







Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad ali jinnah







Special Edition

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### **PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE**

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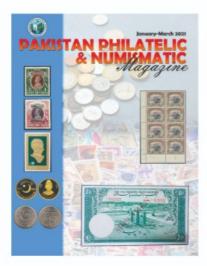
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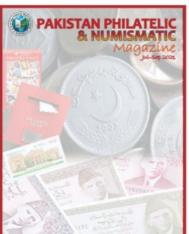
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2ND ISSUE

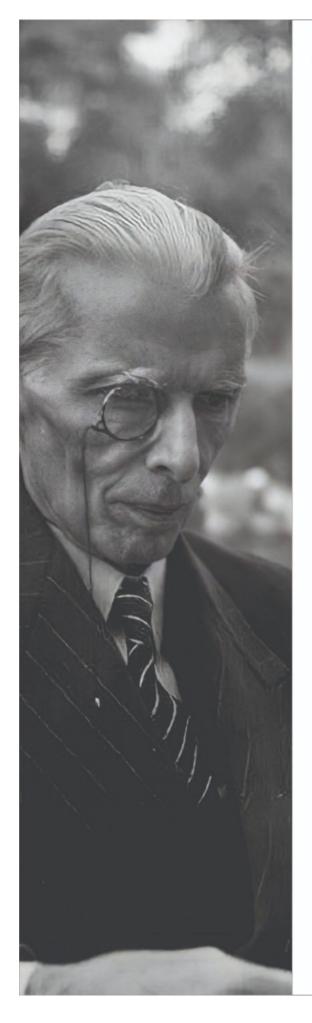
Pakistan Philatelic & Numismatic Magazine



3RD ISSUE



4TH ISSUE



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## From the Desk of Chief Editor

Within the Inaugural year, it is indeed very heartening to inform that your Magazine has been awarded LARGE SILVER MEDAL at FIAP 1st VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, "BANGABANDHU 2021" held at Bangladesh.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Zia- ur-Rahman Zabeeh for his financial as well as intellectual support.

Our profound regrets & apologies for misspelling the name in the last issue. The correct name is Dr. Asma Ibrahim (Ph.D.), Director SBP Museum.

In this issue, there is an announcement on Special Research Article on "PAKISTAN ZINDABAD" postmark. Special Award for Rs. 5000/- awaits a Winner.

This issue is being dedicated to our beloved leader QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH as we celebrate his Birthday on 25 December.

I Congratulate Pakistan Post for issuance of beautiful stamps in 2021 and take this opportunity to request the Director General / Chairman Pak Post to:

- I. Issue Special Stamps & Souvenir Sheet on 75th Anniversary of Pakistan.
- II. Honour the Pakistani Sports personalities by appropriate sets of stamps.
- III. Thematic stamps set on Flora, Fauna & Masjids be issued.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the valued contributors and would request all to please don't hesitate to send your articles or opinions or comments. We value these as Beacon of light for us.

Regards

Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui

(Chief Editor)



#### Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Pakistan Postage Stamp

By: Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui



Founder of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah called by the Nation Quaid-i-Azam - Great Leader was born in Karachi on 25th December 1876. He got his early education in Karachi. Since boyhood, he was brilliant and promising, zealously devoted to his

studies and fired with the ambition to grow up to be a great man. No wonder he did achieve greatness by his extraordinary qualities of mind and determination. After passing the matriculation examination at the age of 16, he left for England where in 1896 he qualified himself as Barrister-at-Law from Lincoln's Inn. Back in India he started practicing as a lawyer in Karachi at the age of 20. Later he moved to Bombay where he established a very successful practice. He began taking part in the country's freedom movement since the early nineties. In 1910, he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. He remained associated with the Council and it's successor, the Central Assembly, for over 30 years. In 1913, he joined the Muslim League, an organization formed in 1906, to safeguard the legitimate interest of the Indian Muslims, who numbered about one third of the country's population. He became president of the All India Muslim League in 1916. Throughout his subsequent political career, he fought fervently for the just interests of the Indian Muslims, and championed their cause with devotion and courage.

Convinced by the past experience that as a minority community, the political interests of Muslims and their distinct cultural identity could never remain safe after the withdrawal of British rule from the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, he put forward the plan envisaging the establishment of a separate home land - Pakistan in the areas where the Muslims were in majority. In 1940, the famous Pakistan Resolution was passed at Lahore demanding the creation of Pakistan as an independent, sovereign country. Thereafter, the achievement of Pakistan as a separate homeland became Jinnah's dominant aim which he stead fastly pursued, and by dint of his exceptional statesmanship, constitutional acumen, and intelligent advocacy, he ultimately succeeded in getting the Pakistan idea accepted by the Indian National Congress a predominantly Hindu political organization - as well as the British Government.

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan after it's emergence as a new country on the 14th August 1947. He died in Karachi on 1lth September, 1948.

To commemorate his death and birth anniversaries, the Pakistan Post Office issued following beautiful stamps. The stamps issued on other occasions with Quaid-i-







## 1949: First Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

On 11th September 1949 the Pakistan Post Office Issued a set of three stamps of 1½ Anna, 2 Anna and 10 Anna value to commemorate the First Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam. Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The size of stamp is 40.5 X 25 mm. One sheet consists of 80 Stamps and 2 million stamps of 1½ Anna, 2 Anna Value & 1.5 million stamps of 10 Anna Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Muhammad Latif & printed by De La Rua, London by Litho Offset Process.





#### 1964: 16th Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam

On 11thSeptember 1964 the Pakistan Post Office Issued a set of two stamps of 15 Paisa & 50 Paisa to commemorate the 16th Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The size of stamp of 15 Paisa value is 39 X 25.1 mm and 50 Paisa value is 28.6 x 34 mm. One sheet consists of 60 Stamps and 1.5 million stamps of 15 Paisa and 0.7 million stamps of 50 Paisa Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Ashfaq Ghani & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.





1966: 90th Birth Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

On 25th December 1966 Pakistan Post Office Issued a set of two stamps of 15 Paisa & 50 Paisa to commemorate the 90th Birth Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah the size of stamps is 30.5 X 49 mm One sheet consist of 50 Stamps and 1.5 million stamps of each Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Ashfaq Ghani & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.





1972

1973

#### 1972: 25th Anniversary of Independence

On 14th August 1972 Pakistan Post Office Issued a set of Six stamps to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of Independence. The 10 Paisa Stamp shows the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam & Minar e Yadgar e Pakistan, Lahore.50 Paisa. The size of stamps is 30.7 X 49.2 mm One sheet consist of 50 Stamps and 1.5 million stamps of each Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Mukhtar Ahmad & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.

#### 1973: 25th Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam

On 11thSeptember 1973 to commemorate the 25th Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah the Pakistan Post Office Issued one stamp of 20 Paisa. The size of stamp is 32.5 X 44.5mm One sheet consist of 50 Stamps and 0.5 million stamps were issued. These stamps were designed by Mukhtar Ahmad & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 1976: 12th Anniversary of RCD

On 21st July1976 to commemorate the 12th Anniversary of RCD Pakistan Post Office issued a set of three stamps. The 20 Paisa Stamp shows the portrait of Quaid-i- Azam. The other two stamps show the portrait of Raza Shah of Iran and Kamal Ataturk of Turkey. The size of stamps is 36.77 x 36.77mm One sheet consist of 60 Stamps and 0.5 million stamps of each Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 1976: Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Birth Centenary

On 14th August 1976 Pakistan Post Office Issued a set of eight stamps to commemorate the Birth Centenary of Quaid-i-Azam The values of stamps were 5 Paisa, 10 Paisa, 15 Paisa, 20 Paisa, 40 Paisa, 50 Paisa, Rs. 1 & Rs. 3. 20 Paisa stamp shows Portrait & Wazir Mansion, 40 Paisa Stamp Shows Portrait & Sind Madarsa, 50 Paisa Stamp shows Portrait Minar-i-Pakistan Rs.3 stamp shows portrait & mausoleum while other Stamps shows the Urdu inscription Floral design. The size of stamps is 24 x 20.87 mm & 24 x 41.74 mm One sheet consist of 96 Stamps (12 Stamps of each design) and 0.5 million stamps of each Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 1976: Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Centenary Jamboree

On 20th November 1976 to commemorate the Quaid-i-Azam Centenary Jamboree Pakistan Post Office Issued One Postage Stamp of 20 Paisa Value. The size of stamps is 28.5 x 38.34 mm. One sheet consists of 50 Stamps and 0.5 million stamps were issued on this occasion. The stamp was designed by Illyas Jillani & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.

#### 1976: Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Birth Centenary

On 25th December 1976 to commemorate the Quaid-i-Azam Birth Centenary Pakistan Post Office Issued One Postage Stamp of Rs.10 Value. The size of stamps is 40 x 60mm. One sheet consists of 10 Stamps and 0.5 million stamps were issued on this occasion. Stamp shows the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam in golden colour. Each stamp contains 25 mg of 23/24 carat gold. The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s De Carter SA Paris, France













1989: Definitive Series with Quaid-i-Azam Portrait

On 14th August 1989 the Pakistan Post office issued definitive stamps set of Six stamps showing the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam. The Value of the stamps were Rs.1, Rs1.50, Rs. 2, Rs.3, Rs.4 & Rs.5.





#### 1990: Pakistan Resolution Golden Jubilee

On 23rd March 1990 to commemorate the Pakistan Resolution Golden Jubilee Pakistan Post office issued Four commemorative stamps. Three stamps were issued in se-tenant strip of two stamps showing the address of Allama Igbal, Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar & Quaid-i-Azam in third stamp Quaid-iAzam is taking Oath. A special souvenir stamps depicting Minar-i-Pakistan and Pakistan Resolution in Urdu & English was also issued. The Value of the three stamps was Rs.1 and 4rth stamp was Rs.7. The size of Rs. 1 stamp is 37x50.8 mm & Rs. 7 Stamps is 24 x 41.74 mm One sheet consist of 96 Stamps (32 Stamps of each design) and 1.000 million stamps of each Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Adil Salahuddin & Aftab Zafar & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 1990: Pioneer of Freedom Series

On 14th August 1990 the Pakistan Post office issued 27 commemorative stamps in three sheets of 9 stamps each showing the portraits of different freedom fighters including Allahma Iqbal, Qauid-i-Azam and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. The Value of the stamps were Rs.1 each. These stamps were designed by Saeed Akhtar & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 1992: National Seminar on Philately Multan

On 15th April 1992 on the occasion of National Seminar on philately the Pakistan Post Office overprinted National Seminar on Philately on the stamps issued in 1989.



#### 1993: Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Birth Anniversary

On 25th December 1993 to commemorate the Quaid-i-Azam Birth Anniversary Pakistan Post Office Issued One Postage Stamp of Rs.1 Value. The size of stamps is 25 x 35 mm. One sheet consists of 112 Stamps and One Million stamps were

issued on this occasion. Stamp shows the Wazir Mansion Birth Place of Quaid-i-Azam. The stamp was designed by Abdullah Siddique & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.



#### 1994: Definitive Series with Quaid-i-Azam Portrait

On 13th September 1994 the Pakistan Post office issued definitive stamps set of twelve stamps showing the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam. The Value of the stamps were Rs.1, Rs. 2, Rs.3, Rs.4, Rs.5, Rs.7, Rs.10, Rs.12, Rs.15, Rs.20, Rs.25, Rs.28 & Rs.30. Rs.28 stamp was issued on 30-09-2011 The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.



#### 1997: Golden Jubilee of Pakistan

On 14thAugust 1997 Pakistan Post office issued Four commemorative stamps to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Independence. These stamps showing the portrait of Mohtramma

Fatima Jinnah, Liagat Ali Khan, Allama Igbal & Quaid-i-Azam the Value of each stamp was Rs.3. The size of Stamps is 35 x 50.8 mm One sheet consist of 48 Stamps (12 Stamps of each design) and 1.000 million stamps of each Value were issued. These stamps were designed by Saeed Akhtar & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press,



#### 1998: Definitive Series with Quaid-i-Azam Portrait

On 14th August 1998 the Pakistan Post office issued definitive stamps set of Seven stamps showing the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam. The Value of the stamps were Re.1, Rs. 2, Rs.3, Rs.4, Rs.5, Rs.6, Rs.7 & later Rs.8 in 2010

The size of stamps is 24.5 x 29 mm. One sheet consists of 90 Stamps. The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.



#### 1998: 50th Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam

On 11thSeptember 1998 to commemorate the 50th Death Anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah the Pakistan Post Office Issued one stamp of Rs.15 & a souvenir sheet of Rs. 20. The size of stamp is 39 X 50 mm One sheet consist of 50 Stamps and 0.5 million stamps & 25000 Souvenir sheets were issued on this occasion. These stamps were designed by Saeed Akhtar & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 2001: The Year of Quaid-i-Azam

On 14thAugust 2001 Pakistan Post office issued a stamp 0f Rs.4 to commemorate 2001 as year of Quaid-i-Azam. The stamp showing the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam The size of Stamps is 32.5 x 44.5 mm One sheet consist of 25 Stamps and 0.500 were issued. These million stamps

stamps were designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 2001: 30th ANNIVERSARY OF PAKUAE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

On 2nd December 2001 to commemorate the 30th Death Anniversary of Pak-UAE Diplomatic Relations Pakistan Post Office Issued two stamps of Rs. 5 Rs.30. The Rs. 30 Stamp shows the portrait of Qauid-i-Azam and Shiekh Zaid bin Sultan of Dubai. The size of stamp is 50.8 X 35.2 One sheet consist of 25 Stamps and 0.5 million stamps of each value were issued on this occasion. These stamps were designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 2001: 2001 The Year of Quaid-i-Azam

On 25th December 2001 Pakistan Post office issued a set of 5 stamp 0f Rs.4 Value to commemorate 2001 as year of Quaid-i-Azam. The stamp showing the following features:

- 1. Qauid-i-Azam taking Oath as First Governor General.
- 2. Qauid-i-Azam Opening State Bank of Pakistan.
- 3. Qauid-i-Azam taking the salute
- 4. Qauid-i-Azam visit at HAA Regiment 1138
- 5. Qauid visit at HAA Regiment 1139

The size of Stamps is 34x57 mm and 60 x 30.5 mm. 0.500 Million stamps of each design were were issued. These stamps were designed by Faizi Amir & Masood ur Rehman. & printed by Pakistan Security Printing Press, Karachi.



#### 2004: 57th Independence Anniversary

On 14th August 2004 the Pakistan Post office issued a set of four stamps showing the Flag, portrait & Sayings of Quaid-i-Azam. The Value of each stamp is Rs.5. The size of stamps is 29 x 34 mm. One sheet consists of 20 Stamps. The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.





#### 2005: Pakistan Air Force Breaking The Barriers

On 23rd March 2005 the Pakistan Post office issued a set of four stamps of Rs. 4 each showing the Air Force Activities. One stamp shows the portrait of Quaid-i-Azam & Aeroplane. The size of stamps is 34x29 mm. One sheet consists of 24 Stamps. The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.



## 2005: 85th Anniversary of Turkish Grand National

On 23rd April 2005 the Pakistan Post office issued a set of Two stamps of Rs. 10 each to commemorate the 85th Anniversary of Turkish National Grand Assembley. One stamp showing the portrait of Ata Turk & Qauid-i-Azam. The size of stamps is 40 x 30 mm. One sheet consists of 20 Stamps. The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.





#### 2006: Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Visit to Armoured Corps Centre Dated 13th April 1948

On 14 April 2006 the Pakistan Post office issued a set of Two stamps of Rs. 5 each to commemorate the visit of Quaid-i-Azam to Armored Corps Centre. The size of stamps is 40 x 30 mm. One sheet consists of 20 Stamps. The stamp was designed by Commander 1 Corps, Mangla Cantt & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.



#### 2006: Centenary Celebrations of Muslim League 1906-2006

On 30th December 2006 the Pakistan Post office issued a set of eight stamps of Rs. 4 each to commemorate the Centenary Celebrations of Muslim League.

The stamps showing the following Pictures of Qauid-i-Azam.

- 1. Quaid-i-Azam Joining the Muslim League in 1913.
- 2. Quaid-i-Azam in Sherwani & Jinnah Cap in 1937.
- 3. Quaid-i-Azam addressing Luknow Session in 1937.
- 4. Quaid-i-Azam and Mohtramma Fatima Jinnah with youth & women in 1938.
- 5. Quaid-i-Azam hosting Muslim League Flag At Manto Prak 21st March 1940.
- 6. Quaid-i-Azam addressing Lahore Session 1940
- 7. Landslide victory Election 1945-1946...
- 8. Quaid-i-Azam addressing First Constituent Assembly 14th August 1947. The size of stamps is 60 x 32.5 mm. One sheet consists of 8 Stamps or One set. The stamp was designed by Adil Salahuddin & printed by M/s Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.





#### Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Postage Stamps on Foreign Stamps

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)

Bahawalpur: 03 Oct 1948

Burkina Faso: 1988 Famous Persons

Iran:

1976: 12th Anniversary of Regional Co-operation

for Development (RCD)

1976: Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**Ivory Coast:** 

1976 Birth Centenary Muhammad Ali Jinnah

1976 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Liberia:

1976 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Mauritania:

1976 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

1977 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Sierra Leone:

1977 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

1978 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Trinidad & Tobago: Jinnah Masjid - 24 Sep 1960

Togo: 1976 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Turkey:

1976: 12th Anniversary of Regional Co-operation for

Development (RCD)

1997: 50th Anniversary of Pakistan Independence

Turkmenistan: 2001 Quaid-e-Azam Year 2001

**United Arab Emirates:** 

1976 Birth Centenary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah



































## Book Review PIONEERS OF FREEDOM

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

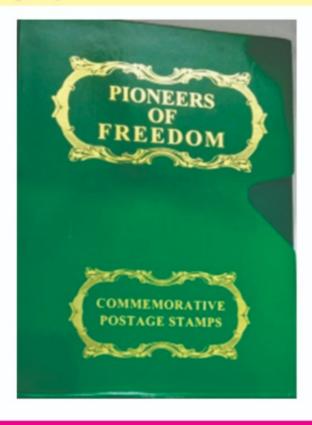


Ziaur-Rahman Zabeeh

#### **Book: Pioneers Of Freedom**

Research & Authorized by: Ziaur-Rahman Zabeeh is the son of Freedom Fighter Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh "Tehreek-e Pakistan ke Mujahid". He wrote the book while working as Joint Secretary, Ministry of Communications, 1991-92 and when he was promoted in BPS 21. He retired in 2005 and was reemployed and posted as Chairman and Director General Pakistan Post by replacing Major General (R) Agha Masood. In 2006 he resigned his post to look after his family business. He was the first recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award (Philately) in 2004.

Portrait Sketches by: Professor Saeed Akhtar Designed by: Adil Salahuddin





Lt. Col (R) Nasir Javaid | Chaudhry

It's an excellent book on Pioneers of Freedom Stamps Series issued by Pakistan Post from 1990 to 1999.. The first edition was printed in 1991. Later on many editions were re printed and the last edition was printed in 2018 on nice art paper in multicolor.

"Pioneers Of Freedom" is a research work of Zia-ur-Rahman Zabeeh, then Joint Secretary, Ministry of Communication, in 1992 The book consists of 118 pages designed by Adil Salahuddin and it carries Portrait Drawings of 58 Pioneers by Professor Saeed Akhtar.

The research would be incomplete if all the Pioneers of Freedom Commemoratives issued under the series are not included. Pioneers of Freedom series was launched on 23 Mar 1979 with the issuance of Commemoratives on Tipu Sultan Shaheed, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali. Another Commemorative on Mulana Hasrat Mohani was issued on 23 Jan 1989. Then the series followed from 1990 to 1999 as is covered in the book under review. The last commemorative under the series was issued on 24 May 2013 on Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abassi V.

The book has a detailed description of Pioneers of Freedom commemorative postage stamps issued from 14 August 1990 to 14 August 1999. The book starts with the stamps issued on 14 August 1990. (27), 14 August 1991 (9), 14 August 1992 (3), 14 August 1993 (3), 14 August 1994 (8), 14 August 1995 (2), 14 August 1996 (1), 14 August 1997 (2), to 14 August 1999 (3).

The first set of 27 stamps consists of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and other Pioneers. And other Pioneers were subsequently added on 14 August 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1999.

After a hard and heroic struggle by the Muslims of subcontinents, the British Parliament was forced to approve the Indian Independence Act 1947 leading to the birth of Pakistan on 14th August 1947.

On this historic day Quaid-e-Azam while addressing the first session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi eulogized services and sacrifice of the Muslims of Subcontinent to achieve Pakistan in the following words, My thoughts are with the valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives, to make Pakistan possible."

## PAKISTAN BANK NOTES PREFIX STUDYPART 2

## 7th Regular Issue





Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui Nadeem Ahmad

Rs.20 - Design No. 1

Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on Front and Picture of Mohenjo-Daro Ruins on back.





Size: 123 x 65 mm

Colour: Orange Green/Yellow Water Mark: Image of Quaid-e-Azam

Printer: Pakistan Security Printing Corporation

Signatures: Governor State Bank of Pakistan

Ishrat Hussain & Shamshad Akhtar

S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
1	Ishrat Hussain	2005	A	Z
2	Ishrat Hussain	2005	AA	AB
3	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	W	Z
4	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	AA	BB
5	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	BF	
6	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	BB	BF

#### Rs. 20 - Design No. 2

Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on Front and Picture of Moenjo-daro Ruins, on back





Size: 123 x 65 mm

Colour: Orange Green/Yellow Water Mark: Image of Quaid-e-Azam

Printer: Pakistan Security Printing Corporation

Signatures: Governor State Bank of Pakistan

Ishrat Hussain, Shamshad Akhtar Salim Raza, Shahid Kardar, Yasin Anwar Ashraf Withra Taria Bajwa & Raza Bagir

S. No. Signatures Prefix Shamshad Akhtar Shamshad Akhtar 2007 Shamshad Akhtar 2008 Shamshad Akhtar 2008 AM Shamshad Akhtar 2009 BH Salim Raza 2009 AM Salim Raza 2009 BL-BT BH Salim Raza 2010 Shahid Kardar 2010 BZ CF 10 Shahid Kardar 2010 Shahid Kardar 2011 11 Shahid Kardar 2009 CZ 12 CF Salim Raza 2009 AM BH 13 14 Salim Raza 2009 2010 BH BZ Salim Raza Yaseen Anwar 16 2011 DE CZ Yaseen Anwar 2011 18 Yaseen Anwar 2012 DE FA 19 Yaseen Anwar 2013 DE EA Yaseen Anwar 2013 EA FA Yaseen Anwar 2014 FA FK 2014 GD Ashraf Withra FK 23 Ashraf Withra 2014 Ashraf Withra 2015 HP

25	Ashraf Withra	2015	HU	HY
26	Ashraf Withra	2016	HP	几
27	Ashraf Withra	2017	几	JP
28	Tariq Bajwa	2017	JQ	JW
29	Tariq Bajwa	2017	JZ, KK,KL	
30	Tariq Bajwa	2018	JW	KL
31	Tariq Bajwa	2019	KM	KN
32	Reza Baqir	2019	KP	KY
33	Reza Baqir	2019	LA	LD
34	Reza Baqir	2020	KY	LF
35	Reza Baqir	2021	LF	LG
36	Reza Bagir	2021	LG	Cont

Rs. 50 Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Front and view of K-2 peak in Karakoram range on Back.





Size: 131 X 65 mm Violet Colour:

Water Mark: Image of Quaid-e-Azam

Pakistan Security Printing Corporation. Printer: Signatures: Governors State Bank of Pakistan

Shamshad Akhtar, Salim Raza, Shahid Kardar, Yasin Anwar

Achraf Wathra Taria Raiwa & Raza Ragir

S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix		
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	A	Z	
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	AA	AD	
3	Salim Raza	2009	AE	BA	
4	Salim Raza	2009	BB	BC	
5	Salim Raza	2010	BB	BR	
6	Shahid Kardar	2010	BS	BU	
7	Shahid Kardar	2011	BS	BV	
8	Shahid Kardar	2011	CD	CE	
9	Yaseen Anwar	2011	BZ	CF	
10	Yaseen Anwar	2011	CE	CJ	
11	Yaseen Anwar	2012	CJ	DG	
12	Yaseen Anwar	2012	DK		
13	Yaseen Anwar	2013	DK	DY	
14	Yaseen Anwar	2013		EH	
15	Yaseen Anwar	2014	DY	Ei	
16	Ashraf Wathra	2014	EJ	EZ	
17	Ashraf Wathra	2015	EZ	GC	
18	Ashraf Wathra	2015	GL	GM	
19	Ashraf Wathra	2016	GC	HR	
20	Ashraf Wathra	2017	HR	JR	
21	Tariq Bajwa	2017	JR	KB	
22	Tariq Bajwa	2017	KH		
23	Tariq Bajwa	2017	KL	KM	
24	Tariq Bajwa	2018	KC	MW	
25	Tariq Bajwa	2018	NA		
26	Tariq Bajwa	2018	1	NC	
27	Tariq Bajwa	2018	NK	NV	
28	Tariq Bajwa	2019	GL	GM	
29	Tariq Bajwa	2019	MP		
30	Tariq Bajwa	2019	MV	NX	
31	Reza Baqir	2019	NX	QK	
32	Reza Baqir	2019	1	RJ	
33	Reza Baqir	2019	1	TE	
34	Reza Baqir	2020	QK	SS	
35	Reza Baqir	2020		SV	
36	Reza Baqir	2021	ST	TF	
37	Reza Bagir	2021	TF	Cont	

To be Continued.

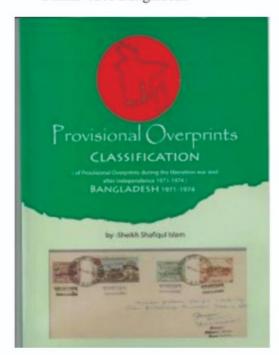
**Book Review Provisional Overprints Classifications** of Provisional Overprints during the Liberation War and after Independence 1971 to 1974 - Bangladesh 1971-1974



Author: Shiekh Shafiqui Islam Publisher: Shiekh Shafiqui Islam

Chairman, Bangladesh Provencal Overprints Study Circle Research Center and Library 99 Kazi Nazar ul Islam Avenue, Karwan Bazar Address:

Dhaka -1215 Bangladesh



2nd Brief study which is accumulation of excellent work with details of over print including estimated price range by the graph & grade of the items. There are over 100 unique items included which is treasure of Bangladesh philately from his collection.

Book is very well presented in four-color print on art paper120gm. This book provides information about Bangladesh Provisional Overprints 1971 to 1974 and is a good reference for the philatelists & it would be able to bring Bangladesh philately to another outstanding level in the future.



#### PAKISTAN'S SERVICE STAMPS PHILATELISTS VIEW POINT

By: Salman Basir - Emai:Sbasir@sbcglobal.net

I just received the 2022 Scott Catalog Pakistan pages. Browsing through the Official stamps listings, prices of several stamps caught my attention as to their high valuations.

Going through the Service pages I noticed there are 132 main stamps and a whole host of varieties listed as sub categories.

Pakistan stamps are not particularly scarce or rare but many of the Official Service stamps are difficult to find.

Starting from the Pakistan overprints on India Officials # 012, Rs.5 & #O13, Rs.10 values are listed at \$40 & \$85 each. There is high interest in the GVI stamps so values for these stamps seems reasonable.





The 1948 set to Rs 10 with Service overprint Type "O2" this is defined by a nearly round "C". In this set 3a value #O20 & Rs 5 value are listed at \$27 & \$60 each.



Scott# O20 Service overprint type O2



Scott # O25 Service overprint type O2 Scott# O43A



Rs 10 with Service Type O2

\$30 each The 1948 Redrawn crescent set of 5-stamps overprinted in Type "O2" is listed at \$125.

In 1951 there was a 3-value set issued with the word "SERVICE" inscribed in the stamp design of the Maestro A R Chughtai - this is listed at \$ 24.65 as a se the 1954, 10values of the 1948 set were issued with the service overprint in black known as Type "O3". One distinguishing feature of this type is that "C" is oval shaped. This type is rarer than other types.

Type "O3" service overprint on 5 & 10R values are listed \$90 & \$30 each. The 10- stamp set is listed at \$138.65



Scott #O43 Rs5, Service overprint type O3 valued at \$90

The biggest surprise is in the 1961-78 Service values. This is a complex set with several types in Bengali script & the final type was issued in as a redrawn version.

The re-drawn values: Scott O80a 7P Emerald \$45 O84a 25P Dk Blue O85a 40P Dull Purple \$27





Scott # O87a 75P Dark Carmine \$40 each



Scott #O88 90P Light Olive Green \$17.50 each

The 1968 reissue of the high values on Star Crescent watermark paper Rs2 value is \$ 22 & Rs5 value is listed at \$47.



Scott#O93A, Rs.5 Green with watermark \$47.5 each

There are numerous varieties, papers, inverted overprints & color errors in a lot of issues, most are not mentioned in the Scott Catalog.

With 132 main stamps in Pakistan Officials -it is easy to collect and complete a collection of Pakistan Official stamps leaving plenty to pursue for further specialized study of these stamps. For a specialized listing refer to Popular Specialized Catalog of Pakistan stamps 2020 or 2021 version.

Check your collection to see if you have the many elusive stamps like O85a & O87a. There is still time to find these stamps & complete your collection of Service basic set before going to look for sub category stamps.

Happy Hunting!

#### Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Coins of Pakistan

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)





A Coin of Rs. 500 denomination was issued in 1976 to commemorate the 100th Birth anniversary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It was mintage by M/S. Italcambio, Venezuela. The coin was made by Gold:0.917 with weight:4.5gms and size: 19mm with milled edge.





A Coin of Rs. 100 denomination was issued in 1976 to commemorate the 100th Birth anniversary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It was mintage by M/S. Italcambio, Venezuela. The coin was made by Silver:92.5% & Copper Cadmium 7.5% with weight: 20.44gms and size: 36mm with milled edge.



A Coin of 50 Paisa denomination was issued in 1976 to commemorate the 100th Birth anniversary of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It was mintage by Pakistan Mint. The coin was made by Nickle 25% & Copper 75% with weight: 5.83gms and size: 36mm with milled edge.

#### **Definitive Coin Series**





Re.1, mintage by Pakistan Mint. Metal Composition Bronze-Copper 97%, Zinc 2.5% & Tin 0.5% with weight: 4.0gms and size: 20mm with milled edge.





Re.1, mintage by Pakistan Mint. Metal Composition: Aluminum with weight: 1.75gms and size: 20mm.



### THE EMIRATES PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

#### **EMIRATES 2022 World Stamp Exhibition**

Commissioner General: Omar Mohammad Ahmad PO Box 33333 Dubai, United Arab Emirates Email: commissioneruae2022@gmail.com Call/WhatsApp: + 971 50 6246494



#### **EMIRATES 2022**

The association is h o l d i n g a International Stamps Exhibition "EMIRATES 2022"
World Stamp 1.Encourage Exhibition. from 19-23 January 2022 at Dubai, UAE. We are giving herewith The EPA e objectives:

1.Encourage all legal we constitute to exchan 3.Hold symmetric and symmetric a

introduction of Emirates Philatelic Association for the interest of collectors.

Introduction of Association

The Emirates Philatelic Association (EPA) was established according to Ministerial Decree No. 372 on June 24, 1996. Since then, the Association has tried to continue the success achieved by Philately in the UAE. It has an elected governing council for a four year period comprising a President, Vice President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, Chairman of Special Committees, and four Committee members. The EPA now has 520 subscribing members, many of whom are at an advanced enough level to participate in international shows. In a short period of time, the Association has been able to develop philately at local, Arab and international levels. This has been achieved through its zealous participation in various activities and exhibitions and through the effort put forth by its members.

The office is located at No. 87 Al- Bastakia Heritage Area, Bur Dubai to serve you. You can find us near the mosque in historical buildings. The office is called "Philately House" and is a permanent gallery to demonstrate the history of the post in the UAE. In addition, it shows the development of the post activities before the federation of the UAE till now, and the distinguished collection of postal stamps and postmarks as well.

#### Objectives of the Association

International The EPA established to achieve the following aims and Stamps Exhibition objectives:

- 1. Encourage and develop the promotion of philately using all legal ways and means of promotion.
- 2.Bring together Philatelists in the UAE with the objective to exchange ideas and stamps.
- are giving herewith 3. Hold symposia and exhibitions on philately in co association for the operation with the authorized departments.
  - Encourage Philatelic groups in Schools, Institutes, Universities and any institutions in the country.
  - 5. Publish magazines and publications on stamp collecting and promote them within and outside the country in co-operation with the authorized departments according to rules and regulations, after obtaining permission of the Ministry of Culture and Information.
  - 6.Co-operate with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs after obtaining permission of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and other competent departments in the country.
  - 7. Provide a library for members to study and understand the culture.
  - 8. Promote social and cultural activities and encourage other hobbies for members.

## Commissioner Pakistan EMIRATES 2022 World Stamp Exhibition



SYED NADEEM AKHTAR

+92-300-6305489 syednadeemakhtar@hotmail.com



#### Emirates 2022 World Stamp Exhibition Message of the FIP President

The year 2022 is truly the Golden Era of Philately. And it all begins HERE, right in the heart of the United Arab Emirates, in Dubai.

In 2022 there will be eight International Exhibitions, commencing in this marvelous City! Dubai, London, Budapest, Lugano, Toronto, Jakarta, Cape Town and Liberec.

January 2022 is in the middle of the Dubai World EXPO, when over 24 million visitors are expected to visit the Country. The has never been a more history making opportunity to showcase the philatelic gems of the World. Additionally, this is the very first World International Stamp Exhibition ever to be held in the Region. With the bonus of being able to visit the EXPO, there is no better time to visit a World Exhibition. The UAE is no stranger to Philatelic Exhibitions, as it holds two National Exhibitions every year, each of which have become a magnet for Middle East and other stamp collectors. I can assure you that visiting the UAE is always a pleasure and trust you will have a pleasant stay. Managing a huge Exhibition such as Emirates 2022 World Stamp Exhibition is no easy feat and requires so much work and application, and co-operation from Exhibitors, the Post, Stamp Trade, Emirates Commercial Sponsors and all arms of Government.

I congratulate the Emirates Philatelic Association and the Organising Committee for their foresight in promoting and sponsoring this exceptional Event; and to do so in these difficult times! I thank the many Commissioners who have sourced exhibits and are bringing them from all over the world, and the Jurors for their work in assessing them and awarding the appropriate Medals. I am proud and honoured to be associated with this once in a lifetime International Stamp Show. I look forward to another successful Emirates, but so much larger, World Exhibition.

Bernie Beston President Federation International de Philatelie (FIP)

#### **Organizing Committee Emirates 2022 World Stamp Exhibition**



Bernard Beston **Exhibition Adviser** 

Abdulla Khoory

President

Omar Mohammad Ahmad Commissioner General



Abdulla bin Jasim Almutairi



Khalid Ali Al Omaira



**GLIMPSES OF EMIRATES 2021 EXHIBITION** 

Publication

















Naseer bin Ahmad Alserkal Member



Ali Abdulrahman Ahmad Ali

Mohamed Hasan Al Marzooqi Hospitality



Ahmad Saif Alhasawi Member



## Gems of a Noteworthy Collection of AFGHAN TIGER HEADS



M. ARIF BALGAMWALA T.I

Looking at the Map, Afghanistan, a country just in the neighbourhood of Kashmir, seems much influenced by its circular stamp designs issued its own round stamps in1872, six years after those of Kashmir. The word 'Sher' means 'tiger', Afghan ruler Ameer Sher Ali had his representation by having a tiger head in the center of the stamp encircled by script. Before the 'Gems' of Mr. Arif Balgamwala's superb collection of 'Tiger Heads' Twice Gold Medials in WSE is reviewed in a bird's eye view, the least one can understand are the denominations of the Afghan currency (16 Shahi = 1 Rupee, 3 Shahi = 1 Sanar, 2 Sanars = 1 Abbasi) to understand the high denominations and high postage on covers.

In 1872 four plates of 15 stamps (3x5) were prepared on Lithographic Stones; Plate A, B, C and D, probably one after the other. All 60 stamps are plated by their hand-drawn characteristics. Plate A stamps are the rarest of the four. They are very rare on covers and so are the reconstructed sheets.

The collection contains 4 covers, two of which bear a pair of Shahi each, one bears a single Shahi on either side, one single shahi, besides a piece with three shahi stamps cancelled by Red Negative Floral device (1). Another Shahi pair on piece cancelled by red device, collectively establishes the historic fact that the tearing practice was not adopted from the start, it began a few years later.









Highlights of 1st Issue are a cover bearing a Plate A Shahi on each side which is an usual practice.

(2), full reconstructions of Plate C and D
(3). Another cover bearing Plate C pair of Sanars + 1
Abbasi is an exceptional example of high value franking of this period (right).

The 2nd issue was the small plate of four high values; 2 x 6 shahi and 2 x 1 Rupee. The collection that contain the four stamps are considered very good collections. This collection possesses all four (2 x 1rupee used and 2 x 6 shahi mint). Besides the four singles a single on piece (5) and a pair of 6 shahi on cover

(6) which is believed to be the Only pair of 6 Shahi on cover. Another Outstanding cover is a combination cover with three Abbasi stamps (2+1) of 1st Issue Plate C used with a 6 Shahi Mauve

(5)

(2nd Issue). Possibly Unique!
(7). Another Rare Combination cover of three different tiger heads - A shahi of Plate C (1st Issue) + a shahi Plate 1B (4th Issue) and a Rare 6 shahi purple. Most Outstanding combination of three issues.









(8) It is essential for a collection to enter the upper class that it should have most of the known items of significance. Here we bring another renowned item. It is an example of 'plate damage' known in the 3rd Issue where the plate A of 15 shahi stamps suffered a damage on stamp 6 (Row 2 stamp 3). In this the upper right corner ornament was eliminated. It was noticed and corrected soon. The repair was manual thus crude.

There are very few examples known of the 'Corner Ornament Omited'. The collection has a mint single and a superb used on Cover. Very few covers of this Variety are known so far (9). The collection also displays another superb cover bearing four shahi stamps (Plate 1a) with one stamp showing the 'Corrected (redrawn) Ornament'. This might possibly be Unique! (10).





(10)

(11)The Plate 1B of the 4th Issue is a large plate of Shahi stamps. The sheet is composed of 60 stamps (without corner ornaments). Generally considered one of the most common of the Large Tiger Heads. But here we come to the **Rarest item** - The Purple Proofs. Only two complete sheet of 60 stamps is known, with a will and testament written on it another one is in British Museum. This Classic item was presented at Australia 2013 and Thailand 2013 in the 'Gems of Philately'.





(11)

(12)

(14)



(12) 5th Issue comprising of five stamp each of Abbasi, Half Rupee and One Rupee. A lovely cover with a block of four from Plate 1B (plate of 60) and a 1 Rupee from Fifth Issue High values. Exceptionally Fine and Possibly Unique!.

A mint reconstructed sheet of the 5th Issue High Value stamps.

A 35 C July 2.5

(13) 6th Issue (Round stamps) existing in Purple as well as Black. Here we have a full reconstructed sheet of purple. The Blacks here are rarer and we have two covers of black. The last of large tiger heads - 7th Issue, popularly known as the 'Tablet Issue'. This is the rarest of all tiger heads after the 2nd Issue Small plate of High value stamps. Its covers are Extremely Rare! But here we see a full reconstructed sheet of Purples of the Tablet Issue beside three pairs and five singles.

(14) As we approach the ending issues of Tiger heads, the mint stamps become rather common and the used quite difficult, and the covers extremely Rare. With the disturbed political environment in Afghanistan postal carrier became hard to find, thus paying them high wages, postal rates ecame very high. The 1st Post Office Issue brilliantly stand out by a cover with six shahi stamps and one sanar.



(15) There is another rarity in the 1st PO Issue - A cover bearing six Abbasi stamps - The highest known postage from this issue. Amazingly these are actually two similar strips of three (stamps 3, 7 & 11).



(16)

(16) The same issue shares the highest pride with the 4th Issue Purple sheet of 60. This item also displayed in the Australia 2013 and Thailand 2013 as the 'Gems of Philately! It is combination of 1st PO issue Shahi, India 1/2a QV and a 1/2a Blue Kashmir. There are 11 such covers known but none carry the 'TOO LATE' boxed marking. So This is the Only One of its Kind!. (17) The same issue shows another lovely item - Block of 12 Purple Sanars cancelled by Tashkurghan octagon seal, bites and manuscript. - The Largest known Used multiple from Tashkurghan of 2 Rupees face value.





(18)



of which the mentionable are as follows:

brown (1st PO Issue).

\*2nd PO Issue: Sanar, Halfrupee & Onerupee (Tashkurghan)

(18) A beautiful Registered cover bearing a brown Odd block of 5 (Sanar x 4 + Abbasi Setenant) and another Sanar

stamp, used with a 1 Rupee

The Heavy part of the exhibit the later Small Tiger heads on covers, is formed by 25 covers

\*2nd PO Issue: Abbasi + Halfrupee (Peshawar)

(19) \*3rd PO Issue: Sanar x 5 (Peshawar)

\*3rd PO Issue: Abbasi x 3 + sanar (Peshawar)

\*4th PO Issue: Sanar +Abbasi + pair of Halfrupee + 1/2a QV x 6 from (Peshawar)

\*4th PO Issue: Shahi Block of 12 on registered cover from Kabul.(19)

(19)



#### **Glossary of Terms for Stamp Collectors**

By: Lt. Col.(R) Tahir Anjum Arshed

E-Mail: tahiranjum48@gmail.com

(This glossary defines some common terms frequently encountered by stamp collectors and cover collectors. Precise definitions for many philatelic terms do not exist. One collector, dealer or society may define a term in one way, while others will use the term in a slightly different way.)

**Air Mail Stamps:** Stamp issued specifically to prepay postage for mail carried by air.

Adhesive: A gummed stamp made to be attached to mail.

Aerogramme: Air letters designed to be letters and envelopes in one.

**Aero philately:** Stamp collecting that focuses on stamps or postage relating to airmail.

**Booklet Panes:** A unit of one or more small panes or blocks (known as booklet panes) glued, stitched or stapled together between thin card covers to form a convenient unit for mailers to purchase and carry.

**Back Print:** Printing on the reverse of a stamp. Some stamps have numbers, symbols, advertising or information about the stamp subject printed on the reverse of the stamp. Block. A unit of four or more un-severed stamps, including at least two stamps both vertically and horizontally.

Cachet: Illustration or description on an envelope denoting the commemorative purpose for which it was mailed.



**Bullseye.** Also called Socked on the nose (SON), refers to a cancellation of a postage stamp in which the postmark, typically a circle with the date and town name where mailed, has been applied centered on the stamp.

**Cancellation.** A term for any mark applied to a stamp to prevent its reuse.

Cancelled to Order. (Also called/abbreviated CTO) is a stamp the issuing postal service has cancelled (marked as used), but has not traveled through the post, but instead gets handed back to a stamp collector or dealer.

**Centering.** The position of the design on a stamp. On perfectly centered stamps, the design is exactly in the middle.

**Coil Stamp.** Stamp produced in a roll for use in vending machines. Usually identified by a pair of straight edges on opposite sides

**Cover.** Pertains to the outside of an envelope or package Europe" theme has been celebrated at with an address, typically with postage stamps that have western European nations since 1956.

been cancelled and is a term generally used among stamp and postal history collectors. Cover collecting plays an important role in postal history as many covers bear stamps, postmarks and other markings along with names and addresses all of which help to place a cover at a given time and place in history.

Cinderella. A stamp like label that is not a postage stamp. Cinderella's include seals and bogus issues, as well as revenue stamps, local post issues and other similar items. Commemorative Stamp. Stamp issued specifically to honor a person, place or event; usually on sale for only a short period of time.

**Commemorative Sheet.** A small sheet of stamps bearing a commemorative inscription.

**Crease:** A noticeable weakening of the paper of a stamp or cover, caused by its being folded or bent at some point. Creases substantially lower a stamp's value.

**Cut Square.** The cut corner of a postal stationery item (envelope or postcard) bearing the imprinted stamp with ample margins.

**Definitive.** Stamp issued for ordinary postal use in a large indefinite quantity and for an indefinite period, usually several years or more.

**Dead Country.** A former stamp-issuing country that has ceased issuing its own stamps. Also, the old name of an active stamp-issuing country that has changed its name, so that the old name will no longer be used on stamps.

**Denomination.** The face value of a stamp, usually indicated by numerals printed as part of the design.

**Die.** The stamp design is engraved on this small flat piece of soft steel used to print the stamp. A stamps value may change by the difference in Dies.

**Errors.** Stamp collecting terminology for highly-collectible stamps because of something incorrect in their design or manufacture.

Europa. The Europa postage stamp (also known as Europa - CEPT until 1992) is an annual joint issue of stamps with a common design or theme by postal administrations of member countries of the European Communities ""United Europe" theme has been celebrated annually on stamps of western European nations since 1956.





Imperforate Stamp. Terminology for a stamp bearing straight edges on all four sides.

First-day cover. A cover bearing a stamp tied by a cancellation showing the date of the official first day of issue of that stamp.

**Fiscal.** A revenue stamp or tax stamp, duty stamp or fiscal stamp is a label denoting the payment of tax. revenue stamp, used to collect taxes or fees on documents, tobacco, hunting license, firearm registration, amongst many other things.

Invert. Stamp with one part of its design upside down in overprint on definitive series stamps. relation to the rest of the stamp.

Forgery. A completely fraudulent reproduction of a postage stamp. There are two general types of forgeries: those intended to defraud the postal authorities (see also Counterfeit), and those intended to defraud the collectors (see also Bogus).

**FDC:** First-day cover. A cover bearing a stamp tied by a cancellation showing the date of the official first day of issue of that stamp. A birth certificate of a stamp.

Gutter: The selvage separating panes on a sheet of stamps. The gutter is usually discarded during processing. The gutter may be un-printed, or bear plate numbers

Machin. The name given to a well-known series of British definitive stamps first issued in 1967. The design of the stamp depicts a plaster portrait of Queen Elizabeth II Miniature sheet. A smaller-than-normal pane of stamps issued only in that form or in addition to full panes. A miniature sheet is usually without marginal markings.

**Mint.** A stamp in the same state as issued by a post office: unused, undamaged and with full original gum.

MNH: Mint Never Hinged. A stamp without hinge marks.

On Paper. Stamps "on paper" are those that still have portions of the original envelope or wrapper stuck to them. Overprint. Any printing added to the stamp after the original printing and was not part of the original design. An overprint that changes the value of a stamp is also called a surcharge.



**Perfins.** A perfin is a stamp that has had initials or a name perforated across it to discourage theft. Stamps perforated through the face with identifying initials, designs or holes in coded positions. Perfins were normally used by business or government offices to discourage pilferage

or misuse of stamps by employees.

**Pair.** Two unseparated stamps joined either vertically or horizontally.

**Perforation:** The punching out of holes between stamps to make separation easy.

Pictorials: Stamps with a picture of some sort such as a landscape or seascape, other than portraits or static designs such as coats of arms.

**Pre-cancel.** A pre-canceled stamp, or pre-cancel for short, is a postage stamp that has been legitimately cancelled before being affixed to mail. A number of nations of the world used pre-cancels, typically in the form of an







Postal Stationery. Envelopes, cards or other covers bearing imprinted or impressed stamps.

**Postmark.** Marking on a postal item recording the date and/or origin of its transit through the mail system.

**Topical or Thematic.** Collecting postage stamps relating to a particular subject or concept. Topics can be almost anything, from stamps on stamps, birds, horses/cats/dogs, trains and poets, to famous physicians and scientists, along with historical people and events on stamps, which is often a standard theme for many stamp issuing countries. Topical collecting is a recognized category for competitive exhibitions.

**Unused.** A stamp with no cancellation or other sign of use.

Watermark. A watermark is a translucent impression in paper that allows more light through the affected area. It is a design or pattern in paper created during the manufacture of the paper. Sometimes the only difference between stamps that look alike is their watermark. The watermark

found in postage stamp paper can make a big difference in the process of properly identifying a stamp. Some postage stamp varieties occur when identical stamp designs are printed on different kinds of stamp paper.





#### HISTORY OF GERMAN POSTAGE STAMPS Part-I

By: Wg Cdr (R) Zaheer Iqbal

#### INTRODUCTION

The Metzger Post is credited to be perhaps the first international post in Europe. The guild of butchers organized courier mail services with horses; when the mail arrived they used a horn to announce it and thus created a commonly recognized emblem for postal services. In 1497, Franz von Taxis established a postal service that replaced the ad-hoc courier for official mail. Thereafter, the house of Thurn and Taxis using the imperial yellow and black livery maintained the postal privilege for many centuries. The Thurn-und-Taxis-Post employed the first horse-drawn mail coaches in Europe. In Germany, Thurn & Taxis enjoyed the monopoly of Postal services till when Napoleon granted the Rhine Confederation the right to conduct postal services. The agency continued to operate and even issued some stamps but when Prussia created the North German Confederacy, Thurn und Taxis had to sell its privileges in 1867.

#### **GERMAN STATES**



Prior to the German unification of 1871, individual German states and entities started to release their own stamps, Bavaria first on November 1, 1849. States or entities that issued stamps subsequently were Baden (1851), Bergedorf (1861), Brunswick (1852), Bremen (1855), Hamburg (1859), Hanover (1850), Heligoland (1867), Lübeck (1859), Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1856), Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1864), Oldenburg (1852), Prussia (1850), Saxony (1850), Schleswig-Holstein (1850), and Württemberg (1851). Also Thurn und Taxis, while not a state, had the authority to issue stamps and transport mail and released stamps (1852). The northern German states joined in the North German Confederation in 1868 and united their postal services in the "North German Postal District" (Norddeutscher Postbezirk). unification, Bavaria and Württemberg retained their postal authority to continue producing stamps until March 31, 1920.

#### Baden (1851-1871)

Grand Duchy of Baden issued its own postage stamps since 1851. Till 1871, it issued a total of 28 different postage stamps. These were numerical design stamps.



#### Bayern (1849-1920)

The Kingdom of Bavaria was the first entity to issue stamps in the territory of Germany on 1 November, 1849. It was one of the first nations to insert a red silk thread in stamps as a security measure. Bavaria issued official stamps from 1916 to 1920 also. It was also one of the first nations to issue Postage Due stamps. The Kingdom declared itself a Republic in 1918. Bayarian Postal authorities sold their rights to the Reich in 1920. During this period, Bavaria issued 195+74 different stamps.



#### Bergedorf (1861-1867)

Bergedorf was an autonomous town in Northern Germany. Originally, it was a free Hanseatic cities, jointly with Hamburg and Lubeck, which was later incorporated into Hamburg. From 1861 to 1867, Bergedorf issued 5 stamps. LHPA (in the corners of these stamps) mean Lubeck-Hamburgisches Post-AMT. From 1867, Hamburg secured jurisdiction of Bergedorf and stamps of Hamburg were put in use.



#### **Braunschweig** (1852-1867)

The Duchy of Brunswick issued its stamps from 1852: total of 20 locally produced stamps, symbolic in character. Their validity came to an end in 1867 as the stamps of North German Postal District came into use. The 1857 issue was printed in block of four on each sheet which were the smallest stamps in the world.





#### Bremen (1855-1867)

Bremen was a free Hanseatic city with oldest German port. From 1855 till 1867, 15 definitive stamps were locally printed by Bremen with symbolic characters. Apart from Bremen post, Hanover, Thurn & Taxis, Prussia and Oldenburg posts were also present in the city of Bremen in this period. These stamps remained valid till 1868 when these were replaced by the stamps of North German Postal District.



#### Hamburg (1859-1867)

Hamburg was a free Hanseatic town and biggest port of Germany. In 1867, it was enlarged by the purchase of Bergedorf. From 1859 till 1867, 22 stamps were printed locally, all with bold numerals of value as the basic design. After 1868, stamps of North German Confederation took over. A large number of foreign post offices also operated in Hamburg in this period. Stamps of Hamburg could be used in Bergedorf and Heligoland also.



#### Hanover (1850-1866)

Hannover was a Kingdom since 1815. From 1850 till 1866, Hannover issued 25 stamps. Stamps of Hannover could be used in Bremen and Hamburg also. The kingdom supported Austria in Austro-Prussian war due to which Prussia annexed it in 1866 and declared a province of Prussia. After 1866, Prussian stamps took over in the area.



#### Helgoland (1859-1867)

Heligoland is an island in North Sea. In 1807, it was ceded to British in exchange of concessions in Zanzibar. Before 1867, stamps of Hamburg (identifiable from the cancellation only) were used in this territory but after 1867, British issued their own stamps with Queen Victoria effigy, printed in Berlin. Germany re-possessed the island in 1890.



#### Holstein (1864-1867)

Duchy of Holstein, along Schleswig, had been under Danish crown but in 1815 became a member of German confederation. In 1865, it was ceded to Austria. Next year, it was annexed by Prussia during Austro-Prussian War. In 1867, Holstein (being part of Prussia) became a part of North German Confederation. From 1850, local stamps were issued by Schleswig which were valid for Holstein also. From 1853 to 1864, Danish stamps had also been valid in Holstein. In 1864, during Prussian occupation, stamps were issued without the name Holstein but with identifying inscription HRZGL POST FRM. Later, there were issues for Schleswig-Holstein, which remained valid till October 1865. From November 1865 till 1866, 7 stamps were issued by Holstein, being under Austrian occupation, bearing the name HERZOGHTUM HOLSTEIN. After the occupation by Prussia, again stamps were issued for Schleswig-Holstein in December 1866, which remained valid till 1868.



#### Lubeck (1859-1868)

Lubeck was one of the German Hanseatic Free cities which issued its own 14 stamps from 1859 till 1868. On 1 January 1868, Lubeck joined the North German Confederation.



#### Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1856-1867)

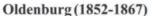
Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin issued its own definitive stamps in 1856, inscribed MECKLENB. SCHWERIN. A total of 8 stamps were issued heraldic in character. The first issue was only 1X1 cm in size, making these as one of the smallest in the world ever issued for public use. On 1 January 1868, stamps of North German Confederation took over.



#### Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1864-1867)

Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz issued its own definitive stamps in 1864, inscribed MECKLENB. STRELITZ. A total of 6 stamps were issued heraldic in character. These stamps remained valid till 1867, after which stamps of North German Confederation took





Grand Duchy of Oldenburg consisted of two enclaves. From 1852 till 1867, 19 definitive stamps were locally printed in heraldic designs, except the last issue which was printed in Berlin. Prussian stamps were also valid for use in Birkenfeld enclave of Oldenburg. After 1868, stamps of North German Confederation came in use.



#### Prussia (1850-1867)

Kingdom of Prussia was the largest and economically most developed part of Germany since 1701. Definitive issues from 1850, at first merely inscribed FREIMARKE, but later with the name of PREUSSEN: a total of 26 stamps were printed in Berlin. Prussian stamps were also used in autonomous areas of Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Rudoltstatd, Sonderhausen, Lauenburg, Schleswig, Holstein and Bergedorf. With Prussian entry to North German Confederation in 1868, stamps of Prussia lost validity.



#### Saxony (1850-1867)

The Kingdom of Saxony had been an ally of Austria since 1806. Stamps were issued from 1850, inscribed SACHSEN, which makes Saxony one of the oldest stamp-issuing countries of the world. Till 1867, a total of 19 stamps were printed (letterpress in Leipzig and in Dresden by line engraving). Saxony stamps were valid in Altenburg also. They were replaced by the stamps of North German Confederation in 1868.



#### Schleswig (1865-1867)

Duchy of Schleswig had been a Danish territory, which linked itself with Holstein later. During the Danish war against Prussia and Austria, it was occupied by Prussia in 1864. During occupation, 2 stamps, inscribed HERZOGTH.SCHLESWIG with face value in Danish currency were printed. After annexation by Prussia, similar stamps were issued but in German currency. These stamps remained valid till replaced by the stamps of North German Confederation in 1868.



#### Schleswig-Holstein (1850-1851)

United duchies of Schleswig and Holstein had been part of Denmark. Dispute over this area led to Prussia-Austrian war against Denmark in 1848-1850. After the defeat of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein came under the joint administration of Prussia and Austria. In 1850, 2 definitive stamps were issued, inscribed S and H. In 1851, Denmark again took over these areas and these stamps were replaced by Danish stamps till 1864.



#### Schleswig-Holstein (1865-1867)

In 1865, Prussia and Austria again took over these duchies from Denmark after 1864 war. Schleswig was incorporated in Prussia while Holstein was taken over by Austria. During this period separate stamps were issued for both the duchies. However, after the Austro-Prussian War in 1866, Prussia took Holstein back. Again joint issues were printed, inscribed SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. These stamps remained valid till 1867, to be replaced by the North German Federation stamps.



#### Thurn & Taxis (1852-1867)

Thurn and Taxis was a postal region, which consisted of two German areas: North and South. Stamps of North German region were printed with face values in Groschen currency, while stamps of South German region in Kreuzer currency. Since 1852, 54 stamps were issued (all printed in Frankfurt) by THURN UND TAXIS. In 1867, Prussia purchased the entire Thurn & Taxis postal system and replaced their stamps with Prussian stamps.



#### Wurttemberg (1851-1918)

The Kingdom of Wurttemberg existed since 1806. In 1815, it joined the federation of Germany. From 1851, definitive issues with the name WURTTEMBERG or K.WURTT.POST had been printed. Most issues have numeral designs. A total of 62+181 stamps were issued. In 1902, Wurttemberg ceased to issue own postage stamps and used German stamps, but the official stamps continued till 1918.



#### JALAL AD DIN MUHAMMAD RUMI a Philatelic Study

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

popularly simply as Rumi (30Rūmī).

Khorasan in Greater Iran. Rumi's influence transcends The term Mawlawī/Mowlavi Persian) and Mevlevi national borders and ethnic divisions: Iranians, Tajiks,(Turkish), also of Arabic origin, meaning "my master", is Turks, Greeks, Pashtuns, other Central Asian Muslims, also frequently used for him. and the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent have greatly Details of his life and literary pursuits can be viewed at appreciated his spiritual legacy for the past sevenhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rumi centuries. His poems have been widely translated into many of the world's languages and transposed into various formats. Rumi has been described as the "most popular poet" and the "best selling poet" in the United States.

Rumi's works are written mostly in Persian, but occasionally he also used Turkish, Arabic, and Greek in his verse. His Masnavi (Mathnawi), composed in Konya, is considered one of the greatest poems of the Persian language. His works are widely read today in their original language across Greater Iran and the Persian-speaking world. Translations of his works are very popular, most notably in Turkey, Azerbaijan, the United States, and South Asia. His poetry has influenced not only Persian literature, but also the literary traditions of the Ottoman Turkish, Chagatai, Urdu, Bengali and Pashto languages.

#### Name:

He is most commonly called Rumi in English. His full name is Jalāl ad-Dīn Mu□ammad Balkhī) or Jalāl ad-Dīn Mu□ammad Rūmī. Jalal ad-Din is an Arabic name meaning "Glory of the Faith". Balkhī and Rūmī are his nisbas, meaning, respectively, "from Balkh" and "from Rûm" ('Roman,' what European history now calls Byzantine, Anatolia[). According to the authoritative Rumi biographer Franklin Lewis of the University of Chicago, "the Anatolian peninsula which had belonged to the Byzantine, or eastern Roman empire, had only on 12 Mar 1974. the Byzantine, or eastern Roman empire, had only relatively recently been conquered by Muslims and even when it came to be controlled by Turkish Muslim rulers, it was still known to Arabs, Persians and Turks as the geographical area of Rum. As such, there are a number of historical personages born in or associated with Anatolia known as Rumi, a word borrowed from Arabic literally meaning 'Roman,' in which context Roman refers to subjects of the Byzantine Empire or simply to people living in or things associated with Anatolia.

known as Rumi, a word borrowed from Arabic literally Jalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad Rūmī, alsomeaning 'Roman,' in which context Roman refers to known as Jalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad subjects of the Byzantine Empire or simply to people Balkhī, Mevlânâ / Mowlānā, living in or things associated with Anatolia. He was also Mevlevî/Mawlawī, and moreknown as "Mullah of Rum"mullā-yi Rūm or mullā-yi

September 1207 17 December 1273), He is widely known by the sobriquet Mawlānā/Molān was a 13th-century Persian poet, Hanafi (Persian: Persian pronunciation: [moul  $\square n \square$ ]) in Iran and qih, Islamic scholar, Maturidi popularly known as Mevlânâ in Turkey. Mawlānā is a term theologian, and Sufi mystic originally from Greater of Arabic origin, meaning "our master".

#### Rumi on Postage Stamps









Pakistan Post on 21 Apr 19 set depicting Allama Iqbal & Jalal ud Din Rumi as Joint Issue with Iran

issue issued by Iran on 1 Oct 1997







Turkey. Jalal ad din Rumi first appeared on a Turkey Miniature Sheet on 17 Dec 1957 on his 750th Birth Anniversary, Turkey cele







Death Anniversary of Rumi by issuing a Two Stamps Set on 1 Dec 1973.







Joint, On the 800th Birth Anniversary on 30 Sep 2005, Iran, Syria & Turkey issued a stamp each







Afghanistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and a Set of 2 Stamps on Cultural Heritage on 26 Nov 2006 which Carried the "Rumi" as Balkhi. One of the stamps is similar to the Joint issue of 2005.



Egypt celebrated the 800th Birth Anniversary of Rumi by issuing a single stamp on 8 May 2007.



Turkey also joined in the celebrations of 800th Birth Anniversary by issuing a Miniature Sheet on 8 May 2007.



On the 800th Birth Anniversary of Mawlana Jalaluddin Balkhi Roomi Afghanistan issued a stamp on 24 May 2007.









Tajikistan. A stamp on Monu issued by Tajikistan on 24 Mar 2015.



Afghanistan Issued this stamp on Balkhi on 26 Nov 1968.

Born: September 30, 1207, Balkh, Afghanistan

Died: December 17, 1273, Konya, Turkey

Full name: Jalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad Balkhī

Place of burial: Mevlana Museum, Konya, Turkey

> Spouse: Kara Khatoon (m. ?-1273)

Children: Sultan Walad Ala al-Din Muhammad Malakeh Khatun Amir Alim Chalabi



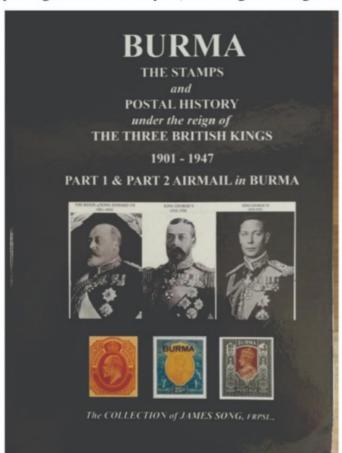


#### **Philately without National Border**

By: Jack Zhang RPSL

(Note: the article is written in Chinese by former President of All-China Philatelic Federation and fellow of RPSL, Mr. Liu Jiawei FRPSL and translated into English by Jack Zhang FRPSL, England)

I recently received a book BURMA: THE STAMPS and POSTAL HISTORY under the reign of THE THREE BRITISH KINGS 1901-1947(Fig.1) from Mr. James Song FRPSL of Singapore. This is a heavy-weight and famous philatelic literature with full colour Illustrated printing and wonderful layout, total weight of 3.5kgs and



1220pages, which is an important book with in-depth research, informative historical data, and great value.

The book consists of two parts, 1st part tells us the Stamps issued and Postal history of Burma under the reign of the three British Kings during 1901-1947 and 2nd part introduces the pioneer's flights and Airmail in Burma between 1924-1942. The whole book covers almost half century history of Burma, especially related to the events of post and stamps. Mr.Song uses 12 chapters of words, stamps, covers and illustrations to show us all about the above topics.

Burma is an ancient civilized country with a long history. After becoming the United country in 1044, Burma had Pagan Kingdom, Taunggoo Dynasty and Konbaung Dynasty. However, since 1824, the United Kingdom seized Burma many times and ruled it for many years. Mr.Song's book shows us the Burma's history of its Post and Postage stamps under the three British Kings during 1901 and 1947. Burma became independent in 1948. The book has listed the period and some information of WWI and WWII including the war process concerned and WWI's POWs, WWII's mail route and overland routes,airmails etc.Because Burma is in Southeast Asia and is bordered by Bangladesh and India to its northwest, China's Tibet and Yunan to its northeast with total 2000kms border lines with China, Laos and Thailand to its east and southest, the book also covers some mails with China, India, Thailand, Laos and Singapore etc. in 1911 and during WWII. There are many covers with over 100 years' history, postmarks and postal maps concerned in the book including many covers, charts and his study after adopting the method of sending mails by air, which shows us the complete and important record with great value and historic facts. We can also say the book has some reference value to China's postal history, because the Chapter 3 provides us with a large amount of important information relating to China(see pages 91-116, Fig. 2). In this Chapter, it especially discusses the Mail Routes of Siam and China including 6 sub-titles: Mail to Siam Via Moulmein, Mail from Siam via Moulmein, Mail to China via Bhamo and Myitkyina, Mail from China via Bhamo, Mail from China and back to China and 1930 to 1941, The Yunan Province, China, Mail Routes.



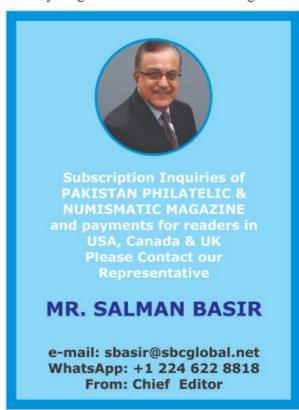
The book's author formed a collection of Burma Postal Based on Mr. Song's own words, although he liked History twice before this book was published in 2020. His exhibits won gold medals at New Delhi 2011 and Bangkok 2013. It can be said that this book is further integrated into the experience and accumulation of the author's philatelic life, integrated with the help and support of Mr. Song's philatelic friends, and fully shows many collective wisdom, philatelic rare items, and his in-depth research Therefore, this great work has received much results. praise from two Past FIP Presidents, Mr. Koh Seow Chuan RDP FRPSL and Mr. Tay Peng Hian AMN RDP; Alan Au Yong( Singapore Stamp Club Journal Editor), Rufus Barnes (Chairman of Burma Philatelic Study Circle, Richard Warren (Editor, The Burma Fantail) and other FIP Jurors and domestic and foreign philatelists.

In fact, Mr. Song's study is not a one day's job, but a result of many years' hard work. According to Alan Au Yong, Mr. Song started stamp-collecting at age of seven, in 1982, he began to diversity his collection of Japanese Occupation stamps and started a collection from the pre-adhesive period of KGVI period, notwithstanding other collections such as the Japanese Occupation of Burma as well as picture post-cards of charming Burma. He served as Treasurer of the Singapore Stamp Club, attended his first stamp FIAP International show in India with his exhibits "The Japanese Occupation of Malacca" winning silver award.

Thereafter, he formed postal history collections many times and won many medals, from which, he learned a lot obtained a good experience. Mr. Song is not only collecting Burma materials, but also actively promotes Malayan philately. During 1995-2007, he was the Singapore representative of the Malaya Study Group UK. Mr. Koh Seow Chuan RDP, FRPSL, one of the founder of FIAP, past president of FIP (2002-2008), pointed out in his Foreword, "I have known James for nearly 50 years, during which, I have seen how he has passionately acquired the stamps and postal history associated with Burma at every opportunity at auctions and stamps exhibition. As the knowledge of his chosen subject grew, so was his desire to acquire every important items that became available." Mr. Chuan also mentioned some of Mr. Song's rare Chinese materials. Another past FIP president, Mr. Tay Peng Hian RDP commented that James exhibited under this title since 2006, some 14 years ago in international exhibition held under the patronage of FIP and FIAP which had gained him the honour of the prestigious international gold awards. James started writing this book since 6 years ago ..... James tried to tell the story through illustrations of the actual items from his collection and every page is very interesting to read and easy to understand. Mr. Tay would give a credit to this way of presentation.

collecting stamps when he was a boy, his success should be based on his own interest, attending the stamp exhibitions and letting more people understand and approve. Mr. Song was Singapore commissioner between 1995-2013 and also an exhibitor with a lot of experiences of how to form a collection and write up the exhibits. Now He has retired from exhibiting, but he still shares his knowledge and rich experiences with friends by writing the book. I trust that this is the original intention and long-cherished wish of Mr. Song. Mr. Song says that this book is written especially for those who are interested in the stamps and postal history of Burma under the reign of the three British Kings during 1901 and 1947.

Now I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to Mr. Jack Zhang who helped promote my private "Yibo Philatelic Literature Library" to the foreign philatelic friends, which made our Singapore friend's donation of his book. At the same time, I also express my sincere thanks to Mr. James Song and say hello to Mr. Koh and Mr. Tay, with whom I have had over 30 years' friendship. It is the effort made by every philatelic friend in China, Asia and all over the world that we have such a wonderful and flourishing philatelic world now. I do hope that our friendship will last forever, our business will be prosperous, and our philately will surely develop! Just after I finished this article, I heard the good news from Jack that Mr. Song's book won a Gold Medal in PHILANIPPON 2021. Many congratulations to Mr. James Song FRPSL





#### 2021

#### Postage Stamps Issued by Pakistan Post

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)

4rth April, 2021 10 YEARS OF KARNAL SHER KHAN CADET COLLEGE SWABI (2011-2021)



21ST May, 2021 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND CHINA





2021-3 4rth April, 2021 WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY PAKISTAN 2021



2021 - 424th June, 2021 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF INSULIN DISCOVERY (1921-2021)



1st July, 2021 2021-5 STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN MUSEUM "A DECADE OF SERVING HERITAGE" 2011-2021



2021-6 1st August, 2021 100 YEAR OF EXCELLENCE NED UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, KARACHI 1921-2021



25th September, 2021 NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS READERSHIP DAY



30th September, 2021 ON THE EVE OF KARACHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT INQUIRATION UNIT 2 (K-2)



30th September,2021 ON PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATION AUTHORITY



2021-10 1st November, 2021 100 TEARS OF UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY LAHORE 1921-2021



9th November, 2021 70 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND GERMANY (1951-2021)



9th December, 2021 2021-12 GOLDEN JUBILEE OF HANGOR DAY



2021-13 31st December, 2021 70 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND THAILAND (1951-2021)



## **Philatelic Activities**



Mr. Muhammad Rashid is receiving Gift from Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui

## GLIMPSES OF LYALLPUR AUCTION FAISALABAD















## **Philatelic Activities**



A view of Lins Auction Lahore



We can't forget you Mr. Sajid. Late Mr. Sajid with his brother Abid Hussain and Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui

## MUSEUM STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN







## **Philatelic Activities**



Philatelists at the marriage of Tariq Khatak Son at Peshawar



Meeting at GPO Islamabad



Meeting at residence of Mr. Shahbaz



Meeting at residence of Mr. Shahbaz



Meeting at residence of Mr. Shahbaz



The Secretary Communication receiving magazine from Chief Editor and Bureau Chief



Mobin Ahmad, Syed Abid Hussain & Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqi



Mr. Mobin Ahmad, Haji Idrees with Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui in a meeting

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