

A police team will conduct a probe into the matter. Last month, Rs 2.61 crore was misappropriated from the bank's Sadeipur branch within Balikuda police limits. The funds were allocations towards projects under Ama Gaon Ama Bikash scheme and Critical Grant Funds of the

block.

When the Block Development Office sought a transaction statement on December 31, 2020, the alleged bungling was noticed.

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Ancient Coins Found in Roman Ruins

1 20 ancient silver coins which appear to have been spilled in a room are now being excavated in Serbia.

According to lead archaeologist Miomir Korac, the coins “must have been lost during an emergency.”

The coins were discovered near a coal mine in a cornfield in Kostolac. The site is understood to have been the headquarters or principium of the VII Claudia Legion, a Roman military force stationed in what at that time was the Roman provincial capital of Viminacium, Moesia Superior.

During Roman imperial times a legion was typically comprised of 5,200 infantry and 120 axilia or auxiliary troops.

Archaeologists believe they have only uncovered about four percent of the Moesia Superior site. The ruins are about three feet under the surface and consist of what appears to be 40 rooms, a treasury, a shrine, parade grounds, and a fountain. The walls of the rooms were at one time heated. The dig site is estimated to be 3,500 square meters or 37,673.69 square feet.

The archaeological study of these ruins is nothing new. The studies have been ongoing since 1882. During that time the excavations have yielded a Roman ship (the Roman Danube fleet was located at Viminacium), golden tiles, jade sculptures, mosaics, frescos, 14,000 tombs, and the remains of three mammoths. The mammoths are likely from an earlier time.

Lead archaeologist Nemanja Mrdjic said, “A very small number of principiums are explored completely

[and] ... so we can say [preservation of] this one is unique as it is undisturbed. The distribution of coins from a corner to the door... suggests they [the coins] spilled while someone was fleeing.”

Mrdjic speculated an invasion or a natural disaster may have been taking place when the coins were spilled. Since the specifics about the coins had not been identified at the time this article was being written it isn't possible to identify the crisis,



however it is known the Emperor Gallienus (AD 253-268) issued bronze AE26 (26 millimeter bronze) coins with a reverse depicting the bull emblem of the seventh legion accompanied by the legend LEG VII CL. The exergue legend VI P VI F indicates this was Gallienus' sixth campaign. The PF stands for Pia et Fidelis or Loyal and True. These coins were issued to pay the seventh legion. Gallienus crushed almost simultaneous rebellions by Ingenuus, the governor of Pannonia Inferior and Regalianus, governor of

Pannonia Superior.

The seventh legion remained loyal to the emperor at a time when several other locally situated Roman legions joined the unsuccessful rebellions. Legion seven once more remained loyal against a rebellion by the usurper Macrianus and his sons. By this time the VII Claudia Legion had a walled camp and principium that were separate from the rest of Viminacium, which had its own fortifications. The third century was one of the darkest periods of later Roman history.

Miomir Korac is the lead archaeologist of the excavations both at the site of the legion headquarters and at Viminacium. Korac explained, “A very small number of principiums are explored completely [and] ... so we can say [preservation of] this one is unique as it is undisturbed.”

The VII Claudia Legion existed since at least 58 BC when it was ordered to Cisalpine Gaul by Julius Caesar during the Gallic Wars. Among the legion's other achievements was

participating in the invasion of Britain 10 years later and delivering the head of the last king of Dacia to the Emperor Trajan in AD 106.

Viminacium became the capital of the new province of Moesia Superior Margensis under Diocletian in AD 293-294. The emperors Theodosius and Gratian met in the city in 382 during the Gothic Wars. Viminacium was destroyed by Attila the Hun in 441, then rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian I during the early period of the Byzantine Empire. The Avars once more destroyed the city in 582.

Canada Bank Notes Demonetized

Once upon a time Canada had a 1-cent coin. Now that's gone. Once upon a time Canada had a circulating \$1, and a \$2 bank note. Now they're gone. And, what about the Canadian 50-cent coin? That circulates about as successfully as does its US counterpart.

The list is about to get longer. In mid-November the Bank of Canada (BOC) sent out a reminder it will remove the legal tender status of its \$1, \$2, \$25, \$500, and \$1,000 bank notes as of January 1, 2021. Canada's Parliament decided to remove the legal tender status of these notes in 2018, following amendments made to the

Bank of Canada Act and the Currency Act.

In 9 (1) of the Currency Act it reads, "The governor in council may, by order, call in (a) coins of any date and denomination that are current under section 7; and (b) any notes that are current under

section 7.1." According to a BOC press release, "Most Canadians will not be affected because the bank notes targeted by this announcement have not been produced in decades and are rarely used in transactions," continuing, "Importantly, these bank notes will not lose their value. Canadians can redeem them at face value or decide to keep them. Those who wish to redeem their bank notes can do so most easily at their financial institution. They can also send bank notes directly to the Bank of Canada." Attempting to soften the blow, the BOC added, "Money is not just bank notes but takes many different forms:

credit cards, debit cards, checks, and contactless payments using mobile devices. You can pay with any of these forms of money, even though they are not considered 'legal tender.'"

The BOC statement acknowledges, "Some rarer notes could be worth significantly more than face value to collectors."

In general, almost any Canadian bank note issued prior to when a vignette of Queen Elizabeth II was placed on the currency has a premium value. Even among those notes on which the queen appears, if the note is an issue of 1954 with what appears to be a devil's face in her hair this too has a

the king's silver jubilee.

The Bank of Canada \$500 note denomination never really circulated. It has been estimated perhaps 40 examples of the note exist today. Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald appears in a vignette on the front, with an allegorical figure representing fertility on the back.

The controversial \$1,000 denomination nicknamed the pinkie, due to its pinkish-purple colors, has remained as the highest value bank note in the Western Hemisphere despite not being issued since 2000. Recent BOC statistics estimate there are 632,019 that have yet to be

redeemed. In 2012 money laundering book author Jeffrey Robinson wrote of the notes, "They are used now to pay off IOUs, not as traditional cash. They are used for buying and selling but not for cashing, because they know if they cash them, it is

traceable." Robinson continued, "They keep paying with them, over and over, and it's only the last guy in line who has to worry about cashing them."

The 1870 to 1923 25-cent notes nicknamed the Shiplaster were issued by the Dominion of Canada. That is one of several reasons why these notes have not been redeemable since 1935. Obsolete coin denominations include the cent, silver 5 cents, and the 20-cent denomination.

The BOC acknowledged that at this time there are no plans to demonetize further denominations of coins or bank notes.



premium value. The November 23 issue of DH News Vancouver reported, "The BoC said they support the initiative and, by doing so, ensure that the bank notes used by Canadians are current, in good condition, easy to use, and difficult to counterfeit."

Canada's paper dollar bill was replaced with the Loon dollar coin, nicknamed the Loonie, in 1989. A \$2 coin nicknamed the toonie replaced the bank note of the same value in 1996. The \$25 bank note denomination was only issued in 1935. It is a commemorative on which vignettes of King George V and Queen Mary appear. The note marks

Egypt Starts Issuing 15 mln Coins to Honor Medical Workers: Official

Workers: Official Egypt has started issuing 15 million commemorative coins in appreciation of the role played by medical workers in fighting COVID-19 in the country, an Egyptian finance ministry official told Xinhua on 10th February 2021.

"We have already started issuing the coins and making them available in the markets. The issuing of the 15 million coins will be completed within the next six months. But they will remain in the people's hands for years as a coin's lifespan varies between 15 and 20 years," said Sherif

Hazem, an adviser to the Egyptian finance minister. He noted that there will be 10 million one-pound coins and 5 million half-pound ones, for they are frequently used by Egyptians in everyday life, "instead of issuing gold or silver commemorative coins to be collected only by a few people."

The coins feature Egyptian doctors and nurses with the words "Medical Teams of Egypt." Hazem explained that the "Medical Teams of Egypt" include doctors, nursing staff, paramedics and also administrative staff who played "a huge role" in fighting the pandemic nationwide.

"Commemorative coins raise

province in northern Egypt, said that it is "a wonderful idea that raises the morale of medical workers whose role has been greatly recognized after the pandemic."

In late January, Egypt started vaccinating the country's medical staff with Chinese Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine.

Ali noted that the medics of Matrouh hospitals have already started receiving the vaccine.

Egypt has registered a total of 170,780 COVID-19 cases, including 9,751 deaths and 133,098 recoveries.



people's awareness of current events, projects and efforts," he said, noting that such coins get the attention of the Egyptians, especially the youth.

The gesture has been appreciated by medical personnel.

Mohamed Ali, undersecretary of the Health Affairs Directorate of Matrouh

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World Notes

Royal Canadian Mint's New Silver Coin Celebrates Black History

The Royal Canadian Mint has launched a new silver collector coin honoring the Black Loyalists. Mint engravers meticulously reproduced the armorial bearings of the Black Loyalist Heritage Society as a tribute to the free and enslaved Black people who resettled to British North America before, during and after the American War of Independence. Many slaves were offered freedom in exchange for joining the British side during the war. After laying down new roots in Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces, the struggles and achievements of the Black Loyalists and their descendants are an important part of Canadian history, told on a coin available as of February 2, 2021.

"The Mint prides itself in crafting coins that pay tribute to Canada's history, culture and values. That includes celebrating our diversity and acknowledging the difficult chapters of our history," said Marie Lemay, president and CEO of the Royal Canadian Mint. "We are proud to be issuing our third coin commemorating black history by recognizing the influential role Black Loyalists played in shaping the diverse country we know and love today."

Black Loyalists faced many hardships and the promise of a better life went unfulfilled. Those who remained in British North America despite the adversity, helped re-define Canada's

history and character. Today, the descendants of Black Loyalists can lay claim to an extraordinary legacy of courage and perseverance.

"Black Loyalists and their descendants have helped shape communities from coast to coast to coast from well before this land was even called Canada, and their legacy inspires us to build an even better and consciously more inclusive country," said the Honourable Bardish Chagger, Minister of Diversity

1783, carrying with pride their Certificate of Freedom," said Cynthia Dorrington, site manager of the Black Loyalist Heritage Centre. "They settled across Lower Canada, all with the hope of creating a better life for their families. Our rich history has been foundational in shaping Canada's collective history and we are delighted to share it further on a beautiful silver coin."

On the shield, three Loyalist civil coronets represent the non-combatants who fled to British North America (Canada), while the ship's wheel represents both the past (the ships landing in 1783) and the present (the Society's focus on community development).

The lion supporters symbolize the pride of

Africa and the courage demonstrated by those who sought a better life in Nova Scotia. Beneath the shield, the province is represented by its official floral emblem, the mayflower, while the rock symbolizes the landings near Birchtown, Nova Scotia. The anchor in the crest honors the sacrifices of the families who undertook the journey, which is represented by the footprints in the mantling. The motto "THE HEART OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE IS IN YOUR ROOTS" speaks to the Society members' interest in their heritage. The armorial bearings are also flanked by maple leaves. The obverse features a repeating maple leaf field pattern and the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Susanna Blunt.



and Inclusion and Youth. "As we celebrate Black History Month, we recognize the struggles and obstacles that Black communities in Canada have had to overcome and continue to face, and we acknowledge and celebrate the enormous contributions they continue to make to the growth, well-being, and prosperity of this country."

The coin's reverse features the armorial bearings of the Black Loyalist Heritage Society granted in 2006 by the Canadian Heraldic Authority and designed by Darrel E. Kennedy, Assiniboine Herald.

"As a Black Loyalist descendant, I am proud to say that my ancestors were some of the 3,500 people of African descent who came to Canada in

Governor Releases Four Special Postal Covers

Governor Tamilisai Soundararajan released special covers on four unique handicrafts of Telangana with geographical indication (GI) tag brought out by the Department of Posts recently.

The special covers released are on Cherial paintings, Nirmal paintings, Gadwal saris and silver filigree work of Karimnagar which are unique to Telangana and have GI tags.

Additional Director General of Posts-New Delhi, A.K. Poddar, Chief Postmaster General of Telangana Circle S. Rajendra Kumar and other

dignitaries attended the programme at the Raj Bhavan here.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor appreciated the efforts of



Telangana Postal Circle for conceiving the idea of issuing special covers on GI-tagged products.

The initiative would not only support some of these dying crafts but also help them make self-reliant or "atmanirbhar".

She also announced that the Raj Bhavan would use the covers for all its official usage.

Mr. Poddar highlighted the importance of GI of goods and products and their contribution to promotion of national and international tourism. Contribution of handloom and handicrafts in earning foreign exchange would also promote economic prosperity of their producers, he stated.

India Post Mumbai releases special postal cover on World Cancer Day

On the occasion of World Cancer Day, the India Post, Mumbai region, in collaboration with Tata Memorial Centre, released a special cover on 04th February 2021.

The event was graced by Dr R.A Badwe, director of the Tata Memorial Centre, H.C Agrawal, chief postmaster general, Maharashtra and Goa circle, and Swati Pandey, postmaster general, India Post,

is also a tribute to the millions of people fighting cancer.

Many cancer survivors of different age group also shared their experiences at the event.

Also, Mission Vision - a joint project of both the organisations - was unveiled for detection and prevention of cancer. Under this

diagnostics and care with Tata Memorial Centre's team.



Mumbai region. The aim of this special cover is to create awareness about cancer and educate people to take preventive measures. Besides, the special cover

project, team India Post, Mumbai region, would take on joint study of health, nutrition, cancer

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Lost city of Krimila: Discovery of clay sealings in Bihar's Lakshisari holds major clues

A recent discovery of two burnt clay sealings on the 'Lal Pahari' hilltop, 125 km east of Patna city has left researchers startled.. The sealing unearthed had carved on it in Sanskrit "śrīmaddharmahāvihārikāryabhikṣusaṅghasya" that means this is a sealing of monks council at Srimaddhama vihara. The script used dates around the 8-9th century.

Archaeologists suggest that the finding bear testimony to a Buddhist monastery of the early medieval period being located here. If these findings hold true then it would be the first such hilltop monastery to be excavated in the entire Gangetic valley. . The artefact found further suggest that the monastery was managed by a woman monk named Vijayshree Bhadra.

Findings from the excavation further strengthen the government's efforts to resurrect a long-forgotten, prosperous city called Krimila that is believed to have been situated somewhere around present Lakshisari.

Krimila is believed to be a religious and administrative centre in Eastern India found during the early medieval times. It was famous for its stone sculptures and was frequently visited by travellers, ancient scholars and even the British.

The region got the attention of Major General Sir Alexander Cunningham, a British Army engineer who later founded the Archeological Survey of India. Cunningham visited the place twice in the 1880s and recorded the

presence of stupas, ancient temples in the site that was the confluence of River Kiul, old Ganges and Harohar. Accounts of Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese Buddhist monk-traveller was also cited in their record. Hwen Thsang noted that the place had a stupa of Asoka, monastery and had a special description of a place called Rajaona.

Images of Lord Buddha seated under the Bodhi tree, an image of Bodhisattva Padmapani, where other findings of Cunningham. Several other British explorers including J D



Beglar and Buchanan explored the nearby villages of Valgudar, Rajaona, Chowki and Jaynagar for more insight about Buddhist dwellings in the place.

Anil Kumar, Professor and Head of the Department of Indian History Culture and Archaeology at the Visva Bharati University in Santiniketan contradicting British archaeologists explorations said they were focused on Tsang's account, reported Indian Express. Findings of Indian archaeologists like D.C Sircar and R.K Choudhary brought important clues and the location of the important city there.

Some such clues that had significance were an inscription in Valgudar that mentioned Krimila Visaya (an

administrative unit) of Gupta period, Bihar inscription of Gupta period, two inscriptions from Valgudar and its adjacent areas, Nalanda plate of Samudragupta, Naulagarh inscription of Pala period, finds Kumar.

Excavation work since 2009 Exploration works by the government agencies to unearth the lost city started in 2009. An area of 72 sq km has been earmarked as the tentative territorial boundary of the city. A total of 60 sites will be excavated by the research team in due course out of which Lal Pahari, Bicchwe Hillm Ghoshikundu Hill, Sarsanda hill are state-protected.

So far the excavation team has found a large number of finished and unfinished sculptures of Brahmanical and Buddhist Gods such as that of Lord Parvati, Ganesh, Bramha, Durga and Buddha. Objects of ritualistic use and daily use items were also unearthed here.

Discovery of the two burnt clay sealings confirms that the site had a vihara with a significant woman or with a mixed population. The inscriptions on another sculpture of Singhnadavalokeshvara excavated earlier read that Vijayashri Bhadra, an elderly nun used to get donations from a certain Mallika Devi, who is believed to be a Pala queen, wife to Sura Pala, asserts Kumar.

In 2018, authorities temporarily halted excavation at the Lal Pahari after rumours of gold coins being found made rounds making the local rush to the site.

Special Cover on Heritage Police Assistance Room Released

A special cover on the heritage police assistance room popularly known as reporting room housed at the Gaiety Heritage Complex on the Mall Road was released by Chief Post Master General Meera Ranjan on 16th February 2021.

The special cover of the Postal Department recognises persona and place of significance. The reporting room (eye that never sleeps) came in existence in 1887 and since then served as the first help response for visitors to erstwhile British summer capital as well as its residents. This is

the first-ever postal cover dedicated to the Shimla police.

“Strategically located in the central part of the town, the reporting room is also referred as the eye of the

Mohit Chawla.

“The reporting room has been serving the people for the last 135 years and we feel happy that the cover has been released at a time

when the state is celebrating 50 years of statehood,” he added. On January 2, Governor Bandaru Dattatreya, who became the first person to sign the “visitor book” to be placed at the Reporting Room, wrote, “The police reporting room located on the

splendid corridors of the picturesque Mall Road, housed in the Gaiety Heritage Complex opened in 1887.



police that never sleeps. It has been acting as a strong pillar of law by checking crime and ensuring efficient police response,” said SP, Shimla,

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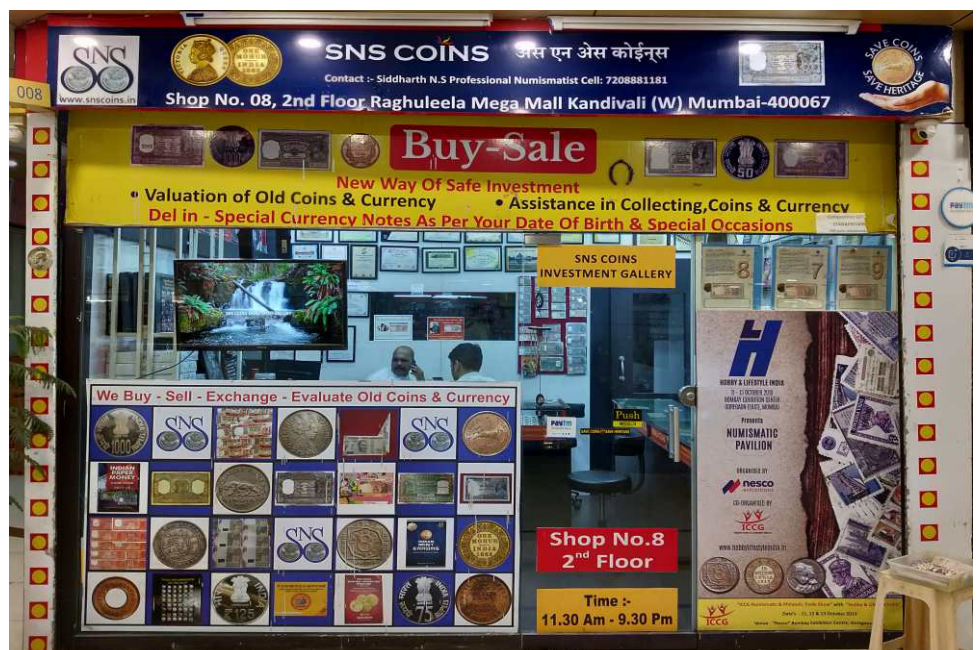
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Commemorative Coins of Modern India:

Year wise & mint wise journey with ICCG News

आधुनिक भारत के स्मारणीय सिक्के: वर्षवार, टक्साल्वर

यात्रा ICCG न्यूज के साथ

Commemorative coins of India are usually issued to celebrate some special occasion or to mark a special event. They also have been issued as a mark of respect towards some distinguished individuals or monument. Indian commemorative coins were issued from the 1964 onwards. Such coins have a distinct design with reference to the occasion on which they were

issued. Few coins of this category serve as collector's items only, although most commemorative coins are issued for regular circulation. Modern and Commemorative Indian Coins are very interesting to discuss as they cover various topics like Indian Independence Struggle, War, Peace, Wildlife, Vegetation, Great Personalities, Various Events and

Organizations. The highest valued coin is INR 1000 that was issued on the occasion of 1000 years of Brihadeeswarar Temple. In 1 set, there may be 2 to 9 coins of different denominations.

MINTS: Commemorative coins are made at various mints across India including the ones at (Bombay) Mumbai, Noida, (Calcutta) Kolkata & Hyderabad.

2003 – Railways, “150 Glorious Years” Commemorative

On April 16th, 1853, at 3:35pm, the first train in India left Bombay's Bori Bunder for Thane. This train was with 14 railway carriages and 400 guests. On the occasion of Indian Railway's 150th year, a mascot in the form of a cartoon elephant, 'Bholu', dressed in the uniform of a Train Guard, holding a hand signal lamp with green light was adopted.

This 2 rupees coin, in commemoration 150 glorious years, was issued on 1.9.2003 for general circulation. On this occasion another

100 rupees coin was issued, as proof/uncspecimen.

Obverse: The obverse of this coin shows the Ashokan lion, 'Satyameva Jayate' in Hindi and the value '2' in International numerals under it. In English "INDIA" and "RUPEES" appear on the right periphery and in Hindi "Bharat" and "Rupaye" appear on the left.

Reverse: The reverse of this coin shows the image of 'Bholu', the mascot of the Indian Railways. The inscription 'Bholu, The Guard' appear below this mascot. The legend

'Railways 150 Glorious Years' in English and 'Railway 150 Gouravpurna varsha' in Hindi appear around the periphery with 2003 – the year of issue at the bottom.

Specifications:

Year of issue: 2003

Weight: 8 grams

Metal composition: Cupro Nickel Alloy (75% Copper & 25% Nickel)

Shape: Circular

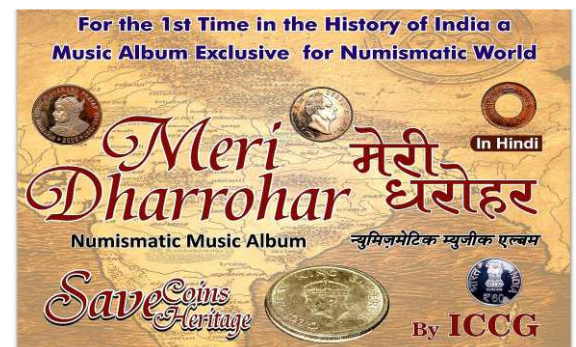
Diameter: 28 mm

Edge: Security

Mint: Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad & Noida



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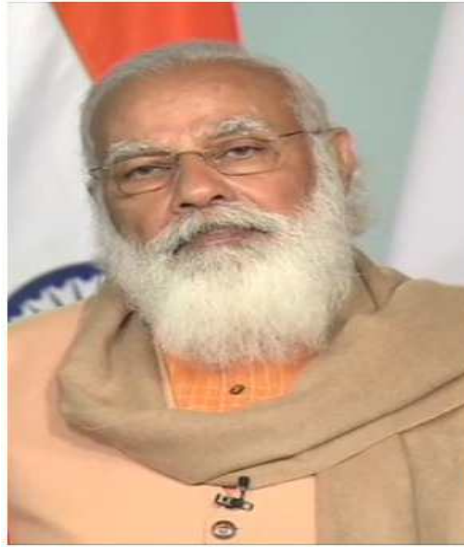


PM Modi Releases Postage Stamp to Mark Beginning of Centenary Celebrations of Chauri Chaura Incident

Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh): Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently released a postage stamp dedicated to mark the beginning of centenary celebrations of the Chauri Chaura incident in Uttar Pradesh, via video conferencing.

Addressing the people at the event in Chauri-Chaura, Prime Minister Modi said, "Incident of Chauri Chaura was not limited to a police station being set on fire. The message of the incident was huge. Due to various reasons, it was treated as a minor incident, but we should see it in context. The fire was not just in the station but in the hearts of people."

"It is unfortunate that martyrs of Chauri Chaura incident have not

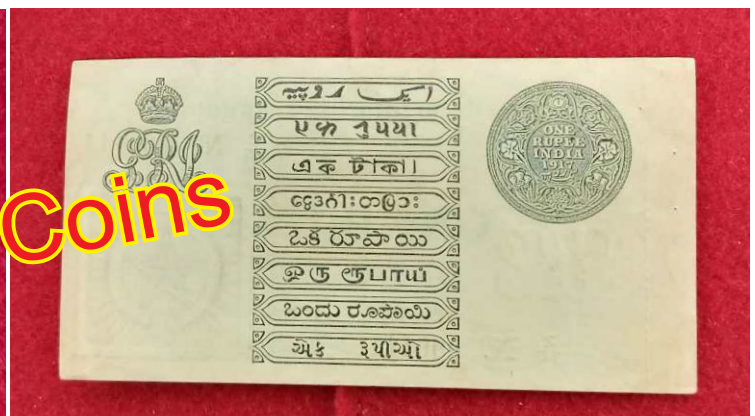


been discussed as much as they should have been. Although, they have not been given significance in pages of history but their blood is in the soil of the country and keeps inspiring us," he said. Uttar Pradesh

Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath was also present on the occasion. The centenary celebrations and various events planned by the State government have started in all 75 districts of the state this morning.

Note of the Month

British India Semi Fancy Number Note



Denomination: 1 Rupee **Year:** 1917 **Prefix:** Z

Government of India, One Rupee, signed by A.C. McWatters.

Obverse: 1917 one rupee coin on the extreme left. You can observe perforations on the left.

Reverse: the language panel with one rupee in Urdu, Devanagari, Bengali, Oriya, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Gujarati; royal cypher on the left and reverse of 1917 one rupee coin on the right.

Condition: UNC : This one rupee note belongs to Mr. Siddharth Shah from Mumbai.

Note: This note is a part of personal collection. To copy the image of this note and / or to use it on any social media platform or anywhere electronically or otherwise may attract legal penalties. Kindly refrain from copying the image of this note.

The serial number of this 'Rare' note is semi fancy: 000111



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