

NEPAL



Himalayan Village 1895

NEPAL, KINGDOM of
KATMANDU MINT

1/4 MOHAR 18MM .800 FINE 1.38 GRAMS

(1882)	Saka 1804	u/m
(1886)	1808	u/m
(1889)	1811	u/m

▲OV: Trident in circle, native inscription around / DATE in Saka, below.

▲RV: Two moons, native inscription around / DATE below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-13, KM-641

TYPE: Two moons



Goorkhas Chief - about 1850



Saka 1817 - 1/4 MOHAR - OBV

FOOTNOTE: The Saka Era commenced in 78 AD.



Saka 1817 - 1/4 MOHAR - REV

NEPAL, KINGDOM of KATMANDU MINT			
¼ MOHAR	18MM	.800 FINE	1.38 GRAMS

(1894) Saka 1816 u/m
(1895) 1817 u/m

^OV: Trident in circle, native inscription around / DATE in Saka, below.

^RV: Moon and spiral sun, native inscription around / DATE below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-13.1, KM-642

TYPE: Moon and spiral sun

FOOTNOTE: Nepal, a small independent state situated on the north east frontier of Hindustan (India) on the south-west slope of the highest part of the Himalayan Range. The country is a table-land from 3000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea. From the mountains southwards the land gradually descends, forming four distinct terraces, differing in climate and vegetation. Magnificent forest of sol, sisoo, and toon trees stretch along the declivities of the lower hills into the adjacent plains. The forest higher up exhibit a greater variety, gradually assuming more and more of an alpine character. Manufactures of Nepal are confined chiefly to coarse cotton cloth. The trade is chiefly carried on with British India and Tibet. The inhabitants are descended from successive tides of invaders, the Goorkhas and Newars predominating. The government is despotic, the Maharaja being the nominal ruler only, as the supreme power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. Population estimated at about 2,000,000. *New Cabinet Cyclopeadia, Phila., 1896.*

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¼ MOHAR	18MM	.800 FINE	1.38 GRAMS

(1905) Saka 1827 u/m

^OV: Trident in circle, native inscription around / 1827 in Saka, below.

^RV: Moon and dot for sun, native inscription around / DATE below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-13.2, KM-643

TYPE: Moon and dot for sun

POPULATION: Nepal - 1901 - 530,000

FOOTNOTE: Nepal is a independent Kingdom in the Himalayan Mountains between British India and Tibet. While the country is a monarchy, all power is vested in the Prime Minister who, in addition to his native titles, is a General in the British Army.



Saka 1832 - ½ MOHAR - OBV

NEPAL, KINGDOM of KATMANDU MINT			
½ MOHAR	19MM	.800 FINE	2.80 GRAMS

(1910) Saka 1832 u/m
(1911) 1833 u/m

^OV: Trident in circle, native inscription around / DATE in Saka), below.

^RV: Sword, native inscription around / DATE, below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-14a, KM-649

POPULATION: 1913 - 5,000,000 with capital Katmandu with 50,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: The Trisul, Symbol for Trident of Shiva, the God of destruction of evil and paramount protector of Nepal. The Khadga or sword of Devi Bhavani, guardian Goddess of royalty, emblem of sovereignty is shown within inverted wreaths. "Shri Bhavani" is an invocation to the Goddess, the consort of Shiva. The inscription, "Shri Shri Shri Gorakha Natha" is an invocation to the guardian God Natha of the Goorkhas, the race of the magnificent Gurkha soldiers. The eight character design shown on the reverse is derived from a particular Yantra in which the outer compartments now geometric and ornamental clearly represent the eight petals of the lotus blossom.

FOOTNOTE: The ¼ Mohar denomination is known by the natives as 1 do-ani.

FOOTNOTE: In 1881 Surendra Bikram Shah died after a reign of 34 years and was succeeded to the throne of Nepal by his grandson, a child of six years, Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah, as King.



Saka 1832 - 1/2 MOHAR - REV

FOOTNOTE: This type was machine struck. Proof strikes dated Saka 1833 are recorded.

FOOTNOTE: Nepal with area, about 54,000 sq.miles; and population of about 5,000,000, lies between India and Tibet on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.) Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, etc. are grown. The chief trade route to the Bengal frontier is 76 miles. *Whitaker's Almanac, 1914.*

NEPAL, KINGDOM of
KATMANDU MINT

1/2 MOHAR 19MM .800 FINE 2.80 GRAMS

(1911)	Samvat 1968	u/m
(1913)	Samvat 1970	u/m
(1914)	Samvat 1971	u/m

^OV: Trident in circle, native inscription around.

^RV: Native inscription / Sward within inverted wreath, native inscription left and right / (DATE in Samvat), below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-32, KM-692

FOOTNOTE: The Vikramaditya Era commenced in 57 BC, referred to as Samvat dates.

FOOTNOTE: H.H.Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jang 1911 - 1950.



Samvat 1993 - 20 PAISA - OBV

NEPAL, KINGDOM of
KATMANDU MINT

20 PAISA 18MM .333 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

(1932)	Samvat 1989	u/m
(1934)	1991	u/m
(1935)	1992	u/m
(1936)	1993	u/m
(1937)	1994	u/m
(1938)	1995	u/m
(1939)	1996	u/m
(1940)	1997	u/m
(1941)	1998	u/m
(1942)	1999	u/m
(1943)	2000	u/m
(1944)	2001	u/m
(1946)	2003	u/m
(1947)	2004	u/m

^OV: Trisul, (The trident of Shiva), native inscription above / DATE in Samvat, below.

^RV: The Khadga (Sword of Devi Bhavani) within inner circle, native inscription (Shri Bhavani) left and right of inverted wreath / denomination (20 paisa), eight characters in design SHRI SHRI SHRI GORAKHA NATHA around.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-46, KM-715

POPULATION: Nepal - 1940 - 5,600,000 with capital Katmandu with 108,800 inhabitants.



Samvat 1993 - 20 PAISA - REV

FOOTNOTE: The Nepalese rupee is divided into 100 paisa.



Samvat 2006 - 20 PAISA - REV

NEPAL, KINGDOM of
KATMANDU MINT

20 PAISA 18MM .310 FINE 2.25 GRAMS

(1949)	Samvat 2006	u/m
(1952)	2009	u/m
(1953)	2010	u/m

^OV: Trident, native inscription above / DATE in Samvat, below.

^RV: The Khadga (Sword of Devi Bhavani) within inner circle, native inscription (Shri Bhavani) left and right of inverted wreath / Denomination (20 paisa), eight characters in design (SHRI SHRI SHRI GORAKHA NATHA around).

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KATMANDU

REFERENCE: Y-46a, KM-716



Samvat 2006 - 20 PAISA - OBV

FOOTNOTE: The highest point in Nepal is Mount Everest, 29,028 feet, first climbed May 29, 1953.

FOOTNOTE: Nepal, an independent Kingdom, lying on the southern face of the Himalaya, is bound on the north by Tibet, on the south and west by Bengal, India and on the east by Sikkim, a protected state. The northern parts of the state embrace the main range of the Himalaya, with its offset spurs, on which stand the great peaks of Everest and Diwalagiri. Rice, opium, linseed, tobacco, and various cereals are important products. Copper, iron, and sulfur exist, but are little worked. The valleys are inhabited by numerous hill-tribes, partly aboriginal, partly of Mongolian or Chinese descent, but the dominant race are the Goorkhas, whose ancestors came to the Himalayan slopes from Rasputana in the 12th century. It was not until 1769 AD that they made themselves masters of the country. Internal strife brought Nepal into conflict with the British Indian Government, and under a treaty a British Resident resides at Katmandu, the capital. Population of Nepal is estimated at 5,600,000, (1930). *New Standard Encyclopedia*.