



الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية

ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association International

Random Notes

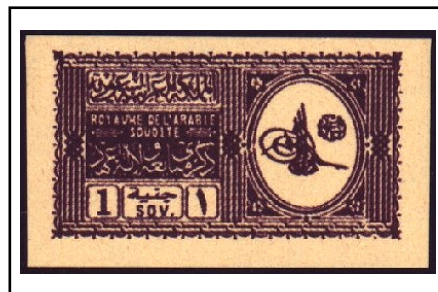


JULY 2002

NUMBER 58

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WARNING – ONE OF THESE IS A FORGERY (see [page 6](#))

The Arabian Philatelic Association International

The Arabian Philatelic Association (APA) was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. The APA had over 300 members and subscribers worldwide during most of its existence. Its journal (*APA Random Notes*), and *Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries*, auctions and new issue service contributed to the large increase in the popularity of Saudi Arabian philately in the 1970s and 1980s. However, interest declined in the 1990s. An initial attempt to start up a conventional Saudi stamp society in the USA failed in the late 1990s. Since then, we have realized that an Internet-based society has a better prospect of success and we have founded the Arabian Philatelic Association International. (APAI). An APAI website www.arabian-philatelic.com and an e-mail address arabphilassocin@aol.com are being set up by Willie King, but they are not yet functional. A *Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia* has been written and published by Rudy Thoden. A limited number of copies of *APAI Random Notes #57* is available for free distribution to all who request an APAI Membership Application.

Longer range, we hope to prepare a second edition of the *Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries* to cover the issues not in the original edition, plus the many new forgery discoveries, including very dangerous ones created by modern computer technology.

Dues for the year starting July 1, 2002 are \$10 if you receive your *Random Notes* in color via e-mail attachment, or \$20 if we mail a black & white printed copy to you.

The APAI Organizers,
Willie King and Rudy Thoden

Random Notes

The APAI's publication, *Random Notes*, will be issued four times a year, assuming sufficient material is available. The editor is Mr. R. J. Thoden, e-mail: thodenr@aol.com (4125 Windover Way, Melbourne, FL 32934-8514 USA.) Articles on all aspects of Saudi Arabian philately are urgently needed for publication in *Random Notes*, and should be submitted as an MS Word document, if possible. The right to edit or reject all submissions is reserved. Opinions expressed are those of the authors only. Material from this publication may be reprinted provided credit is given to "Arabian Philatelic Association International" and the author of the article. Please send a copy of the reprint to the editor

Scott's (2003) and Stanley Gibbons (1996) catalog numbers are used with the kind permission of the copyright owners.

Reference may be made in this publication to the following books by their authors' names:

HAWORTH, W.B. and SARGENT, H. L.- *The Postal Issues of the Hejaz* (1922)

WARIN, D.F.- *The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd.* (1927)

MAYO, M.M. - *Barid Al Sa'udiyah wa al Hijaz wa Najd* (1973)

DONALDSON, N- *The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf.* (1975)

WILSON, J.M.- *The Hejaz - A History in Stamps* (1982).

COLES, J.H. & WALKER, H.E – *Postal Cancellations of the Ottoman Empire Part 2* (1987)

THODEN, R. J- *A Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia*, (2001)

VON UEXKULL, J.- *The Early Postal History of Saudi Arabia* (2001).

Random Notes #58

Assembled by: R. J. Thoden

1. Random Notes #57 was delivered by e-mail in April, but due to the extra work involved and difficulty in finding someone to do it, copies sent by the USPS were not all done until early June. We tried to send via E-mail to as many people as possible but there were many problems. If you are one of those who had a problem, and you are able to correct that problem, please let us know. We much prefer to send by e-mail because it is less work for us, and it means lower dues for you.

We found we had more material to be published than expected. Therefore RN #58 is expected to be out in July, and RN#59 in October, with no predictions beyond that.

2. Forgeries of Radwa set. Now that the imperforate forgeries of the Heir Apparent issue have been exposed, you might be interested to know that imperforate forgeries also exist for the Radwa Meeting set of 1945. (Scott 173-176, SG 352-355). I have known about them for almost 10 years, but was unable to mention them in the Random Notes while it was printed in Saudi Arabia. (I did get SG to mention them in their catalog). They are very crudely printed and should not fool anyone who has seen the genuine stamps. Like the Heir Apparent forgeries these have no outer frame line. There has been mention of imperforates of the high values of the Tughra definitives. I have not seen any, but if they exist, they may be of a manufacture similar to those mentioned here.



3. Ottoman cancellation forgeries. A lot recently offered on e-Bay by a seller in Germany consisted of approximately 20 Ottoman stamps with socked-on-the-nose cancellations. These looked “too good to be true” to me, so I asked the seller whether he aware that wide-spread production of forged cancels has been going on in Germany, and whether the stamps had been expertized. He replied that he had received several other e-mails similar to mine and would withdraw these lots, which he did promptly, The dealer then re-offered the stamps individually as forgeries with a start price of \$1 each.



4. FEE PAID Markings. Marwan Nusair submits a scan (at left) of a type J-4 “FEE PAID” handstamp used in Jeddah (see RN #41). Previously seen examples of this mark were stamped directly on the cover and did not receive a cancellation. This one is stamped on the top selvage of a sheet of ½q Makkah Arms stamps and shows a small part of a H10 postmark.



Marwan also sent a nice example (at right) of the Madina FEE PAID type MD-1. This type has been shown in Random Notes before, but this one is much clearer. There seems to be more than one type of this handstamp as the various copies shown have small differences.

5. **Saudi Post Office(s) in the Saudi Arabia/Kuwaiti Neutral Zone.** Mr. Alex Gondocz of the Yemen and Arab Gulf States Stamp Club seeking information on this subject recently contacted me. I know nothing about this, but I do have a registered cover with a “ZONE NEUTRE” registration handstamp apparently sent from there. It has uncanceled Saudi 20q and 3q definitives (plus ¼q postal tax) and a type SRI105 (?) DAMMAM transit cancel dated 29.10.63. on the back. Arabic writing on the back has been translated as “Mena Saud KSA / East restaurant Neutral Zone / sender’s name”. The Saudi Arabia/Kuwaiti Neutral Zone was in existence from 1922 to 1975, when it was partitioned.



6. **Back Issues of Random Notes.** We have had a number of request for back issues of *Random Notes*. It is planned that before the end of 2002, most issues will be made available to everyone in the form of a CD. Priority will be given to updating the Index, which will be made available on-line. Update prior to issue of RN #59 is planned. In the meantime, if you know which RN you require, please contact Willie King (e-mail:: willakings@aol.com). He will scan and e-mail either the entire issue or the relevant page.

7. **Saudi Revenue Catalog Update.** In my *A Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia*. I say “Undoubtedly, it is still far from complete, and there are many more stamps, presently unknown, which will turn up in the future”. That was six months ago, and the grand total of new revenues is ONE, and that one was found by me! Update page 35 of the catalog by adding:

RP54A P9 90R red brown (residence visa)

and add “residence visa from SR 10 to SR100” to the list of increased fees, and “RP39 and RP54A” to the list of usage combinations.

Forged Stamps of Saudi Arabia

Proclamation of Emir Saud as Heir-Apparent of Saudi Arabia

By: Martin C. Lovegrove

This set of stamps, catalogued as Scott 138 – 149 and Stanley Gibbons 316 – 327, exists in the genuine state as perforated 11½ or imperforate. The catalogue value of this set is high, valued by Scott 2001 as \$1477 and by Stanley Gibbons Part 19 5th edition as £1300.

This document describes realistic imperforate forgeries of all values.

Paper

A much creamier shade than the genuine, with some of the stamps tending towards a paler version of the stone colour in the Stanley Gibbons colour key. The surface of the paper is smooth with a very slight shine to it when held at an angle to a light source.

Gum

Smooth, shiny and a similar colour to the paper but slightly darker.

Colours

The colour matching is variable. Some are way off; others are close enough to pass as genuine to the casual viewer. The worst in comparison to my own are the 1½, 3, 10, 30 guerche and the ¼ sovereign.

General Accuracy

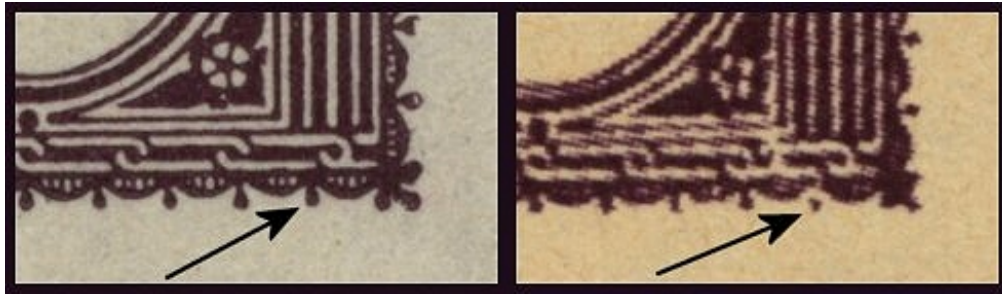
The basic design is accurate and judging by the dots forming the design, the printing process appears to be offset lithography.



Design of fake shows screening dots

All of the values show some common features not present on the genuine, and it is likely that all values were produced from the same image. One easily seen feature on all stamps can be seen on the bottom frame close to the right-hand end. This frame comprises small projections between curves; the projections are normally joined to the frame. On all of the forgeries studied, the right-most projection is not joined, but appears as a dot. It is not known by the author if this is a feature of any genuine cliché; it is not a feature of the author's sheet of the ½ guerche value.





Projection not joined in fake stamp

The numeric values vary considerably from the genuine and are unlikely to have been part of an original photograph. The character value for the sovereign denominations shows some variations from the genuine, whereas that for the guerche could have been part of the original. It is therefore possible that one of the guerche values was copied and had the numeric values removed in order to prepare the images for the sheets of guerche values. For each of these values, the Western and Arabic values were inserted using a different font to the genuine. The single master image then had the character values removed and substituted with the appropriate characters for the sovereign values.



Characters in fake (lower) vary apart from Western and Arabic 'GUERCHE'

Several of the forged stamps had very large unprinted margins. In genuine stamps these would show part of the marginal rule, but this was absent from the forgeries.



No marginal rule on fake stamp

The size of the stamps is also different. The genuine measure approximately 35 x 19.5mm and the forgeries 34 x 18.5mm.

Comments

With a genuine stamp of any value available for comparison, there is no difficulty in recognizing that these stamps are not genuine. They are, however, good enough to fool the unwary, and also to pass as genuine on Web auctions sites when generally only fairly poor quality scanned images are available. This is especially true if the stamps have small margins and therefore the absence of a marginal rule would not be noticed.

The stamps inspected were offered for sale by a dealer in Amman, Jordan; the following is the comment from that dealer: I bought this set from a small dealer here in Amman, and I tried to

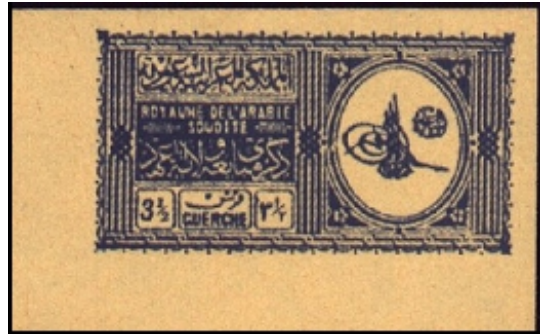


know who and where is the source of these sets, he told me that he bought them from a young Armenian man in Syria.

Images

The following images show genuine stamps (perforated) and the subject forgeries (imperforate):

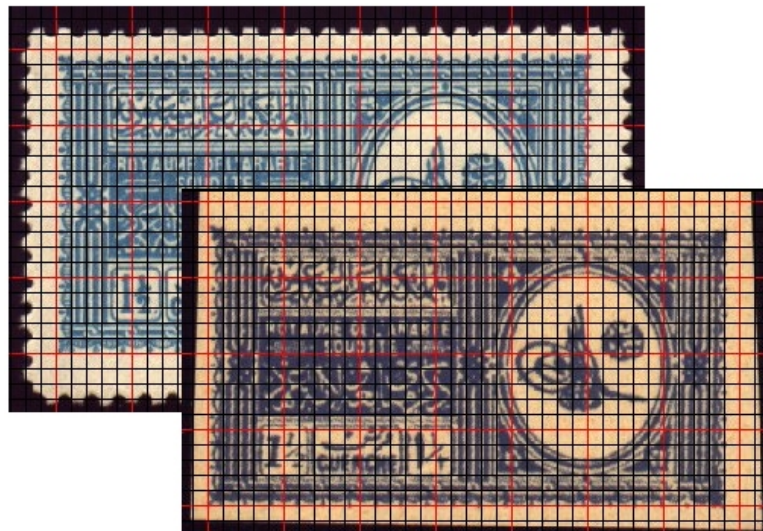






Size comparison

In the following diagram, a 1mm square grid has been superimposed on images of both a genuine and a forged stamp in order to show the slight difference in size:



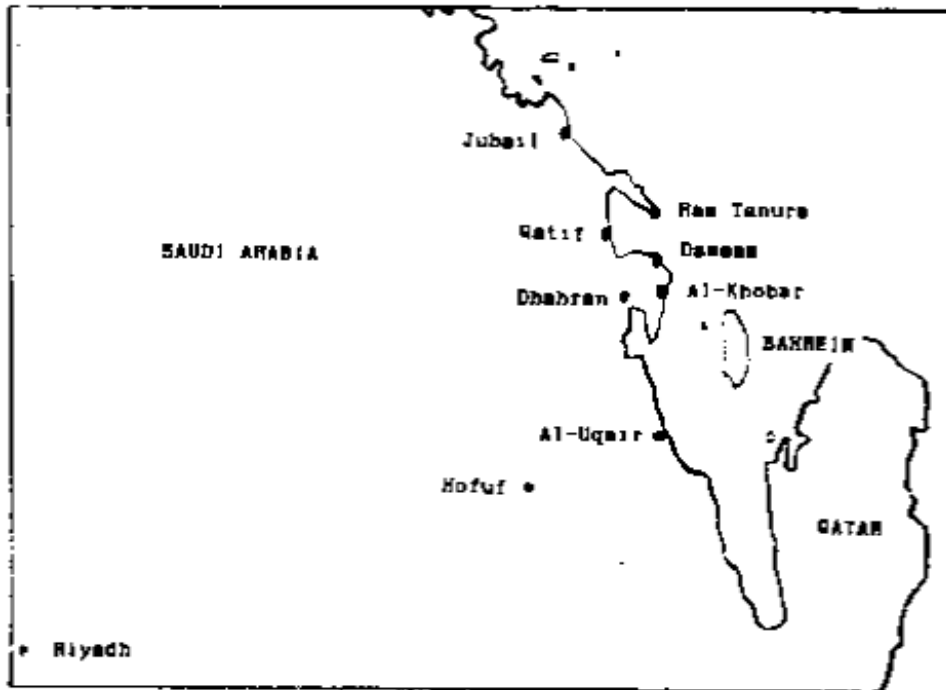
Genuine - 35 x 19.5mm under forgery - 34 x 18.5mm

Early ARAMCO Postal History (Hofuf)

By: R. J. Thoden

Those of you who were members of the Arabian Philatelic Association of Dhahran will no doubt recall my passion for collecting 'Early Aramco Postal History' – mail to and from the employees of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company (renamed the Arabian American Oil Company in 1944) in Saudi Arabia from 1933 to about 1950. My first article on this subject appeared in *Random Notes* #35 dated April-June 1986. New information continued to be discovered by others and myself and was written up in RN #37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.

On May 29, 1933, the Saudi Arab Government and CASOC reached agreement on a concession to explore for and produce crude oil in Saudi Arabia. On September 23, 1933, the first arrivals (geologists R.P. Miller and S. B. Henry) set up headquarters in Jubail, a coastal town northwest of present day Dhahran. Others arriving before year-end 1933 were J.W.Hoover, Art Brown, Tom Koch, Hugh Burchfiel, Allen White and Felix Dreyfuss. Mail service between Jubail and Hassa via Qatif was only 3 times a month using camels to carry the mail. There were no roads, thus no cars either. The Company deemed this mail service unsatisfactory and arranged with its agents to shuttle the mail by sea between Bahrain and Jubail.



Map of Eastern Saudi Arabia



A branch office was set up in Hofuf, a town in the Al-Hassa oasis, about as far southwest of present day Dhahran as Jubail is northwest. Brown, Koch and White worked out of the Hofuf office. There was daily mail service between Hofuf and al-Uqair on the coast and from there by sea to Bahrain to connect with Imperial Airways. This service was considered to be satisfactory and mail to/from the CASOC Hofuf branch office was sent this way.

The Company started providing imprinted envelopes showing the sender as CASOC (or California Arabian Standard Oil Company)/ BAHREIN ISLAND/ PERSIAN GULF about 1936. Prior to that, the only return address on the letter was the employee's name and either Jubail or Hofuf, whichever was applicable. Thus, such mail can be identified as CASOC mail only if the sender's (or recipient's) name is known. That is why I mentioned all the names above. Brown, Koch and Allen were stationed at the branch office. I had known of only three such covers from these men. The first was from Art Brown, is owned by a Dhahran collector and was shown in the RN #35 article. The other two were from Tom Koch, and were sold in a 1996 London auction to someone who outbid me.



The top item on my personal "most wanted" list for 20 years or so has been a cover from one of the three men. A few months ago, an interesting cover appeared in the on-line auction e-bay. It was an April 1934 cover from HASSA to Bahrain. I suspected this was a CASOC cover but only the front of the cover was shown. I e-mailed the seller and was informed me there was no sender's return address, but that there was an original letter enclosed. (See next page). The letter was signed only "Allen" and dealt with the sale of the 1934 Proclamation set in Hassa. Surely this was Allen White, who had worked in Bahrain prior to coming to Arabia. I bid on the cover and had only one serious competitor, who dropped out at a fraction of my maximum bid. What good luck, at last!!



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

L 4035 11

Hafiz. Jamil Amin
April 8-1926.

Mr Ro Loewenfels
Batavia

Dear Roy -

Your letter requesting the stamps came just one day after the sale ceased. The postmaster had taken four sets for himself, however, and sold me two of them. I am sending them on to you now. One set has the following values

1- Gold pound

1/2 " "

1/4 " "

1 3/4 GP.

30 gold gurunah

20 " "

10 " "

5 " "

3 " "

68

= 68/110 GP.

3 1/2 amir gurunah

1/2 " "

1/4 " "

4 1/4 or 8 1/2 gurunah derij

GP = 110 GQ = Ro. 21.26729

28 1/2 QD = 1 Rupee

2 sets 4 GP
16 rupees
7 gurunah

85-1
16-0
0-4
107-5
Ro.

These sets lack the 1 1/2 gurunah which has all gone. Please deposit the amount to Bata bank at the bank.

Letter from Allen White to Roy Loewenfels re Proclamation of Heir Apparent stamps.

Early ARAMCO Postal History (Outward Mail via APO 816)

By Willie King



Postal & Censor Markings : The cover is cancelled with a Type 3 APO cds which reads AMERICAN BASE FORCES and is dated January 27th 1945.. There are no route or receiving marks to provide any further information on how this cover reached Scotland. The censor mark is the normal US type.

Observation : This cover is particularly unusual in that it was addressed to a tiny village in Scotland some 20 miles south of Edinburgh. The regular 6ct cover has been correctly uprated to 30ct to meet the air mail postage from USA to Scotland, and raises a question why the American Army Postal Service was used to send mail to the UK. It appears to be family correspondence, from W.W. Stewart and addressed to Mrs W. Stewart.

APO 816 Cancels : Three different APO 816 cancellers have been recorded on the seven covers with Aramco return addresses.



- Type 1 : Above left U.S. POSTAL ARMY POSTAL SERVICE with A.P.O. 816.
- Type 2 : Above centre As Type 1 but A.P.O. only, 816 forms part of the date slug.
- Type 3 : See cover As Type 1 but AMERICAN BASE FORCES

APO 816 Censor Markings : Five of the seven recorded covers have censor marks and these have three examiner identification numerals. 0750 and 0751(see cover) in black and 2520 in blue (as above).

Further Covers : APO 816 was open for use between June 1944 and December 1945 in Bahrain and again from March until December 1946 in Dhahran. However no civilian covers are recorded from this latter period.

So far APAI record only seven APO 816 covers with the return address of 'CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY' but similar covers with Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd (RN#35 p18) or Bechtel are known. It would be appreciated if readers with any similar covers send scans or photocopies for the record.

Philatelic Exhibitions in London

By Willie King, FRPSL

The Royal Philatelic Society London : Venue for Tarik Alireza's Exhibit

The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. Permission to use the prefix 'Royal' was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. His son, later King George V was an assiduous philatelist and had become President of the Society in 1896, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne in 1910. Since then The Royal Philatelic Society has always enjoyed Royal patronage and support.

The Society owns prestigious premises at 41 Devonshire Place, which are open daily for members to meet or to browse the exceptional library or philatelic museum. Society meetings are held between September and June on alternate Thursdays of which about eight are "1pm Meetings" requiring displays of some 450 - 500 sheets by a major collector or a society in 52 frames. By tradition and by gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen, the first display of each season features a selection from her own collection displayed by the Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, Charles Goodwyn RDP, Hon FRPSL. This year commenced with a display of Ceylon from the Royal Collection.

Basically being invited to display at "The Royal" is an exceptional honour and a reflection on the philatelic eminence of the invited exhibitor. Please note accepting the invitation is not a light undertaking. Even international exhibits are only 128 sheets contained in 8 frames of 16 sheets each. The Royal's frames take 9-12 sheets and are much easier to peruse than the international frames, but there are 52 frames to be filled! Tarik has spent over a year re-writing and re-organizing his collection to meet this different format of exhibiting and to prepare his collection for the scrutiny of some of the world's leading philatelists.

It is with pleasure I commend you to peruse the official report about Tarik's exhibit compiled by the Assistant Honorary Secretary of the Royal, Keith Fitton. However for those of you with computer access you are recommended to visit www.rpsl.org.uk where Tarik's exhibit will be among the first ever to be shown on the Royal's website. It is not yet there but arrangements are currently underway and it should be available by the time this copy of RN is circulated.

Membership of the Royal : The membership consists of almost 1,500 philatelists of whom half are in the UK and half overseas and the membership roster reads like a who's who of international philately. Should any APAI members wish to join and receive the London Philatelist please download the application form from the website and send to me so that I may support as proposer. Only requirement is that you are a serious amateur collector and not engaged in philatelic business. Annual overseas membership fee is £60 at present. At present I believe five APAI members are also members or fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society.

Lawrence Exhibit at the British Library

The public exhibit consisted of a copy of the Survey of Egypt book, a perforated set of the first issue of Hejaz, some of Lawrence's notebooks and several first editions of his books. Therefore nothing especially unusual but the exhibit was directed at the bibliophile rather than the philatelist. I must make a separate visit later so that I can view if there is any additional material of significance in the rest of the collection. However, if in London, do make a visit to the British Library as there are **permanently** on display 500 double sided frames of stamps, say 9,000 pages from various collections. If any APAI members are visiting London from overseas I can arrange to meet them and we can arrange a visit to the BL and to The Royal Society.

RN

Display by Tarik Ali Alireza at Royal Philatelic Society London

By Keith Fitton FRPSL



The following report was first published in *The London Philatelist* of June 2002, Volume 111 Number 1296 and is reproduced by kind permission of The Royal Philatelic Society London and the author.

The Lawrence cover shown above formed the cover of the booklet by Tarik covering the key items in the display.

The Royal Philatelic Society London

Account of Meetings : Season 2001-2002

No 16 Thursday, 25 April, 2002 at 1pm

Mr Tariq Ali Alireza FRPSL:

Saudi Arabia: Development of the Postal Service, 1801-2000.

The President, Gavin Fryer, welcomed 52 Fellows and Members including James Pullin from the USA, together with 9 guests. There was also strong family support for the superb display of 468 sheets by Mr Tariq Alireza FRPSL.

The display, arguably the best and most comprehensive collection of postal history from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) ever to be shown in UK, was even more comprehensive than that indicated in the Society's programme in that it covered a 200 year period from 1801 to 2000.

Mr Alireza also produced an excellent booklet with reduced photocopies, in colour, of some 60 covers, with descriptions of each, from the display. The booklet has as its introduction the following: "*This exhibit attempts to show, through covers spanning 200 years, how the postal service in Saudi Arabia developed from its beginnings during the Ottoman period through to Saudi rule.*"



Even this is too modest a description since there were single stamps, blocks, sheetlets, sheets, essays, proofs and specimens of each of the definitive issues of adhesives including the “Lawrence” design issue of 1916, the “Hashemite Arms” issue of 1922 and the King Ali issue of 1925, with many overprinted examples and varieties thereof, some with perforation varieties KSA, as it exists today, embraces three main geographical areas: the Hijaz - the coastal strip in the west bordering the Red Sea in which are located the main ports of Jeddah and Yanbu and the holy cities of Makkah and Madinah; the Najd - being the vast central area; and Hassa - the region to the East bordering the Arabian Gulf and the Sultanates of Bahrain, Kuwait etc. The postal development of the country has its origins in the west and expanded eastwards slowly across the Najd to Hassa.

Frames 1 & 2 were devoted to the pre-stamp era, (1801 - 1865) and the years of the Egyptian Post Office in Jeddah, (1865 - 1881). The first item shown was a letter from the ship ROCKINGHAM in the Red Sea dated June 18 1801 to Guernsey, at the time of the campaign against Napoleon’s troops in Egypt. While bearing no postal markings, the text discloses that the ROCKINGHAM had had to put into Gedda (sic) for repairs after striking a reef in the Red Sea and that the letter would be carried by another ship to Europe. A lovely cover from Melbourne (14/9/57) to Hamburg on board the SS EMU also transited Jeddah after a similar accident and then travelled on various ships and overland before reaching Hamburg on 30/11.

The Egyptian Branch Post Office in Jeddah was permitted by the Ottoman authorities to operate between 1865 and 1881 when it was closed being in competition with the Ottoman service which had been set up earlier in 1870. A number of covers were shown including one from Jeddah (13/4/75) with a 2 pi bisect for the 1 pi Single Red Sea Port rate to Suez while another was from the British Consulate in Jeddah (19/8/80) with a 2 pi franking which went via Suez and Alexandria to North Wales.

Frames 3 & 4 featured examples of Free Franking on Ottoman Official mail between 1844 - 1904 while also displayed were 4 entires, dating between 1883 - 1886, recently discovered by an archaeologist, from ports where there was no mail service and which had, therefore, to have been carried by private dhow.

Ottoman mails of the 19th century (frames 5 - 7) and the 20th century (frames 8 - 16) came next featuring an urgent, registered commercial message from Munich (8/3/95) to Madinah. The Postmaster there attached a paper and wrote in manuscript “UNABLE TO FIND, RETURN TO SENDER” and it arrived back in Munich on 10/10. From Jeddah, 2/6/11, a registered cover was dispatched to Breda, Netherlands, at the 2 pi rate, arriving 14/6/11.

Ottoman mail during World War I filled frames 17 - 18 with items showing payment of WAR ORPHANS TAX and an Ottoman Field Post Office 28 mark (20/10/17) on a cover from Madinah to Istanbul.

World War I saw the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in Arabia and the advent of the newly independent Hashemite Kingdom of Hijaz under King Hussein. The Ottoman postal services were used as a basis for the new service and material from this period filled frames 19 - 30. There were many delightful items here, from Makkah, Taif, Jeddah, Wajh etc. One, sent by Lawrence of Arabia in Jeddah to Captain the Hon Ormsby Gore in Cairo (16/10/16) with the 1 qirsh value (foreign rate) of the first Hijaz issue of adhesives, with no other markings, was probably carried to Egypt by a Royal Naval vessel.

There were, from time to time, shortages of adhesives, (partly resulting from the activities of philatelists as Hijaz was included in the Commonwealth section of the catalogues,) and an unboxed handstamp “FEE PAID” was called into use at various times. Many of those covers bearing stamps enjoy multicoloured frankings. In 1917, a French Military Mission was established at Yanbu in Hijaz and mail items from there were shown.



Najdi success in the Hashemite-Saudi conflict, which broke out in late 1925, forced the abdication of King Hussein in favour of his son, King Ali, (frames 31-32). For little over a year, he ruled from the besieged town of Jeddah with little authority over Yanbu or Madinah. A cover from Jeddah (11/11/25) to the Nawab of Bahawalpur appears to have been smuggled out of the town and passed through enemy lines before reaching Yanbu where it took boat to the Suez Canal.

The Saudis captured Jeddah at the end of 1925 and, in 1926, named the combined territories the Kingdom of Hijaz and Najd and the Hijaz and Najd Sultanate Post (frames 35 - 46) ran to 1933. No fewer than 12 covers in this period were shown from Najd sent by H St John Philby (Father of the infamous Kim) via Bahrain and Kuwait etc. to his wife and mother, the latter carefully annotated each cover with the date of receipt, in her own handwriting. Adhesives, once again, were often in short supply and in addition to the use of the FEE PAID handstamp, postage due and revenue stamps were sometimes, with official approval, used to supplement the normal definitives. Even unusual cancellations were occasionally employed as evidenced by the use of the boxed "YANBO" handstamp on a May 1933 cover to Bombay, with 3 values of the 1927 Hijaz and Najd issue totalling 18q. The handstamp was more properly used on incoming telegrams from abroad! 2 covers from RAF officers at Hinaidi which were flown on the Baghdad to Cairo air mail service in 1928 were shown and there was an official registered cover from the Kings Palace in Riyadh (17/7/33) to Jamal Pasha, Turkish General in WWI with early use of the RYAD cds from the recently established post office there.

In 1932, the country was renamed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia but the Hijaz and Najd stamps continued in use until December 1933, frames 47 - 52.

Further examples of mail from Philby were shown, also a cover from Hodeidah (17/5/34), via Aden to the British Consulate at Suez during a border dispute with Yemen when Saudi forces occupied the coastal strip down to Hodeidah. Even Zeppelin mail was not forgotten with a registered item from Makkah (31/5/34) with mixed franking to Friedrichshafen, thence by the GRAF ZEPPELIN to Buenos Aires. During the World War II period, there were covers by airmail bearing censor marks, which went via Bahrain to USA.

The display ended with a frame of Royal Family and Royal Court Free Franks and "Secret" Official mail from the Ministry of Information.

In his appreciation, President Gavin Fryer said how delighted he was to welcome Mrs Alireza and Mr Alireza's Mother to view this wonderful collection. It was hoped that the booklet could be made available in full on the Society's website for the benefit of Fellows and Members who had been unable to see the display in its full glory. The President then reminded those present that Mr Alireza had been awarded Large Gold medals at Istanbul, 1996, Pacifica, 1997 and Milan 1998 (where the President too had exhibited) and had shown his collection in the Championship class of The Stamp Show 2000 in London. There was much to comment on but the 2 1925 Government Gazettes complete with wrappers were most unusual while only the sale of the Madagascar postal archives had made much of the SPECIMEN material available.

He congratulated Mr Alireza for his most interesting display, which had taken many years to collect and he regretted that most of the Fellows and Members present could not fully appreciate some of the items, lacking as they did any fluency in Arabic. He took great delight in presenting Mr Alireza with the Society's plaque.

The Arabian Philatelic Association International would like to add their appreciation to Tarik for being such a leading ambassador for the philately of Saudi Arabia

Mysteries of Saudi Arabian Official Mail

By: R. J. Thoden

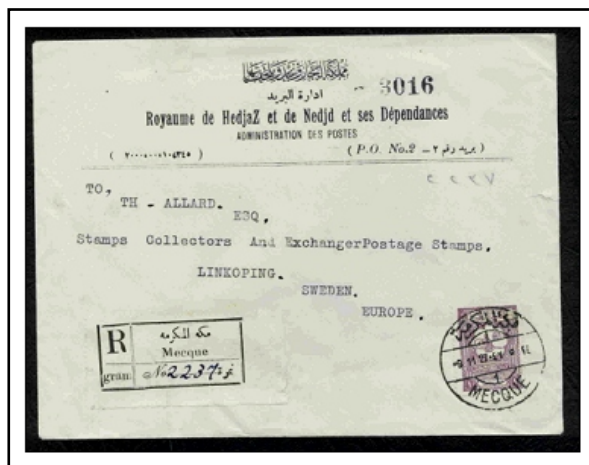
During the many years that I have been interested in Saudi philately, I have gathered 23 covers mailed by “official” Saudi organizations, with or without official stamps, mostly because of something unusual about them.

Despite considerable searching while I was resident in Saudi Arabia, I was unable to find anything in print regarding official mail and its rate structure, or who was authorized to use it. I did get some information verbally from collectors, but many of my covers do not seem to comply. I was told (a) official mail itself required no postage within the Kingdom, even if registered (b) on foreign mail, postage was free but airmail and registration were not.

A look at the issued stamps gives few clues. The first officials were issued in 1939 in 3q and 5q denominations only; there were no low values for inland mail, The high values of 20q, 50q, 100q and 200q values are shown under the same 1939 date in the catalogs, but judging by the paper and perforations were probably not issued until 1950 or so. The reason for their appearance is unknown, and I have not seen any used on cover, The issues of 1961 and 1964-65 have straight-forward denominations, but the long 1965-70 set includes many “odd” values the same as those in the regular postage sets. Previous appeals in the Random Notes asking for help brought no replies. So, I thought I’d try again by presenting the “evidence”. **Cover #s mentioned refer to the table at the end of the article.** Comments on selected covers in the table follow:

Cover #1 – 1926 registered to Sweden. Postage is very low at only 1q; if this had not been official mail, the postage would have been 6½q (3½q foreign letter plus 3q registration).

Cover #3 -- 1946 registered, probably airmail, to Egypt with high postage of 32½q. Ordinary, not official stamps were used. Why?

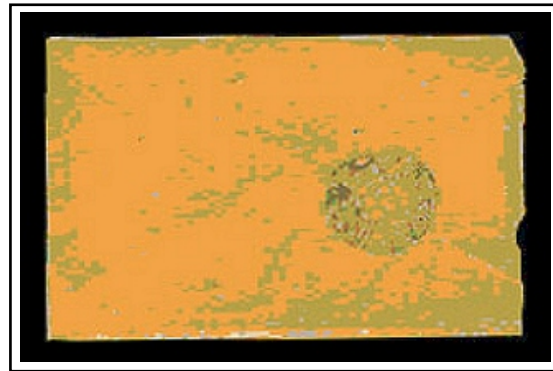


**Cover #1. 1926 Postal Administration
MAKKAH (MECQUE) to Sweden**



**Cover #3. 1946 Administration Posts and
Telegraphs DJEDDAH to Egypt**

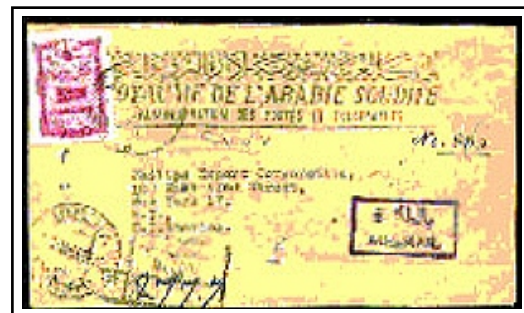
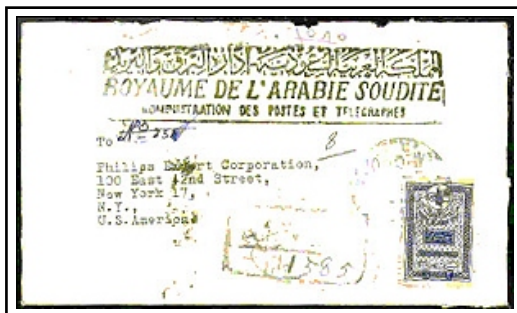




Cover # 2. 1947 Administration Posts & Telegraphs TAIF to MECQUE. with stamps.



Cover # 9. 1957 Direction General of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones stampless cover to Aramco DHAHRAN MAIL CENTER.



Covers #4 and #5, both from Ministry of P.T.T. in Makkah (MECQUE), both to same address in U.S.A., one in 1952 with 3q. Other 1953 with 5q. Why the different rate?

Have you noticed that all covers so far are from the Ministry of P.T.T. (answering inquiries from stamp collectors, no doubt?).

Starting about 1961, for virtually all covers that I have seen, the rate is either 5q or 20q., such as on cover #11. Note here that stamps and rates are now expressed in “common” qirsh rather than “royal” or “Saudi” qirsh (2 common qirsh = 1 saudi qirsh = 10 halalah).

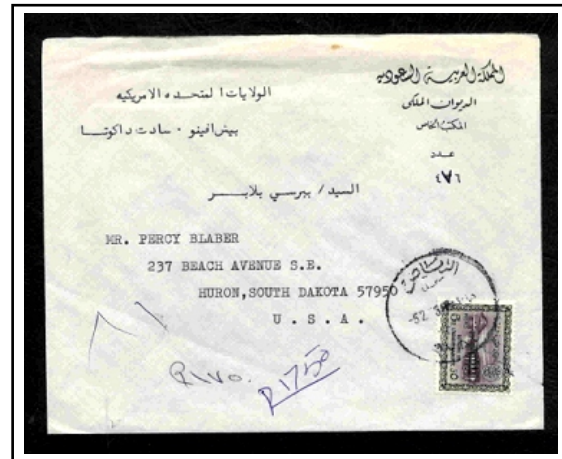




Cover #11



Cover #12



Cover #16

Although most official covers of the 1960s have either 5q or 20q postage, there are exceptions. **Cover #12** from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, registered to Beirut, Lebanon has 9q. The stamp is the rare Scott O29, SG O610.

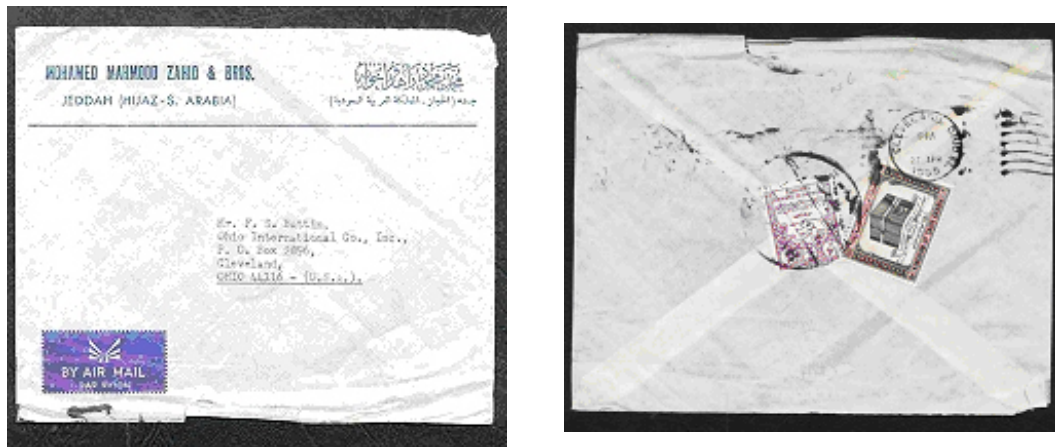
I have seen at least five official covers from the mid to late 1960s franked with a definitive 5q Wadi Hanifa Dam stamp (Scott 262, SG 479)., and one with the 5q GOSP definitive (Scott 270; SG 471). **Cover #16** originated in Riyadh from the Royal Court, Special Office. I have another from Jeddah (**cover #15**). Was there a shortage of 5q official stamps, with use of 5q definitives authorized instead?





Cover #13

I have come across two covers showing possible use of official stamps by private individuals or businesses. **Cover #13** is an ordinary airmail envelope, bears a single 14 qirsh official stamp cancelled JEDDAH (date unreadable). The sender is Mrs. Melba G. Holoduik, Saudi Arabian Airlines. What was her connection with the airline – was she a contract employee (a stewardess, perhaps) or was she the wife of an employee?. Official mail is known to exist from Saudi Arabian Airlines (see Cover #11), but on officially imprinted envelopes. The normal postage would have been 23 qirsh, so the sender saved 9 qirsh.



Cover #14

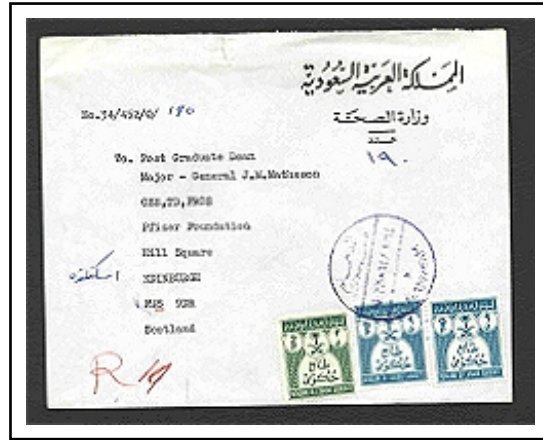
Cover #14 has an imprinted sender's address Mohamed Mahmoud Zahid & Bros. Sounds like the name of a private company to me. Postage consists of the same 14 qirsh official stamp used on cover #13, PLUS a 6 qirsh Muslim World Conference commemorative (Scott 345, SG 612). The cancellation is the same style of JEDDAH used on cover #13. Date is 1965. Again, normal postage for a 10 gram letter to the USA was 23 qirsh.

Covers #20 and #21 show use of stamps from the final issue of official stamps (Scott O48-62, SG O1040-1054) to pay the usual 5 qirsh and 20 qirsh rates. Note that cover #21 bears two copies of the rare 9 qirsh value. In addition to these, **cover #18** from the Ministry of Communications for P. & T. to USA shows stamps of this issue paying the normal 29 qirsh registered airmail rate applicable to non-official mail. How can this be explained?





Cover #20



Cover #21



Cover #18



FEE PAID handstamp on cover #22



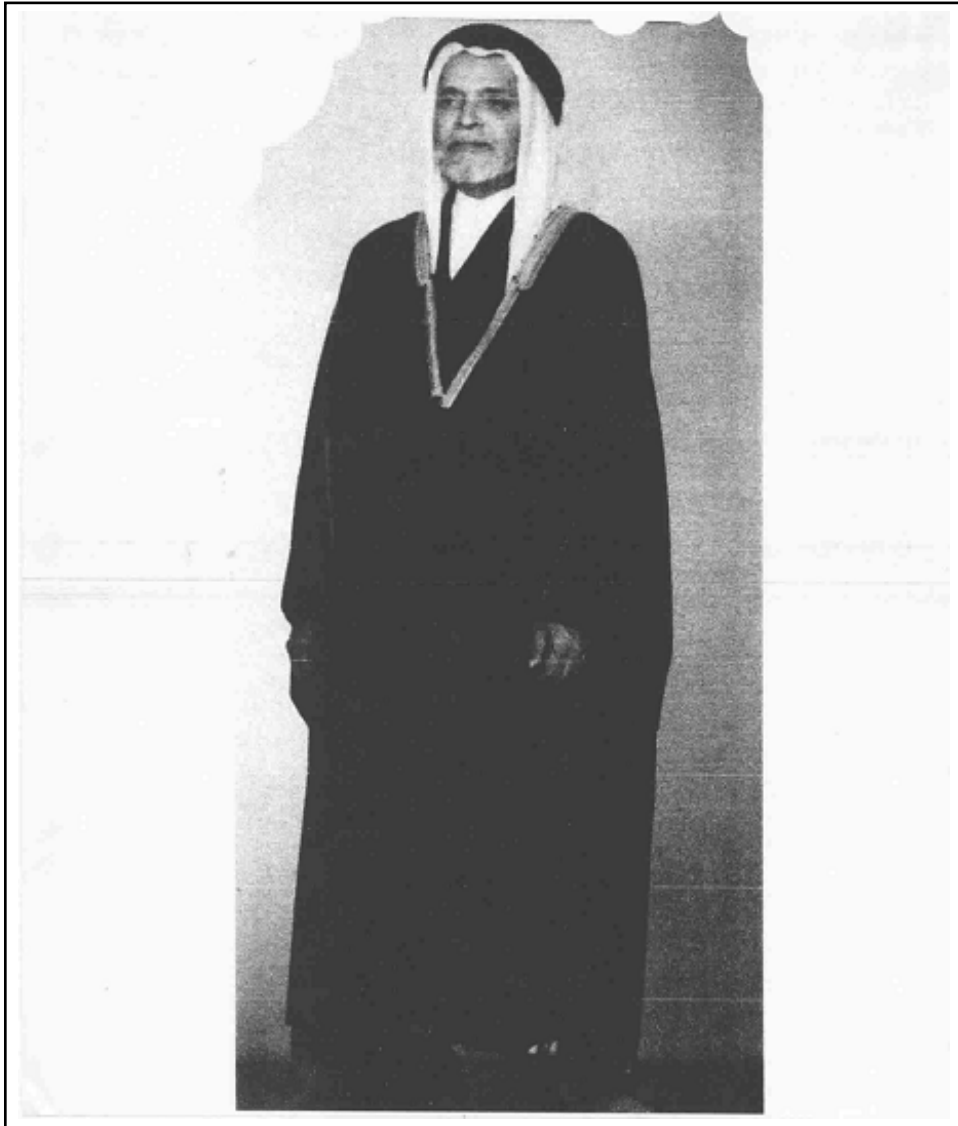
Cover #22

Official stamps were discontinued in 1974 and replaced by handstamped markings of many types. I think this one is quite nice: the Arabic reads “khallis al-ujra” – which means the same as the early Hijaz ones, and PORT PAYE also means FEE PAID. Cover #22.

Saudi Arabia Official Mail Covers in the Collection of Rudy Thoden

#	Date	Sender	To	Postage	Stamps Used	Comments
1	09.11.27	Adm. Posts	Sweden	1q	101	
2	11.08.47	Adm. PTT	Makkah	½q + tax	161, RA4	
3	10.01.46	Adm. PTT	Egypt	3½q + tax	161,163(2),169,170, RA4	
4	??.04.52	Adm. PTT	USA	3q	O1	
5	24.03.53	Adm. PTT	USA	5q	O2	
6	03.12.55	?	England	5q	O2	3 wax seals with illegible inscription
7	09.01.56	Chamber of Commerce & Industry	USA	3q	O1	
8	28.02.56	Office of Amir Abdullah ibn Abdul Rahman, Riyadh	England	3q	O1	
9	19.03.58	Directorate General PTT	Dhahran	--	None	
10	??.07.61	Directorate General PTT	Switzerland	5q	O2	
11	25.0.3.61	Saudi Arabian Airlines	Canada	20q	O11 x 4	
12	??.01.65	Ministry of Finance & National Economy	Lebanon	9q	O29	Note rare O29
13	25.??.??	Saudi Arabian Airlines *	USA	14q	O34	With sender's name. Private use?
14	??.04.65	Mohammad Mahmood Zahid & Bros.	USA	20q	O34,345	Mixed use of official and ordinary stamps by private firm?
15	05.02.66	Royal Court, the Special Office	USA	5q	262	
16	??.01.70	Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources	USA	5q	262	
17	21.10.70	Ministry of Finance & National Economics	Holland	5q	O52	
18	30.03.73	Ministry Comm. PTT	USA	29q	O52,O53,O59	29q rate same as ordinary registered airmail
19	??.12.73	Int'l Civil Aviation Org	Canada	20q	O57 x 2	
20	05.03.73	University of Riyadh	Austria	5q	O52	
21	06.02.74	Ministry of Health	Scotlands	20q	O49,O56 x 2	
22	14.06.76?	Ministry Comm. PTT	Norway	--	None	MECCA PORT PAYE H/S
23	??	SA Standards Organization	USA	--	None	RIYADH PP Handstamp

**Collection of Mohammad Sadik Al-Mojaddedi
Hejaz & Nejd Stamp Dealer and Collector**



Background

Mohammad Sadik Al-Mojaddedi is the earliest known stamp dealer and collector in the area of Hejaz. Stamp collection was not a well-known hobby in this part of the world, but his close contact with highly educated family members in India and later with the British Consulate in Jeddah exposed him to the western culture which he seemed to admire enough to master the English language and learn some of the Western cultural interests such as stamp collection. He started this hobby back during the Ottoman Post Offices Operation in Hejaz. Since he was among the people evacuated from Madina to North Arabia (Homs, Syria) by the Ottoman army during the First World War, the tough living situation he and his family underwent during that time led him into selling parts of his collection and that was how that hobby started developing into dealership. After the war, he moved back to Hejaz and he settled in Makkah where he started a small stamp dealership business (along with other trading businesses) and became a very well known promoter for this hobby in Hejaz. Also his English and family contacts in India gave a good head start in his trading business.



The Conflict with Sherif Ali's Army

Shortly after Abdulaziz Ibn Saud (later King Abdulaziz) took over Taif and Makkah, a shipment of sugar and grain belonging to the collector was due to arrive to port of Rabigh (a seaport one hundred and fifty kilometers north of Jeddah). The shipment was intercepted and confiscated by the army of Sherif Ali (who at that time, had established a government in Jeddah and took control over the seaport. Through his friends in the British Consulate, the collector managed to go to Jeddah and meet Sherif Ali and discuss the situation with him. Being a good friend of his father Sherif Hussein, Sherif Ali apologized to him for what had happened and explained that it was wartime and he could not spare any funds to compensate him for the value of his loss. Sherif Ali knew that he was a stamp dealer so before he let him go back to Makkah, he offered to compensate him for the value of his loss in a form of stamps from his post office. The collector knew that Sherif Ali would not remain in power for much longer, so he accepted the offer and returned back to Makkah with huge piles of stamps from the Hejaz post office in Jeddah.

The Full Scale Stamp Business

The collector ended up with a wealth of stamps far beyond what he could sell or trade in the local market of Hejaz, so he traveled to Egypt to strengthen his relationship with dealers and collectors he had already known before and establish contacts with new famous dealers and collectors. His stamp business expanded to cover many dealers and collectors in Egypt among whom was Albert Eid who died before returning a huge consignment of stamps, that he had taken earlier, back to the collector. The collector then became the primary channel of Hejaz and Nejd stamps for most vendors. The collector name frequently appears on covers and postal material sold in major auctions (picture of examples included in this brief introduction).

The Collector

The collector was born in 1308H (1889) in Rampor, India. As his family believed that they are descendants of the prophet companion Omar, his father decided to move back to the root town of his ancestors, Madina in Hejaz in 1897. He grew up in Madina and received his education in the Prophet Mosque (Religion, Arabic Language & literature, Mathematics and Science subjects as well as English Language). Upon the approval of completion of his studies by his teachers in the Prophet Mosque, he was interviewed and tested by a delegation of Turkish Ulema in the Library of Hikmat Aref next to the Mosque before he was awarded a license to teach in the Prophet Mosque. He felt that with his naturally talented business mentality and the family contacts in India, establishing an import and trade business makes a better living to his family than teaching in the Prophet Mosque. Since what he wanted was not in line with what his father wanted (who always wished to see him teaching in the Prophet Mosque), that business remained very limited. The break out of First World War brought an end to that conflict of interest between the father and son. He and his family were among those evacuated from Madina to Syria (the territories of Shamm at that time) by the Ottoman authorities before he started teaching regularly in the Mosque. After the war he returned back to Hejaz but settled in Makkah. Shortly after his settlement, he started the business he always dreamed of. Later he, with ten other Makkah leading merchants, established Makkah Chamber of Commerce. He was also among Ministry of Commerce delegation to Pakistan in 1950. He died in December 1965 in Makkah.

The Collection*



The collector collected stamps from all over the world, but his focus area was of course Hejaz and Nejd and later Saudi Arabia as he was an internationally known supplier of those stamps to many dealers and collectors. After the collector died, the collections were initially well preserved, but after several relocations during the following seventeen to twenty years, parts of the collection were improperly stored and some other parts were also misplaced. In the early eighties, the family decided to review the collection and improve its storage condition in preparation for selling it. The collector used to maintain accurate documentation of the collection items by keeping them in envelopes on which he wrote the script of the documentation. During the review (which was done by inexperienced people) the items were removed from their deteriorated original envelopes (where documentation is kept) to new envelopes and the original ones were discarded (not knowing the value of the information written on them). In that same process too, different stamps and items that were kept separately thought to be similar by the reviewers who mixed them together in the new envelope for that same reason.

In the mid-eighties, the family tried to sell some of the valuable parts of the collection through world leading auction houses such as David Feldman, Christie's Robson Lowe (later SPINK) and Stanley Gibbons. But after several sales, the family realized that selling in small portions would destroy the value of the collection by losing its integrity and continuity. So, the family decided to construct a collection by selecting and documenting what was believed to be the premium and most valuable pieces of the remaining parts of his stocks (with the help of some experts) and sell it as one collection in order to get the best value for it and also to give the opportunity to genuinely interested people in this hobby to carry on years worth of good work and efforts that Mohammad Sadik Al-Mojaddedi invested in that collection.

The final selection presented for sale consist fourteen volumes as detailed below:

The collections presented as the 14 volumes above amounts to 11739 stamps grouped into 1612

Volume	Description	Plates	Described Items	Stamps
Volume 0	Introduction to the collector, with historical item	17	17	233
Volume 1	Ottoman Post Office in Hejaz	32	158	192
Volume 2	Sherif Hussein, (Hashemite Government in Makkah)	64	255	600
Volume 3	Sherif Hussein, (Hashemite Government in Makkah)	68	113	1990
Volume 4	Sherif Ali, (Hashemite Government in Jeddah)	30	54	910
Volume 5	Sherif Ali, (Hashemite Government in Jeddah)	34	51	703
Volume 6	Sherif Ali, (Hashemite Government in Jeddah)	31	92	768
Volume 7	Nejd, (Al Sultana Al Najdia), Nejd Sultanate	61	140	1495
Volume 8	Nejd, (Al Sultana Al Najdia), Nejd Sultanate	58	125	1258
Volume 9	Nejd, (Al Sultana Al Najdia), Nejd Sultanate	41	87	783
Volume 10	Hejaz & Nejd, (Kingdom of Hejaz & Sultanate of Nejd)	49	289	844
Volume 11	Hejaz & Nejd, (Kingdom of Hejaz & Sultanate of Nejd)	36	80	550
Volume 12	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	45	150	467
Volume 13	Supplement Volume	39	11	940

described items and presented in 605 display plates.

* *Only Hejaz, Nejd and Saudi Arabia stamps are offered in this sale.*



Documentation:

Several references were used to generate the documentation for the selection as follows:

- 1 The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah & Nejd, by D.F. Warin (1927)
- 2 Barid Al-Sa'udiyyah wa al-Hejaz aw Najd, by M. Max Mayo (1973)
- 3 Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalog Part (19), Fifth Edition (1996)
- 4 Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalog Part (16), Third Edition (1992)
- 5 Scott Standard Postage stamp Catalog, Volume 4 (1990)
- 6 Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries, revision March 1982, R.J. Thoden, (Arabian Philatelic Association)

The following information can help the reviewer in reviewing the selection:

- Every item or group of items description is produced based on the above references and placed on a tag that is attached or placed on the item display slide. The Arabic script on the documentation tag only shows the exact wording of the Arabic information on the stamp or the overprint but it does not reflect the exact drawing of the words in the stamps or overprints. Where possible, the orientation of the overprint is physically reflected on the Arabic script, otherwise it is only indicated in the description.
- The collector initialized certain pieces of his collection on the back of the stamps using either the letter "S" in violet, or the letters "M.S.M." (short for Mohammad Sadik Al-Mojaddedi) also in violet. Also many items on the collection carry the initials of Albert Eid (A. EID).
- The most common Makkah cancellation marks were classified into three types (Type I, II and III as in illustration 1).
- The selection was pictured using computer scanned imaging and arranged in the same order as the actual historical sequence of the selection. The color shown in the scanned image does not always reflect precisely the actual color of the stamps, but it is close enough for an expert to relate to the actual color.
- All cancellation marks given shown in Volume 1 was taken from reference 2 (Barid Al-Sa'udiyyah wa Al-Hejaz wa Najd, by M. Max Mayo (1973)) unless otherwise indicated.

Editor's Note:

This article, which has been reformatted slightly from the original, is included in *Random Notes* by permission of Nutmeg Mail Auctions, of Danbury, CT which sold this collection at its Sales #33 (April 9, 2001) and #38 (October 2, 2001). I had intended to include comments on the sales, but have mislaid my copies of the catalogs. The report will be in the next *Random Notes*.

The Weatherings Column

By: *Martin C. Lovegrove*

A few more snippets from The Weatherings. As usual, they have been numbered to facilitate identification in replies; and I really would like some answers to the questions I pose.

- 1 The diamond-shaped cancellation I illustrated in the previous issue appears to have foxed the postal history experts. So, here is a clear double strike of the diamond, shown in figure 1. Last time it was from 1953, this time from 1962, so it has been around for a few years. I seem to remember seeing a cover with a triple strike! It must surely mean something.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

- 2 While we are on the subject of postal markings, figure 2 shows another that has me puzzled; it is from the 1950s and on a cover to New Zealand. The character in the centre looks like an Arabic 'M'. What is the purpose of this mark? Figure 3 shows two of these characters in an oval; the cover dates from 1949 and was destined for Indonesia. Below are similar marks.



Figure 4a



Figure 4b



Figure 4c

- 3 Here is one for the AV2 marking specialists. The cover below was sent from Medina on 16 September 1949 and has what I think is a variation of the type 11 AV2 marking. It appears to be the same as the one illustrated in the publication *OAT and AV2 Markings*, second edition, by Murray Heifetz, but has square stops after the letters and a round stop after the number 2. Note that this cover also has the oval mark illustrated in figure 3, and may indicate that the mark was applied in Cairo. This oval mark is also shown on page 106 of Heifetz.



Figure 5a

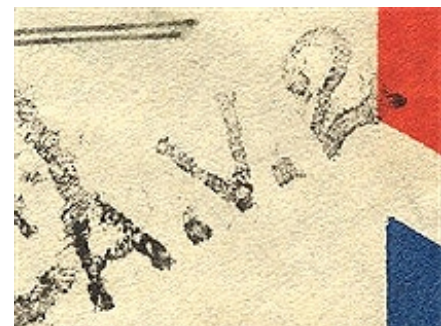


Figure 5b



- 4 Figure 6 shows part of a cover with the talisman 4448. I have some references to talismanic numbers, but none refer to 4448. Any ideas?



Figure 6

- 5 In figure 7, I illustrate part of a cancellation on a total forgery of Scott 49. Is this cancellation a copy of a genuine one or is it completely fake?



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

- 6 In Random Notes #55 page 7, a request was made to look out for the Caliphate overprint 'missing raa in tidhkar' variety on values other than the 1 and 2 qirsh. An example of the variety on the 5 qirsh from position 14 is shown in figure 8. This stamp has been awarded an APA certificate. My own view is that the character was not in fact missing, but was not at first set 'type high' and therefore did not always receive ink.
- 7 Finally, a challenge. Can anyone identify the error in figure 9? I have edited the picture and introduced a subtle change. If you want some clues, have a browse around my Makkah Arms web site (<http://mysite.freemove.com/saudiarms>). If you spot the error, you can email me at weatherings@aol.com.

ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA

By Willie King

This continues the commemorative listings begun in RN57 and the opening comments made in that issue remain valid. I hope to have organized definitive stamp updates ready for RN59.

1996-7

1996-07 : Rabigh Desalination & Power Plant

Issued : December 26th. 1996 2 values.

150h : View of Rabigh from Offshore

Sheets of 50 (5 across x 10)

2SR : Same view + Electric Power Pylon

Sheets of 50 stamps + 2 post code labels

4 across by 13 down.

Post Code Labels : Position 51 PC#8

Position 52 PC #6

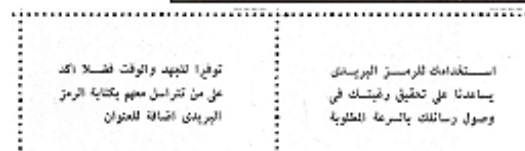
(Refer RN32 p20 for translation)

Perforation 12

Note : Printed 4-5th. January 1997

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1907-8

Scott 1244-5



1997-01 : Battle of Makkah

Issued : January 30th. 1997. 2 values.

1SR and 2SR : Tughra in disc over Arabic script in form of sunrise.

Sheets of 50 + 4 Post Code labels (6 across x 9)

Post Code Labels : 4 in row Upper left Corner

Position 1 PC#3, Position 2 PC#8

Position 3 PC#4, Position 4 PC#1

(Refer RN32 p20 for translation)

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1911-12, Scott 1247-48.



1997-02 : Say "NO to Drugs" Campaign

Issued : March 2nd. 1997. 2 values.

150h and 2SR : Skeleton with Hypodermics under campaign Logo.

Sheets of 50 (5 across x 10)

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1913-14. Scott 1253-54.



**1997-03 : King Fahd, Education Pioneer
and 74th Birthday**

Issued : March 16th.1997. 3 values

100h, 150h and 2SR : Portrait of King Fahd

Sheets of 50 + 4 Post Code labels (6 across x 9)

Post Code Labels : 4 diagonally in row at lower right corner

Position 51 PC#4, Position 52 PC#3

Position 53 PC#2, Position 54 PC#1

(Refer RN32 p20 for translation)

Perforation 12



Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1915-17. Scott 1249-51

1997-04 : King Fahd Souvenir Sheet

Issued : March 16th.1997. Single sheet

5 SR : Portrait of King Fahd in colours of 2 SR

(Note no value on image of stamp)

Perforation : Imperforate. Note perforations round stamp image are printed not perforated

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons MS1918. Scott Footnote.



ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA 1997

1997-05 : Battle of Hunain

Issued : April 1997. 2 values
(Possibly intended to be issued with Battle of Makkah set 1997-01.)
Printed February 9th 1997.

150h and 2SR : Arabic script in an eight point ornamental star.
Sheets of 50 + 4 Post Code labels (9 across x 6)

Post Code Labels : 4 diagonally in upper right column
Position 51 PC#4, Position 52 PC#3
Position 53 PC#2, Position 54 PC#1
(Identical to previous issue – just sheet orientation changed)

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1919-20. Scott 1255-56



1997-06 : Hajj 1418

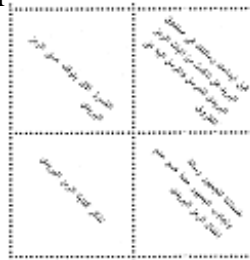
Issued : 29th. April 1997. 2 values
1SR : Shrine of Abraham
The Arabic reads Maqam Ibrahim
Sheet of 50. (10 across x 5)

2SR : Abraham's Shrine next to Ka'aba in Makkah
Sheets of 50 + 4 Post Code labels (6 across x 9)

Post Code Labels :
4 diagonally in upper right corner
Position 5 PC#4, Position 6 PC#3
Position 11 PC#2, Position 12 PC#1

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1921-2.
Scott 1259-60



Note : Abraham, helped by his son Ismail, laid the foundations of the Ka'aba

1997-07 : World Health Day

Issued : 9th. May 1997. 2 values
150h & 2SR : Harmful rays being reflected by atmosphere
of world with WHO symbol.
Sheets of 50 (5 across x 10)

Arabic Translation :

Heading : World Health Day
'Rays' : Newly Emerging Infectious Diseases
'Atmosphere' : Global readiness and global response

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1923-24. Scott 1257-8



ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA 1997

1997-08 : King Fahd Library

Issued : 24th. June 1997. 2 values

1SR : King Fahd library

2SR : Library Emblem

Both values in sheets of 50 (5 across by 10)

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1925-26, Scott 1261-2.

Date 5/9/1417 (Ramadan) on each value Equates to Jan 14th 1997



1997-09 : Protect the Ozone Layer

Issued : 29th. June 1997. 2 values

1 and 2SR ; Hand over globe of wildlife & plants
Sheet of 50 (10 across x 5)

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1927-8, Scott 1265-6.

Note :Globe apparently shows a kingfisher, monkey, snail, fish, butterflies, bees, beetles & other bugs – anybody like to make up a complete list?



1997-10 : King Abdul Aziz Library

Issued : 5th. July 1997. 2 values

150h : Rays from globe of library emblem

2SR : Library emblem in front of building.

Sheets of 50 (10 across x 5)

Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1929-30, Scott 1263-4



1997-11 : 3rd GCC Stamp Exhibition, Riyadh

Issued : 27th. September 1997. 1 value

1SR : Emblem of the 3rd GCC stamp exhibition held in Riyadh.

Sheets of 50 (9 across x 6 + 4 Post code labels)

Post Code Labels : 4 diagonally in bottom row at lower right corner.

Position 51 PC#4, Position 52 PC#3

Position 53 PC#2, Position 54 PC#1

(Refer RN32 p20 for translation.)



Perforation 12

Catalogue Numbers : Gibbons 1931. Scott 1267



APAI MEMBERSHIP

#	Name	Location*	Special Interests**
50	Abdul Jauwad, Samir	Saudi Arabia	
59	Ahmed, Rashid	Saudi Arabia	
40	Alireza, Tarik A	Saudi Arabia	
16	Amr, Samir, MD	Saudi Arabia	
37	Barnes, Richard T	Canada (AB)	
30	Barracano, Ralph	Saudi Arabia	1, 6, 10
11	Benedict, Fred C	USA (CA)	3-9, 12, 14
4	Berkowitz, Joanne	USA (CA)	
15	Bonnett, Gordon	UK (England)	all
60	Bourne, Charmaine	UK	
8	Carol, Steve	USA (AZ)	
26	Chahine,Elias	Canada (QU)	1, 3, 12
7	Compton, Wayne M	USA (CA)	
39	Craig, William L	USA (CA)	2, 4, 8, 11, 14
23	Davies, Paul L Jr.	USA (CA)	
28	Eakin, Roy A	USA (WI)	
56	Economu, Dimitri	Saudi Arabia	
17	Edwards, R.V. Jr.	USA (TX)	
38	Ford, Harold	USA (GA)	
42	Gehle, Robert V	USA (NV)	
49	Goeringer,Gerald C	USA (MD)	2-12
55	Gray, Ed	Saudi Arabia	
10	Havet, Hugo W	USA (NV)	
21	Henry, Burl C	USA (NY)	
57	Hudson, Charles V	Saudi Arabia	
46	Hussain, Haroon Rashid	Saudi Arabia	
47	Islam, Zahid	Saudi Arabia	1, 8, 10, 11, 14
53	Jefferies, Bruce S	Saudi Arabia	
34	Jessich, David E	Saudi Arabia	9
19	Kelsey, Mason D	USA (FL)	
2	King, Willie	UK (Scotland)	all
12	Larkin, John J	USA (NJ)	
33	Lee, Jean K	USA (FL)	1-4
14	Lewis, Colin Alexander	France	1, 5, 14
3	Lovegrove, Martin C	UK (England)	3, 4, 12
9	McDonald, William T	USA (WA)	13
54	McMillan, Ray	UK (Scotland)	
13	Meriney, David K	USA (NY)	
27	Mercier, George	USA (MA)	
45	Mowat, Donald	Oman	
29	Newton, David G	USA (DC)	
48	Nusair, Marwan E	USA (OH)	14
44	Olds, Robert S	USA (TX)	



APAI MEMBERSHIP

#	Name	Location*	Special Interests**
20	Quarfoth, Ken	USA (SD)	
25	Rashid, Fred	Australia	all
41	Schroeder, Mark R	USA (WI)	12
5	Sitron, Richard M	USA (FL)	
6	Snyder, Laura	USA (AZ)	
18	Speers, Peter C	USA (TX)	1-6,12-14
35	Stalla, Fredy H	Germany	
52	Straight, David L	USA (MO)	1, 14
51	Swartz, Beverly J	USA (FL)	1-8, 12-14
1	Thoden, Rudy J	USA (FL)	all
43	Tierney, Gerald W	USA (NY)	
32	Tjaden, Dirk L A	Netherlands	1-10, 12, 14
31	Torson, Victor J	USA (OK)	1-10, 12, 14
36	Toutounji, Lucien S	Egypt	
22	Van Blarcom, Sam L	USA (TX)	1-7, 12, 14
24	Wilson, John M	USA (TX)	all
58	Yaghmour, Ramy	Saudi Arabia	

NOTES

- * All addresses are considered confidential. If you want to contact a member, send an e-mail to the editor at thodenr@aol.com and it will be forwarded (e-mail only).
- ** Member indicated a “1 – (Contributor)” or “2 - (Student)” level of interest in these categories on the membership application.

1	Ottoman period	6	Najdi adm. of Hijaz	11	New issues
2	Initial Hijaz designs	7	Hijaz & Najd	12	Forgeries
3	Makkah Arms, etc.	8	Early KSA to 1960	13	Revenues
4	Jeddah overprints	9	Modern definitives	14	Postal History
5	King Ali issue	10	Modern Commem.		

The following members are currently serving the APAI in the capacities indicated:

Overall direction: Co-founders Willie King and RudyThoden, Martin Lovegrove

Membership secretary: Rudy Thoden

USA representative: Rudy Thoden

European representative: Willie King

Middle East representative: David Jessich

USA Distribution Manager: vacant

Treasurer: David Jessich

Editor, Random Notes: Rudy Thoden

Webmaster: Willie King