



الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية  
ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association International  
Random Notes



June 2015

NUMBER 89

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This issue has a separate attachment illustrating a collection of ARAMCO postal history.



(See [page 13](#))

## 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). The APAI e-mail address [arabphilassocin@aol.com](mailto:arabphilassocin@aol.com) is no longer in use, please contact Willie King at [willieking@btinternet.com](mailto:willieking@btinternet.com)

A *Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia* has been written and published by Rudy Thoden and updated as Thoden 2008.

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.

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

Membership secretary and Random Notes distribution: Marwan Nusair

European representative: Willie King

USA representative: David Jessich

USA Distribution Manager: Marwan Nusair

Treasurer: David Jessich

Editor, Random Notes: Martin Lovegrove

## Random Notes

The APAI's publication, *Random Notes*, will be issued three times a year, assuming sufficient material is available. The editor is Mr. M C Lovegrove, e-mail: [martin@weatherings.fsnet.co.uk](mailto:martin@weatherings.fsnet.co.uk), (The Weatherings, East End, Gooderstone, KINGS LYNN, PE33 9DB, United Kingdom.) Articles on all aspects of Saudi Arabian philately are urgently needed for publication in *Random Notes*, and can be submitted in manuscript, as a text file, as an e-mail or a MS Word document. 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 (2015) and Stanley Gibbons (2009) catalog numbers are used with the kind permission of the copyright owners.

Several organizations and individuals have granted permission for their work to be reproduced in this journal; our thanks go to them and their details are given on the final page of this edition.

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'udiyyah 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), Thoden 2008

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

## Random Notes #89

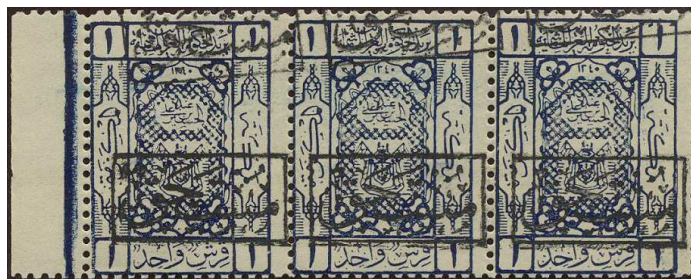
### *Assembled by the Editor*

David Jessich came to stay with your editor for a few days after his short stay in Saudi. We did talk about stamps for a few hours (days?!). It was enjoyable and productive and some of our discussions have, or will, trigger items for this journal. Needless to say, I need more items for inclusion, be they full articles or short notes.

Dr Elias Kawar has kindly granted permission for his collection of ARAMCO postal history for sale on eBay to be reproduced as attachment 1 to this issue. He has made available high resolution scans for use in the item and although the resolution has been reduced to contain the size of the PDF file, any member requiring the higher resolution version can request it from the editor.

Now for the notes.

1. The Hejaz Makkah Arms 1 qirsh with the large 'mustahiq' printed double (Scott L12b, Stanley Gibbons D48Ab and Mayo T63d) has been referred to in Random Notes 63 but it was not mentioned that there are two type of this error.  
The first is where the overprint was applied only once but one row of the overprint had dropped, causing some stamps to show two boxed 'mustahiq' clichés. That error occurred in setting B1.  
The other error type is where the overprint was applied twice. The editor has seen two examples, both from setting C2.



**Setting B1, single strike of overprint plate.**



**Stamp position 2  
Overprint position 20**



**Stamp position 25  
Overprint position 31**

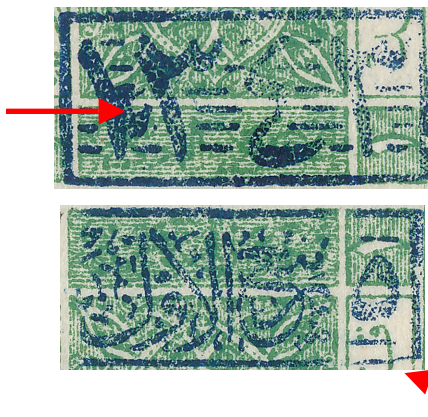
**Setting C2, double strike of overprint plate.**



2. An interesting block of imperforate Cairo overprinted King Ali stamps has been seen. The Cairo overprints were usually done using a 50-cliché plate, but some are known to have been produced one having only 25 clichés (RN38.19); so how was this block printed?



Some of the individual tablets have distinctive features and this block contains two. In the first the year tablet has two irregular and enlarged dashes to the right of the number one, and in the second, the month tablet has a bent frame at the bottom right corner. Neither of these flaws in the subject block occur in the same position or column as on either the 25 or 50 cliché plate. The plate positions given in the list below are for sheets orientated with the year at left.



Tablet	Plate size		Subject block (Column)
	25 cliché	50 cliché	
Year	12 (column 2)	1 (column 1)	3
Month	25 (column 5)	17 (column 15)	2

It looks as though the Cairo plates were completely rebuilt several times from perhaps the same set of tablets. Further research is required, perhaps on all of the Cairo overprints including the postage dues.

3. Can anyone confirm my interpretation of this postmark? The text is not completely clear and I may be totally wrong!



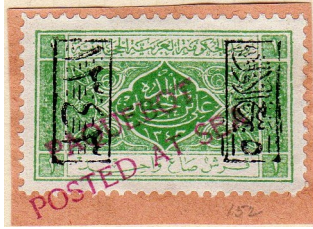
4. In Random Notes #31 there appeared this item and thanks to Dr Elias Kawar I can add illustrations:

Stamps of the Hejaz Third Jeddah Provisional issue and the King Ali issue exist with ship or "paquebot" cancels in black, purple or red:

straight line "PAQUEBOT"  
 framed "PAQUEBOT" (two sizes)  
 straight line "PLEINE MER"  
 framed "PLEINE MER" (two sizes)  
 two line "PACQUEBOT / POSTED AT SEA"  
 straight line "BOULAC"

The overprints on the stamps seen by the editor are always genuine, and the king Ali issues have Jeddah (not Cairo) overprints. Nevertheless, the editor has always suspected these markings as philatelically inspired (at best) or fakes. Does anyone have any definite information?





5. Due to a perceived terrorist threat of receiving Anthrax spores through the post, the BBC arranged for its mail to be tested for Anthrax by an outside firm. This testing was carried out from October 2001 to March 2002. The mail was opened, checked, re-sealed by label or tape and marked as being checked. The cachets used to show that the mail had been tested were:

- 1 'CHECKED' in large 'hollow' capital letters, in red.
- 2 'CHECKED' in large capital letters, with a number, (1 to 6), in red or blue.
- 3 'CHECKED' in smaller capital letters, with a number, (7, 8 & 9), in red or blue.

Two examples are shown to illustrate the worldwide extent of the checks:



Cover dated 14 October 2001 postmarked North Al Aradhiyah to BBC Kathmandu, re-sealed by label



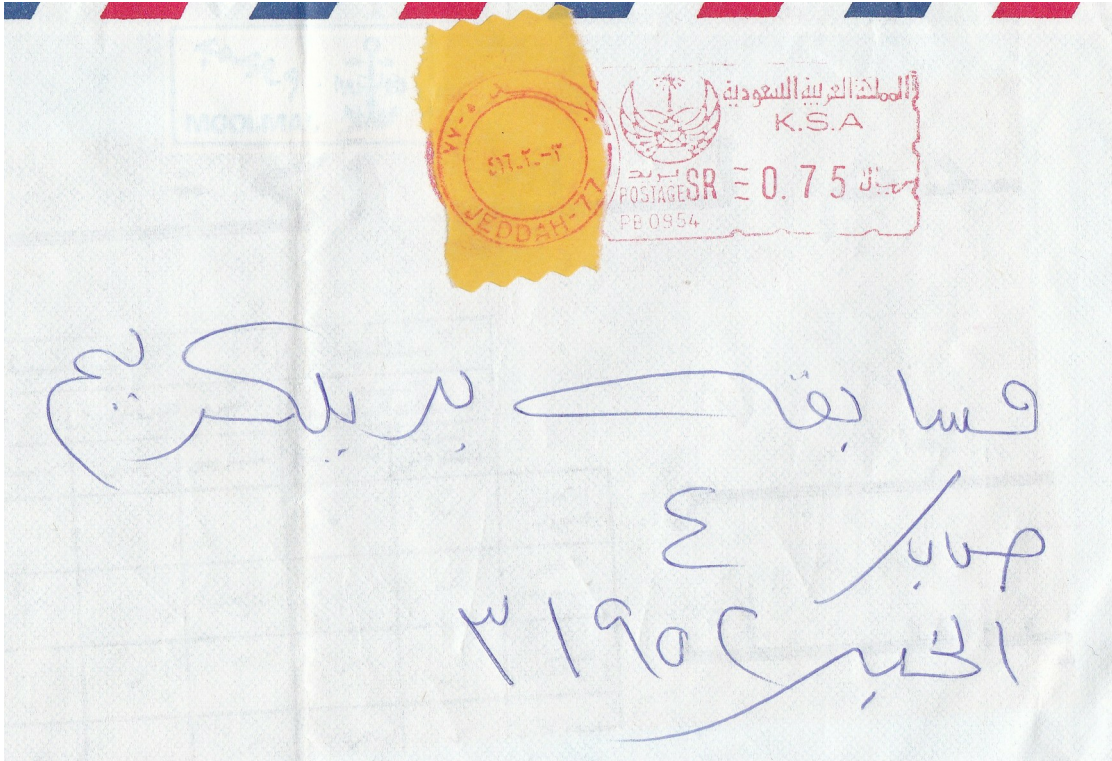


Domestic cover dated 10 February 2002 from Makkah to BBC Jeddah, re-sealed by tape

I have a postcard sent from Spain to the BBC in London that has the same CHECKED as the cover sent to Nepal. That begs the question 'Where was the BBC mail checked?' Can anyone supply an article about the checking for Anthrax?



6. In amongst his collection of Brylcreem competition covers, David Jessich found some meter marks with corrected date (see Random Notes #88 for main article). In the first example the date was corrected by printing a new mark on tape and using only the c.d.s. to cover the old date. Of further interest, the serial number on the original mark is P.B.0954; that serial has only been recorded on JEDDAH-72 and JEDDAH-80. The mark printed on yellow tape is JEDDAH-77, which is known to have the serial P.B.0955.



The second example also used a new mark printed on tape, but care was taken to only use the circular part and stick it in exactly the correct place.



7. Another strange offering from David's Brylcreem covers is this type S200 postmark with inverted date and having the year unreadable. The date should be 5-2-1416 (3 July 1995). The impression seems to be from a worn device and it is my belief that several devices of this design were produced for DAMMAM, but I have no proof yet.





8. In Random Notes #88 I illustrated the apparent use of a Dammam registration label on a cover from Abha. Now I have one with a clear meter mark showing the cover was posted in Arar which is in the Northern Borders region (confirmed by the Arabic return address), not Eastern. The code in the bottom left of the barcode label is AR which could indicate that it was indeed prepared for Arar. Can anyone help with these?



9. The type X10 postmark comes with two varieties of TAIF. The early covers have a lower case 'i' whereas the later ones show it in upper case without a dot. Your editor has the early covers ranging from 16 July 1935 to 19 October 1940 and the later ones from 14 May 1946 to 1 August 1952. Perhaps members could help fill the wide gap between the issues and help identify the changeover point more accurately.



10. It is known that position 3 of the narrow setting of the top line of the Caliphate overprint has an extra 'alif' in the top line (SG 51b, RN82.27), but what appears to have been missed is that there is a character missing from 'sha'ban' (line 2). The letter 'bā' has been set high and the 'alif' that follows it is missing. Close inspection shows that it is this missing 'alif' that actually appears on the top line as the extra character; you will note that it is the final form of 'alif' which would be expected following 'bā'. This error results in line 2 being only 7mm in length instead of the normal 8mm. It would appear that all of the position 3 errors were corrected before the printing of the ¼ qirsh shown in RN82.



Final form - ۱



شعبان instead of شعبان



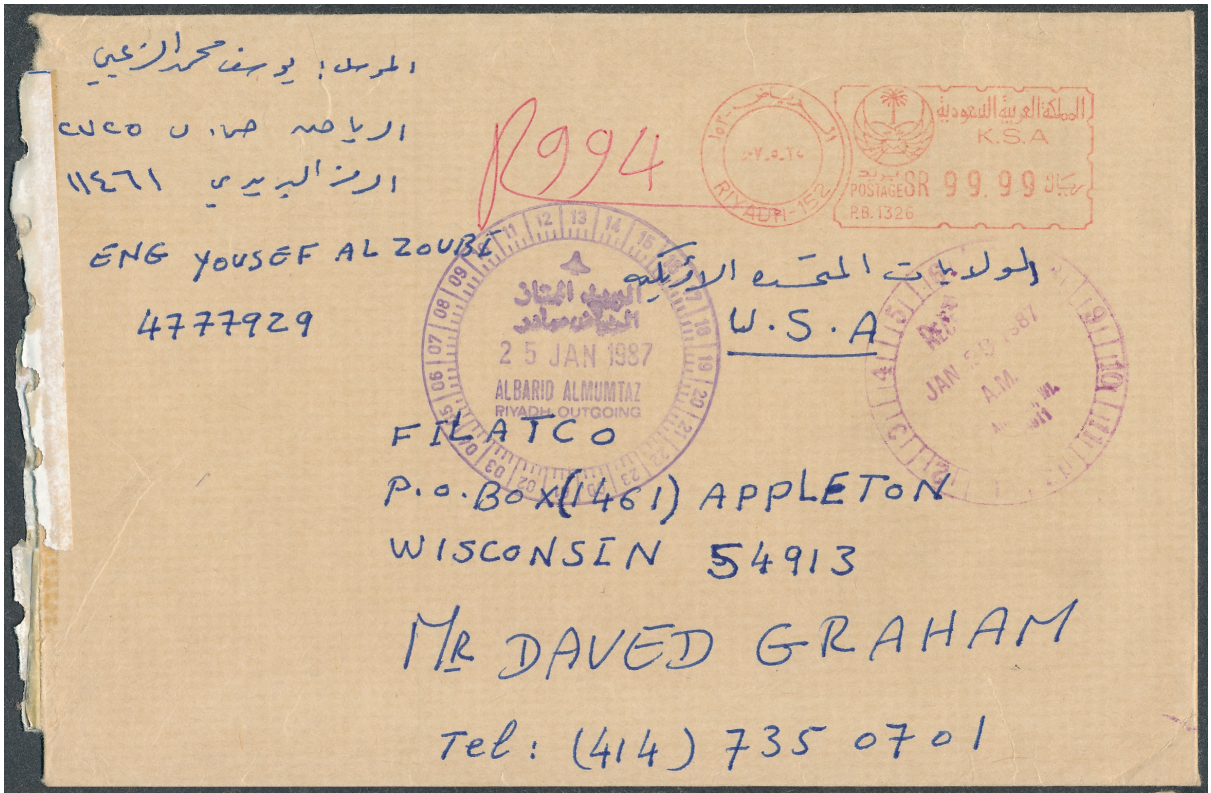
Block of 1/2 qirsh showing position 3 errors



Block of unlisted 1/8 qirsh showing position 3 without errors



11. Illustrated in RN88 were meter marks for just under the limit of 99.99 riyals. Here is one (addressed to David Graham) that is at the limit; I suspect the actual postage was SR 100, so how did they account for the missing Halalah?



12. Random Notes #34 included an article describing the installation of a stamp vending machine in Riyadh. The photograph included in that article was not very clear, but thanks to Dr Elias Kawar I can show two colour photographs of the machine.



13. In RN49.4 item 8, a reference was made to five covers bearing revenue stamps that had 'slipped through' the post. Thanks to David Jessich, I can show a similar item addressed to the 1995 Brylcreem competition. This one was posted in Riyadh.



14. A type S150 postmark from FARASAN has been seen with a Gregorian date in Arabic, the first seen by the editor on any of the S150 series. The example shown here has the date:



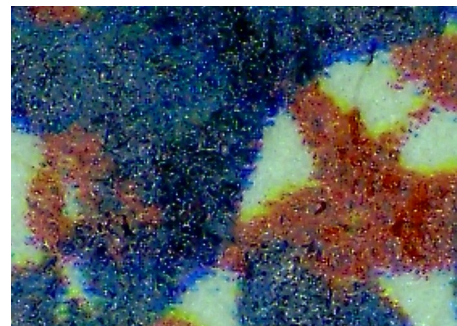
Gregorian date in Arabic



'Matbua' forgery type 3



15. Random Notes #44 had an article describing the 'matbua' handstamp and its forgeries. My copy has a poor reproduction of forgery type 3; I am able to show a clearer example above. This forgery is known with greyish ink as well as the heavy black mentioned in the article.
16. Forgeries are widely collected, but are there such things as uncollectable forgeries? The ones that I think are worth collecting are those from the 1925 - 1926 period. Since then there have been several produced of stamps from all periods and all manufactured using conventional printing processes (relief, litho etc.) and there may be a place for them in collections. In this computer age, it is possible for anyone to produce stamps on their computers at home using a laser printer that actually look good. In past Random Notes we have seen such items used in passports, presumably to gain entry to, or remain in, Saudi Arabia, and I think there is a place for those items in collections. But what of those that are produced just for selling on eBay or other auction sites? I do not like them and eBay does not prevent them being listed; I think it is a case of buyer beware! Having said that, I will show a couple here. They are Nejd 'matbua' items where the stamp and all overprints have been produced using a laser printer.



Detail of laser print



17. Here is a Hejaz item that may or may not be genuine. It appears to be a copy of the framed Hashemite overprint printed from a defaced plate. It is known that examples printed from defaced plates exist for some of the Jeddah 1925 provisional overprints, but is this one genuine?



18. The World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) jointly conceived and developed the WADP Numbering System - WNS, which was launched on 1 January 2002. I like the system and the website is <http://www.wnsstamps.post/en>. Unfortunately they have mixed up the images of Prince Nayef and Prince Salman on two of the 2012 issues. I sent them a message but have had no response and at the time of writing, the error remains.



**SA005.12**  
Saudi Arabia  
September 19, 2012  
Death of Heir Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz



**SA006.12**  
Saudi Arabia  
September 19, 2012  
Death of Heir Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz



**SA007.12**  
Saudi Arabia  
September 23, 2012  
Salman bin Abdul Aziz takes the Oath



**SA008.12**  
Saudi Arabia  
September 23, 2012  
Salman bin Abdul Aziz takes the Oath

19. The internet URL for Saudi Track and Trace given in RN88 appears to have been withdrawn, in fact I cannot find any of their English language pages. One alternative is to use <http://www.onlinetrackingnumbers.com/v2/saudi-post-tracking/>.
20. There seems to be quite a lot of King Ali in this issue and here is some more! Two items that I think have eluded Random Notes are firstly, the 1/8 qirsh with the Jeddah I overprint with year at right shifted so far to the left that it appears on the left of the month tablet and secondly, the 10 qirsh Jeddah II with centre inverted and two extra vertical perforations (Mayo 317c var).



21. Finally, I was quite unsure about a lot in the [Corinphila Auctions AG](#) sale 196 so I contacted them expressing my concerns. They investigated and the lot was withdrawn. I know that the describer was upset at what may have been his mistake, but with so many lots it is not an easy task. So congratulations to Corinphila and their team for their prompt actions; there are many auction houses that fail to take action in such circumstances - genuine mistakes do happen.

# King Ali - Cairo Horizontal Overprint Error

*By: Martin Lovegrove*

Inverted tablets are often encountered in the Cairo overprints but are less frequently documented. This article describes an inverted month tablet error found in the horizontal overprint set.

The inverted month tablet is shown in the block below and the stamp can be plated to position 9.

Half-sheets of 25 stamps from the bottom half of the full sheet of fifty exist with this error overprint and show further overprints in the bottom margin. It is therefore likely that blocks of 25 stamps from either the top or bottom of the full sheet were given the overprint from the top half of the overprint plate, suggesting a philatelically inspired operation. An example of a block with overprints in the bottom margin is shown on the next page.

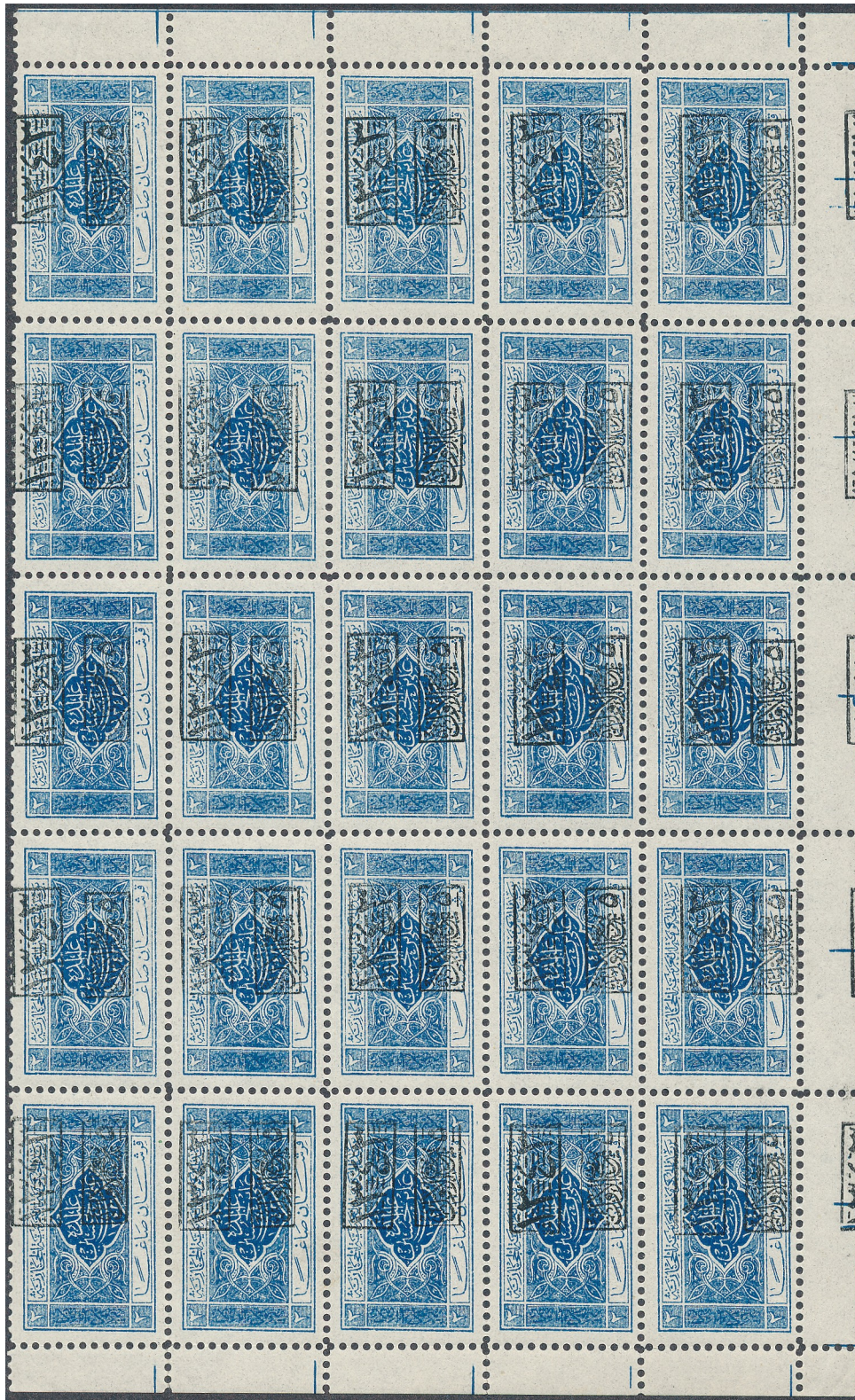
The 10 qirsh value also received this overprint from the same plate, but because the stamps are larger than the other values, the vertical position of the overprint is different on each row; an example is shown on page 17.

The author has seen examples on the  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3, and 10 qirsh perforated values and on the 1 qirsh imperforate. Mayo records four values:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 5 qirsh (Mayo 386, 390, 398, 406).



**Inverted month tablet, sheet position 9**





Bottom half of sheet of stamps overprinted using top half of overprint plate.







Vertical position of the overprint is different on each row





Positions 1 to 25 of the overprint with the inverted month tablet in position 9

# Re-sealed Mail

By: *Martin Lovegrove*

For one reason or another, mail does sometimes have to be resealed by the post office. Notes on 'found open' labels have appeared in Ramdon Notes 27, 38, 42 and 64, but all relate to labels used prior to 1960. This article illustrates methods of re-sealing since 1960 in the hope that members may be able to contribute further examples so that a definitive list can be produced. All illustrations are actual size unless stated otherwise.

## Adhesive Tape

All of the markings on adhesive tape seen by the author relate to postal regions or towns.

### Asir Region



Only number 5 seen by author.

### Eastern Region



Only number 1 seen by author.



## Jeddah Postal Region



Only un-numbered examples have been seen by the author

## Makkah Region



Numbers seen by author are 1 and 3.

## Adhesive labels

Two large labels have been seen by the author. One was issued by the Directorate General of Posts and the other by Saudi Post. The labels demonstrate a lack of proof reading as far as the English text is involved.



عزيزنا العميل :

بعثيتك المرفقة تعرضت لبعض التلف أثناء المعالجة البريدية ومع حرصنا الشديد على سلامة البعائث البريدية لتقديرنا الكامل لأهميتها، إلا أن بعض البعائث قد تتعرض لشيء من التلف أو التمزق أثناء المعالجة إما بسبب استخدام الآلات البريدية، أو لعدم مناسبة الغلاف لطبيعة محتويات البعثية أو لوزنها، وهذه أمور يتوقع حدوثها عند معالجة ملايين البعائث يومياً.

ومع أسفنا لما حدث، قمنا بإصلاح الغلاف مقدرين لك تعاونك ومساعدتنا في المرات القادمة بتهيئة بعثيتك بطريقة تلائم محتوياتها وظروف النقل والتداول المتوقعة.

مع أطيب تحيات المديرية العامة للبريد  
بالمملكة العربية السعودية

Dear Customer,

Your enclosed item is partially damaged during the handling in our service.

With our awareness of the importance of keeping your mail safe, yet some of this mail is subject to damage during the handling process either due to misuse of postal devices, or because the packing does not suit the nature of contents of the item or its weight.

Such mishaps are frequently expected to happen especially that we are handling millions of items daily.

With full regret to what has happened to your mail, we repaired the damage, hoping that in future such discrepancies will be minimised if not totally eliminated.

Your cooperation & assistance are highly appreciated.

With the best regards  
of the Directorate General  
of Posts. K. S. A.

Issued by the Directorate General of Posts





Dear Customer,

Your enclosed item is partially damaged during the handling in our service. with our awareness of the importance of keeping your mail safe, yet some of this mail is wubject to damage during the handing process either due to misuse of postal devices, or because ths packing does not suit the nature of contents of the item or its weight. Such mishaps are frequently expected to happen especially that we are handling millions of items daily. with the hope that in future such discrepancies will be minimised if not totally climinated. Your cooperation & assistance are highly appreciated.

With the best regrads  
Saudi Post

عزيزي العميل :

بعيئتك المرفقة تعرضت لبعض التلف أثناء المعالجة البريدية ومع حرصنا الشديد على سلامة البعائث البريدية لتقديرنا الكامل لأهميتها . إلا ان بعض البعائث قد تتعرض لشيئ من التلف او التمزق أثناء المعالجة إما بسبب استخدام الالات البريدية. أو لعدم مناسبة الغلاف لطبيعة محتويات البعيفة أو لوزنها. وهذه أمور يتوقع حدوثها عند معالجة ملايين البعائث يومياً.

تعاونكم ومساعدتنا في المرات القادمة بتهيئة بعئتك بطريقة تلائم محتوياتها وظروف النقل والتداول المتوقعة.

مع أطيب تحيات  
البريد السعودي

Issued by Saudi Post. Actual size approximately 165 mm x 90 mm.

RN

## FREE ADLETS

Random Notes will publish as many free adlets in each issue as will fit on one page. Adlets will run for one issue only but can be renewed by sending a request by email to the editor. There is a maximum of five lines per adlet. The adlet must be relevant to Saudi Arabian philately and the editor's decision is final as to whether an adlet is suitable.

If the adlets can fill a full page, they will appear as the last page in the journal, but partial pages may be used as fillers as required.

APAI (and former APA Dhahran member) seeks copies of Random Notes 51 to 55 to complete a full set of 'RN'. Originals welcome, good photocopies also welcome. In the first instance, please contact me to establish costs and postage. E-mail Richard Fagence at [kandr.fagence@btinternet.com](mailto:kandr.fagence@btinternet.com)

Bound copies of Kenneth Knight's series 'The Postal Markings of Hejaz, Nejd, Hejaz and Nejd, and Saudi Arabia' are available for USD 20 (includes postage) from the editor (eMail [martin@weatherings.fsnet.co.uk](mailto:martin@weatherings.fsnet.co.uk)).

# Not in Knight - Part 1

*By Martin Lovegrove*

This occasional series of articles lists many of the postmarks that were not included in the series of articles written by Ken Knight that appeared in Random Notes #44 to #52. In many cases, the examples seen are not very clear, and the author would like to hear from members who can provide better illustrations and examples from locations not included in this series of articles.

Part 1 concentrates on postmarks appearing from the late nineteen fifties up to the end of the nineteen seventies that appear to be unique to a single region, town or village which at that time was quite unusual.

## Negative Arabic script

One type has been seen from two locations in the Asir region; both have the year 1374.



Script difficult to read. Found on cover from Sarat Abaidah, March 1976. This seems to be a very late use of a negative seal postmark.

Size (mm): 28  
Colour: Violet



Khamis Mushait. Seen on cover dated January 1959.

Size (mm): 30  
Colour: Violet

## Positive Arabic script

The two similar examples shown below are very similar to a type seen from Rabigh in Jizan Region on stamps of the Hejaz-Nejd period.



Size (mm): 27  
Colour: Violet



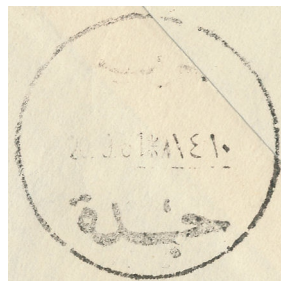
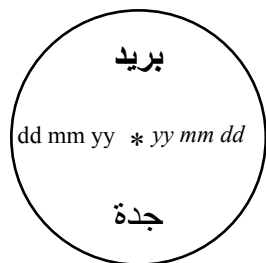
Size (mm): 26  
Colour: Violet

Both from Abu Arish, Makkah Region.



**Type similar to Knight type SA60** but with Arabic office name in a straight line.

Single example seen from Jeddah as an inbound transit mark on cover from Turkey to Makkah dated 20 September 1961



Size (mm): 34

Colour: Black

**Single ring belted cancel with space for date** to be added in manuscript. Office name in Arabic above the belt is in a straight line and the western office name below the belt is shaped to fit the circle and with a decorative dot at each end. Seen only from BAHRA in 1973.

Size (mm): 31

Colour: Violet



**Single ring belted cancel with separators for the date elements** and space for date to be added in manuscript. Office name in Arabic above the belt is in a straight line and the western office name below the belt is shaped to fit the circle and may have a decorative mark at each end. The space between the date belt and the lower office name contains vertical lines.



Office: MANDAK

Size (mm): 27

Colour: Violet

Dates: 1959 - 71



Office: HADDA

Size (mm): 30

Colour: Violet

Date: 1958





**Single ring belted cancel with empty date belt** for date to be added in manuscript. Office name in Arabic above the belt is in a straight line and the western office name below the belt is shaped to fit the circle. The space between the date belt and the lower office name contains vertical lines.



Office: AL-SHARA  
 Size (mm): 28  
 Colour: Violet  
 Date: 1975



Office: AL-BAKARIYA  
 Size (mm): 28  
 Colour: Violet  
 Date: 1957

**Circular datestamp with Arabic and western office names shaped to fit between datebelt and circle.** Only seen for Dhahran and the only examples seen have erroneous dates.



Size (mm): 32  
 Colour: Black

**Circular all-Arabic datestamp with counter number** for use with parcels. Seen on parcel card issued at Jeddah.

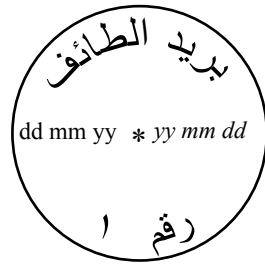
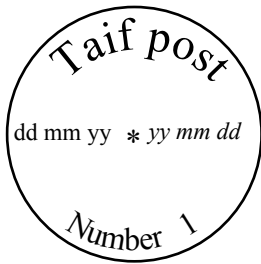


**Translation**

Size (mm): 27  
 Colour: Violet



**Circular bi-lingual datestamp with counter number.** Seen on covers cancelled at Taif 1959 to 1962.

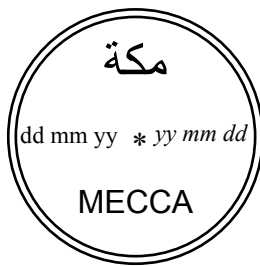


Translation

Size (mm): 34

Colours: Black, violet

**Circular bi-lingual datestamp with double outer circle.** Seen on covers cancelled at Makkah 1970 to 1971.



Size (mm): 34

Colour: Violet

**Undated, bi-lingual circular post office mark with double outer circle.** Seen on cover cancelled at Haradh in 1974.

The text at the top reads **بريد حرص** (Haradh post)



Size (mm): 39

Colour: Violet

## Revenue News

*By Martin Lovegrove*

An item in Arab News for March 13, 2015 reminded me of the revenue forgeries mentioned in Random Notes #83 and #85. The item, headed '*More illegal workers arrested*', stated that 866 illegal workers had been arrested in the first few days of the government's latest crackdown on violators of residency and labor laws. Perhaps there are many more forgeries out there, although forged documents were not mentioned in Arab News.

The passport page illustrated here shows two items of interest.

Firstly, the residence visa fee of 220 qirsh was paid by general documentary stamps RG9 and two copies of RG13a instead of passport stamps.

Secondly, the road tax stamp, nominally RR75Za, was printed on luminescent paper and will receive a new number in the next edition of Thoden.

It may be worthwhile revenue collectors checking their holdings; this is the only copy reported so far.



Complete passports often tell a story and this is the case of the Saudi passport belonging to the mother of Sheikh Abdullah, Jeddah. It would appear that she lived in Cairo; the passport was issued there, as were all of the renewals. The passport was issued on 16 August 1952 with an expiry date of 15 August 1955. The first renewal, making the passport valid from 16 August 1955 to 15 August 1956, bears a copy of the 220 qirsh turquoise-green passport stamp, perforated 11½ and printed on grayish paper (RP25Xg).





The second renewal, making the passport valid from 16 August 1956 to 15 August 1957, bears a pair of the 110 qirsh slate-lilac passport stamp, perforated 11½ and printed on normal paper (RP24X). The third renewal, making the passport valid from 15 August 1957 to 14 August 1958, bears a copy of the 220 qirsh turquoise-green passport stamp, perforated 11 (actually 11.1) and printed on normal paper (RP25Z). The fourth, and final, renewal in the passport, making the passport valid from 15 August 1959 to 14 August 1959, is essentially the same as the third.



We thus have a transition from the perf. 11½ 220 qirsh printed on grayish paper, through what may be a shortage of 220 qirsh stamps, to the perf 11 version printed on normal white paper. Does anyone else have a passport of this period that can confirm the sequence?





RCR49Z



RF55Xa



RQ61Y

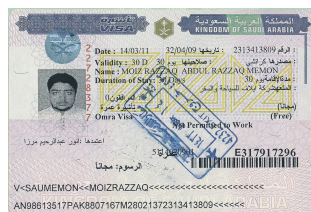
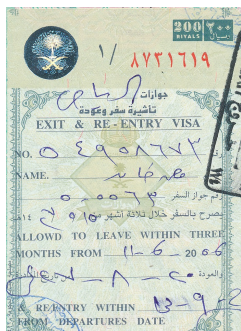
There have been some recent additions to the Thoden catalogue:

RCR49Z	Saudi Arabia	Court registration	500q Brown, perf 11
RF55Xa	Hejaz-Nejd	Flat-Rate Documentary	3q dull claret, perf 11 1/2
RQ61Y	Saudi Arabia	Proportional-Rate Documentary	5q deep yellow-green, perf 10 3/4

A very poor forgery of the SR 20 entry visa stamp RP42 has appeared. It is not a product of a laser printer but is printed in relief, perhaps from a rubber stamp. The perforations measure 10 1/2 and the paper has an optical brightening agent added. Just to show how bad it is, the stamp is shown at 200%. Was this an attempt, perhaps abandoned, to defraud the Saudi authorities? Had collectors been the target audience, surely more would have appeared on the market.



Your editor is preparing information about the adhesive visa labels found in passports and would like to hear from anyone who has examples of these is willing to help produce the list of these items; contact details are on page 2. Examples of a few are shown below (not full size).



## Acknowledgements and Contacts

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<a href="http://www.wnsstamps.post">http://www.wnsstamps.post</a>	WADP Numbering System - WNS.