

AFGHANISTAN

1909-10 ۱۳۲۷ (1327) AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN
REGULAR ISSUES - 1 Abasi - Ultramarine, Dull Blue



POSTAGEDUE
 ONE ANNA

Cover: QANDAHAR
 to KARACHI via border
 post of CHAMAN.

Pmks:

QANDAHAR:

1327 Jamadi I 2nd
 1909 May 22nd

CHAMAN:

24MY 09

KARACHI:

27 MY 09

Cover front shows British Indian Postage Due box cancel and carries the ۸۹۴۲ (8642) written 'mystic symbols' to give the letter some divine protection en route.

The Afghan postal charge for this period was still **1 Abasi for 1 Misqal** (4.56gms) to which was added the British Indian postal charge for Afghanistan was not yet a member of the Universal Postal Union.

The Afghan charge had remained unchanged (1 Abasi for 1 Misqal) but it is clear that the Indian postal charge had doubled in the last ten years.

In 1898 for weights up to ½ Tola (6.88gms) it was ½ ANNA

This Postage Due cancel indicates that the previous rate had now doubled to 1 ANNA..



Piece:	KABUL	to	PESHAWAR	(Ex Hopkins)
Pmks:	1327 Rabi I 18th 1909 Apr 9th (Oval Cancel)		1327 Rabi I 1909 Apr (Circular cancel)	

AFGHANISTAN

1909-10

(1329)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

2 Abasi - Green, Dark Green - IMPERF

1911, April 4 Registered cover **Jalalabad to KABUL** with large registry cancel **RPM6** introduced in **1910** and gradually replacing the smaller registry cancel, type RPM4, introduced in 1909.

Note the remnant of the white registration slip attached to the edge of the registered cover. The complete slip contained registration details and is torn off on reaching the destination.

The Registry cancel **RPM6** is applied only to the cover, never to the stamp, and is generally located on the opposite face of the cover to which the stamp(s) is/are attached.

COVER:

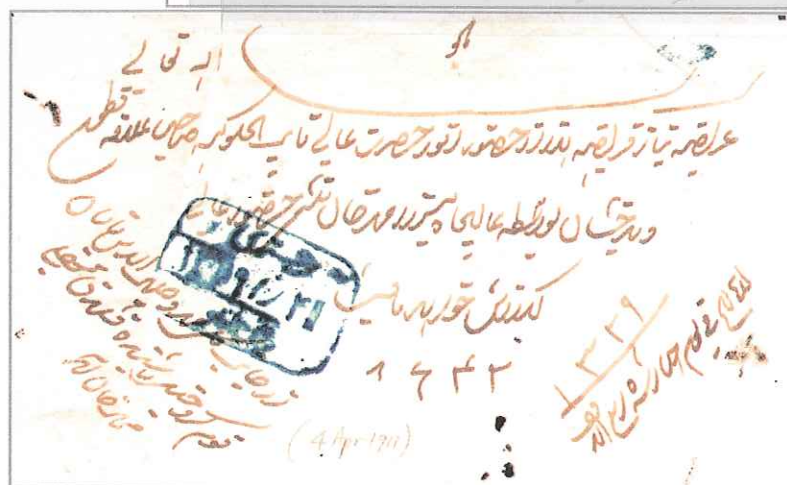


Postmarks: **KABUL**
1329 Rabi II 12th.
(1911 April 12th)
Pmk Type: **TPM5**

JALALABAD
1329 Rabi II 4th
(1911 April 4th)
PM2 Blue green

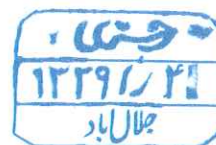


Scarce used
imperf -
2 Ab green



Address side of Cover with Registration cancel. Not to scale

JALALABAD
REGISTRY
Pmk Type: RPM6
1329 Rabi II 4th
(1911 April 12th)



AFGHANISTAN

1909-10

۱۳۲۷ (1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

2 Abasi - Green, Dark Green

Perforation, paper, inscription the same as for the 1 Abasi value. Inscriptions located in slightly different positions in the design.

Some small number of imperforate issues were released in 1910, 1912 & 1915.



2 ABASI: Green

Dark Green

Imperforate - RH sheet margin

Imperforate Pair



Type PM3 pmk.
1333 Rajab
1915 May/June



Postmark Type:

"Oval" PM3
Originating P.O.

"Circular"
TPM5 Transit or receiving P.O.

COVER:

JALALABAD to
1331 Muharram 28th
1913 January 7th
(violet blue cancel)

PESHAWAR Afghan P.O.
1331 Safar 4th
1913 January 13th

Upper two rows in the sheet
Bottom RH stamp has broken
left frame



2 Abasi green on
cover shows triple
border lines at
base.

AFGHANISTAN

1909 - 19

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

1 Rupee - 1909 ۱۳۲۷ (1327) Lilac Brown, Dark Purple Brown, Dull Red Brown

Plating: All values can be plated by means of minor cliché varieties and constant position flaws, this applies equally to the 1 & 2 Abasi values.

Perforation: line 11.75.

Paper: same as for the 1 Abasi value.

Inscriptions: same but located slightly differently in the design with value of 2 abasi.

Printing: Sheets of 50 (10 x 5). These were also produced during a time when there were general wartime shortages of all imported items, including printing inks. This resulted in shade variations.

Gum: Several kinds of yellowish and brownish gum were used. This can produce fine wrinkled lines on the face of the stamp.



Lilac Brown (triple frame lines exist)

Dark Purple Brown (triple frame lines exist)



Dull Red Brown

triple frame lines

1 Rupee - ۱۳۳۵ (1335)

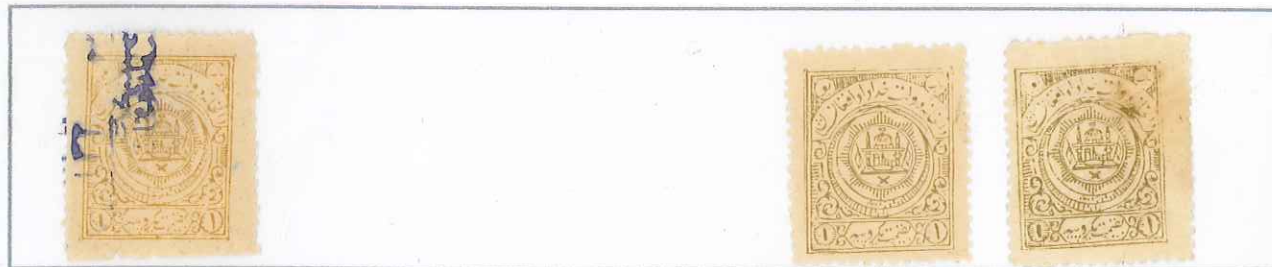
1916 Colour Re-issue:

Bright Bistre, Buff Yellow



1 Rupee -

1918-19 ۱۳۳۶ (1336) **Colour Re-issue:** Yellow Olive, Olive



AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan.

(1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First OFFICIAL Parcels Post Stamps: No value, No weight limit.

Paterson states in his "Afghanistan 20th Century Postal Issues" (1964), that in 1911 a U.S. Engineer in Afghanistan, A.C. Jewett, drew attention to the fact that the Afghan Government was using a franking stamp for parcels of any weight. Paterson reported a sheet containing two oversize stamps (78x57mm) and pointed to the marked similarity between them and the 1909 parcel post series. Dietrich & Uyehara in their *Afghan Philately 1871-1989* (1995) p107 quote Boggs' comments on these issues.

DESIGN: National Seal nearly encircled by a solid semi-circular crescent. Ray lines from the crescent framed National Crest fill the background on all sides and extend to the ornate outer border. Each plate cliché is individually drawn creating two types easily identifiable by the thickness of the rays. Type 1 - thin rays; Type 2 - thick rays. Designer unknown.

UPPER INSCRIPTION:

تیکت لکھا دولت نرعلیہ خداداد افغانستان

Afghanistan khodadad aliyah daolat dak-khana Tikat

"Stamp of the Postal Service of the Supreme Divinely-appointed Government of Afghanistan"

LOWER INSCRIPTION:

مخصوص برای کاغذ و امانتای بدون محمول

mahsoul bedoun Amantahye da Kaghazha barahya Makhsous

"Special for papers and packages without fee"

PRINTING: Sheet (173 x 111 mm) containing two dull Olive-green clichés (78 x 57 mm), typographed on medium white wove paper, perforated 11.75 all round. No Value, no weight limit. Printing Nos. unknown -few survived. Now rare.

USE: Prepared for free franking of bulk mailing of intra-agency Government papers & packages. Jewett's 1911 comment is the only known basic reference regarding these issues. It is noted that in 1909 parcel post costs were 50¢ gold per pound weight carried so the Government in issuing these Free stamps was saving itself a great deal of money in forcing carriers to handle intra-agency Government mails without charge. The apparent rarity is possibly due to the restricted use for official intra-agency mailings only. The wrappings, on packages using these 'free' official postage stamps, were possibly torn on being opened and the stamps thrown out with the wrappings. Paterson comments they may have been used on invoices or forms, as other countries do, then archived and later destroyed. In 1964 Paterson tentatively classified them "prepared for use but not issued", but Wilkins considers them officially issued in 1909, i.a.w. Jewett's report. Rarely seen, and used copies never reported, so in addition to the two Mint copies below, numbers 7 known.



AFGHANISTAN

1909 - 28

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

OFFICIAL POST

No Value

Unwatermarked Papers:

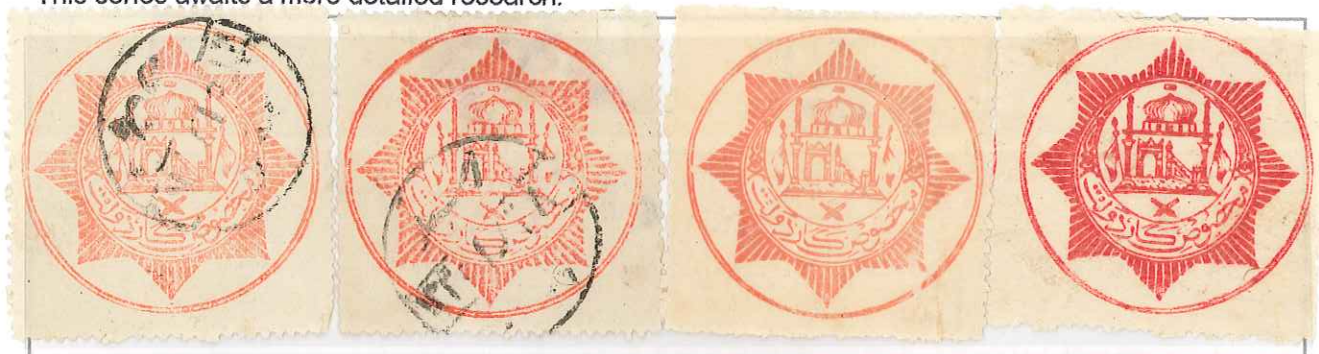
Thinnish to medium off-white fine mesh wove
Hard coarse mesh wove
Thin hard translucent local wove
Medium & very thick surfaced cream wove
Soft thickish toned laid

Perforation: 11.75 using the same machine as for normal postage issues.

Colours: Red carmine, Orange red, Claret.

Design: National Seal - Mosque design enclosed in an eight pointed star within which an inscription is placed: "Maksous kar daolat" - Special for Government Business.

Printing: It is speculated by *Patterson* that a reprint was carried out about 1918 or 1922. In 1929 during the civil war it was also overprinted with the Brigand Saqao's circular strike making it a provisional issue. This series awaits a more detailed research.



Red Pmk 'Peshawar'
1335 Rabi2 8th.
1917 February 1st.

Red

Carmine



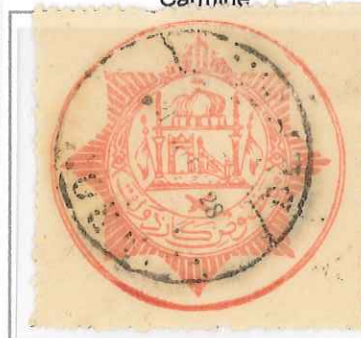
Piece pmk Qandahar 1331 Rajab 30th
1913 July 5th



1929 Provisional Overprint of Saqao
Carmine



Carmine



Pmkd: "DEPART" 1928
post UPU.



Carmine: with forged type PM2
Pmk dated 1905?

AFGHANISTAN

1909 - 28

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

OFFICIAL POST

No Value

Watermarked Paper: 'Howard and Jones London'

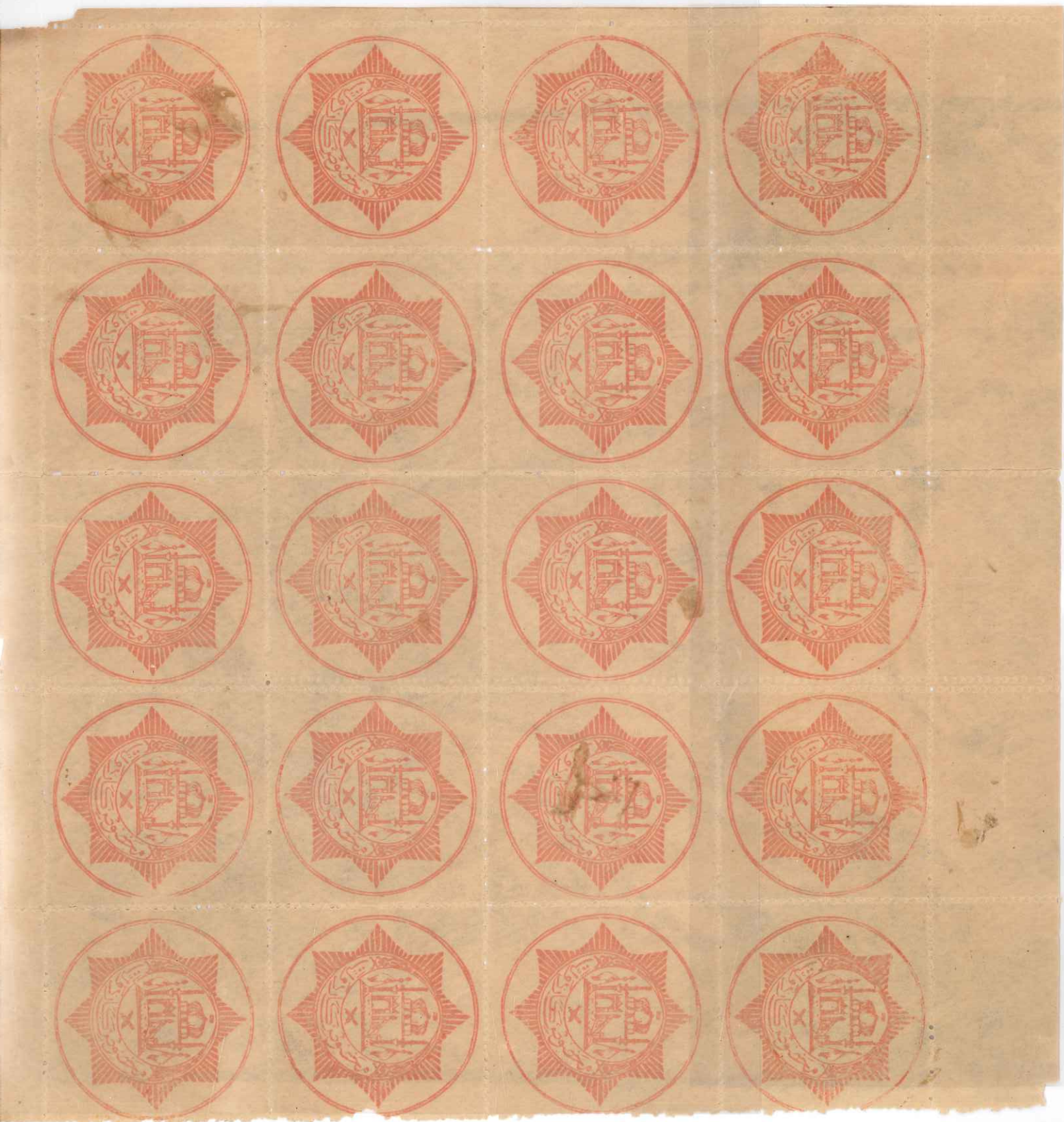
Perforation: 11.75 using the same machine as for normal postage issues.

Colours: Red carmine, Orange red, Claret.

Design: National Seal - Mosque design enclosed in an eight pointed star within which an inscription is placed: "Maksous kar daolat" - Special for Government Business.

Printing: Paterson speculates that a reprint was carried out c1918 or c1922. The 1929 civil war saw them overprinted with the Brigand Saqao's circular strike creating a provisional issue.

Sheet 5x4 #14 Flaw



AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan.

۱۳۲۷ (1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

1909 - Parcels Post mail rate at this time was a standard weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This charge remained unchanged until the mid 1920s.

The Parcel Post service undertook to transport parcels mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar.

Inscription:

تیکت خورده یکران

1 Q'ran - Dull Grey Olive/ Yellow Olive

- "Yek Khurd Yek Q'ran" = 1 Khurd (4 oz. weight) - 1 Q'ran

Bottom panel on each issue uniformly reads:

تیکت پارسول

"Tiket Parsul" (parcel stamp).



1 Q'ran imperforate Olive Green (colour variation)

Ungummed*

Ungummed*

Gummed

*The ungummed issues are considered part of the sales of Post Office stock in early 1928, just prior to Afghanistan becoming a member of the UPU. As there is also a gummed issue with this distinctive unlisted colour it seems that some of the sheets sold in 1928 were gummed. The quantities of each are not known but it is considered that the ungummed likely to comprise a large percentage of those sold.



Piece - with 1Q'ran dull olive grey & 3 Shahi olive brown

This parcel rate pays for up to 6 ozs.

Pmk: 'Kabul' type PM2 1332 Jamadi 1 28th (lunar) = 1914 April 25th

AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan.

(1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First Parcels Post Stamps:



1 Q'ran

Dull Grey Olive/ Yellow Olive

A part reconstructed sheet of 25 (5 x 5) with the 3 left columns gummed & imperforate.

This carelessly gummed sheet was probably sold, along with similar stock, by the Post Office in early 1928 as Afghanistan Post prepared to become a member of the UPU.

It shows the watermark "Howard & Jones London".

It can be seen that whilst they were typographed from a plate made from a single design there are sufficient printing flaws to plate most copies.

AFGHANISTAN

1909-10

۱۳۲۹ (1329)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

2 Abasi - Green, Dark Green

1911 Registered cover **KABUL** to **PESHAWAR** with small registry cancel RPM4 introduced in 1909 and gradually replaced by the larger RPM6 type from 1913.

Note the remnant of the white registration slip attached to bottom of the registered cover. The complete slip contains registration details and is torn off on reaching the destination.

The Registry cancel RPM4 is only applied to the cover never to the stamp and is generally located on the reverse side to that where the stamp is attached.

Postmarks:

KABUL

1329 Jamadi I 1st

1911 April 30th

KABUL REGISTRY

1329 Jamadi I 1st

1911 April 30th

PESHAWAR

1329 Jamadi I 5th

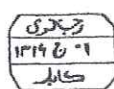
1911 Jamadi I May 4th

Pmk Type:

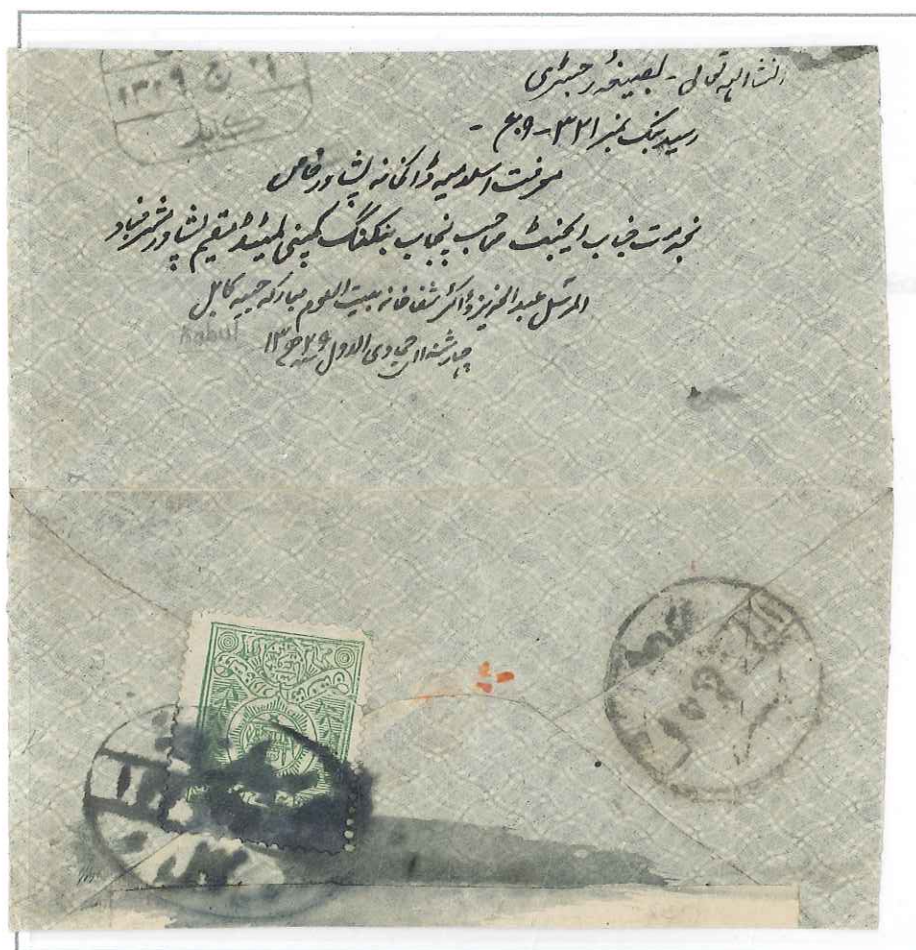
PM2



RPM4



TPM5



(Ex Hopkins)

AFGHANISTAN

2 Abasi - Green, Dark Green

1913 Registered cover **MAZAR-I-SHARIF to KABUL** with a very early useage of the **large Registry RPM6** cancel introduced in May 1913 and gradually replacing the small 1909 RPM4 cancel.

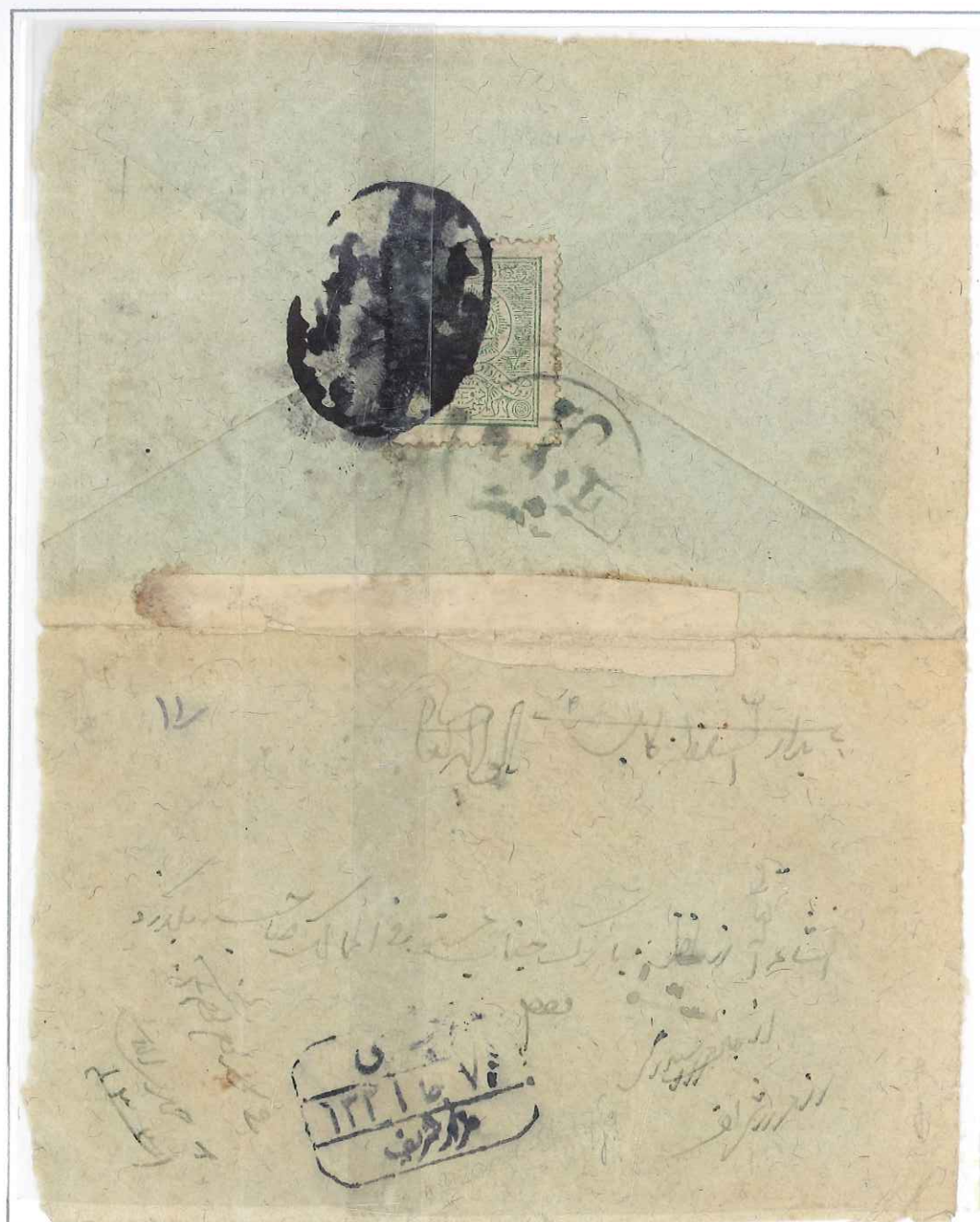
Registry cancels always supplement the oval originating postmark Type PM2 and are only applied to the cover never to the stamp and are placed on the reverse side to that where the stamp is attached, as seen below.

Note: remnant of white registration slip attached to bottom of the front of the cover. The complete slip contains the registration details which is torn off on reaching the destination.

Postmarks: MAZAR-I-SHARIF
1331 Jamadi II 7th
1913 May 14th

MAZAR-I-SHARIF Registry
1331 Jamadi II 7th
1913 May 14th

KABUL Received
1331 Jamadi II 11th
1913 May 18th



Pmk Type:

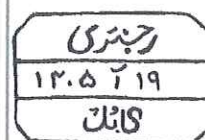
PM2



TPM5



RPM6



Ex: A.E. HOPKINS M.C.

AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan. ۱۳۲۷ (1327) AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

The Parcels Post service was introduced in late 1890s, during Amir Abdur Rahman's reign, without any special parcels post stamp issues. Parcels Post was expensive and very slow for bulk parcels were stockpiled by postal officials and transported by a pack train only when sufficient quantities of mail justified it. It could take weeks or months.

1909 - Parcels Post mails received their first special stamps issues. The parcel rate at this time was about 50c gold per pound carried - a weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This rate remained unchanged until the mid 1920s. Parcel Post applied to transport of parcel mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar. *Patterson* speculated that as the name Afghanistan did not appear within the stamp design this indicated that this service was only intended for restricted internal use.

1 RUPEE

Inscription:

ایم پاو یک روپیہ کابل

"Num Pao Yek Rupiyah Kabuli"

½ Pound - 1 Kabuli Rupee

"Tiket parsul" Post Parcel

تیکت پارسول

1 Rupee - Dull Olive grey with portion of "Howard & Jones London" watermark from top two rows of the sheet. Copies are able to be plated due to the printing production errors.

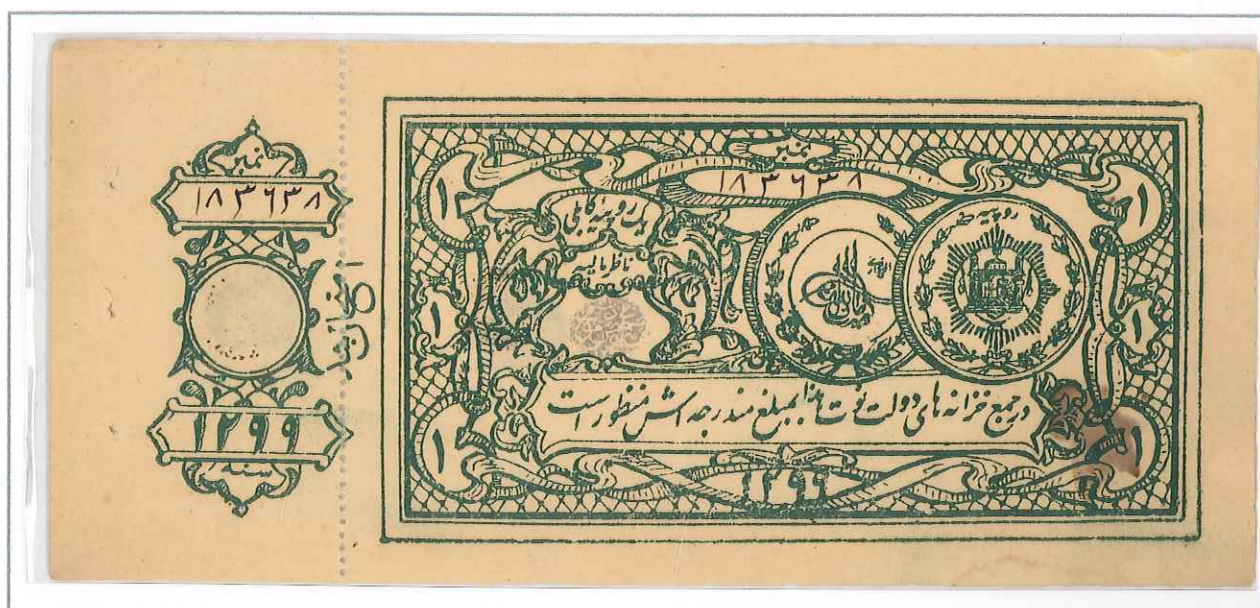
Design: The inclusion of the "Star & Mosque" is the beginning of the adoption of this design as a national symbol.



Afghanistan's first 1 Rupee bank note of 1920 (see below) includes in its design the 'Star & Mosque' first used on 1909 regular typographed issues and now on the new Parcels post stamps from 1909.

It was also used as the basic design for the 1909 Official (no value) stamps and on the

flap of Official Government stationery of the same period.



AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan.

۱۳۲۷ (1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

Simultaneously with the 1 Abasi, 2 Abasi, 1 Rupee, 'Regular' typographed issues of 1909, Afghan Post issued parcels post stamps. The Parcels Post service, introduced in late 1890s, during Amir Abdur Rahman's reign, did not have special parcels post stamps issued. Parcels Post was expensive and very slow as bulk parcels were stockpiled by postal officials and transported by a pack train only when sufficient quantities of mail justified it.

1909 - Parcels Post mails from this time were provided with special stamps issues. The parcel rate at this time was about 50c gold per pound carried - a weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This charge remained unchanged until the mid 1920s. Parcel Post applied to transport of parcel mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Carriage of parcels internally to remote parts of Afghanistan was clearly uneconomic as they had no restriction on distance. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar.

The stamp design does not show the country name and *Patterson* speculated that this was an indication that this service was only intended for limited internal use.

Inscription:

نیم خورده سه شاهی

3 SHAHI - Light Olive brown/ Olive Bistre

- "Nim Khurd Seh Shahi" = ½ Khurd (weight) - 3 Shahi

Bottom panel on each issue uniformly reads:

تیکت پارسول

"Tiket Parsul" (parcel stamp).

Weights: (pre 1925 Kabul & Jalalabad)

nukhut	=	weight of an average pea.
24 nukhut	=	1 misqal (about 4.6 grams)
6 misqal	=	1 pukhtar bar = ~1 oz.
4 Puktar	=	1 khurd = ~¼ pound weight
4 khurds	=	1 pao = ~ pound weight.

Papers: 1909 & 1911-12 printings medium hard off white diamond mesh wove - double lined "Howard & Jones London" watermark. Printings 1916-17 & 1918-19 - soft whiter fine-line pseudo laid wove paper.

Perforation: 11.75 & Imperf

Printing: Sheets of 25 (5 x 5) typographed in four separate printings: 1909; 1911-12; 1916-17; 1918-19.



Olive Bistre
'Kabul' Pmk type PM2

Light Olive Brown*
Gummed

* shows part watermark "Howard & Jones London"



Piece: Pmk PM2 - "Kabul 1332 Rabi 1 20th = 1914 Feb 16th
1 Q'ran + 3 Shahi light olive brown - pays for 6 oz weight parcel.

AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan.

(1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

The Parcels Post service was introduced in late 1890s, during Amir Abdur Rahman's reign, without any special parcels post stamp issues. Parcels Post was expensive and very slow for bulk parcels were stockpiled by postal officials and transported by a pack train only when sufficient quantities of mail justified it. It could take weeks or months.

1909 - Parcels Post mails received their first special stamps issues. The parcel rate at this time was about 50c gold per pound carried - a weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This rate remained unchanged until the mid 1920s. Parcel Post applied to transport of parcel mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar. *Patterson* speculated that as the name Afghanistan did not appear within the stamp design this indicated that this service was only intended for restricted internal use.

Inscription: **بیمت پارسول یکه پائو یکه روپیہ کابل**

1 RUPEE -Orange/ Dull Olive Grey-"Num Pao Yek Rupiyah Kabuli" = ½ Pound -1 Kabuli Rupee

بیمت پارسول
"Tiket parsul"



1 Rupee

Orange

Inscription: **بیمت پارسول یکه پائو دو روپیہ کابل**

2 RUPEE - Red/ Vermillion - "Yek Pao Doh Rupiyah Kabuli" = 1 Pound - 2 Kabuli Rupees

بیمت پارسول
"Tiket parsul"



2 Rupee

Red

Vermillion

AFGHANISTAN

1909 Jan.

(1327)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

First Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Dunes



#4

#5

Gummed
(1911 Yellow Brown)

3 Shahi

Light Olive brown/ Olive Bistre

A part reconstructed sheet of 25 (5 x 5) with the 3 left columns ungummed & imperforate.

This ungummed sheet was probably sold, along with similar stock, by the Post Office in early 1928 as Afghanistan Post prepared to become a member of the UPU.

It shows the watermark "Howard & Jones London".

It can be seen that whilst they were typographed from a plate made from a single design there are sufficient printing flaws to plate most copies.

AFGHANISTAN

1911 New Colours

۱۳۲۹ (1329)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

1909 - Parcels Post mails received their first special stamps issues. The parcel rate at this time was about 50c gold per pound carried - a weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This rate remained unchanged until the mid 1920s. Parcel Post applied to transport of parcel mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar. *Patterson* speculated that as the name Afghanistan did not appear within the stamp design this indicated that this service was only intended for restricted internal use.

1911 reprint - Colour variation

3 SHAHI - Buff (i.e. yellowish brown or medium light tan)



Light brown

Med. Light tan



Block 4 #1 #2 Med. light tan
#6 #7

with part

'Howard & Jones London' sheet watermark



Yellow brown
imperf.

Med light tan

1 Q'RAN - Dark Drab grey-brown



AFGHANISTAN

1913 - 18

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

Special Issue for use only on A National Postcard

2 Paisa - 1913 - 1918+? ۱۳۳۱ (1331) Bistre Brown, Drab

Postcards: The Official unfranked Picture Postcard set of four pictures in dull grayish black sold for 1 Sanar each. It was required that this 2 Paisa adhesive stamp be attached for mailing. The stamps cost one fifth of the value of the card and therefore it is speculated that this was only a token price to validate the card for mailing..

Perforation: line 11.75

Paper: Whitish or toned wove paper and soft medium toned laid paper.

Inscriptions:

Top: "Tiket Warak Dak" (Postal card stamp)

تیکت واراک داک

Bottom: "Beh qimat doh paisa" (value two paisa)

بہ قیمت دو پسر

The name Afghanistan does not appear anywhere on the stamp.

Printing: Typographed in sheets of 50 (5 x 10), later printed in sheets of 25 (5 x 5). *Patterson* reports that the small sheet of 25 seen had the same settings as the upper half of the large sheet of 50.

Gum: Various hand applied gums were used.



AFGHANISTAN

1915 - 27 **POSTCARD 4 PAISA** Brownish Red, Old Rose 156 x 101 mm.

Design: Similar to 1909 issue but design redrawn.

Printing: Typographed: sheets of 4 (2 x 2) - two type 1 and one each of types 2 & 3. Printed on soft thinnish light cream card. Reverse blank.

Use: Local & Inland mail

- Top inscription

وَرَقْدَاك

"warak dak"
(Postal Card)

- Bottom inscription:

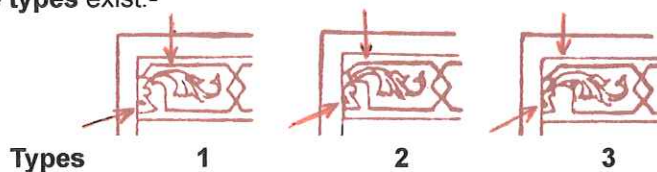
بِقِيَمَتِ چَهِرِ پَیْسَہ

"beh qimat chahr paisa"
(price 4 paisa)



Use: Earliest known use - May 1915. Patterson states copies in any condition are scarce..
Re-Issued in 1919-20.

Three types exist:-



Types

1

2

3



Type 3

AFGHANISTAN

1916 New Colours

۱۳۳۵ (1335)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

1909 - Parcels Post mails received their first special stamps issues. The parcel rate at this time was about 50c gold per pound carried - a weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This rate remained unchanged until the mid 1920s. Parcel Post applied to transport of parcel mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar.

1916 Reprint - New Colours

3 SHAHI -Green -



1 Q'RAN - Pale Red



1 RUPEE - Orange Brown



*Sheet Margin copy
with double perforation*

2 RUPEE - Blue/ Grey Blue



*Otagonal "Kabul" registry cancel
type RPM4 - introduced in 1909*

Grey Blue

Blue

AFGHANISTAN

19 16 - 17

۱۳۳۵

(1335)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

1 Abasi - Rose Red, Tile Red, Carmine Rose

The same plates were used to print these new colours and Patterson states that 28 October 1916, start of Lunar Year 1335, is the most likely issue date based on his study of postmarked issues.

Line perforation 11.75,

Printing: - Sheets of 50 (10 x 5)

Paper - various thin hard toned, medium white wove, wove battonné, medium soft pseudo laid papers replace the Howard & Jones London watermarked paper previously used.

Colours: Rose Red, Tile Red, Light Crimson, (1918-19 re-issue colours Carmine Rose and Light Rose.)

These stamps were produced when wartime import shortages affected ink supplies which had to be obtained from various sources resulting in colour variations.

1916 New Colour Issues Rose Red / Light Crimson



Rose Red - Block of 4
from upper two rows of sheet



Rose Red

Pmk: Kushk

Russian Frontier

P.O. North of Herat

کوشک



Tile Red

Pmk: 'Jalalabad'

جلال‌آباد



Light Crimson

1918 - 1919 Re-issues Colour variations Carmine Rose / Light Rose



Light Rose

Pmk: 'Peshawar' پشاور

1336 Safar 27

12 Dec 1917

'Charikar' چارکار

6 June 1916

'Herat' هرات

Sept/Dec 1919



Carmine Rose

AFGHANISTAN

1916 - 17 Oct 28?

(1335)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

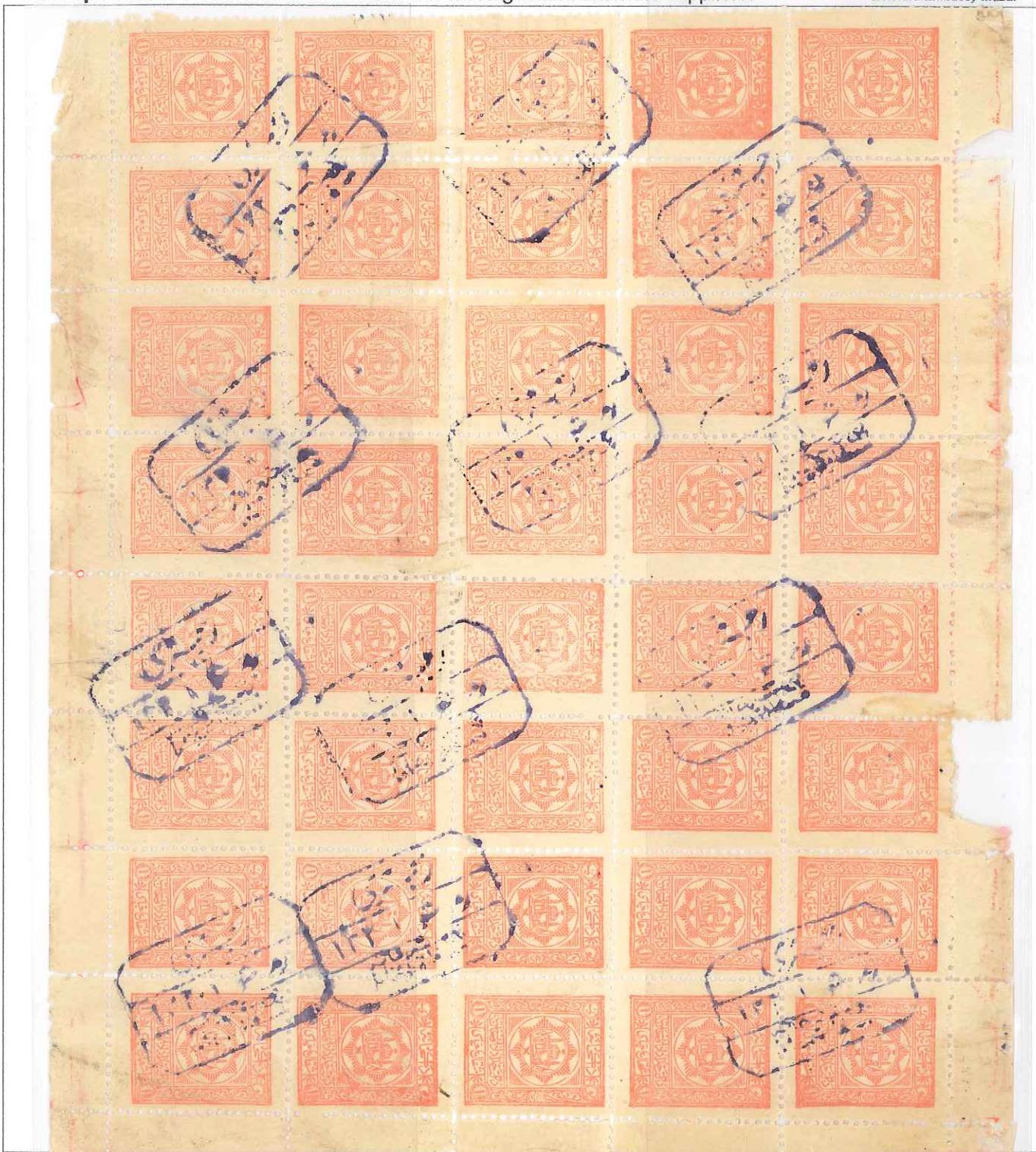
1 Abasi - Red Shades - Old plates used to print these new colours.

Line perforation 11.75; **Printing:** Sheets of 50 (10 x 5); **Paper:** Various - thin hard toned, medium white wove, wove battonné, medium soft pseudo laid papers.

Stamps colour variations: from wartime ink shortages and alternate suppliers.



'Registry'
'1330 1 Shawal Ramazan'
(13 Sep - 14 Aug 1912)
'Bokhara Embassy Mazar'



Part sheet of 40 (8x5) - columns 1 & 2 missing from sheet of 50 (10x5).
Sheet shows use of the scarce "**Bokhara Embassy**" registered cancel.

AFGHANISTAN

19 16 - 17

۱۳۳۵ (1335)

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

1 Abasi - 1916 New Colour Issues Rose Red, Tile Red, Carmine Rose



Cover: One Abasi (Rose red) charge for foreign mail. A circular Received Transit Cancel of "KABUL 1336 Rabi 1" (Dec. 1917), type TPM5, is used on the stamp. This indicates the cover was transported from a remote location or province and processed at KABUL for forwarding to PESHAWAR. It is likely that the Postal Runner (Dak Wallah) passed a village or a caravan of travellers going in the other direction and was given a letter, complete with stamp, and possibly paid to carry it to Kabul. This would make it an official letter and warrant only the Transit Postmark TPM5 at KABUL and another transit postmark TPM5 at "PESHAWAR 1336 Rabi 1 18th" (1st Jan.1918).



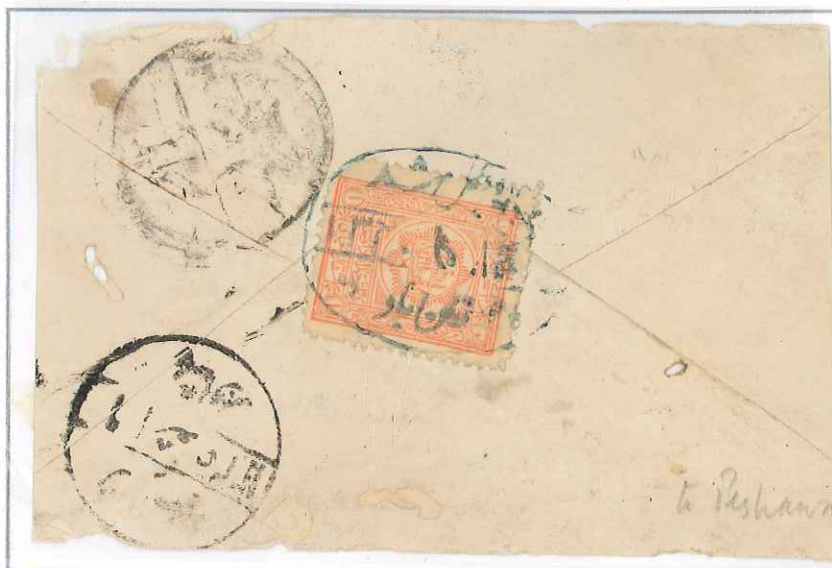
Cover: 2 Abasi (Tile red) Internal Mail charge for letter addressed to Government House Kabul. Shows oval originating cancel "Qandahar 1335 Jamadi 2, 7th" (31 Mar.1917), type PM2, but no circular received cancel indicating that internal mails do not always warrant a TPM5 cancel.

AFGHANISTAN

1916 - 17 ۱۳۳۵ (1335) AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

1 Abasi - 1916 New Colour Issues Rose Red, Tile Red, Carmine Rose



Cover: 1 Abasi (Tile red) Mail charge for KHANABAD to PESHAWAR via KABUL.

Shows blue oval originating cancel "KHANABAD 1335 Ramazan 8th" (28 Jun. 1917), type PM2, and a circular Received Transit Postmark TPM5 of KABUL and TPM5 received of "PESHAWAR 1335 Shawal 19th" (9th Aug 1917).

A 42 day journey to reach its destination. This occurs when adverse weather conditions delay the Dak Wallahs (postal runners) travelling from the north through Hindu Kush mountain passes blocked by snow, landslides or flood.

Front of cover shows manuscript ۸۴۳۲ (8642) mystic symbols to ensure safe journey of the letter.

Piece:

KABUL to PESHAWAR
with 1 Abasi (Rose red)
and postmarks:

"KABUL (type PM2)
1336 Zou'lhajjah 24th"
(30 Sep 1918)

to

"PESHAWAR (type TPM5)
1336 Zou'lhajjah 28th"
(4 Oct 1917).



Cover:

KABUL to PESHAWAR
with 1 Abasi Carmine
Rose with postmarks:

"KABUL (type PM2)
1337 Rabi 2 21st"
24 Jan 1919

to

"PESHAWAR (type TPM5)
1337 Rabi 2 26th"
29 Jan 1919



AFGHANISTAN

1916 - 17 ۱۳۳۵ (1335) AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN
REGULAR ISSUES

2 Abasi - 1916 New Colour Issues

Yellow, Golden Yellow, Lemon Yellow

Perforation: line 11.75.

Paper: same as for the 1 Abasi value.

Inscriptions: same but located slightly differently in the design with value of 2 abasi.

Printing: Sheets of 50 (10 x 5). These were also produced during a time when there were general wartime shortages of all imported items, including printing inks. This resulted in shade variations.

Gum: Several kinds of of yellowish and brownish gum were used. Can produce fine fine wrinkled lines on face of stamp.



Yellow

Golden Yellow



Lemon Yellow

1918 - 1919 Color Re-Issue Bistre, Yellow Bistre



Bistre

Yellow Bistre

Pmk: Mazar-i-Sharif
1336 Zou'lqa'd 6th
13 Aug 1918

AFGHANISTAN

1917 - 18

AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

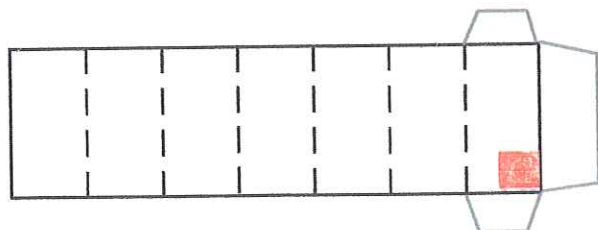
Postal Stationery

1 Abasi Carmine Red - Definitive Lettersheet

Printed on thinnish toned wove paper 410 x 180 mm.

Sheet first prefolded to overall size of 135mm wide x 55mm high and then the 1 Abasi stamp impression applied to the folded stationery. Stamp Design same as 1909 issue.

Very few of these lettersheets survived.



AFGHANISTAN

1918-19 New Colours - ۱۳۳۶ (1336) AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN

Parcels Post Stamps: 3 Shahi - 1 Q'ran - 1 Rupee - 2 Rupee.

1909 - Parcels Post mails received their first special stamps issues. The parcel rate at this time was about 50c gold per pound carried - a weight only charge - distance was not a factor. This rate remained unchanged until the mid 1920s. Parcel Post applied to transport of parcel mail between the nearest major cities and British Indian frontier. Foreign mailings were only accepted at Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar.

The changes of colour over the last eight years with the many shades reflects the growing problem of obtaining satisfactory ink supplies from India made more difficult after the 1914-18 war started. Afghanistan remained a neutral country on the borders with British India and because its capital, Kabul, was so close to the far east British administration it had its share of German espionage agents and possibly Japanese, for Germany and Japan were working together.

1918 Reprint - New Colours

3 SHAHI -Emerald Green -



1 Q'RAN - Rose Red



1 RUPEE - deep Brown/



AFGHANISTAN

1919 - 1921

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

The 1919 post war period was the opening stages of the Russian Revolution which raised expectations in Afghanistan that they too should have full independence.

Amir Habibullah Khan wanted Afghanistan's Independence from British India but was assassinated in Jalalabad on 20 February 1919 by nationalists. A power struggle between the late King's brother, Nasrullah Khan leading the conservatives and the King's youngest son, Amanullah Khan, leading the reformist group resulted in Amanullah, Governor of the Kabul province, army & treasury manager, being elected King and ordering the arrest of his Uncle Nasrullah and his supporters. Amanullah was considered by some to be involved in his father's death.

Britain, in failing to acknowledge the *'inestimable value of Afghanistan's neutrality to them during the war'*, could have saved Habibullah Khan by granting Afghan Independence.

Amanullah Khan proclaimed full independence from British India but the British Viceroy was not provoked. When armed Afghan Tribesmen crossed the Indian border and occupied sections of the frontier then the British Indian Troops responded and the RAF bombed Jalalabad and Kabul. The Afghans sued for an Armistice on 28 May 1919 and at the treaty of Rawalpindi, 8 August 1919, full Afghan Independence was recognised with Amanullah Khan forced to recognise the 1893 Durand Line as the international border.

This marked the emergence of Afghanistan as a fully fledged sovereign State with the Title "KING" now firmly established. Amanullah set about modernising Afghanistan, its monetary system & postal service.

September 1920 - First issues of KING Amanullah Khan

reflect the new currency introduced.

100 Paiza = 1 Afghani Rupee

- Issues:** Commemorate first Anniversary - end of war of Independence
- Size:** 39 x 46 mm (two sizes for 10 Poul 39 x 45mm & 39 x 46mm)
- Perforation:** 11.75 line; 11.75 x Imperf
- Values:** 10 Paiza Carmine/Rose Red/ Dull red;
 Type 1 (#1 cliché) Type 1 is 45mm high
 Type 2 (#2 cliché) Type 2 is 46 mm high
 20 Paiza Lilac Brown;
 30 Paiza Bluish-green
- Paper:** medium pseudo laid some with manufacturers watermarks/ thin hard wove
- Printing:** Typographed as sheet of 2 x 1.



10 Paiza Carmine - Type 2
on thin hard paper
38 x 46 mm.



(ex Hopkins)

Cover - an improvised envelope made from ruled paper. The address on the cover front finishes with the mystic numerals **AS 8642**) to provide a guarantee for a safe journey.

Type 1

10 Paiza carmine on thin hard paper

Oval **SOLAR** Pmk PM2:
Black "Kabul" 1300 Mizan 5th
1921 September 28th

Circular **LUNAR** Pmk TPM-5:
Violet "Peshawar" 1340 Muharram 29
1921 October 3rd.

AFGHANISTAN

1919 - 1921

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

September 1920 - First issues of **KING Amanullah Khan** reflect the new currency introduced.

100 Paisa = 1 Afghani Rupee

Issues: Commemorate first Anniversary
end of war of Independence

Perforation: 11.75 line; 11.75 x Imperf one side

Value: 10 Paisa Rose/ Carmine Rose/ Dull red;
Type 1 (#1 cliché) Type 1 is 45mm high
Type 2 (#2 cliché) Type 2 is 46 mm high

20 Paisa Lilac Brown;

30 Paisa Bluish-green

Printing: Typographed as sheet of 2 x 1. **Design:** Crescent in centre Royal Star design inscribed:-

نشان خدمت لشکری ممنت الحضور پادشاه غازی (Read R - L)

ghāzī-i pādshāh-i Amīr-al-junūd-i lashkarī-i husn-i Nishān-i

استقلال بخش افغان اعلیٰ حضرت امان اله خان

Khan Allah Aman 'alāhazrat-i Afghān-i shams-i istiqlāl-i

*"Medal of military merit [granted] by His Majesty
Aman Allah Khan, Commander of the Armed Forces,
Warrior King, Sun of the Independence of the Afghans"*



(ex A.E. Hopkins)

20 Paisa Lilac Brown
Type PM2 Oval Originating Cancel



30 Paisa Green #1



10 Paisa Carmine Rose - Type 1

Cancels: Oval SOLAR Pmk.: 'Kabul' 1300 Mizan 16th
1921 October 9th

Circular Rec'd LUNAR Pmk: 'Peshawar' 1340 Safar 10th
1921 October 14th

AFGHANISTAN

1919 - 1921

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

September 1920 - First issues of KING Amanullah Khan reflect the new currency introduced.

100 Paisa = 1 Afghani Rupee

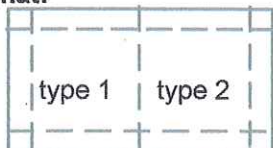
Issues: Commemorate first Anniversary
end of war of Independence

Perforation: 11.75 line; 11.75 x Imperf one side

Value: 10 Paisa Rose/ Carmine/Rose/ Dull red;
Type 1 (#1 cliche) Type 1 is 45mm high
Type 2 (#2 cliche) Type 2 is 46 mm high

Printing: Typographed as sheet of 2 x 1.

Format:



10 Paisa Carmine Type 2
With Circular Transit recd. cancel
(Type TPM-5)



Piece from **Kabul to Peshawar**

Oval originating pmk: 'Kabul' type PM2
cancel on -

Type 1 :-
10 Paisa - very deep Carmine Rose
on thin hard paper

(ex Hopkins)

Piece with 10 Paisa Carmine Red
on soft white paper - **Kabul to
Peshawar** with LUNAR dated
postmarks.

Black Oval Originating cancel PM2:
'Kabul' 1329 Zou'ihajjeh 15th
1921 August 20th

Violet Circular TPM - 5 cancel:
'Peshawar' 1339 Zou'ihajjeh 19th
1921 August 24th

Even though they had changed over
to a Solar calendar confusion about
the new system was apparent.

(ex Hopkins)



AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 27

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

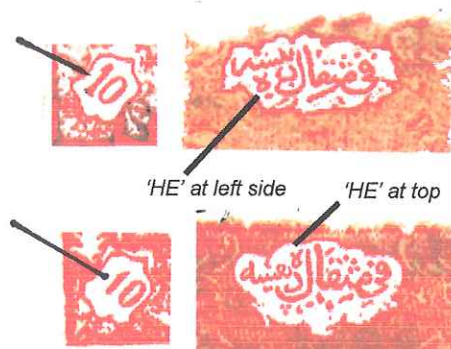
August 1921 - **REGULAR Typographed Issues** - 10 Paise - 20 Paise - 30 Paise

- Design:** Identical to first Amanullah issues but smaller size: 22.5 x 28.25 mm. (average).
Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75 - 11 clean (*experimental*)
Paper: Soft white European wove for initial printings - soon replaced by thin hard local toned wove of uneven thickness in shades varying from off-white to pale-tan. Other papers known - wove batonne, ribbed wove, thickish soft fine line pseudo laid. Some paper (Sept. 1924-May 1925) with blue or black fiscal control mark on reverse.
Gum: Sheets hand gummed often carelessly with light and dark gums.
Printing: Poor typographic press work resulted in extreme variations in impressions from very sharp to almost indistinguishable copies.

10 Paise

- (1921) **Type 1** - Rose/ Carmine/ Salmon Rose/ Pink/ Red;
Size: 22.5x28.25 mm (ave)
Sheet 1:16 (4x4)

- (1922-5) **Type 2** - Rose/ Carmine Rose/ Red rose/ Dull red/
 Pale Red;
Size: (redrawn larger size) 23.5x29.5 mm (ave)
Sheet 2: 20 (4x5); **Sheet 3:**25 (5x5)



TYPE 1 - Red shades



Pmk:

'Kabul'
 1303 Kaus 2nd.

Stamp: 22.5x27.5mm

22.5x27.5mm

22.5x27.5mm



Oval 'Kabul' (Solar);
 1302 Sunbulah 2nd.
 26 Aug. 1923

Transit 'Torkham' (Lunar)
 1342 Muharrum 19th
 1st Sept. 1923

22.5x27.5mm

TYPE 2 - Red shades



Pmk:

Stamp: Red rose
 23x29mm # 9
 top RH cnr flaw

'Kabul'
 Dull red
 23x29mm # 9
 Top RH Cnr flaw

1306 Sunbulah 12th(solar)
 Carmine Rose
 23x29mm

PDC-9 post due
 Carmine Rose
 23x28.5mm

(Experimental Perf 10.75 clean)
 Pale Red
 23x28.5mm # 9
 Top RH cnr flaw

March 1927 Scarce 2nd re-issue

AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES - 20 Paisa

Same design as the first Amanullah stamps. Smaller Size 22.5 x 28.25 mm. (average).
Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75 - 11 clean cut; 11

20 Paisa Lilac Brown

(1921) **Type 1** - Lilac Brown/ Light lilac-red/ Marone/ Dull reddish brown

Size: 23.0 x 28.5

Sheet: 16 (4x4);

(1922-5) **Type 1a** - Dull red brown (similar to type 1 except size)

Size: (redrawn die) 23.5 x 29.5 mm

Sheet: 25 (5x5)

(1922-5) **Type 2** - Lilac Brown/ Dull red brown

Size: (redrawn die) 23.5 x 29.5 mm

Sheet: 20 (4x5)

Open 'HA'



Three dots are required under for 'P' of Paisa in Type I

Commas 'DU'



Closed 'HA'

Three dots missing under upper Farsi script for 'P' in 'Paisa'

Commas 'DU'



Type 1

Type 1a #18 or #6

Type 2 #19 or #7

Type 2 #20 or #8

Type 2 #13

A rare strip of three se-tenant with **PDC-9B** Post Due cancel.
(Ex-Potterson)

PDC-9B



Postage Due cancels applied to Afghan stamps on incoming foreign mail. It was not until April 1928 that Afghanistan joined the UPU.



Type 1 Pmk: KABUL

Type 1 with PDC-9A cancel

Type 1 with PDC-9C cancel

PDC-9A



Postage Due cancels applied to Afghan stamps on incoming foreign mail. Afghanistan did not join the UPU until April 1928.



PDC-9C

AFGHANISTAN

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

1920 - 25

REGULAR ISSUES - 20 Paisa

Same design as the first Amanullah stamps. Smaller Size 22.5 x 28.25 mm. (average).

Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75 - 11 clean cut; 11

Three dots are required under upper Farsi script for 'P' of Paisa

20 Paisa Lilac Brown

Type 1 - Lilac Brown/ Light lilac-red/ Marone/ Dull reddish brown

Size: 23.0 x 28.25 (ave.)

Sheet: 16 (4x4); also 25 (5x5) (1922)

Open 'HA'



Commas 'DU'



First sheet size for the 20 Paisa value - 4 x 4

AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES (1921) 20 Paisa - Lilac Brown

Same design as the first Amanullah stamps of this design but smaller size.

Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75>11 clean; 11

Type 1: Lilac Brown

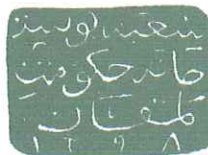
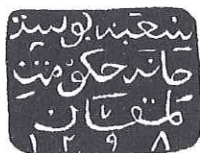
Size: 22.5 x 28mm

Sheets: 16 (4x4); 20 (4x5) & 25 (5x5)

SPM-7 1919-1926 LAMQAHN "private" cancel affixed by a Royal household clerk when the Emir was on a Royal hunting expedition north of Jellalabad. The design contains the SOLAR date ۱۲۹۸ - 1298 (Solar dating introduced 21 March 1921) which, according to normal practice, indicated the date when the cancel was made.



Stamp 22.5 x 28mm



شعبه پست

حاکمات

لمقان ۱۲۹۸

INSCRIPTION: " Shuhbeh posteh - hasar Hakumat - Lamqahn - 1298"
Postal Section - Government House - Lamqahn - 1298

COLOUR: Black, Green (rare).

SIZE: 32 x23mm.

USE: The Lamqahn district, about 20 miles from Jalalabad, was popular with the Afghan Royal Court for hunting. Frank Patterson recorded that the old citadel 'Kalat-us-Saraj' was probably the headquarters of this hunting party, the postal clerk's special postmark was produced for the Royal Court's location. A permanent postmark was not allocated to this area until the late 1930's. Patterson states "the learned phrasing and early official use of the Islamic Solar date suggests this solution." He considered this a Field Postmark.

Horst Dietrich, however, comments that the Royal Court's local postal official who was responsible for the safe delivery of mail, seems to have introduced this special cancel to ensure the safe delivery of his letters for posting at Jalalabad, 20 miles away. Letters with unpostmarked stamps were an attractive saleable item and subject to theft. If he did not find a solution to safe delivery of mail he would personally have to take the mail the 20 miles to the Jalalabad post office. The incentive was how to remove this travel inconvenience and make his job a lot easier - so he introduced the 'Lamqahn Seal'. It is considered that either he personally cut this private cancel in a piece of hardwood or had it cut for him by a local tradesman. In this way he devalued the stamps attached to the letter by cancelling them with his own postmark. The letters were then safely handed to his assistant to carry to Jalalabad for official postmarking. Horst Dietrich considers this is a 'private' postmark.

AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 25

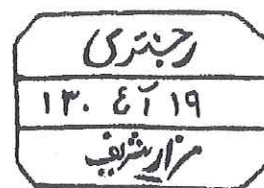
KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

(1921) 20 Paisa - Type 1: Lilac Brown



1921 - 24 Registered Cover from MAZAR-I-SHARIF > KABUL > PESHAWAR with 20 Paisa Type 1 issue the rate for First Class Foreign mail for up to 20 grammes. The cover shows a 20 Paisa Type 1 Lilac brown cancelled with SPM 11 circular Mazar-i-Sharif cancel and the large Octagonal RPM 6 registry cancel introduced in May 1913. KABUL TPM5 cancel dated 130? Kaus 21st (Solar). It is unusual that there is no Peshawar Received cancel.



RPM 6



SPM 11



TPM5
Kabul



PM2

TPM5
Kabul



TPM5
Jalalabad

1924 Cover from BADAKSHAN > KABUL > JALALABAD > PESHAWAR with 20 Paisa Type 1 issue the rate for First Class Foreign mail for up to 20 grammes. The cover address shows the date of the writing of the letter as 1342 (lunar) Shawal 26th = 1924 June 1st. The Badakhshan PM2 cancel date indecipherable. The TPM5 transit KABUL cancel 1302 Hamal 2nd. = PESHAWAR TPM5 transit cancel 134? (lunar) Zou'lqa'd 12th = 15 June 1924



TPM5 Peshawar

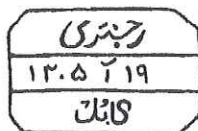
AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

(1921) 20 Paisa - Type 1: Lilac Brown



1927 Registered Cover KABUL > LANDIKHANA > PESHAWAR

The 2 x 20 Paisa stamps pay for:-

Postage - 20 gm International mail + Registration - 20 Paisa .

Note: - use of large Registration cancel, type RPM 6, on the stamps whereas it is normally used in addition to an oval type PM2 cancel which cancels the stamps. It may be that in the past there were two postal clerks, one who carried out the normal cancelling and another who looked after the registered mail items resulting in the two separate distinct and identifiable cancels. This latest occurrence seems to indicate the possibility that one clerk was carrying out the dual function and chose to use only one cancellor rather than two.

Registration: The cover displays a remnant of the registration 'label', the larger portion of which is torn off when it is delivered. Cover front has black handstamped "Landikhana" blue R24 label 48 x 20mm.

Postage Due '4 Annas' in red manuscript even though 1 Anna Indian GV Brown was attached. As the Postage Due was 4 Annas and the charge is double, the missing postage is another 2 Annas for the 5-10 gm weight.

AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 21

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

August 1921 - **REGULAR ISSUES** - 30 Paisa

Same design as the first Amanullah stamps. Smaller Size 22.5 x 28.25 mm. (average).

Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75 - 11 clean; 11

1921-22 - Blue green; Green; **1922-25** - Yellow Green, pale green

Reprints from same die. Colour the only difference except for printing flaws.

Size: 22.5 x 28.25 (ave.)

Sheets: 16 (4x4)

1921 - 22



30 Paisa Blue green



30 Paisa Blue green - tete beche 13#



30 Paisa Green
with top RHS frame
flaw



30 Paisa Green
with blue Herat
RPM6 Registration
cancel

1922 - 25



30 Paisa Yellow Green - tete beche pair 13 + 14 #
with Postage Due cancel



Postage Due
PDC 9A cancel



Tete Beche vert pair with
Postage Due cancel PDC 9A

AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 21

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

August 1921 - **REGULAR ISSUES** - 30 Paisa

Same design as the first Amanullah stamps but smaller Size.

Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75 - 11 clean; 11

1921-22 - Blue green; Green;

Size: 22.5 x 28.25 (ave.)

Sheets: 16 (4x4)

Constant flaws: # 1 & # 2 Upper RH frame flaws

6 & # 11 Bottom left frame flaws

13 tete beche cliche has slight shaving of LH lower frame (viewing the stamp in upright position) at corner. This flaw never corrected in the life of this issue.



AFGHANISTAN

1920 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR ISSUES

- 30 Paisa

Same design as the first Amanullah stamps but smaller Size.

Perforations: 11.65 rough; 10.75 - 11 clean; 11

1922-25+: Yellow green

1926 Registered cover with 2 x 30 Paisa (= approx 1 Rupee) Yellow green from a second printing.

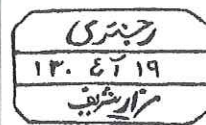
60 Paisa = 10 Paisa registration

50 Paisa Foreign rate (10 Pa. per 5gm) for 25 gm. weight.

6 Annas - Postage Due = 3 Annas Post & Reg. doubled for unpaid



SPM11 'Star'
Mazar-i-Sharif
cancel -
1305 Sour 2nd
1926 April 21st.



RPM6 Reg.
Mazar-i-Sharif
cancel -
1305 Sour 2nd
1926 April 21st.



TPM5 Transit
KABUL cancel -
1305 Sour 12th
1926 May 1st.
Foreign mail handed
to Khyber Pass

Indian Border exchange who deposit
it at Landikhana railhead post office



LANDIKHANA
Indian Rail head
Post Office cancel.



Blue Indian
REG. label -
R166 with new

6.5mm high black handstamped
'LANDIKHANA'

Landikhana Postage Due 6 Annas
(red ms) - double the
rate penalty.

It was not until April 1928
they joined the UPU and
this 'Post Due' ceased.



'PESHAWAR REG
Dely' cancel

1921 - 27

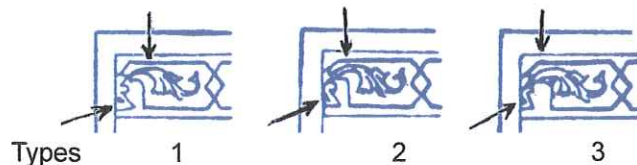
AFGHANISTAN

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

POSTCARD Dark Blue, Indigo, Ultramarine, dull greenish grayblue

1921 4 Paise - Blue Definitive Issue.

- Design/Colour:** Design identical to the 4 Paise Brownish Red and old Rose 1915 issues, complementing the March 1921 definitive postage stamp series released when Amir Amanullah Khan's reign commenced. Identical, but smaller size: 22.5 x 28.25 mm. (average).
- Paper:** Soft white thinnish off white card, reverse left blank for messages.
- Printing:** Sheets of 4 (2 x 2) typographed - Three types 2 Type 1, 1 type 2 and 1 Type 3. They are printed from the 1915 plate with change of colour.
- Usage:** For Local and Inland use. Earliest known use 6 Ramazan 1339 (May 1921) Peshawar.



1921 4 Paise Post Card to Peshawar June 1926

TYPE 2

KABUL received cancel

TORKHUM - Afghan Border Cancel

LANDIKHANA Indian Border cancel

PESHAWAR received cancel

1921 - 27

AFGHANISTAN

POSTCARD Dark Blue, Indigo, Ultramarine, dull greenish grayblue

1921 4 Paise - Blue Definitive Issue.

- Design/Colour:** Design identical to the 4 Paise Brownish Red and old Rose 1915 issues, complementing the March 1921 definitive postage stamp series released when Amir Amanullah Khan's reign commenced. Identical, but smaller size: 22.5 x 28.25 mm. (average).
- Paper:** Soft white thinnish off white card, reverse left blank for messages.
- Printing:** Sheets of 4 (2 x 2) typographed - Three types 2 Type 1, One type 2 and One Type 3. They are printed from the 1915 plate with change of colour.
- Usage:** For Local and Inland use. Earliest known use 6 Ramazan 1339 (May 1921) Peshawar.



TOP PANEL Inscription in stamp design:

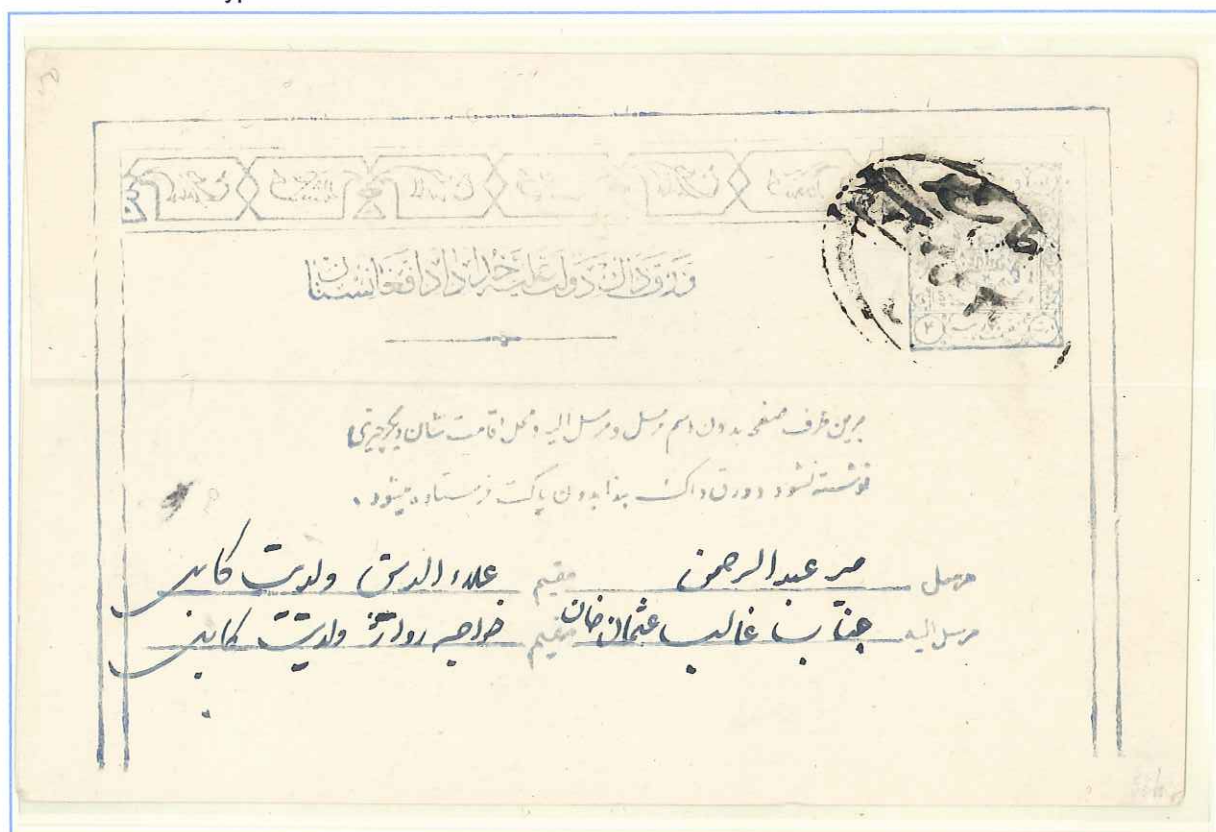
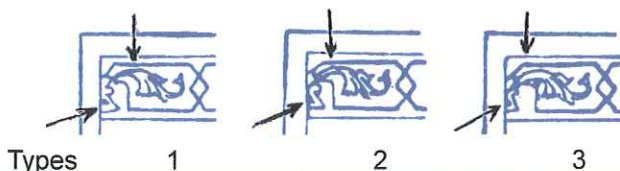
R-L:

"Varaghe dak"
= dak paper

LOWER PANEL:

"be gheimate chahar pice"
= 4 paise is the price

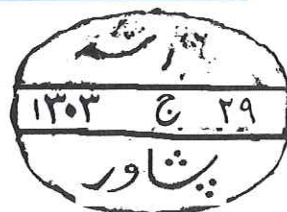
وَرَقْدَاكُ
بِقِيَمَتِ چَارِپِ



1924 Type 1 Postcard - Peshawar to KABUL
Postmark Type PM 1303 Jowza 29 (solar) 1924 June 19th.

Manuscript address:

"To Sir, Khalid Osma Khan, Khawja Rawash, Kabul Province"



AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN



PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations

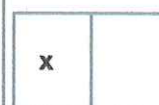
10 Paisa	-	Chocolate, Brown	(Types 1, 2 & 3)
15 Paisa	-	Chestnut, Chocolate	(Types 1 & 2)
30 Paisa	-	Reddish Purple, Grey Lilac, Mauve	(Types 1 & 2)
1 Rupee	-	Turquoise Blue	(Types 1 & 2)

Printing: Typographed in Kabul.

10 Paisa
Chocolate
Type 1
Setting: Ae
Sheet-115x72



15 Paisa
Red Brown
Type 2
Setting: Aa
Sheet-100x58

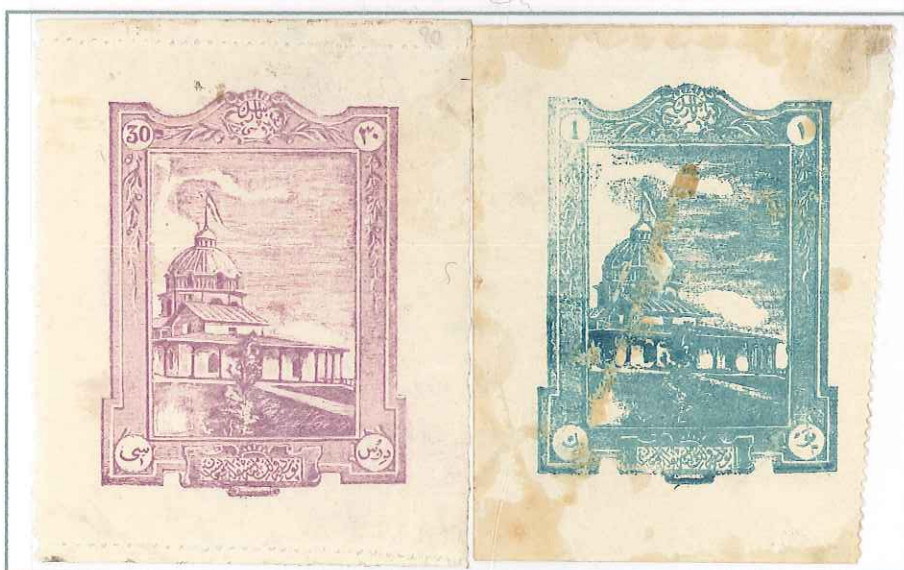
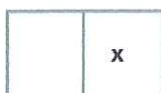


Sheets: printed from plates composed of only two clichés and in relatively small quantities as needed and then line perforated 11.65 - 11.75 by hand (carelessly). The clichés were reassembled from time to time and many different settings can be identified by normal or Tete Beche cliché relationship. The setting and horizontal spacing of the clichés provides the most positive identification of the separate printings.

Papers: A great variety of papers were used over the six year life of this issue - thin, medium or thick, white, toned or cream, soft or hard wove paper.

Gum: Off white or yellowish in colour carelessly hand applied and often found smeared on the face of the stamp. Clean surfaced mint copies are the exception to the rule - according to *Patterson*.

30 Paisa
Red Violet
Type 2
Setting: Af
Sheet-110x72



1 Rupee
Turquoise
Blue
Setting: Aa
Sheet-105x71



Type 1.

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations:

10 Païsa - Chocolate, Brown

(Types 1, 2 & 3)

Settings - determined by measuring full or part sheet stamp impression spacings between upper corners to determine the separate printings. Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

Format - Af

Chocolate
Soft off-white
wove paper

Setting:

1 - 16.5 - 2



Format - Aa

reconstructed
sheet

10 Pa Brown
10 Pa Chocolate



Type 1

Type 2

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations:

10 Paisa - Chocolate, Brown

(Types 1, 2 & 3)

Settings - determined by measuring full or part sheet stamp impression spacings between upper corners to determine the separate printings. Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

Format - Ca :

Examples of vertical spacing between printing operations is shown in the reconstructed sheet below. As the horizontal spacing between pairs is the only reliable indication of the various settings for each separate printing these vertical pairs do not allow 'setting' identification to be carried out. However it does provide a vertical measure of sheet size. As paper sources and quantities varied there is little standardisation in the paper size over the 6 years but each printing may have most of a printing run in a particular size apart from paper remainders being used from a previous printing run. The following are tete beche pairs from **Format Ca**.

Type 1

Type 2

Vertical
Spacing
18.5 mm
between

Sheet -
146mm high



Vertical
Spacing
15 mm
between

Sheet -
132mm high

Type 2

Type 1

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations:

10 Paisa - Chocolate, Brown

(Types 1, 2 & 3)

Settings - determined by measuring full or part sheet stamp impression spacings between upper corners to determine the separate printings. Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

**Sheet
Format - Ca**

Toned paper

10 Pa Brown

Setting:

1 - 14.5 - 2



AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations:

10 Paisa - Chocolate, Brown

(Types 1, 2 & 3)

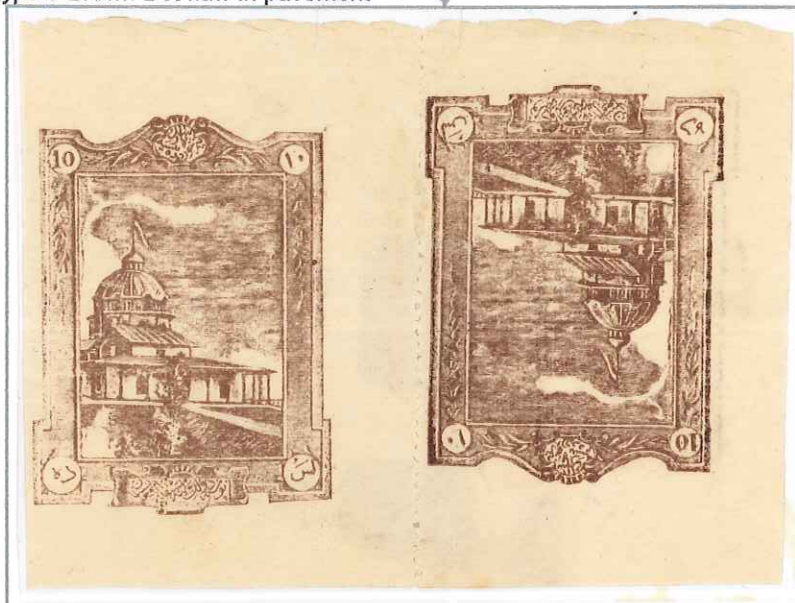
Settings - determined by measuring full or part sheet stamp impression spacings between upper corners to determine the separate printings. Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

Format - Ba
Brown

Setting:
2 - 13.5 - 3

These two sheets show a varying 13.5 mm vs 15 mm. spacing between stamp designs as one image was printed and the paper sheet reversed to obtain the second impression. This created the Tête Béch  format.

type 3 Brown Dot flaw in pavement



Type 1 - cloud and size where it touches lower roof at right.



Type 2 - Cloud and size where it touches lower roof at right.



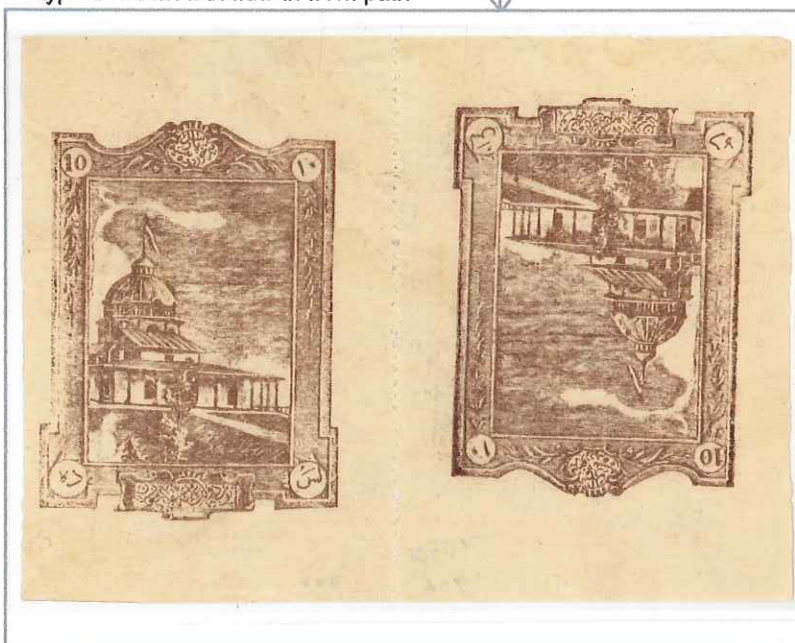
Type 3 - Coloured flaw in front pathway.

Format - Ba
Brown

Setting:
2 - 15 - 3

(i.e. - type 2 - 15mm space - type 3)

type 3 Brown Dot flaw in front path



AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

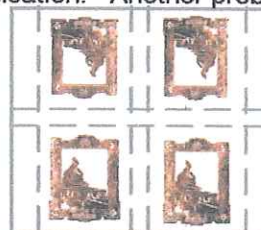
AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

15 Paise - Chocolate, Brown (Types 1 & 2)

Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

Format - 'Dc' : Examples of vertical spacing between printing operations is shown in the part sheet below. The horizontal spacing between pairs is the only reliable indication of the setting for each separate printing. However a vertical pair does provide a measure of sheet size for a particular print run. Paper sources & quantities varied over 6 years so there is little standardisation. Another problem is that paper remainders from previous printing runs would be used.



Format 'Dc' - Type 1



AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

15 Paise - Chocolate, Brown (Types 1 & 2)

Settings - determined by measuring full or part sheet stamp impression spacings between upper corners to determine the separate printings. These issues were only produced in small quantities as needed.

Formats - 'Da' : Vertical spacing between printing operations is demonstrated in the part sheet reconstruction. The horizontal spacing between pairs in sheets of four indicates various **settings of horizontal pairs** and identifies each separate printing. The not standard vertical spacing for sheets of four, and horizontal spacing in sheets of two, depends on individual feeding of sheets into the press.

Paper sources and quantities varied over 6 years, there being little standardisation as it depended on what British paper stocks were available from the traders in the Kabul market. Also paper remainders from previous printing runs were used for later printings increasing the possibility of mixed paper types in a printing run.

Format 'Da' - Reconstructed sheet



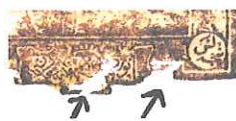
Type 1 - Upper cloud shape also lower cloud's contact with lower roof top on right hand side, does not join with next level of roof top.



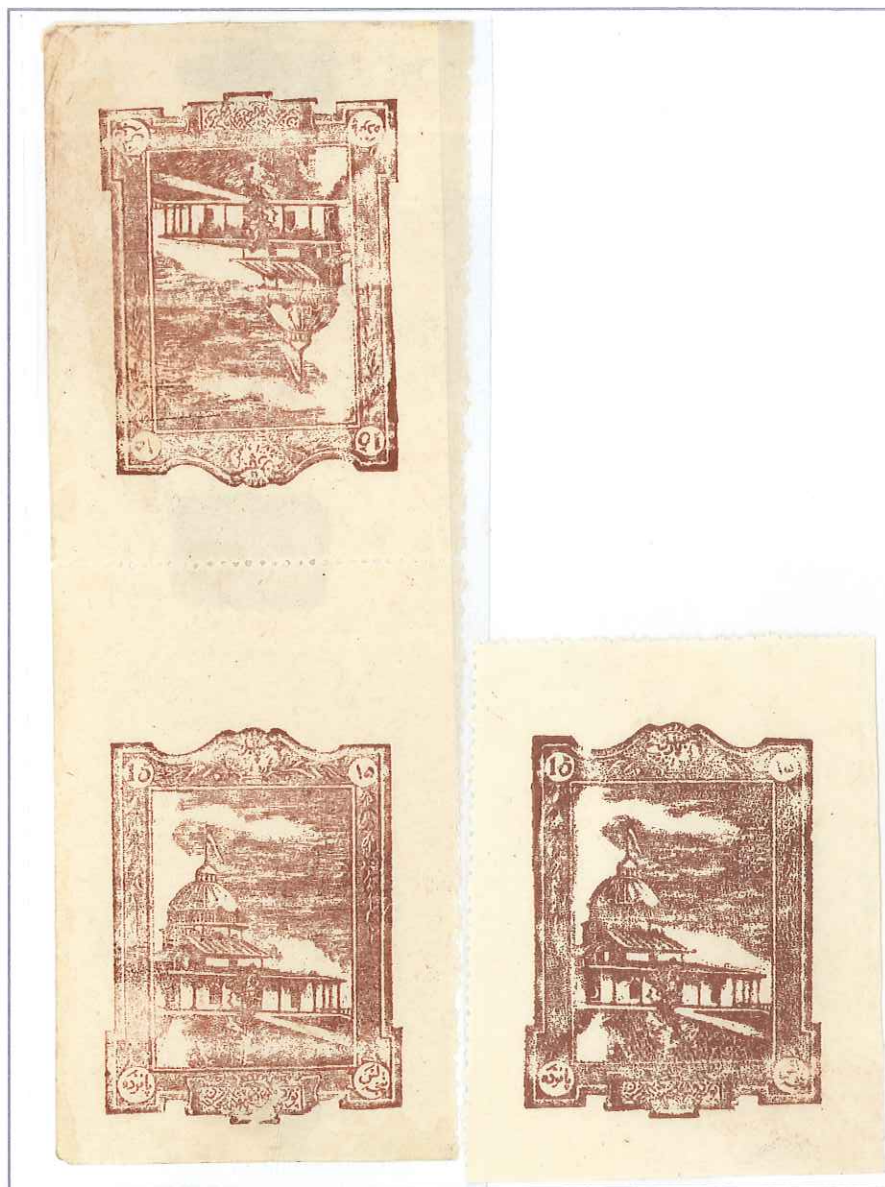
Type 2 - Upper cloud shape also lower cloud's contact with lower roof top on right hand side, but it does not join with next level of roof top.



Type 3 - Base of lower block has a colourless flaw cutting script plus colourless flaw cuts base margin to left of lower right value block.



left



AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations:

30 Paiza - Reddish Purple, Mauve, Grey Lilac, Dull Purple (Types 1, 2 & 2A)

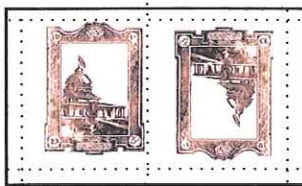
Settings - determined by measuring full or part sheet stamp impression spacings between upper corners to determine the separate printings. Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

The horizontal spacing between pairs is the only reliable indication of the various settings for each separate printing as separated horizontal pairs do not allow 'setting' identification to be carried out.

Paper sources and quantities varied over the 6 years so there is little standardisation but each printing may have most of a printing run in a particular size apart from the difficulty that supplies may not be standard. There is also the other problem that paper remainders from previous printing runs will be used.

Line Perforated 11.75.

Format 'Bd'



Type 2



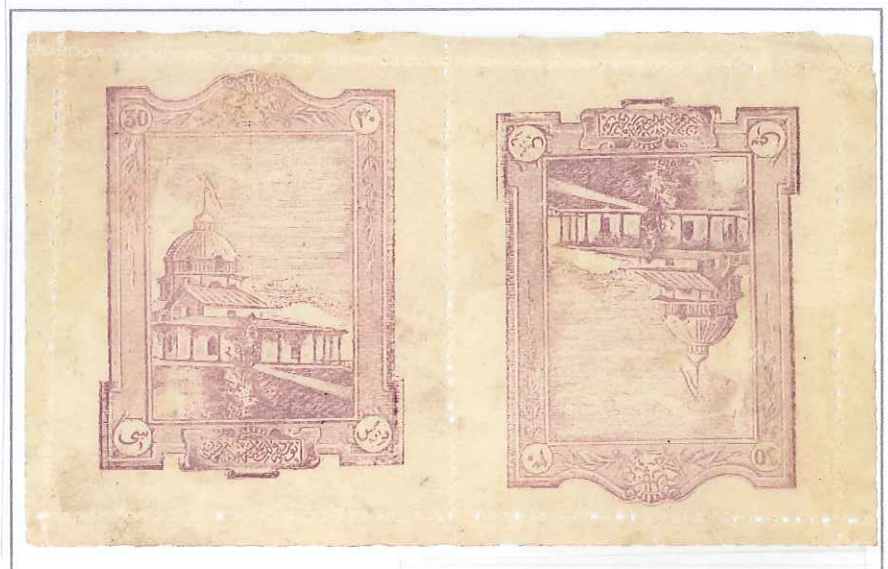
30 Paiza Dull Purple - both Type 2

Sheet: 11 x 67 mm
on

Paper: Very thin local toned

Setting: 2 - 13.5 - 2
(Horizontal Spacing 13.5 mm between.)

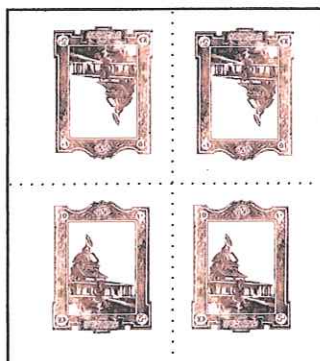
Note: Hand applied gum on surface of left stamp.



Format 'Da'

Later state of type Type 2A - second type

Frame break flaw

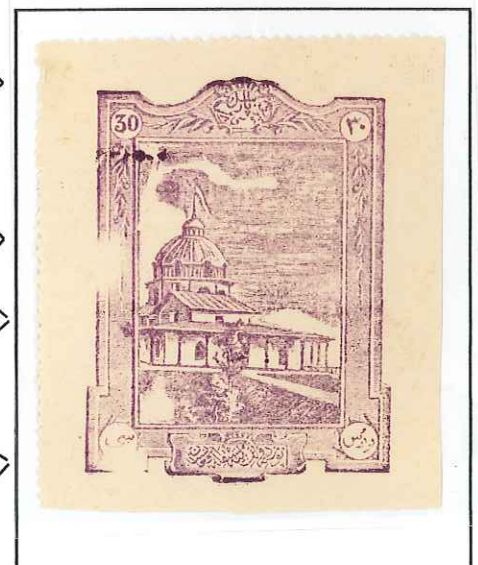


Type 2A

Blank smudge

Coloured smudge
in left frame

Blank Smudge
under bottom left
value tablet



30 Paiza Purple

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

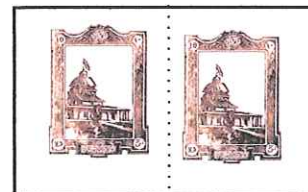
This is the first pictorial set issued by Afghanistan and consisted of four denominations:

30 Paisa - Reddish Purple, Mauve, Grey Lilac, Dull Purple (Types 1, 2 & 2A)
Line Perforated 11.75.

**Type 2A -
Format 'Aa'**

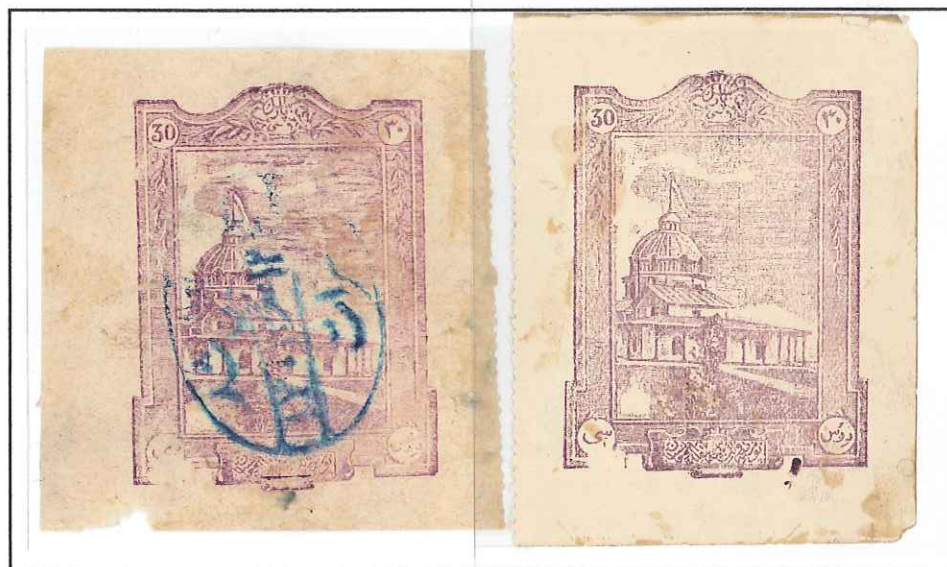


Type 2A



Upper left frame
break flaw

Blank smudge
under bottom
left value tablet



Later state of Type 2A - second type:

30 Paisa Purple

Late state of Type 2A - first type:

30 Paisa Grey Lilac

Solar (lunar?) Pmk:
1301 Shawal 12

Type PM2 Postmark: 'HERAT' (blue)

with a confusing date combination:-

1301 (solar) Shawal (lunar - but should be
'Jahdi' 10th solar month) & 12th day .

i.e. 2nd January 1922

This date indicates the confusion that reigned
in 1920 -21 during the initial period when the
Islamic dating system changed from Lunar to
Solar dates beginning -

21 March 1921 (1300AH Solar year start)

i.e. 20 Rajab 1339 (under old Lunar date).

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

30 Paisa - Reddish Purple, Mauve, Grey Lilac, Dull Purple (Types 1, 2 & 2A)

Stamps were produced in small quantities as needed.

Paper sources and quantities varied over the 6 years so there is little standardisation but each printing may have most of a printing run in a particular size apart from the difficulty that supplies may not be standard. There is also the other problem that paper remainders from previous printing runs will be used.
Line Perforated 11.75.

The three types:



square corner

Type 1



round corner

Type 2



Type 2A

Format 'Da'

Type 1



30 Paisa Purple

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

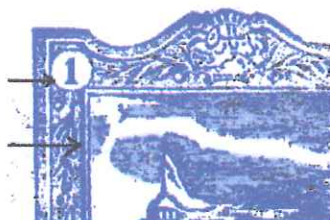
PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

1 Kabuli Rupee - Blue (Types 1, 3)

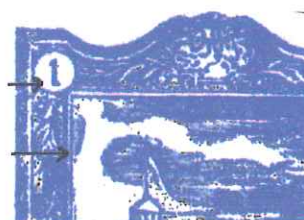
Line Perforated 11.75.

This pays for Half Pound weight parcel.

Type 1



Type 3



Types 1 & 3
Format 'Aa'



Reconstructed sheet: Type Aa format.

Pmk: 'Kabul' Received Type TPM5
1301 Saratan 20th
1922 July 12th

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

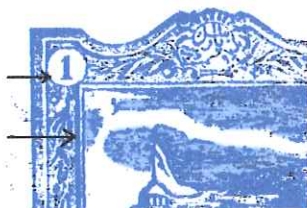
PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

1 Kabuli Rupee - Blue (Types 1, 3)

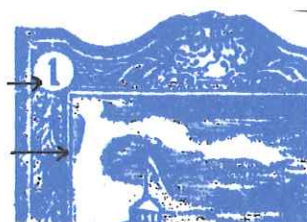
Line Perforated 11.75.

This pays for Half Pound weight parcel.

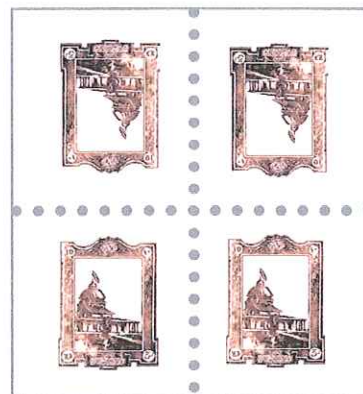
Type 1
Format 'Da'



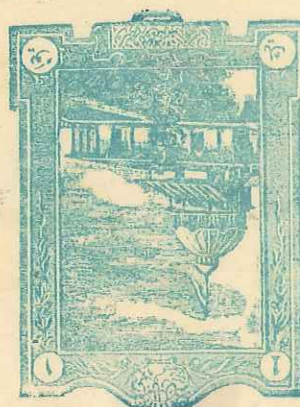
Type 1



Type 3

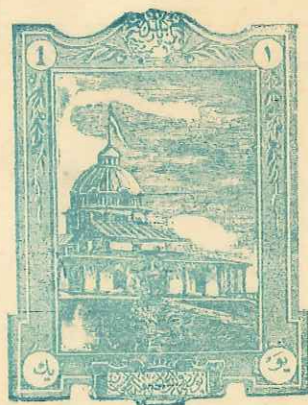


Type 3



Type 1

Type 1



Type 3

AFGHANISTAN

1921 April - 1927

AMIR AMANULLAH KHAN

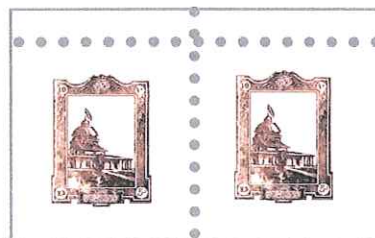
PARCELS POST - "Habibia" Definitive Issue

1 Kabuli Rupee - Blue (Types 1, 3)

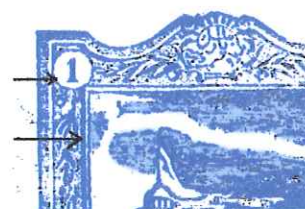
Line Perforated 11.75.

This pays for Half Pound weight parcel.

Type 1 & 3
Format 'Ab'

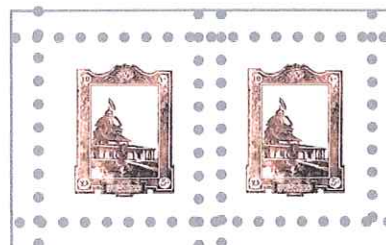


Type 1

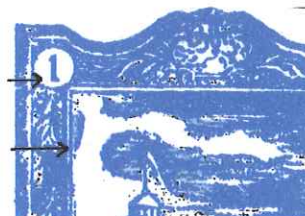


Type 1

Type 1 & 3
Format 'Ae'



Type 3



Type 3

AFGHANISTAN

1922 - 1925

REGULAR Typographed
Issues

10 Paisa - Type 2 (23.5

X 29mm)

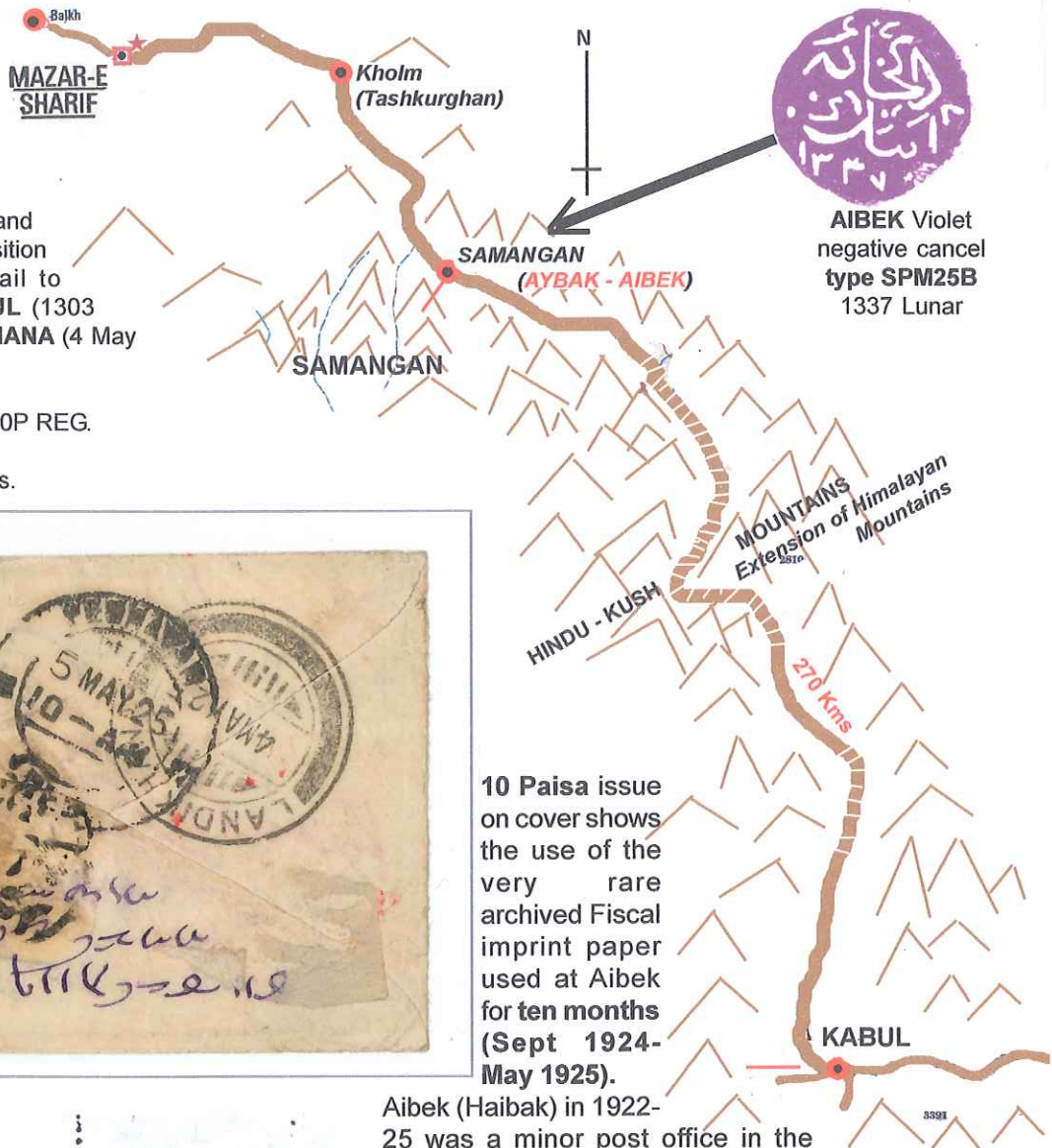
Rare Registered Cover with
2-10 Paisa Dull Red Type 2

The lunar dated AIBEK 1337 local hand
cancel continues in use after the transition
to solar calendar in 1921 for mail to
PESHAWAR (5 May 25) via KABUL (1303
Sour 7, 1925 Apr 27) and LANDIKHANA (4 May
1925).

Postage: 10 P. International Mail + 10P REG.

Postage Due: double rate 4 Annas.

KING AMANULLAH KHAN



10 Paisa issue
on cover shows
the use of the
very rare
archived Fiscal
imprint paper
used at Aibek
for ten months
(Sept 1924-
May 1925).

Aibek (Haibak) in 1922-
25 was a minor post office in the
Mazar Province on the main trade
route between Mazar-i-Sharif and
Kabul. The use of their own cancel
design indicates they were not part of
the recognised postal system in 1916
when Type PM3A cancels were
issued. The appearance in 1924-25
of this purple local cancel indicates a
changing situation at Aibek
[Samangan] as 10 Paisa issues were
used on this cover from the 1922 fiscal
paper printing and cancelled it with their
own purple cancel. It may be that they were
a growing community and wanted recognition
and their own post office.



KABUL transit
cancel type
TPM - 5
also under
paid.



NOTE: The rarely seen black fiscal paper imprint. The 10 Paisa
issues appeared in three printings 1920 - 4x4, 1922 - 4x5 and 1923 -
5x5. Uyehara and Dietrich record the 1922 10 Paisa reprint revealed
issues printed on fiscal imprint paper when shortages forced fiscal
paper stock to be pressed into service. They also report that only 1%
of the 1922 10 Paisa reprint used archived fiscal paper stock.
Dietrich's collection contained a sheet with this imprint on the back
spreading over the back of 6 stamps on the sheet of 20 stamps, i.e.
30% per sheet. So as only 1% of the printings used this fiscal paper
and only 30% of the stamps on each of these sheets show part of the
imprint, they are rarely seen on surviving 10 Paisa copies.



The cover's Landikhana and Peshawar cancels with the
Unpaid strike and red Ms "14-"
A remnant of Landikhana REG label above the stamps

AFGHANISTAN

1922 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR Typographed Issues

10 Paisa - Type 2



10 PAISA - Type 2 23x29mm

1926 Registered Cover

KABUL > TORKHAM (Afghan border post) > LANDIKHANA (Indian border railhead post) > PESHAWAR

Pmks:

KABUL 1305 'Asad 22nd (Solar) (14 August 1926) - Type RPM6 (large registry) introduced 1913. The previous practice of cancelling with an oval PM2 cancel and applying the RPM6 to the cover has not been used. The Large Registry serves a joint use here - as town cancellor and also as the registry cancel. The Afghan Inland Registration from 1920-26 = 10 Paisa plus 1st class Inland post rate = 10 Paisa. Payment is made with two 10 Paisa Rose red (type 2 - 23x29mm). Afghanistan, not yet a UPU member, forwards outwards foreign mail to the Border Post of TORKHAM where it is stamped and handed to Indian Border officials at the LANDIKHANA Rail Head Post office. Here the Indian Registration label (Landikhana) 48x20mm. is applied, Indian 1+½ Anna stamps attached for Indian postal rates plus '1 Anna Postage Due' cancel and a stamp for the added payment of Indian Registration.

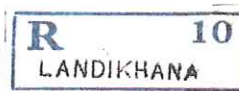
At PESHAWAR mail is stamped 18 Aug 1926 - a journey of 4 days.



Torkham



RPM6 cancel



NOTE: White label remnant under R10 label and pasted over portion of one 10 Paisa stamp is the Afghan plain registration slip containing details of the registration. It is torn off by postal officials before giving the cover to the recipient.



Peshawar
REG. cancel

AFGHANISTAN

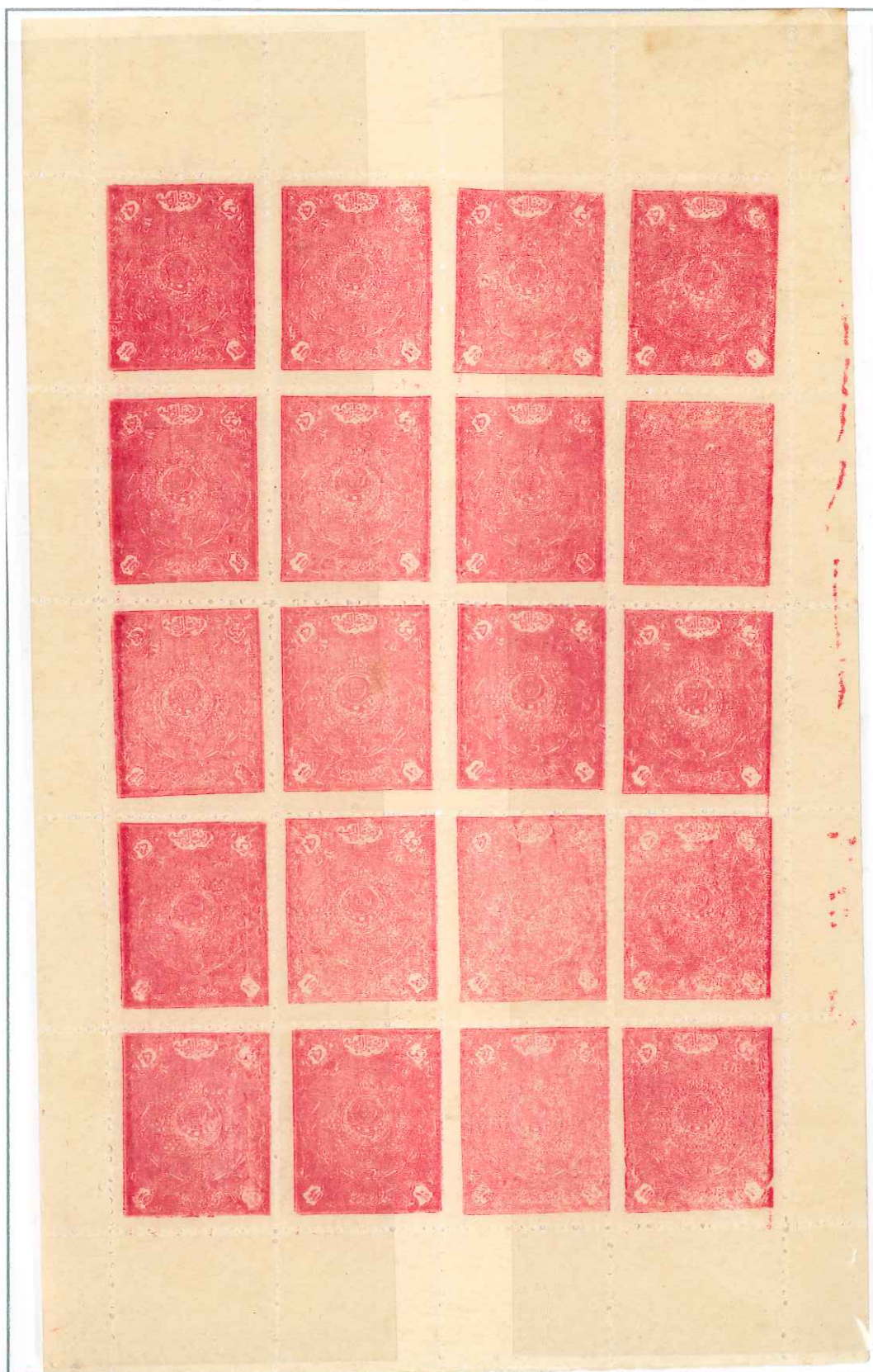
1922 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR Typographed Issues - First Re-Issues

10 Païsa (1922-5) **Type 2** - Rose/ Carmine/ Salmon Rose/ Pink/ Red

Sheet 2: 20 (4x5) **Size:** (redrawn larger size) 23.5x29.5 mm (ave)



Example of
Type 2 - Sheet
2 (4x5)
Sie: 23 x 29mm
on thin hard
unwatermarked
paper.

Carmine

Note:
Poor alignment
of individual
cliches and
perforating.

AFGHANISTAN

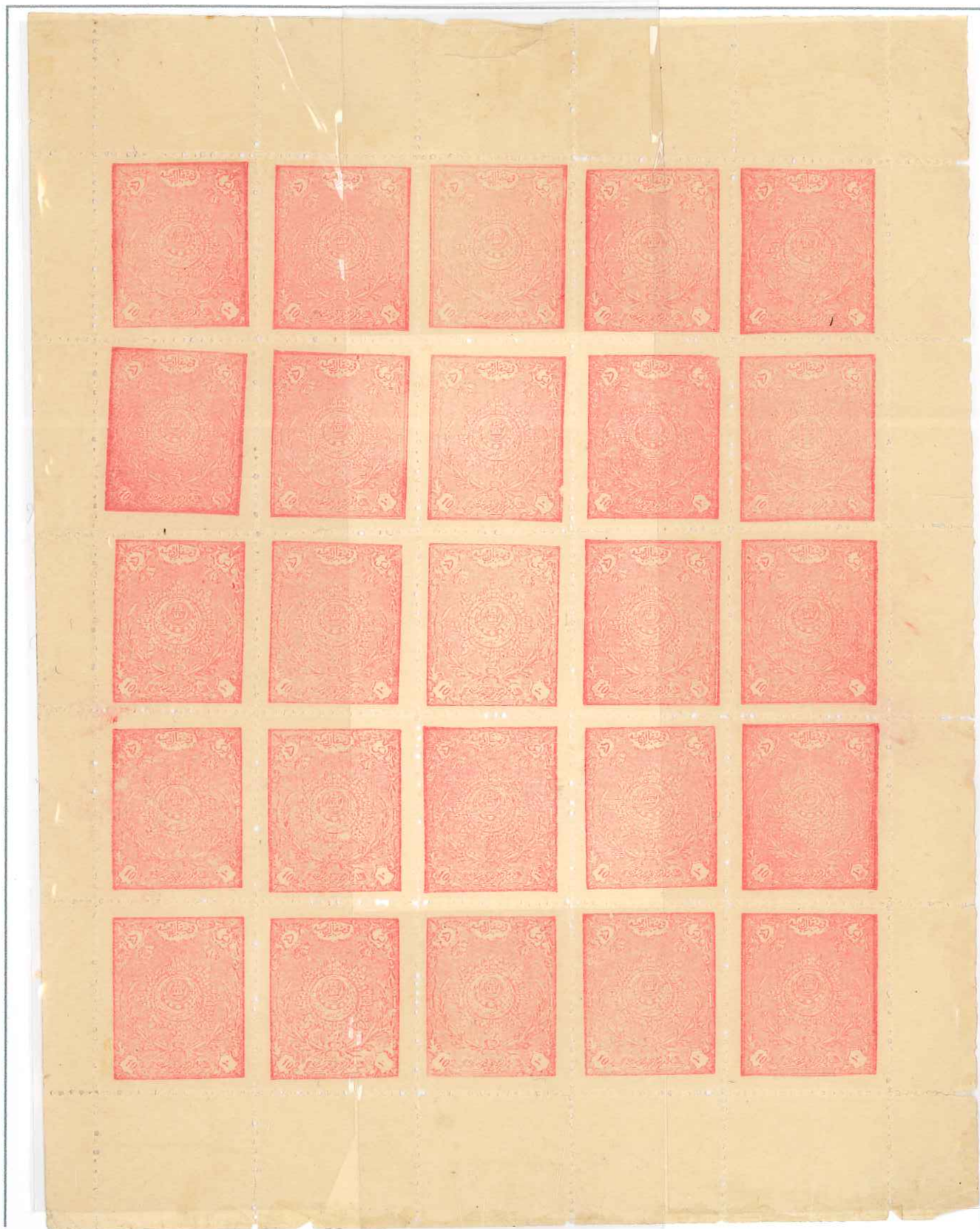
1923 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR Typographed Issues - Second Re-Issue

10 Paisa (1922-5) **Type 2** - Rose/ Carmine Rose/ Red rose/ Dull red/ Pale Red;

Sheet 3: Red Rose 25 (5x5) **Sizes vary:** 22.5-24W x 28-29H mm. #9 top RH cnr. flaw. #6 badly aligned.



#9 top
R.H corner
flaw.

AFGHANISTAN

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

1922 - 1925

REGULAR Typographed Issues

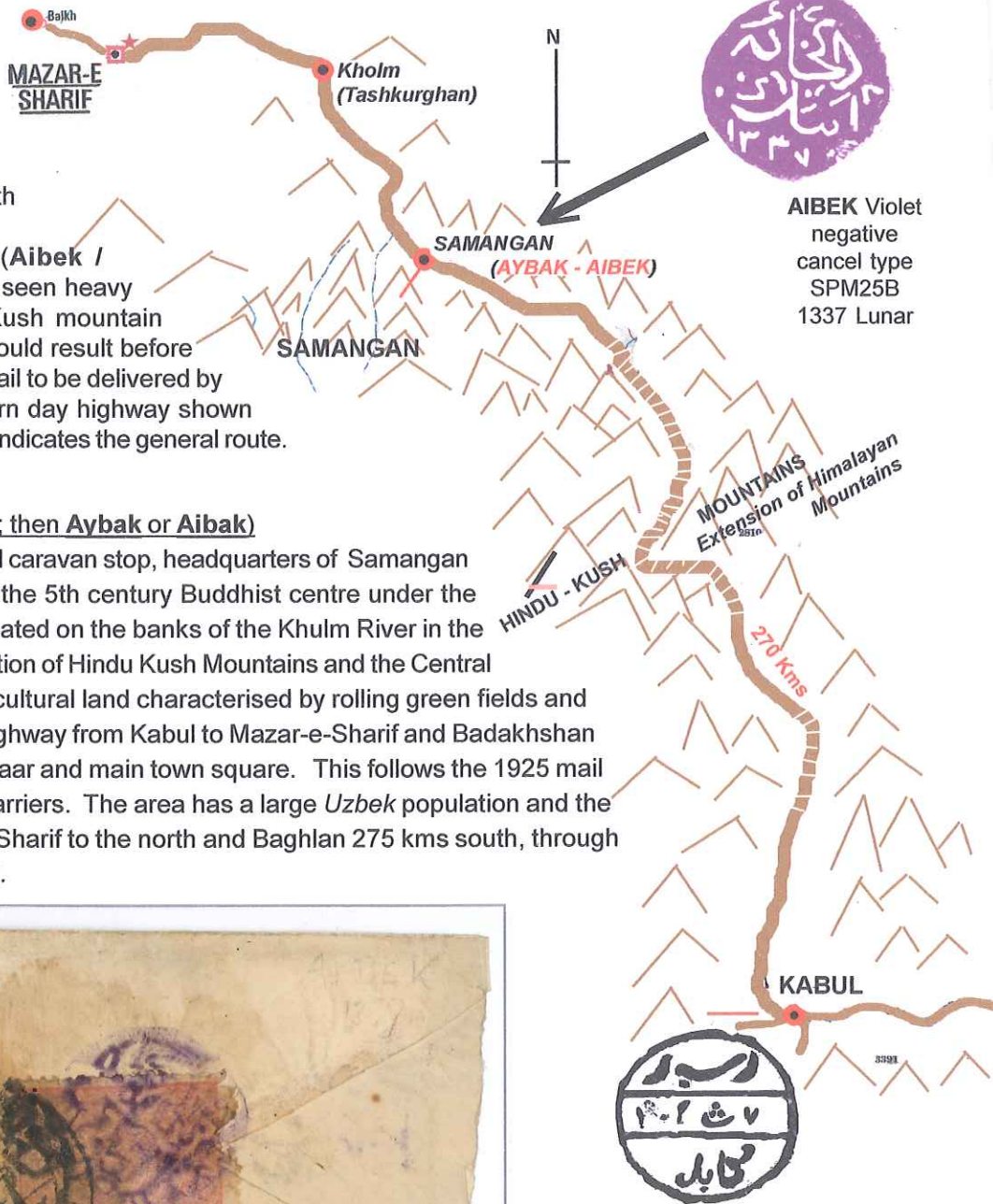
10 Paisa - Type 1 (23 X 28mm)

Notes

- Types 1 & 2 issues were used at the same location around the same date indicating stocks of both were held at that time.
- Mail delivery:** Samangan (Aibek / Aybak) Mar-May 1925 may have seen heavy winter snows block the Hindu Kush mountain passes and a considerable wait could result before it melted sufficiently to allow the mail to be delivered by *dak wallahs* to Kabul. The modern day highway shown on the map did not then exist but it indicates the general route.

Samangan (formerly Eukratidia; then Aybak or Aibak)

A provincial town and medieval caravan stop, headquarters of Samangan Province, Northern Afghanistan, the 5th century Buddhist centre under the Kushan dynasty. The town is located on the banks of the Khulm River in the Khulm River valley below the junction of Hindu Kush Mountains and the Central Asian Steppe. A very fertile agricultural land characterised by rolling green fields and hills at the sides. The modern highway from Kabul to Mazar-e-Sharif and Badakhshan passes through Samangan's bazaar and main town square. This follows the 1925 mail route used by *Dak Wallah* mail carriers. The area has a large *Uzbek* population and the nearest major cities are Mazar-i-Sharif to the north and Baghlan 275 kms south, through very mountainous regions, Kabul.



AIBEK Violet
negative
cancel type
SPM25B
1337 Lunar

KABUL transit cancel
type TPM - 5.

The Landikhana and
Peshawar Due marks
applied show double
rate for under-paid
postage.



Rarely seen lunar dated '1337 AIBEK' Violet negative cancel on a cover to PESHAWAR (JLY 1925) via KABUL & LANDIKHANA (Jly 1925).

AFGHANISTAN

1922 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR Typographed Issues

10 Paisa - Type 1

Type 1



Type 2



Type PM2
cancel



Pre UPU Cover - with 10 Paisa Type 1 - Qandahar (Baluchistan) to Quetta via British Indian border post of Chaman. Qandahar cancel has 'Lunar' date of 1340 Jamadi 1 12th (1922 January 11th). Confusion still occurs as to the use of the new Solar dating system. The cover has "Quetta Unpaid" and a 1911 ½ Anna Blue Green GV head with a Chaman border cancel. "Double Rates" charged for unpaid letters - 1/10th oz charge of ¼ Anna becomes ½ Anna.

10 Paisa - Type 2



Type PM2
cancel



Pre UPU 1927 Cover -with two 10 Paisa Type 2 - (Afghanistan joined the UPU - April 1928)

Kabul to Peshawar via Landikhana British Indian border post. The Kabul cancel uses the correct Solar date 1304 'Asad 4th (=1927 July 27th). The cover has vertical pair of 1926 ½ Anna Green GV crowned head with a Landikhana cancel 30 Jly 27 and a backstamped Peshawar Dely. cancel 31 Jly 27. Journey time - 4 days.

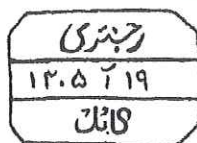
AFGHANISTAN

1922 - 25

KING AMANULLAH KHAN

REGULAR Typographed Issues

10 Paisa - Type 1



Large Registry cancel Type RPM-6 Used 1913-1931. Normally used as a supplementary cancel to the oval town cancel which in this case is not used - the Registry being used as the single cancel for KABUL.



Violet Afghan 'Torkham' Border transit Cancel TPM-12.

Letter is then handed to Indian Post LANDIKHANA which applies an Indian Registered Label R81



handstamped with black 'LANDIKHANA'

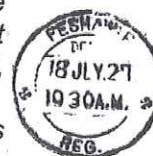
4x30mm. This is cancelled with the 'LANDIKHANA' 31.5mm dia. double circle cancel.

A 1926 - 1 Anna Dark Brown GV Indian issue for payment of the



Indian postal charges as Afghanistan is not yet a member of the UPU, but insufficient payment was received and the LANDIKHANA DUE 4 Annas cancel is applied, representing double the rate for Postage Due.

At this point a registration label is attached (remnant only left) and the cover is forwarded to Peshawar where it receives the PESHAWAR REG cancel.



10 Paisa Type 1 (22x27.5mm) on MAZAR-i-SHARIF (oval black PM2 cancel) 1922 cover to PESHAWAR (circular violet TPM5 received cancel) via KABUL (circular black TPM5 transit cancel 1301 Hoot 8th = 26 Feb 1922)