



جماعة هواة الطوابع العربية ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association Random Notes

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THE ARABIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. Membership is open to all interested Aramco employees and their dependents eligible to use Aramco facilities. Annual dues are SR 10. Others may subscribe to A.P.A. publications and participate in the A.P.A. new issue service and auctions. Annual subscription fee is SR 10 in Saudi Arabia, \$5 (U.S.) in Europe, and \$7 in the U.S.A. Late renewals, after April 1, are SR 20, \$8 and \$10, respectively. There is a one-time initiation fee of SR 25 or U.S. \$7.50 for both members and subscribers. Annual fees include all publications for the year (by airmail).

Applications for membership or subscriptions, together with dues or fees, should be sent to the membership secretary. Checks should be made payable to The Arabian Philatelic Association. All changes of address should also be sent to the membership secretary.

All of the following A.P.A. officers may be addressed c/o Arabian Philatelic Association, ARAMCO Box 1929, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

J. I. Kearney, President	
B.H. Walthall, Past President	P.C. Stainer, 1st Vice president
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A.P.A. meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 7 P.M. in Aramco facilities in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

The A.P.A. provides a new issue service for Saudi stamps to its members and subscribers. This is handled by:

R.J. Thoden - for members/subscribers attending meetings in Dhahran.
J.M. Wilson - for subscribers in U.S.A. Mr Wilson is a stamp dealer and charges a fee for his services. His address is: P.O.Box 3054, Humble, Texas 77347-3054, U.S.A.
J.I. Kearney - for subscribers elsewhere, including Saudi Arabia. Mr Kearney charges a fee for his services.

RANDOM NOTES

The A.P.A.'s publication, RANDOM NOTES, is issued four times a year.

The editor is Mr. R. J. Thoden, ARAMCO Box 1802, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

Articles on all aspects of Saudi Arabian philately are urgently needed for publication in the RANDOM NOTES, and should be submitted directly to the editor. The right to edit or reject all submissions is reserved.

RANDOM NOTES FROM DHAHRAN

By: R. J. Thoden

- The A.P.A.'s 15th auction was held in Dhahran on February 27, 1986. Total realization was SR 90,615 (U.S. \$24,963), with 55 bidders participating in person or by mail. Bidding on Hejaz and Nejd lots was mixed with a large number unsold. Lot #80, the rare Scott L69, went for SR 4,600 (U.S. \$1,267), quite reasonable in my opinion. Bidding for modern material of the Kingdom was hectic at times, with a much smaller percentage of unsold lots. The top lot was #363, the complete (ex 50q) Faisal GOSP set, which went for SR 4,100 (U.S. \$1,129). A brief summary follows:

AREA	TOTAL LOTS	LOTS UNSOLD	LOTS SOLD	REALIZATION, SR
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hejaz	200	91	109	36,592
Nejd	50	21	29	7,441
Kingdom	321	55	266	46,146
Miscellaneous	8	1	7	436
---	---	---	---	-----
Totals	579	168	411	90,615

- The new edition of Gibbons Middle East catalog, which includes Saudi Arabia, was released in March. I haven't had time to check the prices in detail, but I note that prices for some of the key Hejaz items are up by a multiple of 4 or 5, while many of the less scarce items are unchanged. The discrepancies between the latest prices in Scott and Gibbons are often huge. Just one example: the key stamps of the Jiddah large three-line overprints:

	Scott		Gibbons	
	No.	Price	No.	Price
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1p, blue ovpt.	L84	\$75	107	£800
1p, black ovpt.	L92	\$65	117	£800
1/8p, red ovpt.	L98	\$50	95a	£800
1/2p, red ovpt	L100	\$40	97	£900
3p brown red, red ovpt.	L105	\$75	102	£800

In my humble opinion, Scott's is far too low and Gibbons is far too high.

- Unfortunately, the RANDOM NOTES Index is not ready for inclusion with this issue.
- An article on Arabia-Hejaz cancellations on Turkish stamps, part of a continuing series entitled "Postal Cancellations of the Ottoman Empire" by J. H. Coles and H. E. Walker, appeared in THE PHILATELIST AND PJGB for November-December 1985. The check-list includes 63 different postmarks, and drawings are included for 49 of these. There is a short introduction to the postmarks plus a few notes on individual markings. Appended is a list of 16 post offices for which no postmarks have yet been recorded. Copies may be obtained (by airmail) by sending £4 to Christie's-Robson Lowe, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth BH2 5PX, England. Thanks to Carl Catherman for calling this to my attention.

5. Mr. Catherman also mentions that his article entitled "The Ottoman Post in Yemen and Asir" will be published in a special joint issue of OPAL and THE TUGHRA TIMES scheduled for release around April 30. Interested parties may contact the editor of OPAL, Jeff Ertughrul, 62 Leopold Road, London N2 8BG, England.
6. Mr. Catherman would like to correspond with any A.P.A. member who is knowledgeable about the postmarks which appear on the early unoverprinted issues of Hejaz, i.e. Scott L1-L13. He is interested in determining which post offices used confiscated Turkish cancels, and in particular, which cancellers were used by the Hejazi Posts. Mr. Catherman's address is: 107 Hiles Avenue, Salem, N.J. 08079, U.S.A.
7. An article listing new issues for the remainder of the current (Hijrah) year appeared in many Saudi newspapers. The translation is:

"NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

The Directorate General of Posts has decided to issue nine sets of postage stamps of various denominations starting next Rajab to the end of the current Hijrah year. Salim al-Twairqi, Asst. Director General of Posts, explained that these stamps will represent a variety of occasions: the fiftieth anniversary of the Governorate (Office of the Mayor) of Riyadh; Saudi-Bahrain Causeway; commemoration of Sabra and Shatila; achievements in electricity; the Continental Marine Cable; King Fahd International Stadium; fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of oil in the Kingdom; health awareness and promotion; and a new stamp featuring the Holy Ka'aba.

Twairqi mentioned also that several stamps have been issued lately in conjunction with the International Food Day, the International Conference on the History of King Abdul Aziz, the 25th anniversary of OPEC, printing of the Holy Quran and one on the International Peace Year."

8. Fred Benedict writes that the study of the 1923-1924 "Mustahiq" overprints is progressing. Fred and Alex Kaczmarczyk have found that there were at least four different plate settings used for Scott LJ11-16 involving different arrangements of the horizontal rows of six overprint cliches. At least two of these were used for the 1926 Nejd overprints (Scott J1, J2a and J3a). However, a new three-cliche handstamp was used for J2 and J3, with some copies of J1 also made this way. J4-J6 were prepared in yet a different manner, utilizing a horizontal strip of 3 cliches from the 1923 settings, repeated over the sheet. Hopefully, this study will soon be in shape for publication in the RANDOM NOTES.
9. Fred comments that lot #21264 in the April Feldman sale appears to be the same stamp mentioned in this column in RANDOM NOTES #32 and reportedly sold in Feldman's April 1985 sale for SF 4800. This time the stamp has a start price of SF 2000 and an estimate of SF 4000. This suggests that the stamp was bought back by the owner, trying to establish a good price for the other copies he undoubtedly has.

10. Another lot being resold in the latest Feldman sale is #21248, the El-Ula commemorative post card. This lot, which was illustrated in RANDOM NOTES #32, was sold in Feldman's November 1985 New York sale for \$2600. This time it's in the catalog with a start price of SF 3000 and an estimate of SF 6000. I remember passing up one of these many years ago when it was less than \$100.
11. Fred Benedict also comments about the plate varieties reported by Bob Jung in item 10 of this column in RANDOM NOTES #33. Fred says: "I found (a) the dot behind the 1 in position 43 on a sheet with plate no. 1 in the bottom selvedge. Variety (b) was not on my sheet of Scott 442 which has perfs going through the bottom selvedge. So there is probably a plate 1 or one without plate number with perfs going through the top selvedge? By the way, my sheet is perforated 14x13-1/2, not 14 as listed by Scott. I suspect Scott is wrong. I also have two sheets of C72 which are perf. 14x13-1/2 rather than the perf. 14 listed by Scott.

These two sheets are interesting in that one has the railroad track scratch beginning under the "R" of "Aerienne" extending to the upper right and going through the forward engine nacelle into the fusilage in position 59. The other sheet shows no sign of this even though both have plate 1 in the bottom selvedge and the perfs go through the bottom selvedge. There is a white spot in the background inside the "2" in position 13 on one sheet which has been corrected on the second sheet. If the same airplane background was used for all denominations, why don't the scratches in "Aerienne" show on other denominations? Maybe the damage occurred during the printing of the 2p and was corrected before being used on other denominations."

12. Fred has also been doing some work on the King Ali issue (Scott L160-L185). Fred has found that the Jiddah I overprint exists with three distinct spacings between the tablets: narrow (12-13mm), medium (15-16mm) and wide (17-1/2 - 19-1/2mm). Previous studies have mentioned only wide and narrow, implying that the narrow includes a continuous range of spacings from 12 to 16mm.

Fred has found that at least 7 different settings were used. A setting is defined here as a different arrangement of the five vertical strips of five year and/or month tablets.

Not all denominations occur in all spacings or settings. Also, the 10p value was apparently not done with any of the settings used on the lower denominations as the 10p sheet was about 2 cm longer and the overprints would not center properly on the stamps.

It seems that this issue is much more complicated than previously suspected.

13. I have always neglected the King Ali issues, preferring to spend my time studying various other aspects of Saudi philately. However, intrigued by J.I. Kearney's articles and Fred Benedict's letter, I have finally sorted my accumulation of these into the Jiddah I, Jiddah II and Cairo printings. Most references state that all King Alis are common, and those with year tablet on the left are as common as those with it on the right.

In my holdings, at least, these conceptions do not hold at all. Some denominations seem to be common in one or the other Jiddah printing, overprint color, overprint spacing or overprint position, and uncommon or non-existent in the others. When all this is eventually sorted out, the King Ali issues may turn out to include some scarce or rare stamps. These comments do not apply to the Cairo printings - they seem to be common in all denominations, overprint colors and overprint positions.

14. Frank Patterson has also written on several aspects of the King Ali issues. Frank says that an exhibit of Saudi covers at BALPEX (the regional show held in Baltimore, Md. U.S.A.) in September, 1985, included two covers to Cairo franked with King Ali stamps with Cairo overprints, one dated May 1925 and the other October 1925. These covers, if proved legitimate, would certainly cast doubt on the common notion that the Cairo overprints were not postally used.
15. Frank also mentions King Ali stamps with crude, poorly or heavily inked handstamped impressions. I have some of these also, mostly with one tablet inverted. Frank suggests these may represent an emergency printing to meet security needs until the Jiddah I plate was made and placed in use. I have always considered these hand-stamped impressions to be forgeries, primarily because the great majority of them have an inverted tablet, and appear to be a crude attempt to manufacture some errors. Does anyone have any evidence for or against these?
16. Tom Righter reports another plate variety. This is on Scott 627, plate position 26. On the golden wreath, the second leaf up from the bow knot on the right side has a dew drop of gold hanging on the tip of the leaf. He codes the error location on the stamp as LC a15.5d16 (with LC = location coordinate, a = across from left border, 15.5 = 15.5mm from left border, d = down from top, 16 = 16mm from top. Tom reports he has 2 copies of the variety, however, on another sheet of #627, the variety did not occur. He asks whether anyone else has a copy.
17. The A.P.A. New Issue Service has not yet obtained any of the new stamp booklets. It seems that the vending machine test in Riyadh was unsuccessful and has been discontinued. See Yusuf Aidroos' writeup elsewhere in this issue.
18. The Universal Day of the Posts special cancellation, illustrated in item 9 of this column in RANDOM NOTES #33, was also used in Dammam.
19. John Ross' "Stamp Market Tips" column, appearing in a recent issue of STAMPS magazine, recommends the 1974 U.P.U. set, Scott #645-647. The price was raised in the 1986 catalog from \$45 to \$100, and Mr. Ross says dealers in the Middle East are offering to buy sets at around \$50.

20. Abdul Aziz Sa'id reports that in position 33 of some, but not all, sheets of the 115h stamp commemorating Mission 51-G of the Shuttle Discovery, the name of the Saudi astronaut is spelled "AL=SAUD" (with an equals sign) rather than "AL-SAUD" (with a dash).
21. Abdul Aziz Sa'id also reports that a cachet was applied to incoming foreign mail reading, in Arabic and English, "41st anniversary of the League of Arab States 22/3/1945 - 22/3/1986". The cachet also shows the Arab League Emblem. It is not known at this time where the cachet was applied.
22. Finally, a contribution from Dave Williams: "Collectors of Saudi Arabian stamps are familiar with the description in ORIENTATIONS, by Ronald Storrs, published in 1937, of T.E. Lawrence ("of Arabia") helping Storrs design the first set of Hejaz stamps. The purpose of issuing Hejaz stamps at that time was to help establish in the eyes of the world, the "independence" of Hejaz from the Ottoman Empire, and further the Arab revolt against the Turks, allies of the Germans in 1916.

But Michael Yardley, in a new biography of Lawrence, BACKING INTO THE LIMELIGHT, Harrap Limited 1985, adds a new dimension to this story. Yardley asserts that "Lawrence proposed using different flavor glues to differentiate the values in the dark!" Has anyone taste-tested L1 versus L2 versus L3? Perhaps, a whole new dimension for collectors. Just think of the potential for variations in taste which are proved only by disturbing the gum! A whole new field for those who specialize in fly-speck details, or who become bored with plating positions of imprecisely printed overprints."

THE NEW BOOKLET VENDING MACHINE

By: Yusuf Aidroos

On Monday, February 17, 1986, a vending machine for stamp booklets was installed in Riyadh's General Post Office on a trial basis. This is the first such machine used in the history of the Saudi postal service. Two types of booklets were offered, one for two riyals and one for five riyals. Payment for the booklets was to be made with one riyal coins only. These booklets were not available for sale at the counters, but only through this vending machine.

The two kinds of booklets are described as follows:

Two Riyals: five panes of four each 10 halalah stamps of the Holy Ka'aba design. Perforated 12 on thick paper.

Five Riyals: five panes each consisting of one 50 halalah, one 10 halalah and two 20 halalah stamps in the Holy Ka'aba design. Perforated 12 on thick paper.

Total capacity of the machine was 150 of each booklet at a time. Initially 500 sets of booklets were supplied to the G.P.O. on a trial basis, of which 50 were made available to members of the Saudi Arabian Philatelic Society (S.A.P.S.) in Riyadh and Makkah in October. If the trial was successful, the intention was to print more booklets and install vending machines in all the major cities of Saudi Arabia.

Patrons were surprised by the appearance of the machine, and took it as a blessing since it could serve after post office hours and on Thursdays and Fridays. Clear instructions were on the machine itself that only one riyal coins were to be used. The required number of coins were to be fed into the slot, the handle pulled, and the booklet would be delivered from a slot at the bottom. Below this was a meter showing the number of booklets sold.

However, the prescribed coins were hard to find and some patrons used smaller denomination coins. Due to this improper use, these other coins became stuck in the machine and it had to be removed for repairs after only about 12 hours use.

On February 22, the machine was reinstalled after being repaired, but the same problems recurred. Patrons complained about losing their coins in the machine without a booklet being delivered. The machine was repaired several more times, but this was an added burden on the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. Therefore, the machine was removed permanently on February 25.

There is conflicting information on the total number of booklets that were actually sold from the vending machine, and I am still attempting to get the official figures on this.

Editor's Note:

The first Saudi stamp booklets were issued in 1973, but these were sold over-the-counter, rather than from a vending machine.



Stamp booklet vending machine used in the Riyadh Post Office in February, 1986.

SCOTT 115

By: David Graham

Last year, I submitted a copy of Scott 115, the "one qirsh" surcharge on Turkey #258, to the American Philatelic Expertization Service. I received certificate #57692 stating that the surcharge was forged. This was somewhat of a surprise to me, so I asked for an explanation of the basis for the opinion. I received back a copy of the report from one of the committee members, as follows:

"Saudi Arabia 115. I have two copies of this item with the overprint in question. One is without gum and the other has it. They are slightly different. One is similar to the illustration in the Max Mayo book BARID AL-SA'UDIYYAH WA AL-HEJAZ WA NAJD. I bought my copies in Cairo in 1954. I was at the sale of Farouk's collection and later on in the year. One of my copies came from the Farouk collection according to one of the dealers. I cannot be sure which one, as they were both named Hagopian. I believe that it may have been the Hagopian who had an upstairs shop, while the other had one in the Continental Hotel arcade. Thus, my "authority" on these overprints is the Mayo illustration and (page 85) and the stamp. I know John Wilson well and for years. Some years back, when John was still working in Saudi Arabia, he visited me and we went through my Saudi collection, discussed overprints and marked forgeries and doubtful ones. The marks are still on the pages. I have never seen the stamp on cover to my knowledge. So, the best that could be said for the copy submitted for an opinion is "no opinion". It did not correspond with my reference copies nor Mayo."

Note that Mayo lists two types of overprint: 16mm (Mayo 750) and 15mm (Mayo 750A), although there is only one illustration.

Shown are enlarged (1.4X) photocopies of a block of six, five singles and the copy submitted to the A.P.E.S.

Both measurements and individual letters vary slightly, and there are three different errors. The widths of the surcharges are approximately 15.3, 15.5, 15.8 and 16.0mm. In the block of six, the top pair are 16.0mm, the middle pair 15.3 and 15.8mm, and the bottom pair 15.5 and 15.8mm. The upper right stamp has the error listed by Mayo as 750g - "a" and "w" transposed to read "awhid" for "wahid", while the stamp below it has an extra dot changing the word to "wakhid". The top center stamp on the card of singles has an extra dot which makes the word "wajid".

These variations and errors are quite consistent with the plate-printed surcharges of Scott #L23 and #46, as well as other overprints of the period, so they do not necessarily indicate forgery.

Three of the singles shown have indistinct greyish-black part C.D.S. cancels similar to the Arabic-only Makkah cancel frequently found on Scott #L34, etc., although dealer or bogus cancels of this type exist.

As none of these surcharged stamps is known on a genuine cover, to the best of my knowledge, their status is doubtful. If there were indeed a shortage of 1 qirsh stamps, then there should have been other values of the 1927-28 sets available for surcharging. It is hardly likely that the postal authorities of the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd, under whose administration they were supposedly issued, would allow the circulation of Ottoman Turkish stamps without an overprint of their own government, as had been done earlier in the case of Scott #s 5, 6 and 36.

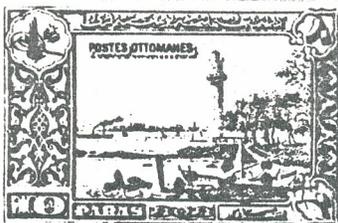
So it would seem that these surcharged stamps may have been a completely bogus production made by or for dealers, who had a considerable demand for Saudi stamps at the time, in view of the vast number of forgeries that came into trade circulation because quantities printed genuinely were often very small.

It is possible that they were unissued Ottoman stock, from the Hejaz region or elsewhere; they might have been intended to be given either of the Nejd Sultanate handstamps or, less probably, a Hejaz and Nejd overprint. If such were the case, they should in my opinion be attributed to some time between March, 1925 and early 1926.

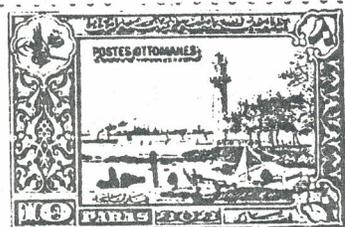
There is a further possibility that the Turkish garrison besieged in Medina by Hejazi forces during World War I may have produced these stamps to meet a shortage, but were unable to place them in use because of the destruction of their communications with Damascus via the Hejaz Railway.

The point that I hope I have made satisfactorily is that, while all such stamps are of doubtful status and quite probably bogus, there are not, in my opinion, sufficient grounds for anyone, on the basis of the very limited knowledge available, to certify the stamp with certificate #57692 as having a forged surcharge.

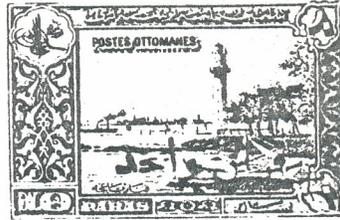
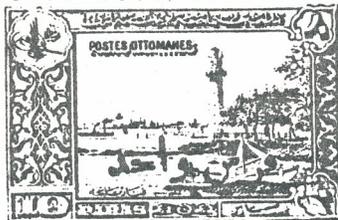
The issue in question has been given catalogue status by Scott and a valuation around which it changes hands from time to time. Perhaps the publishers' archives may help to clarify the matter.



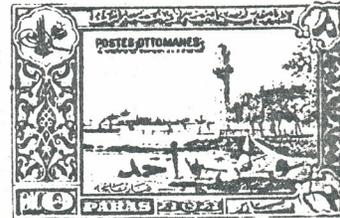
The stamp submitted for A.P.E.S. certificate #57692.



ERROR
قرش اوحد



ERROR
قرش واحد



NORMAL
قرش واحد

SAUDI ARABIAN REVENUE CATALOG PROJECT

By: R. J. Thoden

In this segment, I will provide several updates to previous sections and then some brief listings of several new categories. I would still like to hear from any of you who can supply information on unlisted revenue stamps, or additional information on listed ones.

RAILWAY TAX STAMPS

Anthony Hopwood reported that copies of some of his Ottoman Hejaz Railway Tax stamps had cancellation dates earlier than those reported in the RANDOM NOTES #29-30 listings. I've rechecked my own holdings and found the following earliest year-dates:

TRR1	1904	TRR6	1913
TRR2	1905	TRR7	1911
TRR3	1909	TRR8	1913
TRR4	1911	TRR9	1917
TRR5 yel brn.	1916	TRR10-13	1919
TRR5 org. brn.	1915	TRR14-17	1921
TRR6	1913		

Not only are the years for some of these several years different from those given in my listings, but TRR5-TRR8 are apparently in the wrong chronological order.

The years given here were obtained by adding 584 to the (assumed) Turkish Reformed Civil Calendar dates on the stamps.

The late usage of TRR10-17 raises the question of whether these were really Hejaz Railway Tax stamps, as the Turks no longer controlled any part of the Railway this late. Perhaps the basic unsurcharged stamp was prepared as a Hejaz Railway Tax stamp, but never placed in use. These stamps could then have been surcharged to use them up as general documentary stamps. Usages as high as 30q on a single document have been seen.

Add after RR54:

RR56 X5 1q on 3q pink

Listing based on photostat sent by Bob Jung.

PROPORTIONAL DOCUMENTARY STAMPS

Add to RQ3-RQ7:

RQ5	Q1	3q red (?) (4001-6000)
RQ6	Q1	5q red (?) (8001-10000)

Listing of the 3q based on a photostat from Elias Ruitenbergh, and the 5q from a photostat in a FILATCO auction catalog.

PASSPORT STAMPS

Add to listing:

Types of 1969 and 1980.

1985	Perf. 12	Offset	Unwmkd.
RP53	P9	30R dark gray green (Entry Visa)	
RP54	P10	80R dark brown orange (Reentry Visa)	

In early 1985, the entry visa fee was raised from SR20 to SR50, and the reentry visa fee was raised from SR20 to SR100. RP53 was used together with RP42, and RP54 was used together with RP52 to meet the higher fees. In contrast to the earlier issues which were recess-printed, these are offset.



AIRPORT TAX STAMP

USAGE: Used to collect a departure tax from each airline passenger leaving Saudi Arabia. The stamp was affixed to the ticket cover at the airport. The stamp was discontinued about 1972, but the tax continued to be collected without use of stamps until April 23, 1976.



AP1

1969	Perf. 13-3/4	Recess.	Wmk. 361
RAP1	AP1	6R. dark red	

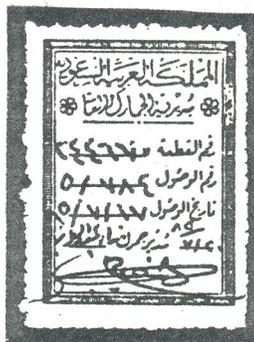
Top inscription is "Al-Mamlakah al-Arabiyah al-Saudiyah" (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). At the bottom is "raam mughadarat al-matar" (airport departure fee). Watermark is Scott's type.

CUSTOMS DUTY STAMPS

USAGE: Used to certify that customs duty had been paid on certain categories of portable "luxury" goods such as cameras, radios, TV sets, typewriters, etc. The tax was on an "ad-valorem" basis, thus the stamps carry no denomination. Blanks on the stamps were filled in with pen and ink. Attached directly to the article with Scotch tape. Articles with these stamps could be exported and reimported without payment of additional duty. Discontinued probably in the early 1960s.



C1



C2

1953-59(?)

Perf. 11

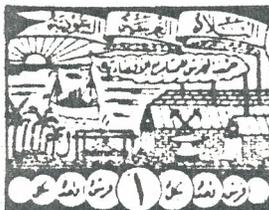
Unwmkd.

RC1	C1	N/V purple (size: 19 1/2 x 25mm) ('53)
RC2	C2	N/V purple (size: 25 x 35mm) ('59)

Inscriptions read as follows: 1st line: "Al-Mamlakah al-Arabiyah al-Saudiyah" (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia); 2nd line: "Mudiriyat al-Jamarik al-'Ammah" (Directorate General of Customs); 3rd line: "raqm al-qut'ah" (item number); 4th line: "raqm al-wusul" (arrival number); 5th line: "tarikh al-wusul" (date of arrival); 6th line: "Mudir Jumruk" (Director of Customs).

WORK PERMIT STAMPS

USAGE: Everyone working in Saudi Arabia was required to have a work permit, renewable annually. The fee in the 1960s and 1970s was one riyal, which was paid by affixing a copy of RWP 3-4 in the work permit booklet, which was retained by the employer. Earlier, the fee was less and was paid by flat-rate or general documentary stamps.



WP1

1936-37

Perf. 11-1/2

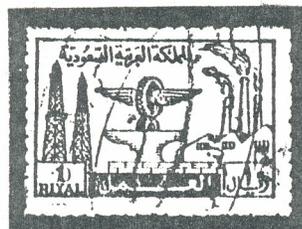
Unwmkd.

RWP1	WP1	1q carmine
RWP2	WP1	1q blue

The inclusion of RWP1-2 as work permit stamps is questionable. The stamps have not been seen used. However, RWP1-2 depict an anvil and buildings with smokestacks, as do RWP3-4, thus they are included here by analogy.

Top inscription reads "Al-Bilad al-Arabiyah al-Saudiyah" (the country of Saudi Arabia). These are the only stamps seen in which the word "bilad" (country) is used in place of the word "mamlakah" (kingdom). Inscription in the smoke reads "Jam'iyat al-qirsh lil-mashari' al-iktisadiyah" (Qirsh Society for Economic Projects). At the bottom is "qirsh wahid nikl" (one nickel(?) qirsh).

Printed in sheets of 10 (2 x 5) with a double outer frame line. Opposite stamp #5 on RWP1, and stamp #6 on RWP2, is "Matb'ah at-Tawabi' bi-Makkah 'am 355" (Stamp Printing Press in Makkah, 1936-37).



WP2

1965(?)

Perf. 11



WP3

Unwmkd.

RWP3 WP2 1R. carmine

Top inscription is "Al-mamlakah al-Arabiyah al-Saudiyah" (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). Bottom inscription is "al-amal" (the work).

1969(?)

Perf. 13-3/4 x 13-1/2

Wmk. 337

RWP4 WP3 1R. orange brown & black

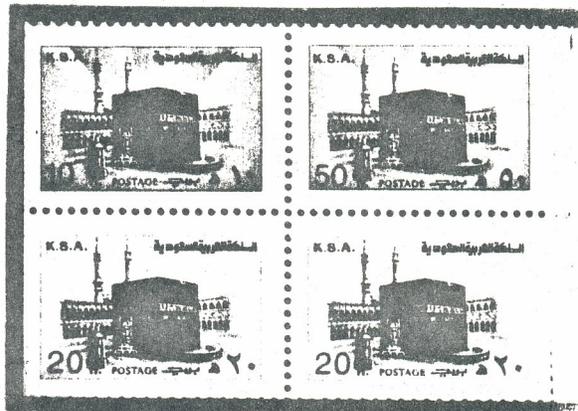
Inscriptions same as RWP3. Watermark is Scott's type.

NEW ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA

By: Abdul Aziz A. Sa'id

Feb. 17, 1986: Two stamp booklets were sold only from a single vending machine in the Riyadh main post office. The SR2 booklet contains five panes of four 10h stamps. The SR5 booklet contains five panes each consisting of one 10h, one 50h, and two 20h stamps (se-tenant). The design shows the Holy Ka'aba and measures 29-1/2 x 19 mm. compared to the 26-1/2 x 21 mm. for the current definitives. Printed on white unwatermarked paper. Perforated 12. Initial quantity: 500 of each.

Additional information on these booklets and the vending machine that dispensed them will be given in the next RANDOM NOTES.



المملكة العربية السعودية
ريال ريال
وزارة البرق والبريد والهاتف
المديرية العامة للبريد
مطابع الحكومة الوطنية بالرياض

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
2 2
RIYALS RIYALS
MINISTRY OF P.T.T.
THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS

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KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
5 5
RIYALS RIYALS
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Mar. 20, 1986: The 20h Holy Ka'aba definitive stamp in the small format was issued on white unwatermarked paper. Sheets of 105 (7 x 15). Perforated 12. Quantity: 20,000,000 stamps.



Mar. 24, 1986: A set of two stamps, 20h and 65h, was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Riyadh Municipality. The design shows an elevated highway and modern buildings in Riyadh. Designed by Abdul Kader Al-Husseini. Printed on white unwatermarked paper in sheets of 50 stamps and 4 postal code labels (9 x 6). Quantity: 800,000 sets.

The entire quantity of the 65h and 100,000 copies of the 20h were available on the date of issue and they were perforated 12. The entire quantity of the 20h perf. 12 was released at the Riyadh post office. The markings in the sheet margins were the same for both values.

A few days later, the balance of 700,000 copies of the 20h was sent to the Stamp Treasury in Riyadh to be distributed to the post offices outside Riyadh. The stamps in these sheets were perforated 14 and the sheet markings differ from those of the first printing. The position of the colored lines in the top and bottom margins was changed and a new lozenge shaped mark and the word "DU PONT" was added at the center of each of the four margins.



Apr. 21, 1986: A set of two stamps, 20h and 50h, was issued to mark World Health Day with the theme "Child health is tomorrow's wealth". Designed by Ashfaq Ghani. Printed on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 50 (10 x 5). Perforated 12. Quantity: 800,000 sets.

All the above stamps were offset printed by the Government Security Press, Riyadh.

FREE ADLETS

RANDOM NOTES will publish as many free adlets in each issue as will fit on one page. Maximum five lines per adlet. Send to the editor. If more adlets are received than there is space available, a priority system will be used whereby repeat adlets by the same person will be put at the bottom of the waiting list.

FOR SALE: Hejaz, Nejd and Saudi stamps thru Scott 638. MNH, LH, used. Blocks, pairs, freaks, errors, marginal inscriptions. Send wantlists with prices you are willing to pay and shipping instructions to Thomas Righter, 1183 Wabash Ave., Medford, OR 97504, U.S.A.

WANTED: Revenue stamps as listed in this RANDOM NOTES: RR56, RQ5, RQ6, RP53, RP54. R. J. Thoden, Aramco Box 1802, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

FOR SALE: Saudi Arabia 1934 Proclamation sets 1/2g to 30 g, one perf. and one imperf. MLH, odd small fault. Price \$388. James L. Lewis, 411 Vittorio Ave, Coral Gables, FL 33146, U.S.A.

AVAILABLE: Pakistan mint commemoratives, sets, singles, FDCs, souvenir sheets, errors, varieties. Contact A.R. Gani, P.O. Box 11486, New Town Post Office, Karachi-5, Pakistan.

FILATCO will participate in AMERIPEX 86 May 22-June 1 in Chicago. We hope to publish our specialized Saudi Arabia catalog by then and also the new pages to update our album. Anyone not already receiving our regular mail auctions and price lists, please write to FILATCO, Box 1461, Appleton, WI 54913, USA.

SPECIALIZED mail auctions & net price lists of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen and other Middle Eastern countries. For more information or to receive a free copy of our next sale, write PERSIPHILA, Box 1589, Glendora, CA 91740-1589, USA.

AVAILABLE: Scarce Saudi definitives and commemoratives. Want lists are welcome. Aouni Edriss, P.O. Box 2578, Hofuf 31982, Saudi Arabia. Phone: 03-5874483.

ACCEPTED: Hejaz want lists from A.P.A. members in Dhahran and vicinity. Most low and medium priced stamps available. All are genuine. Indicate your preferences on centering and hinging, although not all stamps are available in all grades. R.J. Thoden, ARAMCO Box 1802, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

ARABIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

1986 AUCTION - PRICES REALISED (SAUDI RIYALS)

1	0	51	0	101	110	151	250	201	0	251	50	301	55	351	0	401	65	451	40	501	600	551	42
2	200	52	00	102	90	152	0	202	1000	252	60	302	85	352	0	402	38	452	420	502	1900	552	85
3	42	53	0	103	100	153	0	203	70	253	260	303	550	353	30	403	60	453	200	503	32	553	30
4	0	54	120	104	0	154	0	204	55	254	60	304	3000	354	40	404	00	454	150	504	0	554	44
5	0	55	100	105	30	155	200	205	0	255	70	305	150	355	110	405	32	455	150	505	140	555	65
6	0	56	60	106	30	156	0	206	0	256	65	306	200	356	110	406	340	456	150	506	240	556	240
7	0	57	0	107	0	157	55	207	0	257	40	307	0	357	30	407	40	457	160	507	30	557	70
8	30	58	0	108	0	158	95	208	42	258	65	308	55	358	0	408	32	458	160	508	40	558	50
9	30	59	30	109	130	159	90	209	0	259	65	309	55	359	0	409	150	459	150	509	50	559	50
10	700	60	0	110	140	160	150	210	140	260	65	310	42	360	0	410	50	460	150	510	70	560	50
11	80	61	0	111	0	161	50	211	0	261	42	311	550	361	50	411	50	461	180	511	80	561	60
12	30	62	65	112	0	162	110	212	300	262	44	312	34	362	50	412	0	462	85	512	50	562	70
13	150	63	00	113	0	163	30	213	100	263	500	313	42	363	4100	413	170	463	0	513	40	563	260
14	1200	64	0	114	0	164	55	214	220	264	55	314	160	364	30	414	0	464	120	514	50	564	260
15	1600	65	0	115	400	165	60	215	130	265	70	315	0	365	0	415	100	465	0	515	0	565	0
16	1000	66	0	116	300	166	170	216	42	266	85	316	34	366	50	416	30	466	0	516	220	566	240
17	1500	67	0	117	0	167	100	217	0	267	44	317	38	367	55	417	0	467	1000	517	0	567	60
18	0	68	50	118	200	168	140	218	0	268	55	318	60	368	50	418	55	468	30	518	80	568	60
19	1100	69	0	119	800	169	150	219	750	269	550	319	60	369	65	419	65	469	80	519	80	569	0
20	200	70	0	120	800	170	300	220	0	270	300	320	46	370	85	420	00	470	170	520	50	570	200
21	650	71	50	121	120	171	0	221	32	271	0	321	36	371	85	421	50	471	30	521	100	571	70
22	750	72	0	122	0	172	30	222	0	272	0	322	160	372	42	422	65	472	0	522	0	572	80
23	100	73	50	123	0	173	50	223	40	273	0	323	44	373	70	423	46	473	130	523	0	573	50
24	1100	74	30	124	0	174	160	224	40	274	0	324	55	374	55	424	40	474	110	524	0	574	44
25	1200	75	0	125	80	175	480	225	0	275	0	325	60	375	0	425	42	475	0	525	0	575	40
26	60	76	30	126	1100	176	0	226	300	276	65	326	30	376	36	426	40	476	110	526	0	576	42
27	0	77	120	127	600	177	30	227	0	277	220	327	60	377	170	427	50	477	120	527	0	577	55
28	0	78	75	128	85	178	0	228	85	278	55	328	32	378	140	428	85	478	90	528	0	578	55
29	650	79	0	129	800	179	0	229	65	279	550	329	65	379	55	429	100	479	650	529	0	579	0
30	0	80	4600	130	180	180	150	230	0	280	85	330	55	380	100	430	240	480	60	530	0		
31	1000	81	0	131	95	181	900	231	65	281	85	331	55	381	200	431	1200	481	80	531	0		
32	0	82	0	132	0	182	0	232	55	282	44	332	90	382	44	432	55	482	0	532	0		
33	34	83	0	133	110	183	0	233	46	283	55	333	160	383	60	433	44	483	420	533	0		
34	0	84	150	134	150	184	0	234	30	284	46	334	60	384	0	434	200	484	30	534	0		
35	0	85	1900	135	150	185	200	235	30	285	60	335	70	385	30	435	800	485	240	535	0		
36	0	86	400	136	0	186	0	236	100	286	400	336	120	386	0	436	36	486	0	536	0		
37	0	87	320	137	80	187	130	237	200	287	65	337	40	387	75	437	50	487	80	537	750		
38	80	88	200	138	0	188	0	238	200	288	30	338	65	388	40	438	100	488	260	538	650		
39	0	89	0	139	0	189	1500	239	0	289	70	339	65	389	80	439	100	489	240	539	800		
40	0	90	0	140	0	190	300	240	900	290	70	340	55	390	0	440	100	490	55	540	130		
41	0	91	60	141	200	191	0	241	50	291	90	341	600	391	0	441	100	491	50	541	120		
42	120	92	80	142	0	192	600	242	60	292	70	342	500	392	0	442	150	492	50	542	70		
43	500	93	100	143	100	193	50	243	600	293	30	343	300	393	0	443	42	493	50	543	800		
44	500	94	0	144	0	194	0	244	260	294	85	344	2800	394	0	444	100	494	0	544	0		
45	0	95	0	145	0	195	0	245	220	295	0	345	0	395	0	445	65	495	0	545	100		
46	0	96	0	146	0	196	50	246	75	296	70	346	70	396	110	446	130	496	50	546	0		
47	120	97	100	147	0	197	0	247	280	297	0	347	75	397	0	447	55	497	30	547	0		
48	150	98	0	148	150	198	30	248	55	298	220	348	85	398	0	448	220	498	0	548	65		
49	0	99	0	149	0	199	0	249	50	299	65	349	65	399	260	449	75	499	0	549	110		
50	0	100	100	150	0	200	0	250	42	300	90	350	65	400	0	450	400	500	420	550	30		