

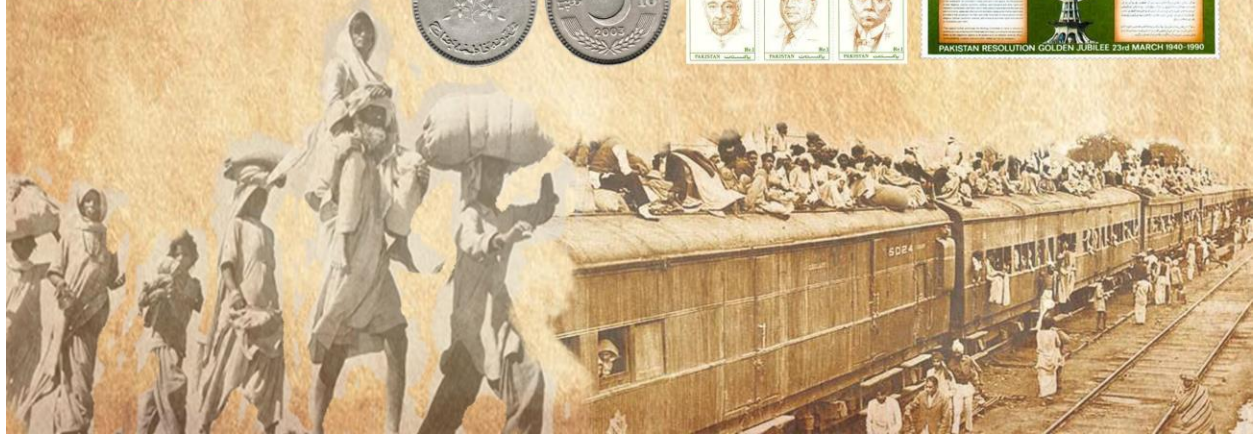


JAN-MAR 2022

PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE



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GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE

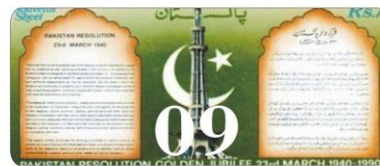
Large Silver Medal Awarded to PPNM in Bangabandhu 2021 Exhibition
Silver Bronze Medal Awarded to PPNM in Emirates 2022 Exhibition 2022



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From the Desk of Chief Editor

By the grace of Almighty Allah, we are entering in to second year of publication with the first magazine of 2022. We are in debited to our friends, subscribers, philatelic writers and advertisers who helped us to complete the journey of first year.

Pakistan Post have issued three stamps uptil now in 2022. FDCs and leaflets of these three stamps were also issued. But due to departmental mistakes two leaflets were withdrawn. It is astonishing that in the presence of an intelligent team of Ministry and Pakistan Post how these blunders were made. The third issue on OIC Conference was an International Event. It was issued to commemorate 48th Session of council of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries but on stamp, FDC and even Leaf let it is mentioned as 48th Council. Was it 48th Council or 48th Session?

Year 2022 is an important year in the history of Pakistan as it is 75 years back Pakistan came into being. Please issue some beautiful stamp from series and Miniature sheet on this occasion. Please take help designers across the country for a good design befitting the occasion instead of in-house designers.

Postal authorities should participate in International Exhibitions and enhance the interest in Pakistan stamps among the Philatelists.

Philatelic writers are requested to send research articles on Pakistan Philately to generate interest among the new generation.

Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui

(Chief Editor)



LETTER TO THE EDITOR From USA

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

Dear Chief Editor,

I would like to express my appreciation for launching an excellent magazine to cater for the needs of philatelists and numismatics. Winning of medals at two exhibitions also speak of the standards the magazine is setting.

I am taking this opportunity to convey a few concerns through your magazine, regarding recent commemorative stamps and their designs issued by the Pakistan Post.



Pakistan's early stamps of 1940s & 50s had some iconic designs by artists like A R Chagatai and many others whose names are not known. Stamps are considered and collected as pieces of miniature art & represent culture and history of a country. Early stamps do represent that very well. 1976 Quaid-e-Azam Birth Centenary Gold stamp from design to production is marvelous & just stands out it will always be cherished by Collectors as ART on Stamps.

Last few years have seen a serious deterioration of not only designs but carelessness and lack of attention to accuracy of designs as well as printing stamps, it is making Pakistan stamps a laughing stock.

ECO stamp someone took the plates of an Iranian stamp and just put Pakistan on it without erasing the country name of Iran and value of stamps in Iranian currency English is a foreign language, so give the benefit to the proof reader for missing that. Unfortunately, country's name of Iran and its denomination in Iranian currency was in Persian/Urdu script-- which someone with 5th grade education should have been able to read what was written there. So, what was the competence level of the proof readers? Do they have proof readers? And what about approves are they literate in Urdu/English? So many questions.

These days the stamp designs are like someone goes out and take a picture of a building from the net and put Pakistan Postage and value on it. There is no design element if I want to collect pictures of buildings, I will either take the pictures myself in it or buy a picture post card in a larger format.

I do not see any design elements in these stamps. Hakim Mohammed Said looks more like Quaid-e-Azam's photograph photo shopped by a trainee with no supervision & I

don't even want to express my sorrow and sadness of what was done to the portrait of Allama Iqbal am no artist, but I could have drawn a better resemblance of the Ideological Leader of Pakistan. This is total disrespect to our history the way it is being represented on stamps by Ministry of the Government of Pakistan and Pakistan Post. This incorrect legacy will remain on Pakistan stamps for ever.

Now coming to 14 January 2022 70th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Pakistan and Spain--- reading through the informative leaflet the stamps were to represent Masjid Cathedral of Cordoba & The Badshahi Masjid, Lahore Great to commemorate these historic sites to celebrate foreign relations.

Looking at the pictures of stamps - I was a bit confused as I was not able to find the features of Badshahi Masjid in Lahore which I had visited 20-30 times growing up in Lahore. I called up a few friends and wanted to find out if some Architectural enhancements have been made to the outlook of Badshahi Masjid so I may plan to see them on my next visit to Lahore. The answer was that the picture is of Islamia College, Peshawar it is written in fine print on the bottom of the image on the leaflet. How did the designer Mughiz Khan (name listed in the leaflet) was not able to identify the differences between the 2 iconic structures of Pakistan???? This is basic History, who supplied the Islamia College Photograph instead of the picture of Badshahi Masjid, was this an intentional sabotage? Is the picture of Masjid - Cathedral of Cordoba correct? I don't know, I have not been there or we can blame this on Photoshop.



Convey our history correctly or someone else will write our history is that what we want time to think accurately!

I also learnt later that the Leaflet was wrongly printed and withdrawn by Pakistan Post. Revised Leaf Let was issued with correct details. It was not difficult by the authorities to immediately reissue a new leaflet which was a job of One hour to reprint a correct leaflet instead of making it a joke at International Level. The design of OIC Conference is also a reproduction from net as a chair is lying near flags. This was a Big Event and Pakistan Post could make a better design. The Leaflet of this stamp was also withdrawn due to unknown reasons. All this is happening under the Minister who was voted the No 1 by the Prime Minister. Kindly take remedial action to save the dying hobby of philately in Pakistan.



TAHREEK-E-PAKISTAN KE MUJAHID

BOOK NAME: TAHREEK I PAKISTAN KE MUJAHID

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

Compiled & Published By: Zia ur Rahman Zabeeh
Patron in Chief:

“Pakistan Philatelic & Numismatic Magazine”
Former Director General / Chairman Pakistan Post,
Lifetime Achievement Award (Philately) in 2004.
E.mail : zia.zabeeh@gmail.com



Ziaur-Rahman Zabeeh is the son of Freedom Fighter Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh “Tehreek-e- Pakistan ke Mujahid” Due to his outstanding service record while working as joint Secretary in Ministry of Communications he was elevated to BPS 21 at a young age in early 1993. He served the Government of Pakistan in different important positions. He retired in 2005 and he 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 is first recipient of Lifetime Achievement Award (Philately) in 2004.

Layout By: Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui
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Whatsaap: +92-3336538153



A superb effort to collate the “Heroes of Pakistan Movement” a series of Pakistan Postage Stamps issued from 2002 till 2020. The book of 56 pages which has been printed on Art paper.



Four stamps were issued on 14 August 2002 on Noor us Sabah Begum, Ismail I. Chundrigar, Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Qazi Mureed Ahmed. It was followed on 14 August 2003 by issuing 3 more stamps on Muhammad Yousaf Khan Khattak, Moulana Muhammad Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi and Moulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh. Finally, a stamp on Mahmud Ali was added on 18 February 2020. A total of 8 stamps have been issued in the series.

The compilation of all these personalities depicted on the stamps under one book is a superb effort to highlight the achievements of these heroes.

After a hard and heroic struggle by the Muslims of sub-continent, 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 service and sacrifice of the Muslims of Sub-continent to achieve Pakistan in the following words

” My thoughts are with the valiant heroes in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives, to make Pakistan possible.”

Actually, these stamps and the book were issued to salute these heroes / mujahids. It is an excellent work with details of study of the stamps issued by Pakistan Post from 2002 to 2020 on TAHREEK I PAKISTAN KE MUJAHID.

The book is an excellent addition to the Philatelic history of Pakistan and needs to be on the library/readers MUST list Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman Zabeeh has also authored historic book on “PIONEERS OF FREEDOM” containing portraits and life history of more than 58 Freedom fighters while working as, Joint Secretary, Ministry of communications 1991-92.

BOOK REVIEW and Comments

By: Mr. U.A.G. Issani & Lt. Col. Shahid Rafique



I must congratulate to Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman Zabeeh & Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui on their publication dedicated to the Heroes of the Pakistan Movement on the stamps issued by Pakistan Post.

The book has been professionally edited and beautifully printed. It contains a wealth of information on each personality and makes us proud of our heritage, I would like to both Mr. Zia and Mr. Akhtar to continue their magnificent effort.

Mr. U. A. G. Issani



I was too much delighted to see the wonderful and dedicated effort of all the team who arranged this interesting and beautiful book. Very well compiled and very well laid out. A great addition in the field of philately. Keep the good work. Congratulations to Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman Zabeeh for this publication.

Lt. Col. Shahid Rafique

LETTER TO THE EDITOR From Canada

By: Harris Ali Choudhry, Red Deer, Canada

Dear Sir,
Please accept my Congratulations on winning medals in Bangladesh and UAE exhibitions.

I was recently in Pakistan and happened to witness the issuance of a Stamp on the 48th Session of OIC Council of Foreign Ministers. I could not lay my hands on the leaflet as it was withdrawn from sale in Rawalpindi and Islamabad, and Philatelists could not get it as the GPOs in the twin cities were closed, though many philatelists got hold of it in other cities. The stamp and the FDC carry the word Council instead of SESSION, giving it a totally incorrect meaning of the event.

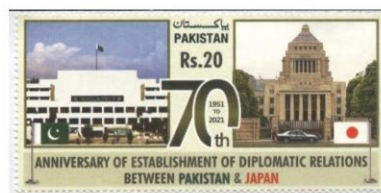


It is requested that extreme care should be exercised while issuing a stamp and some heads should roll for such lapses.

Harris Ali Choudhry, Red Deer, Canada

Postage Stamps Issue in 2022

70th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relation Between Pakistan and Japan



70th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relation Between Pakistan and Thailand



48th OIC Council of Foreign Minister Islamabad





POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED BY PAKISTAN POST On Pakistan Day 23 March

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)



(Yaum-e-Pakistan) or Pakistan Resolution Day, also Republic Day, is a national holiday in Pakistan. The day also celebrates the adoption of the Lahore Resolution by the Muslim League at the Minar-e-Pakistan which is called for the creation of an independent sovereign state from the

provinces with Muslim majorities located in the North-West and East of British India (excluding autonomous princely States) on 23 March 1940.

The Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park in Lahore, that lasted from 23 to 25 March 1940. During this event, the Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and other Founding Fathers narrated the events regarding the differences between Hindus and Muslims, and introduced the historical resolution that cemented the formation of a nation-state in South Asia as Pakistan. The resolution was moved by A. K. Fazlul Huq, often called Sher-e-Bangal, and had its signatures from the Founding Fathers of Pakistan.



A. K. Fazlul Huq



Muslim League leaders after a dinner party given at the residence of Mian Bashir Ahmad, Lahore, 1940. Group portrait with Jinnah seated in the centre

Quoting Resolution:

No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign

The British plan to partition Indian subcontinent into two dominion- India and Pakistan was announced on 3 June 1947. In the event Pakistan was created on 14 August 1947 and Indian independence came a day later. Pakistan was immediately identified as migrant state born amid bloodshed. Muhammad Ali Jinnah the founder of Pakistan became first Governor General of Pakistan and Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, The first Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Indian Act of 1935 provided the legal framework for Pakistan until 1956, when the state passed its own constitution. While Pakistan's Independence Day celebrates its freedom from British Rule, the Republic Day celebrates of coming into force of its constitution and the adoption of the first Constitution of Pakistan during the transition of the Dominion of Pakistan to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

on 23 March 1956 making Pakistan the world's first Islamic republic.

The main celebration is held in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. The President of Pakistan is usually the Chief Guest; also, in attendance in are Prime Minister of Pakistan alongside the Cabinet ministers, military chiefs of staff, and chairman joint chiefs.

A full inter-services joint military parade is rehearsed and broadcast live by the news media all over the country. Pakistan armed forces display its power and capabilities during this parade.

The celebrations regarding the holiday include a full military and civilian parade in the capital, Islamabad.

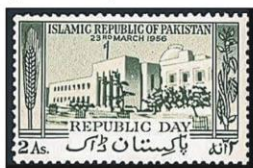
These are presided by the President of Pakistan and are held early in the morning. After the parade, the President confers national awards and medals on the awardees at the Presidency.



Wreaths are also laid at the mausoleums of Muhammad Iqbal and Muhammad Ali Jinnah founder of Pakistan. Significance personalities, foreign dignitaries have been invited to attend the military parade.

Postage Stamps Issued by Pakistan Post Office on 23rd March

The Republic Day 23 March 1956



1st Anniversary of Republic Day 23 March 1957



2nd Anniversary of Republic Day 23 March 1958



Definitive Issue on 23 March 1960



2nd International Stamp Exhibition Dacca 23 March 1963



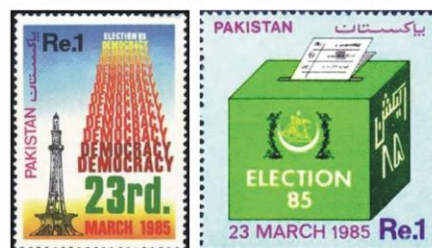
Century of I.M.O. & W.M.O. 23 March 1973



Pioneer of Freedom 23 March 1979



ELECTION 85 23 March 1985



NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE 23 March 1987



Pakistan Resolution Golden Jubilee 1940-1990
23 March 1990



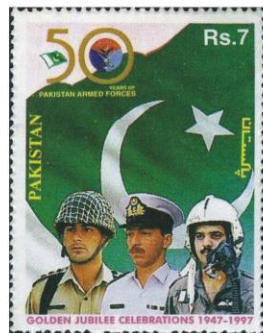
Pakistan Air Force Breaking The Barriers
23 March 2005



Golden Jubilee of Supreme Court Of Pakistan
23 March 2006



Golden Jubilee Celebration Of Defense Services Of
Pakistan 23 March 1998



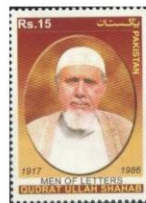
National Year of Environment-2009
23 March 2009



Centenary Celebrations of N.W.F.P.
23 March 2001



Men of Letters Series Qudrat ullah Shahab
and Allama Muhammad Asad
23 March 2013



Qudrat ullah Shahab

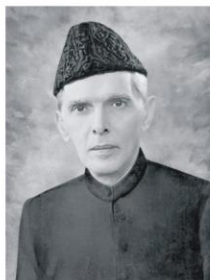


Allama Muhammad Asad



ISLAMABAD IN HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)



In 1944, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on his way from Srinagar to Rawalpindi, pointed out at MALPUR that the capital of Pakistan would be about and around this area.

At the final hours of division of India into two independent dominions, Sardar Abdul Rabb Nishtar, the then Minister Incharge of Communications while leading a high powered delegation of All India Muslim League put forth final terms and conditions for creation of Pakistan before Mr. Symon, head of the Symon Commission on 23rd May, 1947 citing Rawalpindi as likely future capital of Pakistan (Item 3 of the note by Mr. Symon No.L/S&G/7/1253:f272 reproduced in Volume X of "The Transfer of Power 1942-7") published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and which has been reproduced by Maulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh in his Historic Book, "Islamabad, Tareekh, Tameer aur Shamali Ilaqay" at pages 108-9.



After the establishment of Pakistan this historic pledge was conveniently confined to limbo when Karachi was temporarily declared as the capital of Pakistan. It goes to the credit of our great freedom fighter, an accomplished journalist, writer and author of historic books, Maulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh, who as early as 1952, reminded the nation of Quaid's pledge, duly endorsed by All India Muslim League, for establishing the capital around Rawalpindi. He kept reminding by forcefully raising his voice through publishing articles on the subject. His untiring efforts soon got the attention of the then President of Pakistan, Ayyub Khan who fulfilled the dream of the Quaid and through a comprehensive process, finally selected the site for the capital and invited the citizens to name the upcoming city. Maulana Ismail Zabeeh suggested, "JINNAHABAD". Although, the name was appreciated by the selection committee headed by the President, the name "ISLAMABAD" for the capital suggested by a teacher from Arifwala was finally approved.



A renowned writer and an accomplished journalist, Late Professor Waris Mir in one of his articles, published on March 12, 1985 in daily Nawai-Waqt, while encompassing myriad aspects of his personality, aptly suggested to the Government not only to honour Maulana Ismail Zabeeh in a befitting manner but also be bestowed the title of the "First Citizen of Islamabad" keeping in view his monumental efforts in this regard.

When on 30th December, 1995 the then Prime Minister, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto visited Maulana Ismail Zabeeh at his residence, he suggested her renaming of prominent streets and roads after the literati and luminaries of Pakistan Movement. This suggestion was acceded to by her by promptly renaming the "F-9 Capital Park" to "Fatima Jinnah Park" and also instructed the authorities to initiate renaming different roads and streets after the name of prominent literary personalities.



A commemorative stamp was also issued on 14th August, 2003 in his memory and a prominent road of Islamabad has also been named as "Ismail Zabeeh Road" after him. He was also awarded a Gold Medal by the Government for his selfless services to the cause of Pakistan Movement.



After extensive presentations by the national and international architects, a Greek firm, Doxiadis Associates was finally selected for the development of Islamabad who devised a master plan based on a grid system, with its north facing the Margallah Hills, while the long-term plan was that Islamabad would encompass Rawalpindi and its surroundings, eventually stretching to the West of the historic Grand Trunk Road.

Islamabad nestles against the backdrop of the majestic Margallah Hills at the northern end of Potohar Plateau. The city is divided into eight basic zones: (i) Administrative, (ii) diplomatic enclave, (iii) residential areas, (iv) educational sectors, (v) industrial sectors, (vi) commercial areas, (vii) rural population areas and (viii) green areas. Its climate embraces different seasons and weather and its majestic location with abundance of greenery, wide roads and avenues, elegant Government / public buildings, markets and shopping centres lend it a prestigious place in the comity of modern capitals.



Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lai planting tree at Shakariparian Islamabad 1962

The first tree in Islamabad was planted by Chinese Prime Minister Chou en Lai and the first bank was the Agriculture Development Bank. The polyclinic was the first hospital wherein the first child, a baby girl, was born named Aab Para. The famous market Aab Para has been named after her to commemorate the birth of the first scion of the capital. Quaid-e-Azam University was the first alma mater established in the capital. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia donated to build the Faisal Mosque as a gift in 1966.

A number of monumental and elegant buildings are subsequently being added and the capital has constantly witnessed expansion and growth in myriad directions. Its population from a few thousand has now bulged into around 2.5 million people at the present and is constantly on the increase with its growing cultural, educational, industrial and business hubs.



Main Entrance of Quaid-e-Azam University

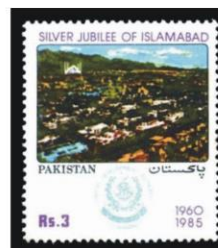


Faisal Masjid Islamabad

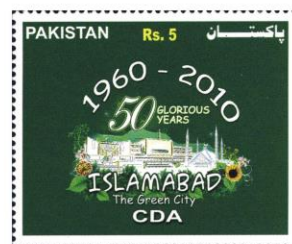


King Faisal with President Ayub, Rawalpindi 21 April 1966

Postage Stamps Issued to Commemorate Islamabad



To Commemorate the silver Jubilee of Islamabad Pakistan Post issued a postage stamp of Rs.3 on 30th November 1985



To Commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Islamabad Pakistan Post issued a postage stamp of Rs.5 on 31st December 2010.

PAKISTAN MACHINE OVERPRINT Karachi & Hybrid Printing (1948-1949)

By: Ali Raza Nanji

1. Karachi Prints

The first overprints of "PAKISTAN" on Ordinary and Service Indian stamps were produced at the Indian Security Press at Nasik on October 1, 1947. Due to the disturbed condition and shortage of the postage, the Government of Pakistan authorized the Government Presses at Karachi and Peshawar to do the overprinting. This was done by the photographic reproduction of the Nasik prints. Copies of Nasik prints on Ordinary stamps were created from eight plates made at Lahore, of which six were sent to Peshawar and two to Karachi for printing.

Shortly afterwards, plates were made in Karachi. The Karachi prints are known to have been issued in February 1948 on both, ordinary and service. The usage has been recorded mostly in the Sind regions and not commonly used throughout Pakistan. These Plates were made in the same manner in case of Service overprints at Lahore and the printing was done by Typography. They can be identified by the round shape of "P" at base. The printing was done on full sheets, both for the low and high values. The 14annas overprint often shows a glimpse of Hybrid print. A san-serif style "P" and "N" are noticed in the high values. The varieties in high values are extremely rare.

The Karachi print letters are fuzzy and sometimes there are white streaks



Nasik Print



Karachi Print



due to uneven inking. The early printing impression are fine and they often resemble Nasik Prints. Two example, one Nasik and the other Karachi overprint showing (left) the visual difference between the early printings.

NASIK PRINT

KARACHI PRINT The size of the overprint for low values is 13-13½ x 2-2½mm (Block letters) and the size of the overprint for high values is 18½-19 x 2½mm (Block Serif letters). These high values are rarest in KARACHI prints since their existence is very few. These overprints are usually thick and sometimes uneven but close fine impression as compared to Peshawar Prints. The most uncommon values are 5rs and 10Rs. whereas 15Rs. and 25Rs. are unique in both mint and in used condition.

OVERPRINT SHIFTING

Overprint shifting varieties have been noticed in the Karachi Prints, like the Nasik prints. The early print shiftings are quite uncommon. Shifting has also been noticed in the high values which are also very uncommon. Major plate shifting of overprint have been recorded mostly in the 3pies and these exceptional examples are very few in existence. One of the most rare shifting is of slanting overprints of "PAKISTAN" recorded by the DOUBLEDAY & ISANI as No.49. Another similar example has been recorded recently on 3pies (at right). The production is similar as the Nasik and the ink is usually deep and dull black / greyish black. The colour of ink was black without mottling but dull when compared with the Nasik prints. The colour dried examples of KGVI were also used for overprinting and are very uncommon.



THICKER PRINTS

These thick prints have been noticed on the 3p and 1½as and they are very uncommon. Similar impression is also noticed on ½anna, 9pies, 1anna, 2 annas and 3 annas, which means that the plate of 320 comprises of few rows with thicker impression which were used on all low values. Thicker impression apart from the recorded examples are very rare since their existence is few and thicker impression from 2 annas to 12 annas are extremely rare.



BATTERED PRINTS

Due to prolonged use, the Karachi plates suffered considerable deterioration. The overprints at edges of plates appeared thicker and battered. Towards the end of the plate life the lettering became thicker, battered and even damaged at a number of places. These battered examples are very uncommon and show exceptional varieties of overprint. Strokes, dots and short letters are seen in the battered prints. These prints have uneven letters especially in case of "N".



This printing is very close to Peshawar print and can only be separated by the mottling impressions. Battered and even damages in number of places have been noticed. The varieties in the early prints are very rare. Narrow letters are also witnessed in these prints, which needs to be checked carefully because some lead to forgeries. The broad and narrow prints are seen on the plate, therefore apart from that last broad "A" of "PAKISTAN", and extended letters, except first "A", are forged, example at right.



INVERTED WATERMARK

Recently an exceptional inverted watermark (No .2) has been discovered on 9pies which was previously unrecorded in any catalogue. This shows that there was only 9pies sheet, having inverted watermark, was used for overprinting in Karachi printing.



CONSTANT ERROR!

Apart from the broken, short and damaged letters varieties, it has been noticed that there are two constant varieties in the Karachi Plate, these constant errors are known in the Position No.221 of the Karachi Plate.:

- 1)"P" cut edge, and
- 2)similar with dot variety.



"P" cut edge "N" cut edge and "N" with dot

Hybrid Prints

The Hybrid prints were made in Lahore and printed at Karachi by using Plate No. 5 and 6. Therefore, they had the same mottled surface as those for the Peshawar prints. The size of the overprint is 13/13½ x 2¼ mm. The overprinting of the low values was possibly done on half sheet of 160 stamps.



Similar ink, which was used for Karachi prints, was applied for overprinting at Karachi. This ink is more viscous than that used in the Peshawar prints and sometimes hides the mottling. The light prints are, therefore, mottled and look like Peshawar while the heavy prints are indistinguishable from Karachi. Intermediate prints can be found looking rather like Karachi prints but with traces of mottling.

True Karachi prints occasionally show a speck of white; hence singles cannot be separated with certainty. All the above varieties can be found on the same sheet which has, therefore, a hybrid appearance and hence the name of the print.

In Hybrid prints the ink has a different timbre from the Peshawar ink, but this is too indefinable to be of help in distinguishing the prints with firmness. If light and middle prints are found on the same block, the hybrid character is obvious, but such blocks are hard to find. All large blocks of 1a.3ps value contain intermediate mixed with either light or heavy prints, or all three varieties. One must, therefore, assume that the 1a.3ps is always a Hybrid print.



Karachi Print



Peshawar Print

The two examples at right are showing the comparisons of blocks to differentiate the Hybrid prints from Karachi and Peshawar.

Constant Error

Unlike the Karachi prints, these plates have two constant errors:-



Heavy Damages:

The top and bottoms of the lettering are shaved off in a nearly horizontal but slightly curved line and in some cases the letters have been shaved off and in another only a few dots remain. Previously nine heavy damages were seen on the plate. These damages occurred on the Hybrid plate.



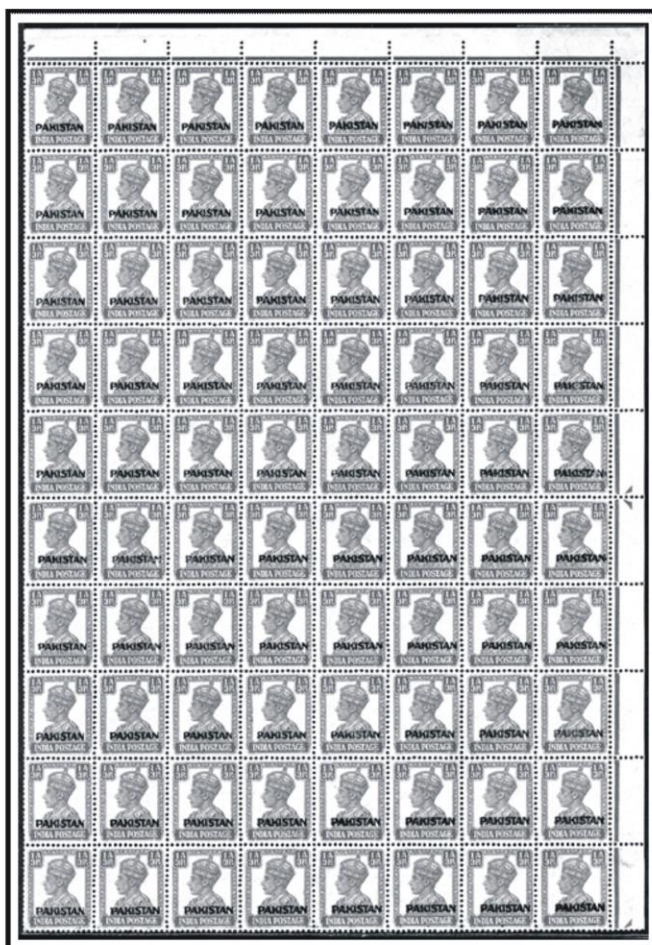
1. Damaged "AN", and 2. Dot before "P".

Various damages to "P" and "N" are also recorded recently with Extended "N"

varieties. A large block shows the plate study with varieties.

Battered Prints

Initial impact of the inking received at the top-line of the plate and this causes battered prints at the close of the life of some plates.



Positions of Varieties:

- POS.11, 13, 31, 106, 107, 123, 124, 144, 154
- Short right leg of "N" POS. 16
- Damaged "N" POS. 25, 29
- Extended "N" POS. 32, 125
- "N" with stop POS.48
- Broken "N" POS. 64
- Broken "I" POS.80
- Damaged "AN" (Constant Error) POS.90
- Damaged "P" POS.95
- Dot before "P" (Constant Error) POS.109 & 122
- Short "N" POS. 112
- Damaged "N"



Gems of Abdur Rahman Circulars

By: Arif Balghamwala



Gems of Abdur Rahman Circulars

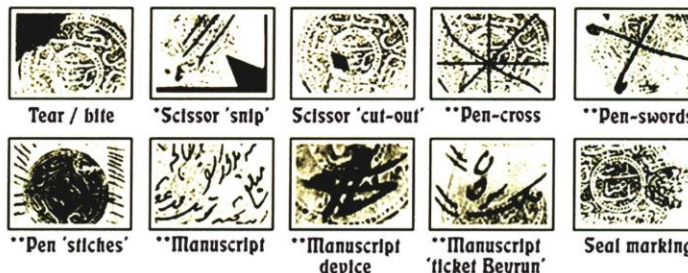
By M. Arif Balghamwala (C.I.)

Amir Abdur Rahman the nephew of Sher Ali, was one of the greatest of the modern Afghan rulers. He became the Amir of the Kingdom of Kabul and its dependencies in July 1880 and ruled for dynamic 21 years till his death in 1901.

Abdur Rahman continued with circular designs of stamps but instead of printing them he favoured handstamping in watercolours. Possibly the interactions with Kashmir, which was already using watercolour for production of stamps since 1866, the method was adopted and found convenient in several ways:

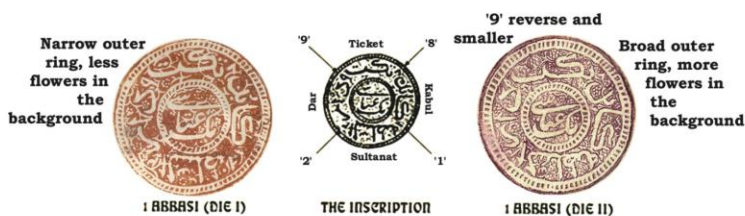
- a) The re-use of stamps being made impossible.
- b) The shortages could be met with easily.
- c) No more need for tearing the stamps like in Sher Ali period.

The most common method of cancellation was the 'pen'. The postal clerk either cut a snip out of the stamp before affixing it to the envelope or cancelled it in various ways with his pen.



THE DIES

Initially single die was prepared for each of the three values; 1 Abbasi, 2 Abbasi and 1 Rupee. Later as the need arose another die was engraved for the '1 Abbasi' value. The 1 Abbasi (Die I) and 1 Rupee Die measure 20mm in diameter, while the 1 Abbasi (Die II) and the 2 Abbasi Die both measure 28mm in diameter.



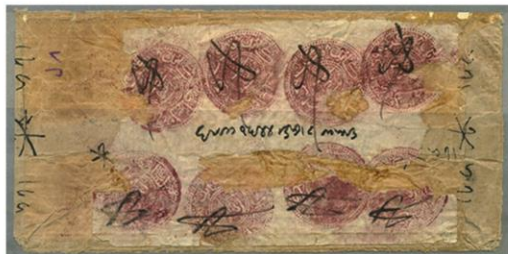
Newly Discovered Die 3 of '1 Abbasi'



Two dies of the 1 Abbasi are recorded but recently a third die has been discovered. This was somehow obscured from the eyes of experts. Die 1 is 26mm, Die 2 is 27.5mm, Die 3 is 26.5mm in diameter. The script looks similar to Die 2 but the spokes between the outer circles are taller. As Die 2 shows a reversed '9' which was a mistake, a 3rd die was required with the corrected '9'.

Gems of Philately

1 Abbasi Die I Block of 8 on cover



From Tashkurghan to Peshawar, eight stamps tied to a cover by bites, large tear-outs and manuscript device. The heavy postage applied for weight over 14 and under 19 grams. Text of address also mentions 'Mehsool hasht misqal ada shood' meaning 'postage eight abbasai already paid'

Black - The Rarest Colour in A.R. Circulars

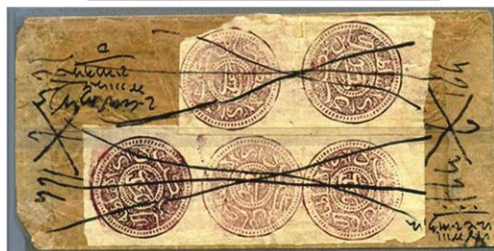


The Highest Postage Recorded in Abdur Rahman Circulars!



A rare cover - Three singles of 1 Rupee (aka, cut square, each cancelled by scissor snip, to a cover from Kabul to Peshawar.

Probably the Only Block of 5 On Cover



A Rare & odd Block of Five of the 1 Abbasi (Die II), Purple - brown beautifully tied to a cover from Kabul to Tashkurghan by large pen crosses.



CECE BECE PAIRS / CECE BECE CUTTER PAIRS

Standard practice for the Abdur Rahman Circulars was to use strips cut from larger sheets of foreign thin laid papers. Each being easy to handle, the strips could accommodate no more than a maximum 18 impressions - One example of 19 being the highest recorded. Cete beche pairs are yielded due to manual process, and are a speciality.



Two singles cut square with large margins, of the 1 Rupee, Deep Reddish Mauve, are pen-cancelled on a cover from Kabul to Khtulm. Rare 2 Rupee Postage.

1 ABBASI (DIE II) 'DEEP MAUVE'
RARE COMBINATION COVER
WITH 1 ABBASI, DIE I & II



A Rare Combination Cover bearing a pair of 1 Abbasi (Die II) Deep Mauve, used with 1 Abbasi (Die I) Reddish Violet from Tashkurgan to Kabul. The large Margl (cut square) stamps are filed by manuscript along edges and devices on face.

2 ABBASI 'PURPLE-BROWN'
LARGE MULTIPLE & TETE BECHE PAIRS



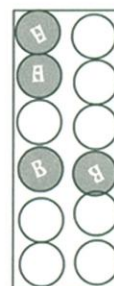
Block of 12 of the 2 Abbasi Purple-Brown. Tete beche pairs can be seen on positions A and B.

TETE BECHE

There are two tete beche pairs at positions 'A' and 'B'.

UNPRINTED PORTION

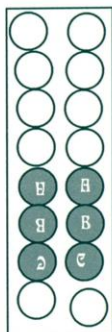
Several stamps show weak and unprinted portions.



1 ABBASI (DIE I) 'CARMINE-RED'
LARGE MULTIPLE AND 'TETE BECHE' PAIRS



Block of 16 of the 1 Abbasi (Die I) Carmine-red. 'Tete beche' pairs can be seen on positions A, B and C.



Pairs B-C,
Horizontal Tete beche Suttler pair with horizontally laid paper.

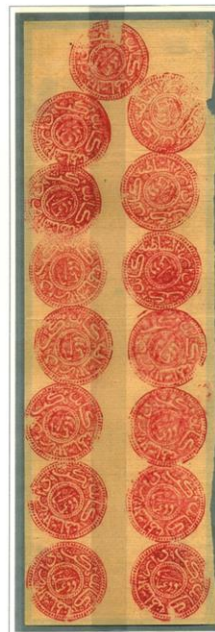
Broken 'Sey'
UNCONSTANT BUT
NOTEWORTHY



The long extended character of the word 'Abbasi' appearing in the upper half of the inner circle shows a break due to a flaw.

All 15 stamps show this variety.

2 ABBASI 'RED'
LARGE MULTIPLE AND 'TETE BECHE' PAIRS



Block of (odd) 15 of the 2 Abbasi Red. Tete beche pairs can be seen on positions A and B.

Pair A:
 Horizontal Tete Beche Suttler Pair on horizontally laid paper.

Pair B:
 Vertical Tete beche pair on horizontally laid paper.



1 ABBASI (DIE 1) 'CARMINE-RED'
PROBABLY THE ONLY KNOWN EXAMPLE OF BLOCK OF 5 ON COVER.

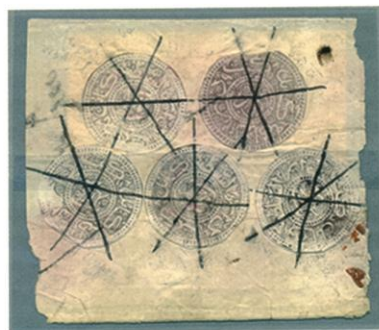


A RARE cover franked by a block of (odd) 5 stamps of the 1 Abbasi (Die 1) Carmine-Red, posted from Kabul to Mazar-i-Sharif. The stamps are tied by manuscript devices and finally by the word 'Mehsul shood' (Postage paid).



Rare Cover - A fine cut to shape pair of 2 Abbasi Grey-Black on Toned Paper, with single 1 Abbasi (Die 1) Carmine, beautifully tied to a cover from Peshawar to Tashkurgan, by pen crosses. Very few examples of this rare stamp exist on covers.

1 RUPEE 'DEEP BROWNISH GREY'



Part of a torn registration slip bearing 1 Rupee x 4 Deep Brownish Grey, with a single 2 Abbasi Dull Greyish lilac. Rare Example of High Postage!



Mint, Cut square



2 Abbasi Black, Block of 4 Bottom pair is 'tete beche'



Cut round cancelled by manuscript device

PRINTED FORGERIES



FORGERY 1

Printed. 1 Rupee: Correct size: 26x26mm, 2 Abbasi: Almost correct size: 27.5x27.5mm But 1 Rupee is smaller size: 25x25mm. Details dangerously correct as the design is reproduced from the original stamps.

RARITIES OF THE BLACK GROUP
2 ABBASI 'DEEP BROWNISH GREY'



2 Abbasi, Mint cut square, Block of four left stamps forming 'tete beche' pair!



FORGERY 2

Printed. All smaller than genuine. Fine and closely spaced spokes in outer rings. Crude text. Often seen with a forged 'Calcutta Delivery postmark of 'FCB'



POSTAGE DUE
ONE ANNA

Genuine

POSTAGE DUE
ONE ANNA

Forgery

FORGERY 1: Besides the stamp which is forged the 'POSTAGE DUE/ONE ANNA' marking is also forged. Identified by distance between 'POSTAGE' and 'DUE'.

PAKISTAN BANK NOTES PREFIX STUDY

7th Regular Issue



By
Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui & Nadeem Ahmad

Prefix Rs.100

Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on Front and Picture of Quaid-e-Azam Residency Ziarat Quetta on Back



Size: 139 x 65 mm
Colour: Red
Water Mark: Image of Quaid-e-Azam
Printer: Pakistan Security Printing Corporation
Signatures: Governor State Bank of Pakistan
Shamshad Akhtar, Salim Raza
Shahid H. Kardar, Yasin Anwar
Ashraf M. Wathra, Tariq Bajwa
& Raza BAqir

S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	A	Z
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	AA	AD
3	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	AA	CC
4	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	CB	DL
5	Saleem Raza	2009	DL	DV
6	Saleem Raza	2010	DV	EE
7	Shahid Kardaar	2010	EE	ER

8	Shahid Kardaar	2011	ER	FU
9	Yaseen Anwar	2011	FT	FX
10	Yaseen Anwar	2012	FW	GW
11	Yaseen Anwar	2013	GV	JD
12	Yaseen Anwar	2014	JD	JL
13	Ashraf Wathra	2014	JL	KD
14	Ashraf Wathra	2015	KD	LN
15	Ashraf Wathra	2016	LN	NC
16	Ashraf Wathra	2017	NC	PC
17	Tariq Bajwa	2017	PC	PU
18	Tariq Bajwa	2018	PU	SC
19	Tariq Bajwa	2019	SC	UA
20	Reza Baqir	2019	UA	VP
21	Reza Baqir	2019	VN	YK
22	Reza Baqir	2020	YK	ZZ
23	Reza Baqir	2021	AAA	ABM

Prefix Rs. 500

Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Front and Front view of Badshahi Mosque, Lahore on Back.



Size: 147 X 65 mm
Colour: Green
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 & Raza Baqir

Prefix Rs. 500 - Without Flag

S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	A	L
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	L	Z
3	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	AA	AD
4	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	AD	AX

Prefix Rs. 500 - With Flag

S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
1	Saleem Raza	2009	A	F
2	Saleem Raza	2010	F	N
3	Shahid Kardaar	2010	N	U
4	Shahid Kardaar	2011	U	Z
5	Shahid Kardaar	2011	AA	AJ
6	Yaseen Anwar	2011	AK	AQ
7	Yaseen Anwar	2012	AQ	BT
8	Yaseen Anwar	2013	BS	CP
9	Yaseen Anwar	2014	CP	CT
10	Ashraf Wathra	2014	CT	DJ
11	Ashraf Wathra	2015	DJ	ED
12	Ashraf Wathra	2016	ED	FC
13	Ashraf Wathra	2017	FC	GE
14	Tariq Bajwa	2017	GE	GL
15	Tariq Bajwa	2018	GL	JA
16	Tariq Bajwa	2019	JA	JY
17	Reza Baqir	2019	JY	LG
18	Reza Baqir	2020	LG	MU
19	Reza Baqir	2021	MU	PW

Size: 155 X 65 mm

Colour: Blue

Water Mark: Image of Quaid-e-Azam

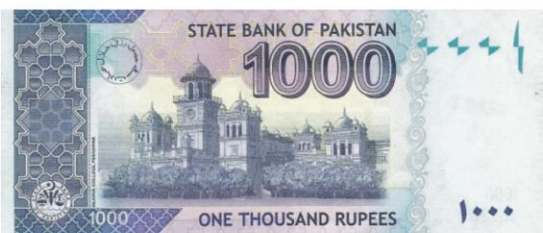
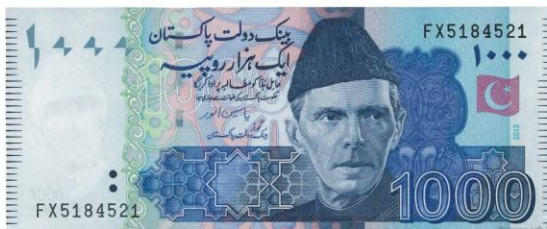
Printer: Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.

Signatures: Governors State Bank of Pakistan
Shamshad Akhtar & Saleem Raza,
Shahid H. Kardar, Yasin Anwar
Ashraf M. Wathra, Tariq Bajwa
& Reza Baqir

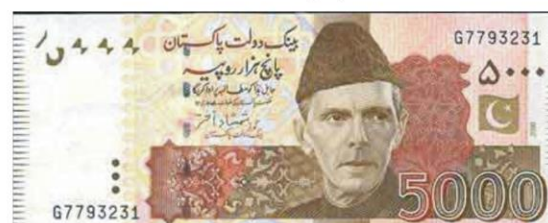
S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	A	G
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	G	Z
3	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	Z	
4	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	AA	AR
5	Saleem Raza	2009	AR	BH
6	Saleem Raza	2010	BH	BW
7	Shahid Kardaar	2010	BW	CJ
8	Shahid Kardaar	2011	CJ	DJ
9	Yaseen Anwar	2011	DK	DS
10	Yaseen Anwar	2012	DR	FE
11	Yaseen Anwar	2013	FE	GR
12	Yaseen Anwar	2014	GP	GY
13	Ashraf Wathra	2014	GY	HV
14	Ashraf Wathra	2015	HV	KB
15	Ashraf Wathra	2016	KB	LU
16	Ashraf Wathra	2017	LU	MX
17	Tariq Bajwa	2017	MY	NP
18	Tariq Bajwa	2018	NM	QX
19	Tariq Bajwa	2019	QX	SE
20	Reza Baqir	2019	SE	TP
21	Reza Baqir	2020	TQ	WK
22	Reza Baqir	2021	WK	XQ

Rs. 1000

Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Front and Picture of Islamia College, Peshawar on Back.

**Rs. 5000**

Portrait of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Front and Picture of Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad on Back.



Size: 163 X 65 mm
Colour: Multicoloured
Water Mark: Image of Quaid-e-Azam
Printer: Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.
Signatures: Governors State Bank of Pakistan
 Shamshad Akhtar & Saleem Raza,
 Yasin Anwar, Ashraf M. Wathra
 Tariq Bajwa & Raza Baqir

S.No	Signatures	Year	Prefix	
1	Shamshad Akhtar	2006	A	J
2	Shamshad Akhtar	2007	J	L
3	Shamshad Akhtar	2008	L	
4	Saleem Raza	2009	L	M
5	Yaseen Anwar	2012	M	P
6	Yaseen Anwar	2013	P	U
7	Ashraf Wathra	2014	U	Z
8	Ashraf Wathra	2015	Z	
9	Ashraf Wathra	2014	AA	
10	Ashraf Wathra	2015	AA	AC
11	Ashraf Wathra	2016	AC	AN
12	Ashraf Wathra	2017	AN	AX
13	Tariq Bajwa	2017	AX	AZ
14	Tariq Bajwa	2018	AZ	BQ
15	Tariq Bajwa	2019	BP	BW
16	Reza Baqir	2019	BW	CN
17	Reza Baqir	2020	CP	DF
18	Reza Baqir	2021	DF	DU



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 From: Chief Editor

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NOMINATIONS TO THE FIP BOARD ON 16 February 2022 for the Elections at the 76th FIP Congress



Fédération
 Internationale de Philatélie



Dr. Prakob Chirakiti, Thailand



Mr. Bernard Beston, Australia

Position President Candidates

- 1- Mr. Bernard Beston, Australia
- 2- Dr. Prakob Chirakiti, Thailand

Position Vice-president For America Candidate

- 1- Mr. Reinaldo Macedo, Brazil

Position Vice-President For Europe Candidate

- 1- Mr. Yigal Nathaniel, Isra

Position Vice-president For Asia Candidate

- 1- Mr. Richard Tan, Singapore

Position Director For America Candidates

- 1- Mr. Aldo Samame Y Samame, Peru
- 2- Mr. Charles Verge, Canada

Position Director For Europe Candidates

- 1- Mr. Peter Suhadolc, Slovenia
- 2- Mr. Spas Panchev, Bulgaria

Position Director For Asia Candidate

- 1- Mr. Abdulla Khoory, UAE



PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES ON STAMPS 1947-2021 Part-I

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



Pakistan has the seventh largest military forces in the world in terms of active military personnel. The armed forces consist of three major branches: Pakistan Army, Pakistan Navy and Pakistan Air Force in addition to a number of para military forces and the forces of Strategic Plans Division. The Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee is at the top of the chain of command alongside the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. All of the branches work together during operations and joint missions under the Joint Staff Headquarters.

The Armed Forces of Pakistan were formed in 1947 when Pakistan gained independence from British ruled India. Since then, the armed forces have played a decisive role in the modern history of Pakistan, fighting major wars with India in 1947, 1965 and 1971, and on several occasions seizing control of the civilian government to restore order in the country. Border clashes with Afghanistan led to the creation of para military forces in order to deal with civil unrest in addition to securing border areas. In 2010, the military had approximately 617,000 personnel on active duty with 513,000 in the reserves, 304,000 in the para military forces, and approximately 20,000 serving in the Strategic Plans Division forces, giving a total of almost 1,410,000. The armed forces have a large pool of volunteers and as such, conscription is not, and has never been needed.

The Pakistan Armed Forces are the best organized institution in the country, and are highly respected in civil society. Since the founding of Pakistan, the military has played a key role in defending the country, promoting a feeling of nationhood and providing a bastion of selfless service. The armed forces are also the largest contributors to the Peace Keeping efforts of the United Nations, with more than 10,000 officers of Pakistan military serving as military advisers in African and Arab countries. The Pakistan military has also maintained combat divisions and brigade strength presences in the Arab countries during the Arab-Israeli Wars, and the first Gulf War to help the coalition, as well as the Somalian and Bosnian conflicts. Pakistan Armed Forces have been a regular feature of Commemorative stamps highlighting the achievements of the personnel as well as its various institutions.



The first stamp was issued on 27 Oct 1959 on the first anniversary of October Revolution. It was overprinted on a 6 Anna stamp issued on 14 Aug 1955.



On 10 Jan 1960, a set of 2 stamps was issued commemorating Armed Forces Day.



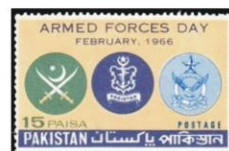
On 27 Oct 1960, a set of 2 stamps was issued on 2nd Anniversary of Revolution.



Pakistan's participation in the UN Peace Keeping were highlighted on 15 Feb 1963 by issue of a single stamp on Pakistan's U.N. Forces in West Irian by overprinting on a Definitive stamp issued in 1962.



"Salute to our Armed Forces", a set of 3 stamps was issued after the 1965 War with India, on 25 Dec 1965.



Armed Forces Day was again celebrated on 13 Feb 1966 by issuance of a single stamp.



On 29 Nov 1966 a set of 2 stamps was issued on Islamabad, the new capital of Pakistan - The stamps carried the portrait of Field Marshal Ayub Khan in uniform as well as civics.



Award of Hilal-i-Istaqlal to three major cities of Pakistan during the 1965 war was commemorated on 15 May 1967 by issuance of a single stamp.



The Decade of Development was celebrated in 1968. Four stamps set was issued on 27 Oct 1968. 50 Paisa stamp carries the images of Armed Forces.



On 18 Apr 1973 a stamp highlighting the plight of 90,000 Pakistani Prisoners Of War languishing in Indian camps for over 15 months was issued.



Command & Staff College Quetta celebrated its 75 years by issuance of a stamp on 18 Sep 1980.



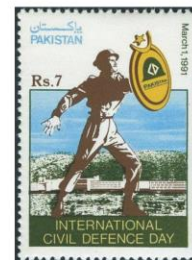
Post Office Savings Bank Week was celebrated on 21 Feb 1987 by issuance of a 4 stamps set. The top upper left stamp of Rs 5 carries the images of armaments of Pakistan Armed Forces.



On 7 Sep 1987 Pakistan Air Force Day was celebrated by 10 stamps set issued on a Souvenir Sheet.



25 Years of Submarine Operations of Pakistan Navy were acknowledged by 3 stamps set on 1 June 1989.

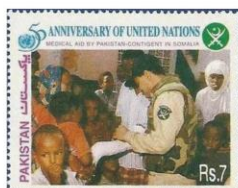


International Civil Defence Day was commemorated on 1 Mar 1991 by a Single Stamp.

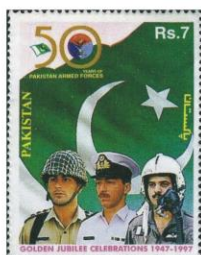
50 years of Burn Hall Institutions, Abbottabad was marked by a single stamp on 28 Oct 1993.



6 Sep 1995, Defence Day of Pakistan was honoured by a single stamp on Major Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed, Nishan e Haider.

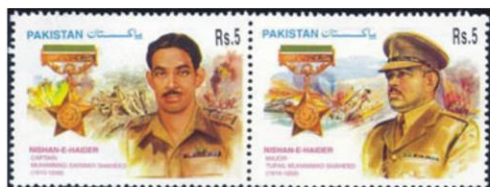


50th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations was observed on 24 Oct 1995 by a single stamp.

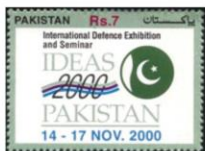


Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Defence Services of Pakistan were celebrated on 23 Mar 1998 by a single stamp.

Pakistan's quest for Self-Reliance, YOUNE TAKBEER was recognised on 28 May 1999 by a single stamp.



6 Sep 2000, Defence Day of Pakistan was celebrated by honouring Two Nishan e Haider, Major Tufail Muhammad Shaheed & Captain Muhammad Sarwar Shaheed.



International Defence Exhibition and Seminar "IDEAS-2000" was commemorated on 14 Nov 2000.



6 Sep 2001, Defence Day Of Pakistan was honoured by issuing stamps on two Nishan e Haider, Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed & Major Muhammad Akram Shaheed.



2001 was celebrated as Year of Quaid i Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. On 25 Dec 2001 a set of 5 stamps was issued. 3 stamps honour his visit to the installations of Pakistan Army.



Golden Jubilee of Pakistan Ordnance Factories was celebrated on 28 Dec 2001 by a single stamp.

TO BE CONTINUED



HISTORY OF GERMAN POSTAGE STAMPS

Part-II

By: Wg Cdr (R) Zaheer Iqbal

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION (1868-1871)

The Confederation came into existence after the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 over the lordship of two small Danish duchies (Schleswig-Holstein) claimed by Prussia in 1866. After its victory, Prussia made Austria to accept the dissolution of the German Confederation (an association of states). The peace treaty allowed Prussia to create a federal state in Northern Germany. In 1870, a dispute over a new king for Spain escalated into the Franco-Prussian war. In this situation, the south German states of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Württemberg and Bavaria also joined the North German



Confederation. The North German Confederation existed from July 1867 to December 1870. From 1868, stamps were issued by North German Confederation Postal Administration (District) with the wording "NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK". For the Northern states, face values were printed in Groschen currency; for Southern states, values were printed in Kreuzer and for the city mail of Hamburg, stamps were issued without any currency. A total of 35 stamps were issued till 1871, which were superseded by the stamps of German Kingdom in 1872.



KINGDOM OF GERMANY (1871-1919)

The unification of Germany into the German Empire, a Prussian-dominated nation state with federal features, officially occurred on 18 January 1871 at the Palace of Versailles in France. Princes of most of the German states gathered there to proclaim King Wilhelm I of Prussia as German Emperor

during the Franco-Prussian War. The country adopted a new constitution, and emerged as German Empire. The



German Empire consisted of 26 states, each with their own nobility, four constituent kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three free Hanseatic cities, and one imperial territory. While Prussia was one of four kingdoms in the realm, it contained about two-thirds of the Empire's population and territory, and Prussian dominance had also been constitutionally established, since the King of Prussia was also the German Emperor (German: Kaiser). It also consisted of the French areas of Alsace and Lorraine, which were occupied by Germany in 1871. From 1872, German Reich issued stamps



bearing the name "DEUTSCHE REICHPOST". Earlier issues had face values in both the currencies; in groschen (valid for Northern areas) and in kreuzer (valid for Southern areas). In 1875, the whole of Germany adopted the new currency, 1 mark = 100 pfennige. Later issues were inscribed "DEUTSCHE REICH" only.

GERMAN COLONIAL EMPIRE

The German colonial empire constituted the overseas colonies, dependencies and territories of Imperial Germany. Under Otto von Bismarck, crucial colonial efforts began in 1884 with the Scramble for Africa. Claiming much of the left-over free areas of Africa, Germany built the third-largest colonial empire at the time, after the British and French.

The German Colonial Empire encompassed parts of several African countries (including parts of present-day Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Namibia, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria, Togo, Ghana), New Guinea and numerous other West Pacific / Micronesian islands.

Germany lost control of its colonial empire in the First World War. In 1919, Germany's colonial empire was officially confiscated with the Treaty of Versailles after Germany's defeat in the war and where each colony became a League of Nations mandate under the supervision (but not ownership) of one of the victorious powers.

German East Africa (1893-1916)

The territory was acquired in 1884 by the German East Africa Company, which was declared a German colony in 1891.



From 1890, German stamps were used. From 1893, surcharged in local currency and then overprinted "Deutsch Ostafrika" were issued. In 1901, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1916, it issued a total of 39 different postage stamps.



German New Guinea (1898-1914)

The north eastern part of New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm Land), Bismark and other islands were occupied by Germany in



1883, which was declared a German colony in 1885. From 1890, German stamps were used. From 1898, German stamps, overprinted "DEUTSCHE-NEUGUINEA" were issued. Later, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1914, it issued a total of 24 different postage stamps, when the area was taken over by the Australian forces.



German South West Africa (1897-1915)

The area was declared a German colony in 1884. From 1888, German stamps were used. From 1897, stamps overprinted "Deutsch Sudwestafrika" were issued. In 1901, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1915, it issued a total of 32 different postage stamps.



Cameroons (1897-1915)

The area was occupied and declared a German colony in 1884. In 1911, a huge area of French colony of Ubangi-Shari-Chad was also included in it. From 1897, German stamps overprinted "Kamerun" were issued. In 1901, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1915, it issued a total of 24 different postage stamps.



Caroline Islands (1897-1915)

This Spanish group of Micronesian islands was purchased by Germany in 1899. It remained a German possession till occupied by the Japanese forces in 1914. In 1899, German stamps were issued with overprint "Karolinen". Later, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1914, it issued a total of 22 different postage stamps of German origin.



Tsingtau (1901-1914)

Kiauchau was an important Chinese port on the Shan-Tung peninsula, which was occupied by German forces in 1897. In 1898, China leased this area to Germany for 99 years. In 1901, German colonial key type stamps were issued with the name "KIAUTSCHAU". Later, stamps of German Post Office in China were used. Till 1915, it issued a total of 36 different postage stamps, when it was taken over by the Japanese forces.



Mariana Islands (1899-1914)

This Spanish archipelago of Micronesia was purchased by Germany in 1899 (except Guam, which was taken over by the USA). It remained a German possession till occupied by the Japanese forces in 1914. In 1899, German stamps were issued with overprint "Marianen". Later, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1914, it issued a total of 21 different postage stamps of German origin.

**Marshall Islands (1899-1916)**

This archipelago of Micronesia was declared a Germany protectorate in 1885. It remained a German possession till occupied by the New Zealand forces in 1914 and further ceded to Japan in 1915 (except the island of Nauru which was taken over by the Australian forces). In 1899, German stamps were issued with overprint "Marshall-Inseln". Later, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1916, it issued a total of 27 different postage stamps of German origin.

**Samoa (1890-1914)**

This Polynesian island had been under the occupation and administration of British, German and American forces. In 1890, the British vacated the area and it was split between the Germany (Western Samoa) and USA (Eastern Samoa). From 1900, German stamps were issued with overprint "Samoa". Later, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1914 when it was taken over by the forces of New Zealand, it issued a total of 23 different postage stamps.

**Togo (1897-1914)**

The area was declared a German protectorate in 1884. From 1897, German stamps overprinted "Togo" were issued. In 1901, German colonial key type stamps were issued with same inscription. Till 1914 when Togo was occupied by the British and French forces, it issued a total of 23 different postage stamps of German origin.

**Suaheliland Protectorate (1889)**

Coastal sultanate of Witu remained under German protectorate from 1885 till 1890, when it was ceded to the British. In 1889, dozens of local stamps were issued in Swahili text, under the German Post Offices.

**GERMAN EMPIRE POST OFFICES ABROAD**

The German Post Offices Abroad were a network of post offices in foreign countries, established by Germany to provide mail service where the local services were deemed unsafe or unreliable. They were generally set up in cities with German commercial interest. In the earliest period when such offices were opened, stamps used there can only be identified by their cancellations. Later stamps issued for use at a post office abroad can generally be identified by overprints. Germany began issuing distinctive stamps for use overseas beginning in the late 19th century. All German Post Offices Abroad were closed down during or shortly after World War-I.

China (1898-1917)

German post offices in China started to operate in 1886. Initially definitive stamps were used without overprint; such a stamp used in China is only recognizable by its cancellation. In 1898, stamps were issued with a diagonal overprint reading "China". From 1900 onwards, stamps of the Germania definitive series were issued with new style of horizontal "China" overprint. After 1905, a third "Gothic" style of "China" overprint was applied to Germania stamps which also obliterated the stamps' face value as stated in German mark and pfennig values, and replaced them with equivalent face values in Chinese dollars and cents.





All German post offices in China were closed after China declared war on Germany on 16 March 1917. These were established in Chinese cities of Shanghai (1886), Tientsin (1893), Tschifu (1900), Futschau (1900), Hankau (1900), Itschang (1900), Peking (1900), Tongku (1900), Shanhaikwan (1901), Tschinkiang (1901), Tschinwangtau (1901), Amoy (1902), Kanton (1902), Weihsien (1902), Nanking (1903), Tschingschoufu (1903), Tschonsun (1903), Swatau (1904) and

Tsinanfu (1904). In addition, during the Boxer Rebellion (190001) ten military mail offices were maintained. German stamps and stamps from the German colony of Kiautschou were used at these military offices as well as at the German post offices open to civilians.

Ottoman Empire (1884-1914)

In 1870, the postal service of the North German Confederation opened its first office in Constantinople (Istanbul). After January 1872, the Reichspost took over the management of the office and expanded it further as "Deutsche Post in der Türkei". Prior to 1884, this office used ordinary definitive German stamps without any distinctive overprint. Starting in 1884, stamps began to be issued with overprints restating the stamp's face value in the Turkish denominations, i.e. piasters and paras. The overprint did not include an additional country name, as was the case with stamps issued for use at the German post offices in Morocco and China. Stamps issued prior to 1905 had overprints in a "Latin" font. Starting in 1905, the overprint was changed to a "Gothic" font which continued in use until the First World War.



In 1908, the German Post Offices in Turkey issued an additional set of stamps which had diagonal overprints with new denominations in French centimes instead of horizontal overprints in Turkish piaster denominations. All the offices were closed on 30 September 1914. These post offices were established in the cities of Constantinopel (three post offices opened in the Galata, Pera, and Stamboul districts of the city), Beirut, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Smyrna.



Morocco (1899-1919)

German post offices in Morocco started to operate in 1899. German definitive stamps were used with overprints. After the first issue, the value was changed to local currency of pesetas and centimos. German post offices closed in French-controlled Morocco in 1914, and in Spanish-controlled Morocco and Tangier in 1919. German Post offices existed in these towns : International control (Tanger), Spanish control (Alkassar, Arsila, Larache, Tetuan) and in French control (Asimmur, Casablanca, Fez, Fez-Mellah, Marrakesch, Mazagan, Meknes, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi).



Zanzibar (1890-1891)

German stamps were used by a German postal agency which was open between 27 August 1890 and 31 July 1891. In 1895 Zanzibar became a British Protectorate.



GERMAN OCCUPATION (WORLD WAR I)

During World War I, the German Empire was one of the Central Powers. It began participation in the conflict after the declaration of war against Serbia by its ally, Austria-Hungary. German forces fought the Allies on both the eastern and western fronts, although German territory itself remained relatively safe from widespread invasion for most of the war, except for a brief period in 1914 when East Prussia was invaded. During the war, German forces occupied many areas of surrounding countries and issued overprinted stamps for these occupied territories:



10TH ANNUAL AUCTION OF LAHORE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS SOCIETY (LINS)

Report By: Shakeel Ahmad Kiyani - Rawalpindi



10th Annual auction of Lahore International Numismatics Society (LINS) was held on 20th March, 2022 at Grace Hotel, Lahore, organized by Mr. Sajid Mehmood, General Secretary, LINS.

Philatelists / Numismatist and collectors from all over Pakistan as well as from other countries participated in the event.

Recitation of Holy Quran by Mr. Abdul Qadir Sufi opened the event.

Mr. Arif Balghamwala who recently participated in London 2022 International Stamp Exhibition and won a Gold Medal informed the participants about his achievements and benefits of philately and numismatics and role of hobbies in the development of the country.

Dr Syed Ahmad Jamal Bukhari a renowned collector of stamps /bank notes and other collectibles specially came from USA and participated in the auction. He gave a very informative lecture on history of Islamic Coins.

A lot of rare Bank notes, coins, medals, philatelic items were presented for sale in the auction. First item was presented by Dr. Syed Ahmad Jamal Bukhari to open the auction. The participants made good bids on all the items and displayed great interest on the items and more than 97% items were sold.

The LINS presented special awards to Mr. Arif Balghamwala and Dr Syed Ahmad Jamal Bukhari for their contribution toward improvement and development of hobbies in Pakistan and participation in the LINS auction.

Mr. Muhammad Hafeez Khan, numismatist/philatelist was also awarded for his long-term efforts in the improvement and development of hobbies in Pakistan.

It was a well-organized event and the efforts of the organizers and team of LINS were praise worthy.





EID MUBARIK STAMPS ISSUED BY Newzealand Post Office On 06.04.2022

Report by: Mishaal Khan



Eid al-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan, the month of daylight fasting in the Islamic religious calendar. The annual celebration is the most popular Muslim festival in the world and has been observed in New Zealand for over a hundred years.

The Islamic calendar is predicated on the cycles of the Moon, so the exact date of Eid al-Fitr (“eed-al-Fit-er”) fluctuates throughout the Gregorian calendar. Muslims will greet each other on this date with the special salutation “Eid Mubarak” (eed-mu-bar-ak), meaning “Eid blessings”.

In Muslim majority societies, the festival is usually a two-to-three-day public holiday involving modest street parties, parades and buntings. In New Zealand, most members of the Muslim community will gather early in the morning for special congregational prayers called “Eid Salah” or “Salat al-Eid” then return home to eat, with family and friends visiting throughout the day.

The essence of these celebrations comes from faith and family. If the centre of Ramadan is fasting and self-discipline, then Eid al-Fitr represents worship and thanksgiving. This worship is primarily articulated by the audible recital of Islamic prayers and constitutes one of the largest Muslim congregational supplications of the year. The thanksgiving aspect is expressed by ending the fast with specially prepared foods, greeting and congratulating one another and sharing gifts. Homes are given an especially thorough clean and new cloths, headscarves and fezzes are purchased for the celebration. Many Muslims will also make an effort to read from the Quran, the scriptures of Islam. Represented by dozens of nationalities, languages, customs and traditions, the New Zealand Muslim community is spread through every statistical district in the country. The distinctly New Zealand

twist on Eid al-Fitr lies in the inclusion of these diverse communities into one broader culture, sharing the same prayer spaces for worship and fostering a collective sense of identity.

These stamps feature “Eid Mubarak” (Eid Blessings) in Arabic calligraphy over the silhouette of a masjid, as well as the Islamic year 1443 AH and “Eid Mubarak”. The colour palette includes bold use of metallic gold and each stamp includes one of four complementary colours which have specific meaning in Islam: turquoise, blue, purple and green.

Technical information

Date of issue:	6 April 2022
Number of stamps:	Four gummed
Denominations:	\$1.50, \$2.80, \$3.60 & \$6.50
Designed by:	Chris Jones, Graphetti & Waqas & Sameera MW Calligraphy Art Wellington, New Zealand
Printer & process:	Southern Colour Print, New Zealand by Lithography
Number of colours:	Four process colours plus Metallic Gold
Stamp size & format:	35mm x 45mm (vertical)
Miniature sheet size and format:	150mm x 90mm (horizontal)
Paper Type:	Arconvert Securpost Premium Gummed 110gsm stamp paper
Number of stamps per sheet:	25
Perforation gauge:	14.286 x 14.47





INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

19-26 FEBRUARY 2022 LONDON

Reported By: Aslam Zahid Commissioner for Pakistan



London 2022 International Stamp Exhibition was held in Business & Design Centre, Central London from 19 to 26 February 2022. Philatelists from 73 countries participated. A total of 545 exhibits - with a total of 47,696 pages in the frames and 318 literature exhibits, of which 38 were digital literature exhibits. The quality of exhibits shown has been of an exceptionally high standard. **Six philatelists from Pakistan participated in the classes as shown below:**

Postal History Class

02-0649-(5): Adnan Hussain Nanjee (Pakistan)

Post Ottoman Empire - Iraq - 81 points

Vermeil

Traditional Class

03-0552-(5): Syed Abid Hussain (Pakistan)

Bahawalpur, State Postal Services-1933 To 1947 - 78 points

Large Silver

03-0557-(5): Khalid Malik (Pakistan)

The Princely State of Bahawalpur - 77 points

Large Silver

03-0562-(5): Azeem Hakim Mandviwalla (Pakistan)

The First Adhesives - 87 points

Large Vermeil

Postal Stationery Class

06-0137-(8): Muhammad Arif Balgamwala (Pakistan)

Postal Stationery of British India overprint Pakistan 1947-1949 - 90 points

Gold

Literature Printed Class

08-0168-(0): Usman Ali Isani (Pakistan)

"Pakistan" Overprints On Service Postcards Of British India With Forms Used By North Western Railways - 86 points

Large Vermeil

In this exhibition following medals were awarded

Large Gold: 93	Gold: 184	Large Vermeil: 229
Vermeil: 169	Large Silver: 102	
Silver: 55	Bronze: 16	

The exhibition was divided in two parts i.e., half exhibits on first 4 days and remaining on next 4 days due to shortage of space and frames. There were many sale booths of different dealers but postal authorities did not show much.

MEETING OF PAKISTAN STUDY CIRCLE.

A meeting of Pakistan Study Circle UK was held on 24th February. Approx 25 philatelists participated.

Mr. George Rab Sec. Pakistan Study Circle displayed and described his Bahawalpur collection. Dr. Ehtisham - Pakistan overprints on British India Stamps. Mr. Mike Roberts displayed his 1961 Decimal surcharge collection.







EMIRATES 2022 World Stamp Exhibition

Report By: Syed Nadeem Akhtar Commissioner for Pakistan



Emirates 2022 - World Stamp Exhibition Emirates Post Group in collaboration with the Emirates Philatelic Association hosted the Emirates 2022 World Stamp Exhibition from the 19-23 January 2022 at the Dubai Exhibition Center. The Exhibition coincided with EXPO 2020 and contributed to Dubai as the hub for connecting minds and creating the Future.

Dubai is one of the seven emirates that make up the United Arab Emirates and is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world, offering a truly memorable experience to all visitors. 27 Countries participated in this exhibition with 173 Exhibits.

The National Commissioner of Pakistan was Syed Nadeem Akhtar while Ghias Ahmad came from England. Nafees Ansari had his presence with a stall.

Exhibits which were accepted from Pakistan and got Award:

- 1- **M. Arif Balgamwala** Afghanistan-Sher Ali (Tiger Heads) 1871-1879 - 8 Frames, **Gold Medal** with 90 Points.
- 2- **Salman Qureshi** The Begums of Bhopal 1866-1908 - 8 Frames. ABSENT
- 3- **Syed Imtiaz Hussain Sabzwari** Pakistan Pre-Decimal Period 1947-1949 - 5 Frames, **Large Vermeil Medal** With 85 Points.
- 4- **Syed Nadeem Akhtar** WW-II (1939-1945) Censorship & The Mails of British India - 5 Frames, **Vermeil Medal** with 80 Points.
- 5- **Ghias Ahmad** Postal Stationery of Pakistan 1947-1960 - 5 Frames, **Vermeil Medal** with 80 Points.
- 6- **Rizwan Kodwawala** Postal Markings of Karachi - 5 Frames, **Large Silver Medal** with 75 Points.
- 7- **Akhtar Ul Islam Siddiqui** Philatelic Literature. Pakistan Philatelic & Numismatic Magazine. **Silver Bronze Medal** with 65 Points.
- 8- **Muhammad Tariq** Automobile - 5 Frames, **Certificate of Participation** with 55 Points.



BANGABANDHU 2021

FIAP 1st Virtual International Stamp Exhibition
Report By: Ghias Ahmad



For several decades, Federation of Inter-Asian Philately (FIAP) has been holding the largest philatelic exhibitions in Asia, but since the onset of the pandemic it came to a standstill.

However, for the first time ever, it was held virtually with Bangladesh Philatelic Federation (BPF) as the organizer. This is also the first time Bangladesh hosted a stamp exhibition on such a large scale in the international arena.

In order to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Bangladesh Independence, the event was titled "Bangabandhu 2021". Two Exhibitors from Pakistan participated in Bangabandhu 2021.

1- Ghias Ahmad

5 Frames Exhibit

Title:

KINGDOM OF ITALY POSTAL CARDS 1872-1929

Large Vermeil Medal with 86 Points.

2- Akhtar Ul Islam Siddiqui

Philatelic Literature "PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE"

Large Silver Medal with 77 Points.





Meeting of Capital Philatelists Association

AT RAWALPINDI GPO ON 19TH MARCH 2022

Report By: Muhammad Tariq Khatak

Meeting of **Capital Philatelists Association** are being held regularly on 1st Saturday of every month at Islamabad GPO and on 3rd Saturday at Rawalpindi GPO.

A meeting as scheduled was held at Rawalpindi GPO on 19th March 2022 at 10:00AM

The following members of **Peshawar Philatelists** participated

- 1- Muhammad Tariq Khatak
- 2- Mr. Muhammad Asad
- 3- Mr. Allauddin Din

Rawalpindi/Islamabad Philatelists...

- 1- Col: Nasir Javid Chaudhry
- 2- Mr. Akhtar Ul Islam Siddiqui
- 3- Mr. Shahid Asghar Abbas
- 4- Mr. Riaz Shah
- 5- Mr. Muhammad Rashid Khan
- 6- Mr. Ejaz Hussain
- 7- Mr. Yousaf Ahmad
- 8- Mr. Khawar Shafi Choudhary (From Scotland)



PHILATELIC ACTIVITIES



State Minister for Information & Broadcasting Farrukh Habib presenting souvenir on Pakistan Day Postal stamp exhibition to Lt Col Shahid Rafique Malik. On Right Ms. Shahera Shahid, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on left Ms. Imrana Wazir Director General, Directorate of Electronic Media and Publications (DEMP), Islamabad are standing.

HUNFILEX 2022 World Stamp Exhibition opened on March 31st, 2022 for the HUNFILEX 2022 International Stamp Exhibition in Budapest. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr. Saadha. János Áder, President of the Republic of Hungary László Kövér, President of the National Association of Georgia And Mrs. Sára Hegmanné Nemes, the president of the galaxy post.



Fawad Chaudhry, Federal Minister for Information & Broadcasting looking at the postal stamps & covers Exhibition arranged by Lt col Shahid Rafique malik with cooperation of DEMP Office Islamabad on Pakistan Day.



A philatelists meeting at Peshawar



Lt. Col Shahid Rafique Receiving New book From Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui



Two great Philatelists Syed Abid Hussain and Ameer of Bahawalpur Nawab Sallahuddin Abbasi Sahab, in a meeting Bahawalpur

SAJID MEHMOOD

(Numismatist)



G. Secretary (LINS)
Lahore International
Numismatist Society

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