



جماعة هواة الطوابع العربية
ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association
Random Notes

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1986

NUMBER 37

CONTENTS

INFORMATION ABOUT THE A.P.A.	2
RANDOM NOTES FROM DHAHRAN - R. J. Thoden	3
THE SAUDI OCCUATION OF HUDEIDA - Carl R. Catherman	11
THE 1916 ONE PIASTRE BLUE OF HEJAZ: THE THREE PRINTINGS - - INTRODUCTION - Dr. E. A. Kawar	14
THE TALE OF THE MISSING NECKLACE - K. H. Jung	21
SAUDI STAMPS AT AUCTION - R. J. Thoden	25
AEROGRAMMES OF SAUDI ARABIA - J. I. Kearney	28
NEW ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA - A. A. Sa'id	30
FREE ADLETS	32

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* THIS WILL BE THE LAST ISSUE OF *
* RANDOM NOTES *
* YOU WILL RECEIVE UNLESS YOUR *
* 1987 DUES OR SUBSCRIPTION FEES ARE PAID! *
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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 Saudi Aramco employees and dependents eligible to use Saudi Aramco facilities. Annual dues are SR 10. Others may subscribe to A.P.A. publications and participate in 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. There is a one-time initiation fee of SR25 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.

W.A. King, President.

R. Bradford, Vice President	R.J. Thoden, Vice President
J.I. Kearney, Past President	N. Lannin, Corresponding Secretary
T.K. Forber, Membership Secretary	J.I. Kearney, Auctioneer
F.W. Myers, Treasurer	To be appointed, Annual Show Chairman

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. & Canada. 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.
W.A. King - for subscribers elsewhere, including Saudi Arabia.

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

1. The A.P.A.'s annual show, APEX-15, was held on Thursday, November 20 in the Ad-Diwan Building in Dhahran. The improved location attracted a much better attendance than in the last few years and sales of our cacheted cover featuring the 50th anniversary of discovery of oil in the Kingdom were brisk. Awards were made as follows:

Grand: The 4 Cents Stamps of Ceylon - P.C. Stainer
(tie) The Camel Post of Sudan - W.A. King

Gold: Czechoslovakia - The Hradcany Issues - R. Bradford

Silver: Nejd 1/2 Piastre with Second Handstamp - J.I. Kearney

Bronze: Dammam Port - Arthur A. Bianchi III
 Maximaphily of Saudi Arabia - Yusuf Aidroos
 Miniature Sheets of Saudi Arabia - T.K. Forber
 Proofs & Varieties of Saudi Arabia - M.F. Al-Qahtani

Honorable The Postal History of India (1858-1949) - Zahid Islam
Mention: Commemorative Issues of Saudi Arabia 1985 - Rashed Ahmed
 Halley's Comet - Twice in a Lifetime - Nellie Lannin
 International Year of the Child 1979 - B. Abu Khamsin
 Cancelled by Slogan - G.E. Benham, Jr.

Junior Bronze: India & Different Topics - Saima Khan

2. David Graham writes that he has "gone dotty" over the 1960s-70s Dam, GOSP and airmail issues and has found some varieties not previously reported in RANDOM NOTES:

(A) Saud Cairo 6p watermarked airmail (Scott C27) with large gray blotch (extra cloud) extending through frame at upper left. Same variety on imperforate missing frame type, in pair with normal.

(B) Saud Cairo 200p airmail (Scott C21) with single dot over "ق". This is position 91 (lower left corner).

(C) Saud De La Rue 9p Dam (Scott 306) with three dots over "ق".

(D) Faisal De La Rue 50p airmail (Scott C70A) with three dots over "ق".

(E) Faisal watermarked 12p (Scott 451) with three dots over "ق".

(F) David also sends photos of the Faisal watermarked 3p airmail with either left or right dot missing, as reported previously in RANDOM NOTES.

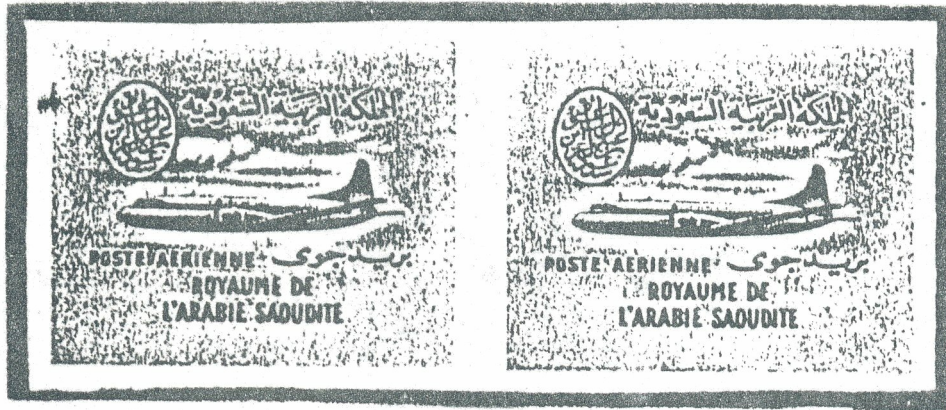
In searching my own material, I have found a copy of variety (C) on the Faisal watermarked 9p GOSP (Scott 448) in position 79. Also, a copy of variety (D) on the Faisal De La Rue 50p GOSP (Scott 419E). This would appear to confirm these two as constant varieties. Can anyone confirm the others, and report their plate positions?



(A)



(B)



(A)



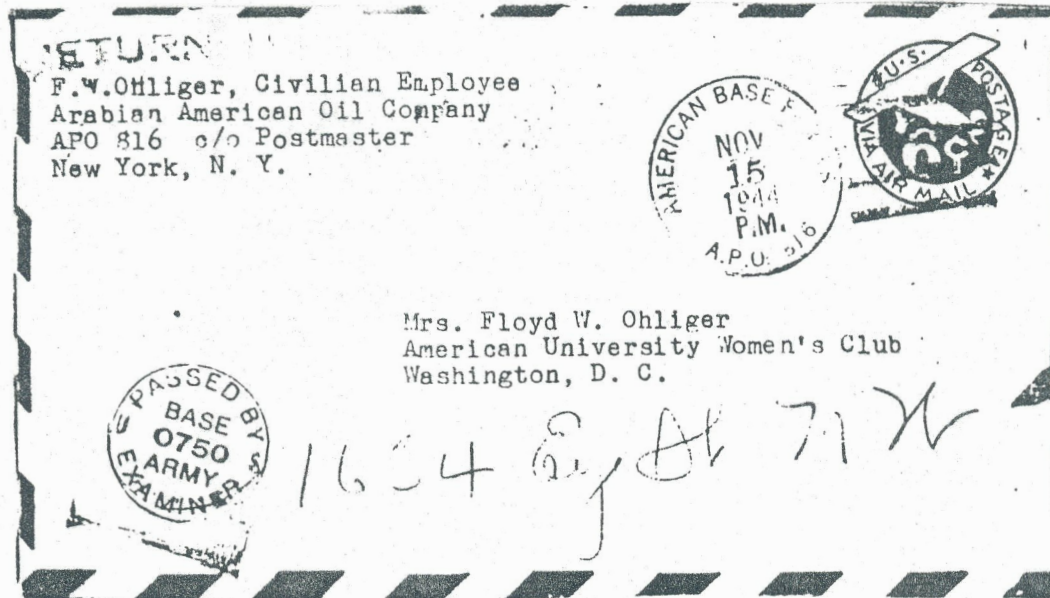
(C)

(E)

(D)



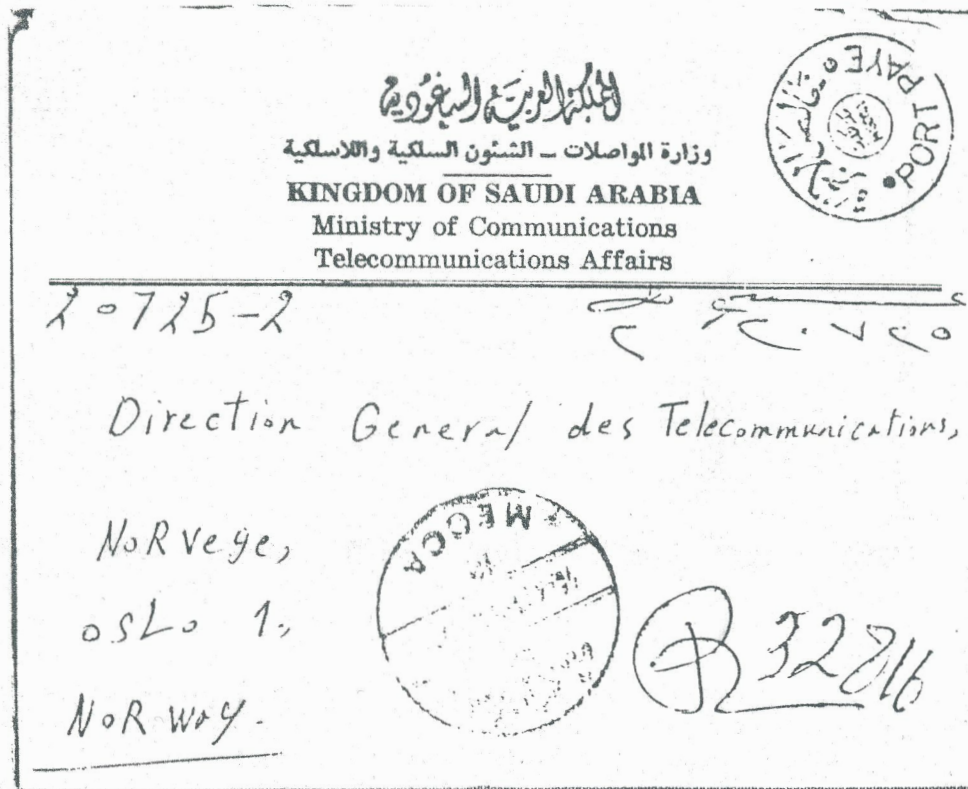
3. Fred Benedict recently had the opportunity to examine a batch of early Aramco covers, which included the A.P.O. 816 cover illustrated below. Note the cancellation is different than the one on the cover shown in the "Early Aramco Postal History" article in RANDOM NOTES #35.



I recently obtained an A.P.O. 678 cover mailed by an Aramco civilian employee, with return address shown as A.P.O. 816. The cancellation is a machine type dated November 20, 1944. Use of this A.P.O. for mail of Aramco employees is not mentioned in the Aramco files. Does anyone know where A.P.O. 678 was located in late 1944?



4. Thanks to Paul Jensen for the stampless official cover shown below. Note the "PORT PAYE" marking at upper right. The interior circle shows "MECCA". The date in the "MECCA" cancellation is not too clear but appears to be 1976. This is then an example of foreign official mail after the official stamps were discontinued. Domestic official mail had neither stamps nor a "POST PAID" marking.

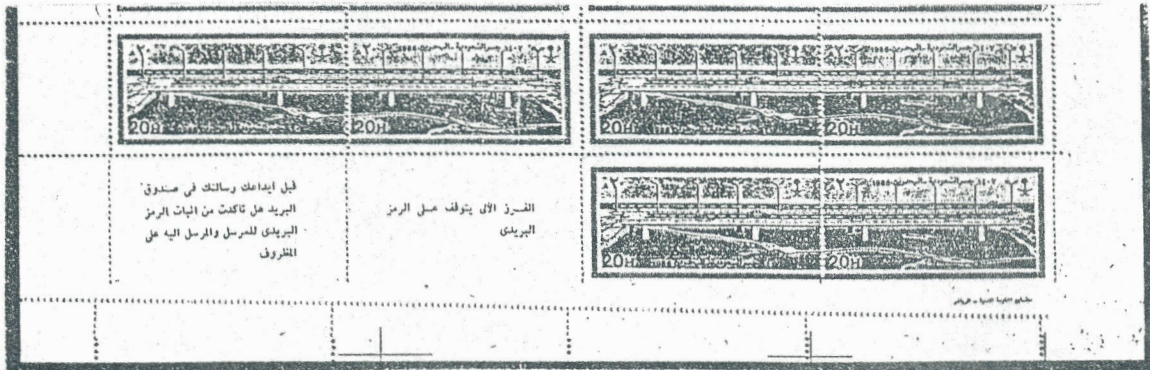


5. There seems to be no decrease in the number of Saudi forgeries being offered for sale. Two recent examples: (1) In the January 1987 sale of a southern California auctioneer specializing in Asian material, there are quite a few Hejaz items which are forgeries according to the criteria of the REFERENCE MANUAL OF SAUDI ARABIAN FORGERIES. This is quite clear from the photographs. There is even a copy of L15c, which was issued in 1921, with a 1917 postmark! (2) A recent pricelist of a world-famous London firm includes fakes at prices up to £200 each! Again, the forgeries can be identified just from the photographs. These examples again demonstrate that you cannot depend on some large well-known firms to know Saudi material, or perhaps to even care whether the material is genuine or not. Both of the firms referred to have copies of the A.P.A. forgeries manual, but it seems they are not making use of it, or maybe they don't believe it!
6. New officers have been elected for 1987. They are listed on Page 2. Please address all correspondence to the appropriate person.

7. Interest in Saudi stamps continues to grow, if the A.P.A. roster is a valid indication. At year-end 1986, the A.P.A. had 297 members and subscribers compared to 256 at year-end 1985. A breakdown by country of residence follows:

- 156 Saudi Arabia
- 91 U.S.A.
- 22 Great Britain
- 7 Holland
- 3 Canada
- 2 each Norway, West Germany
- 1 each Austria, Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, Spain
- 4 Address unknown after leaving Saudi Arabia

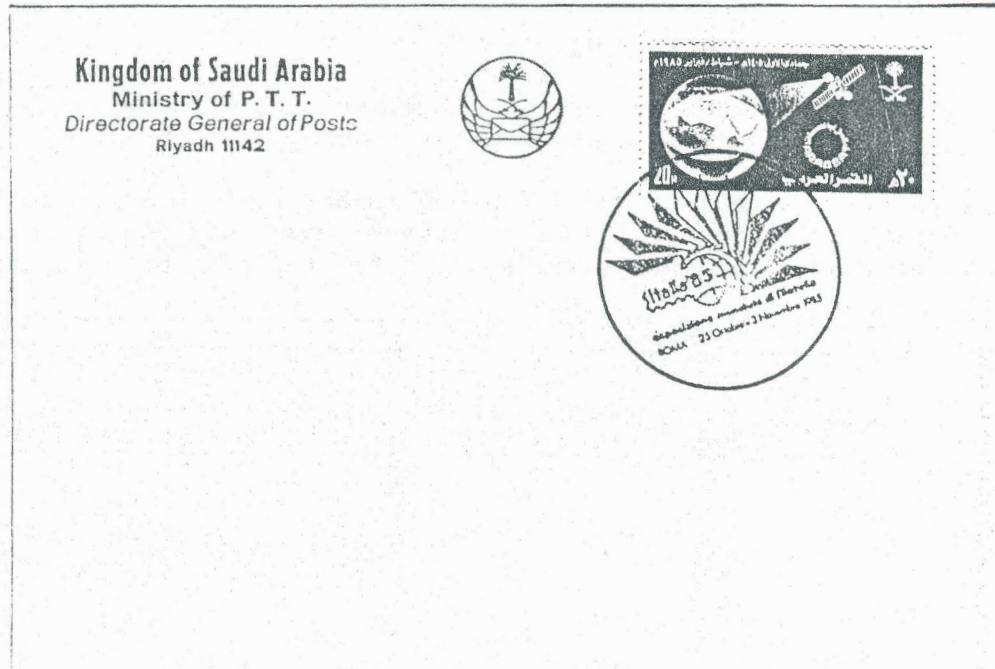
8. Both A.A. Sa'id and Yusuf Aidroos report that in some sheets of the recent Saudi-Bahraini Causeway stamp, the lower row of perforations is misplaced, in some cases being below the printer's inscription.



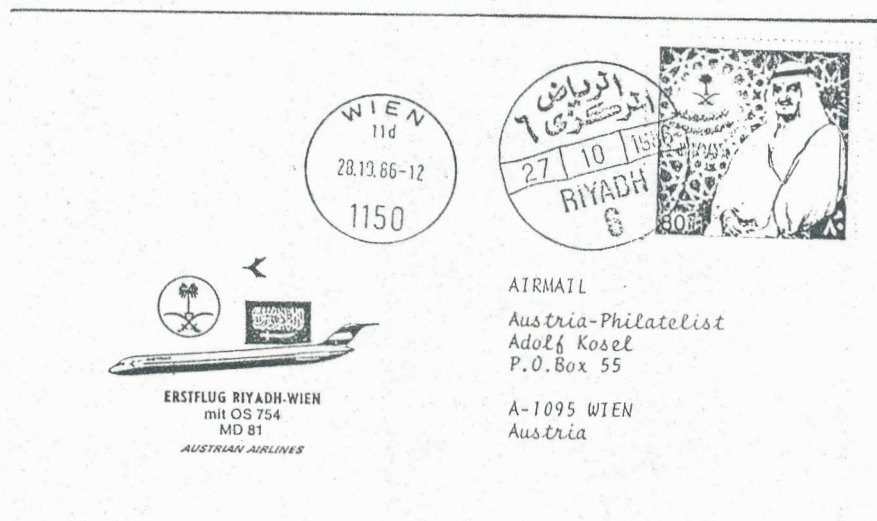
9. A.A. Sa'id reports two types of perforations in the small format 20h and 65h Khafji stamps, watermark up, printed in sheets of 105. One type has a wide tooth at left or right, the other has an extra perf. hole at left or right. This is best seen in the photostats below.



10. The Saudi Arabian Postal Administration participated in ITALIA '85, an international exhibition under the patronage of the International Federation of Philately, which was held in Rome from October 25 to November 3, 1985. Souvenir covers bearing an Arabsat stamp cancelled with a special cachet were prepared, of which 1,800 were presented to visitors at the Saudi Arabian exhibit, and 200 were given to the SAPS, Riyadh. Thanks to A. A. Sa'id for this information.



11. A.A. Sa'id reports that 1000 covers were prepared by a German dealer for the first flight of Austrian Airlines from Riyadh to Vienna on October 27, 1986. Postmark was "RIYADH 6". A limited number of the covers were presented to the SAPS, Riyadh.



12. Y. Aidroos and A.A. Sa'id report that the 1986 Hajj stamps come with two kinds of gum; a white invisible type and a yellowish type.

Mr. Sa'id further reports that in the 1986 World Food Day issue, the 20h stamp had the white gum and the 115h stamp the yellowish gum. However, both values obtained by the A.P.A. from Dammam had only the white gum.

13. RANDOM NOTES #34 quoted an article appearing in Saudi newspapers listing new issues that were supposed to appear before the end of 1406H. All those mentioned did appear (some early in 1407H) except the issue for the King Fahd International Stadium. Yusuf Aidroos reports that the stamps were printed with a date of 1406H, but not issued, and then destroyed. Apparently the stadium has not been completed (?).

14. Peter Stainer, while browsing through the library of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, came across articles on Hejaz and Nejd in the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA, Volume XXXI (1927). Following are a few excerpts (paraphrased):

A Mr. Abdur Rehman Kashmiri recently returned to India after serving 25 years in Makkah, for many of which he was Postmaster under the Turkish, Hashemite and Nejd Governments. He had in the course of these years acquired a collection of some 8,000 stamps. He said that the printing press in Makkah was entirely separate from the post office. All possible care was taken to prevent leakage of printer's waste, but that owing to inexperience, a good many mistakes were made and some of these escaped detection, with the result that numerous errors reached the post office and were put on sale there in the ordinary course of events, if not noticed in time.

Mr. Kashmiri said that the plates of Hejaz S.G. type 11 (Scott A7) definitely fell into Ibn Saud's hands when he entered Makkah, and that printings were made from them under his orders. It therefore seems reasonable to conclude that these printings included those stamps in colors not known to have been issued by the Hashemite Government. This point has practical significance in classifying certain stamps (Editor's Note: presumably unoverprinted copies of stamps in these new colors).

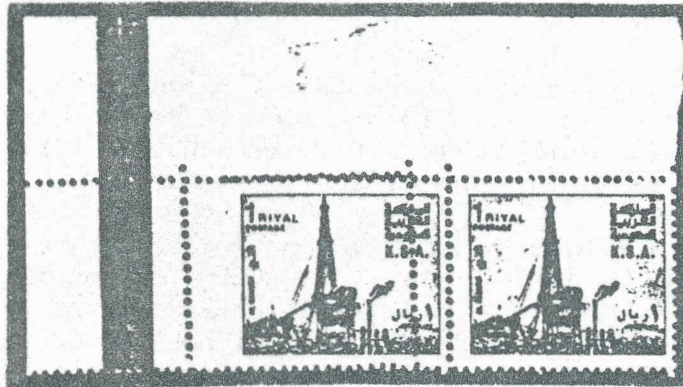
Mr. Kashmiri showed copies of stamps with the controversial Medina handstamp (Scott # 55-58D, S.G. still unlisted). The following King Ali stamps are mentioned:

1/8p date at right in black (mint)
1/4p date at left in red (mint)
1/2p date at left in black (mint)
1p date at left in black (mint)
2p date at right in red (used)

(Editor's Note: the first two of these are not listed in Scott).

There is also a lengthy list of Hejaz and Nejd varieties in Mr. Kashmiri's collection, many of which are not listed today.

15. A recent auction catalog offered a rather ordinary cover, which among other stamps, included a copy of Scott's RA5 imperforate on the bottom margin. The implication was made that this was an error, and the estimate for the lot was unrealistic. Readers should be aware that Scott's RA5 and RA6 were printed in sheets of 40 (8 x 5), with three sheet margins unperforated. Thus, there are 19 stamps in each sheet with one (or two) margins imperforate.
16. A. A. Sa'id submitted the following photostat of a misperforated SR1 small Khafji stamp. He also reports the 5h small Khafji stamp with a double top row of perforations. I have seen the 15h small Khafji with double bottom perforations. More such varieties probably exist.



17. The 200p Prophet's Mosque stamp (Scott 486, SG 866) has been showing up at auctions frequently in large blocks and even full sheets. The stamp is no longer available at postoffices, but Aramco still has a large quantity on hand. Mr. W. A. King offers to obtain copies at face value (SR10) for anyone interested. Contact him directly.
18. RANDOM NOTES #33 reported that work was underway on an index for this publication. We are trying to put the index on a computer, but unfortunately, work has not progressed as expected. We hope to have a more positive comment on this in the next RANDOM NOTES.

THE SAUDI OCCUPATION OF HUDEIDA

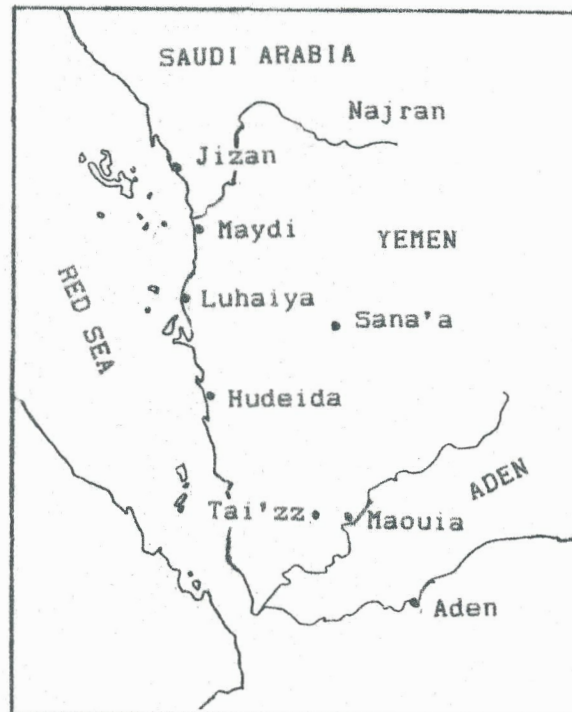
By: Carl R. Catherman

Prior to World War I there was little concern regarding the exact delineation of boundaries within the Arabian Peninsula.

Working from 1902 to 1904, an Anglo-Turkish commission had demarcated the boundary between British Aden and Turkish Yemen. To the north of this frontier, the Ottoman Turks were in control, although somewhat tenuously, of the entire Red Sea littoral and of the interior for a distance of 100 miles or more inland.

Following World War I the Turks renounced all claims to their Asian territories south of Anatolia. This led almost immediately to conflict in the region of Asir as various parties moved to fill the power vacuum. The culmination of these events was the Saudi-Yemeni war.

After several years of intermittent negotiations and occasional skirmishes, Ibn Saud declared war on Yemen on April 7, 1934.* The Saudi forces were split into two armies, one of which under the leadership of Crown Prince Saud almost immediately became tied down by the rough terrain around Najran. The other army, under Prince Faisal, was able to move quickly down the Tihama (coastal plain) and occupy Maydi by late April. Luhaiya fell to this army on May 1 and the victorious Saudi troops entered Hudeida on the 5th.



At this point the Tihama army halted, and a cease-fire was declared on the 13th. Negotiations were entered into five days later and a treaty of peace was signed on May 20, 1934. The exact date of evacuation is unknown but the occupation forces did remain for several weeks after the treaty was signed.

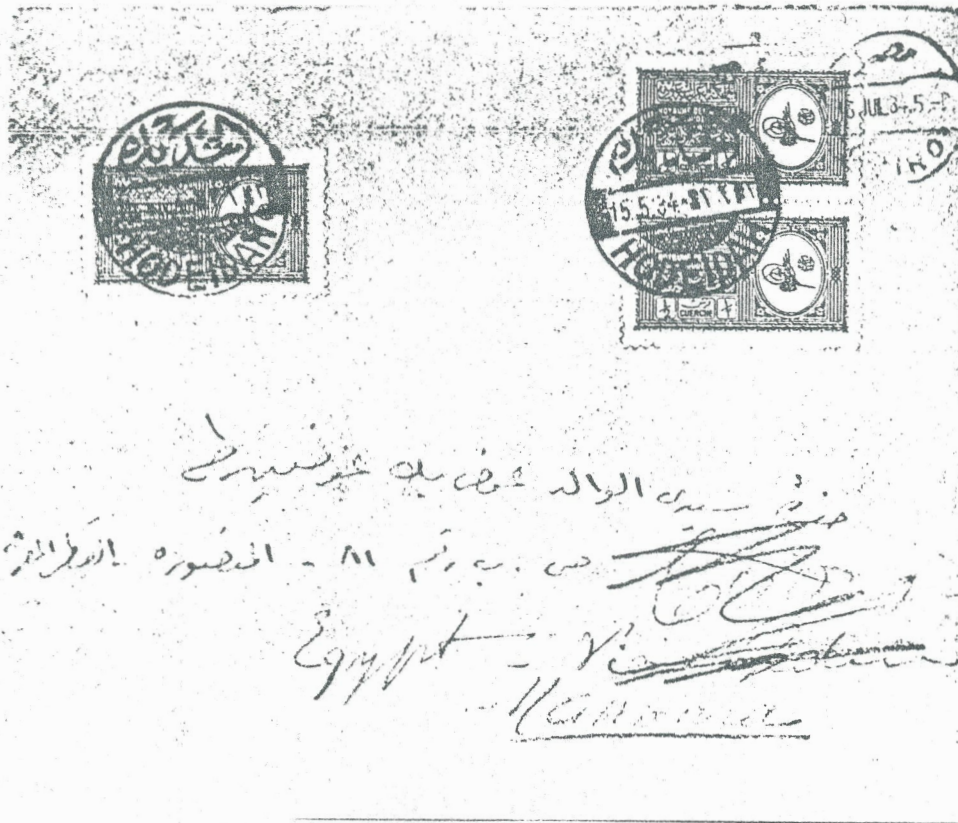
* Editor's Note: H. St. J. Philby, in his book "SAUDI ARABIA", gives the date as April 5.

It has been stated that the Saudi army brought with them a small supply of stamps and a bilingual cancelling device inscribed HODEIDAH. At this point in time, there is no evidence to support this claim; the earliest known covers bearing the postmark are dated May 15th, ten days after the occupation of the city.

The postmaster at Hudeida during this period was an Egyptian national who obviously had some appreciation of the philatelic significance of the occupation. Most of the known covers from the occupation period were sent by this individual to his family in Cairo.

Two covers from this source were shown by Angus Parker in his exhibit at AMERIPEX '86. I have seen four similar covers in the past eleven years.

All covers from this source are franked with a 3-1/2g of the 1934 Heir Apparent issue plus either a single or a pair of the 1/2g of the same issue. All are postmarked with the Saudi canceller dated May 15, 1934.



(From ARAMCO WORLD MAGAZINE January-February 1985)

All of these covers bear a manuscript route marking "Via Aden" but on five of these this is crossed out. The latter five bear arrival markings of Cairo dated July 15th. The one cover which was routed through Aden was backstamped there on July 2 and the Cairo arrival mark is dated July 18th.

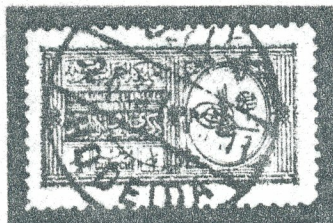
Only two other covers are known to me. One, which I have not seen but which was reported to me by a reliable source, is a registered cover addressed to the French Consul at Jiddah and bears an arrival marking of that city. The other is a most interesting one which was shown by Angus Parker in his exhibit.

The latter cover is franked with a 3-1/2g of the Heir Apparent issue and is addressed to Sana'a. The postmark is dated June 11, 1934, i.e. 22 days after the peace treaty was signed. The genuineness of this cover is unquestionable and thus it establishes that the occupation lasted at least until the date in this postmark. This cover was routed in a most unusual manner, through Aden! It was backstamped there and re-entered Yemen through Maouia, where it received an additional transit marking, and finally arrived at Sana'a on June 27th.

Parker explains this unusual routing as being "due to the war" but of course the war was already over. Any further attempt at explanation would be mere speculation, at least on the basis of present knowledge.

Nevertheless, this cover is the first totally non-philatelic one which I have seen. It might be mentioned that an Aden backstamp is a virtual guarantee of genuineness.

Another interesting item in the Parker exhibit was a souvenir piece with various stamps of Saudi Arabia mounted on lined paper. The first of these was a 1/2g of the Heir Apparent issue cancelled with the regular Yemeni canceller dated May 14, 1934. The remaining stamps were cancelled with five strikes of the Saudi canceller dated June 23, 1934.



(From the Editor's collection)*

One cannot resist speculating about these dates. Might June 23 have been the last day of the occupation? Could May 14 have been the last day of use of the Yemeni canceller?* If so, does this mean that the Saudis did not bring their canceller with them but had it sent down later? Or could it have been manufactured on the spot? And did they in fact use the Yemeni canceller during the first ten days of the occupation?

The existence of Saudi stamps cancelled with the Yemeni device first came to my attention only about four years ago. These are not known to exist on cover. Loose stamps cancelled thus include several values of the 1927 and 1929 issues, as well as some values of the Heir Apparent issue.

One can assume on the basis of present knowledge that such items are favor cancels and the same must be said of loose stamps cancelled by the Saudi device. It has been reported to me that the Saudi canceller was taken back following the occupation and used to produce back-dated fake covers. Nevertheless, I have never seen such a fake cover, nor do I know anyone who has.

Obviously, more research is needed and it is sincerely hoped that anyone who has material of any kind related to the occupation will report it to the editor or author.

* Editor's Note: I have two stamps with the Yemeni canceller dated June 2 and June 9.

The 1916 One Piastre Blue of Hejaz:
The Three Printings
Introduction

By Dr. E.A. Kowar

Ambiguity and scanty information have riddled collectors on the first printing of the stamps of Hejaz for over seventy years.

Since 1916 numerous articles and books have been written on the stamps of Hejaz beginning with the Official Handbook of the Survey of Egypt of 1918, "The Postage Stamps of the Hejaz" by Haworth and Sargent-(1922), the "Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd" by D.F. Warin-(1927), "Arabian Philately, The Hedjaz" articles in the Philatelist by Brigadier Glynn Grylls-(1945), "Barid Al-Sa'udiyyah wa Al Hejaz wa Nejd" by Max Mayo-(1973), The Hejaz, A History in Stamps by John Wilson (1982), and of course the numerous studies published by the Random Notes of the Arabian Philatelic Association. None, however, has supplied enough information to help the collector identify the three often mentioned printings of the First issue of the one piastre blue.

The only clues left for the collectors from the literature are 1) the numerous shades of blue which raise as many questions as answers and 2) the perforation which purportedly occurred on all three printings. The following revelations discovered in the course of my persistence to collect the first issues of Hejaz may raise a few eyebrows among the old-time collectors of Saudi Arabian stamps.

To begin with I would like to point out that the officials of the Survey of Egypt were very concerned with "the technical protection" of their printing against forgery that they incorporated several secret marks in the design of the stamps. The first that came to light and which eluded the scrutiny of collectors for 70 years is a fully formed "S" for Survey of Egypt incorporated in the lattice around the rose in the top right corner (at 5 o'clock) of each 1 piastre blue stamp. This mark shows on all the printings including all the overprinted issues. Depending on the chemical composition of the ink and the amount applied, the mark may show clearly on some and have traces of it on others. Further information will be supplied on this when my plating study is completed. (Ref. Plate 1)

The gummed imperforate issues of the 1 piastre blue, 1/2 piastre red and 1/4 piastre green are in actuality imperforates and not "probably proofs" as described by some writers. Unlike the ungummed proofs on thick paper, the gummed imperforates printed on the same paper as the perforated issues showed all the constant and major plate varieties that I have plated on the perforated issues. Proofs are usually printed from a clean plate at the beginning of a printing run and not during or at the end of a run. (Ref. Plates 2 and 3)

Plate flaws in certain printings and not corrected by the Survey printers seem to be purposely incorporated as secret marks. One such flaw is in position 31 of the 1 piastre blue, a malformed small triangle in the top right corner which occurs on the proof and all of the perforated issues. (Ref. Plate 1) This was partly corrected on the roulette 20 issue, yet another triangle in the bottom left corner of position 26 shows up missing its base on all the Roulette 20 printings. Again further information on this will follow in later studies.

As mentioned so often in the literature, the rush to print the first issue was necessitated by the need of the Hejazi government to get the new stamp in the hands of the international visitors making the yearly pilgrimage to "Mecca." In this way the Hejasis would announce their permanent separation from the Ottomans. The Geographical Survey of Egypt was therefore pressed to use an ink in stock to print and deliver the first issue. Fifty eight sheets were printed; each sheet handstamped from 1 to 58 with "Lowhat" (meaning sheet) alongside. The three surviving sheets I saw were all numbered at the top above the third stamp. The color on all including singles and blocks was a dark shade of blue and all were perforated 12.

After studying hundreds of singles, blocks and sheets of the first, second and third printing, I have concluded that collectors could not separate the three printings easily based on color shades. I did, however, find that identification of all three printings can be determined by how the ink is accepted by the paper. We know that all the paper on all three printings were the same but the ink was changed with each printing. The first issue was printed with ink found in the stock of the Geographical Survey of Egypt. The second issue was printed with ink imported from A.B. Fleming Co. of London and the third was printed with ink imported from Winstone and Sons of London.

The official handbook issued by the Survey of Egypt in 1918 stated that the "lack of suitable printings ink was, as explained earlier, one of the immediate difficulties anticipated in the preparation of the first issue. Fortunately, from the recorded analyses of the inks stocked from map work, it was possible to select a fairly suitable blue for the first edition of the one piastre stamp, and this was subsequently matched from England". The fact that the inks were supplied by three different manufacturers is an important clue to the three printings of the one piastre blue. Although the two later manufacturers subsequently matched the blue used for the first printing, they could not control how the ink was accepted by the paper. The paper used by the Survey of Egypt was previously gummed paper intended for censorship labels by the Government Press. The paper had no watermark, white wove and comprised of wood cellulose and esparto pulp. The same paper was used for all printings. The chemical makeup and consistency of the ink however, differed from one printing to the other and consequently adhered differently to the paper.

Under close scrutiny all the copies of the first issue which bore "Lowhat" plate numbers at the top showed that the ink created a crude image in comparison to the sheets and blocks which bore B-16 ب-١٦ and T-16 (١٦-ت) plate controls, 2nd and 3rd printing respectively. Under the magnifying glass, the first printing showed this type of ink created jagged and crude print where there should be smooth lines. This crudeness in print also created a generally darker appearance for each stamp since the ink took on more of the white areas. The best way to identify these is to magnify the lattice work of the tablet bearing the Arabic numeral 1 on each side of the stamp.

Using the same tablets as a guide the second printing showed that pigment from this ink has migrated to the white areas creating a fuzzy image rather than a crude one. On many of these I was able to identify the second printing without magnification.

The third printing is the clearest of all showing more white areas than the first two. The lines are thinner than the first printing and no pigment migrated to the adjoining white areas as in the second. When compared side-by-side, the third printing invariably showed a generally whiter appearance than the first two. The third printing included the "milky blue" color often mentioned to exist with the combination perf 10x12 and originally thought to be part of the first printing.

To further assure myself of these classifications I began plating the positions of the various plate varieties on each printing, some of which are unique to one or two printings; others are constant varieties on all printings. This, however, will be the subject of a study to be submitted at a later date.

Below is a summary of my findings on the classifications of all the perforated printing of the one piastre blue.

Controls	Lowhat 1 to 58 at top of sheet above 3rd stamp	= B-16 at bottom of sheet below 2nd stamp from left	T-16 at bottom of sheet below 3rd stamp
Date Issued	20th Aug. 1916	20th Sept. 1916	24th Oct. 1916
Quantity Issued	2,900	19,050	13,600
Ink Source	in stock from Geographical Survey of Egypt	A.B. Fleming Co. London	Winstone & Sons London
Paper Source	Egyptian Gov't Press	Egyptian Gov't Press	Egyptian Gov't Press
Color (as per Stanley Gibbons color guide)	Steel blue to deep dull blue	Blue/Dull Blue/ Deep Dull Blue	Blue/Dull Blue/ Deep Dull Blue
Perforation	Perf. 12 only	Perf. 10 only	Perf 10, Perf 12 and Perf 10x12
Printing variations Results of ink-paper interaction	1) crude jagged lines	1) ink pigments have migrated to adjoining white areas in the numeral tablets	1) ink is clear of all white areas
	2) thick outlines	2) gen. fuzzy appearance	2) print has smooth lines giving proof like appearance
	3) less white surface	3) gen. brighter color shade than 1st & 3rd printing	3) gen. whiter appearance than 1st & 2nd printing
	4) general dark appearance	4) best guides are Arabic num- eral tablets	4) best guides are Arabic numeral tablets
	5) best guides are Arabic numeral tablets		

It is recommended that two or more are used for comparison and identification. Once a sample of each is observed, it should be fairly easy to identify any perforated printing whether perf 10, perf 12 or combination and/or all the blue color variations. Once the plate varieties unique to each printing are completely discovered and published, it should become easier for collectors to identify the printings. It would also provide more ammunition for the identification of the genuine overprints from the forged ones on the roulette printings.

THE ONE PIASTRE BLUE:
ISSUED AUGUST 20, 1916



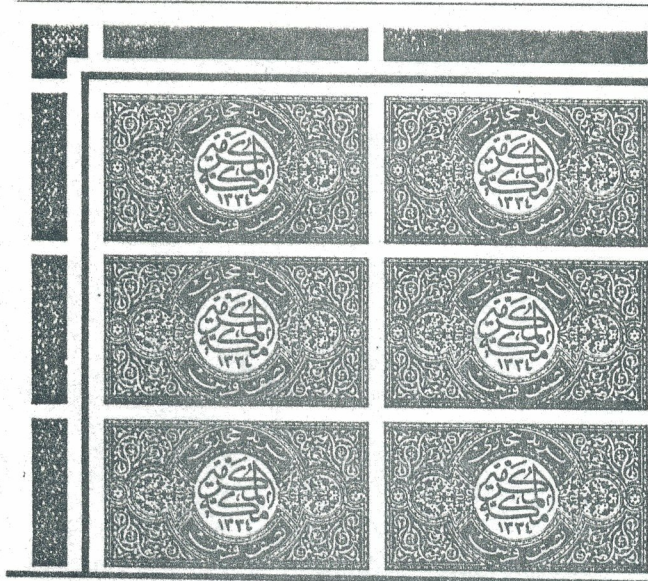
POSITION 31 IN SHEET
OF FIFTY



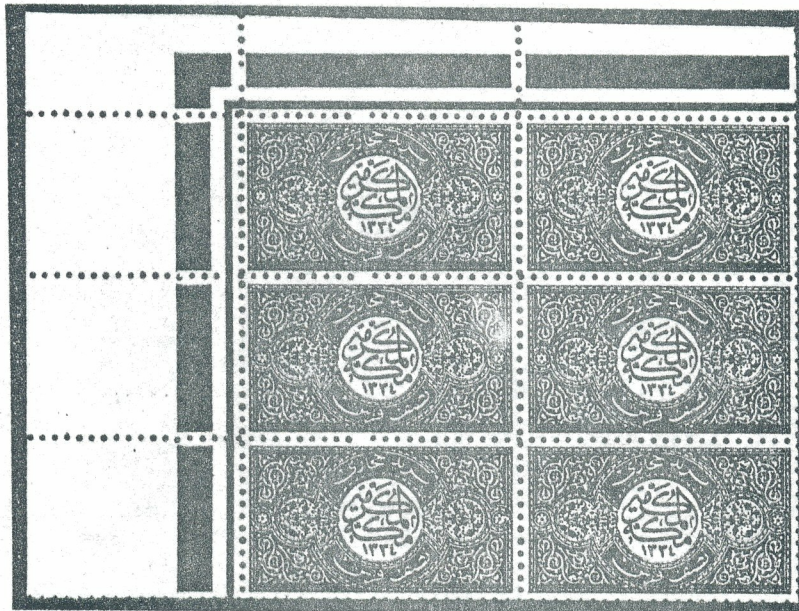
POSITION 31
MALFORMED TRIANGLE
SHOWING ON PROOF
AND PERFORATED ISSUES.
PARTLY CORRECTED ON
ROULETTE 20 ISSUES.
COMPLETELY CORRECTED
ON ROULETTE 13 ISSUES.



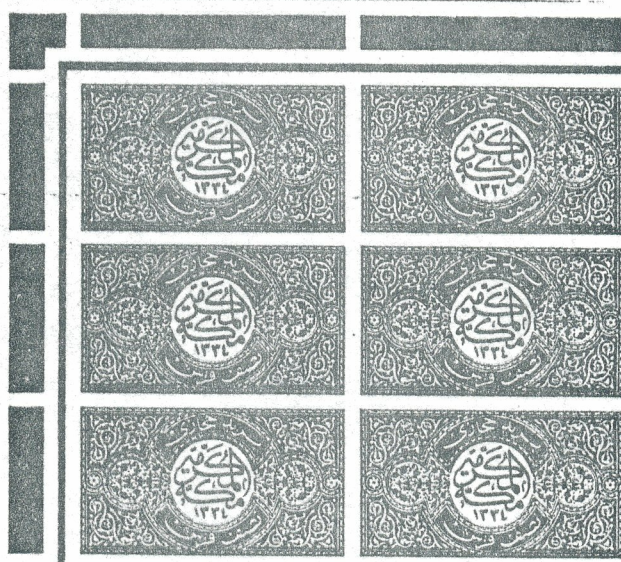
SECRET MARK
"S" INCORPORATED
IN DESIGN OF ALL
ONE PIASTRE BLUE



UNGUMMED
IMPERFORATED

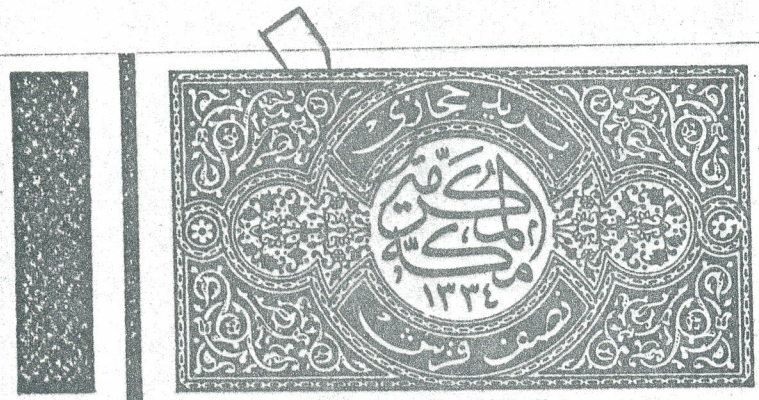


GUMMED
PERFORATED



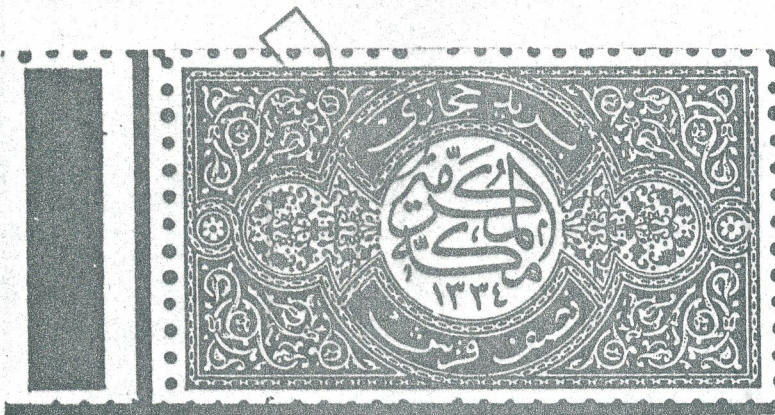
GUMMED
IMPERFORATED

THE ½ PIASTRE RED:
ISSUED OCTOBER 18, 1916



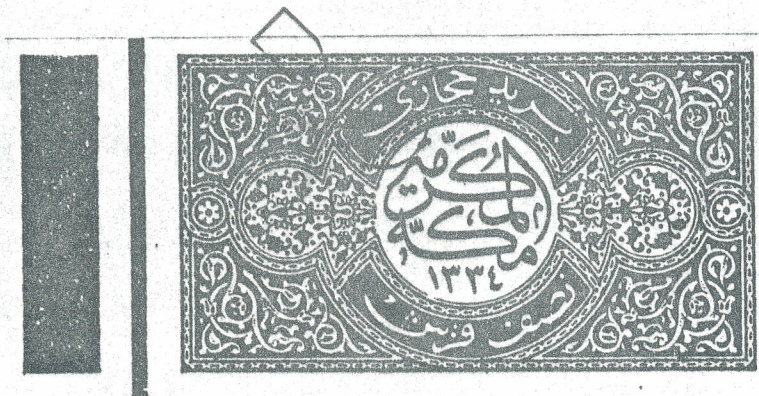
POS. 11: SHOWING NO PLATE FLAWS ABOVE
"BARID HEJAZI"

UNGUMMED
IMPERFORATED
PROOF FROM
CLEAN PLATES
(on thick paper)



POS. 11: SHOWING MAJOR BREAK IN FRAME
AND CHAIN ABOVE "BARID HEJAZI"

GUMMED
PERFORATED
SHOWING
CONSTANT
PLATE FLAWS
(on thin paper)



POS. 11: SHOWING MAJOR BREAK IN
FRAME AND CHAIN ABOVE
"BARID HEJAZI"

GUMMED
IMPERFORATES
SHOWING
CONSTANT
PLATE FLAWS
(on thin paper)

* POS. 11 SHOWS 2 OTHER FLAWS THAT BEGIN WITH THE PROOFS
AND REMAIN CONSTANT THROUGHOUT
(secret marks subject of later study)

THE TALE OF THE MISSING NECKLACE

By: K. H. Jung

In 1964 and 1965, the Cairo and Jiddah issues of the DAM, GOSP and AIR definitives were replaced by three new sets looking very much the same, but now lithographed from new plates with redrawn designs by Thomas De La Rue of London (DLR).

These sets (Issue IV), still with Saud cartouche, were followed in 1966 by three identical ones but for the Faisal cartouche, also printed by DLR (Issue V). These were followed again in 1968 by three sets of a limited number of values, printed by the Government Security Press in Riyadh on watermarked paper, using the existing DLR plates (Issue VI).

The DLR/Riyadh printings looked bright and polished as could be expected from experienced printers, following the British "no error" tradition. This might be the very reason why the "missing necklace" wasn't missed for such a long time.

DLR could not help it that the three issues would frustrate the most persistent collector in his efforts to gather complete sets of all three issues. It was, and still is, virtually impossible to fill all the gaps. Some values were barely, if at all, sold at the postoffice counters and it is still not known whether some of the higher values were officially issued and put on sale.

But apart from the above reflections, these stamps were accepted by the philatelic world as matters of fact and without too much criticism. What could possibly be wrong with them? True, it was discovered that the 10p. watermarked could be found with three dots and a broken character in the top of the Faisal cartouche, but that wasn't too much to get excited about.

Only recently, readers of RANDOM NOTES were faced with some minor varieties of the DLR printings, RN #33 through #35 throwing more light on the "3 dots" and the 1p and 3p varieties. On page 8 of RANDOM NOTES #33 it was suggested by me that the same frame plates had been used for all three issues. Although the varieties shown there point in that direction, I started to look for more solid evidence, which would aid in the search for varieties, at least for those of the frames.

To start with, I listed all frame varieties known so far, concentrating on the successive issues IV, V and VI of the DAM, GOSP and AIR. The result is shown in Table 1. Except for the square dots, being standard for all 1p and not really a variety for that value, I could not find a visible connection between the frames of Issues IV and V and VI. Issues IV and V, on the contrary, are clearly interrelated. Digging further into the matter, looking for additional evidence, led to one of the better surprises of my philatelic life.

In order to clarify the mysterious title of this article, I have to point out that each frame is composed of 18 ornaments, each of them resembling a French lily, interconnected by garlands of curved lines. Each "lily" is formed of three petals, held together by a "ribbon". In Table 2, the "lilies" are numbered U1-5, R1-4, D1-5, and L1-4.

VARIETIES OF DE LA RUE/RIVADH ISSUES	VAL.	VAR.	ISSUE IV		ISSUE V		ISSUE VI	
			D	A	D	A	D	A
EXTRA POINT BEHIND ARABIC J	1 p.	J						X X
"REHEADED" ARABIC J	1 p.	J	X	X	X			
SCRATCH IN SW CORNER OF FRAME	1 p.			X		X		
"SQUARE POINTS"	1 p.	ق	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
DAMAGED ORNAMENT AT LEFT OF L2	1)		X		X			-
- SAME - ORNAMENT COMPLETELY GONE	3 p. 2)							- X
BROKEN CHARACTER IN TOP OF FEISAL CARTOUCHE	6 p. 10 p.		- - -					X -
3 POINTS	10 p.	ق						X X X

ISSUE : IV SAUD CARTOUCHE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	. DOES EXIST	<input type="checkbox"/>	. DAM
" : V FEISAL "	<input type="checkbox"/>	. DOES NOT EXIST	<input type="checkbox"/>	. GOSP
" : VI WM ^{ED} PAPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	. SO FAR UNKNOWN	<input type="checkbox"/>	. AIR

<u>ANNEX 1</u>	K.H. JUNG WESTSIDELINGE 78, 3045 SP, R'DAM
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Table 1.

Those RANDOM NOTES readers combining a touch of romance with the logic of a detective will now understand: the "ribbons" are the "necklace" and one of these is missing!

Correct, the "necklace" of "lily" D2 is missing indeed for most values of the DLR printings, except the 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18p. But this means that the discovery is only part of the mystery! Another question will have to be answered! Why are the above values different?

I tried to find the solution by comparing the years of issue of each value, but that didn't lead anywhere. And when I found it in the end, the solution was simpler and more surprising than I suspected. For the smaller group, the "missing necklace" could be found in the mirrored position of D2 and that is U4.

Although my knowledge of printing procedures is very limited, it is obvious that the original design of the frame already contained the error, being as such a "basic error". Regardless of exactly how it was done, the transfer of the original design to the frame printing plate was carried out very methodically. All frame cliches comprising the printing plate have the basic error in the same position, either in position D2 or U4, depending on how the plate is held. The final position of the frame printing plate was fixed by its position at the time the value numerals were fitted into the plate.

The printing of the DAM, GOSP and AIR center colors is another matter because these were printed in a second independent operation.

During my examination of the frames, I noticed some varieties, mainly in the "lilies". They have been listed in Table 2 and confirm the existence of one frame printing plate per value.

So for the story of my examination of the DLR/Riyadh printings. Since my stock is rather limited, I cannot claim that the above is complete. For those who are interested to carry on, the following questions need to be answered:

- a. Are there any other frame varieties than the six of Table 2?
- b. Can varieties be plated?
- c. Why are most varieties found among the higher values starting with 19p. and seldom or not at all among the lower values?
- d. Can more proof be found for the use of frame plates of a given value for all three issues? The only value that meets this assumption is variety 1 in Table 2. There will not be many examples because the higher values, except for the 23p. GOSP, have not been printed on watermarked paper.
- e. Can "mirrored" values be found? That is, can varieties be found in both positions of the frame plate, with error down (D2) or up (D4)? I could not find any.
- f. Are there more varieties than those shown in Table 1?

Whoever takes up this challenge, his comments and findings will be most welcome, because I'm almost sure that the above is not the end of the story. The easiest way will be to mark the gaps you are able to fill and send me a copy.

K. H. Jung
West-Sidelinge 78
3043 SP Rotterdam
Holland

DE LA RUE / RIYADH PRINTINGS OF DAM, GOSP & AIR ISSUES.		FRAME VARIETIES.														
VAR.	ISSUE	7	11	16	19	20	23	24	26	27	31	33	50	100	200	
		D	G	A	D	G	A	D	G	A	D	G	A	D	G	A
1.	IV				X	X	X	X	X			X				
2.	V	X														
3.	VI				X	X	X	X								
4.	IV															
5.	V															
6.	VI															

VAR.	ISSUE	SAUD CARTOUCHE	FEISAL	W.M.F. PAPER
1.	IV	X		
2.	V			
3.	VI			
4.	IV			
5.	V			
6.	VI			

. DOES EXIST
 . DOES NOT EXIST
 . SO FAR UNKNOWN
 . AIR

1. - D4 - LINE CROSSING "LILY".
 2. - D3 - POINT AT LEFT.
 3. - R1 - POINT IN CENTRE.
 4. - R1 - POINT AT RIGHT.
 5. - THICKENING OF CURVED LINE.
 6. - DISFIGUREMENT OF LEAF.

BELOW R1:

L
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 U
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 R
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 D
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

FRAME
 DE LA RUE / RIYADH
 ISSUES
 DAM - GOSP - AIR

ANNEX 2
 KHEJUNG
 WESTERBELDINGE 18
 307316P POTTERDAMP
 NOV, 86

Table 2

SAUDI STAMPS AT AUCTION

Compiled By: R. J. Thoden

From time-to-time, RANDOM NOTES will include a tabulation of auction results for Saudi stamps and postal history. The intent is to report prices for rare and unusual items, and also prices for not-so-unusual items where they differ substantially from catalog prices. Since not all auction catalogs and prices realized are available to the editor, assistance from interested readers is requested. All prices will be in the currency in which the auction was conducted. The buyer's premium percentage will be noted next to the name of the auction house. All catalog numbers and prices are Scott's, and condition is mint, hinged, unless otherwise noted.

Readers should be aware that many auctions include unsold items in their reports of prices realized at the reserve price.

Lot No.	Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price	Sold Price

HARMERS OF LONDON - July 15, 1986 - (+10%)				

689	-----	Cover, Makkah to Jiddah 26.8.1916 with all Arabic FEE PAID marking.	-----	£ 1550
DAVID FELDMAN (GENEVA) - Nov. 10-15, 1986 - (+15%)				

42877	249-51var	Malaria set, imperf singles. VF,NH.	-----	SF 220
42878	287-9 var	Freedom from Hunger imperf singles. VF,NH	-----	SF 200
42880	C70B	Faisal 100p air, used, light crease.	-----	SF 460
42887	771var	1978 Hajj, two colors omitted. VF,NH.	-----	SF 280
53444	-----	Turkish 20pa postal card (Type A7) to Ameterdam. Superb DJEDDAH (Mayo type g).	-----	SF1400
53458	-----	Turkish 2p (Type A7) on piece with full EBHA (Mayo type c).	-----	SF 750
53465	97	Turkish 1p with almost complete TAIF (Mayo type c).	-----	SF 600
53463	-----	All Arabic FEE PAID on cover to Jiddah. MEKKE 3 26.8.16 octagonal cds (see Mayo UR illustration page 11).	-----	SF4000
53464	-----	Bilingual Makkah FEE PAID on cover to Jiddah. All Arabic Makkah CDS. (See center-left illustration in Mayo P 11).	-----	SF2200
53469	L7var	1p powder blue proof. NG. VF.	-----	SF 800
53476	L15var	Horiz. pr. Ovpt double, one inverted. Left stamp with (one) year missing.	-----	SF4800
53479	L35var	Complete sheet of 36, positions 28-30 blank. VF,NH.	-----	SF2400
53483	LJ22a	Marginal block of 4, plated. VF,NH.	\$1400	SF3200
53491	39Bvar	Double H/S. VF used.	-----	SF1500
53507	300-322D	Complete Saud Dam. VF,NH.	\$274.80	SF1000
53501	323-343D	Complete Saud GOSP. VF,NH.	\$300.60	SF1500
53505	046	4th Official 50p. VF,NH.	\$20	SF 700

Lot No.	Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price	Sold Price
53506	046	4th Official 50p. invtd wmk. VF,NH.	\$20	SF 700
53509	459a var	Prophet's Mosque 2p, redrawn frame. Block of 4. VF,NH. (SG925 - L400).	-----	SF 800
53510	732/50var	Khafji 7 values imperf pairs. VF,NH.	-----	SF2200
53511	786-7 var	Year of the Child imperf vert. pairs. Creased. F,NH.	-----	SF 800
FILATCO - Nov. 29, 1986 - (No buyer's premium)				
565	L22	Slight toning. VF,NH.	\$200	\$ 260
566	L23	Slight toning. VF,NH.	\$200	\$ 260
567	L27a	Gum toned. F-VF,NH.	\$ 50	\$ 80
569	L34var	Imperf horiz pair. VF,NH.	-----	\$ 40
608	L86a	VF used.	\$ 25	\$ 42
609	L87d	F-VF used.	\$ 25	\$ 180
625	L115	VF.	\$ 25	\$ 110
626	L125a	F-VF.	\$ 20	\$ 190
627	L127	F-VF. Light tan shade.	\$ 10	\$ 100
628	L127a	F-VF. Dark tan.	\$ 35	\$ 150
629	L127a	VF-XF. Light tan.	\$ 35	\$ 180
630	L128a	F-VF.	\$ 25	\$ 180
631	L128a	F.	\$ 25	\$ 150
632	L130	VF. Gum toned.	\$ 20	\$ 50
633	L130	G-F used.	\$ 20	\$ 40
640	L138b	VF no gum.	\$100	\$ 230
641	L138c	VF-XF no gum.	\$ 50	\$ 70
642	L140a var	Inverted ovpt. F-VF no gum.	-----	\$ 280
643	L140b	F-VF used.	-----	\$ 75
661	L160-8var	Horizontal ovpts. F-VF except 2 values off-center. NH.	-----	\$ 525
693	8 var	Inverted H/S. VF,HR, gum crease.	-----	\$3500
713	130-3	VF-XF.	\$ 25	\$ 50
714	135-7	F-VF.	\$ 55	\$ 95
715	138-149	Perf. set. VF.	\$2550	\$1500
716	138-149	Imperf. set. VF.	\$2550	\$1500
728	240-2 var	Dammam Port souvenir sheets. VF,NH.	\$ 300	\$ 230
737	261 var	Frame only. VF,NH.	-----	\$ 50
738A	296-8var	Human Rights imperf marginal singles. VF,NH.	-----	\$ 150
739	300-322D	Saud Dam set. VF,NH.	\$274.80	\$ 650
741	323-343D	Saud GOSP set. VF,NH.	\$300.60	\$ 800
742	343A	Saud GOSP 50p. VF,NH.	\$ 90	\$ 260
743	343D	Saud GOSP 200p. VF,NH.	\$ 35	\$ 300
744	343D	Saud GOSP 200p. VF,LH.	\$ 35	\$ 150
747	402A	Faisal Dam 23p. VF,NH.	\$ 100	\$ 300
751	403/420A	Faisal GOSP set ex 26,50p. VF,NH.	\$306.85	\$ 525
751A	393	Faisal Dam 1p. VF used.	\$0.05	\$ 30
752	420	Faisal GOSP 100p. XF,NH.	\$ 75	\$ 290
753	420	Faisal GOSP 100p. VF used.	\$ 2	\$ 75
754	420A	Faisal GOSP 200p. VF used.	\$2.50	\$ 80
755	432-41A	Faisal Dam wmkd set ex 1p. F-VF,NH.	\$ 111	\$ 320
757	434	Faisal Dam wmkd 4p. VF,NH.	\$ 20	\$ 100
758	442-452	Faisal GOSP wmkd set. VF,NH.	\$34.80	\$ 210
759	445	Faisal GOSP wmkd 4p. VF,NH,gum crease.	\$ 20	\$ 70

Lot No.	Cat. No.	Description	Cat. Price	Sold Price
762	452	Faisal GOSP invtd wmk 23p. Off center, NH.	\$ 3	\$ 52
763A	459a var	Prophet's Mosque 2p redrawn. VF used.	-----	\$ 21
786	C33	Saud air 1p air. VF, H.	\$ 20	\$ 110
787	C35B	Saud air 6p. VF-XF, NH.	\$0.35	\$ 60
788	C37	Saud air 8p. VF-XF, NH.	\$0.40	\$ 80
789	C39	Saud air 10p. XF, NH.	\$ 15	\$ 110
790	C40	Saud air 11p. VF, NH.	\$ 15	\$ 65
791	C43A	Saud air 15p. VF, NH.	\$0.90	\$ 60
792	C57B	Faisal air 6p. VF, VLH.	\$ 60	\$ 80
793	C58	Faisal air 7p. VF, NH.	\$17.50	\$ 65
794	C59	Faisal air 8p. VF, NH.	\$17.50	\$ 65
795	C68	Faisal air 20p. VF, NH.	\$ 45	\$ 225
796	C71-79	Faisal air wmkd set. VF, NH.	\$45.50	\$ 150
798	C96-99	Falcon air set. VF ex 20p offcenter, NH.	\$49.50	\$ 110
799	01-6	1st official set. VF, NH.	\$ 136	\$ 220
802	029	4th official 9p. Wmk L. VF, NH.	\$1.50	\$ 24
803	029	4th official 9p. Invtd wmk. XF, NH.	\$1.50	\$ 36
804	031	4th official 11p. VF-XF, NH.	\$ 5	\$ 60
805	035	4th official 15p. Wmk R. Lt cr. F-VF, NH.	\$ 6	\$ 60
806	036	4th official 16p. Wmk R. Lt cr. F-VF, NH.	\$ 6	\$ 42
807	037	4th official 17p. Wmk R. XF, NH.	\$ 10	\$ 80
808	038	4th official 18p. Wmk L. Lt cr. VF, NH.	\$ 10	\$ 52
809	039	4th official 19p. Wmk R. VF, NH.	\$ 10	\$ 55
810	042	4th official 26p. Wmk R. XF, NH.	\$ 10	\$ 52
811	042	4th official 26p. Wmk L. VF, NH.	\$ 10	\$ 52
813	043	4th official 27p. Wmk R. Lt cr. VF, NH.	\$ 12	\$ 55
814	043	4th official 27p. Wmk L. F, NH.	\$ 12	\$ 80
815	045	4th official 33p. Wmk L. XF, NH.	\$ 15	\$ 120
816	046	4th official 50p. VF-XF, NH.	\$ 20	\$ 420
817	046	4th official 50p. Wmk R. XF, NH.	\$ 20	\$ 400
818	046	4th official 50p. Wmk L. VF, NH.	\$ 20	\$ 420
819	047	4th official 100p. Invtd wmk. VF, NH.	\$ 40	\$ 600
820	RA1	Off center, F, NH.	\$ 100	\$ 70
821	RA1	VF, H.	\$ 100	\$ 120
829	RA9	Ramadan Tax. Wmk R. XF, NH.	\$ 25	\$ 110
831	23	Egyptian 2p with "GEDDA 29 DIC" CDS. F-VF.	-----	\$ 110
833	97	Turkish 1p on piece. Full MAKKAH MUKARAMA all Arabic CDS. (Mayo type c).	-----	\$ 150
834	98	Turkish 2p (2 copies) on piece. Full MEDINE MUNEVERE CDS (Mayo type h, but no year). VF.	-----	\$ 210
835	115	Turkish 5p on piece. Full MEDINE MUNEVERE CDS (Mayo type h, but no year).	-----	\$ 210
840	118	Turkish 5pa block of 4 with full DJEDDA CDS (Mayo type m). F-VF.	-----	\$ 110
842	240	Turkish 20pa on money-order piece. Full TEBOUK CDS (Mayo type o). F ex gum stains on perfs.	-----	\$ 110
843	240	Turkish 20pa on money-order piece. Full TAIIF CDS (Mayo type m). F-VF.	-----	\$ 100
849	----	Nejd "AL-SAUDIA FEE PAID 1344" violet H/S on piece. Pinhole, tear, creases.	-----	\$ 160

AEROGRAMMES OF SAUDI ARABIA

By: J. I. Kearney

Saudi Arabia has issued three aerogrammes in two basic types. The values issued were 4p. for aerogrammes to Arab Postal Union countries, and 10p. for aerogrammes to all other countries. The aerogramme rates represented savings in most cases, as the airmail rates (up to 10 grams) ranged from 4p. to 6p. for Arab Postal Union countries, and 11p. to 26p. for all other countries.

The two basic types of aerogrammes are shown here. A description of each of the three aerogrammes follows:

Value	Type	Paper Color	Size Unfolded	Size Folded
4p	1	Azure	255 x 212 mm.	122 x 101 mm.
10p	1	Cobalt	255 x 212 mm.	122 x 101 mm.
10p	2	Pale Blue	239 x 316 mm.	207 x 100 mm.

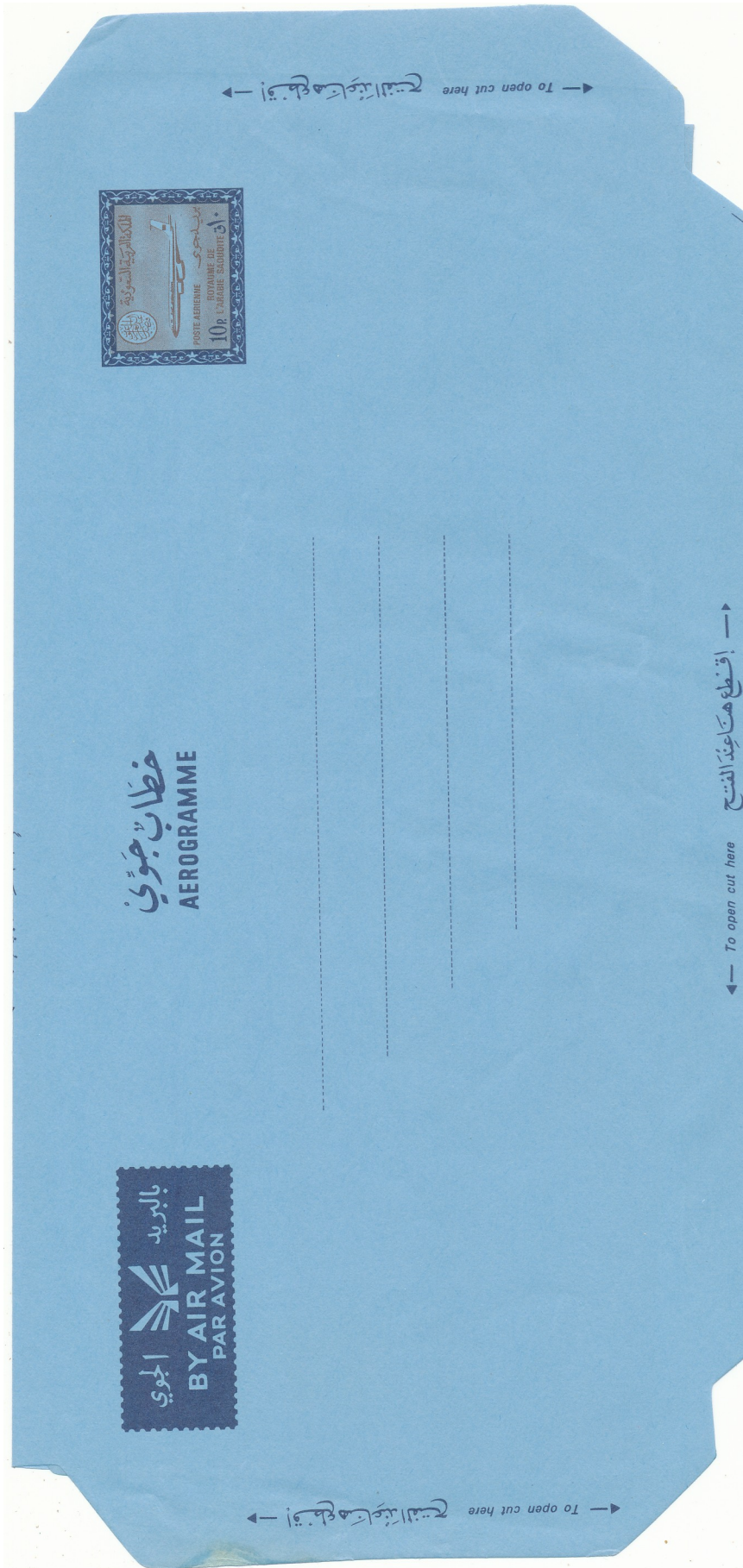
Paper colors are based on the Stanley Gibbons Color Key. RANDOM NOTES #11 dated 1/1/78 reported that the 10p aerogramme was put on sale again in a slightly deeper color, but I have not found that color variety, nor do I know which 10p was referred to although I suspect it was Type 2.

Type 1 appeared in 1965* and Type 2 appeared in 1975. Both types show the Boeing 720-B airplane and Faisal cartouche similar to Scott C54-C79. My experience has been that the 10p. Type 1 is the least common of the three.

If anyone has any information to add, please write to me.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Mayo gives a possible first day date of 12/30/65 for the Type 1, but a copy of the 4p. was in the hands of Aramco in Sept. 1965.



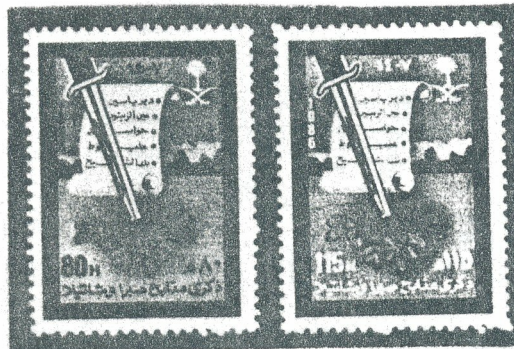


Type 2

NEW ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA

By: Abdul Aziz A. Sa'id

November 1, 1986: Two stamps, 80h and 115h, were issued to commemorate the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatilla camps near Sidon, Lebanon on September 17, 1982. The design shows a knife in a pool of blood. In the background is a scroll listing the locations of five previous massacres of the Palestinians. Each stamp has a black border. Designed by Abdul Qader Al-Husseini. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (10 x 5) on white unwatermarked paper. Perforated 12. Quantity: 800,000 sets.



November 26, 1986: The first four stamps in the new "Saudi Universities" definitive series were issued; 15h, 20h, 65h and 100h. The design shows the emblem of the Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University in Riyadh within Islamic ornamentation. The university was founded in 1974. Stamps designed by Ashfaq Ghani. Printed in sheets of 105 stamps (7 x 15) on white unwatermarked paper. Perforated 12.

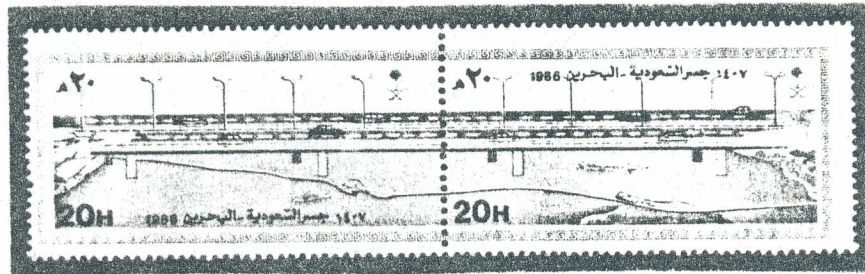
The new definitive stamps with the theme "Saudi Universities" are to replace the Khafji regular issue. There are 7 universities in Saudi Arabia and the emblem of each university will be depicted on a set of 5 values of the same denominations. They will be issued at intervals.



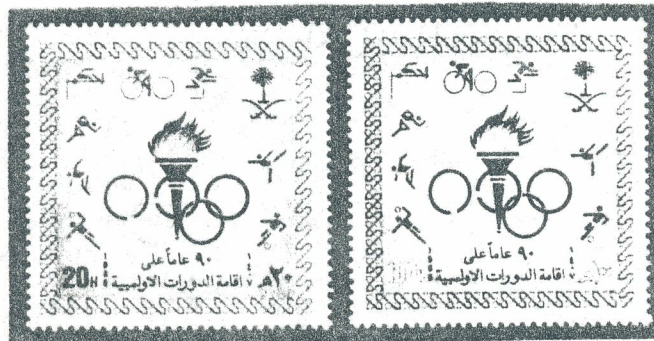
Commemorative issues of the last year or so have been printed on a poor quality paper which has caused frequent torn perforations. It has been decided that forthcoming issues will be perforated 14 in order to make separation easier.

November 26, 1986: A pair of se-tenant 20h stamps was issued to mark the opening of the causeway connecting Saudi Arabia with Bahrain. The design depicts a representation of the causeway extending across the pair of stamps over an aerial view of the causeway and the Saudi and Bahraini shorelines. Designed by Abdul Qader Al-Husseini. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps and 2 post code labels (4 x 13) on white unwatermarked paper. Perforated 13-3/4. Quantity: 800,000 pairs.

Only 100,000 copies were available on the day of issue and sales were severely restricted. The remaining quantity was released on December 21. The early and later printings are identical except that in the original the perforations extended through the left, right and bottom selvege, but only through the left and bottom selvege on the later.



December 27, 1986: A set of 2 stamps, 20h and 100h, was issued to mark the 90th anniversary of the first Olympic Games held in Athens in 1896. The design shows the 5 Olympic rings and the Olympic flame with various sports emblems in the background. Designed by Ashfaq Ghani. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (10 x 5) on white unwatermarked paper. Perforated 13-3/4. 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.

AVAILABLE: KSA souvenir sheets, year issues (1981-1986) and modern FDCs, (including vending machine booklets). Prices on request from Y. Aidroos, Box 87874, Riyadh 11652, Saudi Arabia.

WANTED FOR STUDY: Blocks, strips or sheets of King Ali stamps. Only the Jiddah printings are needed; Cairo printings not required. Scott's L161-L184 and LJ44-LJ55. Send with price to R. J. Thoden, Aramco Box 1802, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

FOR SALE: New Saudi booklets - \$100.00 per pair of complete booklets, \$20.00 for one pane from each booklet. Personal checks not accepted. AbdulAziz A. Sa'id, PO Box 1317, Riyadh 11431, Saudi Arabia.

FOR SALE: Syria, including Syria U.A.R., collection of 301 stamps of the 1960-1972 period. Mostly MNH complete sets. Some duplication. Price \$50. J.I. Kearney, ARAMCO Box 5060, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

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