



Newsletter of Mumbai Coin Society

Reg. No F-37374 (Mumbai)

Index

Page no.

01	Journey of a doctor in Numismatics – Dr.Abhishek Chatterjee	02
02	An unrecorded series of jaipur state , paisa – Adv. Shailesh Jain	04
03	Kachcha Paisa' – the humble coin of masses in the rural interiors of india – Amit Mehta	06
04	Commemorative Tributes to Scientists & Inventors through Numismatics – Ullhas Chogle	09
05	Events - Exhibitions & Auctions	15

Mumbai Coin Society's Life Member (No 194) Shri Prashant Thosar had given a talk on Maratha Coinage at various places like Dadar, Bhandup, Neral attended by people from various backgrounds like few numismatic scholars, history lovers, students & mountain lovers. Some of the organizers were Bhatkanti katta (group of mountain lovers), Gurukul school group, and learning space group [knowledge with difference].



Journey of a doctor in Numismatics

- Dr.Abhishek Chatterjee

Medical profession and Numismatics seems much like an antithesis, so it is surprising to some medicos when they know that I collect and study coins. Medical profession being a very demanding job and most medicos end up giving up their hobbies and passion in pursuit of profession excellence, I was lucky enough to keep my hobby going in the hustle of my profession.

It all started at the foot of the mighty Daulatabad fort near Aurangabad, Maharashtra from where I did my M.B.B.S. Some people were selling some old copper coins there. I bought a few and took them home. The sheer charm of holding a piece of history was exhilarating. This was my beginning as an amateur coin collector. Since, I could not read Urdu/Persian script, I started out with Republic India coins like most beginners. The next predictable move was to collect British India coins. The dearth of pocket money during the M.B.B.S days limited my buying capacity. I got through my entrance and got an M.D seat in Pediatrics in Delhi and shifted my base to the capital

Delhi opened my eyes to the wonder called Mughal coins. However, the main constraint was reading the beautiful scripts. I got enrolled for an online course organised by Indo-Iranian centre on Lodi road and learned the script. It was also at this time that I was introduced to an online forum called 'Worldofcoins.eu'. I would read and try to understand various discussions by various senior collectors like Barry Tabor, Jan Lingen, Amit Vyas, Amit Mehta etc. My queries would also be answered promptly by these seniors. The various trilingual sign boards of roads and monuments in Delhi also helped me grasping the Urdu/Persian script. All these I did in the small gap of time that my M.D training permitted me at that time. However, I was in love with Mughal coins and that passion kept me in the hunt.

The most important impetus for collecting copper coins perhaps was the loads of copper coins I would find in Chandni Chowk. Kilos and kilos of copper coins would come to the roadside temporary stalls and the sellers would not sell individual coins but sold copper coins in kilos!! My wallet would allow buying only copper coins and I would happily take them home. I would scan the coins and post the pics on online forums for discussion. I also bought books and literature where I diligently studied the coins. That is how I started learning about these copper coins. I had a knack of grasping the script and large quantity of coins only helped me in learning small variations in legends. Specialization is nothing new to medicos and hence, I decided to collect Mughal copper coins as my central theme for my collections. Silvers coins and occasional gold Mughal coins also made it to my collection, but I always kept myself rooted to my Mughal copper coins.

The next best thing that happened was Facebook which has changed the dynamics of coin collecting for many. Here I saw discussions happening in real time. Here too I could see various seniors post coins from their collections and discuss those coins. I was also fortunate to make personal friendships with lot of these people I met on Facebook. These friends have contributed in a big way in building up my collection. The end of my M.D training also saw greater monetary autonomy. I could add some rarities in copper coins now. Slowly with the help of experienced Gurus like Dr.Shailendra Bhandare, Jan Lingen, Sheetal and Raju Bhatt who would constantly help me in my endeavour to add important Mughal copper coins. It is rightly said, "A coin without history behind it, is just a piece of metal". So I would try to place my coins in historical scheme of events. That is when, the coins starts speaking to you and one would marvel at the piece of historical treasure.

Nothing teaches you more than experience. Years of working on copper coins have taught me a lot about Mughal copper coins and that is where I think it is important to give back to the community what you have received. Hence I have always tried sharing my experience to new collectors in identifying their coins and also guide them not to make mistakes I did as an amateur. Writing on Mughal copper coins also started as a quest to introduce the coin collector community to the beauty of Mughal copper coins and also it is my way of contributing to the community.

What started as a distraction from my profession has now contributed to my well-being. Coin collecting provided a must sought after respite from the challenging profession. It is such a relief to go back to your coins and find solace there after fighting with death in hospital. Numismatics completely takes your mind off from the highly charged professional atmosphere in hospitals. Thus, it has become my method of unwinding and relaxing. This opportunity to relax is generally missing in the life of many medicos and they suffer from various psychiatric problems. Early burn out, anxiety and depression plague the lives of many healthcare professionals. Hence, this beautiful hobby has contributed to my well-being. I'm also grateful to my family specially my mother and wife who shares her time with my coins. I would encourage all youngsters' especially healthcare professionals to try out the 'Hobby of Kings!'


About Author:



Dr. Abhishek Chatterjee is a Pediatrician (Child specialist) by profession practicing in Delhi. He has been passionately collecting Mughal/Islamic coins with special emphasis on Mughal copper coins since last 10 years. He has been researching on Mughal coins and have written multiple articles about Mughal copper coins in both national and international journals/souvenirs.

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Mumbai Coin Society

Regn No. F-37374 (Mumbai)






inviting one and all to

17th Annual Coin, Banknote & Philately Fair

20th-22nd September 2019, 10am-7pm at
The Expo Center, World Trade Centre, Gate No 4, Mumbai 400005

Competitive National Level Exhibition

with 100+ Dealer Stalls, 50+ Collector Exhibits,
Auctions Everyday,
Mudra Ratna Puraskars, Souvenirs,
Academic Talks & Workshops



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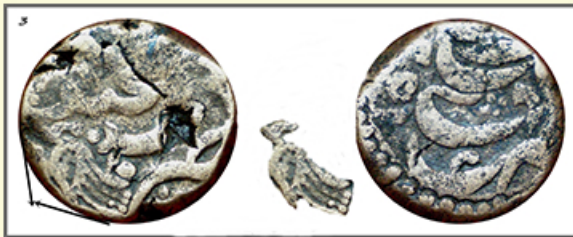
An unrecorded series of jaipur state , paisa

- Adv. Shailesh Jain

Introduction

It would be interesting to suggest that the animal /birds motifs on the coins were used as symbols of religious beliefs, In this regard the representation of the "peacock "is known earliest on seals and later on coins.

During this journey the peacock first appeared on ashoken and post ashoken punch marks coins, gupta & post gupta coins but later it is depicted nowhere, not on mughal coinage , even if we come to the period of princely states, it appeared only on copper " takka " of jaipur state on the issues of alamgir II, and for a very short period of his RY 4 to the starting of his RY 5 only, except this we do not found the depiction of peacock on the coinage of any state on any metal issues, we found bird on jaisalmer state rupee not peacock . it is a new chapter , which I am trying to open here, however these issues bearing a peacock were used on coins for a very short period, are very difficult to come across.





Detail of coin

In this article some unrecorded types of jaipur state copper coins has been presented. I have noticed some different types of peacock depicted on these jaipur state copper coins. These copper coins were struck during the reign of maharaja sawai ishwari singh (1743- 1760) but the peacock appears only during the reign of mughal emperor alamgir II, in the RY 4 & RY 5 only.

All these coins , which bears a peacock, are in the name of alamgir II.

Metal- copper

Weight- 18.4- 18.9 gram

Diameter- 20 – 22 mm

Denomination- Takka (paisa)

Mint- sawai jaipur

RY- 4 & 5

OBV.- Gazi badshah alamgir

Rev.- zerb sawai jaipur sanah..4 / 5 ... and a peacock

The peacock appears different in shape, posture & at different position at bottom, as on the coins of RY- 4, it appears at bottom left. While on the issues of RY -5 it appears at right side, both depictions includes minor, but notable varieties of postures of the peacock ,this appearance of the peacock seems to be during the last part of the RY -4 and in the begening of the RY- 5, for a short span, it definitely associated with some hitherto unknown or event behind this depiction.

Importance of peacock in royal family jaipur could well be seen since long specially here:

(A) Peacock gate- city palace is the most famous place in pink city. One of the gate is known as “peacock gate “. The peacock gate is one of the most famous among all, this gate is beautifully designed & painted.

(B) Chandra mahal- city palace jaipur includes the Chandra mahal . Chandra mahal is said to be the peacock crown of jaipur city.

(C) Gaitore- gaitore is a royal cremation ground for the kachhwaha rajput kings & the members of royal family. We can see here peacock carving & designs on beautiful white marble structure, there are many other examples, which provide a close association of this beautiful bird with royal family for a long span of time .

Of course there would have been a definitive reason behind the depiction of this special symbol of peacock, just for two RY dates, however it is very difficult to ascertain this, a good and obvious clue/ suggestion that I got was— “ these marks may symbolize the “ mint daroga or mint contractor’s mark, other possible suggestion may also be there and would be welcomed and solicited in due course , to reach up to some overall acceptable conclusion.

Acknowledgements-

I am thankful to Dr. shailen bhandare for his assistance in preparing this paper.



‘Kachcha Paisa’ – the humble coin of masses in the rural interiors of India

- Amit Mehta

Introduction

I have always been fascinated by the 'unofficial' currency that circulated in India in the mid-19th century but at the same time peeved by the name '**Kachcha Paisa**' which gives an impression of the coin or currency being, if not illegal, at least not too welcomed. This unofficial currency or '**commodity coinage**' was denounced as '**counterfeits**' by the colonial officials, who could not keep up with the non standard features of the coins as most Indians could, giving them the tag of '**Kachcha Paisa**'. These coins were the equivalent of the Civic Coppers which circulated in Afghanistan and Iran, at around the same time. I have penned these thoughts to help increase awareness amongst the collectors that '**Kachcha Paisa's**' are not only collectible but in fact are more fascinating than the official mint issues. What makes these coins enthralling is that in numismatic terms, this coinage is difficult to '**attribute**' to any issuing authority and is also very tough to find. The collection and study of these coins is made more interesting because they are seldom found in major collections or museum holdings and if a collection does have a few specimens, they are generally found relegated to the bottom drawers or far away corners, labelled as miscellaneous or unattributable coins. This has resulted in there being almost no scientific or systematic study of these coins.

Definition

Kachcha Paisa can be defined as copper coins that circulated in the 19th century in the Western and Northern belts of India mainly in the areas that make up much of the modern day Gujarat and Rajasthan, North and Central India including Malwa and Berar regions. The **Kachcha** coins circulating in each of these areas are distinct in terms of weight, execution, style and the use of symbols. Monetary historian Frank Perlin called them '**gimcrack**' and postulated a theory that the degradation in execution of these coins was an attempt at systematic '**gimcrackery**' linked directly to the function of this currency and the supply constraints of the mints. According to him, since the mints could not meet the sudden spurt in demand of copper coins, they resorted to make the design more 'gimcrack' to save on both, time and effort required in producing normal coins. On the other hand, numismatist Barry Tabor linked the proliferation of '**gimcrack**' coins in the Malwa region to the spurt in the opium trade. He identified the '**gimcrack**' coins as '**Kachcha Paisa**', using a well-established British term '**Kachcha**' that is used for something 'unrefined, crude, variable and non-standard' while using the term '**Pakka**' for the 'proper and standard' to segregate the coins. Whereas Dr. Shailendra Bhandare, also a noted numismatist has linked the production of these coins in Gujarat region to the sudden spurt in cotton production in Western India in the mid-19th Century.

The factors that contributed to the growth of the Kachcha Paisa phenomenon were the mobile economies like the Pindharies, conditions prevailing during the mid-19th century, general devolution and abrogation of the 'right' to coin money, increased demand of small value copper due to the 'deep monetization' of economy and reduction or elimination of the use of cowries and almonds as a monetary medium. Each of these factors meant that the Kachcha coinage became a circulatory force to reckon with, having an impact on important fiscal functions such as revenue collection and payment to labourers.



Dr. Bhandare further adds that the **‘mediators’** who contributed to the issue of these **Kachcha** coins were essentially the colonial authorities and the local ruling elite who often assumed the right to coin money. They then used it to either directly or indirectly help the entrepreneurs in the **‘money market’** including shroffs and operators of the **Kachcha** coin mints as well as the final users of these coins, including the people who actually used them but were left to the mercy of the shroffs and money lenders who assigned a value to them.

A major characteristic of these coins is generally a lack of acknowledgement to a recognisable issuing authority, varying weights and crude execution – to the point that some of them appear to be just copper lumps with some sort of marks. They were acceptable in the market for regular trade at the rate of exchange arbitrarily determined by the local shroff based on a number of factors including acceptability. This means that the number of paisa that could fetch a rupee or may be other paisa was determined by the local trader, Shroff or the Money lender. There was no fixed rate of exchange like the official mint issues in Silver which traded at more or less fixed rates. While Silver was used only for large value transactions, Copper was required for petty daily transactions. Farm labour including opium and cotton workers were paid using copper. Each crop of opium and cotton, which were in great demand by the trading houses for export, needed multiple progressive advances from the buyers. These advances were necessary to pay for seeds, farm labour and to meet the daily needs of the farming community. This was invariably paid for in copper because silver was a high value currency – way too high for the ordinary peasant or labour for everyday use. Minting Silver was the prerogative of the state whereas there was little or no control on minting copper. In fact, from a cursory look through the Gazetteers and other official records, it appears that even state owned mints that minted only copper were not regarded as official mints by the Imperial authorities.

Most, if not all **Kachcha Paisa’s** were struck privately, with or without the permission from any political authority, by local money lenders, village heads, large traders and trading houses in major cities for consumption in the rural or far away areas. This is evident from the fact that coins of a type are generally found from a very small area. It is also very likely that some of these unscrupulous traders who had minted these coins may have agreed to pay a higher value for these coins than the shroff in the market, if they were exchanged for goods from their own outlets giving them an added profit.

The crude minting, some which looks like deliberate attempts to avoid the mint name and dates appearing on the coin, ensures that most such coins do not show the mint name or date making it impossible to attribute them to particular **‘states’**, while also ensuring that these were not devalued with time like normal silver rupees. Since these coins were struck with very low margins and probably primitive equipment, the possibility of the mint workers cutting corners during minting cannot be ruled out. This would have resulted in poor strikes or double - multiple strikes – a very common feature found on these coins. Since Copper coins seem to have been traded by weight, it did not matter much as to where or who produced them. The population in the areas where these Kachcha Paisa circulated, being mostly illiterate, relied only on the symbols for accepting a coin.

The main feature that is used to label a coin as a Kachcha Paisa and differentiate it and from an **‘official’** coin, is the presence or absence of specific symbols associated with the issues of the official mints. Absence of such symbols or finding symbol(s) that differ from the official issues; or the presence of multiple symbols associated with multiple **‘official’** mints, are cited as reasons to label a coin as a **Kachcha Paisa**. A study of these coins throw up another interesting fact. Most of these coins, especially those minted in Central India where opium was the chief produce, besides the symbols associated with mints in the surrounding states, have one or the other of the following symbols:

a) A device with 3 or more prongs, often called 'Trisul'. What is interpreted as a 'standard' coin marking of the Central Indian region is, in fact, an implement that is used to score poppy to produce the opium containing liquid. Hence it was easily identified by the local population.



b) A four-petal flower often appears on a number of such coins. Quite interestingly, the poppy flower is frequently drawn as a four petal flower.

Unfortunately, no records of minting of such coins including the farming or licensing of minting rights have been found and hence it is not exactly possible to confirm where and when particular coins were minted. In fact, there are no records to indicate the minting places where such **Kachcha** coins may have been minted. Discussions with other collectors have thrown up an interesting fact that such parallel currencies have existed and been in use since ages. These were not the normal forged coins meant to deceive but actual circulating coinage for use in a restricted area with a suitable small mint run.

Ken Wiggins, in his numismatic paper on private minting activities in Awadh (JNSI 1982) besides Jan Lingen and Jan Lucassen, have shown that while **Kachcha** coinage was pretty much localised in a circulatory sense, it could be sourced from wherever copper and labour were cheap, with private enterprises playing a significant role in manufacturing these coins.

Conclusion

A collector today, often errs in trying to attribute these coins to specific mints or states since they are not state issues but local area specific issues, akin to tokens of today. These coins were issued in very small numbers with even fewer having survived. It is important to keep in mind that the economy then was more like a barter trade economy, often using copper to trade unlike the monetary means that we have today. It is also pertinent to note that copper was exchanged on the basis of weight and the weight standards varied from area to area and from one state to the other.

A study of **Kachcha** coins in the context of their circulation is an important aspect of monetary history of the 19th century India, deserving much greater attention than only the numismatic quest for attribution. This desire for 'attribution' has been detrimental to the study of these coins as it is nearly impossible to document them in a numismatic sense. The phenomenon would be better understood if these coins are studied in the context of their economic impact and the geographical areas in which they circulated.

Though many collectors are averse to the idea of collecting '**Kachcha Paisa**', I believe that these are very short run issues with some trade houses having a different design for every crop. It is apparent that these pieces circulated and functioned as money, playing an important part in the daily activities of the common man. Therefore, they should be included in the broader concept of the word '**coin**' and command the same respect that a collector gives to a '**normal**' coin.

Since these coins are actually found from very small or localised areas, if the finds are properly documented, it may still be possible to have more information on these coins and their issuing '**mints**', if not the authority. Unfortunately, Indian find laws being what they are, no one in his right mind would like to report a find. These are very scarce coins and only a fortunate collector is able to lay his hands on them. For the coins minted using just one or two dies, not more than a few thousand would have been minted and only a few would have survived till today.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Mr. Barry Tabor who did pioneering research on these coins for having guided me in my formative years as well as Arthur Needham, Jan Lingen and Dr. Shailendra Bhandare for all their help in making this subject easier to understand. A lot of the above information is drawn from their articles as well as private email correspondences with them. I also thank members of the forum 'World of Coins' for their valuable suggestions on the subject.

I welcome comments and suggestions from fellow collectors, numismatists and friends on
amitmehta2110@gmail.com



Commemorative Tributes to Scientists & Inventors through Numismatics

- Ullhas Chogle

Historical studies of use and development of currencies are an integral part of numismatist's study of currency's physical embodiment. The study of single piece of Commemorative Currency (Coin or Banknote), which has been designed to immortalize some part of history is so much fascinating that Numismatists find it thrilling to find such Coins or Banknotes. The information or the stories behind such single Commemorative Coin or Banknote sometimes leads numismatist for more research on the subject.

This Exhibit embarks upon a journey which reminds one, the achievements and life stories of prominent Scientists and Inventors through their pictures or pictures of their inventions or findings imbibed on the Coins released by their native countries as well as other countries of the world in their honor. It's a mark of respect shown to these eminent Scientists ,Inventors for their outstanding inventions/accomplishments across the globe, which has enormously contributed in revolutionizing the world today.

The main objective of this Exhibit is to introduce these Scientists / Inventors and impart information and education of their achievements through visual means of handling of Cash to our future generation.

Homi Bhabha (1909 - 1966)

A Nuclear Physicist, better known as Father of Indian Nuclear Program & a visionary behind India's Three Stage Nuclear Power Program. He was a founding Director and professor of Physics at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. He was also a founding Director of Atomic Energy Establishment. TIFR and AEE were the corner stone of Indian development of nuclear weapons which Bhabha supervised as Director.



Louise Braille (1809 -1852)



Louis Braille was a French educator and inventor of a system of reading and writing for the use by the Blind or Visually Impaired. His system remains virtually unchanged to this day and is known worldwide simply as "Braille". Blinded in both eyes as a result Of an early childhood accident, he mastered his disability while still a schoolboy. While in school, he began developing a system of tactile that could allow blind people to read and write quickly and efficiently Inspired by the Military Cryptography, Braille devised a new method built specifically for the needs of blind.

Aristotle (384BC - 322BC)

Aristotle was a Philosopher during classical period in Ancient Greece, the founder of the Lyceum and the Peripatetic school of philosophy and Aristotelian tradition. Alongwith his teacher Plato, he is considered the “ Father of the Western Philosophy “.

5 Dachama Coin released by Greece.



Democritus (460BC - 370BC)

The Greatest and the most Brilliant Greek Philosopher who was engaged with the problem of world's structure. He is primarily remembered today for his formulation of an Atomic Theory of the Universe. Many consider Democritus to be the “ Father of the Modern Science”.

10 Dachama Coin released by Greece



Abu Nargis Al-Farabi (872AD - 950AD)

A Muslim Polymath known as 'The Second Teacher', the successor to Aristotle who was known as, 'The First Teacher'. He is credited with preserving the original Greek texts during the Middle Ages because of his commentaries and treatises and influencing many prominent philosophers like Avicenna and Maimonides.

20 Teh Coin released by Kazakhstan.



Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955)

He was a German born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of Modern Physics (alongside Quantum Mechanics). His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of Science. He is best known to general public for his mass-energy equivalence formula. One of the most celebrated Scientists in the history, he received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his services to theoretical physics and especially for his discovery of the law of the Photo Electric Effect.

10 Swiss Frank Coin released by Switzerland.



Sir Issac Newton (1643 - 1727)

An English Physicist, Mathematician, Astronomer, Natural Philosopher, Alchemist and Theologian who is widely recognized as one of the most influential Scientists of all time and a key figure in the Scientific Revolution. His book Principia Mathematica, laid the foundation of Classical Mechanics. Newton also made seminal contribution to Optics and shares credit with Leibniz for developing the infinitesimal Calculus.

1 GBP Coin issued by Alderney of UK





Galileo Galilee (1564 - 1642)

Galileo was an Italian Physicists, Mathematician, Astronomer and Philosopher sometimes described as a polymath. He has been called as “ Father of the Observational. Astronomy”. His contributions to observational astronomy include the telescopic confirmation of the phases of Venus, the observation of the Four largest satellites of Jupiter, the observation of Saturn and analysis of Sunspots.

1 peso coin released by Cuba



Jurij Vega (1754 - 1802)

A Mathematician, Physicist, from Slovene, he was the First person in the world to calculate the Mathematical Constant (Pi) 3.14 to an accuracy of 140 decimal places in 1789.

500 Tolars Coin released by Slovenia.

Pedro Nunes (1502 - 1578)

Nunes considered to be one of the greatest Mathematicians, Cosmographer of his time is best known for his contributions to Nautical Science, which he approached, for the first time, in a Mathematical way.

100 Escudos Coin released by Portugal in 1991.



Marie Curie (1867 - 1934)

She was a French-Polish Physicist and Chemist, famous for her pioneering research on radioactivity. Curie's research, with her husband Pierre, led to the discovery of Polonium and Radium. Curie conducted her own experiments on Uranium Rays and discovered that they remained constant, no matter the form or condition of uranium. The rays, she theorized, came from the element's atomic Structure. This revolutionary idea created the field of Atomic Physics. Curie herself coined the word ‘ Radioactivity’ to describe the phenomena.

She was the first woman to win a Noble Prize & the only person to win it in two fields and multiple sciences.

10 Swiss Frank Coin released by Switzerland.





Pierre Curie (1859 - 1906)

A French Physicist, a pioneer in Crystallography, Magnetism, Piezoelectricity and Radioactivity. In 1903 he received the Nobel Prize in Physics with his wife Marie Curie and Henry Becquerel in recognition of the extraordinary they had rendered by their joint researches on the radiation phenomena discovered by Prof. Henri Becquerel. Curie and his student Albert Laborde, made the first discovery of Nuclear Energy, by identifying the continuous emission of heat from Radium particles.



Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 - 1543)

He was a Mathematician, Astronomer, Physician and Economist. The first person to Formulate a model of universe that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center of the universe, a comprehensive Heliocentric Cosmology. A polyglot and polymath, in 1517 he derived a Quantity theory of Money-a key concept in economics- and in 1519 he formulated an economic principal that later came to know as Gresham's Law.

10 Zolits Coin released by Poland.



Nikola Tesla (1856 - 1943)

A trained Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, was one of the most influential Inventors of the 20th century. Tesla's discoveries laid the ground work for many of the 20th century's technological advances.

20 Dinara Coin released by Serbia in 2006.



Alessandro Volta (1745 - 1827)

Count Volta was an Italian Physicist, chemist and pioneer in the study of Electricity and Power.. Measurement of electricity Volt is named after him. He invented First Battery (an electro-chemical cell) of the world. He is also credited for the discovery of Methane. He invented the Voltaic pilin 1799. With this invitation Volta proved that electricity could be generated Chemically, this invention eventually led to the development of the field of Electrochemistry.

Guglielmo Marconi (1874 - 1937)

He was an Italian inventor and electrical engineer He developed the system and succeeded in sending wireless signals over long distance which became known as Long Distance Radio Transmission. He is credited as the inventor of Radio. In year 1909, he shared the Noble Prize for Physics with Karl Braun, in recognition of their contributions to the development of Wireless Telegraphy.

100 Lire Coin was released by Italy in 1974.





Oswald Gonzales Cruz (1872 - 1917)

A Brazilian Physician, Bacteriologist, Epidemiologist and Public Health Officer. He is widely praised for his pioneering work on identifying and controlling Yellow Fever, Bubonic Plague Malaria and Smallpox.

400 Reils Coin was released by Brazil in 1956.



Alexander Fleming (1881 - 1955)

He was a Scottish Biologist, Pharmacologist and Botanist. His best known discoveries are the Enzyme-lysozyme in 1923. In 1928, he discovered Penicillin for which he shared Noble Prize in Physiology in 1945 with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain. He wrote many articles on Bacteriology, Immunology and Chemotherapy..

Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895)

French Chemist and Microbiologist, well-known for his discoveries of the Principles of Vaccination, Microbial fermentation and Pasteurization.



Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519)

A born Genius, he was greatest Inventor, Painter, Sculptor, Architect, Musician, Engineer, Anatomist, Geologist, Cartographer, Botanist and Writer.

1 Euro Coin released by Italy

Thomas Alva Edison (1847 - 1931)

Thomas Edison was an American Inventor and Businessman. He is credited with developing many devices in fields such as Electric power generation, Mass communication, Sound recording and Motion pictures. His other inventions include Incandcent Light Bulb, Phonograph, Motion picture camera. All his inventions had a wide spread impact on the modern industrial world. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principals of the Mass Production and is often credited with establishing the first Industrial Research Laboratory.





Max Planck (1858 - 1947)

Max Planck was a German theoretical physicist whose discovery of Energy Quanta won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918. Planck made many contributions to theoretical physics, but his role as the originator of Quantum Theory revolutionised human understanding of atomic and subatomic processes.



Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen C Roentgen (1845 -1923)

In November 1895, Roentgen discovered X-rays, also known as Roentgen Radiation. His achievement heralded the age of modern physics and transformed medical practices. He was the recipient of the first Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901.

Benjamin Franklin. (1705 -1790)

He was an American polymath and one of the founding fathers of the United States. As a Scientist he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the History of Physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. As an inventor, he is known for the Lightning Rod, Bifocals and the Franklin Stove among his other inventions. He founded many civic organizations including the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia's first Fire Station and Library.



Otto Hahn (1879 - 1968)

He was a German Chemist and pioneer in the field of Radioactivity and Radiochemistry. He discovered Nuclear Fission in 1938. He is referred to as the Father of Nuclear Chemistry. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1944 for the discovery and the radiochemical proof of Nuclear Fission. This process is exploited by nuclear reactors and is one of the basics of Nuclear Weapons that were developed by the USA in WWII. +



Events - Exhibitions & Auctions

Events List 2019 (as reported by Prem Peus Kumar)

Coin Fest - 2019

Date : June - 7, 8 & 9th

Venue : CCR, 9A, Ho Chi Minh Sarani, 2nd Floor, Auditorium, Kolkata, West Bengal

Contact: Bagri - 8697855852, Sumit Kheria - 9836436106, Sailen - 9339756005

2nd National Level Coin & Stamp Expo - 2019

Date : July - 5, 6 & 7th

Venue : SRT Hall, 2nd Cross, Thillai Nagar, Main Road, Trichy - 18 Tamil Nadu

Contact: Abay - 9894871110 / 9894694698 / 9976103576

Kolkata Coin Exhibition - 2019

Date : July - 12, 13 & 14th

Venue : Haldiram Banquet Hall, Kolkata, West Bengal

Contact: Ravi Shankar Sharma - 9051070786; Manish - 7059434383

Kovaipex 2019

Date : July - 26, 27 & 28th

Venue : Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Contact: H. Jambu Kumar - 9443039704

Ahmedabad Coins & Currency Fair - 2019

Date : Aug - 9, 10 & 11th

Venue : The President Hotel, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Contact: 079 26562323 / 9909991596 / 9909991598

ERO PEX - 2019

Date : Aug - 16, 17 & 18th

Venue : Erode, Tamil Nadu

Contact: 94439 44845

Untitled

Date : Aug - 30, 31st & 1st Sep

Venue : Hotel Golden Tulip, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Contact: --

Global Currency Coin Expo - 2019

Date : June - 15, 16 & 17th

Venue : Sreenivasa Hall, Opp. Hotel Femina, Trichy, Tamil Nadu

Contact: 9842412247 / 9842356473 / 9171115115

Kumaripex - 2019

Date : July - 12, 13 & 14th

Venue : Dharamin Kalyana Mandapam, Meenakshipuram, Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

Contact: Jacob - 9894484993; 7010649496

Chennai Coin Society - 2019

Date : July - 19, 20 & 21st

Venue : 134 - C, Arcot Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Contact: 9972627773 / 9884095777 / 9940720123

Nanya Darshini - 2019

Date : July - 26, 27 & 28th

Venue : Shikshak Sadan, Opp. Kaveri Bhavan, K.G. Road, Bangalore, Karnataka

Kudanthai Archaeology & Numismatic Society Exhibition - 2019

Date : Aug - 10, 11 & 12th

Venue : M. S. R. Mahal 55/645, Nageswaran South St, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu.

Contact: 9443668635 / 9445238635 (W)

Puratatva Mudra Utsav

Date : Aug - 16, 17 & 18th

Venue : Puratatva Mudra Utsav Madhya Pradesh Hotel Prince Viraj,

Contact: Mohit Rathore - 9977333336, Ashutosh - 7000686883

HYPEX - 2019

Date : Sep - 6, 7 & 8th

Venue : Federation House, Red Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana

Contact: 9346777206 / 9882031013



Mumbai Coin Society - 2019

Date : Sep - 20, 21 & 22nd

Venue : World Trade Center, Cuff Parade, Mumbai, Maharashtra

Contact: Kaizad Todywalla - 9820032468 , Ambrish Thaker - 9833668819, Amit Surana - 9819381833;

Coinex Pune - 2019

Date : Nov - 15, 16 & 17th

Venue : Pune, Maharashtra

Contact: Sharad Bora - 9422001894

KARNAPEX 2019

Date : Oct - 12 to 15th

Venue : Mangalore, Karnataka

Mudra Utsav - 2019 & Numismatic Society of India Jt. Exb.

Date : Dec - 20, 21 & 22nd

Venue : Kolkata, West Bengal

Contact: Manish Agarwal - 7059434383

FAQs

● Which articles are accepted and published in the newsletter?

- Articles on Coins, Banknotes, Stamps, Medals, Tokens,
- News about launch of new books, bookings of Republic India UNC & Proof sets,
- Forgeries,
- Lost or robbed coins, stamps, banknotes,
- News about Events: Exhibitions & Auctions in India.

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- Email us at NewsLetterOfMCS@gmail.com
- cc to antiqueeee@gmail.com & bcc to parthsolutions@gmail.com
- Subject of the email should be Article for NMCS
- and please dont forget to mention Authors name right below the heading of the article.
- images for the article should be in .jpg format only and should not exceed 5MB in size.

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