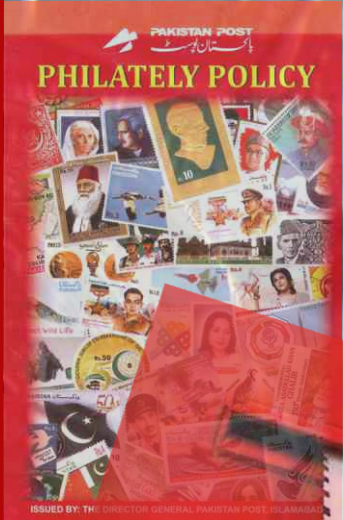




# PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC

Magazine  
Jul-Sep 2021







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# PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE

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# Contents

July - September 2021



Page-3 Management Team  
Page-5 Editor's Note



Page-6  
Moulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh  
Tehreek-e-Pakistan Kay Mujahid



Page-7  
State Bank of Pakistan  
Museum, Archives and Art Gallery



Page-14  
100 Years of Excellence of NED UET  
University, Karachi



Page-17 Philatelic Policy

## PAKISTAN BANKNOTE PREFIX STUDY



Page-19 Pakistan Rs.10 Prefix Detail

## UNO, UPU and POW

Page-23  
UN Economic Commission for Asia and the far East

Page-25  
Journey of Soldier (Untold Stories)

Page-34  
9 October 2021, UPU day Celebrations



Page-28  
Khudadad Khan The Queen Victoria Medal Receptionist

## GLIMPSES

Page-36 Lahore Exhibition  
Page- 36-37 Lahore Diary, Philatelic Activities

## ADVERTISEMENT

Page- 38-40



# FROM THE DESK OF CHIEF EDITOR



Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui  
Chief Editor



Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurated the commercial operation of K-2 Nuclear Power Plant on May 21, 2021

Pakistan Post Office issued a commemorative postage stamp of Rs. 20 on the eve of Karachi nuclear power plant unit 2 (K-2) i.e. 6 months after its inauguration. The stamp should be issued in May 2021. It is interesting news as reported by Dawn that the Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan on 21 May virtually inaugurated unit 2 of the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (K-2), built by China. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) announced in March said that it had connected the K-2 1,100 MW Hauling One reactor to the national grid. It is a pressurized water reactor based on the Chinese HPR-1000 technology. I will like to request Director General Pakistan Post, please issue stamps in time to give the importance to the occasion.



The August was a sad month for us. My younger brother, founder member of our magazine and Bureau Chief Rawalpindi Mr. Anwar ul Islam Siddiqui was died on 11th August, 2021. I am thanking to the philatelists for their condolence messages.

I would like to do following requests to Post office authorities:

- 1- Please made a Philatelic Advisory Committee.  
The previous committee is not working now.
- 2- Please issue a stamp issuing plan for 2021
- 3- Please propagate new issues through press at least one week before issuance of stamps.

Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui  
Chief Editor

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# 56TH INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

## “Tehreek-e-Pakistan Key Mujahid”

From: Pakistan Post Office Leaflet

### MOULANA MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ZABEEH COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP AUGUST 14, 2003

Mo  
o



ulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh is one of the founding fathers of Pakistan. His whole life is an epitome of total devotion and selfless service to the cause of Muslim Ummah and the Pakistan Movement. He was born in 1913 in Gawaliar but was brought up at Kanpur. The Moulana hailed from a well known scholarly family of Hazra. His father Akhundzada Moulana Ghulam Yahya Hazarvi was a great religious scholar who succeeded Moulana Ashraf Thanvi as head of Jamia Hahiyat when the latter left Kanpur and settled at Thana Bhawan at the beginning of the 20th century. Moulana Zabeeh studied at Jamia Hahiyat Kanpur, Darul-Uloom Deoband and Jamia Milliah Delhi under some of the luminous scholars of that time including Dr. Zakir Hussain.

2. He entered political life at the tender age of 14 when in 1927 he took active part in “civil disobedience” and anti British “quit-India” movements. He proved to be an outstanding scholar during his young days and authored a few classic treatises on travelogues and religion. He also rendered some of the classic Persian books *مرقع دلی - ادواب درگاہی خان - وزیر اعظم دکن* by Khawaja Hasan Nizami's monthly Magazines. “Paishwa” and “Maulvi” at Delhi. Humorous periodical “Bombay Pucnch” in early 1930's. He then moved to Kanpur and published a literary monthly Urdu Magazine. “And” which prided in publishing original poetry of Moulana Hasrat Mohani and scholarly writings of Moulana Azad Subhani.

3. Moulana Zabeeh rose to political eminence in 1930's when at the young age of 17 he authored a historic report “Kanpur Riots” covering the tragic Kanpur ethnic riot of 1931. This report became a touching saga and an authentic reference to the atrocities committed by the vast Hindu majority toward the Muslim minority of Kanpur.

4. In 1937 he was the youngest delegate to the All India Muslim League Session at Lucknow. He also remained Publicity Secretary of All India Majlis-e-Ahrar in 1938. Upon arrest of its President Moulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari, Moulana Zabeeh acted as President of All India Majlis-e-Ahrar in 1939.

5. Moulana Zabeeh was put behind the bars with the top Indian leaders many of time by the British. In 1941, soon after his release from a long spell of jail, he brought out weekly “Quami Akhbar” from Kanpur which was soon to become one of the leading daily newspapers and exerted a formidable influence upon the Muslims of UP in their struggle toward a free homeland. His political sagacity and prodigious journalistic talent was soon to catch the attention of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah who appointed him as the Head of the publicity campaign of the All India Muslim League, UP in the crucial 1946 elections. Due to his extremely effective, persuasive and powerful publicity campaign in favour of Muslim League candidates which he partly financed from his own pocket that Muslim League won almost all the 67 Muslim seats in UP. He was also made incharge of historic election of Quaid-e-Millat Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan from Hapur constituency against formidable Congress candidate Moulana Muhammad Ahmad Kazmi. History has recorded that he conducted Quaid-e-Millat election campaign in such an outstanding and forceful manner that the victory of Liaquat Ali Khan became one of the most historic fails of his electioneering prowess. This election victory proved to be a turning point in Pakistan Movement a detailed account of this historic campaign is vividly portrayed by (La'e) Musarrat Hussain Zubair (Former Federal Secretary Communications, undivided India and subsequently Pakistan in his autobiography “A Voyage Through History”).

6. Moulana Zabeeh became a close associate of Quaid-e-Azam whose adoration and association he was to honour all his life through his prolitic writings.

7. After migration in 1947 he in association with Raees Ahmad Jaffery, started an Urdu daily “Khursheed” from Karachi in 1949 he brought out the first English newspaper “Voice of Sindh” from Hyderabad. The present Sindh Test Book Board Press at Hyderabad, Sindh was gifted to the Sindh Government by him in 1952 on the expect request of the then Chief Commissioner, Karachi Mr. Hashim Raza.

8. On the insistence of his great friend Major General Jahanzeb (Late) the then Ruler of Swat he moved from Hyderabad and settled in Swat in 1953 and authored the first authentic book on Swat Meld. *مناظر سوات*

9. He finally settled in 1954 at Peshawar where on the request of his journalist friend Usman Azad (Late) he launched daily “Anjam” of Karachi from his residence at



Peshawar. On conversion of Anjam to daily "Mashriq" he acted as the Chief Editor for some time in 1960's.

10. One of most outstanding contributions of Moulana Ismail Zabeeh was that, together with editors Altaf Hussain of "Dawn" and Hameed Nizami of "Nawa-i-Waqat", he convened the first Ali India Muslim Newspaper Editors Convention at the Arabic College, Delhi which was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam and presided by Quaid-e-Millat in May, 1947. When the Editors Conference shifted to Lahore from Delhi after partition, Hameed Nizami became its first Secretary General. The professional newspaper editors' body in Pakistan today thus owes its existence largely to the imaginative initiative of Moulana Ismail Zabeeh.

11. Moulana Zabeeh had spent many years in jail in UP. A huge record of his writings, copies of old newspapers and the publicity material of the Muslim League was all burnt by the UP state government and he was virtually exiled from India by the Congress Government. When he wanted to visit India for offering Fateha at the graves of his parents, he told that he could never enter India.

12. His name is abidingly associated with Islamabad. He was among the first Pakistani to propose the setting up of the nation's capital in this region and name it as Islamabad. Capital Park F-9 Sector was named after Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah in December, 1995 by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan on the behest and insistence of Moulana Ismail Zabeeh. Due to the untruing efforts of Moulana Zabeeh to keep the memories of the freedom fighters alive in the minds of the present and future generations numerous roads have been dedicated after the Pioneers of Pakistan movement.

13. Moulana Ismail Zabeeh never yearned for any worldly reward. He never asked for any personal favour from any government. He found it unbearable to live under the obligation of others.

14. Whenever the dignitaries including heads of the State and the Government called on him at his residence they would always be carried by the depth of his intellect, unflinching loyalty to Pakistan ideology and the Quaid and his abiding concern for the common main.

15. Moulana Ismail Zabeeh authored several books, including a travelogue on Afghanistan and remain an important figure in Pakistan's intellectual cities. His voluminous books are considered rare and authentic pieces of research on a city (i.e. Islamabad) he helped select as the capital of Pakistan. He wrote many books of literary and historic significance such as

اسلام آباد منزل مراد۔ ماضی، حال، مستقبل اسلام آباد تعمیر و تاریخ اور شمالی علاقہ جات

(۱) قرآن کریم کے انقلابی فیصلے

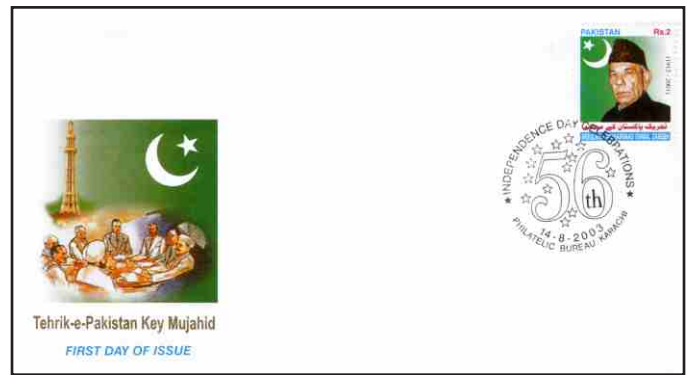
(۲) برصغیر میں مسلمانوں کے عروج و زوال کا آئینہ

(۳) آرتھ سٹراٹاچاریہ کوتلیہ چانکیہ کی رموز سیاست و حکمرانی

16. Moulana Zabeeh died on 27 September 2001 at Islamabad where he had settled for the last 10 years, after a protracted illness spanning over a decade, and was laid to rest at Islamabad main graveyard, Pakistan Television, leading social and literary associations held country wide references in the memory of this great freedom fighter. Almost all the leading newspapers published editorials on the life and achievements of Moulana. According to the editorial carried by daily "The Nation" of September 29, 2001.

"Moulana Ismail Zabeeh's death will be wifely mourned, for in him we have not only lost an important wrder and researcher, but also one who worked in close proximally with Quaid-e-Azam and who was a witness to the thoughts, principles and political practices that we greatly miss in the present socio-political milieue. His life, on the other hand, needs to be honoured and emulated because at the end of the day, he left this world much richer by his valuable research and intelletctual legacy than when he entered in nearly nine decades earlier.

To pay homage and tribute to Moulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh, Pakistan Post Office is issuing a Commemorative Postage Stamp of Rs.2/- denomination on 14 August, 2003.





# CELEBRATING 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF STATE BANK MUSEUM

## Commemorative Stamp Launch Ceremony

By: Dr. Asthma Ibrahim (Ph.D), Director Museum, Archives & Art Gallery Department, State Bank of Pakistan



### “A Decade of Serving Heritage”

To mark the 10th anniversary of the State Bank Museum, on 1st July, 2021, a commemorative stamp was issued by Pakistan Posta office, entitled “A Decade of serving Heritage”.

A graceful ceremony was held at the SBP Museum where Honorable Deputy Governor SBP, Ms. Sima Kamil, unveiled the commemorative stamp of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) Museum. The Bank's senior management, officials from Pakistan Post, well known personalities, patrons of the arts and museums were also present on this occasion.

The design of the stamp is based on the SBP Museum Building, featuring the rich cultural heritage of the country and a manifestation of art in architecture. The building originally built for the Imperial Bank of India in 1920 for its branch office in Karachi. In 1950, the building handed over to SBP that remained in use for various purposes until it converted into the SBP Museum in the 2000's.

*This commemorative stamp is the 3rd such stamp issued to honor the SBP. Earlier, stamps were issued on 25th and 70th anniversary of SBP.*

Addressing the audience, Deputy Governor, Ms. Kamil paid rich tributes to the hard work, commitment and dedication of the staff of the Museum, Archive & Art Gallery who worked for its establishment and operations later on. She particularly thanked Dr. Ishrat Hussain for his vision and Dr. Asma Ibrahim, the Director of the Museum, for leading the realization of this vision and continuously adding value through expanding collections and exhibitions.

She also appreciated Mr. AdilSalahuddin for designing the stamp & donating his collection of stamp & currency designing earlier.



Deputy Governor SBP, Ms. Sima Kamil, unveiled the commemorative stamp of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) Museum to mark the 10th anniversary of its establishment.



Building State Bank of Pakistan





# STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN Museum, Archives and Art Gallery Department

By: Dr. Asma Ibrahim, Ph.D; Director, Museum, Archives & Art Gallery Department State Bank of Pakistan



**Dr. Asma Ibrahim Ph.D**  
Director, State Bank Museum, Archives  
& Art Gallery Dept.

## Mission Statement

To create standards of service for society for educating youth, and increase awareness of the common man through regular displays and special exhibitions / events

## Vision Statement

To make the SBP Museum a Living, Interactive State of Art and Knowledge Institution for the benefit of the public and to preserve the History of Coinage and State Bank of Pakistan

## Background

Pakistan is one of the very few places in the world where the currency developed from its very rudimentary form to the advanced level of coinage. Panini, Sanskrit grammarian, mentions that the concept of coinage in this area existed even much earlier than 500 BC. The first coins of this region were minted before the 5th century BC in ancient Gandhara, present day area of Taxila, Pakistan. These are known as Punch Marked Coins.



Dr. Raza Baqir (Governor State Bank of Pakistan)

Monetary and Archives Museums are necessary adjuncts of Central Banks. The idea of Central Bank Museums was not new, and the most of the Central Banks around the globe have their own Museums. To document this interesting history, the idea of establishment of Money Museum developed, where educational activities and outreach program for the public especially for the students and children may be executed.

Knowing the importance and for materialization of this plan the former Governor of State Bank of Pakistan, Shujat Ali Hasnie (July 20, 1960 to July 19, 1967) in early 1960 assigned this task to the Director, Public Relations to visit to Bank of England to learn as well as to study about the

Museum of Bank of England. Resultantly, a small-scale Museum was established with exhibits of archival documents and coins; at 5th floor of the main building of SBP. This museum was working under the Public Relation Department (PRD), headed by Ms. Sabiha Hasan the then Director. On account of renovation and reconstruction of the Building this Museum was dismantled in September 2002. Ms. Hasan, former Director, External Relation Department, brought this to Dr. Ishrat Husain's notice the then Governor of State Bank of Pakistan, who was an Art Lover and an enthusiast of culture.

Later on it was decided by SBP in 2004 to establish a new and large scale Museum with extensive displays of History of state Bank, coins, stamps, currency, artwork and other objects of public and Bank interest. Hence, an expanded and large Museum was proposed in the old heritage building, adjacent to SBP Main Building, the Imperial Bank of India. Later, it housed the State Bank's Library before its conversion into Present State Bank Museum.

## Establishment of SBP Museum and its Inauguration

The actual practical work started when SBP hired the subject specialist, famous archaeologist and museologist of Pakistan Dr. Asma Ibrahim as founding Director of the Museum, an energetic and talented lady, having a great experience and knowledge of Museums. She joined in the second half of the September 2006. She did the conservation of the building, acquired the collection, trained manpower etc. It took five years to bring this dream into a reality. This was indeed a hectic and pains taking work, performing and supervising dozens of tasks simultaneously.

The Museum was inaugurated on 1st July 2011, the date was selected because of the relevance of the date of inauguration of State Bank of Pakistan by Quaid-i-Azam on 1st July 1948. During the tenure of Mr. Shahid Hafiz Kardar, Governor of State Bank at the time, keeping in view that the project was envisaged during his time. The establishment of Money Museum is not only appreciated at national level, but also got high remarks from international scholars and visitors.

## Museum Aims, Objectives and Activities

1. Preserve the cultural heritage that exists in the form of the old SBP building and the acquisitions SBP had made overtime.
2. To provide an opportunity to general public, especially the younger generation, to learn about SBP's history,



money and coins, monetary policy and its evolving role over time.

3. To display therein material drawn from SBP's own collection of artefacts, historic documents, prints, banknotes, coins and photographs. The material is used to illustrate the history of the institution (SBP) and its role in Pakistan's economy. Technological audiovisual displays are used to illustrate the institution's past and present-day responsibilities and how it fulfils them for the interest of public and students.

4. The Murals and collages of Sadequain displayed in the Sadequain Art Gallery.

5. To regularly exhibit, contemporary paintings and objects of arts in the Contemporary art Gallery.

6. Special exhibitions and events, student competitions are arranged in the Museum throughout the year as well as guided tours for the students from all over Pakistan.

7. A variety of talks and presentations are arranged, in the Museum for groups of visitors of all ages, interests.

8. Museum also acquire or purchase any works of art and artefacts, necessary for the educational interests of students and general public or ancillary and incidental to the main objectives of the Museum as given above.

9. For the first time in Pakistan Artist in Residence program is initiated for young and upcoming artists.

10. The Museum is the only Museum of Pakistan which is fully accessible for any kind of special need.

### Overview of Museum

The SBP Money Museum is the only specialist Economic & Central Banking Museum in Pakistan designed to educate & inform, highlighting & celebrating Pakistan's wider economic & banking history, as well as the origin and roles of the State Bank of Pakistan. This building was constructed for Imperial Bank of India in 1920s. It is a Greco-Roman style building in Jodhpuri Red Sandstone. The unique feature of the building is the glass ceiling made in brass, fish scale pattern, joined by screws instead of welding. Original Burma teak doors & wall skirting was also treated, and preserved from deterioration.



State Bank Museum Building

### MAIN HALL



The Main Hall gives an overview about the evolution & functions of Money and Banking. The Huge Main Hall display consists of Original Printing Plates of Currency & Prize Bonds, Old Prize Bond Drawal Drums, Gulgee's Calligraphical Masterpiece, and Coin Minting, Currency Printing & Banknote Defacing Machines.

### GOVERNORS' GALLERY

On extreme left of the entrance is the Governors' gallery displaying Profiles of Governors of the State Bank to date (with their tenures, Signatures, and Images), their responsibilities & appointment procedures.

The gallery is also a recreation of the office of First SBP Governor, Mr. Zahid Husain, displaying his personal furniture, his sculpted Bust etc.





On the opposite wall one can see the photographs and documents related to the Inauguration of the SBP on 1st July 1948 by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, photos of different dignitaries and Governors of the State Bank at various occasions

### **HISTORY OF STATE BANK GALLERY**

The history of the State Bank Gallery is located on the Extreme right of the hall. This gallery shows the history of the State Bank in a time line manner from 1948 onwards.

The display is comprised of Original Agreements of the State Bank with the four provinces, the First Ledger 1948 & the Second Ledger 1949, Quaid-e-Azam's First Account Form and Cheque (Duplicate Copies). Some very rare documents related to the history of the establishment of the State Bank etc. are on display as well. The speech of Quaid-e-Azam at the occasion of the inauguration State Bank, different important documents, Photographs etc. are preserved in the Kiosk.

### **GALLERY 1 (PRE-ISLAMIC COINS)**

The display includes earlier forms of money which were used before the evolution of coinage such as Cowrie Shells,

Indus Seals, Ratti Punch marked Coins, chronological display covering different dynasties starting from Indo Greeks to the Hindu Shahis - the coins issued before the advent of Islam in the Subcontinent.

The gallery educates the visitor about the weight and system used in the sub-continent; the routes used for ancient times.

The way leading towards Coin gallery II is showing the and timelines of Pre-Islamic and Post-Islamic Coinage.



### **COIN GALLERY II (ISLAMIC COINS)**

The coin Gallery II is also named as Islamic coinage Gallery as it displays the coins issued after the advent of Islam in the Subcontinent.

The display is comprised of coin collection from 712 AD till 2010. Tools used for making coins, Commemorative Coins of Pakistan, Civil and Military Medals. Chronological display of coins issued under different dynasties helps to educate the visitors about the continuous struggle for power, the history of coinage & process used for making coins.

The Center of the gallery is also displaying Miscellaneous Gold Coins having seal of Muhammad (P.B.U.H) minted by Topkapi Museum (Turkey), & Commemorative Gold Coins of Pakistan.





### STAMP GALLERY

The Stamp gallery gives an overview of Evolution of Stamp from 3,000 BC i.e. Clay Stamp to its modern form that is Airmail stamps.

The display is comprised of tools used for stamp making, the First Stamp of the World (Replica), First Stamp of Asia, chronologically from 1948 till 2010, Thematically, Special issues etc.

The gallery is also displaying some old Stamp Papers, some rare earlier Post Cards and Envelopes.

The way leading towards Currency gallery is showing the process of Stamp making on right hand side, on the left-hand side one can see the original stamp money and Hundi Hawala, which were a form of Currency before the practice of Paper Currency.



The gallery also has an Education Computer Kiosk, where visitor can see all the details of the Stamps on display as well as in the reserve collection.

### CURRENCY GALLERY

The Currency gallery gives an overview of Origin of Paper Currency in the Sub-continent from Early Paper Issues to the Polymer Banknotes.

The display starts from the Origin of Paper Money, Overprinted Banknotes of Pakistan, chronological display of Pakistani Banknotes, Historical Foreign Banknotes and Polymer Currency.



This gallery also provides information about the invention of Paper in China which led to the evolution of Paper Currency or Banknotes. It not only introduces the visitor to the History, Origin and Evolution of Banknotes, but visitors can also see images of the oldest surviving banknote. As well as different kind of Currency notes, & origin of Banking not also in the Indian Subcontinent.

The gallery also has an education kiosk visitors can see all the details of the Banknotes in reserve collection.

### ART GALLERY

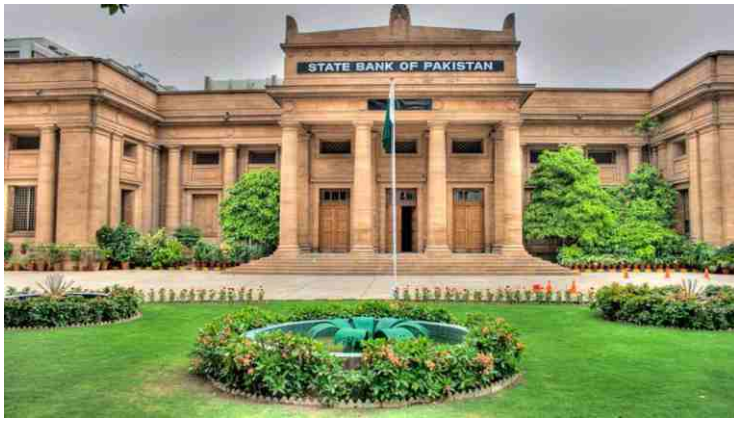
The Art Gallery is one of the most attractive part of the Museum, displaying Sadequain's four huge murals and collages of metal and wood. One mural of Zahoor-ul-Akhlaq, displayed in Contemporary Art Gallery, where temporary exhibitions of young artists held on quarterly basis.



Museum also holds Exhibition on the occasions of 14th August, 25th December, 23rd March, 18th May (International Museum day) and on the other important days. So far, museum has held dozens of Exhibitions in the Museum.

Newly established Division of Archives & Record Management is dealing with the management of records of State Bank & State Bank BSC. The Division also have an advanced paper conservation lab and record room with preservation of records digitally as well as physically. Technical Section consists of Metal Conservation Lab, Modeling (Replica) Section, which is responsible for conservation of coins for their preservation and consolidation.

Replica Section is unique and one of its own kind, it is responsible for preparing replicas/models as souvenirs for the visitors. The Souvenir shop is the main attraction of the Museums and is a reason to revisit. The Souvenir Shop has been established in the SBP Museum to promote cultural heritage, historical educational material, chronological sequences of artwork and coins etc. The Shop includes replicas of the materials and some size



specific products, publications and interactive videos and demos. The literature available also serves its educational purpose.

Research Section is dealing with publications and souvenirs research. The Publication Section is publishing the catalogues comprised of collections documentation digitally & physically, monographs, brochures, captions and labels prepared from the research work carried out by the officers of SBP Museum. The main objective of this section is to digitize the collection, preserve it, and make it available for publication. The souvenirs for souvenir shop are selected for preparation purpose after a thorough research with a brief description of the object tagged with the souvenir for creating awareness about our history and culture.

### Membership with international bodies

State Bank of Pakistan Museum also has the privilege to be the first ICOM (International Council of Museums) member in Pakistan. SBP Museum is also the member of ICOMON (ICOM International Committee for Money and Banking Museums) and Commonwealth Association of Museums (CAMs).

### Donations

A unique collection of World Stamps placed, and preserved immaculately in 210 albums, from 106 countries, Hand made Bank Note designs and proofs of his own 25 sheets, and Bank note proposed designs 40 sheets, stamp designing process 35 sheets, collected over the time of 50 years. Mr. Adil Salahuddin former General Manager, Chief Designer and Chief Archivist, Pakistan Security Printing Corporation (PSPC) donated his life time collection to SBP Museum in 2015.

The other donations include sculpture by Amin Gulgee, son of world-famous Ismail Gulgee. Amin Gulgee is also a famous artist like his father. He donated a 3 D calligraphy art piece to SBP Museum and Art Gallery, in loving memory of his beloved mother. The other donations include paintings and documents related to history of Pakistan.

## THROUGH THE MAGNIFYING GLASS

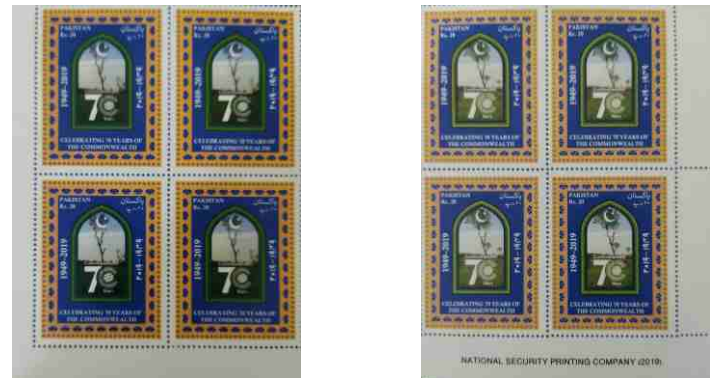
By: Arsheesh Irani



This stamp was issued for BAI VIRBAJI SOPARIVALA PARSII HIGH SCHOOL ( B V S ) KARACHI on May 23, 2009 on its 150th anniversary. Initially only 50 sheets were printed as emergency issue, but later this stamp was reprinted after 6 months in a different base color. The first issue has white background color with reverse inverted water mark. The later issued stamp has off white background with normal water mark. Both stamps are in mint never hinged condition. Small quantity exists of white background (first issue) in mint condition, as most of the early issued stamps were postally used.

## THROUGH THE MAGNIFYING GLASS

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid



Second Printing



First Printing

The stamp was issued to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the Commonwealth Organization (1949-2019) on August 14, 2019. The actual quantity was 0.30 million, but initially the 100 sheets were printed and sent to GPOs to whom the stamp was available for sale. But later on, the said stamp was reprinted after some weeks in a different border color (in first issue the border color was light orange with light blue base; in later printing the border color was MUSTARD with navy blue base. There was another change in reprinted stamp other than color is the tree showing in the middle of the design. In the later printing the lower branch of the tree was trimmed, and also the small tree beside the main tree was also different in shape. Small quantity exists of (first issue); because the early printing was postally used.





## 100 YEARS OF NED UET KARACHI

By: Wg. Cdr. Zaheer Iqbal (Retired)



### Wg. Cdr. Zaheer Iqbal (Retired)

Ex student NED UET (CAE Risalpur Campus) (1988-1991)

Ex Head of Electronics Deptt NED UET (IAT Korangi Campus) (2006-2009)

The NED University of Engineering and Technology celebrated its 100th anniversary this year. To commemorate this event, Pakistan Post issued a Rs.20 stamp, while the State Bank of Pakistan minted a Rs.100 coin on July 1, 2021.



The NED VC Prof. Dr. Soroush Hashmat Lodhi commended the issuance of this commemorative coin and stamp by the Government of Pakistan. He appreciated every person associated with the varsity for playing their role in the development of the institution. He informed that the NED alumni and teachers gathered in 2019 to plan the celebration of varsity's 100-year academic journey. During the meeting, it was decided that faculty members and alumni would collect donations as well as concerned authorities would be contacted to make this historic occasion memorable.

Prof Lodi informed that earlier this year, the varsity approached the federal secretary of science and technology to assist the varsity in issuing commemorative coins on the completion of 100-year of NED. The concerned officials asked the NED administration for a final design of the coin. After sending the final design the federal cabinet approved that the State Bank of Pakistan would issue 50,000 commemorative coins on July 1, 2021.



NED UET had started its academic journey from training a group of students as civil engineers for the construction of Sukkur Barrage. In 1921, when the Prince of Wales visited Karachi on behalf of his father King George V, the foundation of the college was also laid.

Initially, the college was named as Wales the Prince Engineering College to mark the visit. By August 29, 1921, the college enrolled around 50 students and meanwhile applied for affiliation with the Bombay University. Bombay University rejected the application on grounds of insufficient funding and lack of facilities.

But, Puribai, Becharbai Trust, Vishandas Fatehchand Brothers and Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw contributed huge donations to construct a new building for the college. Later on, the Prince of Wales Engineering College was renamed in memory of Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw (NED), the eldest son of the college building's landowner and philanthropist, Seth Edulji Dinshaw for his hefty amount of donation to the college's fund. Finally, Bombay University provisionally awarded affiliation to the college on May 23, 1923. After partition, the college was affiliated with the University of Karachi in 1951.

In 1964, the college administration made a plan to shift the college from Strachan Road which is a congested downtown area of Karachi, to its present location, adjoining the KU.

In 1975, NED College was moved to the new campus. The old campus is now a protected heritage site. On March 1, 1977, the Sindh government through NED University of Engineering and Technology Act promoted the college to a university. Since then, the varsity has been producing engineers who play their role in the development of the country in every field.

# HOW STAMPS ARE DESIGNED

By: Zia-ur-Rahman Zabeeh

*(This article was written by Mr. Zia ur Rahman Zabeeh when he was Controller General of Stamps / Dy. Director General (Philately) Pakistan Post during early 1986)*



Good stamps designs not only play a vital role in the promotion of philately, they also become an effective source of earnings for the stamp issuing agency. Attractive themes, fine artworks and quality printing certainly catch one's eye and compel stamp lovers to keep them as souvenirs.

The success of the stamp business has been due to the pioneering efforts of some great specialists in designing and engraving. Had there been no appealing object in stamps, perhaps philately would not have existed.

In the designing history of Pakistani postage stamps, the name of Abdul Rehman Chughtai will never be forgotten. He designed one stamp of the first commemorative set of the country in 1948. Later in 1951 he designed a complete series of stamps depicting pottery, hour glass, the Saracenic Leaf pattern and archway, and lamp. This set it universally acknowledged as "Chughtai Art".

His contribution made possible for Pakistani stamps to be rated high in the list of world's most beautiful stamps within just two/three years of the country coming into being. High class designs need to be printed with the best printing process available the recess printing. Engraving and printing of Pakistani stamps were, therefore, assigned to M/s. Thomas De La Rule (London), mainly because until then the country had no stamp producing facilities available.

However, in 1958 a young engraver, Abdul Munir, joined the newly found Pakistan Security Printing Corporation (PSPC). His proficiency in engraving stamps, currency notes and other security documents, is rated with the world's top master engravers.

Throughout his career, which spans over 28 years with the PSPC, he tackled the job of engraving almost all Pakistani stamps single handedly. The sets of 'Small Industries and Archaeology' in commemoratives, the 'Chhota Sona Masjid Gateway' series, the Shalimar, Minar-e-Pakistan and current Makli's Tomb definitive's, are among the best stamps in our history.

Three Factors:

But how actually is a stamp designed?

For designing a stamp, the general criterion takes into account three factors; stamps must indicate the country of origin (The only exception being Great Britain where instead of the name of the country only the effigy of the reigning monarch is depicted on their stamp), should have face value (in figures or code letters), and must be able to stick on a variety of surfaces. In countries where automatic letter sorting machines are in operation another very important factor is that the chosen colours must not upset the operation of the photo-electric cells that do the actual sorting.

Today, the designer is asked to draw designs not only for postal use but also with a view to emphasize and issuing country's political or cultural identity or even to attract tourists by showing more sceneric views and the remains of ancient monuments.

Whatever the subject an issuing authority selects, the artist draws rough sketches in actual stamp size of photographs or models provided to him. Two or more sketches are prepared until an appropriate design is reached. In accordance with the selected sketch, a colour art work of larger size is prepared.

After this initial approval, machine proofs are taken out in various colours. These are called Essays. After the final approval of proofs, the chosen design is forwarded to expert who decide which printing method would be suitable for the particular design.

Often more than one design are arranged in the stamp sheet "se-tenant" vertically or horizontally. Collectors should not separate such designs from each other, but mount the stamps together in pairs, blocks or strips including all the different designs.

Sometimes a gutter margin is left unprinted between two stamps. Again a collector should take care in obtaining the stamps with the gutter margin in the middle, preferably unfolded along perforation.

The illustrations shown here explain the different stages of the special stamps issued on September 1, to mark the centenary of Sind Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi.

The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin, who has the



distinction of designing over 100 Pakistani and 40 stamps of foreign countries, which is a rare achievement. No other artist in the world has perhaps reached such an outstanding record.

Here we must not forget the services of other stamp designers like M.A. Munawar and Mian Saeed who, besides designing Pakistan stamps, have won first prizes on the stamps designed for the United Nations.

Designed by M.A. Munawar designed by Mian Saeed

## HOW STAMPS ARE PRINTED

Specialization in stamp collecting entails precise study of colour flaws and shades. Unless the reasons for these variations are not known, the exact definition of a flaw or variety cannot be determined. Advance collectors, therefore, need to have a sound understanding of the methods used in stamp printing.

A number of processes have been tried for printing stamps. Several were discontinued long ago, due to their poor results. Three principal methods currently in use are; Line engraving, Lithography and Photogravure.

Surface printing (Typo), though used, is on the decline. Embossing or die-stamping had a limited success, specially in coloured relief on gold and other metallic foils. Now the method is used only for printing postal stationery.

Stamp printing has achieved high standards and with advances in printing technology, craftsmen engravers are gradually being ousted by more complex processes and more sophisticated printing machines,

### LINE ENGRAVING

Also called recess printing, *taille-douce* (Fr.), *Intaglio* (Italy), and die-printing (DP), this is one of the finest and most expensive process in stamp production. It has been in use since 1840 (Penny Black).

The design is engraved on a steel plate 'master die' is stamp size in reverse. Then the die is hardened and its impression transferred under pressure onto a cylinder (transfer roller) about 3 inches in diameter. This roller is then hardened and the design image again transferred, as many time as needed, to form a stamp sheet of any quantity.

The operation of transferring under great pressure is called 'rocking in'. Ink is then applied to the printing plate and wiped by a steel blade (in philately called doctor blade), so that ink remains only in the recesses.

When paper is placed against the plate under pressure, the ink is picked up from the grooves and the actual stamp design stands out in relief on the paper. The printing plate can be used in flat-bed press and produces a single stamps sheet in each printing operation. For rotary presses, the plate is curved around a cylinder where stamps are printed on continuous reels of paper ('on the web') at high speed.

### LITHOGRAPHY

The process is also called surface printing. Here the design is laid down on the 'stone' or on a plate of aluminum or zinc, in greasy ink or by 'transfer', in reverse. After fixing by suitable chemicals the stone is continuously dampened in the course of printing. The ink adheres, only to the greased image which has meanwhile repelled the water. A printing impression is obtained when paper is brought in contact with the stone or plate.

### PHOTOGRAVURE

Sometimes described as Helio-gravure and Rotogravure, it is most modern and very economical for multicolour printing. Stamps printed by this method reflect high gloss and rich shades.

Basically this process is a form of recess printing. The stamp design is photographed and the negative is used as a kind of 'master die'. Series of positive images of the stamp design are produced on a plate, called multi-positive. The plate is then processed upon a carbon tissue which has a screened surface upto 62500 dots per sq. inch. The carbon tissue is wrapped around a copper cylinder and etched, leaving a pattern of small grooves or recesses on the cylinder, varying in depth according to the intensity of tone in the multi positive image. The cylinder is chrome plated before used for printing.

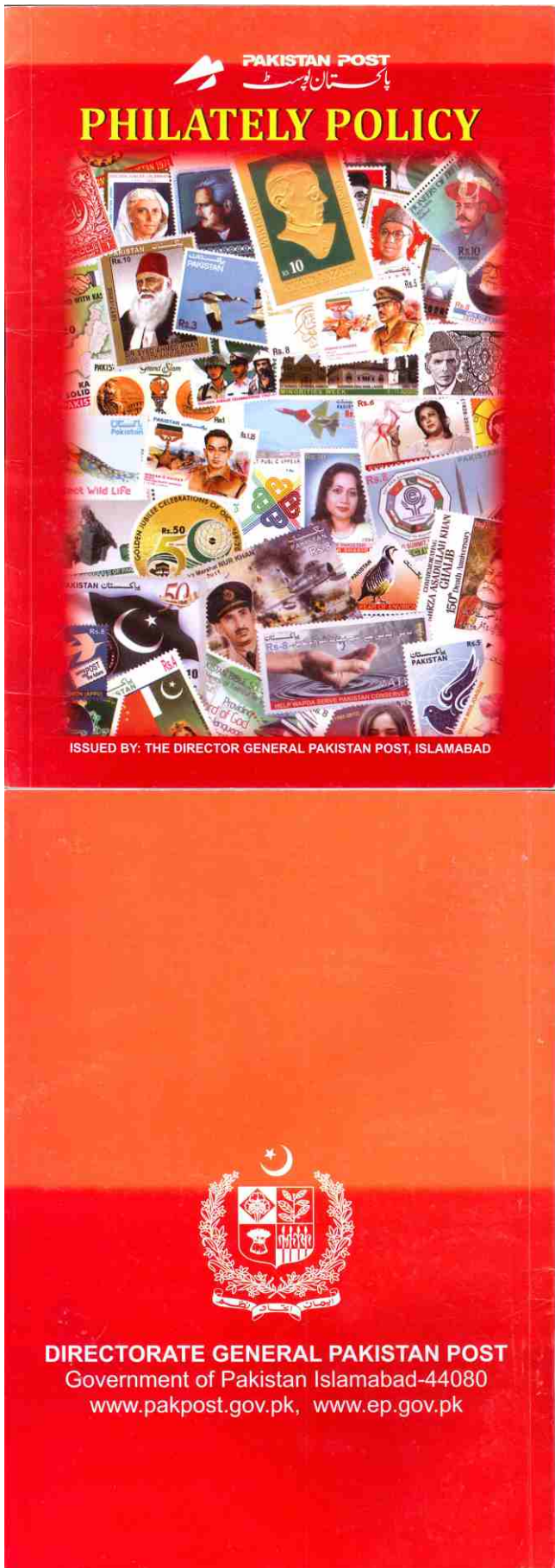
Two other processes infrequently used in stamp printing are typography and serigraphor. Typo or letter press is the simplest method, usually employed for over-printing stamps. Each letter or part of the design is separately composed for every stamp. Examples exist of entire stamps having been printed by letter-press. Serigraphor, also known as 'silk screen' printing used the traditional offset printing technique combined with a layer of fine gold powder on the unprinted part of the stamp which is subsequently embossed. The gold leaf is ground into powder and applied by a silk screen.

The extremely fine gold powder is shifted in order to ensure uniformity and it is then mixed with binders and solvents. This amalgam is applied through a precisely calibrated silk-screen weave which allows only an exact amount of gold to pass. By this process only stamp of Rupees ten denomination was printed for Pakistan on the Centenary of Quaid I-Azam in 1976.

Pakistan has produced stamps almost in all prominent printing processes. Till 1965, most of the commemorative stamps were recess printed. Later on many processes were used including mixed processes where two different methods are used in printing a stamp. The definitive stamps apart from the Singapore and Fort series, which were lithographed are all recess printed.

# AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILATELY POLICY - PAKISTAN POST

By: Ch. Muhammad Shakoor (Author of Philately Policy Then Director (IM) Now Executive Director ECO Postal Staff College, Islamabad)



Mr. Khalid Javed  
Director General / Chairman  
Pakistan Post

The Philately Advisory Committee of Pakistan Post constituted the Subcommittee on following Members to accomplish the task of updating the Philately Policy.



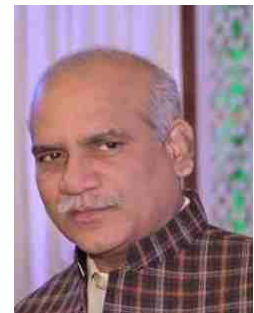
Muhammad Shakoor



Amjad Hussain



Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqi



Syed Imtiaz Hussain Rizvi

Postage stamps are an integrate part of any Postal Administration. Philately is the study of stamps and postal history. Since long philately has been performing an important role in adding values on the global postal services not only in revenue generation but also in the area of promotion of heritage, values and social interactions nationally as well as internationally. Different kinds of postage stamps are used for different functions performed by postal administrations. Each category of stamps has its own specific features in addition to some common features



These guiding principles are summarized in the Philately Policy. There was a need to lay a solid foundation through a well-crafted Philately Policy based on best market practices & international standards and containing basic rules & criteria to facilitate the postal administration and other stake holders. Pakistan Post had devised philately policy from time to time but with ever-changing circumstances and market demands there was always need to update the philately policy, hence Pakistan Post decided to upgrade the philatelic services in order to put philately in its proper perspective.

The Philately Advisory committee of Pakistan Post constituted the following subcommittee to accomplish the task of updating the philately policy.

**Mr. Amjad Hussain**

Addl. D.G(F.S) Chairman

**Mr. Muhammad Shakoor**

Director(Inland Mail)

Member/Author

**Mr. Akhtar-ul-Islam Siddiqui**

Philatelist Member

**Syed Imtiaz Hussain Rizvi**

Philatelist Member

Director (Inland Mail) being incharge of Philately Branch of the Directorate General Pakistan Post Office Department (PPOD) Islamabad opted to take up the task as author of the Philately Policy.

As per policy guidelines the committee discussed the policy in its meetings. The committee studied the UPU statutes related with Philately. Philately Policies of other Postal Administrations were also consulted. Inputs of other stake holders including renowned Philatelists were also obtained.

The feedback was very encouraging and valuable to finalize the draft policy. Remarks of Mr. Adil Salahuddin and Dr. Usman Ali Isani under their own signature are incorporated as last two pages of the policy. After necessary approvals of the draft policy by the Group Officers and the Director General, PPOD the same was presented before the Pakistan Postal Services Management Board (PPSMB) for approval. After approval of the draft by the PPSMB the policy was published and it is now available for the benefit of all the stakeholders.

The committee was thankful to all persons who contributed towards preparation and publication of the policy. The committee was convinced that the policy would go a long way to positivity change the philatelic landscape of Pakistan. It is hoped that our successors would continue to improve and update the policy as per needs of the day.

**Comments of Dr. Usman Ali Isani on Philately Policy**



I must congratulate the Pakistan Post for formulating a policy on Philately. It's a progressive move that will enhance the prestige of Pak Post. The provisions of Popularizing philately are very welcome. Pakistan Post is one of the few administrations worldwide that does not exploit Philatelists. Please keep it up.

**Comments of Adil Salahuddin (SI), General Manager Pakistan Post Foundation, Karachi on Philately Policy**



I must congratulate you for your efforts in compiling stamp issuing policy. This is tremendous job if it is approved and published, we will refer this book as STAMP COLLECTOR'S BIBLE.

**Thanks and Best Regards**

**COLLECT PAKISTAN  
POSTAGE STAMPS**

# PAKISTAN BANK NOTES PREFIX STUDY

## 7th Regular Issue



By

Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui  
Nadeem Ahmad

2. Rs. 10 Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Front and Picture of Bab i-Khyber (Khyber Gate) Peshawar on Back.



- Size:** 115 X 65 mm  
**Colour:** Brown  
**Water Mark:** Image of Quaid-e-Azam  
**Printer:** Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.  
**Signatures:** Governors State Bank of Pakistan  
 Shamshad Akhtar, Saleem Raza  
 Shahid H. Kardar, Yasin Anwar  
 & Ashraf M. Wathra



### 7th Regular Issue

The salient features of this serial are

1. The note of denomination Rs. 5000/ was first time introduced.
2. Rs. 5 Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Front and view of Gawader Port in Baluchistan on Back.

- Size:** 115 X 65 mm  
**Colour:** Greenish Gray and Blue  
**Demonetized on:** 31.12.2012  
**Water Mark:** Image of Quaid-e-Azam  
**Printer:** Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.  
**Signatures:** Governors State Bank of Pakistan  
 Shamshad Akhtar & Saleem Raza

S. No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
			From	To
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	A	Z
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	AA	CJ
3	Saleem Raza	2009	CJ	FE
4	Saleem Raza	2009	FN	
5	Saleem Raza	2010	FE	FN

S. No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
			From	To
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	A	Z
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	AA	BH
3	Shamshad Akhtar	2006 2007	BJ	
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	BK	BN
5	Shamshad Akhtar	2006 2007	BP	
6	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	BQ	BW
7	Shamshad Akhtar	2006 2007	BX	
8	Shamshad Akhtar	2006 2007	BY	
9	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	BZ	FB
10	Shamshad Akhtar	2006 2007	FC	
11	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	FD	FL
12	Shamshad Akhtar	2006 2007	FM	
13	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	FN	FP

14	Shamshad Akhtar	2007 2008	FQ	
15	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	FR	HP
16	Shamshad Akhtar & Saleem Raza	2008 2009	HQ	
17	Saleem Raza	2009	HR	LQ
18	Saleem Raza	2009 2010	LR	
19	Saleem Raza	2010	LS	LW
20	Saleem Raza	2009 2010	LX	
21	Saleem Raza	2009 2010	LY	
22	Saleem Raza	2010	LZ	
23	Saleem Raza	2009 2010	MA	
24	Saleem Raza	2010	MB	NL
25	Saleem Raza	2009 2010	NM	
26	Saleem Raza	2010	NN	PF
27	Saleem Raza & Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2010 2011	PG	



28	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2010	PH	QB
29	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2010 2011	QC	
30	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2011	QD	QM
31	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2010 2011	QN	
32	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2011	QP	QU
33	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2010 2011	QN	
34	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	2011	QW	SW
35	Shahid Hafeez Kardar & Yaseen Anwar	2010 2011	SX	
36	Yaseen Anwar	2011	SY	TK
37	Yaseen Anwar	2011 2012	TL	
38	Yaseen Anwar	2012	TM	VU
39	Yaseen Anwar	2012 2013	VV	
40	Yaseen Anwar	2013	VW	XE
41	Yaseen Anwar	2012 2013	XF	
42	Yaseen Anwar	2013	XG	ZF
43	Yaseen Anwar	2013 2014	ZG	
44	Yaseen Anwar	2014	ZH	ZK
45	Yaseen Anwar	2013 2014	ZL	
46	Yaseen Anwar	2014	ZM	ZZ
47	Yaseen Anwar	2014	AAA	AAL
48	Yaseen Anwar & Ashraf Wathra	2014	AAM	
49	Ashraf Wathra	2014	AAN	ACQ
50	Ashraf Wathra	2014 2015	ACR	
51	Ashraf Wathra	2015	ACS	AHM
52	Ashraf Wathra	2015 2016	AHN	
53	Ashraf Wathra	2016	AHP	AJA
54	Ashraf Wathra	2015 2016	AJB	
55	Ashraf Wathra	2016	AJC	AJV
56	Ashraf Wathra	2015 2016	AJZ	
57	Ashraf Wathra	2015 2016	AKA	
58	Ashraf Wathra	2016	AKB	AMU
59	Ashraf Wathra	2015 2016	AMV	
60	Ashraf Wathra	2016	AMW	ANY

61	Ashraf Wathra	2016 2017	ANZ	
62	Ashraf Wathra	2017	APA	ATD
63	Ashraf Wathra & Tariq Bajwa	2017	ATE	
64	Ashraf Wathra & Tariq Bajwa	2017	ATF	
65	Tariq Bajwa	2017	ATG	ATL
66	Ashraf Wathra & Tariq Bajwa	2017	ATM	
67	Tariq Bajwa	2017	ATN	AVT
68	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018	AVU	
69	Tariq Bajwa	2018	AVV	AWQ
70	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018	AWR RARE Year Split	
71	Tariq Bajwa	2018	AWS	BEM
72	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BEN	
73	Tariq Bajwa	2019	BEP	BES
74	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BET	
75	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BEU	
76	Tariq Bajwa	2019	BEV	BFM
77	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019		
78	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019		
79	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018 2019		
80	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018 2019	BFR	
81	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018 2019	BFS	
82	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018 2019	BFT	
83	Tariq Bajwa	2019	BFU	BGK
84	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BGL	
85	Tariq Bajwa	2019	BGM	BGQ
86	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BGR	
87	Tariq Bajwa	2019	BGS	BGU
88	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018 2019	BGV	
89	Tariq Bajwa	2017 2018 2019	BGW	
90	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BGX	
91	Tariq Bajwa	2018 2019	BGY	
92	Raza Baqir	2020	BGZ	
93	Raza Baqir	2019	BHA	BLE
94	Raza Baqir	2019 2020	BLF	
95	Raza Baqir	2020	BLG	BSU
96	Raza Baqir	2020 2021	BSV	
97	Raza Baqir	2021	BSW	

.... To Be Continued

## MESSAGE SENT

### The Life & Work of Adil Salahuddin

By: Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui



The book is compiled by British-Pakistani author, Arshi Ahmad-Aziz. She has covered Salahuddin's educational background, his NCA days, and his journey as Pakistan's most prolific stamp designer. The book has a number of sketches and numerous stamps designed and printed over a 37-year long career with the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation (PSPC).

#### Life Sketch of Adil Salahuddin

##### Early life and Education

Adil Salahuddin was born in 1944 at Delhi, British India. His parents moved to Lahore, Pakistan when he was two

years old. He joined the National College of Arts (NCA), Lahore in 1962, graduating in 1965 in miniature painting. He was a contemporary of, amongst others, Bashir Mirza, Salahuddin Mian and Ahmed Khan. He attended this art college in Lahore without telling his parents. At that time, he let them think that he was studying to be an engineer. He was guided and taught by the so-called 'father of modern painting in Pakistan', Shakir Ali, the principal of NCA at that time and another miniaturist and well-known artist of Pakistan, Haji Mohammad Sharif.

#### Career

Adil Salahuddin used to collect and study postage stamps as a hobby, when he was a child. In 1965, he was invited by a fellow artist Bashir Mirza to move to Karachi where that artist had already opened up a new art gallery.

#### Designer

He was employed between 1967 and 2002, by Pakistan Security Printing Corporation in its design department in Karachi. It was during this period that he designed these stamps. This corporation was responsible for designing Pakistan's currency notes, postage stamps and cheque books for banks. He retired from this job in 2002 after 35 years of service.

During his career, Adil Salahuddin has done sculptures, portraits, paintings and calligraphy besides doing miniature art. He is best known for designing hundreds of postage stamps for the Pakistan Post Office.

Salahuddin believes that art must be protected and preserved. So he has donated his collection of 200 albums of postage stamps from 116 countries to the State Bank of Pakistan Museum & Art Gallery.

#### Awards and recognition

1- Pride of Performance Award by the President of Pakistan in 1987

2- In 1986, he was declared the best designer in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) countries (Iran, Pakistan and Turkey) and awarded a gold medal at the exhibition, ECOPHILEX '86

3- Sitara-i-Imtiaz (Star of Excellence) Award by the President of Pakistan (2010).

#### Report on Book Launching Ceremony

"Miniature artists are more successful at postage stamp designing as they can paint an entire composition on a small area of 0.87 inches by 0.979 inches," said Adil Salahuddin during the launch of a book based on his life



and works titled *Message Sent* at the Alliance Francaise de Karachi on Friday.

“My training with various masters at the National College of Arts which I joined in 1962, especially miniaturist Haji Sharif, the best artist of the time, helped me a lot in my career later. When I was young I was encouraged by my family elders to have hobbies such as philately and coin collection but I didn't know then that I would be joining the field when I grow up,” he said.

“Designing stamps is a tedious job. You make pencil sketches and then you add colour. From the time when my first stamp was selected in 1966, I have worked nonstop till 2003 while designing some 650 stamps,” he said.

Among his stamps are the 26 stamps that he has made on the Quaid-i-Azam of which the best one is undoubtedly the gold stamp. “It is the only stamp in the world that has been printed using real gold. And since Pakistan didn't have the technology of printing such a special postage stamp back in 1976 when it was printed on the Quaid-i-Azam's 100th birth anniversary, it was printed in France,” he said.

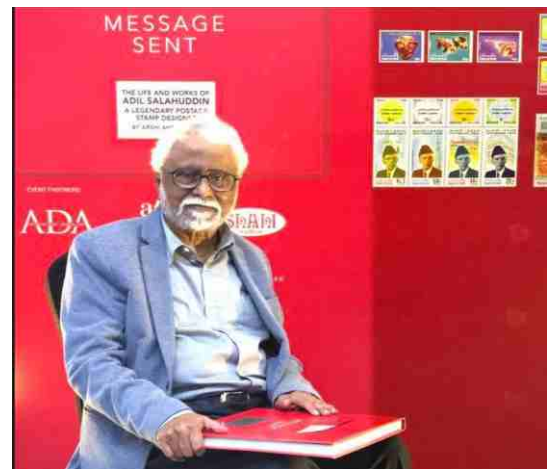
Even the book's cover is designed beautifully by Ayesha, Adil Sahab's daughter. It is bright red like a post box with a letter that has a green Quaid-i-Azam stamp on its top right corner halfway inside the slot giving it a 3-D look.

The book's author Arshi Ahmad-Aziz said that postage stamps were a lot more than a little piece of gum paper, which you lick and stick. “It is a coloured piece of art telling us about where it along with the letter it is pasted on came from and how much it cost in getting it there. But they are also so much more than the postage paid. Postage stamps are ambassadors of countries. They tell you about the history, the scenic beauty, the flora and fauna and the people and culture of a country,” she said.

She said that she was living in the UK until 1994 and knew too well the longing and waiting patiently for that envelope from home and the excitement one felt on hearing the sound of that letter passing through the slot and falling on the tiled floor. “Adil Salahuddin is my maternal uncle.

He is my mother's cousin and it was his idea to do a book on the stamps of Pakistan and the artists behind them.

For that we needed to contact all the artists who designed stamps for Pakistan,” she said, “And it was not easy in 1994 which happened to be pre-Internet days. Then we thought of just doing a book on the artists who has designed the most stamps for the country and that's how this book came to be what it is about Adil Salahuddin,” she explained.



Dr Kaleemullah Lashari, a scholar of history and conservationist, said that the postal system had been there since people started communicating in writing. “But Sindh has the distinction of seeing stamps first introduced in Asia even though then it was just an embossed seal telling a certain currency had been paid to transport a letter,” he said.

Akbar Ali Dero, postmaster general of Sindh, said that despite the age of Internet and courier services, there were still thousands of post offices and workers working nonstop in handling mail. “So postage stamps are not dying in Pakistan,” he said. Iqbal Nanji, who has curated various stamp exhibitions in Pakistan and abroad, spoke about the beauty of Pakistani stamps. “The colours and vivid imagination seen in our stamps make them stand out among all of the stamps of the world,” he said.

Dr Asma Ibrahim, archaeologist, museologist and director of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) Museum, said that she was happy to share that Adil Sahib had donated all his stamps along with the entire process of designing those stamps to SPB Museum. “Not just that, he has also donated to our museum his personal collection of the stamps of the world comprising stamps of 116 countries in 200 albums. We have a corner dedicated to him at the SBP Museum,” she said.

Speaking about the connection between money and stamps since the SBP Museum is a museum about coins and currency, Dr Ibrahim said that stamps bridged the gap, the transitory period, between coins and currency in history. Niilofur Farrukh, CEO, managing trustee and chair of Karachi Biennale and the moderator for the evening, said that she hoped people won't just buy *Message Sent* as a coffee-table book to decorate their drawing rooms. “I hope you would animate it through discussions and take those discussions further to schools as well,” she said. Author and book critic Bina Shah of Alliance Francaise and Maria Aslam of Architecture Design Art also spoke.

***Published in Dawn***

## U. N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA and The Far East

By: **Lt.Col (R) Nasir Javaid Chaudhry T.I (M)**



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is one of the five regional commissions under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It was established in order to increase economic activity in Asia and the Far East, as well as to foster economic relations between the region and other areas of the world.

The commission is composed of 53 Member States and nine Associate members, mostly from the Asia and Pacific regions.[3] In addition to countries in Asia and the Pacific, the commission's members includes France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The region covered by the commission is home to 4.1 billion people, or two-thirds of the world's population, making ESCAP the most comprehensive of the United Nations' five regional commissions.

### History

The commission was first established by the Economic and Social Council on 28 March 1947 as the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) to assist in post-war economic reconstruction. Its main mandate was to "initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East.

On 1 August 1974, the commission was renamed to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) by the Economic and Social Council to reflect both the economic and social aspects of the Commission's work, as well as geographic location of its members.

### Scope

The commission works to address some of the greatest challenges facing the region through results-oriented projects, technical assistance and capacity building to member states in the following areas:

- 1- Macroeconomic policy and development
- 2- Trade and investment
- 3- Transport
- 4- Social development
- 5- Environment and sustainable development
- 6- Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction
- 7- Statistics
- 8- Sub-regional activities for development
- 9- Energy

Additionally, the commission provides a forum for its member states to promote regional cooperation and collective action in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### Member States

There are a total of 49 Member States and 3 are not part of Asia

### Full Members

The following are all full members of the commission:

-  Afghanistan
-  Armenia
-  Australia
-  Azerbaijan
-  Bangladesh
-  Bhutan
-  Brunei Darussalam
-  Cambodia
-  China
-  Democratic People's Republic of Korea
-  Fiji
-  France
-  Georgia
-  India
-  Indonesia
-  Iran (Islamic Republic of)
-  Japan
-  Kazakhstan
-  Kiribati
-  Kyrgyzstan
-  Lao People's Democratic Republic
-  Malaysia
-  Maldives
-  Marshall Islands
-  Micronesia (Federated States of)
-  Mongolia
-  Myanmar
-  Nauru
-  Nepal
-  Netherlands
-  New Zealand
-  Pakistan
-  Palau
-  Papua New Guinea
-  Philippines
-  Republic of Korea
-  Russian Federation
-  Samoa
-  Singapore



-  Solomon Islands
-  Sri Lanka
-  Tajikistan
-  Thailand
-  Timor-Leste
-  Tonga
-  Turkey
-  Turkmenistan
-  Tuvalu
-  United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
-  United States of America
-  Uzbekistan
-  Vanuatu
-  Viet Nam

**Associate Members**

The following are all associate members of the commission:

-  American Samoa
-  New Caledonia
-  French Polynesia
-  Guam
-  Northern Mariana Islands (The)
-  Hong Kong, China
-  Macao, China
-  Cook Islands (The)
-  Niue



Pakistan issued a stamp on 28 Mar 1972 to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE

Here the study is being restricted to the stamps which have been issued on ECAFE from 1947-1974



Philippines issued a 3 Stamps set on 24 Nov 1947 on Conference of Economic Commission for Asia and The Far East

Malaya issued a 2 Stamps Set on 5 Mar 1958 on a Conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.



United Nations on 11 Apr 1960 issued a 2 Stamps Set on the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.



Iran issued a 2 Stamps Set on 1 Sep 1962 on UN Oil Conference and again issued a stamp on 2 Mar 1964 on 20th Meeting of ECAFE.



Laos also issued a stamp for Airmail on 15 Mar 1972 commemorating the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE.



Cambodia issued a Souvenir Sheet and a set of 3 Stamps Set commemorating the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE on 28 Mar 1972.

**Singapore** issued a 3 Stamps set on 15 Apr 1969 on the 25th Plenary Session of ECAFE. **Indonesia** also issued a 3 Stamps Set on 28 Mar 1972 to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE. **South Korea** also issued a Stamp on 28 Mar 1972 commemorating the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE. **Ceylon** joined in celebrating the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE on 2 May 1972 by issuing a stamp. **Mongolia** commemorated the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE by issuing a stamp on 30 Aug 1972. **Afghanistan** issued a Stamp on UN Day on 24 Oct 1972 depicting ECAFE. **Thailand** celebrated the 25th Anniversary of ECAFE by issuing a stamp on 15 Nov 1972. **New Zealand** on 7 Feb 1973 issued a 6 Stamps St on Commemorations. 10c stamp is on 25th Anniversary of ECAFE.

# JOURNEY OF A SOLDIER

## Untold Stories

By: Salman Basir & Ahmad Shahzad Bhatti

War is a result of political failures.

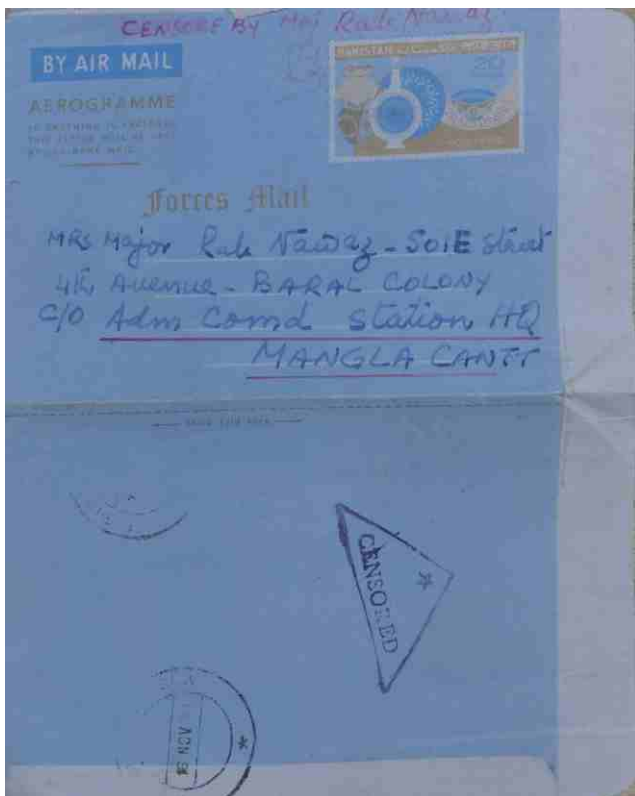
One such war was that ended on 16 Dec. 1971 with the creation of Bangladesh & capture of 93,000 Pakistani soldiers. I very clearly remember that day as a teenager as well as the feeling of loss and depression that came with it. Since then I have always had a longing to hear or read the stories & experiences of even a single one of the 93,000 untold stories.

I collect POW mail, but those are scattered data points and never a complete story.

A couple of years ago I mentioned this to my philatelic researcher friend Shahzad Bhatti and shared this gap as open chapter of Pakistan's Postal history. Then last month he sent me a hand written note with scans of 5- letters, all form a 1971 Pakistani Prisoner of war in India.

It was POW number 10002 Camp No. 25, India Major Rab Nawaz Raja -Pak. Army. Letter below written by Major Rab Nawaz dated 13 Nov. 1971 to his family at Mangla Cantt., His return address inside the letter is written as, 48 Fld. Regt., ABPO-9, Dacca.

Letter has a hand censored note and initials in red ball point ink of Major as well as a triangular "CENSORED" marking in Purple. Mangla Delivery marking is dated 16 Nov. 1971.



This could have been the last letter that Major wrote to his family as an active duty military officer, just over a month later 16 Dec. 1971 Pakistan Forces had to surrender to the Indian forces.

Next letter in this correspondence is a formula POW letter sheet provided by **The International Committee of the Red Cross, Delegation in Pakistan, P.O.Box No 1012, Islamabad.**

Sender is the family of the POW, message written on 08 Feb. 1972. Between the date of surrender and when this letter was written, family somehow must have gotten information of his POW No. & Camp location.

Lettersheet also has printed instructions on the bottom left "Reply Overleaf" & "Please write very clearly".

**Message form**  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
Delegation in Pakistan  
P. O. Box No. 1012,  
Islamabad.

**SENDER**

Name Mrs Rab Nawaz  
Street E  
Locality House No 501 4 Ave mangla cantt  
Country Pakistan

**Message**  
(not over 25 words, family news of strictly personal character).

My dear Rabe.  
We all are fine. Nouman, Kibran,  
Ahmad, Raheed and Hira are all fine.  
# And Pray for you. Everyone say  
Salam xoxo  
Rabe Nawaz

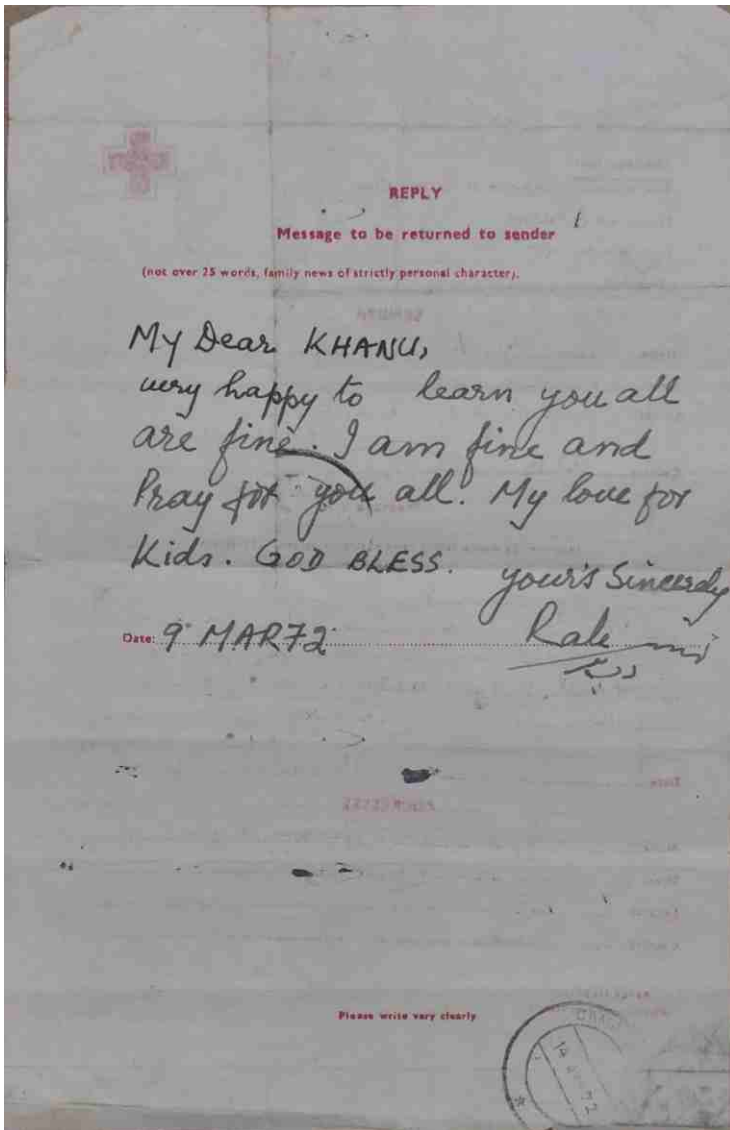
Date 8th February 1972

**ADDRESSEE**

Name Major Rab Nawaz  
Street   
Locality 25th camp  
Country India

**REPLY OVERLEAF**  
Please write very clearly





Next letter is on a POW Lettersheet, printed in India, letter is dated 04 April 1973. Was delivered -it is kind of confusing-has several delivery date marking stall of different Mangla post offices:

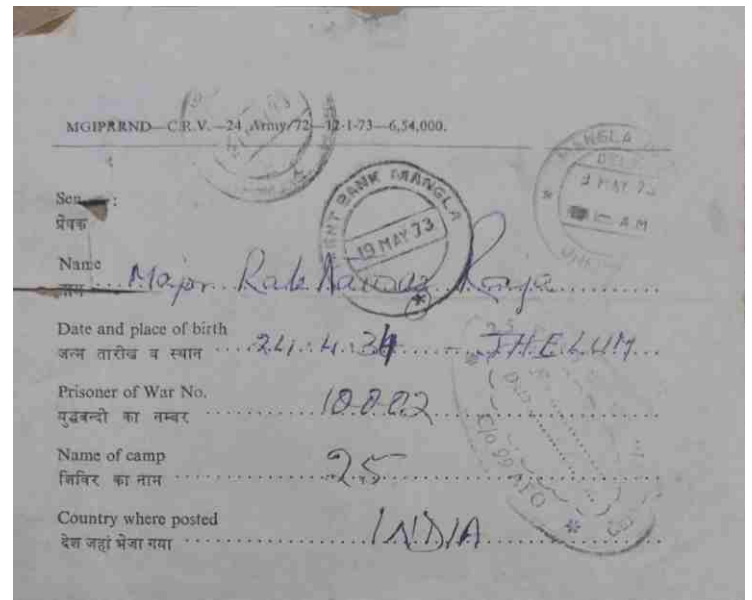
09 May 73

19 May 73

21 May 73

Kind of interesting to note that the letter was being bounced around for several days in Mangla (This town could not have been very large in 1973).

Noted additional purple hand stamp of "C/o 99 APO"

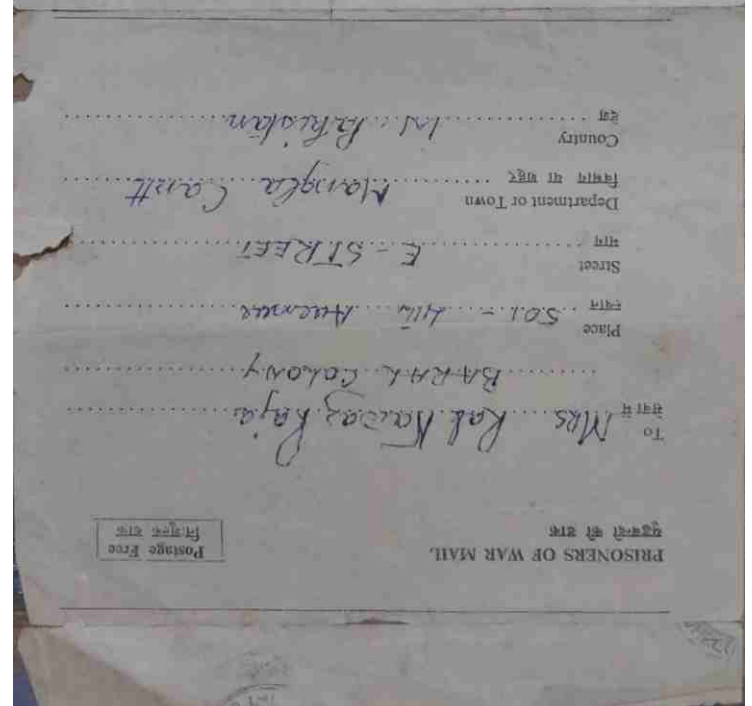
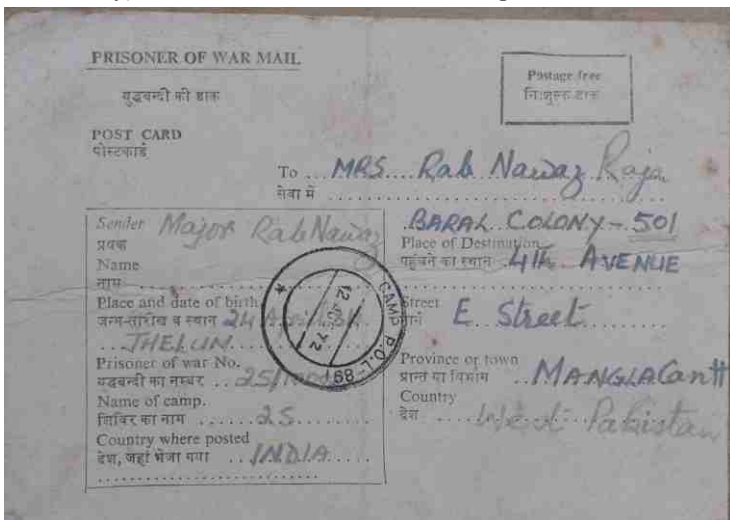


On the other side of this letter sheet the "REPLY" portion also has a printed statement "Message to be returned to the sender" & instructions "Not over 25-words, family news of strictly personal character".

Reply was written on 09 March 1972.

Next letter in this correspondence is a Prisoner of War post Card with instructions in English and Devnagri script. Written in Urdu-correspondence to family, dated 28 June 1972.

Delivery post mark Camp P.O-89 12 Aug 72 ( It took about 6-weeks for delivery). His date of birth is written as :24 April 1934



Last letter here is again on a POW letter sheet, written on 17 Feb. 1974 to his mother in Rawalpindi. Main message in this letter indicates that “repatriation from his camp has started”.

Based on this I am guesstimating that Major Rab Nawz spent 26-28 Months as a POW in Camp No. 25, as Prisoner of War no 10002 (Location of camp No.25?).

Analysis of limited information thru these 5-letters, indication is that he became a POW at age 38 & would have returned back to Pakistan when he was just over 40 years of age sometime in 1974.

I must admit that I had to pause several times during writing of this article, as such letters and sequence of events provide you with a window into the life of someone you may not know, but letters make you part of their journey.

I truly felt that connection.

If alive Major would be 87 years of age.

Major Rab Nawaz Raja - Zindabad.

Acknowledgements:

1-All material referenced in this article is from the personal collection of Mr. Shahzad Ahmad Bhatti, Lahore.

2-Messages in these letters are of Personal Nature & thus have not been shown to protect family privacy

3- SBASIR@SBCGLOBAL.NET

MGIPRRND—C.R.V.—24 Army/73—12-1-73—6,54,000.

Senders  
प्रेषक

Name  
नाम *Major. Rab Nawaz Raja*

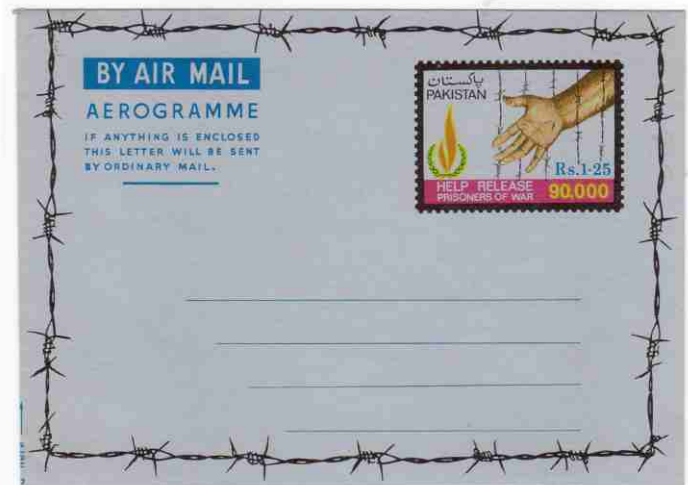
Date and place of birth  
जन्म तारीख व स्थान *24.4.34 JHELUM*

Prisoner of War No.  
सुदबन्दी का नम्बर *10002*

Name of camp  
शिविर का नाम *25*

Country where posted  
देश कहाँ भेजा गया *INDIA*

LAHORE CAMP  
Lahore  
1974



PRISONERS OF WAR MAIL  
सुदबन्दी की डाक

Postage Free  
नि:शुल्क डाक

To  
सेवा में *Anna Ji Mother of Maj. Rab Nawaz Raja*

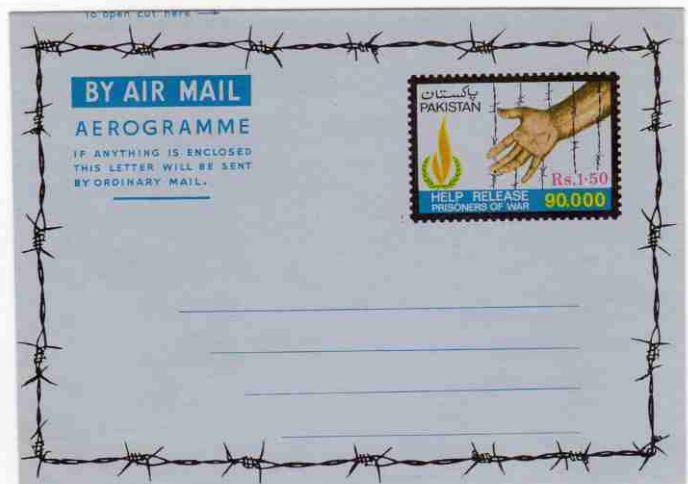
Place  
स्थान *1237 A-A A.K.A. G.P.O.*

Street  
मार्ग *No 13*

Department or Town  
विभाग या शहर *Rawalpindi*

Country  
देश *Pakistan*

PAKISTAN  
S.P.O.  
RAWALPINDI





## THE FIRST BRITISH INDIAN

### Subject To Become The Recipient Of The Victoria Cross

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)



**Born:** October 20, 1888, Dab, Chakwal  
**Died:** March 8, 1971, Mandi Bahauddin  
**Nationality:** British  
**Rank:** Subedar  
**Unit:** 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis  
**Battles/wars:** First World War  
**Awards:** Victoria Cross

#### Award of Victoria Cross to KHUDADAD KHAN

Today marks the 100th anniversary of the award of the Victoria Cross to the first soldier of the Indian Army. Born in 1888, in the village of Dab in the Chakwal District of the Punjab, Sepoy Khudadad Khan was a machine gunner in the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. The action in which Khudadad was to be awarded the VC took place during the First Battle of Ypres, in which the Allied forces attempted to prevent a German advance to the coast to seize possession of the Channel ports and cut the British supply lines. The 129th Baluchis were part of the Lahore Division, which reached Marseille at the end of September 1914, and were immediately put into the front line near the strategically important town of Ypres. In this opening stage of the First World War, the very static trench warfare which was to characterise the conflict on the Western Front had not yet developed, and the front line was very fluid. Communications were difficult, the terrain was water-logged and offered little natural protection, and small units could easily find themselves surrounded by enemy positions.

On 31 October 1914, the 129th Baluchis were engaged in heavy fighting around the Belgian village of Hollebeke, in the course of which two machine gun crews of the Regiment were cut off. One of the machine guns was destroyed by a shell, and its crew killed or wounded.

A short time later, the British officer Captain Dill was severely wounded. Despite being wounded himself, Khudadad kept working his gun with the other men of his gun detachment until they were rushed by the enemy in overpowering numbers. All were killed except Khudadad, who was left for dead. Amazingly Khudadad survived this attack, and under the cover of darkness was able to crawl back to the safety of the Regiment. The other members of Khudadad's machine gun crew were posthumously honoured.

Havildar Ghulam Mahomed was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, while Sepoys Lal Sher, Said Ahmed, Kassib and Lafar Khan were awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medals. Captain Dill was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Order. The 129th Baluchis fought in several battles during the First World War, including at Neuve Chapelle, suffering a devastating 3585 casualties out of the 4447 men who served in the Regiment during the war.

Khudadad was treated for his injuries at one of the Indian hospitals in Brighton. He survived the War, and returned to India. He died in Pakistan in 1971.

*John O'Brien  
 Curator, India Office Records*

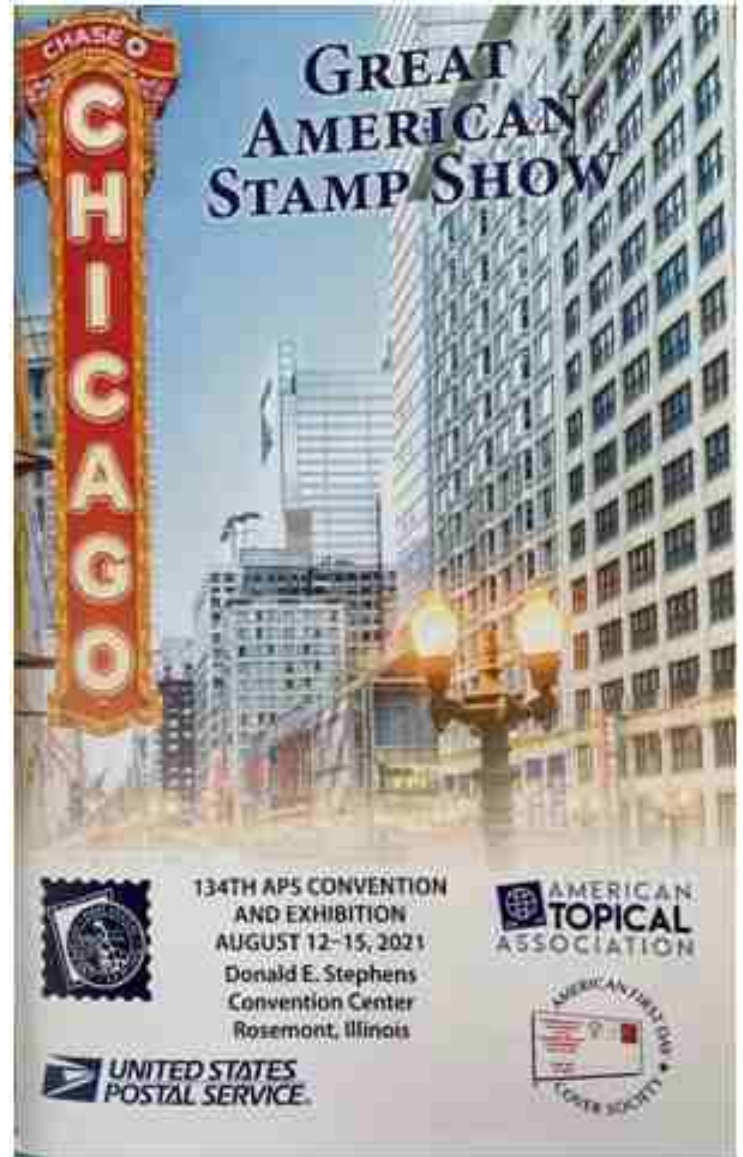
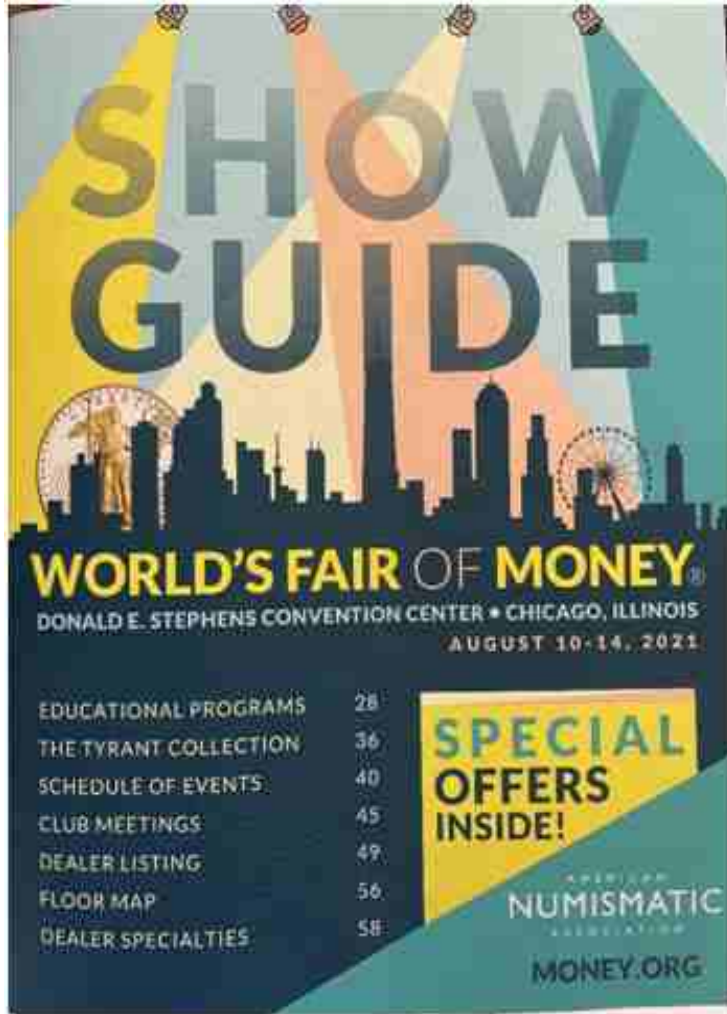


Sepoy Khudadad Khan from *The Indian Corps in France*

# GREAT AMERICAN STAMP SHOW

## Show Report-Two in On

Report By: Salman Basir - Chicago - USA



This was a co-incidence that Convention center at Rosemount, Illinois (a few miles away from the Chicago O'Hare International Airport) to host 2-big collector conventions in the same week in August 2021.

### Worlds' Fair of Money

August 10-14

### Great American Stamp Show

August 12-15

Great American Stamp Show was hosted by American Philatelic Society in collaboration with American Topical Association which has grown quite large. This show had 75+ dealers, 20-Society booths, 150+ exhibits with over 12,000 pages of display. The famous US rarity "Inverted Jenny" was also on display.

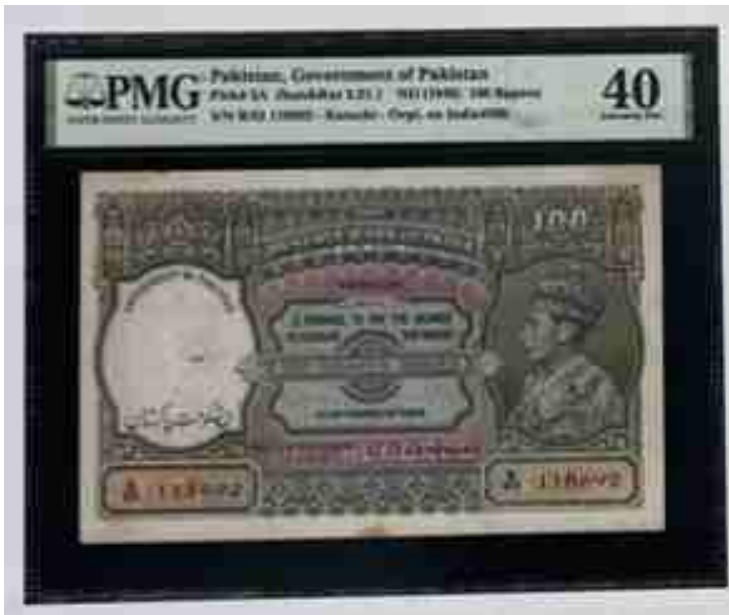
There were no dealers from overseas due to travel restrictions and their booths were empty. Did see a couple of dealers from Canada with good British Commonwealth material.

There was good selection of Postal History, Postal Stationery and Stamps. From my observation Postal History booths were crowded and seem to be doing brisk business. For Pakistan material was of elementary nature & did not find any material from the 1947 Overprints on India or the 1961 currency change overprints-stamps or postal history. It was refreshing to re connect with many collector friends and exchange ideas.

Spent a day at the World's Fair of Money at the same venue this was altogether a different experience- 200+ dealers, bright lights, huge booths and equally huge stocks of coins, banknotes and stock/bonds.

Bowers Auction had one of the largest booths must be over a thousand square feet and 10-12 personnel to assist. Their 350-page ring bound banknote auction catalog weighed





about 2Kg. & had 2- items of Pakistan in that auction -the Gem was the Pick#3 A Rs. 100 Pakistan overprint on India bank note PMG certified as 40 Extremely Finelisted estimate was US\$12,000.

Not sure what it sold for, but it was good to see this item in Extremely Fine condition actual items were available to view in secure separate rooms away from the main hall.

Overall great show after 18-months of Coved restrictions needed a lot more time to go thru both shows in detail. Indication was that collection as a hobby is going strong, weather it is stamps, coins or bank notes crowds were large and seem to be spending money.

Hope pandemic ends soon and such shows become normal as before.



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**MR. SALMAN BASIR**

**e-mail: [sbasir@sbcglobal.net](mailto:sbasir@sbcglobal.net)  
WhatsApp: +1 224 622 8818  
From: Chief Editor**

**Hello Friends !**

**With the Blessings of Almighty ALLAH**

**Lyallpur Auction**

**2021**

**Please Set Your Diary**



**Please Send Your Proxy Bids  
+92-321-7645020**

## BOOKS REVIEW

### Book Name: Provisional Overprints Classification

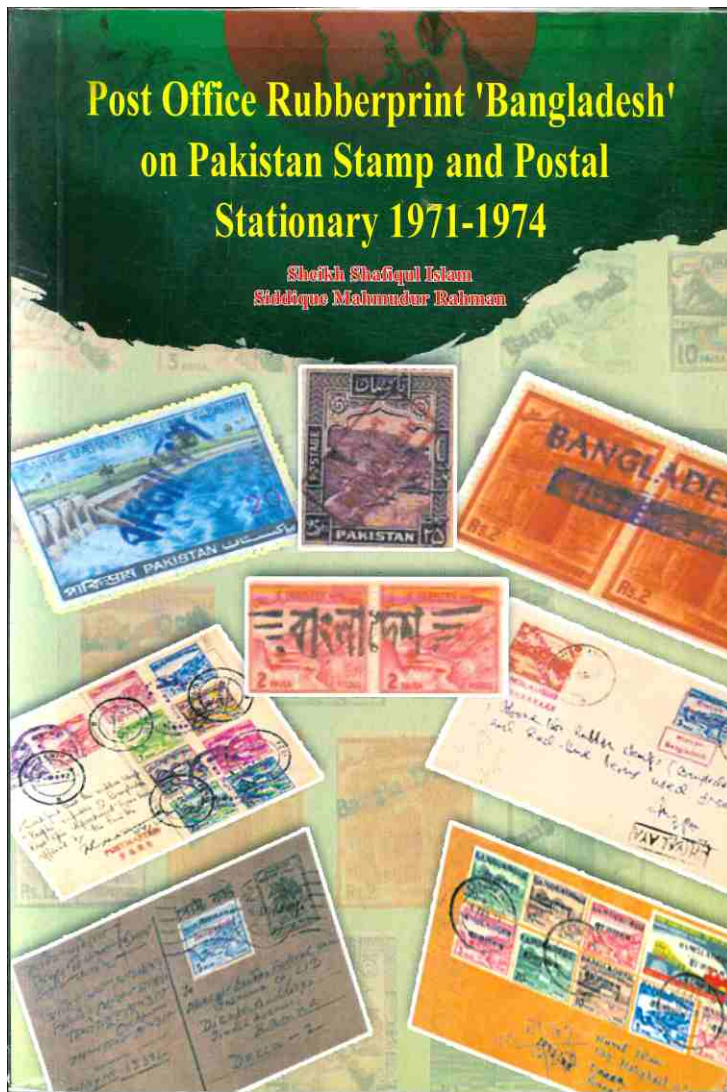
(of Provisional overprints during the Liberation War and after Independence 1971-1974) Bangladesh 1971-74

**Author:** Shiekh Shafiqui Islam

**Publisher:**

Shiekh Shafiqui Islam - Chairman, Bangladesh Provenal Overprints Study Circle Research Center and Library, 99 Kazi Zazar ul Islam Avenue, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka -1215 Bangladesh

2nd Brief study accumulation nicely excellent work with details of study including estimated price range by the graph and grade the items. Book is very well presented and ill-starred with A/4 size of book printed in colour on imported 120 gram paper. This book provide information about Bangladesh Provisional Overprints 1971-1974.



Philatelic Journal of the PAKISTAN STUDY CIRCLE (P.S.C) International  
The International Society for the study of Pakistan's Postage Stamps

No. 41

SEPTEMBER 2021

#### EDITORIAL

Shahzad Zia

We have been really active as a society since the last issue and have lots of news to bring to you. Our second Zoom meeting was held on 18th April 2021 and featured three presentations on: Learning and Sharing in Philately by Jeff Siddiqui, Pakistan Postal Stationery "Specimens" from 1947 onwards by Salman Basir and The Dance of the Seven Veils by Mike Roberts. It was a lively meeting with lots of discussion. The presentations and recording of the meeting are available on the website.

The article on the formation of Pakistan Study Circle by George Rab from the previous issue and a follow-up by Mike Roberts was published in Association of British Philatelic Societies (ABPS) News magazine. Also our website is now listed in the ABPS directory and hopefully this will raise awareness of our society.

Thanks to efforts of George Rab, we had a full page advertisement on the 20 year anniversary of Pakistan Study Circle featured in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue for their signature auction on India and area in May 2021. See the auction section for details of featured lots.



I have been asked to join the London 2022 Exhibition to lead their social media presence. London 2022 is an International FIP Accredited Exhibition with all exhibiting classes.

You can find more details on Twitter at <https://twitter.com/2022London> and on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/London2022>. Please follow, like and share these pages for news and updates about the event. We also hope to have a PSC meeting at the event.

Finally we would like to congratulate Akhtar-ul-Islam Siddiqui and his team for the launch of the Pakistan Philatelic and Numismatic Magazine. This was a 40 page full colour magazine. The second issue will be out soon.



#### In This Issue

- Interview with Usman Ali Isani
- Mastung 13-Paisa Surcharges used from Gwadur and other areas
- PAKISTAN 5th DEFINITIVE SERIES 1961-63 & 1963-70
- 4 As Sukkur Barrage Service Varieties
- 1948 O.H.M.S. Envelope used from Army Staff College, Quetta
- Shakargarh handstamp...
- History of Pakistan Stamp Issues: A data led journey
- Auction News
- Communications to the editors
- Justice Sidhwa's Corner

NEXT ISSUE: March 2022

### Name of Book: PAKPHIL

Philatelic Journal of the Pakistan Study Circle (P.S.C) International

The International Society for the study of Pakistan Postage Stamps Received today September edition of the PAKPHIL from Mr. Aslam Zahid.

It's a beautiful journal printed in colours on art paper. It contains informative articles. A very interesting and informative interview from Mr. Usman Ali Isani is included in this issue. Apart from this the study of Mastung 13 Paisa Surcharge, Pakistan 5th Definitive series, Sukkur Barrage Service Varieties and many other informative articles attract the attention of the philatelists. Congratulation to Mr. George Rab and his team for the efforts they made to prepare this informative journal.



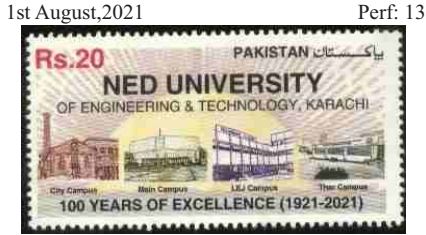
# NEWS ABOUT NEW ISSUES of Stamps and Coin

From 1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021

2021-5 STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN MUSEUM  
"A DECADE OF SERVING HERITAGE" 2011-2021  
1ST July, 2021 Perf: 13C



2021-6 100 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE  
NED UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, KARACHI -  
1921-2021 Perf: 13



2021-7 NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS READERSHIP DAY  
25th September, 2021 Perf: 13C



2021-8 ON THE EVE OF KARACHI NUCLEAR  
POWER PLANT INAUGURATION UNIT 2 (K-2)  
30th September, 2021 Perf: 13



2021-9 ON PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION AUTHORITY  
30th September, 2021 Perf: 13



A COIN ISSUE ON 100 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE  
NED UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, KARACHI  
1921-2021



# FROM THE KIDS CORNER Stamps on Stamps

By: Hamnah Chaudhry



Stamps on stamps is a philatelic term for depicting images of postage stamps on postage stamps. Some postage stamp collectors have specialized in collecting stamps on stamps as a topical collection.

## TYPES

**Type-A** Stamp that contain (fully or partly) the original stamp (some times with modification).

**Type SY / U** - Stamp that contain an unidentifiable form of stamp: stamp on an envelope, symbol of stamp, etc.

**Type-B** Stamp that contain something of the original design or that use the same design with modifications.

## ISSUES BY PAKISTAN

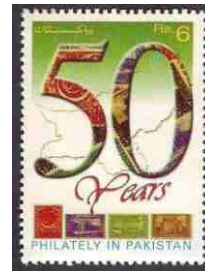
*Pakistan has issued five stamps on stamps from 1947 to 2021*



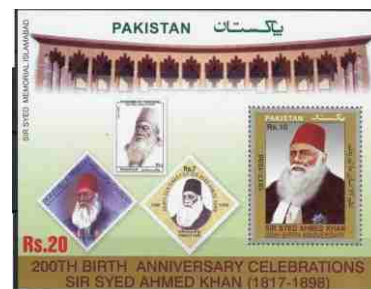
14 Aug 1952. Scinde Dawk Pair of Stamps issued in 1852



29 Dec 1988. SAARC Summit 75 Rs carries stamps from member countries. This stamp is being dealt separately



4 Oct 1998, 50 years of Philately carries complete set issued on 9 July 1948 and 30 Aug 2012. 65 Years of Independence again carries a stamp of Re.1 issued on 9 July 1948



17 Oct 2017. The Souvenir Sheet carries the earlier stamps issued on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan on 23 Mar 1979, 14 Aug 1990 and 27 Mar 1998

# PHILATELIC LITERATURE in Pakistan, an Overview

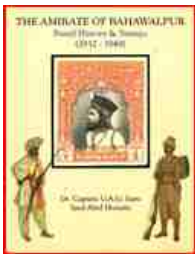
By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)



The word "philately" is said to have been coined in France in 1864 by Georges Herpin. It is from two Greek words: "philos" meaning loving and "lately" meaning free of payment. Originally philately was more confined to the study of labels, representing payment for postal services. From here its area was widened to include the study of the systematic collection of postage stamps, postcards, postal covers, postmarks and other postal material.

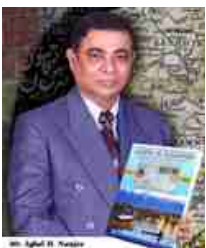
During the past 60 years, philatelic literature in Pakistan appeared in the form of books, magazines, Catalogues, Newspapers columns and so on. Recently we can also see the Pakistan Philately on website. A brief review of the said subject is as follows:

## BOOKS



Many famous books, i.e. "Stamps Collecting". The Noblest of all hobbies written by Mr. F Aleem Sundal, 'How to Collect Stamps' a publication of Peshawar Stamps Society, '25 years of Pakistan Philately' written by S. Riaz Ahmad, Stamp Album' written by Mr. Saifuddin & Mr. Muhammad Ijaz were written in the past.

U.A.G. Issani is a famous philatelic writer and Ex. President Philatelic Federation of Pakistan. He has written many books on philately. 'Pakistan Overprint on Indian Stamps' was written by Col D.R Martin but later on it was revised by Mr. Issani. 'Pakistan Overprint on Indian Stamps and Postal Stationary 1947-49' was written by R. Doubleday & U. A. G. Issani. 'Pakistan 1961' Decimal Currency Overprints is a very good publication on the 1961 overprints which is written by Mr. Issani. The Amirate of Bahawalpur Postal History & Stamps (1932-1949) is a very Informative book on Bahawalpur Stamps which is jointly written by Mr. Issani and Syed Abid Hussain. Stamps of Pakistan's decimal Currency Surcharge 1961' is U.A.G.Issani research book on 1961 overprint stamps. Well done Mr. Issani for your contribution in philatelic literature.



Iqbal Nanjee is a famous collector and writer. His book The Jammu & Kashmir, Vol. I is a study of postal history, which has never been fully illustrated and explained before in full colour. This book is indeed a landmark study in the philatelic history of Asia and is philatelic study of any of the great Princely States of this region.

M. Arif Balgamwala also tried on the topic 1947 overprints in his book 'Pakistan Overprints 1947-1949' which is a Comprehensive Catalogue of Pakistan' Overprints on British stamps & stationary.

F. Aleem. Sundal is a prominent philatelic writer. 'Postal Stationary of Pakistan' 1947-1995' was jointly written by F.Aleem .Sundal and Rafique Kasbafi. Mehboob Jamal Zahidi a famous journalist has written two books 'GulfPost - The Story of the Post in Gulf' and 'Fifty years of Pakistan Stamps'. Kaghzi Parahan (Paper Money) was also written by F.Aleem Sundal.



There are many Urdu Publications. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui is a famous Philatelic Journalist. The most famous book 'Dak Kee Tikat Jama Kama' was first published by Feroze Sons Ltd. in 1973. The revised edition of the book was published in 2003. It is the first book in the Philatelic history which was awarded Commendation Certificate and Cash prize Rs.10000/- by National Book Foundation, Government of Pakistan. His book 'Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan Postage Stamps' is popular in the children's. Tiktoon ka Allbum by Muhammad Azam, 'Dak ke Tikat kistarah jamaa kiye jain' 'Dak kee tiktoon ka Mashghala' by Khawaja Zafar Nizami are some famous publications.

## PHILATELIC MAGAZINES

Many Philatelic magazines were issued but failed due to financial constraints. These magazines used to provide update knowledge. 'The Pakistan Stamps Monthly' Editor Sharief Qureshi was the first famous magazine. The name of the magazine was later on changed as 'Pakistan Stamps Journal'. This is official magazine of Pakistan Philatelic Association. This Magazine was also Edited on different stages by Ijaz Aslam Qureshi, Mir Fayyaz ul Haq and Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui. 'Universal Post' from Karachi, is a most popular magazine in this period and it is regularly issued. 'Philatelic News, from Lahore Stamps Aid' from Karachi, 'Link International' from Sadiqabad, 'Philatelic Bulletin' from Karachi 'Philatelic Bulletin' from Faisalabad are local papers. From Karachi a magazine 'Stamps Connection' was issued, it was a very popular magazine of the time which was issued by Qaim Hussain Naqvi. The Editors of this magazine were Mr. Qaim Hussain Naqvi and Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui. This magazine served the collectors for many years. 'MAJ Stamps Bulletin' edited by Muhammad Ali Jahangir. The 'PFP News' is an official bulletin of Pakistan Philatelic Federation. Its first issue released in January 2009.



Mr. Jamil Ahmed Information Secretary and Editor issued a very beautiful and informative bulletin.

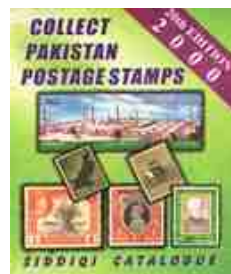
“Pak Phil” is also a very informative Bulletin which was started by Pakistan Study Group, New York. The editor Mr. Jeff Siddiqui contributed a lot of material on Pakistan Philately. Now this bulletin is being regularly issued by Pakistan Study Circle, England. Mr. George Rab as an editor, is providing good information to the collectors. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Zahid is Local Secretary of Pakistan Study Circle at Pakistan.



A new quarterly magazine was launched by Mr. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui from Rawalpindi / Islamabad in April 2021 title “PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE. No doubt it is First International slandered magazine issued from Pakistan.

### CATALOGUES:

The first catalogue of Pakistan Postage stamps was compiled by Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui. It was published in 1971 in Pakistan Stamps Journal. The Official Stamps Journal of Pakistan Philatelic Association.



A new look of the title was given to Siddiqui catalogue. The new name 'Collect Pakistan Postage Stamps' was given and 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2000 editions were printed under this title.



It is the first catalogue which is regularly published since last 41 years. The first online Siddiqui Catalogue was issued by Mr. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui in 2008, which is available on website [www.pakistanphilately.com](http://www.pakistanphilately.com). The first catalogue on CD was issued by Mr. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui in 2008. The catalogue was launched at Karachi Stamps Exhibition in December 2008. The Siddiqui catalogue completed a journey of 41 years and they are the first to issue the catalogue in print media, Online and again on CD. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui is the Pioneer of Catalogue in Pakistan. He provide First Printed catalogue Electronic Catalogue and Catalogue on CD.

Mr. A. Latif Rashid issued the First coloured catalogue 'Popular Pakistan Postage Stamps Catalogue' in 2006. It is informative & the only catalogue which covers Revenue, Insurance & ID Card Stamps .The Eighth edition 2014 is now in market. Mr. M. I. Choudhry is famous philatelic dealer of Lahore. He is issuing Pakistan Postage Stamps coloured Catalogue since last many years. The 2014 edition is in the market. The first Catalogue of Pakistan Postage Stamps, Errors & Varieties was issued by Mr. Justice Rustam Sidhwa.



### PILATELIC COLUMNS:

Two philatelic columns were very popular among the philatelists. These columns used to provide latest information and basic knowledge on philately. Weekly columns appeared in different National News papers in the Sunday Magazines in English, 'Daily Dawn'. By F. Aieem Sundal and in Urdu, 'Daily Mashriq' in early 1970 by Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui 'Tiktoon ki Dunya'.

### ELECTRONIC MEDIA FIRST WEB SITE:

The First Website on Pakistan Philately was started by Mr. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui. This is actually a philatelic magazine instead of a web page. It covers all important sections i.e. On line catalogue of Pakistan Postage Stamps 2021 Edition, articles, latest news on Pakistan Philately, list of associations, Post Office column, literature section and many other information's. Collectors can visit at [www.pakistanphilately.com](http://www.pakistanphilately.com). for details.

The official website of Philatelic Federation of Pakistan [www.philatelicfederationofpakistan.com](http://www.philatelicfederationofpakistan.com). Edited by Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui, Official Website of Stamp Society of Pakistan...[www.sspak.com](http://www.sspak.com). Edited By Iqbal Nanjee official web site of Peshwar Stamp Society [www.stampsociety.org/pakistan](http://www.stampsociety.org/pakistan) are also famous websites in Pakistan.

By: Moiz Ali Rashid

The **Universal Postal Union**, established by the Treaty of Bern of 1874, is a specialized agency of the United Nations that coordinates postal policies among member nations, in addition to the worldwide postal system.

**Headquarters:** Bern, Switzerland

**Head:** Director-General

**Founder:** Heinrich von Stephan

**Founded:** October 9, 1874

**Parent organization:** United Nations Economic and Social Council

**Abbreviation:** UPU

**Members:** 192 Countries & Territories

The first known postal document, found in Egypt, dates from 255 BC. But even before that time postal services existed on nearly every continent in the form of messengers serving kings and emperors. Over time, religious orders and universities added their own message delivery systems to exchange news and information. Relay stations were set up along the messengers' routes to speed delivery over long distances. Eventually, private individuals were allowed to use the messengers to communicate with one another.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, the exchange of mail between countries was largely governed by bilateral postal agreements. But by the 19th century, the web of bilateral agreements had become so complex that it began to impede the rapidly developing trade and commercial sectors. Order and simplification were needed in the international postal services.

### Sir Rowland Hill

The process was started by national postal reforms. The most noteworthy reform occurred in England in 1840, when Sir Rowland Hill introduced a system whereby postage on letters had to be prepaid. Furthermore, uniform rates were charged for all letters of a certain weight in the domestic service, regardless of the distance travelled. Sir Rowland Hill was also credited with introducing the world's first postage stamp.

In 1863, United States Postmaster General Montgomery Blair called a conference in Paris. Delegates from 15 European and American countries met and succeeded in laying down a number of general principles for mutual agreements. But the scope of their decisions was limited and they were not able to settle on an international postal agreement.

### Heinrich von Stephan

This task was left to Heinrich von Stephan, a senior postal official from the North German Confederation. He drew up a plan for an international postal union, and at his suggestion, the Swiss Government convened an international conference in Bern on 15 September 1874. The conference was attended by representatives from 22 nations.

### 9 October

On 9 October of the same year a day now celebrated throughout the world as World Post Day the Treaty of Bern, establishing the General Postal Union, was signed. Membership in the Union grew so quickly during the following three years that its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union in 1878.

The 1874 Treaty of Bern succeeded in unifying a confusing international maze of postal services and regulations into a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of letters. The barriers and frontiers that had impeded the free flow and growth of international mail had finally been pulled down.



Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan Postmaster General Balochistan, Mr. Saeed ullah Khan Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Faisal Jahangir and other staff celebrating 9th October World Post Day 2021.



Philatelists and School students are celebrating 9th October World Post Day 2021 with Musa Zaidi at GPO Rawalpindi.



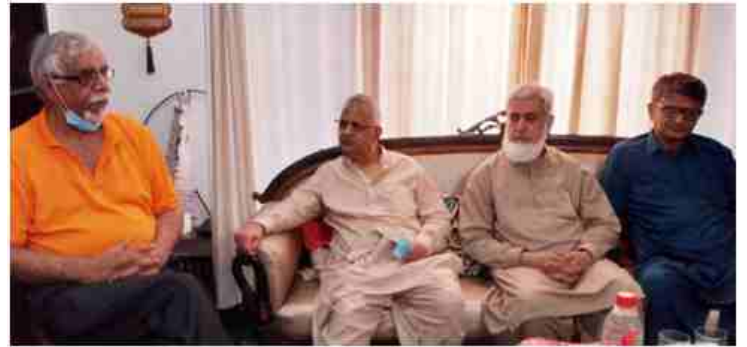
## LAHORE DIARY

### Lahore Exhibition and Philatelic Activities

A Stamps Exhibition was held to commemorate Independence Day on 12th August 2021 at Lahore GPO. Kh. Imran Raza Postmaster General, Lahore was the Chief guest. The Collectors from Lahore participated in the Exhibition.



Meeting of stamps collectors held at the residence of Mr. Jamil Bhatti President Pakistan Philatelic Association, Lahore.



Meeting of stamps collectors held at the residence of Mr. Jamil Bhatti President Pakistan Philatelic Association, Lahore.



The numismatic dealers from Karachi Mr. Muhammad Saleem, Fayyaz Ahmad, Naeem Iqbal, and Fahad Athar visited Rawalpindi. They are with me at a local Hotel.



Mr. Jamil Bhatti receiving prize from Kh. Imran Raza Postmaster General, Lahore.



## GLIMPSES OF PHILATELIC ACTIVITIES



I presented a book "Pioneers of Freedom" about stamps issued upto 14th August 1999 written by Mr. Zia ur Rahman Zabeeh to Mr. U.A.G. Isani during his visit to the office of our Magazine with Mr. Syed Abid Hussain.

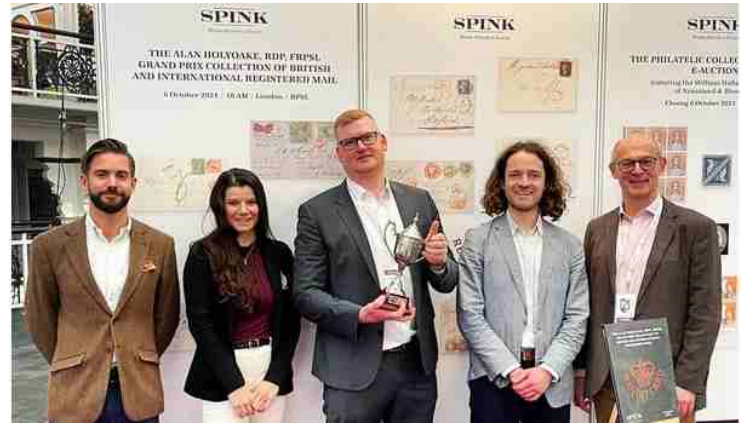


Mr. U.A.G. Isani with Mr. Syed Abid Hussain and Abu Obaidah enjoying my Collection at my Magazine office.



Philatelists meeting at Islamabad GPO

## STAMPDEX 2021 A Tour



Congratulations to Spink Auctions for winning the Stampdex Best Dressed Stand Award last week.

Congratulations also to the runners up, Stanley Gibbons and Royal Mail - both noted for their impact ful stands.



The Philatelic Traders' Society Limited's arranged a great stamps show Stampdex, The event takes place at the Business Design Centre from 29 September to 2 October.



Royal Mail Stall at Stampdex. There was Stampdex Handstamps, one for each day of the show, and these are published in the Postmark Bulletin.



Mr. Jack Zhang at Stampdex





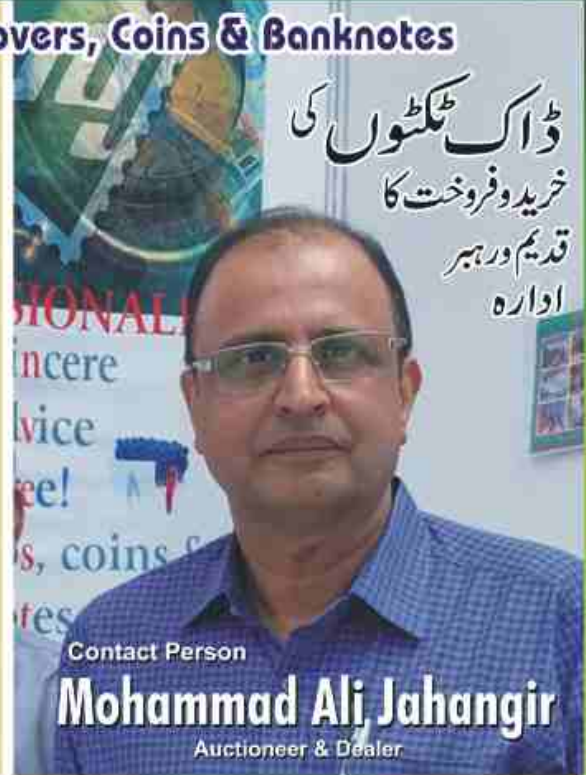
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