

Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World

YEMEN

YEMEN, IMAMATE of
SAN'A MINT

1/10 IMADI, 4 BOGACHES 18MM .833 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1918) AH 1337 u/m

^OV: Arabic inscription in top crescent (The Victorious of God = God Grant Him Victory) / ١٣٢٢ (AH1322) / arabic inscription (Yahya Bin Mohamad Hamid-Al-Din = Son of Mohamad) within second crescent/ arabic inscription (Prince of Faithful who depends on God), below.

^RV: Arabic inscription (In **Sana** ★ Struck) / arabic inscription (There is only one God) within inner circle/ ★ star lower left, ★ star lower right below.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: **San'a** = SAN'A

TYPE: I - No reverse dates.

REFERENCE: Y-5

FOOTNOTE: All Yemen issues were minted at SAN'A except the last 1963 5 BUQSHA struck at the Cairo Mint.

YEMEN, IMAMATE of
SAN'A MINT

1/10 IMADI, 4 BOGACHES 18MM .833 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1920) AH 1339 u/m

(1921) 1340 u/m

(1922) 1341 u/m

(1923) 1342 u/m

^OV: Arabic inscription (The Victorious of God = God Grant Him Victory) ١٣٢٢ (AH 1322) within first semi-circle, arabic inscription (Yahya Bin Mohamad Hamid-Al-Din = Son of Mohamad) within second semi-circle, arabic inscription (Prince of the Faithful, who depends on God) below.

^RV: Arabic inscription (There is no God but God / Mohammed is the Prophet of God) / arabic AH DATE within small circle, ★ at top, ★ lower left, ★ lower right, arabic inscription (Struck at the seat of the Caliph, **San'a**, Al-Yemen) between.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: **San'a** = SAN'A

TYPE: II - Dated with AH dates on reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-5

POPULATION: Yemen - 750,000

FOOTNOTE: The Yemen issues are referred to by two denominations; 1/10 Imad or 4 bogaches.



1928 - AH 1347 - OBVERSE



1928 - AH 1347 - REVERSE



1925 - AH 1344 - OBVERSE

YEMEN, IMAMATE of
SAN'A MINT

1/10 IMADI, 4 BOGACHES 18MM .833 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1924)	AH 1343	u/m
(1925)	1344	u/m
(1926)	1345	u/m
(1928)	1347	u/m
(1929)	1348	u/m
(1930)	1349	u/m
(1933)	1352	u/m
(1939)	1358	u/m
(1940)	1359	u/m
(1944)	1363	u/m
(1945)	1364	u/m
(1946)	1365	u/m
(1947)	1366	u/m

△OV: Arabic inscription (The Victorious of God = God Grant Him Victory) ١٣٢٢ (AH 1322) within first semi-circle, arabic inscription (Yahya Bin Mohamad Hamid-Al-Din = Son of Mohamad) within second semi-circle, arabic inscription (Prince of the Faithful, who depends on God) below.

△RV: Arabic inscription (There is no God but God / Mohammed is the Prophet of God) / arabic AH DATE within small circle, ★ ★ at top, ★ ★ lower left, ★ ★ lower right, arabic inscription (Struck at the seat of the Caliph, San'a, Al-Yemen) between.

EDGE: Plain

MINT: San'a = SAN'A

TYPE: II - Dated with AH dates on reverse.

REFERENCE: Y-5A

POPULATION: Yemen - 1930 - 2,500,000



1925 - AH 1344 - REVERSE



1953 - AH 1372 - OBVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Yemen, a division of Arabia, occupying the southwest angle of the peninsula, and known as Arabia Felix. Some portions of it are very fertile. Among its principal products is coffee, to a specially prized kind of which Mocha, one of its seaports, has given a name everywhere known. Estimated area, 70,000 square miles; estimated population, about 750,000. The chief potentate is the Iman of San'a, a tributary of Turkey.



1953 AH 1372 - REVERSE

YEMEN, IMAMATE of
SAN'A MINT

1/8 AHMADI 17MM .833 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1948)	AH 1367	u/m
(1949)	1368	u/m
(1951)	1370	u/m
(1952)	1371	u/m
(1953)	1372	u/m
(1954)	1373	u/m
(1955)	1374	u/m
(1960)	1379	u/m
(1961)	1380	u/m

^OV: Arabic inscription (God Victorious ۱۳۶۷ = AH 1367) within first crescent / arabic inscription (Imam Ahmed, within second crescent) / arabic inscription (Prince of the Faithful. AH DATE, below around.

^RV: Arabic inscription (In **San'a** star struck, above/ within inner circle (There is only One God = There is no God but God)/ AH DATE / arabic inscription (★ Ahmadi ★ 1/8 ★), below.

EDGE: Pentagonal, Plain

MINT: **San'a** = SAN'A

REFERENCE: Y-14

POPULATION: Yemen - 1950 - 5,000,000 with capital San'a with 25,000 inhabitants.

FOOTNOTE: FOOTNOTE: The term "Imadi" on the ryals of Yahya refer to "Pillar", implying that Yahya was the Pillar of the Faith of Islam for Yemen and the denomination "Ahmadi" means "Ahmed's ryal".

FOOTNOTE: Seif el-Islam Ahmad succeeded to the imamate when his father was assassinated by insurgents in March, 1948. Yeman was federated with the United Arab States in 1958, but the federation was dissolved in 1961. This issue was not struck during this period, but was again reissued following the breakup, dated AH 1379 (AD 1961). Iman Ahmad died on Sept 18, 1962 and was succeeded by his son Mohammed al-Badr who was overthrown a week later.



YEMEN, IMAMATE of
SAN'A MINT

1/8 AHMADI 17MM .833 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

(1949) AH 1368 u/m rare

^OV: Arabic inscription (God Victorious ۱۳۶۷ = AH 1367) within first crescent / arabic inscription (Imam Ahmed, within second crescent) / arabic inscription (Prince of the Faithful. AH DATE, below around.

^RV: Arabic inscription (In **San'a** ★ struck, above/ within inner circle (There is only One God = There is no God but God)/ ۱۳۶۸ = AH 1368 / arabic inscription (★ Ahmadi ★ 1/8 ★), below.

EDGE: Sexagonal, Plain

MINT: **San'a** = SAN'A

REFERENCE: Y-14A

FOOTNOTE: Iman Yahya Ibn Mohammed Hamid Al-Din was born in 1871 and became Iman of Yemen in 1904. The Imam Yahya adopted the additional title of King in 1926. At that time the Turks tried energetically to gain complete sovereignty over Yemen. The title Imam means that its bearer is a direct descendant of the Prophet. He was murdered in 1948 and succeeded by his son, Iman Ahmed

FOOTNOTE: The city of San'a, once capital of the Imams of Yemen, is situated in a deep and beautiful valley, about twenty or thirty miles in length, and six or seven in breadth, and 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The population of the city has been estimated at 40,000, and of the valley at about 70,000. The city and its suburbs are both surrounded by high walls, and including the gardens, the circumference is about five and a half miles. The houses are of brick, well and strongly built, and most of them furnished with fountains, while the palaces of the Imams almost approached magnificence. The Jews, of whom even now there are about 20,000, have a quarter to themselves, distant about half an hour walk from the Mohammedan town; it contains many buildings, once the abode of affluence and ease, but now bearing unmistakable signs of the devastation committed by the savage and fanatical Mohammedans of the city. The City walls are of unburned brick, and mounted with cannon, but they are in a very bad condition. There are four gates, and at both east and west end a castle containing a palace built in the Saracenic style, with extensive gardens around them, and constructed with a view to defense, but now utterly neglected. *Library of Universal Knowledge, N.Y. 1880.*



1963 - AH 1382 - OBVERSE

YEMEN, Republic of
SAN'A MINT

1/10 RIAL, 4 BUQSHA 17MM .720 FINE 2.4 GRAMS

(1963) AH 1382 u/m

▲OV: Arabic inscription (There is only One God = There is no God but God) around small circle with **San'a** within./ arabic inscription (In San'a ١٣٨٢ = AH 1382, struck), below.

▲RV: Arabic inscription (The Arabic Republic of Yemen) around small circle, with mocha leaf design above stone wall within / ١٣٨٢ = AH 1382), below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: **San'a** = SAN'A

REFERENCE: Y-24

FOOTNOTE: Yemen, Imamate of, an independent state between Asir and Aden in Arabia. In spite of the treaty concluded in 1931, a boundary dispute continued between the Imam (ruler) of Yemen and the Wahabi King (Ibn Saud, ruler of most of Arabia) over the Idrisi territory of Asir, which was annexed to the Wahabi Kingdom in 1930. Negotiations were carried on in Sana, the capital of Yemen, in 1933, but in August, the Inman practically imprisoned the delegation and invaded Asir. War seemed imminent, but after a few days the delegates were released and efforts toward conciliation were made.



1963 - AH 1382 REVERSE

FOOTNOTE: Two varieties of this type were struck; thick 2.4-3.0 grams with three stones on wall (Y-24.1) and thin 1.4-1.8 grams with four stones on wall (Y-24.2)

FOOTNOTE: On Sept 27, 1962 Imam Mohammed al-Badr was overthrown in a revolt led by Col. Abdullah al-Sallal, who proclaimed the Yemen Republic. He later became President.



1963 - AH 1382 - OBVERSE



1963 - AH 1382 - REVERSE

YEMEN, Arabic Republic of
CAIRO MINT

5 BUQSHA 18.5MM .720 FINE 3.0 GRAMS

1963 AH 1382 1,600,000

^OV: Mocha leaves within design around, dates in arabic ١٣٨٢ (AH 1382) - ١٩٦٣ (AD 1963) below.

^RV: arabic inscription (The Arabic Republic of Yemen) above/ denomination in arabic ٥ (5) / arabic inscription, within inner circle / design below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT:(no mintmark) = CAIRO MINT

REFERENCE: Y-28

FOOTNOTE: Arabia is divided into three parts; one is all stones and rocks, and another is all sand and desert. But there is a third region called *Happy Arabia*, that is full of gardens and vineyards and olive trees, known as Yemen. One of the chief towns is Mocha, which is best known for it's coffee. When people of Mocha go out in the evening, they carry on their arm a little bag of coffee, and have it boiled when they get there. All over town people are seen lying on the ground, under awnings spread to screen them from the sun. These are their coffee-houses; for they do nothing all day but sip coffee and smoke their pipes. Most of the coffee of Mocha is exported to Europe. Mocha is located at the entrance to the Red Sea, near the straits called "Bab-el-man-deb" or the "Gate of Tears" because so many ships are wrecked there. *The Story of Coffee, Mary Kirby, Boston, 1900.*



FOOTNOTE: Exploration of Southern Arabia by a German traveler named Helfritz in 1936 describes his meeting with Imam Yahya, in his Book - 'Land Without Shade', "The King greeted me with a friendly "Marhaba. Be welcome", and with a motion of his hand invited him to be seated. He never rises to meet a foreigner, not even to greet foreigners of high rank. Foreigners are, of course, infidels, and in the eyes of a strict Mohammedan belong to a lower order. During the audience there was an opportunity of observing the King at the work of government. He was then in his sixty-seventh year. Messengers came and went, bringing with them documents, which in most cases were just ordinary slips of paper. The King read what there was to read, and decided the matter then and there, indicating his decision simply by penning a few strokes underneath in red ink." The Kings 'close-fistedness' may be directly attributed to the need for defending himself against his foes, so he has saved all his life, and has gradually accumulated in the vaults of his palace vast treasure of Maria-Theresa dollars (the Vienna mint has coined on the average three million of these coins annually since the Great War.) Helfritz describes San'a as...the Arab city, is enclosed in a wall which has eight gates. At each gate there is a guard which examines all ingoing and outgoing persons. As soon as darkness descends the gates are closed, and then no one is permitted to enter or leave the city. Caravans which are late in arriving have to pass the night outside. The Yemenites build in exactly the same manner as their predecessors of three and four thousand years ago did. The bases of their houses are constructed of stone, granite, green basalt, or yellow and red sandstone, while the upper part of the house, which often reach to six stories, is of clay. On the roof proper there is generally an open loggia, the chief rendezvous of the house-residents in that hot climate, tempered, by cool nights. San'a is situated at an altitude of some six thousand feet. *Land Without Shade, Hans Helfritz, N.Y. 1936.*



Map of Arabia with San'a

FOOTNOTE: This chapter on Yemen concludes this endeavor to detail the better parts of my collection of *Modern Dime Size Silver Coins of the World*, an effort which began over thirty years ago, when the type set collection started by my daughter, was taken over by her Dad and turned into a date collection. The best part has been the studying the many numismatic books in my library and the subsequent pleasure in reading some little contemporary article in an old encyclopedia, almanac or travel book which gave way to the many FOOTNOTES throughout this work. Just to hold a coin and study it with a 16 power magnifying glass was not enough. I needed to understand a little about the people who used these coins. *Roger deWardt Lane, Hollywood, Florida, 1997.*