



جماعة هواة الطوابع العربية ملاحظات عابرة

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A Fraudulent Cover (see Page 3)

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 25. 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 25 for Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries, and U.S. \$11 for all other countries. A discount of SR10 or U.S. \$3 is allowed for renewals paid before March 1, and for new members/subscribers. The one-time initiation fee for new members and subscribers is SR 25 or U.S. \$7. Annual fees include all publications for the year via 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.

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A.P.A. meetings are held the second Saturday of each Gregorian 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.
W.A. King - for subscribers anywhere who want new issues by mail.

RANDOM NOTES

The A.P.A.'s publication, RANDOM NOTES, is issued four times a year, provided sufficient contributions have been received. 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 to the editor. The right to edit or reject all submissions is reserved.

Opinions expressed in articles appearing in this publication are those of the authors and should not be considered to be those of the A.P.A. or the editor.

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Scott's (1992) and Gibbons' (1990) catalog numbers are used with the kind permission of the copyright owners.

References are sometimes made in this publication to the following books by their authors' names:

Haworth, W.B. & Sargent, H.L - THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE HEJAZ (1922)
Warin, D.F. - THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD (1927)
Mayo, M.M. - BARID AL SA'UDIYYAH WA AL HEJAZ WA NAJD (1973)
Wilson, J.M. - THE HEJAZ - A HISTORY IN STAMPS (1982)
Coles, J.H. & Walker, H.E.- POSTAL CANCELLATIONS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE,
Part Two (1987)

RANDOM NOTES FROM DHAHRAN

By: R. J. Thoden

1. The item shown on the front cover was lot #594 in Harmer's of London sale of July 21-22. It was described as "1925 NEJD SULTANATE POST handstamped in black on 1922-24 1/8pi. and 1/2pi. pair, used on slightly foreshortened envelope, Arabic Mecca cancellation, fine. An extremely rare cover, the 1/8 pi. with black handstamp being one of the rarest Saudi Arabian stamps". The estimate was £3000.

There is only one major problem with all this. The 1/8pi. stamp has been added later to an otherwise genuine cover, and cancelled with a fake "Mecca" cancellation. Consider the following points in support of the above:

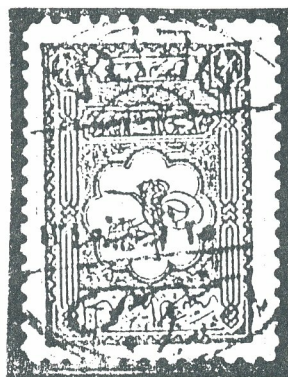
- (a) Although the Najdi Sultanate handstamp is obscured in the photo, the 1/8 pi. stamp has the characteristics of the "reprints" described in RANDOM NOTES #45.
- (b) The cancel on the 1/8 pi. stamps is a well known forgery and measures 29.5mm. The genuine "Mecca" cancel on the apparently genuine pair of the 1/2pi stamps measures 32mm. There are also small differences in the Arabic lettering.
- (c) There is no known postal rate requiring 1-1/8 pi in postage.

The auctioneer should certainly have been more careful before putting this item in his auction. The forger ruined a very nice cover since it is noticed that the 1/2pi pair have inverted Najdi Sultanate overprints. The prices realized list shows that this item was unsold or withdrawn.

2. I have seen one sheet of the 150h Arms of King Saud University in the Saudi Universities series printed on the same thick grayish paper with slightly visible gum as the 65h Umm Al-Qura University and 50h Mohamed Ibn Saud University. The sheet is highly luminescent under UV light. An APA subscriber in Hofuf states that he found this single sheet in a package of otherwise normally printed sheets (on thin white paper with invisible gum, non-luminescent under UV light). This sheet was lot # 626 in our auction and realized SR 3000.
3. I have seen a complete sheet of 50 of the Installation of King Faisal stamp (Sc 285, SG 496, Mayo 1032). It does not contain the broken "A" in "INSTALLMENT" variety listed by Mayo. However, every stamp in the second column of this 5 x 10 sheet contains a dot over the first "A" in "JAMAD". This sheet was lot # 771 in our auction but was unsold.
4. David Graham reports that he received for examination from Launce Shearlaw two cancelled 1927 1/2q Tughra stamps with odd-looking dates, which he had found in a mixed Middle East lot. David comments: "The first has a part Jeddah cancel, with Gregorian date apparently 13/2/27, though the month could be 7 or 9. Across the stamp is a Hijra date "25 Rajab 1345" in black ink, rather than the gray of the cancel. This is in fact the date of the "Establishment of the Kingdom" (Scott 107-114, SG 294-301). So far, the only variety of the listed overprints that I have come across is in a block of 4 of the 1q, which has one stamp without the overprint.



٢٥



On this example, the date is over the stamp panel reading "Posts of Hijaz and Najd", whereas genuine overprints have the date much lower. An 8X magnifier shows photocopier scan lines. The copy looks as though it may have been made from the S.G. Middle East catalogue illustration. with the "1" thicker at the bottom than the top. the top of the "3" sloping slightly downwards. and the foot of the "4" joined to the "5" (this last feature appears in some genuine copies). The forgery could, of course, have been made from some other very similar illustration.

The other example of the date-only fake has an identical impression, but inverted, and again higher than the date would be if it were genuine. The two are in fact, level when they are put side-by-side. The original stamp has, much to Mr. Shearlaw's disappointment, a beautiful part-strike of the very rare DEBA cancel, with the Arabic and Western names clearer than any I have seen.

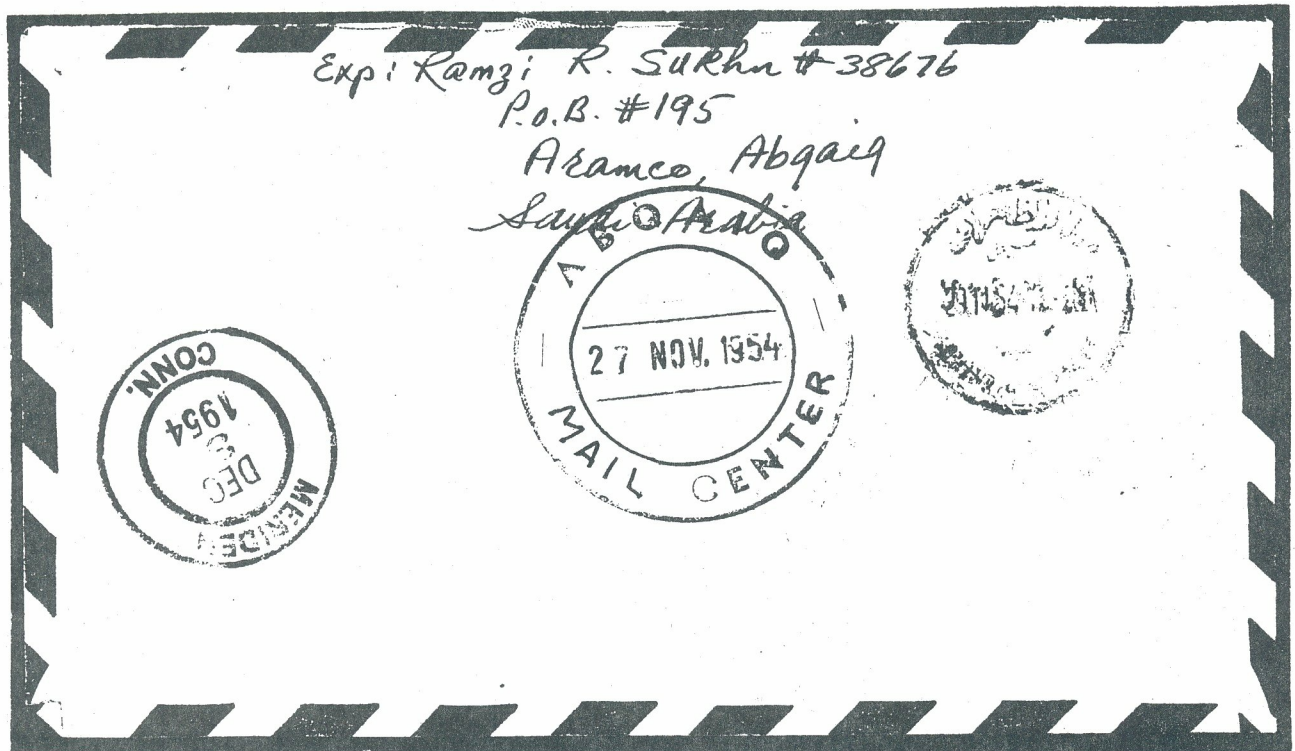
I hope it is some consolation to Mr. Shearlaw that, as well as a superb cancel, he has a possibly unique forgery. I'm rather curious about the circumstances surrounding the appearance of these new fakes, tucked away in a mixed and quite cheap lot in a small British auction. It seems the forger may be hoping that someone will come across these "sleepers" cheaply, and either report them as major new varieties, or resell them at the sort of price they would undoubtedly fetch if genuine. Whereupon their creator could proceed to unload more of the same, perhaps even with certificates from some incompetent self-styled "expert".

5. The mail facilities in the major Aramco communities of Dhahran, Abqaiq and Ras Tanura have always been operated by the company. To distinguish them from the Saudi Post Offices, they are called "mail centers". Having originally been founded and operated by Americans, the mail centers in the early-to-mid 1950s apparently adopted the U.S. post office practice of backstamping outgoing registered mail. I have recently come across covers showing two different registry backstamp markings from the mail centers.

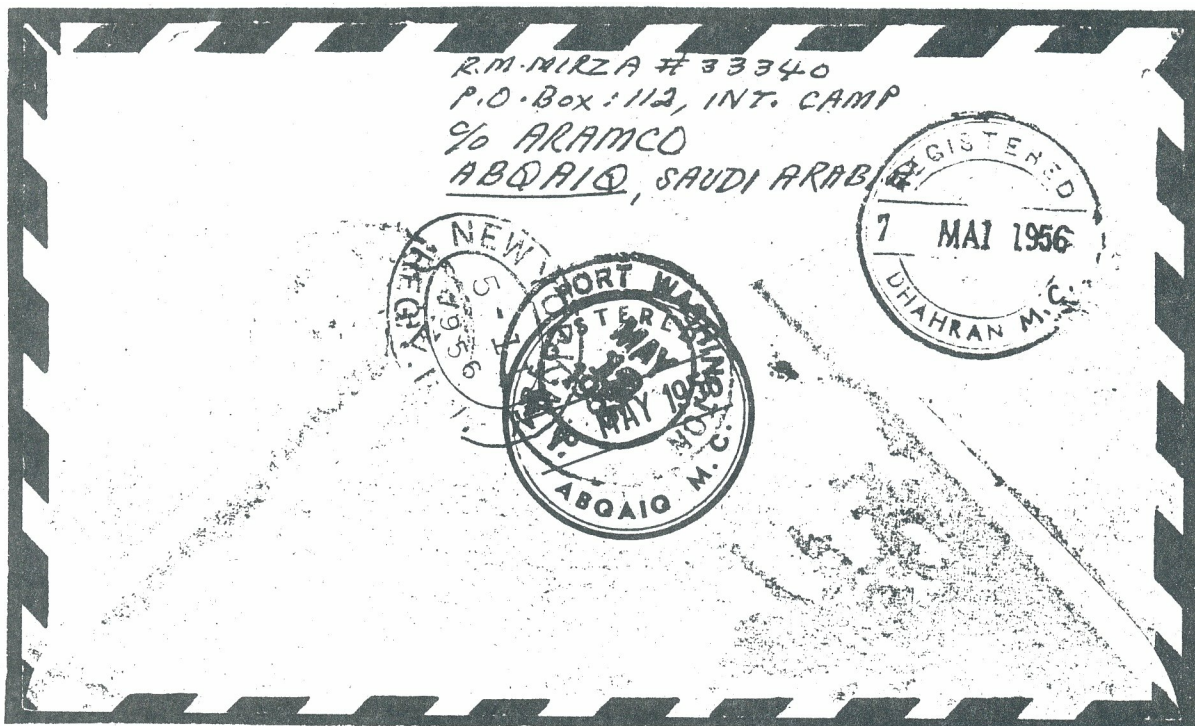
The earlier type (1954) is 44mm in diameter, has "ABQAIQ MAIL CENTER" between double rings and the date in the center.

The later type (1955) is 32mm in diameter, has "REGISTERED" and the mail center name and date. This type is known from Dhahran and Abqaiq Mail Centers. The illustration shows both on the same cover.

Has anyone seen a similar marking of either type from Ras Tanura, or a marking of the first type from Dhahran? Has anyone seen these used before 1954 or after 1956, or in other styles?



Earlier type of Aramco Mail Center Backstamp.



Later type of Aramco Mail Center Backstamp.

6. FILATCO's Mail Bid Sale of June 12, 1992 contained some very interesting lots, many of which brought good prices. Most of the overprinted material had DG (David Graham) or JMW (John Wilson) certification, which undoubtedly contributed to good prices. Here is a selection of prices realized for some of the better items:

LOT	DESCRIPTION	REALIZED, \$
886	1874-6 GEDDA Interpostal in red, Kehr type Vb	1000
905	Sc L3b, SG3a. Mint perf 10x12 lpi. Scuff TL. JMW.	3000
919	1917 stampless Philby cover, Riyadh to Bahrain.	525
921	1918 full red CONFODAH cancel on piece.	350
924	Sc L15c, SG18. * Unframed opt on 1/8p roul 20. JMW.	1500
925	Sc L16c, SG19. * Unframed opt on 1/4p roul 20. JMW.	1600
959	Sc L69, SG78. * blue two-line Jeddah ovpt on 1/8p framed opt. DG, JMW.	2000
968	Sc L73a, SG83a. Blue invtd. two-line Jeddah opt on 2p framed opt. No gum. DG.	950
970	SC L75a, SG85b. * blue invtd. two-line Jeddah opt on lpi on lpa framed opt. DG, JMW.	1500
980	Three-line Jeddah opt on 1/2p with additional 1/4p "illegible" handstamp. Dealer ccl. DG.	3200
1018	Sc 39B. 1/8p with 2nd Najd handstamp in blue on piece w/ MEKKE 20-5-25 ccl. DG, JMW.	4300
1020	Sc 38, SG 223 var. Inverted 2nd Najd handstamp on 2p w/ framed opt. Used.	2200
1125	Khafji Oil Rig ** 10, 20, 25, 45, 65h imperf pairs.	1750
1126	Sc 781 SG1226 var. ** Dome of Rock marg, imperf pair.	1000
1127	Sc 786-7 SG 1231-2 vars. ** IYC marg, imperf pairs.	1250
1144	Sc C34 SG586. ** 2p Saud Air.	1750
1156	Sc C63 SG 720. 5p Faisal air on cover w/ 8p to Cyprus. Riyadh ccl.	750
1158	Sc C86 SG743. ** 100p Faisal Air.	1100
1202	Sc O61 SG01053. ** 50p last official.	300
1203	Sc O62 SG01054. ** 100p last official.	300
1204	Sc O56. 2 copies 9p last official with 2p on cover to Scotland. Dammam ccl.	750

6. David Graham also writes that he has looked through his postal history files, which included copies of most of Tarik Alireza's material, and can't find any Riyadh or Eastern Province cancels earlier than 1931-32, as mentioned in RANDOM NOTES #50, page 5. No other reader has responded on this question.
7. David also reports several new forgery types of the "unframed" Hashemite Government overprints. We hope to include these and the numerous other fakes discovered in recent years in a fourth part of the A.P.A.'s THE REFERENCE MANUAL OF FORGERIES eventually.
8. David also sends a copy of a brochure from the Saudi Directorate General of Posts that was distributed at PHILATOKYO exhibition held in Tokyo, Japan in November '91. Samples of the large-format Holy Ka'aba and Khafji stamps were distributed and there was an eight frame exhibit of mostly modern commemoratives, although the recent flowers and animals definitives were also included.

**THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF HEJAZ, NEJD,
HEJAZ AND NEJD, AND SAUDI ARABIA**

By: Kenneth D. Knight

(continued from RN #48)

This constitutes the first UPDATE to THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF HEJAZ, NEJD, HEJAZ AND NEJD, AND SAUDI ARABIA, and includes all new markings reported since the series was started two years ago. This update includes notes from my own observations, material submitted by previously mentioned contributors, and additional information supplied by Launce Shearlaw and Elias Kawar. I have also made use of material from the article "Eastern Province Post Offices and their Cancellations" (RN #31) by Messrs Stokoe, Quraish and Marhoun.

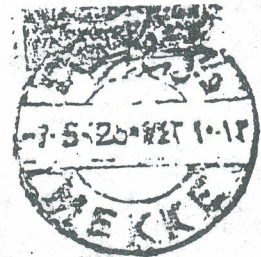
The additions will be organized as follows!

- A. Previously unreported cancel styles.
- B. Additional post offices using previously reported cancel styles.
- C. Late/early usages and additional office numbers for previously reported post offices.
- D. Problem corner.

* * * * *

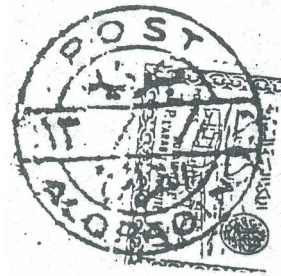
A. PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED CANCEL STYLES.

Type N20: Similar to the H20 cancel of the Hejaz period, this seems to be a new device created by the Najdis after the occupation of Makkah. Characterized by thicker letters. The Western name completely fills the lower segment.



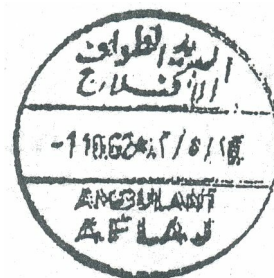
Type N20				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
MEKKE	7.5.25		32	See above.

Type S110: A double ringed, datebelted, bilingual cancel of unusual style. Inside the double rings is "POST" at the top and "ALQRAOIN" at the bottom. The Arabic equivalent is squeezed into the segments between the rings and the datebelt. The datebelt has "13 / / ", with the date to be written in manually (which was not done in the examples seen).



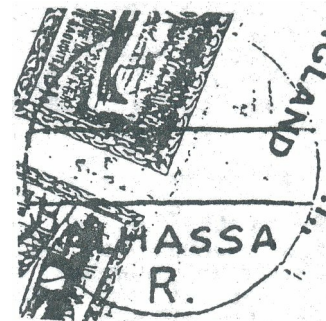
Type S110				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
ALQRAOIN			32	Ca. 19??

Type STP25 : Similar to type S25, but with Arabic wording "Barid al-Tawaf" and French wording "Ambulant" above the town name, making this a travelling post office cancel.



Type STP25				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
AFLAJ	1.10.62		35	

Type SR 75: A single circle, datebelted bilingual registered cancel distinguished by the large "R." at the bottom. The example seen is not completely legible, but the Arabic word at the top appears to be "musajjal".



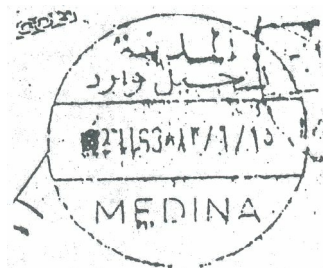
Type SR75				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
AL HASSA **	7.5.25		39	

** this should be ALHASSA

Type SD51: A bicalendar belted single ring datestamp intended for use on outgoing mail. Similar to type SD50, except the Arabic office name at top is in a straight line.



Type SD51				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
HAYEL	30.8.63		34	



Type SRI 105: Similar to type SRD105, but the Arabic word "warid" for "receiving" replaces "Sadir" or "outgoing".

Type STI105				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
MEDINA	2.11.63		34	

Type S120: A single ringed, datebelted cancel which is distinguished by its unusually wide datebelt. The word "POST" is included in both the Arabic and Western office names.



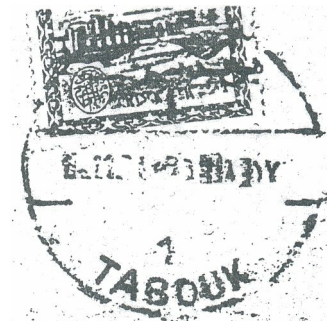
Type S120				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
BELGEARASHI	??		34	

Type SH40: A Hajj cancel used at Arafat during the pilgrimage of 1384 (1965). Cancel is single ringed, with datebelt showing Hijrah and western dates on separate lines.



Type SH40				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
ARAFAT	11.4.65		32	

Type S91: As Type S90, but with the word "barid" preceding the Arabic segment of the postmark.



Type S91				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
TABOUK	6.11.71		39	Num. 1.

Type SA75: A rectangular, all-Arabic marking reading "al Sha'oun al Baridiyah" (postal affairs), "al Maktab barid al Qura" (villages post office) and "bil at Tawilah" (in at-Tawilah). At lower right is "al tarikh", or "dated", but in the copies seen, there is no date.



Type				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
	7.5.25			



Type SATP60: A double ringed cancel with the inner ring very thin. Without datebelt. Curved Arabic at the top reads "Barid At-Tawaf", or "circuit post". The straight line Arabic below the stars reads "villages of xxxxxx". Undated. Dates have been deduced from transit cancels.

Type SATP60				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
Al Hawiyah	? .3.76		38.5	
Misaan	? .3.76		38.5	
Turaat Thakif	? .3.76		38.5	



Type SA180: A double ringed cancel with the inner ring very thin. Without datebelt. Curved Arabic at top is "Director of Eastern Province Postal Affairs". Central line reads "Barid Umm Al-Hammam". Bottom line "Directorate of Qatif Post". No date. Date deduced from backstamps.

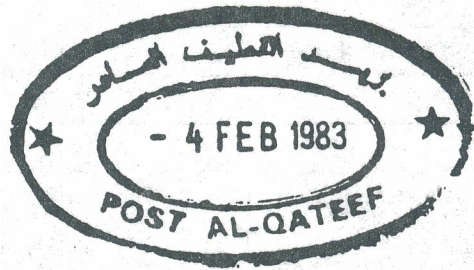
Type SA180				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
Umm Al Hammam	? .3.76		39	

Type SA160. An undated single ring cancel with bar splitting it into semi-circles. The top half reads "Maktab Barid Bani Thubyaan" or "Sons of Thubyaan Post Office". The bottom half reads "al-Baha".



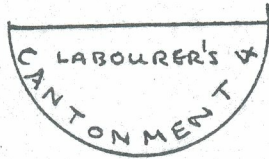
Type SA160				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
Bani Thubyaan/Baha	? .3.76		29	

Type S300: A bilingual oval datestamp as per the illustration.



Type S300				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
AL-QATEEF	-4FEB1983		60x32	

Type S206: My example of this cancel is blurred, making the Arabic illegible. It is similar to Type S205. the difference being in the Western portion of the datestamp where S206 has a word written horizontally.



Type S206				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
LABOURER'S CANTONMENT	20.6.1986		??	Num. 4

Type S260: A single circle. bicalendar CDS with datebelt. "KKIA" means "King Khalid International Airport". Inside the upper and lower segments is "RIYADH" and the counter number.



Type S260				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
KKIA RIYADH	3.1.90	30.7.92	35	Num. 6

* * * * *

B. ADDITIONAL POST OFFICES USING PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CANCEL STYLES.

Type S35				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
NAJRAN	24.8.36			Date reads 24.8.63

Type ST100				
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes
MECQUE	23.5.39		32	
Type S25				
ALBAKARIYA	16. 4.70		34	
BALJARSHI	? . 1.64		34	
DAMMAM	5. 2.76	14. 3.76	38.5	
EL-QUAISUMAH	13. 3.76		34	
ESHAIQUER	23. 3.76		34	
HARMAH	? . ?.76		34	
KOoyEL			34	
MAJMAA			34	
MANDAK	? . ?.64		34	
MECCA	15. 6.72		38	
MEDINAH	23.12.75	16. 3.76	38.5	
OULA				
RANYA	21.11.63		34	
TABOUK	6. 2.63		34	
TAIF	17. 3.76	2. 4.76	38.5	
Type S28				
MEDINA	30. 5.71		34	
Type S48				
DAFIR			32	Num. ??
QUOIYA	?? .10.61		32	Num. 79 (?)
Type S60				
ANAIZA	15. 9.70		29	
HASSA	? . ?.70		30	
NAGRAN	19.11.68		29	
Type SR55				
MARAT-NAJD	19. 7.53		29	NAJD omitted in Arabic.
Type SR56				
BEEsha	? . ?.63	21. 3.76	29	
HAYEL	29.10.63		29	
TAIF	11. 3.54			
Type SR50				
RAS-TANURA	6. 1.62		34	
Type S70				
AZ-ZILFA	28. 3.76		35	
DAWADMI	? . ?.61		34	
Type SRD100				
DHEBA	? . ?.63		34	
MEDINA	29. 5.62			
Type SD100				
JEDDAH AIRPORT	? . ?.67		39	
Type SD50				
MEDINA	9. 8.71		34	

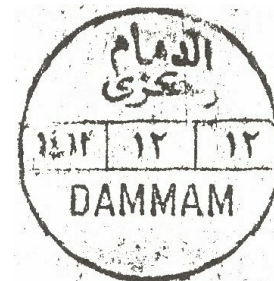
Type SM5					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes	
DJEDDAH	16. 7.63				
Type S105					
RIYADH	27.11.71	5.12.71	39	Num. 9,10	
Type S90					
AL ULA	27. 9.71		39		
Type S171					
MAJMAA	?. ?.74		39		
Type SD170					
BRAIDAH	23.10.73		35		
Type SI170					
AFIF			35	Greg. date 0.0.0	
Type SM10L					
Office Name	Die	Earliest	Latest	Date Arrangements	Notes
GIZAN	IVa	22. 9.1989			
Type SA100					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Diameter	Notes	
Al Taif	8.12.1977			Num.14	
Type S130					
?ATEEF	??.1976			Num. 2. Probably KATEEF or QATEEF	
Type S175					
TARUT	26.01.88			Num. 4	
Type S195					
BEJADIYAH				Num. 2. Hijra date is 24.6.13.	
SALEHIYAH				Num. 3	
THUGBAH		27.11.1980		Num. 1	
Type SM30L					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Varieties		
ALMAZNAB	6.02.1988				
Type SM30R					
ABI AREESH	29.4.1990				
Type SM31L					
AL BAHA	27.09.1989				
AL MAJARDA	1. 9.1988				
SAMTA	1.10.1989				

Type SM31R					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Varieties		
SAMTA	4.10.1988				
Type SM40L					
ABU ARISH	17. 8.1989				
ASIAH	14.12.1986				
AL-MAZNAB	15. 2.1989				
BAHA	17. 6.1988				
DOMAT EL JANDAL	28. 8.1988				
DUFAIR	27.01.1989				
HAFR AL BATEN	2.10.1989				
MAKKAH	10. 3.1992				
QALWAH	26.10.1988				
QURA	15. 2.1989				
TANNUMAH	24.10.1988				
Type SS30R					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Slogan	Notes	
KH. MOSHAIT	9.11.1987		3		
Type S150					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	HG	Numbers	Notes
ABU-RAKA	18.10.1988		H		
ADDARB	15.10.1986		H		
ADDILAIMIYAH	1.12.1987		H		
AIBAN	16.11.1988		H		
ALGHAZALAH	25. 2.1989		H		
ALHAQOU	13.10.1988		H		
ALHAWIYAH	1.10.1989		H		
ALHARJA	28. 5.1988		H		
ALHAYER	30. 9.1988		H		
ALKAMEL	30.10.1988		H		
ALKHADRAA	18. 9.1988		H		
ALMADAYAH	10. 1.1989		H		
ALMADDAH	10.12.1986		H		
ALMAHANI	5.11.1988		H		
ALQARAH	1.10.1989		H		
ALQIDAIH	8.11.1984		H		
ALMAZROIYA	21. 1.1989		H		17
ALMIZAHMIYAH	3. 1.1989		H		
ALSALIHIYA	22.10.1988		H		
ALSHABAIN	16. 3.1988		H		
AL RAWDAH	18.10.1987		H		
AL-ASHEIKH	11. 2.1989		H		
AL-EASS	6. 9.1987		H		
AL-FAQEER	8. 3.1989		H		
AL-HINAKIYAH	14. 2.1989		G		
AL-WASTA	13. 5.1989		H		
ANAK	22. 9.1984		H		
ANNI 'AIRIYA	31.10.1989		G		
AOLAIH ATTAWAR	1.12.1986		H		1
ASHA 'ARA	23. 6.1988		H		
ASSAFFANIYAH	3. 9.1984		H		
ASSARRAR	10. 9.1988		H		
BALLAHMAR	29.10.1988		H		
BANI MALIK GIZAN	6. 4.1988		H		2
BIN HASHBAL	18.11.1987		H		3
DHIBA	7. 2.1989		H		
HABONA	12. 3.1989		H		
HALBA	29. 2.1992		H		
HARADH	26.10.1988		H		
HAROOB	22. 9.1989		H		
HEID ABBS	17. 8.1988		H		
IBANAT	8. 3.1989		H		
IRRQAH	19.11.1988		H		
JASH	12. 9.1987		H		
JOUDA	10. 8.1989		H		
KH. MITAIR	16. 3.1988		H		15

Type S150 (continued)					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	HG	Numbers	Notes
MAHAYL	14.12.1988		H		
NAMIRAH	25.11.1987		H		
OKLAT ASSOQOUR	12. 9.1987		H		3
QARIYA	3. 4.1988		H		
QUOSAIBA'A	7. 7.1988		H		
SABT AL-ALAYA	21.12.1986		H		1
SAFWA	24. 9.1984		H		
SH'AFF BALGARN	6. 4.1988		H		
SHUOBAT ANSAB	22. 3.1989		H		2
S. DHAHRAN	11. 5.1988		H		16
S. KHAIBAR	16. 3.1988		H		14
THALOUTH HASWAH	2.12.1986		H		1
THAMRAH	? . ?.1988		H		
THERIBAN	6. 2.1989		H		
UMM ALHAMAM	29. 8.1984		H		1
UMM RUDHMAH	7. 3.1989		H		
WADI ALJAMOOM	18. 4.1987		H		2
Type S151					
ALMANDAQ	16. 9.1987		H	2	
ALQATEEF	27.12.1986		G	2	21
DOMAT ALJANDAL	21. 2.1989		H	2	
HIRAIMLA'A	30.10.1988		H	2	
Type S152					
ALHASA	12. 2.1989		G	1	
Type S156					
BORAIDA	14.10.1988		H	2	23
Type S157					
ALBASHAIR	13. 2.1989		H	1	
ALFARSHAH	9. 3.1989		H	3	
ATFAL-JABRAH	25.10.1988		H	3	
BADR AL JANOUB	22.12.1989		H	3	
BARIQ	23.10.1988		H	4	
RAJLA'A	24.10.1988		H	3	
SARAT OBAIDAH	9. 9.1988		H	5	1
YONBUO	15. 2.1989		H	1	19
Type SH158					
Type S158 should be renumbered to type SH158 since it is a cancel style used only at Hajj time at the Hajj post offices.					

Two additional cancels in the S150/158 group are identified as follows:

Type S158: As type S150. but includes the word "al-Markazi" (المركزي) or "central" after the Arabic office name. Differs from type S153 in that there is no counter/office number.



Type S158					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	HG	Numbers	Notes
ALMAHD	12. 3.1989		H		18
DAMMAM	7. 6.1992		H		22

Type S159: As type S157. but includes the word "al-Markazi" (المركزي) or "central" after the Arabic office name.



Type S159					
Office Name	Earliest	Latest	HG	Numbers	Notes
MADINA	29.1		H	7	20

NOTES FOR TYPES S150-S159:

- (14) Arabic reads "Khaibar al-Janoub".
- (15) Arabic reads "Khamis Mitair".
- (16) Arabic reads "Dhahran al-Janoub".
- (17) Arabic in two lines reads "Shabat Al-mazroiya bal-Hofuf".
- (18) Arabic reads "Al Darb al-markazi".
- (19) Arabic reads "Yonbu al-Sinaiyah."
- (20) Arabic reads "Madina al-Munawarah al-markazi".
- (21) Note different western spelling, all in one Word.
- (22) Type S153 with office numerals removed.
- (23) Arabic in two lines reads "Barid Boraida al-markazi".

* * * * *

C. LATE/EARLY USAGES AND ADDITIONAL DEVICE/COUNTER NUMBERS.

Following are new earliest or latest dates for cancellations no longer in current use. Earliest/latest dates for styles still current are not reported at this time. Also included in this list are additional device/counter numbers.

HEJAZ PERIOD

Type	Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Notes
H10 H30	TAIF MEDINE	7.10.19	2.11.21	

HEJAZ AND NEJD PERIOD

Type	Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Notes
X20	MECQUE	12. 7.26		

SAUDI PERIOD

Type	Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Notes
H10 H30 S10 S22 S28 S30	DJEDDAH CONFUDAH JEDDAH HASSA TAIF DJEDDAH MEDINE MECQUE MEOQUE	15.12.33 6. 8.70 6. 4.37 28.12.44	13. 2.37 ?. 9.36 12. 7.33 26. 4.78 15. 7.52 10. 8.51	32mm diam Num 3
S32 S35	MECQUE DJEDDAH	6.10.34 ?.12.34		

SAUDI PERIOD (continued)

Type	Office Name	Earliest	Latest	Notes
S35	DJEDDAH	6. 2.37		
S60	DAHRAN	? . ? .54		
	DAMMAM	? . ? .54		
	MEDINE		31. 5.62	
	RYAD		6.10.62	
S70	JIZAN		30. 4.60	
S81	RYAD	30. 3.59		Num. 3
S90	AL-HASA			Num. 8
	JEDDAH			Num. 24
	MECCA	6. 5.76		Num. 13
	RIYADH	26.11.73		Num. 1, 5, 16, 20, 27
	TAIF		9. 8.77	Num. 11
S100	LA MECQUE		9. 3.63	
S130	DHAHRAN A.P.		16. 8.1978	
	JUBAIL	21. 8.1977		
S151	AL HASA			Num. 1
	KH. MOSHAIT			Num. 5
S152	GIZAN			Hijrah date.
S153	RIYADH			Num. 7
S170	RIYADH	20. 3.71		
S175	DAMMAM			Num. 7
SB100	MECQUE (Al Ma'alah)		5. 4.52	Branch 4.
SD50	DHAHRAN AIRPORT	7.10.62		
SD175	SHAQRA	-7. 4.69		
SI100	JEDDAH AIRPORT		11. 7.67	
SM10L	RIYADH	5. 8.72		Die I a/c/e (1)
SM10R	TA'IF	22. 3.78		Die IVa
SR20a	DJEDDAH	10. 2.39	5. 4.52	
SR50	KHOBAR	27. 8.56		
SR55	DJEDDAH		14.10.57	
	TABOUK	18. 7.56		
SR56	RYAD	22. 7.53	21.10.57	
SRD105	TAIF	12. 6.62	25. 1.64	
SS30R	ANNAMAS		02.03.1992	New slogan 3.
	SHAROWRA		8. 9.1989	New slogan 4.

Note: (1) The whole of the left circle is inverted, except for the year.

* * * * *

D. PROBLEM CORNER

Following are some styles which are not clear enough to be deciphered. Can anyone figure out the lettering and/or submit clear impressions of these markings? Problems 2-4 are extracted from the article in RANDOM NOTES #31.



Problem 1



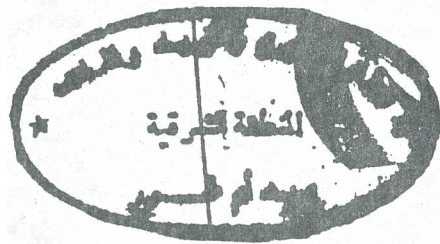
Problem 2



Problem 3

The blurred Western lettering on Problem #1 appears to read "POSTAL AFFAIRS RIYADH". Can anyone provide a clear strike of this device, or alternatively, confirm the blurred Western lettering by translating the Arabic?

I have an example of Problem #2 myself and I think the office name is "Jarudiyah".



Problem #4

Problems #3 and #4, I cannot transcribe, let alone translate the Arabic.



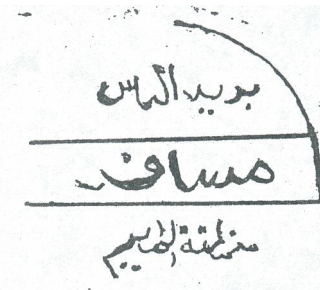
One type of undated cancellation with the Saudi P.T.T. emblem (palm tree, swords and envelope) inside the inner circle has already been listed (SA150 on page 20, RN #49). So far, five types of these cancels have been noted:

1. That listed as SA150 - double outer circle, no wording in the inner circle. Outermost circle is double-lined.
2. As Type 1, but outermost circle is single-lined.
3. Also has wording in the inner circle, as per the figure above.
4. Inner circle is small and joined to outer circle by a belt containing wording.
5. Very small inner circle.

These cancellations are usually unclear and the lettering is difficult to decipher. The size is not standardized and various diameters are known for some types. There is the probability that these markings were originally intended to be used as seals on the back of internal postal communications, but there is no doubt they were frequently used to cancel stamps in numerous post offices.

I hope to have further illustrations and translations in the next update.

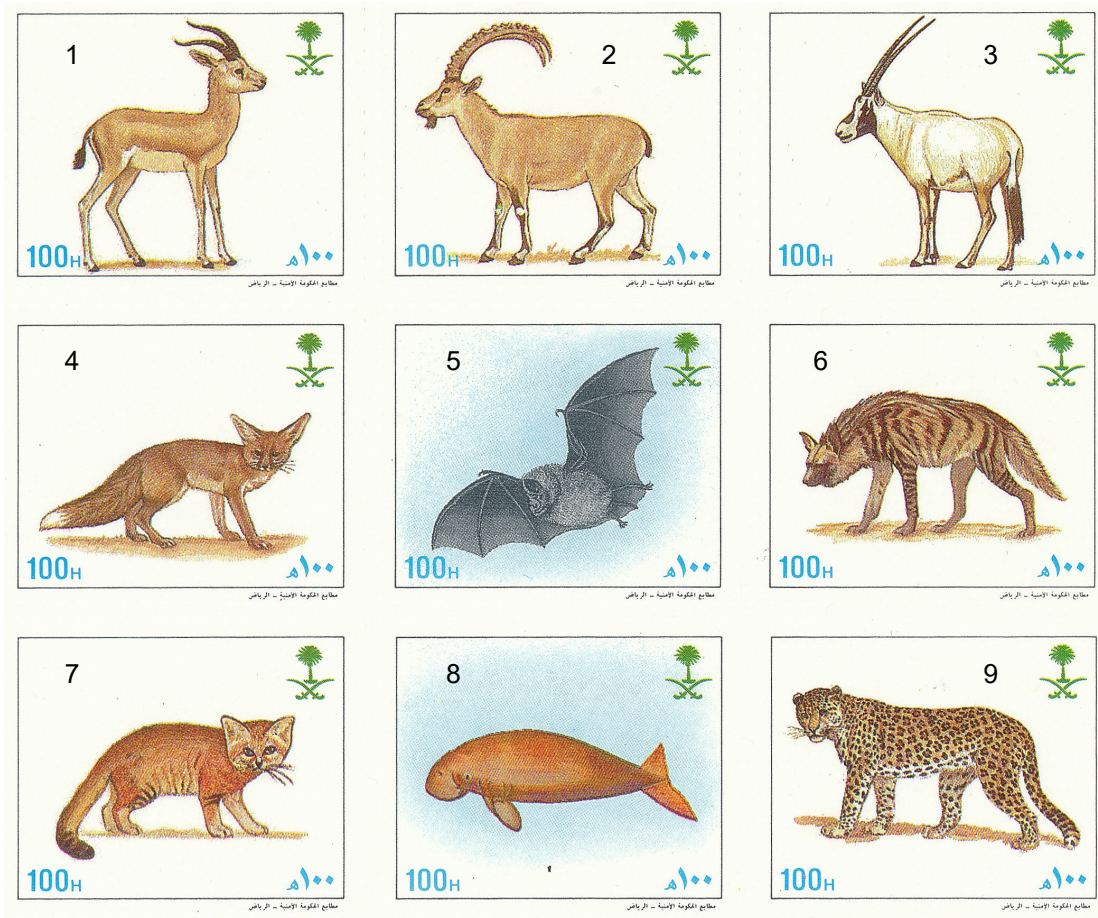
Illustrated right is another puzzle. The Arabic reads "Barid Ar-Ras / outgoing / Gassim District". This seems to have been used as a re-directional mark. It is on a cover from Riyadh to Ar-Ras. It has a Riyadh meter franking; on the reverse are two Ar-Ras type SM31L backstamps dated 17.08.1986 and 05.10.1986 and a barely legible Riyadh slogan cancel dated 6-??-1986. The illustrated all-Arabic mark is applied to the cover front across the address label as if to obscure the original addressee and facilitate delivery to the return address. There are no "Unknown", "Return to Sender" or similar markings.



SAUDI ARABIAN ENDANGERED MAMMALS DEFINITIVES

By: J. P. Mandaville

Of the 75 species of wild mammals known to be native to Saudi Arabia, nine of the rarer and more endangered were chosen as subjects of the Saudi Mammals definitive issues of 1991 (see Random Notes #50 and #51). Described in number order as shown on the accompanying illustration are:



1. Saudi Dorcas Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas saudiya*). Generally acknowledged to be a well defined subspecies of the dorcas gazelle, itself widespread from parts of the Sahara in the west to Pakistan and India in the east, some authorities treat this Arabian form as a species in its own right: *Gazella saudiya*. Arabic: 'ifri.

2. Nubian Ibex (*Capra ibex nubiana*). This mountain goat is still found in the more remote mountainous areas of the Hijaz and at one locality in central Saudi Arabia, near al-Hawtah, in a special preserve established by the National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development (NCWCD). It thrives on steep, rocky terrain. Arabic: wa'l.

3. Arabian Oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*). Formerly widespread in the more remote sands of the Peninsula, from the Great Nafud in the north to the Rub' al-Khali in the south, this unique Arabian antelope is now the subject of special conservation efforts. A victim of motorized hunting, it had become virtually extinct in the wild by the 1950s. Captive specimens were united in a breeding herd, however, and were successfully reintroduced to the wild in Oman. A similar program is now being undertaken by the NCVCD in Saudi Arabia. According to one theory, the appearance of the long straight horns of this species, as seen from the side, gave rise to the story of the unicorn. Arabic: wudayhi.

4. Ruppell's Sand Fox (*Vulpes rueppellii*). Smaller and paler than the red fox more common in coastal and hilly country, Ruppell's sand fox is usually found on inland sand terrain. Its coat is remarkably fine and soft, and its foot pads are covered with hair, like those of the sand cat. This fox has very large ears, occasionally leading to its misidentification as a fennec. Arabic: tha'lab (also used for other foxes).

5. Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus clivosus*). So-called because of its horseshoe-shaped nasal appendage, believed to be an adaptation useful to its echo_location ability, this bat is found from western to central Saudi Arabia. Arabic: khaffash (also used for other bats).

6. Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*). Formerly widespread in Arabia and still with an undeserved reputation for aggression toward man, the hyena has become rather rare in recent decades. It is not uncommonly commemorated in desert place names, such as Jabal al-Madba'ah ("Hill of the Hyena's Lair"), south of al-Hasa Oasis. Arabic: dab'.

7. Sand Cat (*Felis margarita harrisoni*). This small wildcat is probably fairly common in sand terrain in many parts of the Kingdom, but it is seldom seen because of its secretive, nocturnal habits. It closely resembles a domestic cat in size and overall appearance but has a pale, sand-colored coat and is distinguished by the presence of thick hair on the bottom of its feet. The latter is thought to be an adaptation for better footing in its sandy habitats. The sand cat normally avoids man but can put up a fierce fight if cornered or captured. Its diet consists of small desert rodents and probably also reptiles. Arabic: itfah.

8. Dugong (*dugong dugong*). This marine mammal, related to the manatee of Florida, is widespread in parts of the greater Indian Ocean area and is not uncommon in the Gulf. It feeds almost exclusively on the dense stands of flowering plants, or "sea grasses", found in shallow waters. At one time the dugong was thought to be nearly extinct, but recent studies have shown that fairly large numbers still exist in the Gulf. The dugong's Arabic name, 'arus al-bahr, means "bride of the sea" and recalls the mermaid legend of the West.

9. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*). Now extremely rare, a few individuals of the leopard are still reported occasionally from remote parts of the 'Asir mountains, particularly inland from the Red Sea port of al-Qunfudhah. Arabic: nimr.

MEDICAL THEMES ON SAUDI ARABIAN STAMPS

By: Dr. Samir S. Amr

Since the introduction of postage stamps in 1840 by Sir Rowland Hill, these small pieces of paper stuck on letters and cards have been acting as symbols of statehood, promoters of social, cultural, humanitarian and environmental issues, and carriers of political and ideological messages. People began collecting stamps for many reasons. Nationalistic motivations make some individuals collect the stamps of their own country, identifying themselves with places or events or historical landmarks shown on their country's stamps. Others collect stamps because of their artistic value and beauty, certain themes or topics they are interested in, or even for investment purposes.

Stamp collectors these days cannot collect all the stamps issued by all countries of the world due to the enormous quantity of stamps issued every year, and they restrict their collecting activity to one or more countries. However, some collectors will concentrate on a special topic issued by many countries such as stamps featuring flowers, birds, sports, Boy Scouts, art, etc. Some collectors have a professional theme injected in the hobby: physicians collect stamps related to medicine, oil engineers collect stamps showing GOSPS, oil derricks and refineries, biologists collect stamps showing animals, insects and reptiles, and so on.

Many countries have issued stamps related to medical topics including Red Crescent, Red Cross. World Health Organization (WHO), World Health Day, medical conferences, campaigns against malaria, tuberculosis and cancer, famous physicians, hospitals, and many more.

Saudi Arabia issued its first stamps in 1926 under the rule of King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud. It was known then by the name "Kingdom of the Hijaz and Najd and its Dependencies". In 1934, the first set of stamps bearing the new name of the country "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" was issued on the occasion of the proclamation of Prince Saud as heir apparent. The first Saudi stamp with a medical theme was issued in 1936. It was a charity tax stamp of 1/8 qirsh featuring the Makkah Hospital with three palm trees in the background. Similar stamps were issued in 1937, as well as in 1943-1956 with only one palm tree pictured (Figures 1 and 2). A total of eight issues of this stamp were released in various shades of red color and on different types of paper. The last issue in 1956 was of 1/4 qirsh value. These postal tax stamps were used on mail in addition to the regular postage stamps, and the profits were diverted for health and charity purposes. The use of these stamps ended on May 12, 1964.

Figure 1



Figure 2



The World Health Organization and its activities prompted the government of Saudi Arabia to issue several stamps related to the inauguration of WHO headquarters in Geneva in 1966; the 20th anniversary of its founding in 1969, and its 40th anniversary in 1988. (See Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

The international campaign under the auspices of WHO to eradicate malaria was commemorated in 1962 with three stamps picturing the malaria transmitting mosquito with the WHO emblem in the background. Many nations issued similar stamps to publicize the international effort against malaria, with a slogan appearing on the stamps "The World United Against Malaria" (Figure 5).

An international Anti-Smoking campaign in 1980 was featured on two stamps, one showing a man and his bronchi and lungs filled with smoke, and the other depicting an "X" across a cigarette. Both stamps carry the message "Smoking or health? The choice is yours" (Figure 6).



Figure 6



Figure 7



The handicapped received special attention by the Saudi postal service. In 1975, a set was issued on the occasion of "Day of the Blind" showing hands reading Braille (Figure 7). The International Year of Disabled Persons was commemorated by two stamps in 1981. One portrayed a blind man reading Braille, and the other showed a paraplegic in a wheel-chair weaving on a loom (Figure 8). In 1987, two stamps were issued to publicize the first anniversary of the establishment of the Social Insurance Home for the Care of Handicapped Children. The design shows an adult holding a disabled child (Figure 9).

World Health Day, sponsored by WHO, with various medical themes of worldwide importance, has been commemorated by several Saudi issues. The first of these stamps was issued in 1976, with a theme of "Prevention of Blindness". A 20 halalah stamp featured a shield with an eye and the emblem of WHO (Figure 10). Vaccination of children against communicable diseases was promoted on World Health Day in 1986 by two stamps inscribed



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10

with "Children's health is tomorrow's wealth" (Figure 11). In 1989, the theme was on communicating health issues to the public by various means: radio, television, the press. Two stamps depicting these communication channels with a message "Let us talk about health issues" were released (Figure 12).

Figure 11



Figure 12

The topic in 1990 was on the environmental safety of our planet. Two stamps were issued featuring a view of the Earth from space, with the WHO emblem and a message "Our health is for the well-being of our planet" (Figure 13). Precautions against disasters, environmental or otherwise, was the theme for 1991. Two stamps featuring a human chain with wrecked houses in the background were released with the slogan "On disaster, be ready" (Figure 14). The latest issue on World Health Day had the theme "Heartbeat - the rhythm of health". It was released in 1992, and it shows a human heart with a normal-appearing electrocardiographic tracing (Figure 15).



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15

In order to create awareness among the Saudi public regarding the importance of blood donations, and encourage people to donate, a set of two stamps was issued in 1988 with a design showing a blood transfusion in progress and a large drop of blood in the background (Figure 15).

The opening of the King Faisal Hospital in Riyadh on April 23, 1975 was celebrated by issuing two multicolored stamps in 1977. It is a tertiary care hospital offering services in highly specialized areas of medicine such as cancer diagnosis and treatment, heart transplantation and surgery, bone marrow transplantation and many more. There is a medical research center associated with it. The main building of the hospital is shown on the stamps with Red Crescent and serpent at the left (Figure 17).

The tenth anniversary of the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society was celebrated by three stamps in 1974. They show the Red Crescent "flower", with the center of the flower represented by a crescent, and the petals by a multitude of hearts (Figure 18).



Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18

In addition to those issued on clearly medical themes, other stamps have appeared with themes indirectly related to medicine such as the issues of freedom from hunger of 1963, the tenth anniversary of the World Food Program in 1975, International Year of the Child in 1980 and 1991, and environmental preservation in 1988. Stamps commemorating World Food Day have been released annually starting in 1981.

As can be seen, Saudi Arabia gave health topics an important part in its stamp program during the last 30 years, with themes on the international level (WHO and its related activities), and on the national level (health campaigns, Red Crescent Society and hospitals). It is hoped that further issues on other health topics will be released in the future.

COMMENTS ON THE MAKKAH ARMS ISSUE

By: David Graham

Launce Shearlaw recently showed me an imperforate copy of the 1-1/2q value of the Hakkah Arms issue in a shade of red very like that of the 1/2q, that I didn't remember having seen before.



I was able to search Tarik Alireza's collection and found that he has one of these, along with a collection of essays of the 1-1/2q in various colors and papers. Some show a margin on one side, so presumably they were printed in sheets. Two examples are illustrated:

1. on cream paper, perf. 11-1/2, in a deeper shade of violet than the issued stamp.
2. on coarse light brown paper, like that of cheap manila envelopes, in deep red, not far different from the normal 1/2q colour. Perforations are an uneven 11 at right, too uneven to measure at left, and look like teeth-marks at the bottom, and with an imperf. margin at top - a sort of mixture that only the Makkah Press could contrive!

Alireza's collection has six others in the same design, as follows:

3. dull maroon on cream paper, perf 11-1/2 (good)
4. lake brown on cream, perf 11-1/2 (rough)
5. pale dull scarlet on cream, perf 11-1/2 (very rough)
6. dull scarlet on cream, perf 11-1/2 (good on threesides, the fourth has a sort of small bite-mark)
7. indigo on cream, perf 11-1/2 (good)
8. blue black on manila (perf 11-1/2 with some blind on right side and rough uneven perfs over these; rough 11-1/2 at left; very rough 11-1/2 at top; perf. about 5 (teeth-marks) at bottom.

All but the two on manila paper have perforations cutting into the design on one or two sides.

Of the different colours, only the dull maroon seems not to have been used for an issued stamp. The dull scarlet shades were probably made by mixing the other red (an overinked version of the 1/2q type) with white ink. The lake brown was used for the 1/8q, and the blue for the 1q.

The varying quality of the perforations is something of a mystery, since the machine was probably a reconditioned one obtained from abroad. One wonders how on earth the operator was able to get such a wide range of results on single stamps, particularly the two on manila paper. That paper was probably either a type used for wrapping printing stock. or for parcels, and is not the type normally called newsprint.

Having an essay design and color trials for the 1-1/2q suggests that this value was probably the first issued; it was, after all, the foreign letter rate, increased from 1q about the middle of 1921. Alireza's earliest use is on a Feb 11, 1926 cover from Jeddah to Cairo.

The issued stamp is wider than the essay type. with several design changes. The central panel remained much the same, but with the coat-of-arms of Sherif Hussain closely surrounded by the lattice-work, instead of in a clear square, which can hardly be called an improvement. It may be mentioned here that the commonly-used name of "Makkah Arms" to describe this issue is incorrect, as the arms were those of the Sherif, and not the city.

The corner squares with value are much larger and the numerals are clearer, also vertical, rather than slanting in the usual manner of Arabic script. The top and bottom tablets are also proportionally bigger, though not much more legible, since a number of ornaments were added to the texts.

The side panels show the most changes, with the central words "Makkah" and "Al-Mukarramah" greatly enlarged. The surrounding floral designs, which may have been felt to be too representational, were replaced by abstract features. The short horizontal lines in these, below and above the numerals, are useful for plating individual stamps. One of the less appealing characteristics of them is that, whenever one has found a design flaw for plating, it turns out that most, but rarely all, stamps in the sheet show the same fault. Another problem with plating is that there can be enormous differences between various states of the plate. This is especially true of the 1q*, which in later printings has a line of deformity running along the bottom of row 6. One needs to have about three sheets, or good photocopies, of each value, to enable plating to be done fairly quickly.

* Editor's Note: The 1/Sq can also be particularly difficult. There are large differences in the stages of the plate, and in the end, at least two cliches were replaced.

NEW ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA

By: *Abdul Aziz A. Sa'id*

A few errors got into the new issue notes in RANDOM NOTES #51.

The reprinted Ka'aba 75h definitive was issued June 13, and the 150h was issued June 6. The perforation is 13-1/2 x 13-3/4.

The correct sheet layout for the Hajj issue is 6 x 9. The official first day cancellations are dated June 10 or 9th Dhu al-Hijjah (the first day of the 'Id al-Adha).

July 14, 1992: The 75h definitive showing birds of Saudi Arabia was issued. The format is a block of 9 (3 x 3) different designs, with 8 blocks in the sheet (2 x 4). All details similar to those of the 150h denomination. See RANDOM NOTES #51.

September 26, 1992: Two stamps, 75h and 150h, were issued to publicize the Census of Population and Housing, which started the next day. The design shows the logo appearing on all census publicity. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps and 2 post code labels (4 x 13). Perforated 13-3/4 x 14.



October 17, 1992: Two stamps, 75h and 150h, were issued to commemorate World Food Day. The 75h shows a bunch of fresh vegetables, and the 150h shows a bunch of fresh fruits. Both also show the FAO emblem. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps (5 x 10). Perforated 12.



Editor's Note: The 75h bird stamps were apparently issued thus far only in Riyadh in a very limited quantity. The APA New Issue Service has thus far been unable to obtain these stamps, and thus is unable to distribute them to New Issue Service subscribers.

FREE ADLETS

RANDOM NOTES will publish as many free adlets in each issue as will fit on one page. Maximum five lines per adlet. Adlet will be run for one issue only unless specifically requested otherwise. Send to the editor.

SAUDI ARABIA & ALL ARAB COUNTRIES. Stamps, MS, errors, anything. Mint & used. Want lists, please. Aouni Edriss. PO Box 30178, Damascus, Syria.

SAUDI ARABIA SPECIALIST. SCOTT #1 up to date. Standing orders for new issues. Send want lists to Abdul Aziz Sa'id. PO box 238, Mafreq, Jordan.

STILL AVAILABLE: THE A.P.A. REFERENCE MANUAL OF FORGERIES. New members and subscribers - if you collect Hejaz & Nejd, you need this to educate yourself about the many philatelic forgeries being offered by dealers and in auctions. Contains more than 100 pages that illustrate and describe the differences between genuine and forged overprints. Price at APA meetings: SR50; airmailed to Saudi Arabia/other Arab countries SR60; airmailed elsewhere US \$22. Non-members/subscribers ass SR10 or US \$3. R. J. Thoden, ARAMCO Box 1802, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

WANTED: USED STAMPS FROM OLD PASSPORTS - Entry Visa 30R, 50R; Residence Visa 100R; Additional passport fee 270R; A country addition 2R; General services tax 31-1/2R; Final exit 100R. Will pay a good price for the first copy of each received. R. J. Thoden, Aramco Box 1802, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

A.P.A. AUCTION NO. 22

By: W. A. King

The 1992 sale was the largest auction so far held by the APA with 988 lots eventually being offered for sale. Although there was a 25% increase in mail bidders the attendance by local bidders was rather disappointing, however, the lack of numbers was made up by those who attended snapping up many of the lots at very fair prices. Because of the number of lots the bidding opened at 8.45am and was completed by 3.30pm - in sufficient time for the Yanbu visitors to catch their flight.

The vendors should also be happy with the sheer volume of sales which totaled over SR 150,000 - over \$40,000. The Dam, GOSP and Air definitives were keenly sought. This group being led off by the JUNG collection being bought at SR 21,500 by a local bidder - who now plans to continue to develop and extend the collection. Over 80% of the remaining 173 DGA lots were also sold realizing in excess of SR 31,000 showing a solid interest in these attractive definitives.

Other keenly contested items were the Philby covers and the large Ka'aba and Khafji definitives especially in the gutter pairs. On the down side there was, as yet, little interest in the modern small definitives. Sheet investors were not in evidence, the King Khaled errors encountered no interest. From the early material the Hijaz sold reasonably well with over SR 22,000 being sold. The Najd after a good year in 1991 was very quiet although over 75% of the Hijaz & Najd lots sold. A list of the prices realized now follows. Anyone interested in lots not listed is invited to contact the auctioneer.

PRICES REALIZED

LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR		
1	130	53	750	94	250	146	100	202	350	248	56	297	1700	336	90
2	50	57	60	95	500	147	30	203	40	250	42	298	475	337	56
3	400	58	36	96	2000	148	30	204	30	251	160	299	500	338	500
6	200	59	150	103	160	149	70	205	50	252	38	300	300	339	90
8	150	61	150	104	250	150	150	206	30	253	240	301	260	340	120
9	52	62	350	105	64	153	160	207	210	254	230	302	250	342	60
10	40	64	42	106	40	154	80	210	50	255	220	303	300	343	300
11	40	65	40	107	60	158	450	211	32	257	70	304	60	344	200
12	900	66	50	108	105	159	1050	213	50	258	180	305	46	346	105
17	85	70	350	110	30	160	80	214	500	259	170	306	525	347	80
20	70	71	160	111	80	172	30	230	170	261	70	307	450	348	70
23	80	72	170	113	30	175	210	231	145	262	70	308	425	350	160
24	120	74	250	114	30	180	270	232	140	264	160	309	105	351	125
25	50	75	250	115	200	181	30	233	100	265	200	310	80	352	70
26	80	76	1700	118	250	183	50	234	65	266	200	311	30	354	60
27	60	77	1500	120	180	184	32	235	550	267	56	312	30	355	60
29	300	80	100	121	140	188	150	236	36	269	700	313	32	356	250
31	30	81	100	122	140	189	350	237	30	270	250	314	42	357	32
32	30	83	50	123	40	190	120	238	145	271	270	315	34	361	200
33	50	85	1600	124	120	192	80	239	90	275	120	317	54	362	170
34	50	86	1000	125	66	193	70	240	65	278	50	318	32	363	100
36	600	87	1600	126	120	194	105	241	105	282	250	319	220	366	375
37	900	88	575	128	80	195	150	242	40	285	750	325	250	367	550
39	1000	89	250	131	130	196	85	243	68	287	100	326	250	368	21500
40	105	90	400	140	130	197	115	244	40	288	160	330	110	370	145
46	40	91	200	141	90	198	50	245	100	291	80	331	500	372	60
47	80	92	250	143	90	200	60	246	150	293	44	333	30	374	44
49	300	93	375	145	50	201	350	247	56	295	210	334	30	375	200

APA - AUCTION 22 - November 20th 1992
PRICES REALIZED

LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR	LOT	SR
376	60	454	450	518	150	579	250	654	200	731	42	812	56	896	120
379	75	455	250	519	2800	580	100	656	1100	732	1050	813	56	899	950
380	60	456	280	520	400	581	600	661	375	733	300	814	56	900	950
381	2800	457	52	521	220	582	160	662	350	734	260	816	56	901	550
384	30	458	170	522	150	583	90	665	140	735	30	817	56	902	50
385	500	459	200	523	40	584	100	666	56	737	42	818	56	905	36
386	350	460	60	524	40	585	90	667	120	738	30	819	40	906	220
390	130	462	280	525	160	586	70	669	125	739	70	820	62	907	36
391	90	463	62	526	160	587	150	670	50	740	70	821	30	908	36
392	44	465	130	527	80	588	525	671	150	741	62	822	56	909	46
393	300	466	700	528	40	591	30	672	75	743	40	823	56	910	46
394	130	468	100	529	38	592	100	673	46	744	50	824	60	911	42
395	300	469	280	530	50	593	105	674	46	746	70	826	105	912	30
396	300	470	140	531	95	594	160	676	110	747	350	828	38	913	1200
397	30	471	450	532	105	595	70	677	80	748	30	829	90	914	46
398	46	472	575	533	105	596	30	679	250	754	30	831	36	917	30
399	62	473	375	534	115	597	700	680	240	755	30	833	36	918	30
400	140	474	80	535	150	598	675	683	700	760	50	834	36	919	30
401	60	476	375	536	30	599	120	684	75	761	210	836	90	920	30
403	105	477	350	537	30	600	105	688	75	762	85	837	40	921	170
404	350	478	100	538	58	601	300	689	230	763	60	840	36	928	30
405	150	479	70	539	30	602	300	690	280	764	52	841	40	929	30
406	140	481	40	540	40	604	650	691	220	766	160	842	38	931	40
409	200	482	125	541	145	605	325	692	50	768	42	843	50	932	36
410	30	483	80	542	66	606	250	693	52	769	42	844	30	934	220
412	190	484	70	543	52	608	400	694	42	770	46	845	36	940	50
413	64	485	70	544	54	611	180	695	40	772	70	847	54	943	50
414	50	486	105	545	115	613	300	696	52	773	32	848	180	949	80
415	150	487	125	546	100	614	60	697	50	774	50	849	30	950	30
416	130	488	80	547	80	616	180	699	50	775	50	851	50	951	54
421	58	489	150	548	180	618	80	700	100	778	42	852	130	952	170
422	90	491	125	549	130	619	450	702	44	780	70	853	90	953	90
423	650	492	425	552	50	624	140	704	260	781	38	858	30	954	50
426	575	493	170	553	160	626	3000	705	150	784	52	859	1200	955	50
427	100	494	70	554	250	627	50	706	56	785	400	860	260	959	150
428	80	495	60	555	100	630	325	707	56	786	95	863	120	962	60
430	50	496	100	556	290	631	75	708	210	790	50	864	42	963	75
431	350	497	125	557	280	632	85	710	325	792	30	865	42	964	100
432	300	498	400	558	62	633	60	711	260	793	30	867	210	965	165
434	125	499	80	559	52	634	200	712	30	794	75	868	36	968	325
435	130	500	130	560	90	635	210	713	50	795	75	869	36	970	300
436	125	501	170	561	85	636	160	714	30	796	30	870	50	972	300
437	100	502	80	562	210	637	30	715	50	797	30	871	50	973	110
438	120	503	625	563	150	638	32	716	60	799	50	873	180	975	160
439	75	504	120	564	80	639	54	717	32	800	50	878	150	976	100
441	150	505	850	568	100	640	70	718	30	801	50	881	50	980	180
442	40	506	700	569	110	643	30	720	40	802	50	882	90	982	150
443	190	507	950	570	170	644	50	721	95	803	50	885	60	983	44
444	800	508	400	572	70	645	40	722	30	804	32	886	36	985	80
445	230	511	270	573	90	647	40	723	260	805	30	887	40	988	70
447	250	512	150	574	210	648	4500	724	32	806	30	888	36	989	90
448	450	513	80	575	100	650	66	726	42	807	30	890	30	990	90
450	280	514	90	576	350	651	38	727	30	808	140	891	32	992	56
451	48	515	100	577	600	652	100	729	50	809	42	892	42	997	40
453	220	516	56	578	34	653	150	730	30	811	70	893	42	998	60