

INFORMATION SHEET NO. 12

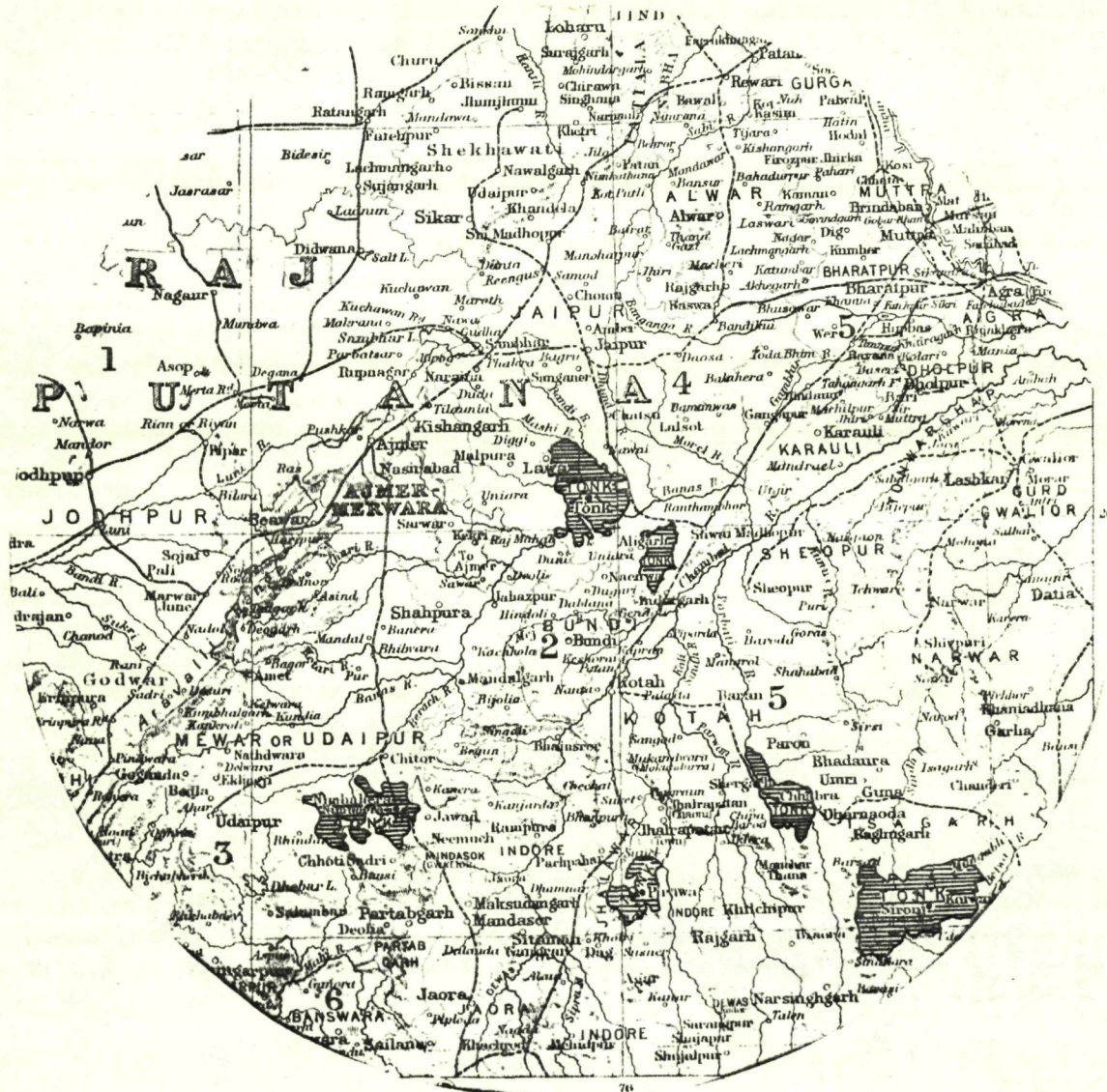
INDIA: INDIAN NATIVE STATES

TONK STATE

by JAN LINGEN

Geographical Situation

Tonk was an Indian Native State, consisting of six isolated districts, partly in Rajasthan (Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbhara) and partly in Central India (Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj) and separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles. The total area of the State was 2,553 square miles and its population in 1901 was 273,201.



History

In the reign of the Moghul Emperor Mohammed Shah (1131-61 A.H), one Taleh Khan, a Pathan or Afghan of the Buner tribe, left his home in the Buner country and took service with Ali Mohammed Khan, a Rohilla of distinction. Taleh's son, Haiyat Khan acquired some property in Moradabad, and to him in 1768 Amir Khan, the founder of the State, was born. As a petty mercenary leader, he rose to be commander of a large army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore. He was employed in the campaigns against Sindhia, the Peshwa, and the British, and in assisting to levy the contributions exacted from Rajputana and Malwa. It was one of the terms of the union between Amir Khan and Holkar that they should share equally all future plunder and conquests, and in 1798 (1212 AH) he received for his services the district of Sironj which had been held by Baji Rao Peshwa from 1736 to 1754 and until 1798 by Jaswant Rao Holkar. In 1806 (1220 AH) the district of Tonk, after which the State came to be known, was added, Nimbhara following in 1809, and Chhabra in 1816.

On the entrance of the British into Malwar, Amir Khan secured, under a treaty of November 1817 (1223 AH), a guaranteed tenure of all the lands he held under grants from Holkar, on condition that he disbanded his army of fifty-two battalions of disciplined infantry and surrendered his artillery, with the exception of forty guns, as a valuation.

Nawab Amir Khan died in 1834 (1250 AH) and was succeeded by his son, Wazir Mohammed Khan, who, during the mutiny, repulsed with comparatively few men an attack made on the Tonk fort by the combined forces of the Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topi. For these services, his salute was raised to 17 guns and, in 1862 he received a "sanad" guaranteeing the succession to his family according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the extinction of his line of direct descendants. At his death in 1864 AD (1280 AH) he was succeeded by his son Mohammed Ali Khan, who soon made himself unpopular with his subjects. He forbade the building of Hindu temples, or even repairs to existing ones, and in his overpowering desire for increased revenue he resorted to every means of wringing money from the jagirdars and cultivators. In consequence of his involvement in a treacherous attack on the Thakur of Lawa, he was deposed on the 8th of August 1867 (1284 AH) and exiled to Benares where he died in 1895 (1313 AH).

Muhammed Ali Khan was succeeded on the 19th January 1868 (1284 AH) by his son Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan, but until 1872 (1289 AH) the State was administered by a Council of Regency controlled by a resident British Officer. At the end of the regency, the capital was moved from Sironj to Tonk city where it remained. Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan died on 23rd June, 1930 (1349 AH) and was succeeded by his second son Mohammed Sa'adat Ali Khan who reigned until the State became part of the Indian Republic in 1947.

Coinage

The main mint until 1873 was Sironj and all coins were struck there. It was known as a mint for copper in the time of Akbar and for silver under the later Moghuls (Farrukhsiyar and later rulers). Prior to 1212 AH, when Sironj came in possession of Amir Khan, silver coins of the following type were struck in the name of Shah Alam II.



Amir Khan may have continued striking this type for the remainder of the reign of Shah Alam (i.e. until 1221 AH), but no specimens are yet known. The first coins which can be attributed to Amir Khan are copper coins, dated 1225 and 1226 AH (Class III A) from Sironj mint, in the name of Muhammed Akbar II. The reverse of these coins bears the design of a horse, referring most probably to the illustrious Pathan horses of Amir Khan's Cavalry.

The earliest date observed on silver coins from Sironj is 1235 AH (Class I A) found on the usual Moghul type in the name of Mohammed Akbar II. This series is known to at least 1269 AH for silver (Class I B) and to 1253 AH for copper (Class III B). After the Indian Mutiny in 1857 the last Moghul ruler Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon and the Indian Native States abandoned the practice of retaining the Moghul emperor's name on their coinage. Like many other Native States, Tonk acknowledged the British supremacy by introducing a new design of silver coin bearing the name of Queen Victoria on the obverse and the name of the local ruler, Wazir Mohammed Khan, on the reverse (Class I C). The earliest date known for this type is 1276 AH (= 1859) and they were known as "Muhammed Khani". In 1280 AH a fly-whisk was added to the reverse and they became known as "Chanwar Shahi". This fly-whisk became a prominent mark on all the later coins of Tonk State.

Both silver and copper coins of Sironj mint are known in the name of Queen Victoria and the successor of Wazir Mohammed Khan, Mohammed Ali Khan but all so far observed are dated after his exile to Benares (Class I E and III E). Possibly the Council of Regency preferred to withhold the right of coining from Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan until he came of age and continued to employ the name of Mohammed Ali Khan. With this series fractions of the rupee denomination are found for the first time struck from the same dies. On many coins of Sironj mint of this period a number can be seen at the left of the mint. Where sufficiently recognisable this seems to be 23 and should be regarded as a fictitious date most probably based on the regnal years of Mohammed Akbar II.

With the end of the regency, Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan transferred the capital and the main mint to Tonk, although Sironj mint continued in operation until at least 1314 AH (1896), striking in his own name copper and silver coins including fractional rupees (Class I F and IIIF). In place of the fictitious regnal year noted above a Christian date is found on the obverse although only a single copper coin shows a complete date (Class III F Type b).

While the coins struck at Sironj are all very scarce with, in most cases, only a single specimen being known, the mint at Tonk provides an almost continuous series from 1290 to 1352 AH apart from the period between 1318 to 1340 AH when coins are known only for 1329, 1330, 1335 and 1336 AH.

crude pieces

The earliest copper coins which have been attributed to Tonk mint are dated 1284 and 1285 AH (1867-68) and these have often been regarded as the earliest coins struck there.



paisa dated 1284 AH



another type of the same date. Coins dated 1285 exist

It is interesting to note that as early as 1917, R.G. Gyani attributed these coins not to Tonk, but to Sidi Ibrahim Khan III (1848-1879) of Janjira (Ref: J.A.S.B. 1934, Numismatic Supplement XLV, page 71-73) and in a letter dated 17th January, 1870 the existence of coining implements at Janjira was reported (Ref: Financial Department Proceedings January 1876, No. 18). As the mint of Janjira was ordered to close by the British in 1834 (Ref: Financial Report No. 720 19th September, 1834) this attribution was not unanimously accepted.

However, the Financial Department Proceedings also contain a report from Sidi Ibrahim Khan himself saying that the coinage of rupees had been stopped in his territory during the reign of his father Sidi Mohammed Khan (1826-1848) and had never been resumed, but the coinage of copper money had been carried on for some considerable time back. The custom was to give a bar of copper to Dhamoo Kasar, Tambut, who with six others were employed by the Nawab to make the pice. (Ref: Financial Department Proceedings January 1876 No. 136). It seems clear that copper coins were struck at Janjira up to at least 1870 and there is no basis on which to attribute these specimens to Tonk mint. Supporting evidence for this view is provided by a letter of 24th March 1870 from the Assistant Agent, Governor General, Tonk, in which he states "There is only one mint in the principality, and is located at Seronge". (Ref: Financial Department Proceedings January 1876 No. 56.).

The earliest coins struck at Tonk mint are likely to be those dated 1290 AH (=1873) (Class II F and IV F) and bearing the name of Queen Victoria on the obverse and that of Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan on the reverse. Some types of this Class show an AD date on the obverse as well as the normal AH date on the reverse of the coins. This became the general pattern for all later issues from both Tonk and Sironj mints. In 1877 Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India and all issues from this date onwards bear this title (Class II G).

On the copper coins of this period a major part of the legend is normally off the flan and only the centre portion of the inscription can be observed. This makes it extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory reconstruction of the full inscription.

The only known gold coins of Tonk State are of 1 and 2 Mohur denomination and dated 1880/1297 (Class II G - type c). They were struck with dies similar to those used for the silver coins. During the same period some 2 rupee pieces were struck. Two dates 1880AD/1297 AH and 1881AD/1298 AH, are known. No satisfactory explanation has been advanced to explain why the gold coins and the double rupees were struck.

No coins are known yet dated to Edward VII's reign but in 1911/1329 AH a large number of copper coins were struck (Class IV J - type a to e) using at least 5 distinct combinations of dies. A new type of paisa of a better design was introduced in 1917 (Class IV J - f) but for reasons unknown it was produced for a short period only. A crude type of paisa was struck in 1924 and again at regular intervals until 1928. Apart from the rupee of 1912 AD/1330 AH no silver coins are known from the first half of George V's reign, but from 1923 to 1929 most dates are represented and in 1928 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee pieces were produced.

Early in the reign of Mohammed Sa'adat Ali Khan, paises were struck by machine at the Calcutta mint (Class IV - K) the first issue (type a) being dated 1932/1350. These coins being equal in weight and size to the British $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, were hoarded and soon disappeared from circulation so that in 1934 a second issue had to be struck similar to type a and of the same weight, but smaller in size. This, together with a locally struck 2 anna coin (Class II K), eased the situation for the demand for small change. The 2 anna silver coins, the last issue of Tonk mint, were withdrawn from circulation some five years later, all silver "Chanwar-Shahi" currency being demonetised on the 1st May, 1941. The withdrawal from circulation however, lasted another 12 to 18 months.

The majority of the rupee denominations of Tonk mint are fairly common, although some types and dates are scarce. The gold coins are extremely rare and the

double rupees can be classed as rare to very rare. As with most other series of Indian Native State coins, the minor denominations are much scarcer than the rupees and this is illustrated by the mintage figures for the year 1926 when 63,923 rupees were struck but minor denominations, ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ rupees) totalled only a value of Rs 2,690.

Weights

Closely related to the coinage, are some copper tola weights (Class V) dated 1303 and 1308 AH (1886, 1891) which were issued, and perhaps used solely by the Tonk Government. The weight of a tola was 11 mashas and 3 rati (170.625 grains), which is also the weight of the rupee. Tola weights are well known in India, but generally are of a more precious metal like gold, manufactured by Sarafs or bullion merchants and used as stamped bullion. This does not apply to the tola weights of Tonk as they are of a base metal and issued by the Tonk Government, which might indicate that they were intended as standard weights and measures. There may well be other equally valid purposes.

Aknowledgements

This paper, although intended to be comprehensive, might not be complete, especially regarding the coins of the Sironj mint. I hope that anybody having types or dates, other than those listed, will communicate with me so that further amendments may be made in due course.

I am grateful to our members, Richard K. Bright, Enrico Manara, Charles K. Panish Peter Röver and Ken W. Wiggins for providing data, information and assistance for this Information Sheet.

References

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Catalogue of Coins

The coins have been classified by their metal and mint and subdivided according to the names of the local ruler and the overlord.

- Class I - Silver coins of Sironj mint
- Class II - Gold and Silver coins of Tonk mint
- Class III - Copper coins of Sironj mint.
- Class IV - Copper coins of Tonk mint
- Class V - Tola weights of Tonk

- A - Amir Khan in the name of Mohammed Akbar II
- B - Wazir Mohammed Khan in the name of Mohammed Akbar II
- C - " " " / Victoria Queen
- D - Mohammed Ali Khan / Victoria Queen
- E - In the name of Mohammed Ali Khan / Victoria Queen but issued during the regency period of Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan.
- F - Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan / Victoria Queen
- G - Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan / Victoria Empress
- H - Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan / Edward VII
- J - Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan / George V
- K - Mohammed Sa'adat Ali Khan / George V

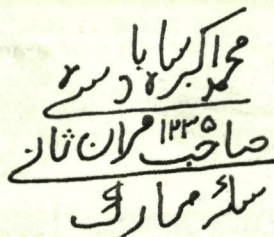
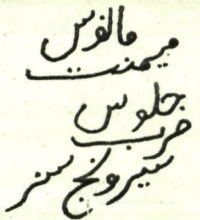
NOTE:

All silver coins shown on the following plates, if not stated otherwise, are rupees weighing approximately 170 grains. The weights of the fractional coins (struck with the same dies) are in proportion to the rupee. The gold coins are single or double mohurs with 1 mohur = 170.6 grains. Copper coins of Sironj mint weigh approx. 234 grains. Copper coins of Tonk mint weigh approx. 123 grains at first but gradually decrease until the latest issues weigh only 68 grains.

Silver Coins - Sironj mint.

Amir Khan (1212-1250 AH - 1798-1834 AD)

CLASS I.A.

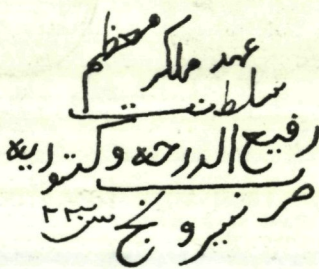
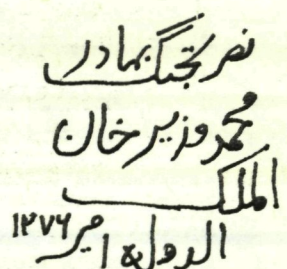
	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 1	Inscription 2
Dates Observed:					
	1235 AH 1245 AH		---		

Wazir Mohammad Khan (1250-1280 AH - 1834-1864 AD)

CLASS I.B.

	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 1	Inscription 2
Dates Observed:				as Class I.A.	as Class I.A.
	1252 AH 1269 AH 1264 AH		---		

CLASS I.C. type a:

	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 3	Inscription 4
Dates Observed:					
	---		1276 1277		

type b:

	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 3	Inscription 4
Dates Observed:				as type a.	as type a, but fly-whisk over ن
	---		1280		

Mohammed Ali Khan (1280-1284 AH - 1864-1867 AD)

CLASS I.D. No coins of this class observed.

Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan (1284-1349 AH - 1867-1930 AD)

CLASS I.E.

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 3

Inscription 5



as class I.C.
typea.

Dates
Observed:

—
—
—
—
—

1286
1288
1289
" ($\frac{1}{2}$ rupee)
128- ($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee)
— ($\frac{1}{8}$ rupee)

بھولت جنک
ادار
الملك محمد علي خان
الدوله وزير

CLASS I.F.

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 6

Inscription 7



Dates
Observed:

1892
1893
1896
1896

1309
1310 (rupee + $\frac{1}{2}$)
1314 ($\frac{1}{2}$ rupee)
" ($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee)

سلطنت
مصر
انگلستان
و
سیر و ج
۱۸۹۳

فضل یزدان
محمد اکبر
محمد اکبر
محمد اکبر
محمد اکبر
محمد اکبر

Copper Coins - Sironj mint.

Amir Khan (1212-1250 AH - 1798-1834 AD)

CLASS III.A.

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 17

Inscription 18



Dates
Observed:

1226 AH
1225 AH

اکبر شاہ
بادشاہ عازر

سیر و ج
پاٹھان ہارس

Wazir Mohammed Khan (1250-1280 AH - 1834-1864 AD)

CLASS III.B.

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 1

Inscription 2



as class I.A.

as class I.A.

Dates
Observed:

1253 AH

CLASS III.C. No coins of this class have been observed.

Mohammed Ali Khan (1280-1284 AH - 1864-1867 AD)

CLASS III.D. No coins of this class have been observed.

Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan (1284-1349 AH - 1867-1930 AD)

CLASS III.E.

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 3

Inscription 5



as class I.C.
type a

as class I.E.

Dates

Observed:

1285
1286
1288
1289

CLASS III.F. Type a

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 6

Inscription 7



Dates

Observed:

1298

عبد الملك معظم
سلطان
انگلستان قسطنطين
صربسروچ

فضل يزدان
محمد ابراهيم علي خان
مبارك زدار

Type b

Obverse

Reverse

Inscription 6

Inscription 19



as type a

Dates

Observed:

1884

1298
1299
1302
13--

۱۲۹۸
محمد ابراهيم علي خان
.....

Gold and Silver Coins - Tonk mint.

Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan (1284-1349 AH - 1867-1930 AD)

CLASS II.F. Type a

Obverse -
Dates
Observed: 1873 AD



Reverse
1290 AH



Inscription 8

محمد علی خان
سلطان
کوئن وکتوریا دارالر
یا لئونک

Inscription 9

ابراہیم علی خان
لئونک
فضل یزدان رئیس
سکر از

Type b

Obverse -
Dates
Observed: 1873 AD



Reverse



Inscription 8

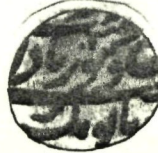
as type a

Inscription 9

as type a but
no date over "fazl"
different fly-whisk

Type c

Obverse -
Dates
Observed: —



Reverse



Inscription 8

as Type a but
no date over
"Queen Victoria"

Inscription 9

as type a but
different fly-whisk
to the left of "fazl"
and date over "yazdan"

Type d

Obverse -
Dates
Observed: —



Reverse



Inscription 8

دارالریا لئونک
محمد علی خان
سلطان
کوئن وکتوریا
بمحمد ملک

Inscription 9

as type c but fly-whisk
to the
right of "fazl" and
date over "fazl"

Type e

Obverse -
as type c
Dates
Observed: —

as type c

Reverse

as type d

Inscription 8

as type c

Inscription 9

as type d

1294

Type f	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 8	Inscription 9
			as type b	as type d
Dates	1876	1293		
Observed:	1877	1294		

CLASS II.G. Type a	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 10	Inscription 9
			انگلستان سلطنت ملکہ فیض ستان عہد معظم ہنزہ دارالصرن تو	as Class II.E. Type f
Dates	18xx	1293		
Observed:	187x	1294		
	18xx	1295		
		1296		

Type b	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 10	Inscription 9
			AD date over "K" of "Tonk"	as type a but فضل (error) instead of فضل
Dates				
Observed:	1878	1295		

Type c	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 11	Inscription 9
			قیصر ہنزہ انگلستان ملکہ معظمہ دارالصرن تو	ملکہ ابراہیم علیخان مصلیٰ دان رئیس مکار کاز سکر زر
Dates	1879	1297		
Observed:	1880	1297		
	"	" (double rupee)		
	"	" (1 mohur)		
	"	" (2Mohur)		
	1881	1298		
	"	" (double rupee)		

Type d	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 12	Inscription 9
			عہد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت انگلستان مصلیٰ دان رئیس مکار کاز	تو نکیران رئیس مصلیٰ دان رئیس مکار کاز
Dates				
Observed:	1884	1301		

Type e	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 12	Inscription 9
			as Type d	Corrupted Hegira date over "H" of "Khan" ۱۳۱ = 1304
Dates				
Observed:	1887	1304		

Type f	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 12	Inscription 9
			انگلستان فیصد ہنز سلطنت نکاح محمد ملکہ معظمہ مرتب ۱۸۸۸ لکھ	بردار فضل رئیس زداز توکن ابراہیم علیخان لکھ مبارک
Dates				
Observed:	1887	1304		
	1888	1305		
	—	"	($\frac{1}{2}$ rupee)	
	1888	"	($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee)	
	1891	1308		
	1892	1309		
	"	"	($\frac{1}{2}$ rupee)	
	"	"	($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee)	
	"	"	($\frac{1}{8}$ rupee)	
	—	1310		
	—	1312		
	1895	1313		
	1897	1315		
	1899	1317	($\frac{1}{2}$ rupee)	
	"	"	($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee)	
	"	"	($\frac{1}{8}$ rupee)	
	—	1318	($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee)	

Type g	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 12	Inscription 9
			as type f	 توکن ۱۳۰۹ علیخان
Dates				
Observed:	—	1309		

CLASS II H No coins of this class have been observed.

CLASS II J Type a	Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 9
			قیصر جارج پنجم ہنز و انگلستان سلطنت بعہد ملکہ معظمہ مرتب توکن	توکن بردار فضل رئیس ابراہیم علیخان لکھ مبارک زداز
Dates				
Observed:	1912	1330		

Type b	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 9
				قیصر جارج پنجم ہندو سلطنت مہاراجا ۱۹۲۳ء سکہ مبارک	رئیس تونس ۱۳۲۱ ابراہیم علیخان سکہ مبارک زردار
Dates Observed:	1923		1341		

Type c	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 9
				as type b	as type a
Dates Observed:	1923 1924		1341 1342		

Type d	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 9
				as type b	رئیس تونس ۱۳۲۲ تونس ابراہیم علیخان سکہ مبارک زردار
Dates Observed:	1925 1926		1344 1344		

Type e	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 14
				as type b	تونس ابراہیم علیخان ۱۳۲۵ سکہ مبارک زردار
Dates Observed:	1926 1926 1928 " "		1344 1345 1346 (1/2 rupee) " (1/4 rupee) " (1/8 rupee) 1347 1348		

Mohammed Sa'adat Ali Khan (1349-1366 AH - 1930 -1947 AD)

CLASS II K	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 15	Inscription 16
				جارج پنجم مہاراجا ۱۹۳۲ء	محمد صادق علیخان ۱۳۵۳ نواب
Dates Observed:	---		1352 1353		

(Within approx. 5 years these coins were withdrawn from circulation).

Copper Coins - Tonk mint.

Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan (1284-1349 AH - 1867-1930 AD)

CLASS IV.F.

Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 8	Inscription 9
		as CLASS II.E. Type c	as CLASS II.E. Type c
Dates Observed: —	1290		

CLASS IV.G. Type a

Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 20	Inscription 21
		انگلستان عہد ملک معظم نکاح برائے اسم علیخان ۱۸۷۷	والی ادر محمد علی خان ۱۲۹۷
Dates Observed: 1876 1877	1292 1294		

Type b

Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 20	Inscription 21
		انگلستان عہد ملک معظم ۱۸۸۱	as type a but no sword
Dates Observed: — 1881	1295 1298		

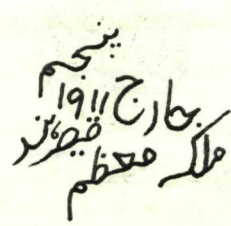
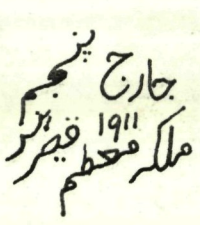
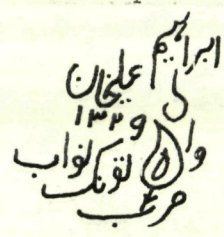
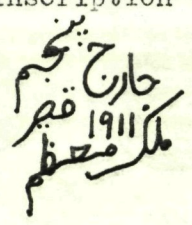
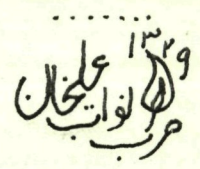
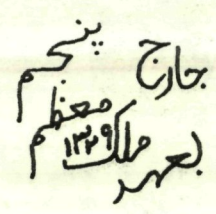
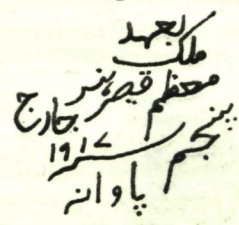
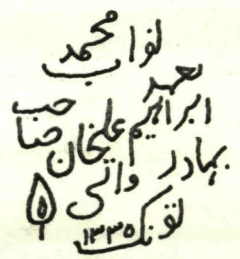
Type c

Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 20	Inscription 21
		as type b	as type b but date above "Bahadur"
Dates Observed: 1885 1885 1886 1896	1302 1303 1303 —		

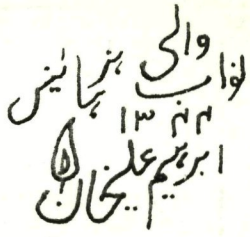
CLASS IV H No coins of this class have been observed.

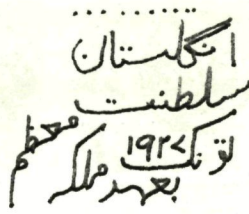
CLASS IV J Type a

Obverse	Reverse	Inscription 22	Inscription 23
		باج پشم ملک معظم قیصر	والی ادر محمد علی خان ۱۳۲۹
Dates Observed: —	1329		

<u>Type b</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 22	Inscription 23 as type a
					
Dates Observed:	1911		1329		
<u>Type c</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 22	Inscription 24
					
Dates Observed:	1911		1329		
<u>Type d</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 22	Inscription 24
					
Dates Observed:	1911		1329		
<u>Type e</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 22	Inscription 24 as type c
					
Dates Observed:	1329		1329		
<u>Type f</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 25	Inscription 26
					
Dates Observed:	1917 1917		1335 1336		

<u>Type g</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 9
				as class II.H. type c	as class II.H. type c
Dates					
Observed:	1924		1342		

<u>Type h</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 27
				as class II.H. type d	
Dates					
Observed:	1925		1344		

<u>Type i</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 13	Inscription 27
					as type h
Dates					
Observed:	1927 1928		---		

Mohammed Sa'adat Ali Khan (1349-1366 AH - 1930-1947 AD)

<u>CLASSIV K</u>	<u>Type a</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 28	Inscription 29
	size: 26 mm	(machine struck)				

see Yeoman 2

Dates
Observed: 1932 1350
Mintage: 640.000 (Calcutta mint)

<u>Type b</u>	Obverse	-	Reverse	Inscription 28	Inscription 29
size: 21 mm	(machine struck)			as type a	as type a
	see Yeoman 3				

Dates
Observed: 1932 1350
(Actually struck in 1934)
Mintage: 640.000 (Calcutta Mint)

Tola weights of 'Ponk.

CLASS V. Type a

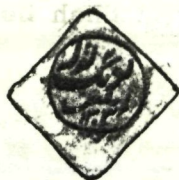
Obverse

-

Reverse

Inscription 30

Inscription -



تولہ
ریاست

blank

Dates

Observed: 1303

--- (2 tola)

Type b

Obverse

-

Reverse

Inscription 31

Inscription -



تولہ
ریاست

blank

Dates

Observed: 1303

--- (1 tola)

Type c

Obverse

-

Reverse

Inscription 32

Inscription -



وزن تولہ
در بار

Coat of Arms

Dates

Observed: 1308

--- (2 tola)

List of Inscriptions.

- Inscription : 1 محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه (غازي) صاحب قران ثانی سکھ مبارک
Transliteration: Mohammed Akbar Shah Bad Shah (Gazi) Sahib Qiran Sani Sikka Mubarak
Translation : Auspicious coin of the Emperor Mohammed Shah Second Lord of the Fortunate Conjunction of Planets
- Inscription : 2 میمنت مانوس جلوس ضرب سیرونج سنہ
Transliteration: Maimanat Manus Jalus Zarb Sironj Sanah
Translation : Struck at Sironj in the year of Accession associated with Prosperity
- Inscription : 3 عہد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت رفیعہ الدرجہ وگٹھوریا ضرب سیرونج سنہ
Transliteration: Ahdi Malikah Muazam Sultanat Rafi'ud-darajah Victoria, Zarb Sironj. Sanah ...
Translation : In the time of the Honoured ruler the realm, Her Exalted Highness Victoria, struck at Sironj in the year
- Inscription : 4 نصر جنگ بہادر محمد وزیر خان الملک الرولہ امیر
Transliteration: Nasrat Jang Bahadur Mohammed Wazir Khan Al-Mulk Al-Daulah Amir
Translation : Brave, Victorious in War Mohammed Wazir Khan Prince of the Kingdom
- Inscription : 5 صولت جنگ بہادر نواب محمد علی خان الملک الرولہ وزیر
Transliteration: Sowlat Jang Bahadur Nawab Mohammed Ali Khan Al-Mulk Al-Daulah Wazir
Translation : Brave, Furious in War, Nawab Mohammed Ali Khan Wazir of the Kingdom
- Inscription : 6 عہد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت انگلستان و قیصر ہند ضرب سیرونج سنہ
Transliteration: Ahdi Malikah Muazam Sultanat Inglistan wa Qaiser Hind Zarb Sironj, Sanah
Translation : (In the) time of the Honoured ruler of the realm England and Empress of India struck at Sironj in the year
- Inscription : 7 سکھ مبارک زراز فضل یزدان (محمد) ابراہیم علی خان
Transliteration: Sikka Mubarak Zad Az Fazl Yazdan (Mohammed) Ibrahim Ali Khan
Translation : Auspicious coin struck by the grace of God, (Mohammed) Ibrahim Ali Khan
(Note: The name "Mohammed" is not visible on the coins concerned but most probably is a part of the inscription).

Inscription : 8 بعد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت کوئن وکستور یاد آر لریاست ٹونک
 Transliteration: Bi'ahdi Malikah Muazam Sultanat Queen Victoria, Dar-ul-riyat
 Tonk

Translation : In the time of the Honoured ruler of the realm Queen Victoria,
 Seat of Government Tonk

Inscription : 9 سکہ مبارک زراز فضل یزدان رئیس ٹونک ابراہیم علیخان
 Transliteration: Sikka Mubarak Zad Az Fazl Yazdan Ra-ees Tonk
 Ibrahim Ali Khan

Translation : Auspicious coin struck by the grace of God, Chief of Tonk,
 Ibrahim Ali Khan

Inscription : 10 عدم ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت انگلستان و قیصر ہندوستان دار الضرب ٹونک
 Transliteration: Ahdi Malikah Muazam Sultanat Inglistan wa Qaiser Hindustan,
 Dar-ul-Zarb Tonk

Translation : (In the) time of the Honoured ruler of the realm England and
 Empress of India, Seat of the mint Tonk

Inscription : 11 عدم ملکہ معظمہ انگلستان و قیصر ہندوستان دار الضرب ٹونک
 Transliteration: Ahdi Malikah Muazam Inglistan wa Qaiser Hind, Dar-ul-Zarb Tonk
 Translation : (In the) time of the Honoured ruler of England and Empress of
 India, Seat of the mint Tonk

Inscription : 12 بعد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت انگلستان و قیصر ہندوستان ٹونک
 Transliteration: Bi'ahdi Malikah Muazam Sultanat Inglistan wa Qaiser Hind,
 Zarb Tonk

Translation : In the time of the Honoured ruler of the realm England and
 Empress of India, struck at Tonk

Inscription : 13 بعد ملکہ معظمہ سلطنت انگلستان و قیصر ہندوستان پنجم ضرب ٹونک
 Transliteration: Bi'ahdi Malik Muazam Sultanat Inglistan wa Qaiser Hind,
 George Pancham Zarb Tonk

Translation : In the time of the Honoured ruler of the realm England and
 Emperor of India George Fifth struck at Tonk

Inscription : 14 سکہ مبارک زراز فضل یزدان نواب ابراہیم علیخان
 Transliteration: Sikka Mubarak Zad Az Fazl Yazdan Tonk Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan
 Translation : Auspicious coin struck by the grace of God, Nawab of Tonk,
 Ibrahim Ali Khan

Inscription : 15 معظمہ قیصر شاہ جورج پنجم ضرب ٹونک
 Transliteration: Muazam Qaiser Shah George Pancham, Zarb Tonk
 Translation : The Honoured King Emperor George V struck at Tonk

Inscription : 16 محمد صادت عليخان نواب
Transliteration/Translation: Mohammed Sadat Ali Khan, Nawab

Inscription : 17 اکبر شاہ باد شاہ غازی
Transliteration: Akbar Shah Bad Shah Gazi
Translation : Emperor Akbar Shah, fighter of infidels

Inscription : 18 سیروج
Translation : Sironj

Inscription : 19 محمد ابراہیم علیخان بہادر
Translation : Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur

Inscription : 20 عہد ملکہ معظمہ انگلستان ضرب ٹونک
Transliteration: Ahdi Malikah Muazam Inglistan, Zarb Tonk
Translation : (In the) time of the Honoured ruler of England, struck at Tonk

Inscription : 21 محمد ابراہیم علیخان والی بہادر
Translation : Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Wali Bahadur

Inscription : 22 بعد ملکہ معظمہ جارج پنجم قیصر ہند
Transliteration: Bi'ahdi Malik Muazam George Pancham Qaiser Hind
Translation : In the time of the Honoured ruler George V Emperor of India

Inscription : 23 محمد ابراہیم علیخان والی ضرب ٹونک
Transliteration: Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Wali, Zarb Tonk
Translation : Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Wali, struck at Tonk

Inscription : 24 ابراہیم علیخان والی نواب ضرب ٹونک
Translation : Ibrahim Ali Khan, Wali Nawab, struck at Tonk

Inscription : 25 بعد ملکہ معظمہ جارج پنجم قیصر ہند ۱۹۱۷ سنہ پوا انہ
Transliteration: Bi'ahdi Malik Muazam George Pancham Qaiser Hind Sanah 1917 Paw anna
Translation : In the time of the Honoured ruler Emperor of India George V Year 1917
¼ anna

Inscription : 26 بعد نواب محمد ابراہیم علیخان صاحب بہادر والی ٹونک
Transliteration: Bi'ahdi Nawab Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Wali Tonk
Translation : In the time of Nawab Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Wali

Inscription : 27 نواب والی ہزہائیس ابراہیم علیخان

Transliteration: Nawab Wali Hiz Hainess Ibrahim Ali Khan

Translation : Nawab Wali His Highness Ibrahim Ali Khan

Inscription : 28 Margin: بعد ملک معظم قیصر ہند - جارج پنجم
In circle یک پیسہ
below leaf ۱۹۳۲ (سنہ ۱۳۵۰)

Transliteration: Margin: Bi'ahdi Malikah Muazam Qaiser Hind - George Pancham

In circle: Eek pai

below leaf: Sanah Iswy 1923 1932

Translation : Margin: In the time of the Honoured ruler Emperor of India -
George V

In circle: one paisa

below leafmark: In the Christian year 1923 1932

Inscription : 29 Margin: ہزہائیس نواب محمد سعادت علیخان صاحب بہادر - والی ریاست ٹونک
In circle: below coat of Arms ہجری ۱۳۵۰

Transliteration: Margin: Hiz Hainess Nawab Mohammed Sa'adat Ali Khan Sahib

Bahadur, Wali riasat Tonk

In circle: Sanah Hijri 1350

Translation : Margin: His Highness Nawab Mohammed Sa'adat

Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Sovereign of the State, Tonk

In circle: The year 1350 Hejira

Inscription : 30 ریاست ٹونک ۲ تولہ ۱۳۰۳

Transliteration: Riasat Tonk, 2 Tola, 1303

Translation : Government of Tonk, 2 Tola, 1303

Inscription : 31 As inscription as 30 but 1 Tola instead of 2 Tola

Inscription : 32 ٹونک دربار وزن ۲ تولہ ۱۳۰۸

Transliteration: Tonk Darbar Wazan 2 Tola, 1308

Translation : Court of Tonk Weight 2 Tola, 1308