

ARABIAN GULF STATES

POSTAL HISTORY

QUARTERLY



19 March 1927: A registered letter sent via the Baghdad-Haifa Overland Route franked with a total of 9as made up by the 3as registration fee, 3as Overland Fee and 3as Surface Fee. The letter has been cancelled with Donaldson Type 7 and was sent via London.

Edition 39 – Christmas 2011

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Welcome to Edition 39 of the Quarterly

This past autumn presented a number of golden opportunities for collectors of the Arabian Gulf States to compliment their collections with some fabulous material via a number of auctions. In fact, during my own short span of collecting the Gulf I do not recall similar quality coming to the market.

With the recent sale of Francis Kiddle's Kuwait collection as the epicenter Edition 39 will look at what his many wonderful pieces can teach us about Kuwait's postal history. In addition to the Kiddle sale I have accumulated some scans from other sales as well with the help of either auction houses or the buyers (readers) themselves.

On another note the survey conducted in Edition 38 regarding how to publish the Quarterly was quite clear in its reply so there will be no change to the current setup. With regards to the 2012 subscriptions I will clarify in Edition 40.

There are already a number of topics ready for Edition 40 that I was going to list here but with the sad passing of Neil Donaldson on the 2nd of January I would like to request that you send me scans of any Donaldson covers that may be in your collection. I am also looking for pictures of Neil – preferably from his time in Kuwait, at Bridger Kay or from his auction.

I am interested in receiving images of covers franked with stamps from the various Dubai 1963 issues so if you have any and have time please forward them.

I hope you will enjoy Edition 39
Thomas Johansen

Kuwait

Not surprisingly most of the material illustrated under Kuwait, and in Edition 39, is from Grosvenor's Kiddle sale but a few items from other sales have also been included. In addition to this some of our readers have been kind enough to send me material that compliments that of Kiddle's – additional material has been credited accordingly.

The first Indian stamps overprinted "KUWAIT" were issued on 1 April 1923 and consisted of 14 values of Ordinary stamps and 13 values of Service stamps. However, prior to this essays with the overprint spelled "KOWEIT" were prepared mirroring the spelling of the date-stamps used in Kuwait at the time. Three values from the KOWEIT essays were sold as lots 1001, 1002 and 1067 – the ½a and 1½a Ordinary stamps and 10Rs Service stamps.



Back to the 1923 KUWAIT issue and on to page 109 of his book where Donaldson tells us that there were six overprintings of the Ordinary stamps and five overprintings of the Service stamps. The first printing was not numbered but a number printed in black below the bottom left-hand corner stamp identified each subsequent printing. The numbers are "2" to "6" with the "2" confirming the second printing in 1924, the "3" the third printing in 1925 and so.

A total of five lots (1008, 1012, 1013, 1069 and 1070) show these various printings, all of which are illustrated over the next couple of pages.

1923 OVERPRINTING



The 1923 Service stamp issue consisted of 14 values, 12 of which are pictured here with lower left margin. The ½a stamp is also pictured on page 108 of Donaldson's book. This set was part of lot 361 in Donaldson's 1988 sale.



1924 OVERPRINTING – Numeral “2”



In addition to the nine numeral “2” values shown on this and the previous page the below 8as and 12as values have been sent to us courtesy of Adel al-Sarraf. The Ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ a vertical pair is pictured on page 106 of Donaldson’s book while the $\frac{1}{2}$ a Service stamp was part of lot 361 and the 2Rs Ordinary value was part of lot 286 in his 1988 sale.



1925 OVERPRINTING – Numeral “3”

Of the numeral “3” values shown below only the 12as and 1R were part of the Kiddle sale – the $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 1a, 2as, $2\frac{1}{2}$ as and 4as are all courtesy of Adel al-Sarraf.



1926 OVERPRINTING – Numeral “4”



A total of five values from the 4th printing were in the Kiddle sale with the 3as Service value being part of lot 361 in the 1988 Donaldson sale.

The 1R and 5Rs values are courtesy of Adel al-Sarraf



1927 OVERPRINTING – Numeral “5”



Three values from the 5th printing were also sold of which the 2Rs value was part of lot 361 in the Donaldson sale.

1928 OVERPRINTING – Numeral “6”

The final printing took place in 1928 and has the numeral “6” applied in the bottom left corner margin. A total of ten values of the Ordinary stamps were included in lot 1012 and all of these except for the 10Rs value were included in lot 286 of the Donaldson sale.



Lot 1007 was the mint vertical strip of four from the top of the pane where the lower stamp shows the variety of missing print (SG1b). The piece is ex-Donaldson and illustrated on page 108 in his book and was lot 289 in his 1988 auction.





Lot 1011 consisted of two values from the 1923-24 issue showing overprint varieties – the 1/2a shows the deformed “K” while the 6as shows the raised “KU”.

Three values (1a, 1R, 5Rs) of the 1923-24 Official issue showing double overprint with one albino were sold in lots 1073, 1074 and 1076. Two of these are shown above with overprint varieties – the 1R showing the “Broken S” while the 5Rs shows the “Distorted last E”.

THE EXTENDED “T”

The extended “T” is found on a number of the Rupee values in the 1929-37 and 1939 issues. A total of four different values were included in the sale being the 1929-37 1R value (lot 306 in the Donaldson sale) and the 1939 1R, 2Rs and 5Rs values.

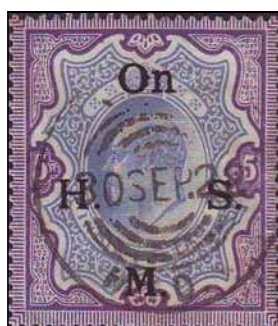




Four lots represented the 1933-34 airmail issue of which the first two were the 3as value with full litho double print – one mint pair and one used single. In addition to this there were two lots with the 4as value. The first was a mint strip of 3 and the second was a used vertical pair.



The sales included 7 lots of stamps cancelled with the telegraph cancellation Type 4. The one lot that stood out was the late use of a KEVII 2Rs value used on 9 January 1923. Since then 2 more KEVII values cancelled with Type 4 have surfaced courtesy of Nasir Hussain, the 5Rs and 25Rs.



One lot of forgeries was also sold – part of which came from the 1988 Donaldson sales.



THE CROWN JEWELS OF KUWAIT POSTAL HISTORY?



Lot 996 and 997 were two registered covers – both ex-Donaldson, both cancelled with Type 1 and both with the boxed R KOWEIT registration handstamp, Type 14, applied on to the cover.

The two covers arguably represent the crown jewels of Kuwait postal history and if not that, then at least they belong to a very exclusive group of postal items that can be defined as such.

The first cover was the 1916 “Fairlie” cover, which represents the only recorded use of an “On Active Service” envelope in Kuwait during WWI. Being lot 996 it was described as a “1916 green On Active Service “Honour” cover sent registered to England and franked with a 4as 1911 KGV value sold with a 1988 BPA certificate. The cover was lot 197 in Donaldson’s 1988 sale.



The cover was an irresistible invitation to research and raises two questions: 1) Why is the cover franked with 4as and 2) Who was J.G. Fairlie?

Why the cover has been franked with 4as. On Active Service mail was not charged the surface fee at the time so Fairlie’s decision to send the letter registered should only have been charged at the going registration fee in 1916, which was 2as. Did Fairlie post the letter himself at the post office in which case you must ask why he paid 4as or was the letter franked onboard the ship with the only stamp available to him and then passed on to a possible visitor/supply crew? Your thoughts are welcome

Who was J.G. Fairlie, on the other hand, has unearthed an interesting amount of information about the man behind the cover and his fate. A lucky hit on Google directed me to a WWI forum, where Fairlie was mentioned, and with that in contact with two WWI enthusiasts without whom it would have been impossible to compile the information you will be presented with over the next 13 pages. I am extremely grateful and humbled by the efforts that Stephen Nulty put in to discovering as much as possible about Fairlie over a 3-month period. All the information about Fairlie comes from his research and contacts. In addition to this I would like to thank Alan Curragh for supplying the pictures of Fairlie's field kit.

Stephen runs a website in honor of the men of Prescott (his hometown) who fell in the Great War between 1914 and 1919. You can visit his website on www.prescot-rollofhonour.info.



James Gordon Fairlie, the eldest son of Commander H. J. Fairlie, R.N., was born at La Fantaisie, Belvidere, March 22nd, 1877. He entered College in '86 and left for Harrow two years later. He received his commission in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in 1897 and became Captain in 1904.

On the outbreak of the war he was appointed Major in one of the service battalions and obtained command shortly afterwards. He was killed in action at Gallipoli, April 22nd, 1916. He was twice mentioned in despatches. His Divisional General, Sir Stanley Maude, wrote:—"I just wanted to say how sorry I am, and how much personally I shall feel his loss, for he was not only a most thorough and excellent Commanding Officer, but also a leader absolutely devoid of fear... I was looking forward to his obtaining the recognition which his services deserve."

A brother officer writes:—"He was such a splendid man, and everyone who knew him thought the same. I cannot tell you how wonderfully all the men who were with him in Gallipoli speak of him. They say he was so brave and splendid, always self-possessed, always to be depended on, and that there was no honour his country could give him that he did not richly deserve... Everyone thought so much of him, because he thought so little of himself."

Source of above: <http://www.greatwarci.net/honour/jersey/database/fairlie-jg-basramem.htm>

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission entry for Lt-Col Fairlie is reproduced below.
<http://www.cwgc.org/>

Name:	FAIRLIE, JAMES GORDON
Initials:	J G
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Rank:	Lieutenant Colonel
Regiment/Service:	The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment
Unit Text:	Cdg. 6th Bn.
Date of Death:	22/04/1916
Casualty Type:	Commonwealth War Dead
Grave/Memorial Reference:	Panel 27.
Memorial:	<u>BASRA MEMORIAL</u>

The first record of Fairlie is in the 1891 Census for the Channel Islands, where James is aged 14 – you will notice his name at the bottom of the image below.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the															
Island or Isles of <i>Jersey.</i>					Civil Parish of <i>St. Pierre.</i>		Form of			Village of			Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <i>St. Luke.</i>		
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES In- habited (a)	Number of rooms occupied if less than five	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Males	Females	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame, Imbecile or Idiot			
<i>No.</i>	<i>Place No. 17. Antiquary.</i>	<i>1.</i>		<i>Henry James Fairlie</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>50</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>Midland Commandant R. Navy.</i>	<i>Scotland.</i>				
				<i>Edwina Anne Do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>M.</i>			<i>12</i>		<i>do</i>				
				<i>James Gordon Do</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>14</i>				<i>do</i>				

The 1911 census shows Fairlie, aged 34, as a Captain in the 2nd Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire. His address is given as “HMT Rewa” C/o Embarkation Staff Office, SHIP: HMT REWA, EMBARKATION STAFF OFFICE, HAMPSHIRE, SOUTHAMPTON. Again you will notice his name at the bottom of the image below.

Return of all Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Drummers and Rank and File.							
NAME IN FULL	RANK	AGE last Birthday	CONDITION as to MARRIAGE	UNIT, or ARM of SERVICE	TRADE or OCCUPATION if any	BIRTHPLACE	If absent in Oversea War, or in "Absent" and for those in the United Kingdom specify whether in England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland
1 DANIEL O'SULLIVAN	Colonel	57	Married	R.A.M.C. India	-	Castlemaine, N. Hilly	-
2 YSEY-THOMAS-BUNBURY	Colonel	51	Married	3rd Division Rgt.	-	Mallards - C. Lake	-
3 THOMAS-JOSEPH O'DONNELL	Colonel	43	Single	R.A.M.C.	-	CARRIS-L. Wainish	-
4 CHARLES-PEARS-KENDALL	Colonel	50	Married	R.G.A. India	-	Widdowson - Surrey	-
5 MICHAEL-TISHE	Colonel	46	Married	58th P. Rifles	-	Dayton - Wisconsin	-
6 WALTER-PERCIVAL-BRETT	Adj. Colonel	47	Married	R.E.	-	India (Bangalore)	-
7 CHARLES-HOPKINSON-FORD	Major	47	Married	R.F.A.	-	Southend - Essex	-
8 WALTER-DICKENS-JAUNT	Major	44	Married	39th Cavalry Ind. Horse	-	India (Agra)	-
9 FRANCIS-WILLIAMS-HALLOWES	Major	44	Married	8th T. Corps	-	Ireland (Cavanagh)	-
10 RICHARD-AARTE-BUTLER	Major	40	Married	2nd Div. Rgt.	-	India (Bangalore)	-
11 CHARLES-TICKETT-PHIPPS	Captain	39	Single	S.M.B. R.G.A.	-	Balti - Somerset	-
12 EDWARD-LEWIS-HARDCASTLE	Captain	36	Single	R.G.A.	-	London - Middlesex	-
13 ROBERT-MUNFORD	Hon. Capt.	54	Married	10th Bde. Rgt.	-	Thameside - Suffolk	-
14 ERNEST-GEORGE-FORD	Captain	36	Single	R.A.M.C.	-	East Riding - Yorks	-
15 WILLIAM-ALVES	Captain	50	Married	I.A. India	-	Amurley - Kent	-
16 CHARLES-THOMPSON	Captain	38	Married	R.A.M.C.	-	CANADA	-
17 JAMES-GORDON-FAIRLIE	Captain	34	Single	2nd L.N.C. Force	-	Ayr - Ayrshire	-

In late 1911, Fairlie married Margaret Constance Critchley-Salmonson on the Isle of Wight. Margaret, aged 27, was the daughter of Arthur and Mary Critchley Salmonson. She had been born in Belgium. The Critchley-Salmonson family lived at Appley Cliff, Popham Road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. Their son Peter was born in the summer of 1915 in Preston, Lancashire. Peter died without having any children of his own.

On 22nd September 1916, probate was granted to his wife as shown below:

FAIRLIE James Gordon of 23 Cambridge-terrace Hyde Park Middlesex lieutenant-colonel H.M. Loyal North Lancashire regiment died 22 April 1916 in Mesopotamia Administration London 25 September to Margaret Constance Fairlie widow. Effects £747 16s. 9d.

Lt-Col Fairlie's Medal Index Card, shown below, records that he initially sailed with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF) on 15th June 1915. This qualified him for the 1915

Star in addition to his British War Medal and Victory Medal. As an officer, he (or his next of kin) had to apply for his medals – “Other Ranks” were sent them automatically.

Name	Rank	Regt. No.
FAIRLIE	Lt. Col. R. Major R.	
James Gordon	Loyal R.	Lt. Col.
Rank	Regt. No.	Notes
Lt. Col. R.	10	Deceased
1st Lt.	10	Deceased
2nd Lt.	10	Deceased
3rd Lt.	10	Deceased
4th Lt.	10	Deceased
5th Lt.	10	Deceased
6th Lt.	10	Deceased
7th Lt.	10	Deceased
8th Lt.	10	Deceased
9th Lt.	10	Deceased
10th Lt.	10	Deceased
11th Lt.	10	Deceased
12th Lt.	10	Deceased
13th Lt.	10	Deceased
14th Lt.	10	Deceased
15th Lt.	10	Deceased
16th Lt.	10	Deceased
17th Lt.	10	Deceased
18th Lt.	10	Deceased
19th Lt.	10	Deceased
20th Lt.	10	Deceased
21st Lt.	10	Deceased
22nd Lt.	10	Deceased
23rd Lt.	10	Deceased
24th Lt.	10	Deceased
25th Lt.	10	Deceased
26th Lt.	10	Deceased
27th Lt.	10	Deceased
28th Lt.	10	Deceased
29th Lt.	10	Deceased
30th Lt.	10	Deceased
31st Lt.	10	Deceased
32nd Lt.	10	Deceased
33rd Lt.	10	Deceased
34th Lt.	10	Deceased
35th Lt.	10	Deceased
36th Lt.	10	Deceased
37th Lt.	10	Deceased
38th Lt.	10	Deceased
39th Lt.	10	Deceased
40th Lt.	10	Deceased
41st Lt.	10	Deceased
42nd Lt.	10	Deceased
43rd Lt.	10	Deceased
44th Lt.	10	Deceased
45th Lt.	10	Deceased
46th Lt.	10	Deceased
47th Lt.	10	Deceased
48th Lt.	10	Deceased
49th Lt.	10	Deceased
50th Lt.	10	Deceased
51st Lt.	10	Deceased
52nd Lt.	10	Deceased
53rd Lt.	10	Deceased
54th Lt.	10	Deceased
55th Lt.	10	Deceased
56th Lt.	10	Deceased
57th Lt.	10	Deceased
58th Lt.	10	Deceased
59th Lt.	10	Deceased
60th Lt.	10	Deceased
61st Lt.	10	Deceased
62nd Lt.	10	Deceased
63rd Lt.	10	Deceased
64th Lt.	10	Deceased
65th Lt.	10	Deceased
66th Lt.	10	Deceased
67th Lt.	10	Deceased
68th Lt.	10	Deceased
69th Lt.	10	Deceased
70th Lt.	10	Deceased
71st Lt.	10	Deceased
72nd Lt.	10	Deceased
73rd Lt.	10	Deceased
74th Lt.	10	Deceased
75th Lt.	10	Deceased
76th Lt.	10	Deceased
77th Lt.	10	Deceased
78th Lt.	10	Deceased
79th Lt.	10	Deceased
80th Lt.	10	Deceased
81st Lt.	10	Deceased
82nd Lt.	10	Deceased
83rd Lt.	10	Deceased
84th Lt.	10	Deceased
85th Lt.	10	Deceased
86th Lt.	10	Deceased
87th Lt.	10	Deceased
88th Lt.	10	Deceased
89th Lt.	10	Deceased
90th Lt.	10	Deceased
91st Lt.	10	Deceased
92nd Lt.	10	Deceased
93rd Lt.	10	Deceased
94th Lt.	10	Deceased
95th Lt.	10	Deceased
96th Lt.	10	Deceased
97th Lt.	10	Deceased
98th Lt.	10	Deceased
99th Lt.	10	Deceased
100th Lt.	10	Deceased

Widow's appn for medals. Offr medals 28.1.22

Correspondence

Address: J. G. Fairlie (widow)
37 West Cromwell Rd.
6 Hogarth Road.
SW-5.

19/1/22

The reverse of the card shows that his widow made such an application on 28th January 1922. Her address of “37 West Cromwell Road, (London), SW5” has been crossed out and replaced by “6, Hogarth Road, (London), SW5”.

THE FINAL MONTHS OF FAIRLIE’S LIFE

The following is an overview of the final 10 months of Fairlie’s life as a soldier and taken from the War Diary of the 6th Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (all courtesy of Steve).

1) Records the battalion embarking for Gallipoli (under the command of J G Fairlie) in June 1915 through to their arrival in Alexandria on 30th.

WAR DIARY				Army Form C. 2118.
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.				
(Enter heading not required)				
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Blackdown	15.6.15	9.30pm	19 Vehicles left FRIMLEY for AVONMOUTH for embarkation on HMT AUSONIA	Item
"	16.6.15	2.0am	Lieut. W. A. Broadhead, A. W. Mann, Personnel and animals of Regt. Transport left FAIRBOROUGH for AVONMOUTH for embarkation on HMT JAPANESE PRINCE	Item
"	16.6.15	8.8pm	Headquarters, A & B Coys left FRIMLEY for AVONMOUTH for embarkation on HMT BRAEMAR CASTLE	Item
"	"	10.10pm	C & D Coys 1 de - Total strength 31 officers 946 others	Item
AVONMOUTH	16.6.15	4.0am	Battalion completed embarkation	Item
"	16.6.15	-	HMT BRAEMAR CASTLE lay in AVONMOUTH DOCK	Item
"	17.6.15	11.0am	left AVONMOUTH and anchored in WALTON BAY	Item
"	16.6.15	7.10pm	left WALTON BAY escorted by two destroyers.	Item
"	20.6.15	5.30am	passed through STRAITS of GIBRALTER	Item
MALTA	26.6.15	3.10am	arrived MALTA	Item
"	27.6.15	5.0am	left MALTA	Item
ALEXANDRIA	30.6.15	5.45am	arrived ALEXANDRIA	Item

2) Covers their departure from Alexandria through their landing on Gallipoli on 6th July to 15th, including details of their first casualties.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.				Army Form C. 2118.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in P. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.				
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
ALEXANDRIA	2.7.15	6.0am	left ALEXANDRIA. Lint H.W. team + 28 others joined ship ex JAPANESE PRINCE	Item.
MUDROS	5.7.15	"	arrived Mudros and went into bivouacs	
GALLIPOLI	6.7.15	10pm	Landed Cape HELLES ("Lion Clyde") & went into bivouacs in BEGHIR DEKE (Gully Ravine)	
	7.7.15	1.30pm	moved to ESKI LINE	
	8.7.15	5pm	occupied left line of first trenches	
	9.7.15	"	Situation unchanged Casualties 1 killed 2 wounded.	
	10.7.15	4pm	bivouaced in Goughagans Bluff	
	11.7.15	2pm	Took over trenches from Royal Scots firing line supports	
	12.7.15	4.30pm	Troops on immediate right attacked enemy trenches. No advance made. Capt. C.E. de Fallot wounded one killed 10 wounded.	
	13.7.15	"	Situation unchanged 1 killed 6 wounded	
	14.7.15	"	Relieved by 9 Worcesters. Bivouaced in ESKI LINE	
	15.7.15	3pm	Relieved part of 86 th Pde in Reserve Trenches Right Section. Capt. de Fallot died of wounds.	
1377 Wt. W10791/1773 500,000 1/15 D. D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.				

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.				3 Army Form C. 2118.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in P. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.				
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
GALLIPOLI	JULY			
	16	4pm	Bivouaced on GULLY BEACH Casualties 2 wounded	
	17	"	do. -	
	18	"	Took over trenches in Right Sub Section from 10 th Worcesters + 4 th LANC	
	19	4pm	Enemy fire trenches to our immediate front bombarded. Situation unchanged	
	20	"	Situation unchanged	
	21	"	do - Casualties Lient. F. D. Crichton wounded 1 killed 1 wounded	
	22	"	do - " 1 wounded	
	23	"	do - " 1 killed	
	24	"	do - " 1 died of wounds 1 wounded	
	25	"	do -	
	26	"	do -	
	27	"	do - " 1 wounded 1 missing	
	28	"	Relieved from trenches bivouaced in open Capt. H. Wright + Lient. G. M. Smyth wounded. one private wounded.	
1377 Wt. W10791/1773 500,000 1/15 D. D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.				

3) Gallipoli from 16th to 28th July (illustrated on previous page)

4) From 29th July on Gallipoli to their withdrawal to the island of Lemnos on 31st July. They returned to Gallipoli on 5th August 1915 but the page covering the month of August has not been included here.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.				4 Army Form C. 2118.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in P. S. Regs. Part II and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript. (Erase heading not required.)				
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Gallipoli	29 th	-	Rested. Enemy shelled camp from 8.30 am to 9.30 am & again at 12.30 pm to 1. pm & again from 5 pm to 6.30 pm Casualties 2 wounded.	
	30 th	-	Rested. all quiet after 10 am enemy shelled camp from 8.30 am to 9.30 am. no casualties.	
	31 st	-	all quiet embarked at 11.45 pm for LEMNOS.	
			Lemnos 1/8/15	Non-munitioned & about for at 6.2. & 1.2. 1.2. 1.2.

5) The majority of September, spent on Gallipoli.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.				6 th L. H. L. Army Form C. 2118.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in P. S. Regs. Part II and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript. (Erase heading not required.)				
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
HAZAR CHAIR	1 st		Drift of 60 & 20 arrived 8.30 pm.	
	2 nd	8. pm	Improved communication trenches all night.	
	3 rd	9. pm	The Battalion was relieved by Scottish Horse & marched to HAZAR BABA arriving 4.30 am 4 th .	
	4-20		The Battalion acted as part of 15 th Corps Reserve. Heavy fatigue every day. A draft of 3 Officers 107 A & 2 arrived 6 th .	
			" " " 1 " 38 " 8 th	
			owing to fatigue it was impossible to train specialists who number had been much reduced from previous month.	
	21	7.30 pm	Moved to Reserve Trenches No 3 Section HAZAR BABA.	
	22	4. am	Few enemy shells in our trenches, one man killed 1 wounded.	
	23-28		Various working parties chiefly constructing covered way to firing line.	
	29	7.30 pm	Moved to 31 st Brigade Head Quarters just west of CHOCOLATE HILL.	

6) The remainder of September on Gallipoli and note that Fairlie has signed it and that the signature matches that of the Fairlie cover. In spite of the limited information on this page Steve decided to include it because it wasn't common for the Officer in Command to sign the diary, the task often being undertaken by the adjutant. It allows us to confirm Fairlie's signature.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. (Erase heading not required.)				Army Form C. 2118.
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
CHOCOLATE HILL	30	2.30 AM	Took over five trenches F 51, 52, 53 (GREEN HILL) from 5 th R. Irish Fus.	
C. J. Fairlie Major Comd 6 th Coy North Lancs Regt				

7) December 1915. The final full month of December on Gallipoli, through to evacuation on the 20th/21st, with the first 19 days shown below, while the rest of December is shown on the top of the next page.

WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. (Erase heading not required.)				Army Form C. 2118.
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
Gallipoli SUVLA	Dec 1 st		Batt in Reserve on CHOCOLATE HILL. Draft of 13 Officers + 516 O.R. arrived.	
	1 st	5.30	Moved into Fire + Support Trenches on GREEN HILL.	
	2-11		Took over B 49 trenches from Mounted Division, held by 4 th Sheshire Regt.	
			Digging + work continued on Perimeter round Green Hill + Chocolate Hill for occupation during Evacuation if necessary.	
	11 th		2 nd Lt. J. C. Stoker (Middlesex Regt attached 6 th Lancs R) killed by shrapnel.	
			2 nd Lt. E. C. Tydemann (Manchester Regt do do) wounded.	
	12		Lieut. E. C. Gray (R. Fusiliers do do) wounded. 32 O.R. evacuated overnight.	
	13		3 Officers and 100 O.R. to LALA BABA to dig trenches to be held if necessary during evacuation. Firing every night allowed to die away after midnight.	
	15		Capt R. Fenwick left Battle to prepare bank for 38 th Inf Bde at LEMNOS.	
	16		3 Officers + 100 O.R. returned from LALA BABA.	
	18	5.45 pm	Capt Bragg, 6 Officers + 343 O.R. left Battle to proceed to LEMNOS. The 5 trenches B 49 - B 53 (inclusive) now held by 17 Officers and 462 O.R. Every article of military value evacuated leaving only 220 rounds S.A.A. per man + 3500 lbs M.G. Sandbags in trenches + dugouts clasped.	
	19	3 pm	R.E. made active the mines laid in front of our wire during the last 3 days. All gaps in wire closed.	
			Quiet day. Final arrangements made, given in March Table. Digging + digging continued as usual. Firing + lights kept going at night.	Appendix I
			At 11.30 pm. 2 nd Col. J. G. Fairlie assumed command of troops left in Brigade Sector viz. 11 Officers and 89 O.R. from 6 th South Lancs Regt + 6 th York Lancs Regt.	
(Continued)				

Note that the signature on the next is not Fairlie's so back to normal protocol.

As the two below images show the battalion left Port Said until 14th of February onboard the H.T. Corsican passing Aden on the 19th, Muscat on the 23rd and arriving at Koweit Bay on the 26th of February.

WAR DIARY			Army Form C
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY			6 th Battalion Royal North Lancashire
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
PORT SAID	26 th		Training & instruction begun, as space permitted. Special object of training to make troops hard & prepare them for open warfare. Battalion proceeded to Outpost Duty, took up TINEH - RAS-EL-ESH - SALTWORKS - REDOUBT line. Battalion was distributed as follows:- <u>TINEH SECTOR.</u> Captain W. G. Cragg commanding. <u>TINEH.</u> A Coy & B Coy (as two platoons). One Machine Gun. <u>RAS-EL-ESH.</u> B Coy (as two platoons). One Machine Gun. <u>SALTWORKS SECTOR.</u> Lieut. R. L. Haiss commanding. <u>SALTWORKS.</u> D Coy & E Coy (as two platoons). <u>REDOUBT.</u> C Coy (as two platoons). One Machine Gun. Headquarters of Battalion remained at PORT SAID. Training continued as duties space permitted. Outpost Outpost. Battalion relieved by 9th Battalion Gloucestershire Regt. & returned to PORT SAID.

WAR DIARY			Army Form C
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY			6 th Battalion Royal North Lancashire
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
PORT SAID	9 th		Began equipment of Battalion for service in MESOPOTAMIA, whither Battalion received orders to proceed.
	12 th		Mobilization & embarkation of Brigade took place on night 12 th 13 th at PORT SAID and SUEZ.
	13 th	3.45 pm	Battalion Transport, with 112 animals, under 2/Lt S. Cox, entrained for SUEZ and embarked on H. T. TORONTO.
	14 th	6 am	Battalion embarked on H. T. CORSICAN. Strength 28 Officers, 1 Medical Officer, 105 OR.
	14 th	2.40 pm	Left PORT SAID. arrived SUEZ.
	14 th	2.40 pm	Left SUEZ.
	19 th	5 pm	Passed ADEN
	23 rd	3.20 pm	Passed MUSCAT
	24 th	8 am	Passed through STRAITS OF ORMUZ
	26 th	7 pm	Arrived outside KOWEIT BAY. Anchored for night.
KOWEIT	27 th		Entered KOWEIT BAY.
	28 th		At anchor
	29 th		At anchor KOWEIT BAY.

H. J. Chaswell Capt.
Adjutant
B. L. R. L.

WAR DIARY			Army Form
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			
(Brace heading not required.)			
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
KOWEIT	March		H.T. CORSICAN at anchor in KOWEIT BAY
	3		Transhipped to H.T. THONGWA. Left KOWEIT 5 p.m.
	4	1 a.m.	Anchored off Bar of SHATT EL ARAB. Weather fine and warm.
	5	10 a.m.	Proceeded up river. Entered river at FAO. noon. Anchored at ABADAN a.p.m.
BASRA			Detained by wind till 2 p.m. Passed MOHAMMERRAH 2 p.m.
	6	5 p.m.	Arrived BASRA
			Proceeded to No. 1 Barge & transferred to River boats.
		5 p.m.	1 Coy Grenadian with 18 Machine Guns and 2 Machine Guns all under Captain W. Adamson, left on Pq 1 & 2 Barges. Strength 6 Officers 358 O.A.
		8:30 p.m.	Remainder of Battalion embarked MALAMIA & 2 Barges. Strength 21 Officers 1140 O.A.
	7	4 a.m.	Left BASRA. Passed KURNA 1 p.m.
	8		Passed EZRA'S TOMB At
AMARA	9		Arrived AMARA. Took in 2 day rations (processed).
	10	5 p.m.	Arrived ALI GHARBI
SHEIKH SA'D	11	9 p.m.	Arrived SHEIKH SA'D. Weather fine throughout. Rain began as Battalion disembarked

1577 Wt. W1093/1773 900000 1/15 D.D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.

WAR DIARY			Army Form
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			
(Brace heading not required.)			
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
SHEIKH SA'D	11	3 p.m.	Pitched camp in pouring rain
	12		In camp. Work impossible owing to weather, except in perimeter trench.
	13		Weather cleared. Changed camp. Work in pouring rain.
	14		Began Battalion training with special object of hardening men for long marches.
	15		Thight work. particular attention being given to training of Grenadians.
	18	2:30 a.m.	Battalion took part in Brigade Reconnaissance
	19		In camp.
	20		In camp.
ORAH	21		Brigade marched to WADI Camp
	22		In camp. Battalion chiefly engaged in fatigues & training.
	23		In camp.
	31		In camp.

ORAH. 1/4/16

1577 Wt. W1093/1773 900000 1/15 D.D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.

1st Comm. Lt. Col. 2nd Lt. 6th Lian. Rgt.

From these two images you will see that the battalion transhipped on 3rd March and transferred to the H.T. Thongwa and then left Koweit for Iraq the same day at 5pm.

Unfortunately the last two images of the War Diary are not very clear as someone else wrote them and in blue ink, however, on 22 April 1916, the day of Fairlie's death they clearly state that both officers were killed. The key information is presented on the next page.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs. Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript. WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. (Brace heading not required.) Army Form			
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
ORAH	Apr 1916	1	In Camp at Oran. stormy & wet weather
		2	5.30pm Battalion left camp. crossed bridge of boats at KADI. took RV towards at HANNAH. strength 9200 men 9200
HANNAH		3	Battalion with in trenches
		4	8.30pm Battalion moved into the trenches.
		5	8.45pm Turkish machine guns attacked Turkish trenches. one Battalion following the 3rd line down. Brigade sent Turkish back from their trenches. Remains of Turkish proceeded with. Enemy made a stand at FAZALIYEH. ATTACK continued at noon but postponed until evening. Division attacked at 7 pm and gained enemy's position. Battalion relieved at 12 midnight by 7th Division. Casualties: Killed Officers 2. R.A. 10. wounded Officers 4. R.A. 70. missing R.A. 11.
FAZALIYEH		6	12pm Battalion bivouacked at FAZALIYEH
		7	do
		8	do
SANAYAT		9	At 7 pm Battalion moved to Trenches at SANAYAT where Turkish had retreated from FAZALIYEH. 15th Division ordered to attack enemy trenches. Battalion advanced in four lines. First two lines, well ahead of remainder of Battalion. Enemy fired machine guns & rifles and sniping rifles. Division's many casualties. Lost company in advance. With exception of machine of platoons Battalion broke and fell back to remainder of Division to the trenches. Battalion relieved at 12 by 7th Division. Casualties: Killed Officers 7. wounded Officers 6. R.A. 79. missing Officers 4 R.A. 165.
FAZALIYEH		10	Battalion returned to Bismarck at FAZALIYEH. strength Officers 17. R.A. 599.

1577 Wt. W1099/1773 500,000 1/15 D. D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.

(2) Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs. Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript. WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY. (Brace heading not required.) Army Form			
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
FAZALIYEH	Apr 1916	11	Battalion in bivouacked at FAZALIYEH. Rain flooded Camp
ABU KADH		12	Spoke in bivouacked
		13	11.30pm Battalion moved over position bridge to Right bank and bivouacked at ABU KADH.
		14	Spoke in bivouacked. Heavy rain. At 9 pm Battalion moved to place about 2 miles South of house as shown at 3rd Div.
Rehehahyeh		15	6.30am Battalion moved to 3rd Div. at Rehehahyeh.
		16	do. private post on Capt's flank and platoon sent out to search.
		17	do. do.
DEIT AIBSA		18	12pm Battalion moved to position behind firing line and dug in. Casualties: Officers wounded 2. R.A. killed 2. wounded 10.
		19	In same position
		20	do. do.
		21	2.30pm moved to Support Trench. in afternoon 2 companies moved up to Fire Trench. Battalion being supported by both divisions. Casualties: Officers killed 1. wounded 1. R.A. killed 1. wounded 1.
		22	2.30pm Grenadiers attacked. Bombardment at point A. Casualties: both Officers killed. R.A. killed 3. wounded 6.
		23	Continuation of the action.
		24	Line comparatively quiet - digging parties at night
		25	do. do.
		26	do. do.

1577 Wt. W1099/1773 500,000 1/15 D. D. & L. A.D.S.S./Form C. 2118.

ORAH	1st April 1916	In camp at ORAH, Stormy & wet weather.
	2 nd April 1916	Battalion left camp. Crossed bridge of boats at WADI – took over trenches at HANNAH. Strength of Battalion – Officers 32, Other Ranks 949.
HANNAH	3 rd April 1916	Battalion still in trenches
	4 th April 1916	Battalion moved into Fire Trenches
	5 th April 1916	Two leading Battalions attacked Turkish trenches, our Battalion following the 3 rd line Battn. Brigade drove Turks back from their trenches. Pursuit of Turks proceeded with. Enemy made a stand at FALAYIEH. Attack was ordered at noon but postponed until evening. Division attacked at 7 pm and gained enemy's position. Battalion relieved at 12 midnight by 7 th Division. Casualties: Killed Officers 2, O.R. 10. Wounded Officers 4, O.R. 70, Missing O.R. 11
FALAHIEH	6 th April 1916	Battalion bivouacked at FALAHIEH
	7 th April 1916	Ditto
	8 th April 1916	Ditto. At 7 pm Battalion marched to trenches at SANNIYAT to where Turks had retired from FALAHIEH
SANNIYAT	9 th April 1916	13 th Division ordered to attack enemy trenches. Battalion advanced in four lines. First two lines well ahead of remainder of Battalion. Enemy opened machine gun and rifle fire and sent up flares. Direction in many cases was lost, confusion arising. With exception of first line of platoons Battalion broke and fell back with remainder of Division to our trenches. Battalion relieved at 8.30 by 7 th Division. Casualties: Killed O.R. 7, Wounded Officers 6 O.R. 79, Missing Officers 4 O.R. 165
FALAHIEH	10 th April 1916	Battalion returned to Bivouacs at FALAHIEH. Strength: Officers 17, O.R. 599
	11 th April 1916	Battalion in Bivouacs at FALAHIEH, Rain flooded camp.
	13 th April 1916	Battalion marched over pontoon bridge to Right Bank and bivouacs at ABU ROMAN
	14 th April 1916	Still in bivouacs. Heavy rain. At 9 pm Battalion moved to place about 2 miles South of bivouacs in reserve to 3 rd Divn.
RIGHT BANK TIGRIS	15 th April 1916	Still in reserve to 3 rd Divn at RHODES PICKET
	16 th April 1916	Still in reserve to 3 rd Divn. Pickets posted on left flank and patrols sent out to South
BEIT AIEESA	18 th April 1916	Battalion moved to position behind firing line and dug in. Casualties: Officers wounded 2, O.R. Killed 2 wounded 10.
	19 th April 1916	In same position
	20 th April 1916	Moved to support trench in afternoon. 2 Companies moved up to Fire trenches between points A2 and A3. Battalion busy improving both trenches. Casualties, Wounded, Officer 1
	21 st April 1916	Quiet Day. Grenadiers with Grenade officer & Colonel FAIRLIE moved to point A4 in Fire Trench. Casualties, Wounded O.R. 3
	22 nd April 1916	Grenadiers attacked Bombhead(?) at point A4. Casualties: both officers killed. O.R. killed 3, wounded 6

I decided to finish of the final months of Fairlie's life with some comments that Steve made partly due to my questions but also based on what he has learned about Fairlie during the months he researched him.

"With regard to the diaries, what you need to bear in mind is that they were written contemporaneously, where as the official histories are all written after the event. So it is not uncommon for dates and locations to differ slightly.

The last location in the diary is BEIT AIEESA and I note that the start of the diary for the following month also records this as their location. I am curious about the diary entry for 22nd April that reads "Grenadiers attacked Bombhead" – I don't know what this means and it's possible that they were close to SANNAIYAT. But I think that the main point is that the Battalion may have been involved in supporting actions close to the main battle – they were not necessarily in the vanguard of the attack.

I don't think there is any doubt that J G Fairlie fell in the fighting around BEIT AIEESA. It's interesting to note that he went forward with the Grenadiers to the Fire Trench (the front line), but also that when they attacked, he clearly decided to go with them, and that is why he was killed. He was most definitely leading from the front.

I'm not sure that I can add any more to this brave man's story.

One key point coming out here is the strength of the battalion reducing from 32 officers to 10 between 2nd April and 30th April with Other Ranks reducing from 949 to 508. What a terrible price to pay."

THE BASRA MEMORIAL

Source: The Commonwealth War Graves Commission

(<http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/88400/BASRA%20MEMORIAL>)



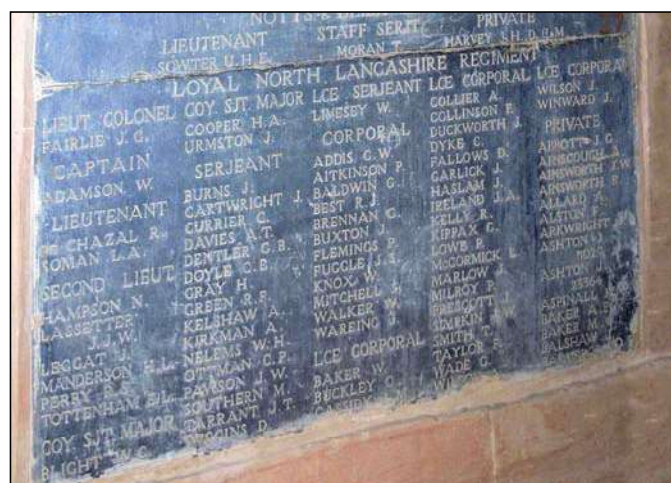
The Basra Memorial bears the names of more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known.

Until 1997 the Basra Memorial was located on the main quay of the naval dockyard at Maqil, on the west bank of the Shatt-al-Arab, about 8 kilometres north of Basra. Because of the sensitivity of the site, the Memorial was moved by presidential decree. The move, carried out by the authorities in Iraq, involved a considerable amount of manpower, transport costs and

sheer engineering on their part, and the Memorial has been re-erected in its entirety. The Basra Memorial is now located 32 kilometres along the road to Nasiriyah, in the middle of what was a major battleground during the first Gulf War. (Source: The Great War Forum).

The photo was taken in the 1930's and shows the Memorial in the foreground and an RAF Rangoon flying boat of 203 Squadron in the background. The photo is from the Aviation Forum.

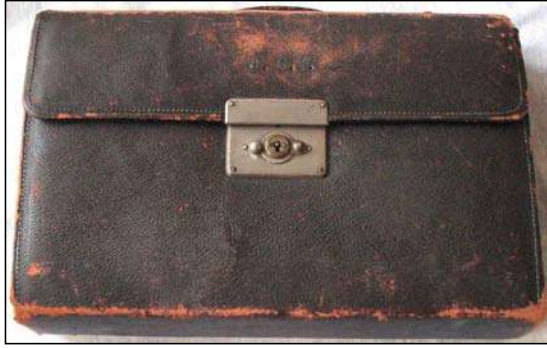
The pictures below show the placement of the memorial today and what it looks like.



Last, but not least, and again thanks to Stephen Nulty who put me in touch with Steve Rogers that runs “The War Graves Photographic Project”. Steve Rogers was able to supply me with a picture of the panel at Basra with Fairlie’s name on it.

The original aim of **The War Graves Photographic Project** was to photograph every war grave, individual memorial, Ministry of Defence grave, and family memorial of serving military personnel from WWI to the present day. However, due to its popularity we have now extended our remit to cover all nationalities and military conflicts and make these available within a searchable database.

Their website is <http://www.twgpp.org/>



And finally, to finish off the Fairlie story, a few images of his field kit with the initial JGF shown above.



The second cover was the 1916 “Hamilton” cover, which was sent registered from Koweit on 29 November 1916. Being lot 997 it was described as an “1916 envelope registered to India, franked with 2as 6ps, tied with KOWEIT Type 1, violet circular “PASSED CENSOR 2/KARACHI” with arrival datestamp on reverse, extremely rare. Addressed in the handwriting of the then Political Agent, Lieut. Col. R.E.A. Hamilton, (later Lord Belhaven & Stenton). BPA Certificate from 1984. The cover was lot 197 in Donaldson’s 1988 sale.

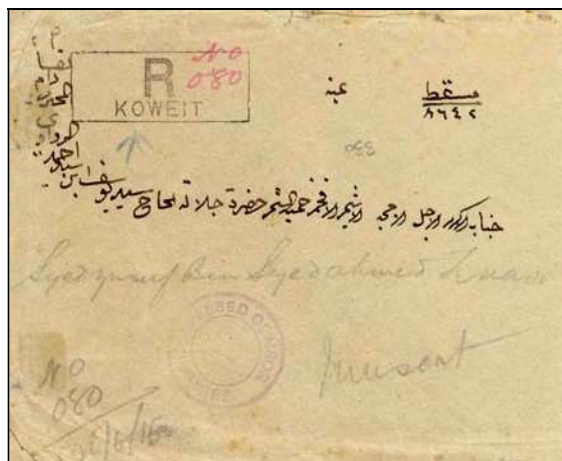


Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton (8 April 1871 – 26 October 1950).

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Edward Archibald Udny-Hamilton, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton, CIE, DL was a Scottish representative peer and a soldier. On 15 November 1898, he married Kathleen Gonville Bromhead and they had two children. Kathleen died in 1935. Hamilton married Sheila de Hauteville Pearson on 25 March 1938 with whom he had two more children. Unfortunately I have been unable to obtain a picture of Hamilton but will keep trying.

Hamilton rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the Indian Army and fought in the Chitral expedition in 1895, the Tirah Campaign from 1897 to 1898 and his name is mentioned in dispatches during the Mesopotamia campaign from 1915 to 1918. In 1920, he succeeded his uncle (whose son Ralph, Master of Belhaven, had been killed on 31 March 1918 during the defense of Amiens) as Lord Belhaven and Stenton. He was baptized as Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton but, in 1934, he legally changed his name to Robert Edward Archibald Udny-Hamilton.

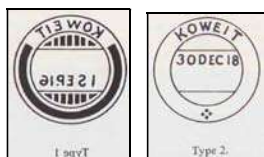
He was the Political Agent to Kuwait from June 1916 until March 1918.



Comparing the two covers with each other and adding the Koweit-Muscat cover illustrated above to the equation it seems to confirm that the Fairlie cover was the 26th registered cover to leave Kuwait in 1916, the above cover the 80th, while the Hamilton cover was the 196th registered cover to leave Kuwait in 1916 meaning a rate of about 18 registered covers a month.

On the other topic as to why the Fairlie cover was franked with 4as the jury is out. The Hamilton cover is franked with 2½as, which covers the Indian Inland rate of a ½a for the first weight class and the 2as registration fee (as is the case with the Koweit).

Stephen Nulty mentioned to me that he was surprised that such mail from Koweit is so rare since there would have been many ships with 1000s of men passing up the Gulf during WWI. Probably not all ships ended up anchoring off the coast of Kuwait and probably not all ships transshipped at Kuwait – maybe this specific journey was unique in its long stay at Kuwait for some reason but it is an interesting thought from a non-philatelic perspective. In addition to the other questions asked – why so little mail?



Besides the Fairlie and Hamilton covers only two other covers with KOWEIT cancellations were included in the sale. The first one (lot 999) was an incoming cover sent from Madras on 3 March 1920 and franked with 1½as. Upon arrival in Kuwait it received a Type 2 arrival datestamp.

The other KOWEIT cover (lot 1000) is pictured below and is an outgoing cover sent to the UK on 17 September 1920. It has been franked with 1½as, a rate that is described as the printed matter rate; presumably the cover is not sealed. The normal rate to the UK at the time was 2½as.



Finally lot 998 consisted of 5 stamps all cancelled with Type 1 – one copy of ½a green, two copies of 3as orange and two copies of the 1R green/brown.



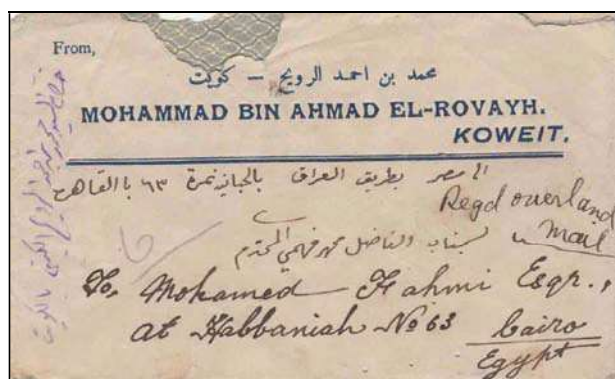
Lot 1014 was a cover sent to India on 26 June 1926 and franked with 7as, the significance of the cover being that it is franked with two Type B 1½as values and that the 4as value shows the “3” in the margin meaning that the stamp is from the 1925 printing. Registered has been typed on to the cover and the 3as registration fee plus the 3as surface fee to India means that the letter was overpaid by 1a. Incidentally there is a similar registered cover dated 24 August 1926 also sent to India and also franked with two Type B 1½as (plus a 3as orange) pictured on page 20 of Alan Parsons book illustrating the correct registered surface rate to India.

The cover above (lot 1016) to the right shows the philatelic use of the inverted 3as value on a registered cover to India. This time the rate is correct, as the cover has been paid with 6as covering the registration and surface fees to India. The cover has been sent from Kuwait on 11 August 1926. Like lot 1014 it has been cancelled with Type 7 and the cover has had the Type 16 boxed registration hand-stamp applied to a blank registration label.

OVERLAND MAIL

A total of four Overland Mail covers (lot 1109, 1112, 1122 and 1123) were part of the Kiddle Sale, with lot 1112 illustrated on the cover page of Edition 39.

Lot 1109 was a registered cover sent to Cairo on 26 November 1924. It has been franked with a strip three of the 3as orange cancelled with Type 7 and with a Type 15 unboxed hand-stamp applied to a blank registration label. The cover has what appears to be 1 December 1924 Baghdad and 5 December 1924 Port Said transit stamps along with a 6 December 1924 Cairo arrival stamp applied to the back. The Overland Service was introduced on 30 August 1923 and based on the covers that have been illustrated in the Quarterly over time this cover is the earliest recorded Overland mail from Kuwait.



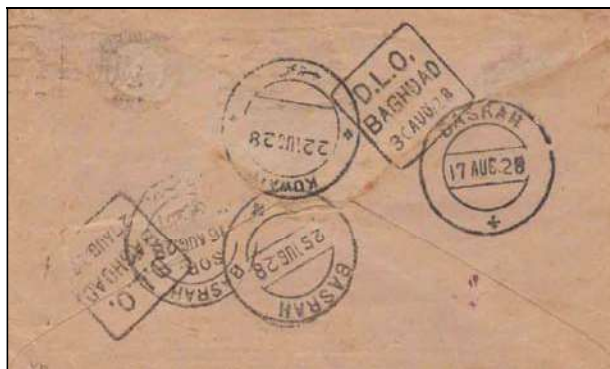
Lot 1122 was an overland cover sent to England, endorsed as required "By overland mail", and franked with 6as covering the 3as surface and 3as overland fees. It has been cancelled with Type 5 and sent from Kuwait on 8 May (possibly March) 1928.

The final overland cover in the sale was a 1 May 1928 cover sent to England, franked with 4½as and cancelled by Type 5. The cover has had a preprinted "OVERLAND MAIL" label applied (Type L-7 as per the Norman Collins Overland Mail publication) that has then had a Kuwait Postage Due Horseshoe impressed (and annulled) on top of it. The cover is described as the overland rate having been reduced, which is in fact incorrect. The going overland rate at the time was 6as meaning that the postage due was correct, however, the cancelling out could indicate that the cover didn't actually travel via the Baghdad – Haifa route but rather via the normal surface route by sea.

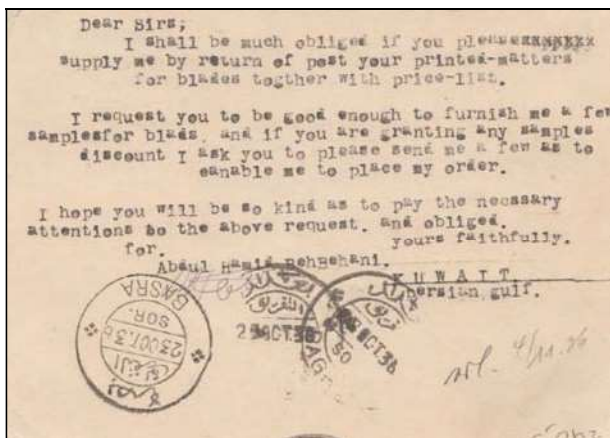
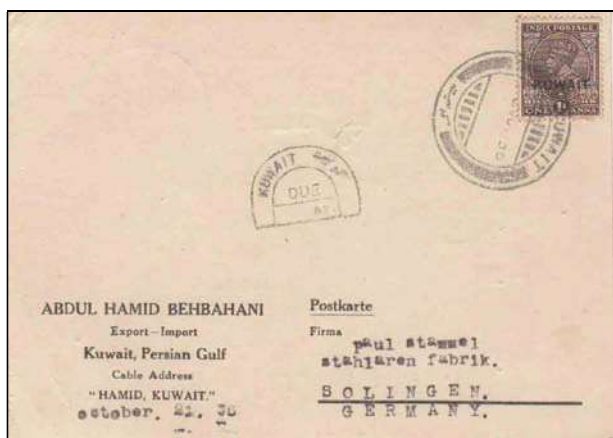


UNDPERPAID MAIL

Lots 1124 to 1126 consisted of three postage due covers the first of which was an incoming cover sent from the UK on 23 July 1928 and franked with 1½d being an under payment of 1d. It arrived at Basrah Sorting Office on 16 August and left for Kuwait on 17 August, when it also received a Basrah octagonal unpaid cachet and a Basrah horseshoe postage due endorsed with “2as” in red. The cover arrived in Kuwait on 22 August and has had “Refused – SPM Kuwait 22/8/28” endorsed in red pen. It arrived back in Basrah on 25 August when it presumably had the boxed Refuse/Refused cachet applied where after it was forwarded to the DLO in Baghdad arriving on 27 August. There is an additional DLO cachet applied dated 30 August possibly when the letter was returned to England though no senders address was applied.



The second is a postcard sent to Germany on 22 October 1936 that has been franked with 1a and cancelled with Type 5. It has had a Type 19 postage due horseshoe applied on the front but without any superscription indicating the due amount. It arrived at the Basrah sorting office on 23 October followed by Baghdad sorting office on 25 October. How the postcard traveled to Germany is difficult to determine but it has 4/11-36 applied to the back in pencil, which presumably is the date it arrived in Solingen meaning it spent 13 days in transit. The Baghdad transit mark suggests that it either went via Overland Mail or airmail by KLM's route via Cairo, Athens and Rome – The KLM route was announced in the postal guide of 5 May 1935. If the postcard went via Overland Mail the charge would have been 1½as resulting in an underpayment of ½a and a penalty of 1a while if the postcard traveled via the KLM service the charge would have been 3½as resulting in an underpayment of 2½as and a penalty of 5as.





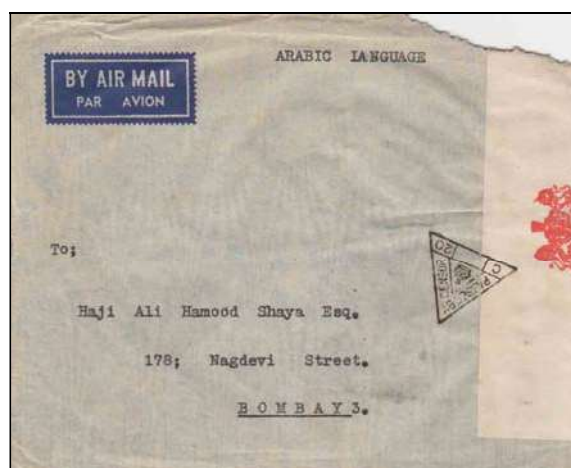
The third underpaid cover, this time from the Indian Administration, is a letter sent from Kuwait on 17 April 1942. It was sent to India and has been franked with 2as 3ps being an underpayment of 3ps. The cover was cancelled with Type 11 and has had a Type 20 postage due horseshoe applied to it. The horseshoe has had ½a endorsed on it representing the penalty to be paid.

POSTAL SUPERINTENDENT AND EXPERIMENTAL LOTS

Three “SUPDT. OF POST OFFICES/PERSIAN GULF” lots were up for sale being lots 1128, 1129 and 1130 one of which was a cover while the other two lots consisted of pieces.



The first of the three lots was a strip of three 2as orange dated 28 May 1941 – ex Donaldson. The second was a cover sent to India dated 6 June 1941 and franked with 2½as. It has been described as one of only three covers recorded which is slightly inaccurate. A registered cover was sold in 2010 at the Gaertner Auctions, which along with the two covers (dated 24 May and 6 June – the latter registered) sold at the 1988 Donaldson auction, the Kiddle cover and the cover dated 6 June and pictured on page 22 in Alan Parsons book makes it five covers – one more cover is rumored to exist. The Parsons cover is similar to the Kiddle cover. The final lot (ex-Donaldson) consisted of three pieces, two with the blue hand-stamp and the third piece showing the date stamp used on an incoming letter – this piece is pictured in Donaldson’s book on page 127.



The Experimental K-79 Type 10 was represented by lots 1127 and 1131 to 1135 with lot 1127 consisting of seven pieces, each piece with one stamp, the 1929-37 1R value plus the 1939 ½a, 1a, 2as, 3as, 6as and 12as values. All seven pieces have been cancelled on 30 September 1941 which according to the 1994 Supplement is the latest recorded use of the K-79.



1131 was a cover sent to Bombay on 7 July 1941 and franked with 2as 3ps. The significant feature of the cover being the complete impression in purple of the Political Agency Kuwait marking – it also has a Bahrain transit-stamp. The cover is ex-Donaldson and was sold as lot 251 in his 1988 auction. Lot 250 in the Donaldson sale was another K-79 cover dated 30 June that also had the Political Agency Kuwait marking though only a partial impression.

Donaldson mentions on page 129 that “Some, but not all, covers sent in late June/early July 1941 bear a small violet mark “POLITICAL AGENCY KUWAIT” which is sometimes hidden beneath the censor label. This was certainly not a dispatcher’s mark, for the letter on which it appears did not originate in the Agency”.



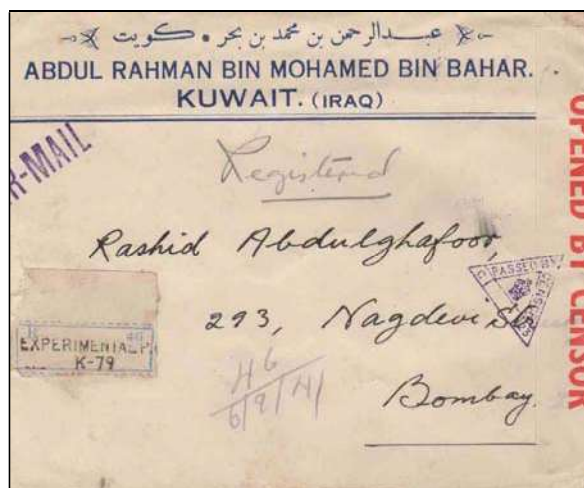
The two covers illustrated at the bottom of the previous page are lots 1132 and 1133. 1132 is a cover sent from Kuwait on 14 July 1941 and addressed to India. Lot 1133 is a surface mail cover sent to the USA on 26 July 1941 and franked with 3½as. It is mentioned in the description of the cover that “according to Donaldson only one cover is recorded to a destination other than India”. In Edition 31 of the Quarterly we documented the existence of four covers, three of which were illustrated making it five recorded covers including the Kiddle cover.



Lot 1134 is a similar cover to that of lot 1132 franked with 2as 3ps and sent from Kuwait to Bombay on 29 July 1941.

Lot 1135 was the only registered K-79 cover in the sale – a very presentable ex-Donaldson cover that was lot 257 in his sale. It was sent from Kuwait to Bombay on 6 September 1941 and has been franked with 6as 9ps with the “EXPERIMENTAL PO/K-79” applied to a blank

registration label. The cover has had the Bahrain registered date-stamp (Type 9) applied as transit stamp dated 24 September and a Bombay arrival back-stamp dated 1 October.

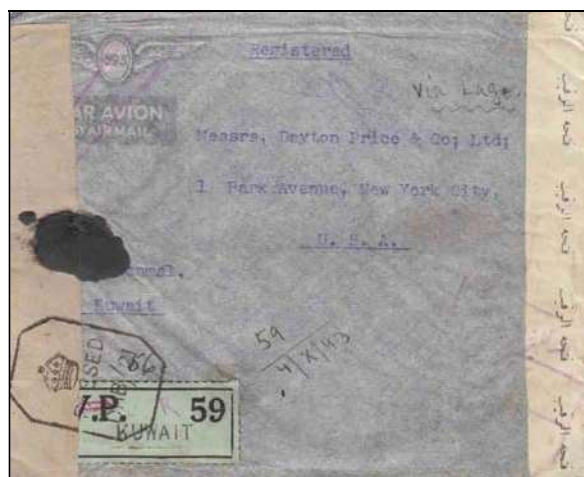


REGISTRATION LABEL VARIETIES



On page 135 of his book Donaldson tells us that “On two occasions, in October 1943 and in mid-1947, Kuwait ran short of registration labels and Type 18 was instead impressed onto blank V.P. labels (V.P. = “Value Payable”, the Indian Post Office equivalent of C.O.D.), the “V.P.” being

altered to “R” in manuscript. In 1943 these labels were printed black on green and in 1947 red on cream. Two such covers were sold as lots 1143 and 1144.



The first cover found in lot 1143 was a registered cover to the USA franked with 46½as and dated 4 October 1943. It has had a black and green VP label applied, the VP cancelled out with a red pen and “R” applied in manuscript. It is ex-Donaldson sale lot 267 and pictured in his book on page 135. Lot 1144 shows the red on cream VP label with VP similarly cancelled out on a registered cover sent to India cancelled on 22 May 1947 and franked with 5½as. The label is similar to the ones used on philatelic covers sent to H.N. Kapur on 20 July 1947 – one of which is also pictured in Donaldson’s book on page 135.



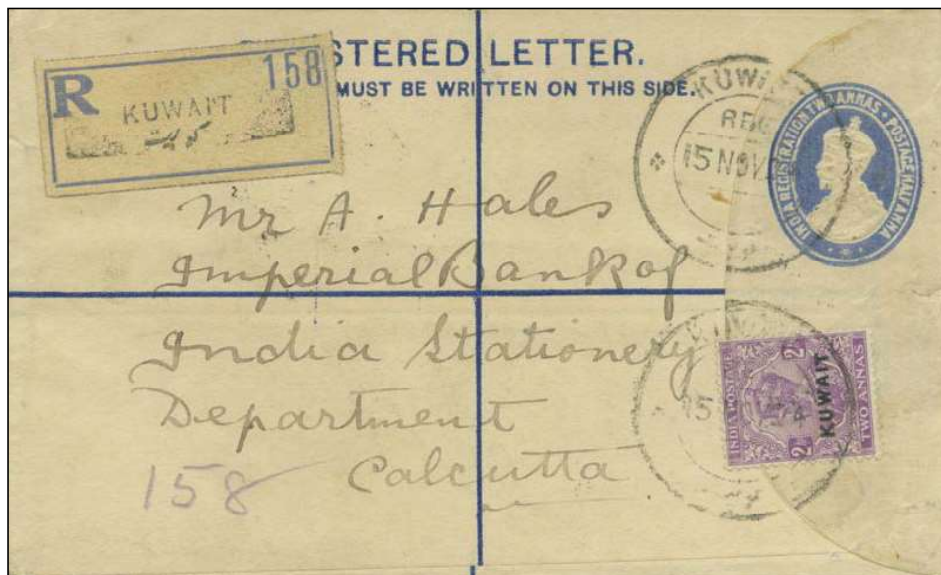
The final cover is dated 6 March 1947 and sent to the USA was also part of lot 1144. It shows the use of a black on cream registration label rather than the normal blue on cream/white labels.



OTHER INDIAN PERIOD COVERS

Lot 1082 was an Indian 2½as registered stationery envelope sent from Kuwait to Calcutta on 15 November 1924 and cancelled with Type 7. It has been uprated with the 1½as (back) and 2as 1923-24 KGV Kuwait values making up the required rate of 6as covering registered surface mail to India. The registration label has Type 15 applied to it.

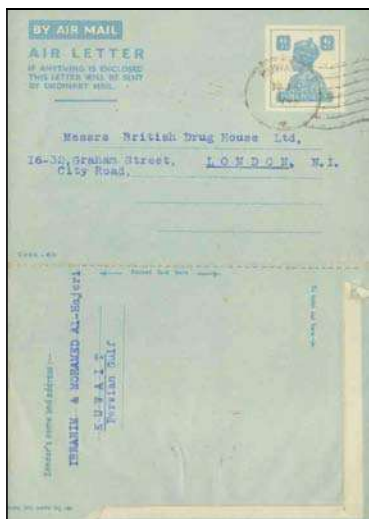
The stationery is an H&G# C3 / Lang# REC1 / Jain # RL / Pratisad # RE8 and its measurements are 132 x 83 mm (this is the smallest KGV registration PSE).



The letter is pictured in Donaldson's book on page 110 but he does not particularly talk about it except for mentioning that "Unoverprinted Indian Postal Stationery continued in use" (after the introduction of overprinted stamps).

Lots 1083 and 104 are two more stationeries the first of which is an Indian 6as blue Air Letter, which was sent to London on 30 January 1946. It has been cancelled with type 11.

The second is a 1½as overprinted Indian stationery uprated with the ½a and 1a 1945 KGV values and sent to India on 27 Jan 1947. The lot also included a mint copy of the same stationery.





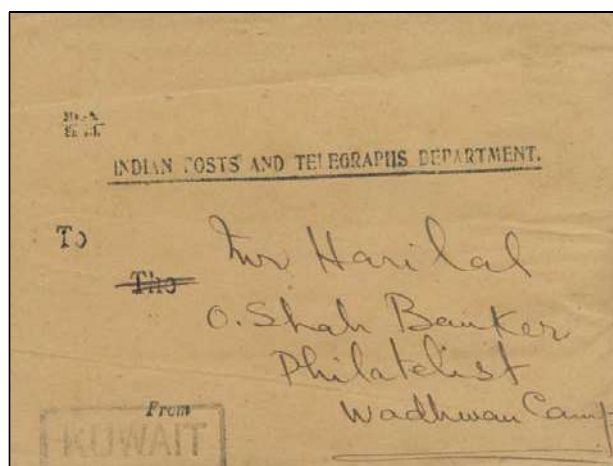
Lot 1094 consisted of a total of eight covers, including a 1928 Basrah – Cairo air route cover sent to London but the gem in this lot seemingly went unnoticed and was not mentioned in the description. It is the above cover with Iraqi censor and sent to Bombay on 24 April 1941 – during the final days of the Iraqi Administration in Kuwait. In his 1994 supplement Donaldson mentions that Abdul Karim Hussain, the Iraqi Postmaster, left the post office towards the end of May 1941 and in his 1975 book he tells us that a letter sent on 7 April 1941 received the normal Basra backstamp on the 11th, but another, sent on the 15th, was backstamped 16th and opened by the censor in Basrah. The above Iraqi censored cover has been backstamped at Basra on 27th April. Donaldson refers to the last Iraqi Censored cover leaving Kuwait on 28th April passing Basra on 30th April and though not being opened receiving an Iraqi circular censor mark.



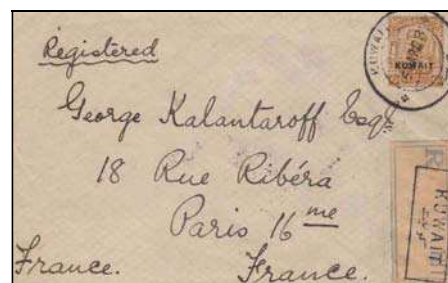
Lots 1096 and 1097 are pictured above with 1096 being a HRP Dickson, the then Political Agent, airmail cover sent to the UK on 31 August 1933 and franked with the correct rate of 7as. The cover has been cancelled with Type 6, which Donaldson notes is rarely found used to cancel stamps. It was lot 220 in the 1988 Donaldson sale and the only cover in his sale that was cancelled with Type 6. Lot 1097 was a surface cover dated 17 August 1934, franked with 3as and cancelled with Type 5. It was sent via Basra and Baghdad and arrived in Tehran on 27 August.

Lot 1100 was an “Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department” stationery envelope (picture on next page) sent to Wadhwan Camp, India on 10 March 1943.

It was described as the only recorded example but a second example will be illustrated in Edition 40 of the Quarterly. Lot 1101 was the only cover in the sale franked with the Victory issue. It was sent to Bombay on 17 January 1946 and was lot 264 in the 1988 Donaldson sale



Lot 1110 was a philatelic cover sent to Germany on 1 April 1926 and cancelled with type 7. A cover sent to the same address was lot 222 in Donaldson's 1988 sale but that cover was franked with a 2Rs value. The correct registered surface rate to Germany would have been 6as. Lot 1111 was again a philatelic cover this time sent to the USA on 26 October 1926 and franked with 1R – the correct registered surface rate to the USA was also 6as. Lot 1113 was a registered surface cover sent to France on 15 March 1928 this time franked with the correct rate of 6as.



The two bottom to covers were lots 1114 and 1116 (1115 was shown on page 17 of Edition 38) the left cover being a philatelic "Wilson Cover" dated 10 May 1931 while the right cover is a philatelic airmail cover sent to Switzerland on 24 March 1936 franked with 10as covering 3as surface, 3as registration and 4as airmail.





Lot 1117 was not only an OHMS cover but also a very interesting destination cover sent registered to the British Legation in Nepal on 2 November 1936 and countersigned by the Head Clerk at the Political Agency of Kuwait. It has been

franked with a total of 34as and cancelled with Type 7. Unfortunately, the Iraq Postal History book does not mention Nepal as a destination but based on the standard rate to most destinations, including India, in 1936 the franking would represent 6 weight classes (60 grams) which would have cost 33as.



Lot 1118 was a sent to England on 6 May 1937 cancelled with Type 7 and with the Type 15 Kuwait handstamp applied to a blank registration label. It has been franked with 10as being the correct rate for the first weight class.

Lot 1119 was a cover sent to Cairo on 26 September 1937 with registered handstamp Type 16 impressed directly on to the cover. On page 134 of his book Donaldson mentions specifically "that only Type 16 is found very occasionally impressed directly on to the cover". The rate of 18as is actually quite interesting due to a little twitch in the Iraqi postal rates. The air fee to Egypt in 1937 was 7 Fils per 10 grams, which presumably was converted in to 1.5as (similar to the 8 Fils rate) at the Kuwait Post Office. Using this assumption the franking of 18as would represent 6 weight classes:

Airmail and Surface Rates to Egypt:

	10 Grams	20 Grams	30 Grams	40 Grams	50 Grams	60 Grams
Surface Fee	3as	3as	4.5as	4.5as	6as	6as
Air Fee	1.5as	3as	4.5as	6as	7.5as	9as
Registration	3as	3as	3as	3as	3as	3as
Total	7.5as	9as	12as	13.5as	16.5as	18as



Lots 1120 and 1121 were two registered covers both sent to England. 1120, dated 18 December 1937, was franked with 10as being the correct rate while the philatelic 1121, dated 4 January 1939, was franked with 11as – both covers have had Type 16 impressed on blank registration labels.



Lot 1140 was two covers dated 25 Dec 1942 and 22 May 1944 (uprated stationery) both sent to Bombay, both censored and both franked with 2½as.



Lot 1141 was two uprated stationeries the first dated 1 January 1943 and franked with 2½as with the second dated 20 February 1943 and franked with 5½as. Both have been sent to Bombay and are censored there. Lot 1142 was a censored cover sent to India on 5 February 1943 while lot 1143 was a censored cover sent to England on 27 September 1943 and franked with 14as. There was an additional cover in lot 1143, which is pictured with the VP labels.





Lot 1145 was an airgraph sent to England on 28 January 1944 and censored in Karachi while lot 1146 was a 1945 cover sent to England. It had been opened by censor in Kuwait and resealed with a cream “OPENED BY CENSOR” label which was then tied by the boxed “PASSED BY CENSOR – KUWAIT” applied in black.



The group of covers shown here are from various multi-cover lots. The first cover was sent to the USA on 15 July 1946 and has been franked with 36as being an overpayment of ½a of the registered airmail rate for the first ½ ounce (3½as surface – 29as air fee – 3as registration fee). The second cover was sent from Kuwait to Aden on 2 July 1947 and has been franked with Empire airmail rate of 14as.

The third cover was sent to the USA on 6 February 1947 and franked with 32½as made up by 29as air fee and 3½as surface fee. Interestingly the 29as air fee had been replaced by a 23as air fee that went in to use in January 1947 so the cover is actually incorrectly paid. The reddish-violet Sheikh Ahmed label has been applied on the back. The fourth cover is a cover sent to Switzerland in 1944 and franked correctly with 21½as. The cover was first censored in Kuwait where it was resealed with a crown “OPENED BY CENSOR” label and tied with the boxed “PASSED BY CENSOR – KUWAIT” and sent via Egypt where it was censored again.



AIRMAILS – listed as lots 1147 to 1176 are mostly philatelic of nature



Lot 1148 was a London – Kuwait first flight cover sent from London on 30 September 1932 and franked with 6d. Lot 1149 was a Baghdad – Kuwait first flight cover sent registered from Baghdad on 4 January 1934 addressed to J. Hannan, c/o Post Master – Kuwait.



Lot 1150 was a registered cover sent to Francis J Field on 19 January 1933 and franked with 12s. The correct registered rate to the UK was 10s. Lot 1151 was a New Zealand – Kuwait first flight cover sent from New Zealand on 31 March 1933. Lot 1152 was an Athens – Kuwait first flight cover dated 9 May 1933 and ex-Donaldson. Lot 1153 was the reverse flight from Kuwait to Athens dated 23 May 1933. It was franked with 4½s and has had a Greek official air propaganda label applied upon arrival in Athens with an airplane cachet on the reverse. Based on the rate of 4½s it would appear that the cover traveled with Air Orient via Damascus and Beirut at 3s surface fee plus 1½s air fee for the first 10 grams.





Lot 1155 was a cover commemorating the opening of the regular airmail service by Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways through India to Calcutta. It was sent from Kuwait on 15 July 1933 and franked with 7as making up the 3as surface fee and 4as air fee. Lot 1156 and 1157 were two Zppelin covers from the 4th South American flight in 1933 sent from Kuwait on 20 July with a note mentioning approximately 14 covers flown (based on registration label numbering).



Lot 1158 was an Imperial Airways advertisement cover “Fly Europe, Africa, India & The East in Speed and Comfort by Imperial Airways”. It is franked with 7as being the correct rate to the UK. Lot 1159 was a cover commemorating the opening of the London – Rangoon route sent from Kuwait on 28 September 1933 and franked with 9as including the 4as 1933 airmail value. Lot 1160 was a similar cover but for the opposite direction Rangoon – Kuwait sent from Rangoon on 1 October 1933 and franked with 9½as. Lot 1161 was a cover commemorating the opening of the London – Singapore route and sent to Alor Star. It is dated 8 December 1933 and franked with 9as made up by three values of the 1933 airmail issue including the 4as value. The cover is described as one of only 5 to 7 flown.

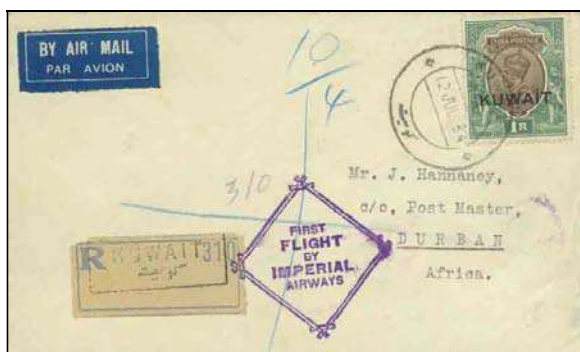




Lot 1162 was also a cover commemorating the opening of the London – Singapore airmail service this time sent all the way to Singapore. It is dated 13 December 1933 and franked with a total of 15s including two copies of the 1933 4s airmail value. Lot 1163 was a registered cover sent from Kuwait to Bangkok on 13 December 1933 with a “First Flight by Imperial Airways” cachet applied. It has been franked with 9½s including a copy of the 1933 4s airmail value and described as only one of 7 to 10 carried. Lot 1164 is the reverse route of lot 1162 Singapore – Kuwait sent from Singapore on 29 December 1933.



Lot 1165 was a commemorating cover sent from Kuwait on 9 February 1934 to Vizagapatam via Karachi and Calcutta connecting with the first flight from Calcutta to Vizagapatam. It has been franked with 9s and is described as being one of only 6 covers flown. Lot 1166 was a registered first flight cover commemorating the first flight between Kuwait and Durban, South African franked with 1R and dated 12 July 1934. Lot 1167 was the second Zeppelin cover of the auction being from the 10th flight in 1934 dated 28 September and franked with 9s. It was described as being one of 54 flown. Lot 1168 was a cover from the same flight.





Lot 1169 was the third and last of the Zeppelin covers offered in the auction and from the 11th South American flight dated 16 October 1934. It has been franked with 9as and has a Friedrichshafen transit mark dated 27 October. It is described as scarce with approximately 14 flown covers. Lot 1170 was a cover commemorating the opening of the airmail service by Imperial Airways and Qantas Empire Airways between England and Australia. It was sent from Kuwait to Melbourne on 8 December 1934 and franked with 14as.



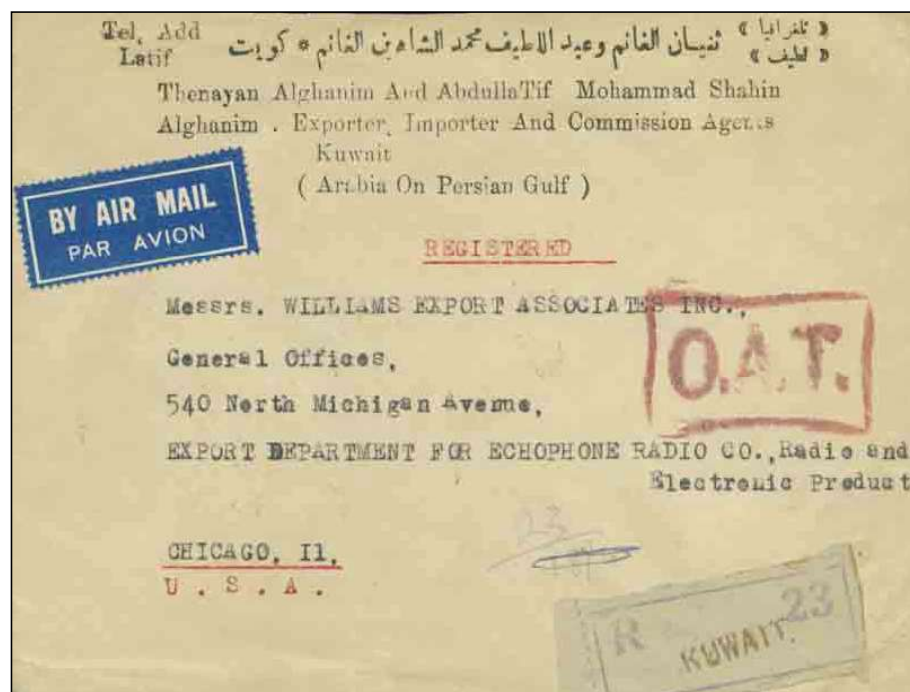
Lot 1170 was a Crash Cover from the 1936 Scipio crash which took place on 22 August at Mirabella Bay, Crete as the Scipio was coming in for landing. 38 bags of mail were recovered and dried out and it was reported that within six hours all the mail had been salvaged and handed over to the Greek Post Office in Athens. The Scipio crash was illustrated in Edition 26 through a Bahrain cover along with images of the crash. This is the only Kuwait Crash Cover recorded from the Indian Period.

Lot 1172 was a lot of three covers sent from the UK to Kuwait via Iraq commemorating the introduction of the "All Up" 1½d rate introduced on 1 May 1939. It also included an Empire Airmail Scheme leaflet. Lot 1173 was a similar cover sent from the UK on 21 May 1939 addressed to F.J. Field, c/o Postmaster Kuwait.





Lot 1174 was a cover sent from Johannesburg to Kuwait on 7 June 1939 illustrating the use of the “All Up” 1½d introduced on the Johannesburg – Kuwait route as part of the Empire Airmail Scheme. Lot 1176 was a cover sent from Kuwait to Francis Field in the UK on 20 March 1947. It has been franked with 14s being the correct airmail rate to the UK at the time.



Lot 1175 was a registered airmail cover sent to the USA on 18 April 1946 bearing a red-boxed “O.A.T.” handstamp.

With the help of Murray Heifetz, who wrote the book “OAT and AV2 Markings” and Philip Kaye additional information about the OAT mark has been added.

The OAT mark applied is Type XII in Murray Heifetz’s book, one of

the scarcer marks used in London, with a total of nine covers recorded in black or pale red from seven different countries, none of which were Kuwait. The earliest recorded use is from 17 April 1946 on a cover from Ceylon to USA with the latest recorded use being from 3 July 1948 on a cover from Northern Rhodesia to Canada. Type XII measurements are 38x22mm for the box with enclosed letters measuring 31x12mm.

Murray Heifetz’s book has been issued in three editions the latest of which was done about five years ago. Copies are available from the publisher - the American Airmail Society. Contact Greg Schmidt at gschmidt7@new.rr.com.

BRITISH AND INDEPENDENT PERIOD

The stamp section included lot 1042 and 1044 being the 1948 2Rs and 5Rs values in full sheets with the 2Rs showing “T” guide mark in row 4/2 and the 5Rs showing “T” guide marks in the Kings hair in rows 2/3 and 2/7 and with row 5/4 showing the “T” guide mark in the King’s hair and Garter belt.



There were also four lots (two blocks of four 1038/1039 and two pairs from opposite sides of the sheet 1040/1041) of the 2½as on 2½d misplaced overprint mentioned in Donaldson’s book on page 167 of which only one sheet exists being discovered by Donaldson himself while he worked at the Kuwait Oil Company in Ahmedi as Head of HR, which incidentally included the management of the company post office.



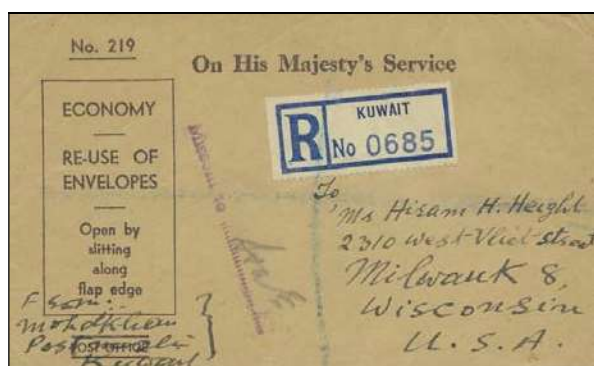
The 1948 Silver Wedding issue included 5 lots 1047/1051 – the mint block of 4 shown here with the upper left stamp showing the short bars, the FDC shown above, a sheet of the 15Rs value, a used block of the 15Rs value and a mixed lot including a cover franked with the 2½as value sent registered with COP.



The 1950-1954 issue included 5 lots (1052/1056) of which four, all with the Extra Bar, are illustrated here – the only one missing is a pair of the 2Rs Type III (1055). The 2Rs mint block of 4 shows the Extra Bar on top (Row 2/2) whereas the other two 2Rs pieces show the Extra Bar in the middle (Row 7/2). The 5Rs block of 4 shows the Extra Bar at top (Row 2/2).

Other lots included the 1948 6s “HLP” retouch in a block of 18 (1059) – Cylinder blocks of 6 from the 1952-54 QEII set (1060) and the 1955-57 QEII (Type II) set in full sheets (1061).

The postal history from this period was mainly found in two lots – 1066 and 1098 – and the more interesting items will be illustrated over the next few pages along with a couple of other lots.



Lot 1089 was an official telegram envelope in blue and white used to Salmiya and cancelled “Salmiya – Kuwait” on 7 December 1960. Lot 1104 was an OHMS cover dated 24 March 1949 and sent registered to the USA. It contained an original enclosure stating, “the Indian stamps overprinted with Kuwait were withdrawn on 31-3-1948. It has also had a violet “Missent to” applied to the front.



1103 was a cover sent to Syria on 18 September 1948, franked with 3½as and cancelled with Type 11. The cover has been censored in Syria and resealed with a green label that has then been tied to the cover with a red oval “14” censorship mark.

The top right cover is a postage due cover sent to the USA on 16 June 1951 and cancelled with Type 25. It has been franked with 6as being short of the required 1R normal rate, however, the penalty may have been charged for second-class airmail since 4c seems low for a 20as penalty. Can anyone explain the postage due charged?

The below left cover, sent to India and franked with 6as, shows the day “27” inverted. The right cover is a registered cover sent to London and franked with 12as making up the 6as airmail rate plus 6as registration fee. It has been cancelled on 28 September 1952 with Type 23.



A cover sent by the postmaster, Mohd Khan, on 28 August 1948, showing the use a Bahrain registration label impressed with “KUWAIT” Type 18. We have seen similar use of Bahrain labels in Muscat with three covers recorded. I

don’t have any statistics for Kuwait but this is the first one recorded by the Quarterly.

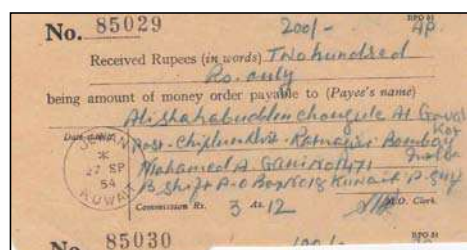


A Department of Health cover sent from Ahmadi, Kuwait on 24 August 1952 to Mogadishu in Italian Somalia and franked with the correct rate of 12as. The cover on the right is a local cover sent from Ahmadi, Kuwait on 14 August 1950 and franked with 8as of which 4as was for registration. The cover has been sent to the Postmaster General in Kuwait.



A double weight cover sent registered to the UK on 8 December 1951 and franked with 1R making up 12as postage plus 4as registration fee. It has been passed by customs upon arrival in England. The cover on the right is one of the Scout covers mentioned by Donaldson on page 178 of this book – according to him there were 30 covers created and cancelled with Type 22 on 21 October 1957. The cover below has been sent to Bombay and franked with 9as covering the 6as airmail rate plus 3as registration fee. It has had Type 18 “KUWAIT” applied directly on to the cover.





A couple of the rarer post offices illustrated here with two registered covers, the left being from Mena al-Ahmedi and dated 15 September 1957. Donaldson mentions on page 175 of his book that the canceller, Type 31, was only used on registered mail and parcels and that ordinary mail was sent to the Ahmadi Post Office for dispatch. The cover on the right was sent from Jewan on 13 March 1955 to

England and franked with 12as. Also illustrated is a money order for 200Rs cancelled at Jewan on 27 September 1954 being the day that the Jewan cancellers, Type 32 (here) and Type 33, were introduced for use. The commission charged for the Money Order was 3Rs 12as.



The above postcard was sent from Sweden on 28 January 1963 and arrived in Kuwait on 31 January. It received a T12c circular tax mark when departing Sweden and has had the horseshoe Postage Due cachet applied on arrival in Kuwait. The above right letter was sent from the UK on 27 April 1960 and received a hexagonal T cachet with 21c applied in manuscript when leaving the UK. Upon arrival in Kuwait the "Surcharge Annas To Pay" has been applied and endorsed 33 N.P. while the "Annas" has inked out.

Two more tax covers are shown on the next page – this time both outgoing covers that have had the "KUWAIT T CTS" applied – one to London franked with 20NP instead of the required 40np and the other the USA franked with 20NP instead of the required 1R or 40NP for 2nd Class

airmail. Given that the cover to the USA has had an “Insufficiently Paid for Air Transmission” cachet applied I am presuming that it went by surface which explains why it has only been taxed with “8” as opposed to the “25” the cover to London has been taxed.

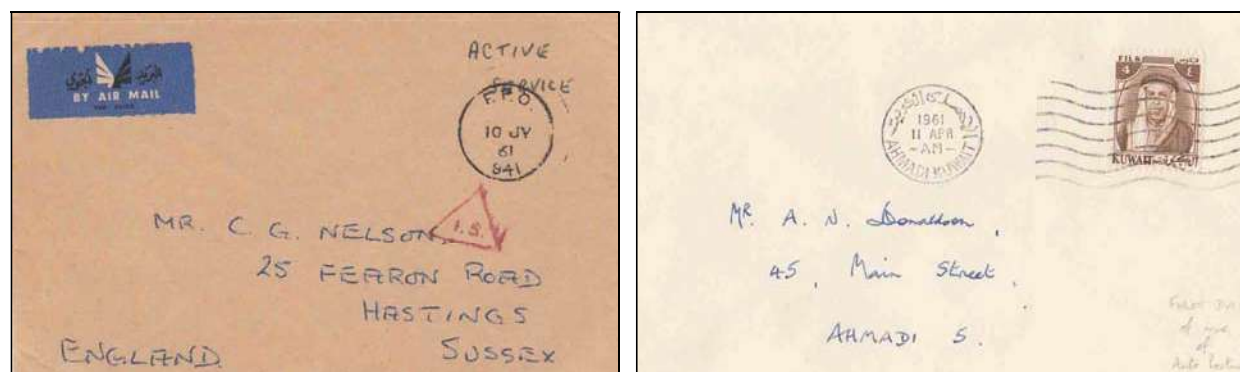


The above right cover was sent from the Postal Section on 9 September 1958 and shows the mixed usage of British and local stamps on a cover sent to Bahrain. The total postage paid is 3Rs 70NP. The below left cover was sent to Bombay on 13 September 1957 and shows the combined use of stamps of both Anna and NP denomination. The below right registered cover was sent locally on 3 March 1957 and has been franked with 7½as being 1½as local postage plus the 6as registration fee. The final cover at the bottom is illustrated in Donaldson’s book on page 174 and shows the use of Type 28 on an OHBMS cover to Basra.





The above two covers have been sent to London (25 August 1958) and USA (23 December 1958) and have been cancelled with Type 38 which was introduced at the Safat Post Office on 1 February that year for the purpose of cancelling ordinary internal mail. Type 38 is, as illustrated here, occasionally found used to cancel British Agency stamps and ordinary external mail (Donaldson page 180).



The above left Forces cover is illustrated in Donaldson's book on page 185. When Kuwait became a fully independent state on 19 June 1961 the new arrangement still entitled Kuwait to call on British assistance in case its sovereignty was threatened. With the Iraqi Qasim declaring that Kuwait was part of Iraq British troops were called in on June 30th with the first arriving the next day. FPO 941 came in from Bahrain and was established at the airport. Until about 10 July the troops were on active service and their mail was free of postage. Two more post offices FPO 1039 and 1040 were also established.

Donaldson mentions on page 185 that covers franked with 3d and cancelled with any of the three FPOs between about 10 July and 3 October 1961 must have come from Kuwait.

On the topic of the above unpaid cover dated 10 July 1961 Donaldson mentions "any cover marked "ACTIVE SERVICE" and date-stamped, without any postage stamps, by the same FPOs between 2 July and 10 July is a pretty rare item, for the troops were far too busy during those few first days to take much advantage of free postage."

The above right cover dated 11 April 1961 is a local cover made by and addressed to Neil Donaldson and shows the first day of use of the new postmark.

Muscat & Oman



The Muscat hexagonal “UNPAID” handstamp is recorded three times during

the Indian Period twice on 5 April 1923 and once on 3 May 1923. The cover illustrated here was sold at Empire Auctions in November.



Harmers also participated in the autumn excesses through their November auction that saw a number of British Postal Agencies of Eastern Arabia, Oman, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain lots.

Five interesting pieces showing the use of Service stamps in Muscat were included in one of the lots the first piece illustrated here and dated 10 November 1943. An image of this piece was also illustrated in black and white in Donaldson's book on page 32.

In conjunction with the image Donaldson specifically mentions that Service stamps used in Muscat were mainly low values not above 8as and were probably only used from the office of the Political Agent or by military detachments during the two World Wars.

In his 1994 supplement Donaldson mentions that “Indian Service stamps (KGV and KGVI) up to Rs5 were used in Muscat in 1943”

The piece on the right was illustrated in the supplement on page 6 and is dated 8 September 1943. An additional three pieces exist, all of which are pictured below.



The piece with the 5Rs is dated 20 May 1943; the piece with the two 1R is dated 10 April 1943 while the final piece without Rupee values is dated 22 March 1943.

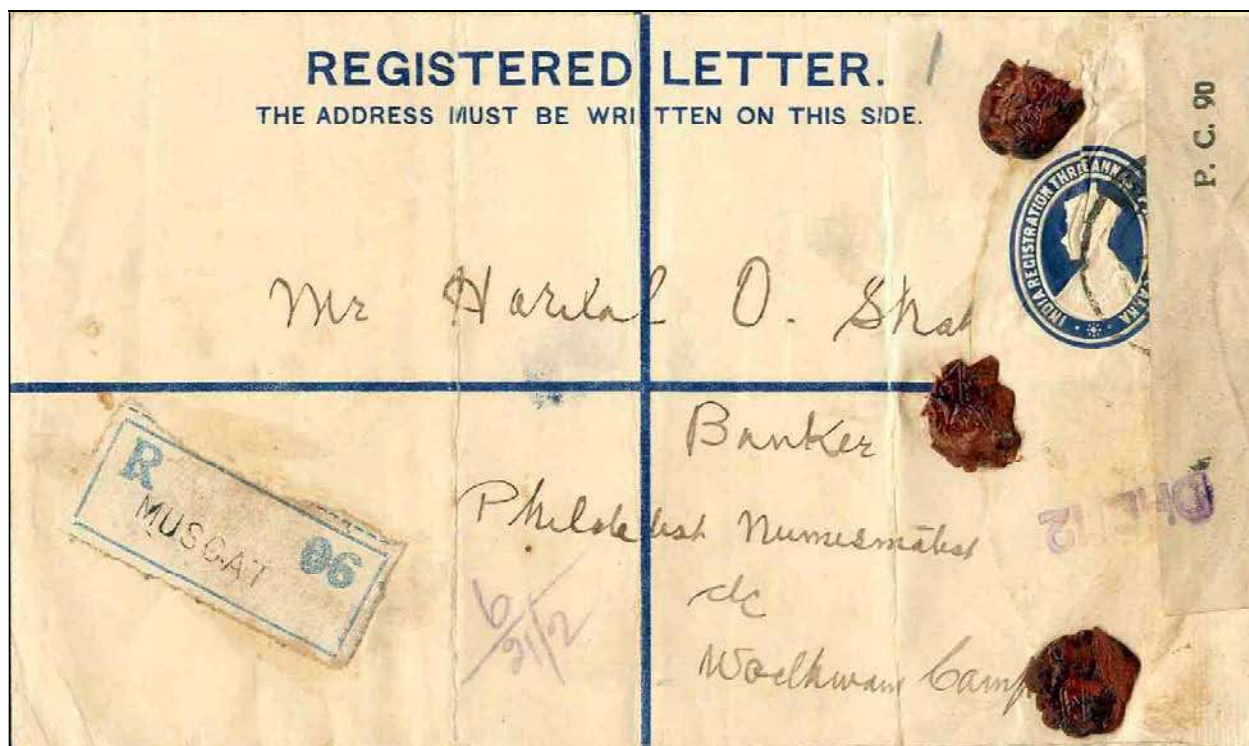


The “Pearls of Arabia” sale of Spink also offered an interesting philatelic Muscat cover in the form of a registered letter uprated with the 1944 Al Bu’ Said stamps.

The letter was sent from Muscat on 21 December 1944 to India with an arrival backstamp dated 2 January 1945 and is addressed to Philatelist and Numismatist Harilal O. Shah (?). The letter has been uprated by 3as 3ps in the form of seven

stamps being three 3Pies (SG1), three ½a (SG2) and one 1a value (SG4) making the combined postage 7as 9ps.

The going surface rate to India at the time was 1½as for the first 2½ tola plus 1a for each additional 2½ tola – airmail was charged at 1a per total while the registration fee was 3as. Any airmail transmission would have been out of Karachi. The uprated 3as and 3ps could either have covered three extra tolas in surface weight or the first two tolas of airmail.



Harmers also sold a cover franked with the 30 Baizas inverted overprint from the 1971 Sultanate of Oman definitive issue. The cover is addressed to Neil Donaldson and franked with 65 Baiza, which was the correct rate to England at the time.

How many covers franked with the inverted overprint exist is not documented but the 1988 Donaldson sale had two such covers, which

currently are the only two recorded examples of inverted usage. The cover sold at Harmers was lot 444 back in 1988 when it was unsold. Below is a copy of Donaldson's auction catalog.

443 ☆☆☆	— 30b., var. ovpt. inverted, u.m. top-left corner block of 4, and normal block for comparison, fine. Cat. £140. With B.P.A. cert. (1973) (photo-plate XXI)	(126a)	E £100
444 ☒	— Another copy of the var., used on May 6 72 envelope with normal 30b. and 1971 5b. on 3b., fine, scarce. Unpriced used. With B.P.A. cert. (1973) (photo-plate XXII) (126a)		E £75
445 ☒	— Another, on registered envelope with 3 normal 30b. and 1971 40b., 5b. on 3b., fine. With B.P.A. cert. (1973) (photo-plate XXII)		E £75

UAE – Abu Dhabi & Dubai

28	✉	Another copy of the var. (row 7/3) used with pair 50f. on 50np. on registered envelope to England, type 2 cancel of 26 Jan. 1967, fine, scarce used. Cat. £150. With B.P.A. Cert. (1973). (photo-plate I) (17a)	E £100
29	✉	Another copy of the var. (row 8/4) used with 5f. on 5np., 15f. on 15np. on similar registered cover. With B.P.A. Cert. (1973). (photo-plate I) (17a)	E £100

The November Harmers sale also included an Abu Dhabi cover franked with the inverted 20 Fils overprint from the 1966 surcharged definitive issue.

The inverted overprint was previously covered in Edition 28 where two covers, both sent to Neil Donaldson from Das Island on 26 January 1967, were illustrated. One of these covers was lot 28 in his 1988 sale.

Whereas both the covers in Edition 28 were registered and franked with 120 Fils the cover sold at Harmers in November was not registered and franked with 40 Fils. The Harmers cover was also sent to Neil Donaldson from Das Island and cancelled on 26 January 1967 and was lot 29 in his 1988 sale. (Donaldson's catalog shown above)



Edition 28 also included an image of the sketch that Donaldson made when he broke up the 20 Fils inverted sheet and this tells us that a total of four covers with the inverted 20 Fils exist.

Including the cover illustrated here the Quarterly

has now accounted for three of the four covers – where is the fourth?

The final item to be included in Edition 39 was also sold at Harmers' November sale and is a block of four of the 5Rs on 5/- Type I showing the wide surcharge (SG 57a). The variety appears once in the sheet.

The block has been cancelled in Dubai.



Links, Contacts and Credits

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Dubai, UAE
Telephone number: 00971 4 353 8383
Website: www.epa.ae

Bahrain Philatelic Society
Email: bahrainps@yahoo.com
Website: www.geocities.com/bahrainps

Yahoo Group: arabiangulfphilately

Group home page: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/arabiangulfphilately>

Arabian Gulf Philately is a yahoo group for people interested in the postal history and stamps of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Muscat and the UAE - Dubai, Abu Dhabi and the Trucial States.

The group is meant as a forum for exchanging information, asking and answering questions. It is neither a forum for buying and selling nor marketing and advertising - so a zero advertising policy. Amongst the many tasks planned for the group is setting up libraries and uploading documents about forgeries from Dubai, Abu Dhabi and other areas of the Gulf. This is done in order to safeguard and protect new collectors and requires input from the more seasoned of you. The information sent in to the group and the discussions that take place about material are not subject to pre-approval – as such there is no moderator for the group unless the group rules are broken.

Should you be interested in joining the group you can either do so via the above link or you can send me an email to one of the following addresses and I will send out an invitation.

arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

kameltom2004@yahoo.com

The current membership stands at 17 with 16 photo albums and 3 PDF files uploaded in the group Library.

WEBSITES RELATED TO GULF POSTAL HISTORY

www.bahrain-stamps.com
www.kuwait-stamps.com

www.oman-stamps.com
www.dubai-stamps.com

www.abu-dhabi-stamps.com
www.qatar-stamps.com

6 interactive website containing more than 10.000 images of stamps, covers, philatelic items, cancellation marks, registration labels, postage due hand stamps, aerogramme and other postal markings. Without a doubt the biggest compilation of philatelic material related to the Gulf on the Internet today. These website are under constant development and all contributions are accepted in all forms: comments, image contributions, theories, photocopies, CD-ROMs of exhibitions and collections etc.

<http://www.groups.yahoo.com/group/arabgulfandyemenstampgroup>

A yahoo group created in 1999 with 899 member (As of March 2006) – a forum that focuses on anything that has to do with Gulf postal history but the group also includes Yemen and occasionally other regional post offices.

<http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Home> - Great Britain Overprint Society

The GB Overprints Society (GBOS) helps members and collectors to explore the many ways and reasons why British stamps and other postal material have been overprinted, whether it is for use outside the UK or for special functions within the UK. This opens up a wide variety of avenues, which will interest not only GB collectors who want to find out other uses of their favorite stamps, but also collectors of particular countries or themes.

<http://www.indiastudycircle.org> - India Study Circle

This is the website for anyone interested in Indian Stamps, Postal Stationery, Indian States Stamps, Revenue Stamps and all areas of Indian Philately. Membership of The India Study Circle is a great way to learn more about all aspects of Indian Philately. It is also an excellent way to buy stamps, covers and all sorts of Philatelic material from other members, and to sell your own surplus material.

<http://www.postalcensorship.com> - censored and military postal history

Started in 1996 the postal censorship website was intended to concentrate on the story of Postal Censorship in Ireland during World War II, 1939-1945, known as 'The Emergency'. The site now hosts an array of Civil Censorship and Military Mail information mostly related to World War II but adding material from other periods as collectors provide covers to show and as other information comes to hand.

<http://www.wreckandcrash.org>

The Wreck & Crash Mail Society was formed in the latter part of 1994, and is devoted to the collecting and study of all aspects of delayed and/or damaged mail and interrupted mail services. Currently the Society is composed of four study groups, namely: the Air Crash Study Group, The Railroad Wreck Study Group, the Ship Wreck Study Group, and the Suspended Mail/Conflicts Study Group.

The Society publishes a quarterly journal "La Catastrophe", which contains articles on all aspects of wreck and crash mail, as well as news on new cover discoveries, auction realizations on wreck and crash mail, and questions from members who are seeking information on their crash and wreck covers and the stories behind them.

<http://friends.peoria.lib.il.us/community/howardcourtney/Catalog1.html>

Howard Courtney's fabulous website illustrating his knowledge about Dubai's Independent Postal Administration.

Many more pages will be added to this list once I define the exact web address that should be presented here with the web masters.

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Please use your name as reference.

BACK ISSUES

Back issues are available from Edition 20 and can be obtained by contacting Thomas Johansen at arbiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Any other distribution of Editions 20 and onwards of the Quarterly is unauthorized.

Edition 1 to 19 can be purchased on www.lulu.com