

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 18MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1891)	AH 1308	u/m	HH-5A
(1892)	1309	u/m	HH-5B
(1893)	1310	u/m	HH-5B

▲OV: ★ at top, TOUGHRA-I-KHORASONEE / legend (AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN) within wheat wreath.

▲RV: ★ at top, MIHRAB and MONBER (the emblem of Afghanistan) / **KABUL** / arabic DATE, within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-9.2, KM-804

FOOTNOTE: All the listed coins for Afghanistan were minted by the Kabul mint, listings are chronological from 1891 to 1919 AD. The HH reference refers to Hamim Hamidi who assigned a number to each date.

FOOTNOTE: Abdul-Ur-Rahman, Khan (1830-1901), Ameer of Afghanistan. In the confusion succeeding the death of his grandfather, Dost Mohammed in 1863, he supported the pretensions of his father, Afzul, against his uncle, Shere Ali, who had been named as his successor by the late Ameer. The rebellion was at first successful, and Abdul-Ur-Rahman was installed as Governor of Balkh, where he showed himself a wise ruler. In 1868 Shere Ali overthrows his rivals and Abdul-Ur-Rahman took refuge in Russian territory, living at Samarcand upon a liberal Russian pension. In 1879 he returned to his old province of Balkh, which had always been well disposed toward him. Yakub, the son of Shere Ali, who had been set up as Ameer by the English, and then left to shift for himself, was unable to maintain order, and a new war with the English was followed by his deposition. Abdul-Ur-Rahman, in July 1880, was recognized as Ameer by the leading chiefs and was confirmed by the Anglo-Indian Government, from whom he received a subsidy of £160,000 a year and much in the way of military equipment. It had been feared from his previous relations with Russia that he would be favorable to Russian designs; but he at once resumed the pro-English policy of his grandfather. He was an intelligent, well-meaning ruler, of a masterly habit, which stood him in good stead in dealing with his half-barbarous people. He died October 3, 1901, after a brief illness, and was succeeded by his eldest son Habib Ullah. *New International Encyclopedia, 1910.*



Afghan lightning express



AH1313 - 1/2 - RUPEE - OBVERSE

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1/2 RUPEE 18.5 MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1896) AH 1313 u/m

▲OV: arabic date AD 1313 / TOUGHRA / legend (AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN) within wheat wreath tied with ribbon below, within outer circle of pearls.

▲RV: legend (**KABUL**) / MIHRAB and MONBER / denomination (NEEM RUPYA = 1/2 rupee), within wheat wreath tied with ribbon below, within outer circle of pearls.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-9.3, HH-5C, KM-812

POPULATION: Afghanistan - 1895 - 5,000,000 with capital Kabul with 60,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: The MIHRAB and MONBER (the emblem of Afghanistan) in addition to Minarets are principal features of a Mohammedan Mosque. In the direction towards Mecca is the MIHRAB, a recess in the wall to direct the worshipers where to turn their eyes in prayer, and near this is the MONBER or pulpit. *New Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Philadelphia, 1896.*

FOOTNOTE: Arabic numbers can be read as below:

1234567890

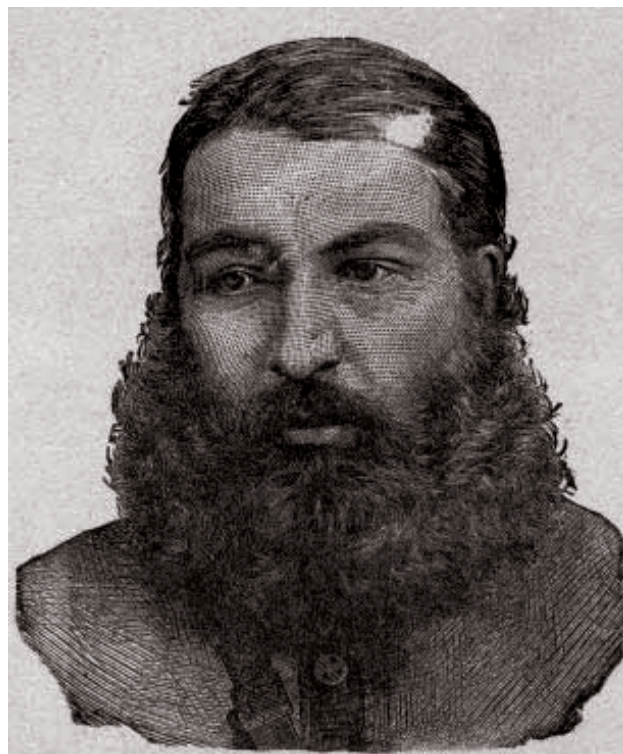
۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰



AH1313 - 1/2 - RUPEE - REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: In 1738 Afghanistan was conquered by the Persians under Nadir Shah, On his death in 1747 Ahmed Shah, one of his generals, obtained the sovereignty of Afghanistan, and became the founder of a dynasty, which lasted about eighty years. At the end of that time Dost Mohamad, the ruler of Kabul, had acquired a considerable influence in the country. On account of his dealings with the Russians the British resolved to dethrone him and restore Shah Shuja, a former ruler. In April, 1839 a British army under Sir John Keane entered Afghanistan, occupied Kabul, and placed Shah Shuja on the throne, a force of 8000 being left to support the new sovereign. Sir W. MacNaghten remained as Envoy at Kabul, with Sir Alexander Burnes as Assistant Envoy. The Afghans soon organized a widespread insurrection, which came to a head on November 2, 1841, when Burnes and a number of British officers, besides women and children, were murdered, MacNaghten being murdered not long after. The other British leaders now made a treaty with the Afghans, at whose head was Akbar, son of Dost Mohamad, agreeing to withdraw the forces from the country, while the Afghans were to furnish them with provisions and escort them on their way. On 6th January, 1842 the British left Kabul and began their most disastrous retreat. The cold was intense, they had almost no food - for the treacherous Afghans did not fulfill their promises - and day after day they were assailed by the enemy. By the 13th 26,000 persons, including camp-followers, women and children, were lost. Some were kept prisoners, but only one man, Dr. Brydon, reached Jelalabad, which, as well as Kandahar, was still held by the British troops. In a few months General Pollock, with a fresh army from India, retook Kabul and soon finished the war. Shah Shuja having been assassinated, Dost Mohammed again obtained the throne of Kabul, and acquired extensive power in Afghanistan. He died in 1863, having nominated his son Shere Ali his successor. Shere Ali entered into friendly relations with the British, but in 1878, having repulsed a British Envoy and refused to receive a British Mission (a Russian Mission being meantime at his Court), war was declared against him, and the British troops entered Afghanistan. They met with comparatively little resistance; the Ameer fled to Turkestan, where he soon after died; and his son Yakoob Khan having succeeded him concluded a treaty with the British (at Gandamak, May, 1879), in which a certain extension of the British frontier, the control by British of the foreign policy of Afghanistan, and the residence of a British envoy in Kabul, were the chief stipulations.

FOOTNOTE: (Continued) Not long after this settlement the British Resident at Kabul, Sir Louis P. Cavagnari, and the other members of the mission were treacherously attacked and slain by the Afghans, and troops had again to be sent into the country. Kabul was again occupied, and Kandahar and Ghazni were also relieved; while Yakoob Kahn was sent to imprisonment in India. In 1880 Abdul-Ur-Rahman, a grandson of Dost Mohammed, was recognized by the British as Emir of the country, and has since been on friendly terms with the British, by whom he is subsidized. Encroachments by the Russians on territory claims by Afghanistan almost brought about a rupture between Britain and Russia in 1885. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1896.*



AMIR ABDUL UR RAHMAN

FOOTNOTE: AMIR ABDUL RAHAN - On July 21, 1880 during a period of much internal turmoil, Amir Abdul Rahman, grandson of former ruler Dost Mohammed succeeded to the throne of Afghanistan. This was following the murder of British Envoy Major Sir Pierre Louis Cavagnari and his whole escort on September 3, 1879 in the Bala Hissar which prompted the dispatch of Lt.General Frederick Roberts to occupy Kabul the following month. With British recognition, Amir Abdul Rahman, autocratic, absolute and supreme was just the King and ruler Afghanistan needed to stop the rebellion and unify the country and people. As an isolationist, he kept the door to Afghanistan closed completely to foreign intrigue, until with much distrust, he invited the British to assist in setting up the first modern mint for Afghanistan, attached to a gun factory called Masheenkhana in 1890.

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 18.5 MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1897) AH 1314 u/m

^OV: ★ (star) at top, arabic date AH 1314 to right of TOUGHRA-I-KHORASONEE / legend (Amir Abdul Rahman) within wheat wreath.

^RV: legend (YAK MESQHAL = one mesqhal) above MIHRAB and MONBER / denomination (YAK QIRAN = one qiran) within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-9.3 HH-5D, KM-817

FOOTNOTE: Afghanistan - A country lying on the northwestern frontier of India. The surface is generally rugged and mountainous, but with many fertile and well watered valleys. The climate is diversified, but usually heathful. Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, rice, millet, and Indian corn. The castor oil plant, madder, and assafetida plant are grown. Large quantities of assafetida are annually exported to India. All ordinary fruits, together with figs, pomegranate, and almonds, are produced in the greatest abundance; they form the chief food of many of the inhabitants, and in a preserved state, enter largely into the exports of the country. Principal manufactures: felt, carpets, and rosaries. *Atlas of the World, 1896, Rand, McNally Co., Chicago.*

FOOTNOTE: AMIR translates as Commander or Lord.



AH 1316 - 1/2 RUPEE - OBVERSE



AH 1316 - 1/2 RUPEE - REVERSE

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1/2 RUPEE 19MM .916 FINE 4.62 GRAMS

(1899) AH 1316 u/m

^OV: legend (**KABUL**) / TOUGHRA-I-KHORASONEE dividing arabic date AH 13 left, 16 right, arabic legend within wheat wreath.

^RV: MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon and swords / denomination (NEEM RUPYA = 1/2 rupee) within wheat wreath tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-9.4, HH-5E, KM-825

FOOTNOTE: Kabul (Cabul), capital of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, 165 miles from the Indian station and fort of Peshawar, 600 from Herat, and 290 from Canabar. It stands on the Cabul river, at an elevation of 6400 feet above sea-level. The Citadel, Bala-Hissar, contains the Palace and other public buildings, the Fort, etc. Cabul carries on a considerable trade with Hindustan through the Khyber pass. The population is estimated at 75,000. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 1895.*

FOOTNOTE: Abdul Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan was the eldest son of Afzul Khan and nephew of the late Ameer Shere Ali. He was born about 1830, and received a thorough economic and political training. *The International Year Book, 1901, New York.*

FOOTNOTE: the TOUGHRA-I-KHORASONEE was the Royal signature of Abdul Rahman.

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 19MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1900) AH 1317 u/m rare

^OV: legend (**KABUL**) / legend (AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN) / arabic date to right AH 1317 of TOUGHRA-I-KHORASONEE within wheat wreath.

^REV: MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon and swords / denomination (YAK QIRAN = one qiran) within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-9.4A, HH-5F, KM-825 (reported not confirmed)

POPULATION: Afghanistan - 1900 - 4,000,000.

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 19MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1900) AH 1318 u/m rare

^OV: ★ at top, legend (AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN) arabic date AH 1318 to right of TOUGHRA - KHORASONEE within wheat wreath.

^RV: ★ at top, MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon and swords / within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-94B, HH-5G, KM-825 (Reported not confirmed)

FOOTNOTE: Amir Abdul Rahman, after twenty one years of successful rule of Afghanistan, died on October 1, 1901 at the Summer Palace Baghi-Bala near Kabul. He was succeeded by his eldest son Amir Habibullah.

FOOTNOTE: Kabul the capital of Afghanistan, 7000 feet above sea level on the Kabul river is 228 miles north west of Peshawar, capital of India's northwest frontier province. The Province of Kabul is 100 sq. miles covering the plains of Koh Daiman and Beghram to the Hindukush mountains of the north, extending to Jelalabad on the east, to the border of Ghazni on the south, and northwest to the Pugman Hills and including the valley of the Upper Kabul river. In the fertile valley of the Kabul, wheat and barley are raised, and in the Koh Daiman every kind of fruits. The city of Kabul is situated in the center of a rich fruit-growing district. It commands passes and strategic routes from the east through the Khyber Pass into India, from the north through the Hindu Kush range from Russia, and southwest through Kandahar into Persia (Iran). Kabul manufactures matches, buttons, leather goods, boots, and furniture. Kabul is the site of the mint where all coinage of Afghanistan is struck. Through Kabul pass the camel, pony, horse and donkey caravans trade with central Asia.

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

½ RUPEE 19.5 MM .916 FINE 4.7 GRAMS

(1901) AH 1319 u/m rare

^OV: ★ at top, legend (AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN) arabic date AH 1319 divided at top of TOUGHRA - KHORASONEE within wheat wreath.

^RV: ★ at top, MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon / within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-9.5, HH-5H, KM-831

FOOTNOTE: Type identified in *Standard Catalog of World Coins 1981 Edition*. This AH date could have been struck between May 20, 1901 and October 1, 1901 when Amir Abdul Rahman died.



AH 1320 -1 ABBASI

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 ABBASI 17MM .916 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1902) AH 1320 u/m rare

^OV: Legend (**AFGHANISTAN**) / TOUGHRA / arabic date AH 1320, within wheat wreath.

^RV: MIHRAB and MONBER / denomination (YAK ABBASI = one abbasi) within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend (AFGHANISTAN) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-15, HH-16A, KM-837

FOOTNOTE: Currency of Afghanistan - 3 abassi = 1 rupee

FOOTNOTE: Amir Habibullah succeeded to the throne on his father's death in 1901 to become a sympathetic and devoted ruler of Afghanistan. Economic progress continued, including the building of modern roads and buildings and the first electric plant.



AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 19MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1902) AH 1320 u/m HH-15A
(1907) 1325 u/m HH-15D

^OV: Legend (**AFGHANISTAN**) / legend (AMIR HABIBULLAH) / TOUGHRA / arabic AH DATE, within wheat wreath.

^RV: Divided arabic DATE at top / denomination (YAK QIRAN = one qiran) between AH DATE / MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon and swords within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

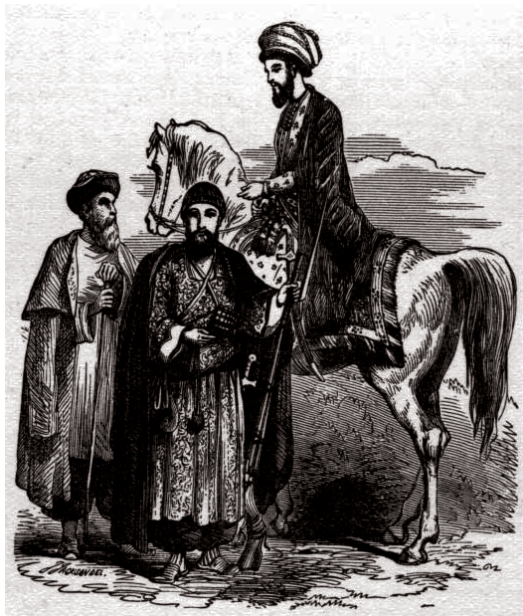
MINT: Legend (AFGHANISTAN) = KABUL

TYPE: I - Arabic date between TOUGHRA.

REFERENCE: Y-16.1, KM-838

FOOTNOTE: Afghanistan is called Khorassan by the natives.

FOOTNOTE: Habibullah Kahn (The Beloved of God), Ameer of Afghanistan, who succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, Abdul-Ur-Rahman, on October 3, 1901 was born at Samarcand, in 1872. His mother was the daughter of the Mir (chief) of Badakshan. He is allied, through his wives, with several of the important chiefs of Afghanistan. He is the eldest of the surviving sons of the late Ameer. From his earliest years he has been thrown into close relationship with the administration of Afghan affairs, as early as 1888 being introduced with the government of Kabul during the war with Ishak. Of his two years' rule at Kabul his father wrote: "I found he had governed the country wisely, cleverly, and entirely in accordance with my wished..." In 1897, he was placed in control of the State Treasury, and at the same time was constituted "Supreme Court of Appeal". One of his first declarations was that of his purpose to increase the army efficiency, and at the same time to reduce the tax rate, (Extortion and dishonesty prevail in the collection of taxes). *The International Year Book, 1901, New York.*



AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 19MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1903) AH 1321 u/m

^OV: Legend (**AFGHANISTAN**) / legend (AMIR HABIBULLAH) / TOUGHRA with arabic date AH 1321 to right, within wheat wreath.

^RV: Divided arabic date AH 1321 at top / denomination (YAK QIRAN = One qiran) between date / MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon and swords within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: Legend (AFGHANISTAN) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-16.2, HH-15B, KM-841

TYPE: II - Arabic date to right of TOUGHRA.

FOOTNOTE: The full title of the Amir of Afghanistan is - His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-Din Amir Habibullah Kahn. He succeeded to the throne on October 7, 1901.

FOOTNOTE: There are no railroads in the country. Merchandise is transported on camel or pony back along seven important trade routes.



AH 1328 - 1 ABBASI

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 ABBASI 17MM .916 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1906) AH 1324 u/m
(1910) 1328 u/m

^OV: ★ at top, legend (AMIR HABIBULLAH, SERAJ UL-MELETE-WADEEN = Amir Habibullah, The Enlightened of Faith and Nation) / arabic AH DATE, within wheat wreath.

^RV: MIHRAB and MONBER / denomination (YAK ABBASI = one abbasi) within wheat wreath.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-22, HH-16B, KM-845



AH 1323 - 1 QIRAN - OBVERSE

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 19MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1905)	AH 1323	u/m
(1906)	1324	u/m
(1909)	1327	u/m
(1910)	1328	u/m
(1911)	1329	u/m

^OV: ★ at top, legend (AMIR HABIBULLAH, SERAJ UL-MELETE-WADEEN = Amir Habibullah, The Enlightened of Faith and Nation) / arabic AH DATE divided below Melat and Seraj, within wreath of wheat.

^RV: Divided arabic date AH 1320, denomination between date (YAK QIRAN = one qiran) / MIHRAB and MONBER, topped by inverted pyramid / crossed cannon and swords, within wreath of wheat.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-23, HH-15C, KM-844

POPULATION: Afghanistan - 1910 - Estimated at 5,000,000 with capital Kabul with 150,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the sultan of Afganans, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko on the river Attock, a branch of the Indus. It carries on a considerable trade, and is considered as the gate of India towards Tartary. In 1739 Nadir Shah took it by storm, and plundered it of great treasures. It is 170 miles N.E. of Candahar. *A New Univrsal Gazetteer, Phila., 1839.*



AH 1323 - 1 QIRAN - REVERSE

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 QIRAN 19MM .916 FINE 4.6 GRAMS

(1908)	AH 1326	u/m
(1911)	1329	u/m

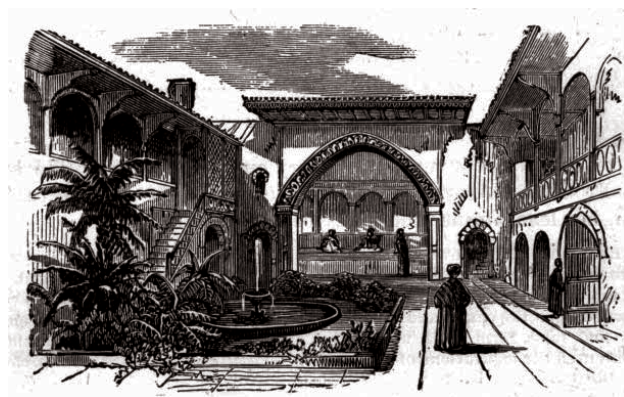
^OV: ★ at top, legend (AMIR HABIBULLAH, SERAJ UL-MELETE-WADEEN = Amir Habibullah, The Enlightened of Faith and Nation) / arabic AH DATE divided below MELAT and SERAJ within wreath of wheat.

^RV: Divided arabic DATE with denomination between DATE (YAK QIRAN = one qiran) / MIHRAB and MONBER, with crest of inverted pyramid / crossed cannon and swords, within wreath of wheat.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-23A, HH-15E, KM-844





AH 1333 - 1 ABBASI

AFGHANISTAN, KINGDOM of
KABUL MINT

1 ABBASI 17MM .916 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1911)	AH 1329	u/m
(1912)	1330	u/m
(1915)	1333	u/m
(1916)	1334	u/m
(1917)	1335	u/m
(1919)	1337	u/m

▲OV: ★ at top, legend (In naskh characters) (AMIR HABIBULLAH KAHN) / arabic AH DATE, below, within wreath of wheat tied with ribbon below.

▲REV: Denomination (YAK ABBASI = one abbasi) / MIHRAB and MONBER / crossed cannon, with inner circle with sun-burst around, within wreath of wheat tied with ribbon below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = KABUL

REFERENCE: Y-28, HH-16C, KM-851

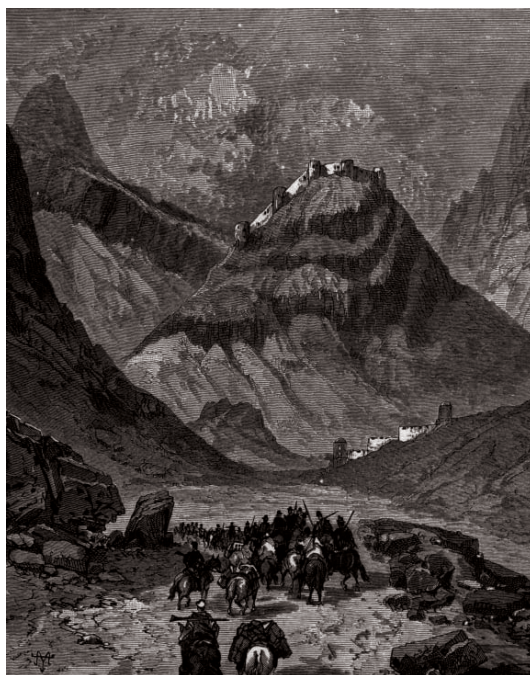
HH = *A catalog of Modern Coins of Afghanistan by Hamim Hamidi, Kabul, 1967.*

POPULATION: Afghanistan - 1921 - 6,380,500.

FOOTNOTE: Amir Habibullah was assassinated on the night of February 20, 1919, by rebels under the command of his brother Nasrallah. His third son seized the throne and proclaimed himself King, shortly to be followed by a war of Independence from Great Britain. Independence was recognized on November 22, 1921.



Travel by camel



Khyber Pass, between India and
Afghanistan - 1880



On the road to Candahar

