

ARABIAN GULF STATES

POSTAL HISTORY & STAMPS

QUARTERLY



15 September 1970: A number of Al-Fateh propaganda label covers have been illustrated in the Quarterly over time but this is the first time that an illustrated cover highlighting the Palestinian issue has been recorded used in the Gulf. The cover shown here was sent from Dubai to Cyprus as part of the undercover scheme of getting mail to Palestinian territories.

Edition 42 – Autumn 2012

Edited and Published by Thomas Johansen based on the concept of Terry Jones
12 Bedok Avenue, 469916 Singapore, Singapore
Email: arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com / Phone +65 92998386

www.bahrain-stamps.com - www.oman-stamps.com - www.abu-dhabi-stamps.com
www.dubai-stamps.com - www.kuwait-stamps.com - www.qatar-stamps.com

CONTENTS

- Welcome to Edition 42	02
- Bahrain	03
- Kuwait	14
- Muscat & Oman	24
- United Arab Emirates	
o Abu Dhabi	28
o Dubai	33
o UAE & Trucial States	40
- Links, Contacts and Credits	44

Welcome to Edition 42 of the Quarterly

Dear Philatelist,

Please find attached Edition 42 of the Quarterly being number three of the four 2012 issues.

You will find that Edition 42 focuses on Bahrain, Kuwait, Dubai and Abu Dhabi with a number of specialized topics such as:

- A study of Bahrain Type 22 done by Mohammed Nazimuddin
- A piece about the 1923 Koweit Essays
- Pictures relating to Abu Dhabi philately
- Artwork for various Dubai cancellers.

The continued search for material for Edition 43 and the four 2013 issues continues and I kindly ask you to send as much material as possible my way.

The final of the four 2012 issues will be released around the end of January 2013.

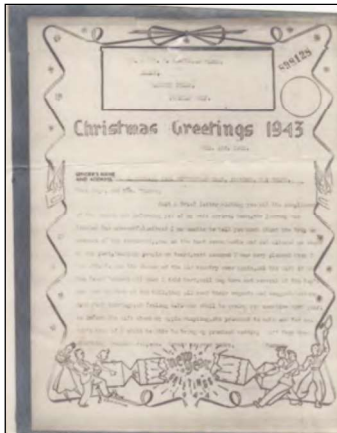
And with that I wish you all a Happy New Year,

Sincerely,
Thomas Johansen

Bahrain

The Bahrain section this time will focus to two areas – first the Airgraphs of Bahrain and then varieties of Donaldson Type 22.

The Airgraphs of Bahrain

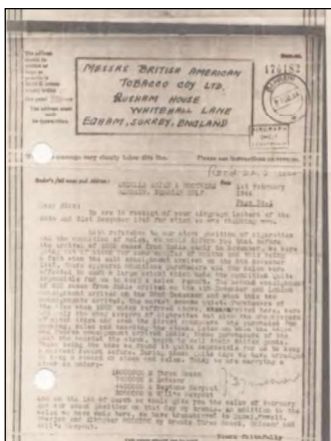
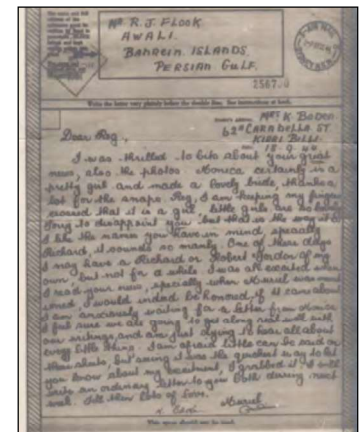


In the last India Post, VOL. 46 / NO. 186, Jeff Brown, wrote a nice article about Forces Mail rates during WWII based on a large batch of Airmail Notices that the ISC had required covering the years from 1927 to 1947. The article also included information about the rates associated with Airgraphs and since some civilian mail was dispatched via Airgraphs it is appropriate to include this information in the Quarterly along with some examples of such Airgraphs.

A total of three Airgraphs are illustrated here – two of them incoming while the third is outgoing. The first incoming Airgraph is a Christmas greeting sent from the UK in 1943. The second was sent from Australia on 19 December 1944 and was addressed to Reg Flook, whose name often appears in Bahrain philately. Reg arrived in Bahrain in 1940.

The Airgraphs were introduced as a means to reduce the weight of mail during WWII. The practice was for the sender to fill out a form which was then photographed, downsized to ½ inch by ½ inch, where after the film was forwarded to its destination. Here it was upsized again to document measuring 5 by 4 inches. The key developments of the Airgraph are listed below:

- 02 February 1942: The Airgraph Service is introduced
- 02 March 1942: The Civilian Airgraph rate is reduced
- 01 December 1944: The Civilian Airgraph rate is reduced
- 01 August 1945: The Airgraph Service is terminated



Airgraph Rates

	Military	Civilian
02 Feb 1942	3as	14as
02 Mar 1942	3as	8as
01 Dec 1944	3as	4as

All recorded outgoing airgraphs from Bahrain have so far been addressed to the British American Tobacco Company

The Story of the Quick Demise of the First Oval Registration Date-stamp and the Birth of Its Twin Sisters 1 & 2

By Mohammad Nazimuddin in collaboration with Thomas Johansen
[Adopted from "The Postal History of Bahrain" by Mohammad Nazimuddin – under publication]

While the Muharraq and Awali Post Offices continued to use their respective British general cds for registered letters, the general cds (Donaldson Type 21) used for registered letters at Manama Post Office only remained in use until the end of November 1950.



Donaldson Type 21

The New Oval Registration Date-Stamp: A new rubber registration date-stamp (Donaldson Type 22) came in to use in late November 1950. It was a single-line encased oval registration date-stamp with inscription **REGISTERED/BAHRAIN**. Donaldson's illustration of Type 22 in his book (page 145) illustrated the perfect shape that the date-stamp had at the time of its introduction. He also had illustrated the similar registration date-stamps of Doha (Qatar) and Kuwait. All reproduced below (courtesy Donaldson).



Manama (Bahrain)
Donaldson Type 22



Doha (Qatar)
Donaldson Type 3



Kuwait
Donaldson Type 23

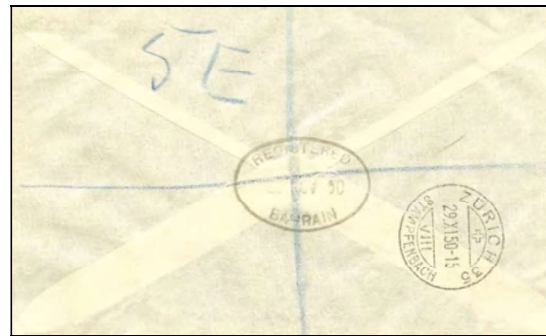


The image on the right shows the date-stamp in its near perfect oval shape.

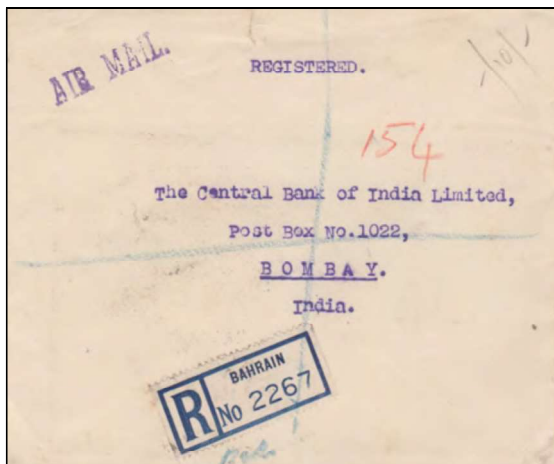


The earliest recorded use of Type 22 is currently on 28 November 1950 being a registered cover sent to Switzerland. The cover has received a 29 November Zurich arrival back-stamp.

The full cover is illustrated on the next page.



The cover has been franked with 10as covering the registered airmail rate to Europe at the time.



Two more early covers are shown here. The first one is dated 4 December 1950 and was sent to India where it arrived on 7 December 1950. It has been franked with the registered airmail rate of 10as to India at the time.



The second cover was also sent to India but on 14 December 1950 and has received a Bombay arrival stamp dated 17 December. Again it has been franked with the registered airmail rate of 10as

Donaldson mentions that the strike was initially applied purple and then black but as can be seen from these three covers both colors were used during the early days of the canceller.

1951 09 June	On a block of 4 of 2½as stamps	Violet
1951 16 July	Tehran, Iran	Violet
1951 ?? July	India	Violet
1951 26 Aug	Germany	Black
1951 24 Dec	India	Black

Other early usages

An example of the oval canceller / date-stamp's early usage was seen on a 1R value stamp. The date is 9 DEC 50 but the date could either be 9, 19 or 29. The cancellation is in clear violet.



Another 1R value – cancelled in clear violet



A 2as value – cancelled in black



A 2½as value – cancellation appears blue'ish



Considering the sharp and without curvature state of the impressions, the stamps cited below also represent the early usage of this date-stamp.

A block of four of the 2½as value cancelled in black



A 2as value – cancelled in black



A 1a value – cancelled in black



Examples of the oval registration date-stamp are found used on the high value stamps as well



On a 5 Rupees value
in violet



On a 5 Rupees value
in grayish black



On a 5 Rupees value
in violet



On a 5 Rupees value
in clear black



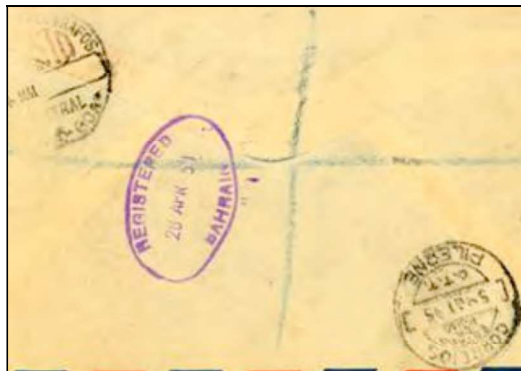
On a 10 Rupees
value in black



On a 10 Rupees
value in black

This postmark, being a rubber hand-stamp, was accounted for rapid deterioration and the need for quick replacement. Type 22 started decaying very fast and the ultimate destruction came just over a year after its introduction. The process is illustrated in sequence over the next two pages.

15 March 1951: A registered airmail cover addressed to the USA and franked 2Rs 4as covering the registered double airmail rate. The stamps are cancelled by two strikes of Type 22 in purple – the deforming has started showing now.



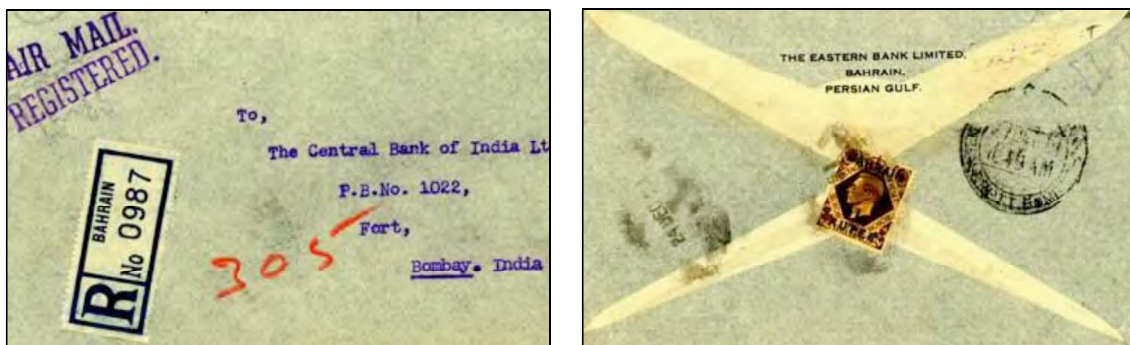
A registered cover, dated 26 April 1951, sent to Goa, Portuguese India, franked with 10as and cancelled with Type 22 applied in violet ink. The imperfect oval shape is clearly noticeable now.



The deformation of Type 22 gathered pace from August 1951 and the strike gradually became less and less clear. The above cover is dated 26 August 1951 and sent to Germany – it has been franked by airmail registered postage rate to Europe of 10as – all stamps of the block of four are tied by Type 22 applied in black. Deformation and deterioration is quite visible on these impressions.



franked with 1R 4as cancelled with Type 22 date-stamp in black ink. It is apparent that by 12 December 1951 the date-stamp had decayed beyond recognition. The cover shown below of, dated 24 December 1951, which has been franked with 1 Rupee and sent to Bombay, illustrates the latest recorded use of Type 22.

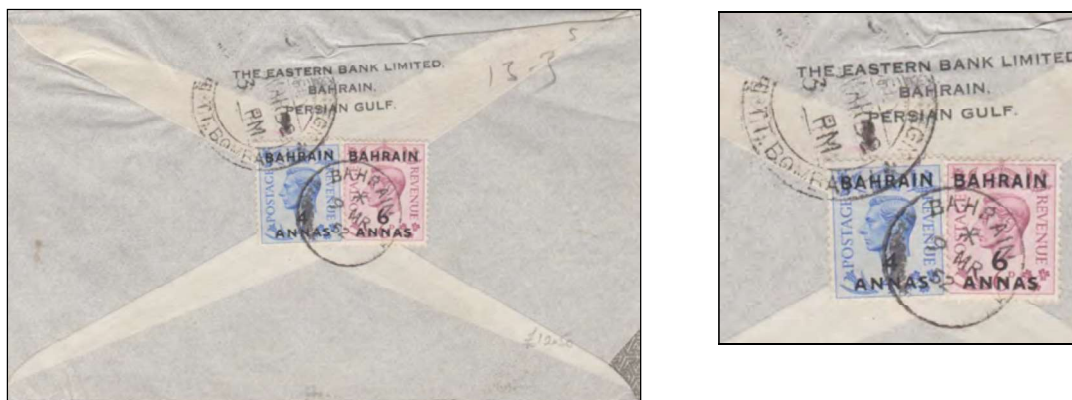


With Type 22 decommissioned shortly after 24 December 1951 and the new Type 22 varieties “1” and “2” (see next page) yet to be introduced the Manama Post Office reverted to the old practice of using Type 21 on registered mail.

The cover shown below, dated 14 January 1952, confirms this practice and most likely the absence of Type 22 by 14 January. It has a Bombay arrival back-stamp dated 18 January 1952. Similar usage of Type 21 on registered mail is recorded on 15 January and 12 February 1952.



By 19 March 1952 the practice of using Type 21 to cancel registered mail was still in use as illustrated by the below registered cover – again sent to India.



As will be illustrated on the next page the practice of using Type 21 to cancel registered mail at Manama Post Office overlapped with the introduction of the first Type 22 variety “1”.

The New (Modified Type 22) Registration Oval Date-Stamp: Approximately three months after the disappearance of Type 22 two similar registration date-stamps were introduced at the Manama Post Office distinguishing themselves by having the numerals 1 and 2 included between “REGISTERED” and the “DATE”. All the other features of the new date-stamps were the same as the original Type 22 and by the time of its introduction the numeral “2” date-stamp was already deformed. The Muharraq and Awali Post Offices continued using their own designated registration cancellers.



MODIFIED TYPE 22
(With Numeral 1)



MODIFIED TYPE 22
(With Numeral 2)

Date of usage found of the two numerals:

Numeral 1	15 March 1952	A block of 8 of the 5Rs 1951 issue cancelled with “1”
	17 March 1952	Registered Airmail addressed to England
	17 April 1952	Registered Airmail addressed to Geneva, Switzerland
Numeral 2	1 July 1952	Registered Airmail addressed to New Delhi, India
	21 July 1952	Registered Airmail addressed to Miraj, India
	23 July 1952	on a block of six of 4 annas stamps
	17 August 1952	Registered Airmail addressed to Goa, India
	?? August 1952	on a single high value stamp (5 Rupees stamp)
	04 Sept 1952	on a cover sent to Switzerland

On studying the dispatched by these two modified date-stamps, it could be concluded that the Numeral ‘1’ was used from March to June 1952 and Numeral ‘2’ was used from July to September 1952.

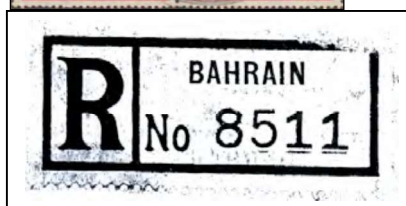
Thomas Johansen’s Report: *First recorded by Terry Jones in Edition 15 of the Quarterly. I have since managed to get hold of a few covers – 4 of which are illustrated on the following page. “Having done some asking around amongst friends in Bahrain it would seem that the late Ali Mattar, who was Post Master following Dickie Thorpe, has stated that the “1” and “2” applied to morning shift and afternoon shift at Manama Post Office (rather than different post offices, i.e. “1” for Awali or “2” for Muharraq).”*

First, it should be remembered that registration was done at the Awali and Muharraq Post Offices with their respective date-stamps ruling out the use of “1” and “2” at these post offices. Second, the periodical sequencing of the usage of the two numerals rules out the AM and PM theory in 1952. So, the question that could be asked is if the “BAHRAIN 1” was issued first where after the “BAHRAIN 2” was issued? Or is it possible that “1” and “2” are the same canceller given that when “1” was first used the canceller was oval whereas it was only after “2” was first recorded that the canceller became deformed?



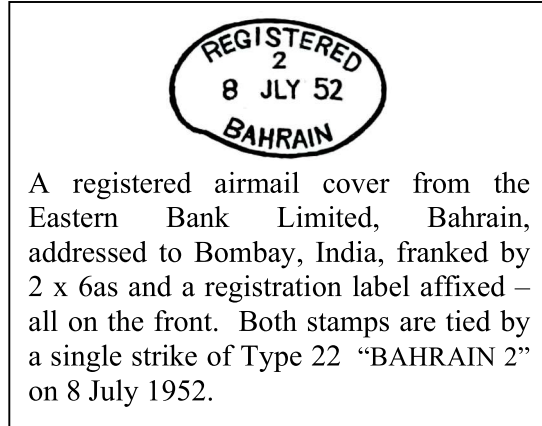
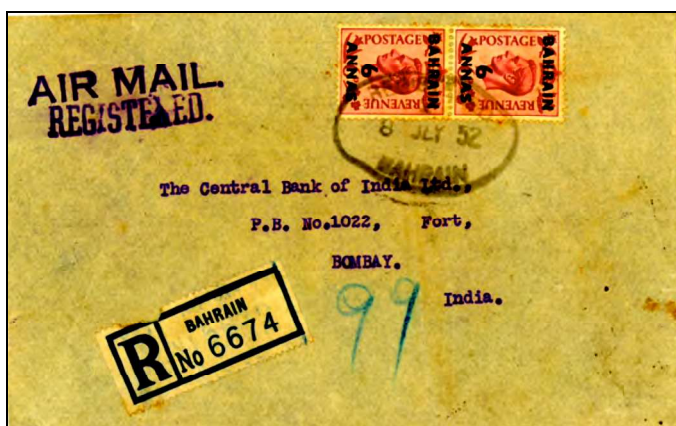
The block of eight of the 1951 5Rs definitive value shown here has been cancelled with the “BAHRAIN 1” variety on 15 March 1952 – the oval shape of the canceller being in good shape.

17 March 1952: A registered airmail cover addressed to England and franked with one 4as and one 6 KGVI value. Both stamps are tied by a single strike of Type 22 “BAHRAIN 1” on 17 March 1952.



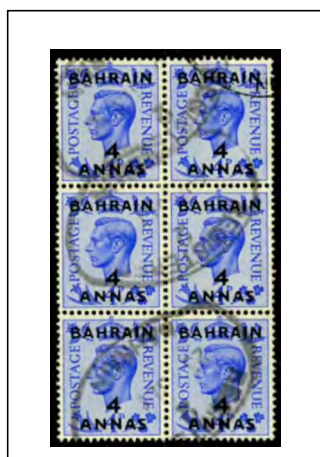
Also, it is to be noted that the Registration Label has a terrific variety of double print. (See the Numbers).





Some more examples of the usage of the Modified Date-stamp:

Illustrated below is a block of six of the 4as KGVI value cancelled Type 22 “BAHRAIN 2” – cancelled on 23 July 1952.



Shown above is a single stamp of the 1951 KGVI 5Rs value cancelled with Type 22 “BAHRAIN 2” in August 1952.

The last “BAHRAIN 2” cover to be illustrated is also the latest recorded use of the “2” variety. It was sent to Switzerland on 4 September 1952 having been franked with 18as with the “BAHRAIN 2” canceller applied twice to the front of the cover. It has had two 9 September 1952 Geneva arrival back-stamps applied to the back of the cover. **It is worth noting the deformation of the lettering, which has now taken place.**

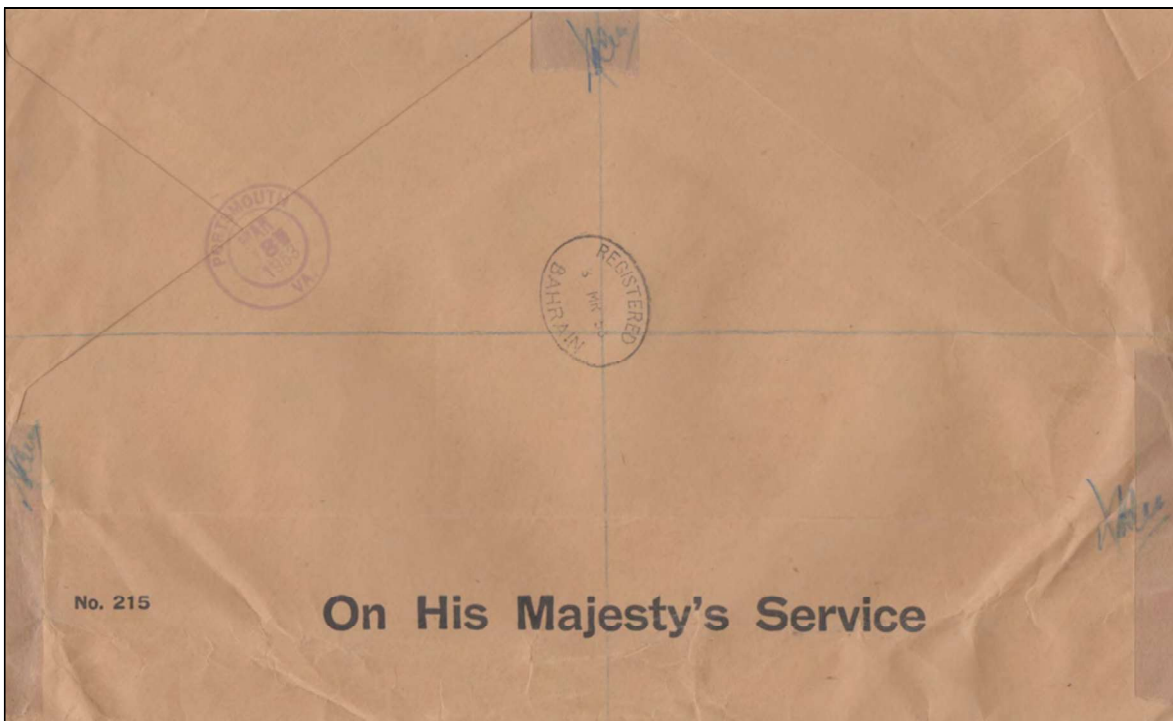




By 23 October 1952 the Manama Post Office had reverted to using Type 21 again as illustrated by this cover sent to India. The arrival back-stamp is dated 27 October. Similar usage of Type 21 on registered mail is recorded on 8 and 23 November 1952.



6 months would pass before the next designated registration canceller was introduced at the Manama Post Office, this time an oval steel canceller (Donaldson Type 27), finally closing the chapter on Type 22 and its two varieties "BAHRAIN 1" and "BAHRAIN 2". **The illustration shown here is the earliest recorded use of Type 27.**



Kuwait

The Koweit Essays

The KOWEIT essays have already earned themselves the label of being one of the great KGV rarities along with being a Gulf rarity; however, it seems that there is still some uncertainty as to whether 12 or 24 sets exist.

At last years Grosvenor Kiddle-sale three single KOWEIT essays were sold and described as “only twelve of each value produced”. At the October Cherrystone sale a full set (ex the ordinary 5Rs value) was sold and described as “only 24 sets of essays of the overprint using the obsolete spelling “KOWEIT” were prepared”.

I recently came across an article written by Neil Donaldson for the January/February 1986 issue of the philatelist. It is illustrated on the next four pages and settles the discussion about 12 or 24 once and for all but first images of the KOWEIT essays.



The 'Koweit' Leak

By A. N. Donaldson

Historical Background

The establishment of a Post office in Kuwait was originally approved in 1904 and, when the first Political Agent (Col. S. G. Knox) took up his appointment in August, he was accompanied by a Postal Peon with 'forms, seals etc. complete for a Branch Post Office'.

However, the actual opening of the Post office was delayed for eleven years on account of the dictates of political considerations which arose from the presence of a Turkish military post on Bubiyan Island. Throughout this period the '... official Post office for Kuwait ...' was '... in Bushire ...', and the Political Agent's office in Kuwait received and forwarded outgoing letters (only 7310 in 1909) and distributed incoming mail (app. 14,000 in 1909); for this work the postal Peon received the handsome salary of £1.50 per month!

The outbreak of war in 1914 finally established Kuwait's sovereignty of Bubiyan Island and removed remaining objections, on the grounds of Turkish susceptibilities, to the opening of a Post office — which was finally achieved on January 21 1915. Indian stamps without overprint continued in use and the 'KOWEIT' cancellers, originally brought to Kuwait in 1904, at last came into use.

The English rendering of Arabic names greatly depends upon whether it is done from the spoken or from the written word. 'KOWEIT' was undoubtedly done from the latter whereas the modern spelling 'KUWAIT' is a much more accurate rendering of the spoken Arabic. The then Political Agent (Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear, C.I.E.) changed the spelling in his official correspondence in 1910, but it was not until 1922 that the 'KUWAIT' cancellers appeared.

During the war years the Kuwait Post Office had been operated by the Indian Post and Telegraph Dept. under military control but, on August 1st 1921, it was brought, as a Sub-Office, under the control of the Basra Post Office (also operated by the Indian P & T). It was at first proposed that Iraqi (British Mandate) stamps should be taken into use but, as Kuwait was independent of Iraq, this was held to be politically inexpedient. It was no doubt the same political considerations which prompted the decision to replace unoverprinted Indian stamps with overprinted stamps in order to emphasise the independence of Kuwait.

Despite the fact that the Political Agent had adopted the new spelling thirteen years earlier, fourteen denominations from ½ anna to 10 Rupees (Ordinary) and thirteen from ½ anna to 15 Rupees (Service) were essay overprinted 'KOWEIT' at the Government Printing Works in Calcutta (but the use of this spelling may perhaps be excused when one considers that the British Foreign Office still used the old spelling well into the 1950s!). It was then decided to adopt the new spelling, and the stamps issued on April 1st 1923 bore the name 'KUWAIT'. A later statement from the Political Agent (Col. J. C. More) confirmed that no stamps bearing the 'KOWEIT' overprint had been issued.

The KOWEIT sets

The Indian Anna stamps were in sheets of 256 (4 panes, each 16×4), whereas the Rupee stamps were in sheets of 96 (8 panes, each 4×3).

Robson Lowe and Yvert long ago stated that 24 complete sets existed, but the Royal Philatelic Collection records only 12 sets. Some years ago I set out to trace as many sets as possible in order to establish which number was correct and, as later recorded, it has been proved beyond doubt that there were more than 12, the figure of 24 is undoubtedly the correct one.

Some time in May 1923 Roberts, the London dealer, issued the following notice:

"The first setting up of the surcharge for the provisional stamps of Kuwait was spelt 'Koweit'. The setting of this surcharge was of twelve subjects and only two sets of blocks of twelve of each value were printed and they were distributed to various postal authorities.

The overprint was then altered from 'Koweit' to 'Kuwait'. By the courtesy of a correspondent I am able to exhibit the above set.

NOT FOR SALE

These stamps will be numbered amongst the great rarities in philately".

This was followed by a further notice which offered to book orders for any sets left over after his New Issue Subscribers had made their claims; and added "Single items, which would break the sets, cannot be supplied". This last point is interesting in view of the several broken sets now known to exist.

It seems likely that Roberts obtained the sets in blocks of twelve and he had them photographed before they were broken up. By the kindness of Marcus Samuel, who inherited the Roberts papers, and Gerald Davis I later acquired the negatives, and the illustrations show the complete setting of both Ordinary and Service overprints.

Roberts also numbered the stamps on reverse in pencil, and seven sets with such numbers between 2 and 11 have been traced. The whereabouts of Nos. 1, 3, 4, 10 and 12 is not known, but it is possible that two sets (Gibbons 12.12.68 and RL Basle 6.4.78) may have borne one or other of the missing numbers. Likewise, some of the sets sold between 1934 (Hind) and 1967 may have been numbered.

The LEAK

Gibbons Sale of 23.3.79 produced the evidence. Lots 509 and 510 comprised both Ordinary and Service sets complete and partly stuck down on five cards, enclosed in a Post and Telegraph envelope inscribed '27 Koweit stamps with Mr. Clarke's letter of the 29/6/23 from Simla' and signed and dated 2/7/23.

They were accompanied by a very interesting original letter dated 29.6.23 from the office of the Director General of P & T in Simla addressed in the hand of Mr. G. R. Clarke to the Deputy Director General in Calcutta (Rai Bahadur H. K Raha).

"Many thanks for your note on the 'Koweit' overprints. It looks as if there has been a leakage of the proofs from the Controller's office. Please send on a set of blocks of 2 stamps for H.E. the Viceroy.

You can have a set yourself.

Yrs. sincerely,"

Raha's reply dated 2.7.73 read

"Many thanks for your letter of the 29th June.

I enclose a set of the 'Koweit' stamps for H.E. the Viceroy."

Alas, the contents of Raha's note which prompted Clarke's letter of 29.6.23 are not known; but it is highly probable that Raha had heard of Robert's notice regarding the KOWEIT overprints and had duly reported to the D.G. His letter of 2.7.23 refers to 'a set' for the Viceroy, and it is not known if he actually sent blocks (sic) of 2 as requested or only a single set.

The set which Gibbons sold on 23.3.79 was either that which Raha had been permitted to keep or one (or the only) of those sent to the Viceroy. The original letters established, 56 years later, that at least twelve sets of the essays were purloined from the Government Printing Works in Calcutta!

The only 'legitimate' sets are those in the Royal Collection (blocks of four which were probably sent direct from Calcutta), those still possibly buried somewhere in the Viceregal archives, and the set which belonged to Raha.

In view of the known existence of five individual ½ anna (Ordinary) from broken sets it seems likely that the other five sets were also purloined and disposed of other than through Roberts.



Blocks showing the overprint settings on anna values.

Roberts' statement that 'two sets of blocks of twelve . . . were distributed to various Postal Authorities' is, to say the least, suspect. It is highly improbable that essays such as these would have been distributed to anyone; indeed the D.G. himself referred to them as 'proofs'.

As a postscript: the first recorded forgeries of the "KOWEIT" Essay overprint have recently come to light. That on the ½ anna is placed higher than on any other of ten different genuine examples; and that on the 2½ anna is lower than on a similar number of known genuine copies.

THE 'KOWEIT' SETS

No. 1	Not traced	
2	Ordinary and Service (Anna values only)	Sotheby's 'Vaduz' Lot 294 (See No. 7)
3	Not traced	
4	Not traced	
5	Ordinary only	R. Lowe 'Midas' Lot 534 (See No. 9)
5	Service	Sold together privately
6	Ordinary }	
6	Service	Sold privately — March 1977
7	Service (Anna values only)	Bridger & Kay — Oct. 1982 (See No. 9)
7	Ordinary and Service (Rupee values only)	Sotheby's 'Vaduz' Lot 294 (See No. 2)
8	Ordinary and Service	Bridger & Kay
9	Ordinary (Anna values, except ½a., and Rs. 10)	Harmers, NY 'Prestige' (See No. 11)
9	Service (Anna values only)	R. Lowe 'Midas' (See No. 5)
9	Service (Rupee values only)	Bridger & Kay — Oct. 1982 (See No. 7)
10	Not traced	
11	Ordinary (R1, Rs2, Rs5)	Harmers, NY 'Prestige' (See No. 9)
12	Not traced	

The following, included above, bore no pencil numbers:

Bridger & Kay — Oct. 1982	Ordinary set
Harmers, NY — 'Prestige'	Service set
R. Lowe 'Midas'	Service — Rupee values



Known to be un-numbered:

Royal Collection	4	
Viceroy's sets	2	
Raha's set	1	
	—	7
Ordinary ½a. traced from broken sets		5
		12

Not known if numbered:

1934	Hind	Lot 396	Ordinary & Service	Realised
18.9.50	Harmers	271	Ordinary only	£42
13.10.54	R. Lowe	426	Ordinary	£82.50
			Service (less 3a.)	£65
10.3.64	Burrus	137	Ordinary only	£350
8.2.67	R. Lowe	508	Ordinary & Service	£300
12.12.68	Bahawalpur	255	Ordinary & Service	£780
6.4.78	R. Lowe (Basle)	2134	Ordinary & Service	SF 25,000

Recent Realisations

23.3.79	Raha's set	Ordinary & Service	£3000
29.11.79	'Vaduz' Nos. 2 & 7	" "	£9000
30.9.82	'Midas' Nos. 5 & 9	" "	SF 32,000
4.10.82	'Prestige' Nos. 9 & 11	" "	US \$ 17,000



Overprint setting on the rupee values.

Early Kuwait Telegram's and Money Orders

PERSONAL SIGNALS AND FIELD TELEGRAMS

From: Bahrain

To: Abdulrahman Roomi

Amount: Rs 14,000

Date: 10 Nov 1917

Signature: Amad Mamood

Postmark: BAHRAIN

Lai Chand & Sons, Calcutta - No. 5103 Army C. - 10 2 17 - 2,99,999 Bacs.

In Edition 41 a number of telegrams and receipt were illustrated showing the use of the Type 3 and Type 4 telegraphic cancellers. We have establish that the earliest recorded use of Type 3 is now 19 June 1919 but was this canceller in use since the establishment of the telegraphic connection between Kuwait and Basra?

Maybe the two documents shown here give us an idea of what the answer to the question should be since neither of them have had telegraphic date-stamps applied to them.

The first document is a telegram from Bahrain to Kuwait, which was received at 14.35 on 10 November 1917 confirmed by a strike of Donaldson Type 1. It instructs the receiver to pay Rs 14,000 to Abdulrahman Roomi after two days – quite an impressive sum in 1917.

On the back of the document it has been acknowledged, in Arabic writing, that the recipient has been paid the requested sum.

No. 1071

Received Rupees (in words) 600

being amount of money order payable to (payee's name) Abdulrahman Roomi

Commission Rs 12

Postmark: KUWAIT 22 Nov 1918

Signature: M. O. Clerk

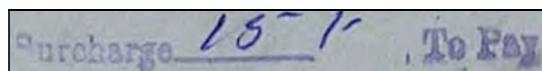
The second document is a money order receipt for Rs 600. The commission has been confirmed that the bottom of the receipt as being Rs 12 representing a fee of 2%.

The receipt has had a strike of Donaldson Type 2 applied dated 11 November 1918.

The “Surcharge” hand-stamps – Annas, Naie Paise and Fils.

A total of three somewhat similar “Surcharge” hand-stamps were introduced in the 1950s and 1960s – the first two being from the 1950s while the third was introduced in the 1960s.

Each of the three hand-stamps is shown here according to the expected order of introduction.

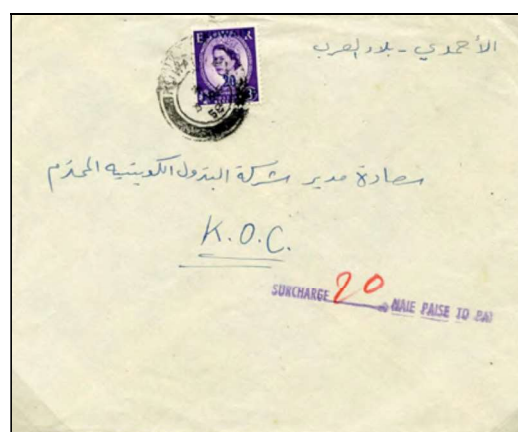


The hand-stamps were applied to incoming mail where insufficient postage had been identified at the originating post office.



Three covers are shown here with the first being sent from Goa on 5 September 1958. The cover has had the “Annas” hand-stamp applied but the “Annas” has been cancelled out and N.P. applied in manuscript instead – the valid currency in 1958.

The below left cover was sent from Palestine in 1957 arriving in Kuwait on 25 November 1957, where it received a Kuwait Type 28 Exchange Office date-stamp upon arrival. It has had the “NAIE PAISE” hand-stamp applied.



The above right cover is interesting because it is franked with the right rate but since it is a local cover which is dated 5 June 1958 the first local stamps had already been issued meaning that overprinted British stamps were no longer valid as payment for internal mail. It subsequently had postage due applied in the form of the “NAIE PAISE” hand-stamp with 20 applied in red manuscript – double the 10np local rate. Was the cachet applied at origin or destination?

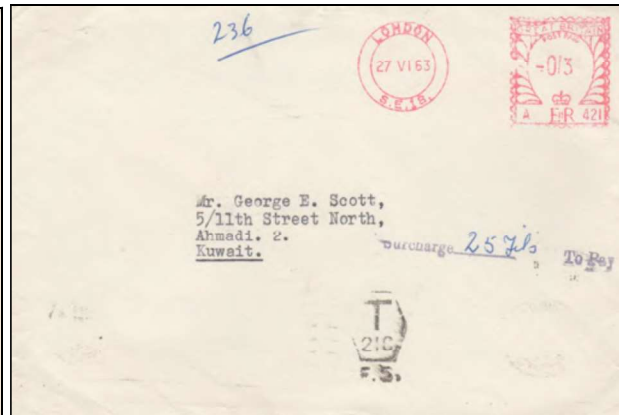
The “NAIE PAISE” hand-stamp must have been introduced sometime around 1 April 1957, which raises the question why, the “Annas” hand-stamp was back in use by November 1958 – did the “NAISE PAISE” hand-stamp break? Does anyone have any other covers with this hand-stamp?



Moving on to 1963 when another hand-stamp appears – this time without the currency being defined. It is somewhat similar to the “Annas” hand-stamp but the lettering is bigger and the line following “Surcharge” is solid rather than dotted.

Three covers with this hand-stamp are shown here with the two covers below arriving in Kuwait on 22 and 23 July 1963 while the cover shown to the left was sent from the UK in October 1963.

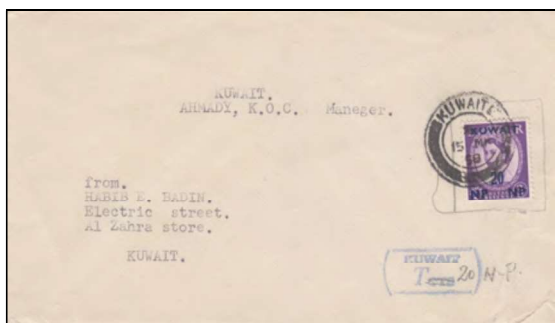
In all three cases postage due has been applied in Fils – the currency introduced in 1961.



The “Kuwait T-CTS” cachet:



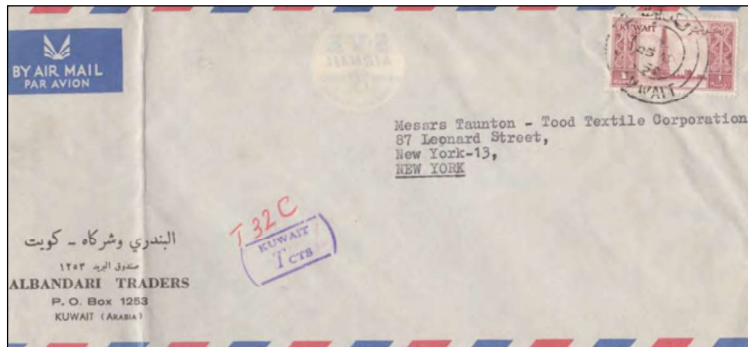
The “KUWAIT – TCTS” cachet is recorded from 1957 to 1959 with the earliest recorded use being on 27 December 1957 while the latest recorded use is on 25 April 1959.



The hand-stamp was used on outgoing mail, which is why the currency was indicated in cents (CTS) or gold centimes.

On the previous page two covers were illustrated one, which was sent locally while the other, was sent to the USA – the latter dated 14 October 1958. The local cover, dated 15 March 1958, is interesting as it allows for a comparison with the other local cover that had the “Surcharge NAIE PAISE TO PAY” cachet applied. The fundamental difference between the two covers, besides the postage due cachet, is that on one cover the stamp has been cancelled while on the other the postal clerk circled the stamp and refrained from cancelling it.

Does this mean that on the first cover the postal clerk at origin failed to notice the problem while the receiving postal clerk did – hence the “incoming” postage due cachet and why the stamp was cancelled? While on the second cover the postal clerk at origin noticed the error in franking?



The cover shown here and sent to the USA on 25 April 1959 is currently the latest recorded use of the TCTS hand-stamp.

Casual Covers



The above cover is an incoming cover sent from Venezuela on 13 June 1946, originally to France, but then redirected to Kuwait from there. It arrived in Kuwait, via Basra, receiving a Type 13 back-stamp dated 6 September upon arrival. It was then “returned to sender” receiving a Type 11 strike dated 16 September as it left Kuwait.

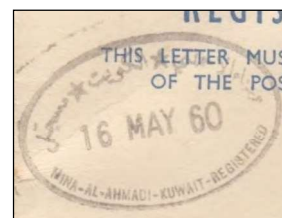


The second cover is a mixed franking cover dated 16 June 1954, which has been franked with two copies of the 1952 BPAEA 1½as value.



The letter card shown here, dated 18 July 1959, was sent to the USA and has been franked with 100np.

The rate indicates that the letter card as such was closed/sealed when it was sent in line with the 100np letter rate to the USA whereas what remains here is the centerpiece of the letter card.



The registered letter shown here was sent from Kuwait on 16 May 1960 to Sydney and has a 20 May 1960 Singapore transit mark on the back.

The letter was cancelled at Mena-Ahmadi and illustrates a cancellation mark that is unrecorded by Al-Shakar. Only registered mail was cancelled at this show-lived post office.

The final cover is an Al-Fateh label cover sent from Kuwait to Germany on 22 March 1969.



Oman

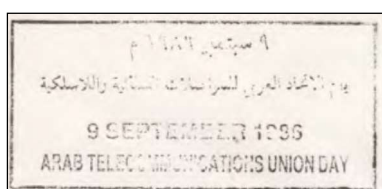
In Editions 25 and 31 a number of hand-stamps from Oman were illustrated and over the next few pages a further twelve such hand-stamps will be illustrated.



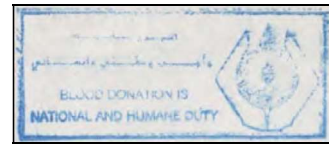
The first of these hand-stamps commemorates the 38th Anniversary of the League of Arab States, which took place on 22 March 1983. The cover shown here was sent from Nizwa in

March 1983. The cachet measures 49 x 24 mm.

The League of Arab States, commonly called the Arab League, is a regional organization of Arab states in North and Northeast Africa, and Southwest Asia (Middle East). It was formed in Cairo on 22 March 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Yemen joined as a member on 5 May 1945. The main goal of the league is to "draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty".

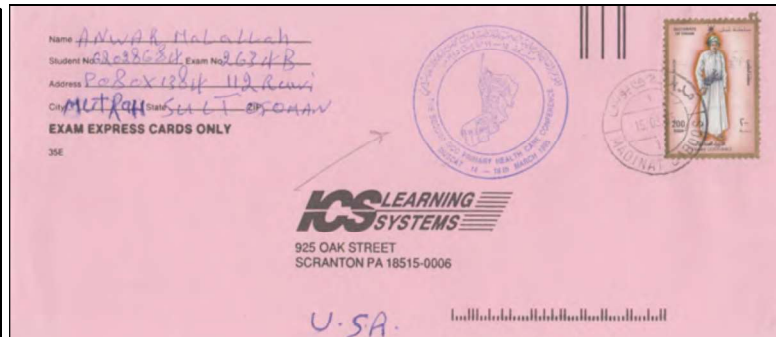


The hand-stamp shown here commemorates the "Arab Telecommunications Union Day" of 9 September 1986. The cachet measures 69 x 31 mm and has been applied to a cover sent from Mudhairab to the USA on 9 September 1986.



The cachet on this cover sent from Muscat to the USA on 11 December 1990 and reads "Blood Donation is National and

Human Duty". It measures 54 x 21 mm.



The above circular cachet commemorates "The Second GCC Primary Health Care Conference" which took place in Muscat from 14 to 16 March 1995. It has been applied to a cover sent from Madinat Qaboos to the USA on 15 March 1995 and has a diameter of 44mm.



The final cachet on this page is another League of Arab States cachet commemorating JOINT ARAB STRATEGY between 1945 and 1981.

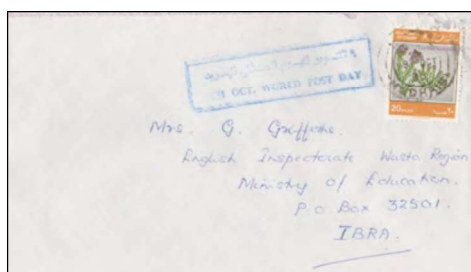
The cachet measures 50 x 24 mm and has been applied to a cover sent from Muscat to Italy on 22 March 1981.



The cover shown here was sent from Suwaiq on 11 September, possibly 1984, and has had two cachets applied to it. The first cachet measures 62 x 19 mm and commemorates the “World Day For Eradication of Illiteracy” being on 8 September, while the second cachet measures 55 x 19 mm and is another “Arab Telecommunications Day” cachet again dated 9 September.



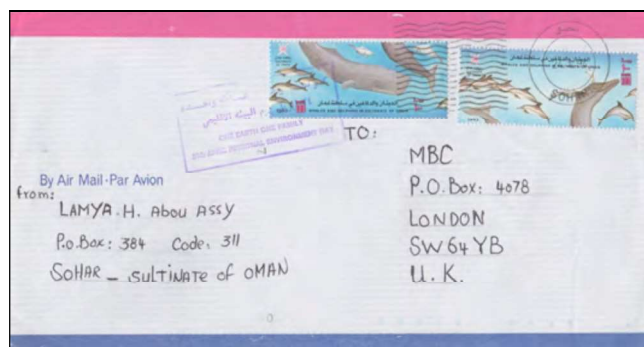
The above cover was sent from Madinat Qaboos to the USA on 7 April 1992 and has had a circular cachet commemorating the “World Health Day” taking place on the same day, 7 April 1992. It has been applied in blue and has a diameter of 39 mm.



The cover here is a local cover sent from Mudhaibi to Ibra on 9 October 1985. It has had a “9th October World Post Day” cachet measuring 63 x 17 mm applied in blue.



The final cover on this page was sent from Suwaiq on 24 March 1986 and has a cachet commemorating the 41st Anniversary of the Arab League applied to the front in blue – this time the language used is French.

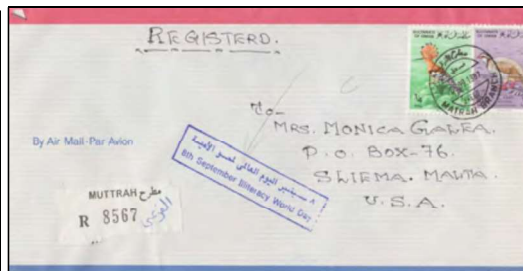
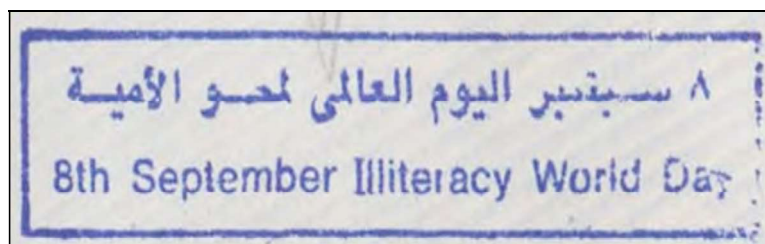


The final four hand-stamps are illustrated here starting at the top left with 40th Anniversary of the United Nations. The cachet measures 75 x 27 mm and has been applied on to a cover sent from Salalah to Belgium on 23 October 1985.

The next cachet measures 54 x 25 mm and commemorates the 24th April Regional Environment Day under the slogan "One Earth One Family". It has been applied on to a cover sent from Sohar to the UK on 24 April 1994 and has been franked with the two values from the 1993 Whales and Dolphins in Sultanate of Oman issue.

The third hand-stamp on this page commemorates the 50th anniversary of FAO and measures 47 x 39 mm. It has been applied on a cover sent from Barka to the USA on 21 October 1995.

The final hand-stamp commemorates the 8th September Illiteracy World Day and measures 64 x 15 mm. It has been recorded applied in both purple and black.



UAE – Abu Dhabi

The following presentation of various photos and notes are all part of the archives of Norman Reynolds of Bagnor Regis who got them from Dorothy Wynn, the wife the H.P. Wynn – the Abu Dhabi Post Master.



The first picture shows Sheikh Shakhbut and measures 248 x 196 mm while the second picture is The Old Palace of Abu Dhabi in 1963, which measures 242 x 182 mm.



Muqta Bridge.
Joining Abu Dhabi island to the mainland, carrying the main road to Al Ain 160 kms away. The mail van crosses here each morning at 0600 with mail for Buraimi area.
Structure in left centre is old watch tower.
Originally the crossing was a causeway made from dumped rubble with a layer of sand on top. Police post at far end of bridge.

The above left picture is of Das Island in the early 1960s.

The second picture is of Muqta Bridge and the note shown on the left was applied to the back by Dorothy Wynn. Of specific philatelic interest being her comment "The mail van crosses here each morning at 0600 with mail for Buraimi area"

Abu Dhabi Post Offices

I will let Dorothy Wynn tell you the story of the two photographs on this page:



This building was vacated by the British Bank of Middle East next door can be seen the Eastern Bank At Dhabi. The building was taken over as British Postal Agency in Abu Dhabi and opened for business in March 1963. It continued in use as a PO until a new temporary building was completed in early 1968. During the final week of use, the roof fell in during heavy rains. At such times the forecourt was usually 2-3ft under water at high tide. In same yard was customs office and police station.

Taken 1967 by Wynn upon taking over postal service from CKPO

With your special interest in Abu Dhabi perhaps you would like to have for your notes the enclosed photo of the Abu Dhabi PO Building which was in use as a Postal Agency in 1963 after it had been vacated by the British Bank. If that was a bank, you can imagine what the town of Abu D. was like in those days. There is also a photo of the new Central PO which was opened last December and for which I had waited in vain for so many years.

And now, our fondest regards to you all and wishing you better luck this year

Dorothy & Harold



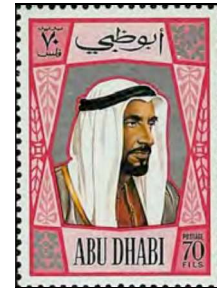


1970 Definitive Issue

The picture of Sheikh Zayed measures 204 x 253 mm and is the original photograph used for the portrait in the 1970 issue. Dorothy Wynn confirms this on the back of the photo:

President Zayed.

Photograph used for definitive issue Abu Dhabi



1970 Definitive Issue – The 1 Dinar Value

Mosque under construction.

These shots and others used for artists impression on 1 Dinar stamp





An earlier 'accession issue' stamp based on this picture

Another big photograph measuring 257 x 202 mm and taken of oil storage facilities in the desert. Dorothy Wynn comments on the back of the photo that "An earlier Accession issue stamp was based on this picture.

Al-Fateh Stamps Used in Abu Dhabi



The two covers shown here illustrate the use of Al-Fateh labels used in Abu Dhabi. Both covers are local covers sent to Egypt and both are dated early 1969.





1972 – 5 Fils Inverted Overprint

The photograph shown here illustrates the picture that Neil Donaldson most likely took, while working at Bridger & Kay of the sheet when it was discovered.

Sometime time back an aerogramme written by H.P. Wynn to Norman Reynolds was illustrated in the Quarterly. In it Wynn specifically refers to the inverted overprint saying:

"Let me put you in the picture as far as I can about the 5 Fils UAE invert. I think Bridger & Kay are the holders of approximately 100 of these. They sent their find for authentication and tell me that they have now been photographed for whatever records those people keep."

If 100 exist there must be a photograph somewhere of the other 50.



UAE – Dubai

Express Delivery Mail from Dubai

Express delivery covers have so far been recorded sent from Dubai, Bahrain and Muscat during WWII. In all three cases such covers are rare regardless of origin but it seems that the practice was used more in Dubai than in Bahrain and Muscat.



The above cover was sent from Dubai on 28 January 1943 and arrived at Karachi on 13 February, which seems an awful long time for an Express Delivery. The Express Delivery service was introduced from 1 October 1930 at a rate of 2s. The practice remained in use until the British Period and the rate remained unchanged. According to Max Smith examples from before the war are difficult to find even within India as a general area.

Pakistan Postage Due



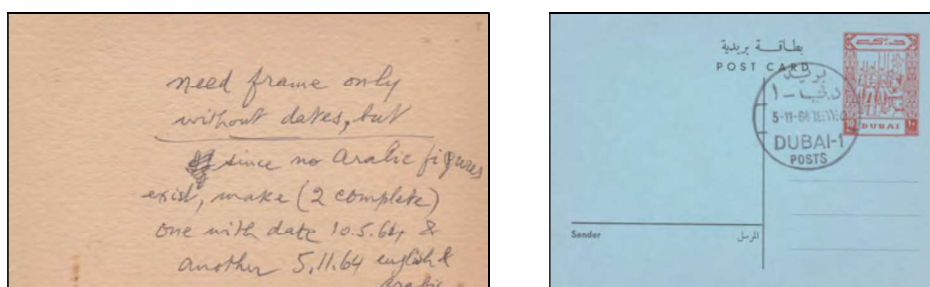
The above cover was sent from Dubai to Bombay on 4 December 1947 and has received 1a postage due since the two 3ps stamps were not overprinted with Pakistan and as such not valid for use. The postage due cachet has been applied and had 1a applied in manuscript.

1964 Artwork for Special Cancels of Dubai

Back in September a lot described as “1964 artwork for a variety of special cancels including original pen & ink drawings, negative and positive film, with Olympic and Scout themes – all originally from the archive of the post master (13 drawings & 25 fragments)” was sold at an auction in Switzerland. The following is a presentation of the various drawings that the lot included presented with covers showing their use.



The first three pieces (the above left piece has been torn in two) relate to the large Dubai-1 circle cancel with the left piece measuring 278 x 117 mm while the right piece measures 116 x 68 mm. The back of the right piece is illustrated below with comments that were written by the post master requesting examples dated 10-5-64 and 5-11-64, the latter date being the one used to cancel the below postcard. The canceller is recorded used on mail between 7 July 1964 and 12 December 1964.



The second piece is a large piece measuring 251 x 174 mm and the proof work for the Red Cross Centenary FDC. The Arabic writing has all been applied by hand on white paper and glued on to the bigger piece with examples of the strike applied in purple to the back.



The top of the next page shows two examples of the FDC – one on which the cancellation was applied in black while the other was applied in red.

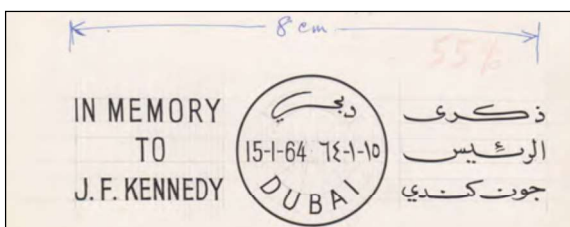


The next piece shows the artwork for three somewhat similar issues being “The World United against Malaria”, “Freedom from Hunger” and “11th Jamboree”.

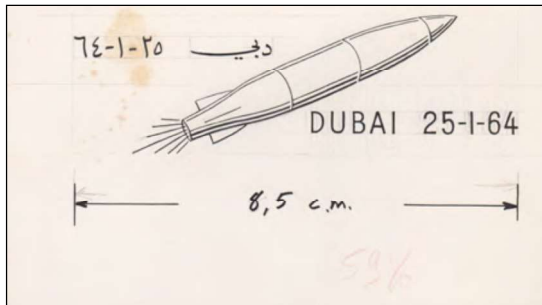
As you can see it consists of multiple cutouts that have been glued on to a piece, which measures 199 x 160 mm.

Below are the three different FDCs that show each of the cancellations as they were applied.

The Malaria cancellation was applied in blue; the Hunger cancellation was applied in green while the Jamboree cancellation was applied in black.



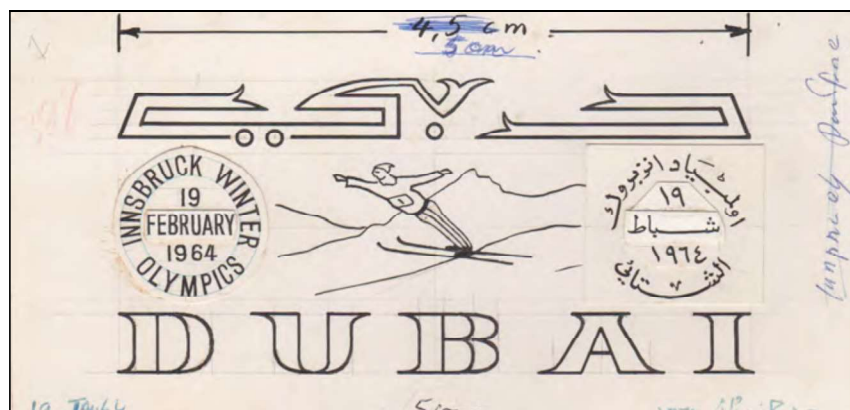
The next piece, measuring 178 x 71mm, shows the design of the cancellation used on the Kennedy Memorial FDCs. The desired size of the cancellation – 8 cm – has been applied by the post master in pen. The two FDCs are shown at the top of next page.



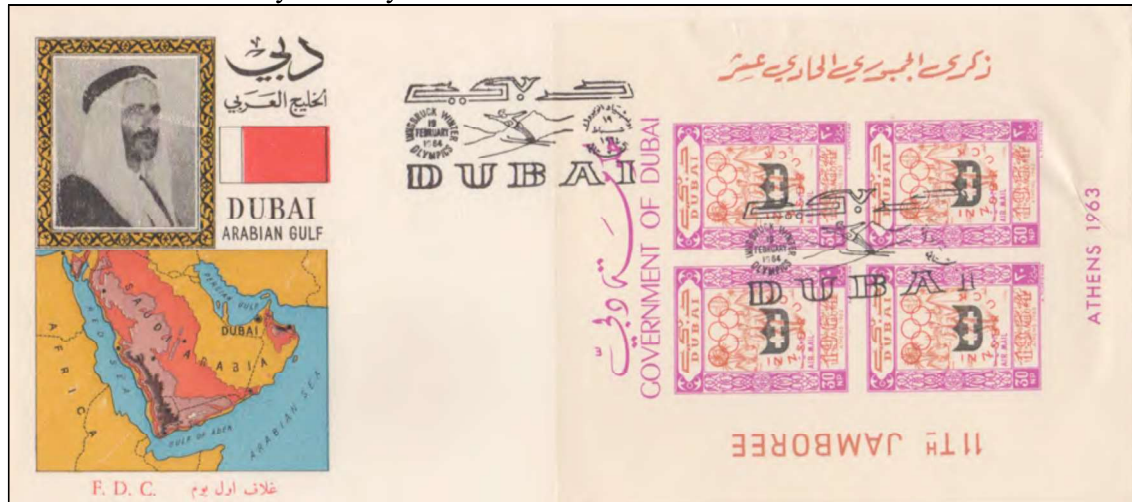
The proof for the cancellation used on the 1964 Astronaut FDC is similar to that of the JFK cancellation just illustrated and measures 180 x 102mm. The sketch has been applied to piece of thick paper and the desired size applied in black marker. Below is shown the end result as applied to the 1964 "Honouring Astronauts" FDC.



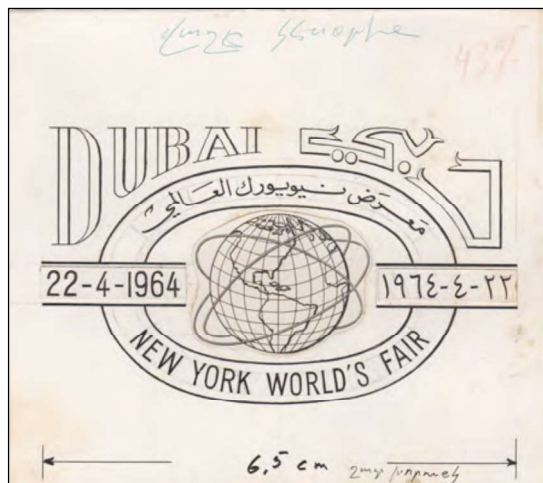
The below proof, measuring 176 x 85 mm, for the Innsbruck Olympics shows an adjustment in the size applied in pen. You will also notice that the design of the date has been applied with several smaller pieces that have been glued on to the main piece.



On the back of the Innsbruck proof is written the address of the printer as: “Imprimerie – A. Tcheterian – Rue de Syrie – Beyrout”.



The Innsbruck cancellation is shown above applied to the FDC in black ink.



The proof for the 1964 New York World's Fair measures 172 x 152 mm.

Again the majority of the design has been applied to the main piece but the image of Earth and the dates have been glued. Again the desired size has been applied in black marker.

Below is the FDC with a very clear strike of the cancellation applied on to the cover in black.





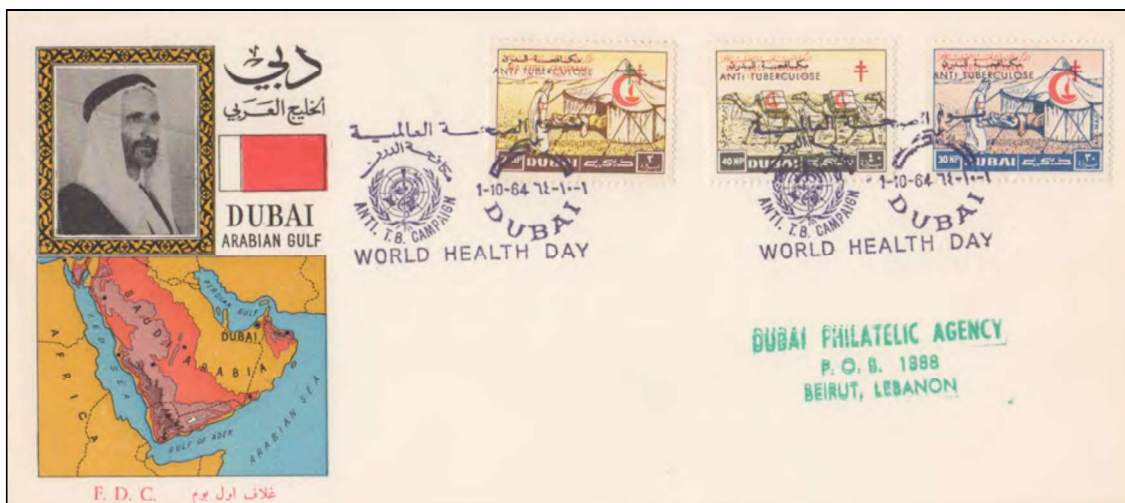
The proof for the 1964 Kennedy Memorial cancellation measures 129 x 136 mm. The whole design has been applied to one piece with some light lines, drawn horizontally with the date, defining the size of the letters and digits.

Below are the FDCs on which the cancellation was applied and as you can see it was struck in black.



The 1964 World Health Day proof measures 140 x 100 mm with all the design applied to one piece of paper – very similar to the Kennedy Memorial proof.

The World Health Day FDC is illustrated below with the cancellation mark applied twice and in what appears to be somewhat of a purple color.



The proof made for the Tokyo Olympics FDC measures 106 x 101 mm. The basic design is the same as the Kennedy Memorial cancellation and the new wording has been done on three small individual pieces of paper that were then glued on to the bigger piece. Note that the date in English and Arabic stretches all the way out to the external circle.

The FDC is illustrated on the next page.



The final proof measures 130 x 250 mm and illustrates the artwork for three different cancellers: UNO 19th Anniversary, Educational Progress and the Outer Space Achievement Ranger 7.

In all three cases the cancellers have been applied in a purple color.

The three FDPS have also been included in order to illustrate the use of each canceller.



UAE – United Arab Emirates

NEW POSTAL RATES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

As from 1 January 1973 new postal rates will be introduced in the international service. A summary of the main details is given below, any other information may be obtained from your local post office.

SURFACE MAIL TO ARAB COUNTRIES.

<u>Class of Correspondence</u>	<u>Postage Rates</u>
LETTERS	40 Fils for each 20 Grammes
POSTCARDS	20 Fils each
PRINTED PAPERS	15 Fils for the first 50 Grammes 10 Fils for each additional 50 grammes
SMALL PACKETS	15 Fils for each 50 Grammes (Minimum charge 60 Fils)
LITERATURE FOR THE BLIND	FREE
REGISTRATION FEE	Dirham 1.
PARCELS	Details obtainable from any post office.

SURFACE MAIL TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES

<u>Weight not over</u>	<u>Letters</u>	<u>Postcards</u>	<u>Printed Papers</u>
	Dh.Fils	Dh.Fils	Dh.Fils
20 grs.	.60	40 Fils each	.30
50 grs.	1.10		.40
100 grs.	1.40		.50
250 grs.	3.20		.80
500 grs.	6.00		1.40
1,000 grs.	10.00		2.40
2,000 grs.	16.00		4.00

The normal weight limit for Printed Papers is 2,000 grammes. However, consignments of books and booklets weighing up to 5 kilos may be sent as Printed Papers as follows:

<u>Weight not over</u>	<u>Dh.Fils</u>
3 Kilos	6.00
4 Kilos	8.00
5 Kilos	11.00

<u>Weight not over</u>	<u>Small Packets</u>	<u>Insured Boxes</u>
	Dh.Fils	Dh.Fils
100 grs.	.60	-
250 grs.	1.20	1.50
500 grs.	2.00	3.00
1,000 grs.	3.60	6.00

LITERATURE FOR THE BLIND	FREE
REGISTRATION FEE	Dirham 1.
PARCELS	Details obtainable from any post office.

Shown on the previous page is the first page of a document that was issued in conjunction with the launch of the UAE postal service. It summarizes the new postal surface rates applicable to international mail.

Below is page two of the document, which covers international airmail. There are no details as to which countries are included in each zone but common sense dictates that it is somewhat a similar distribution as was illustrated in earlier Quarterlies when the Abu Dhabi and Dubai postal guides were included.

Zone A should be Arabic countries/members of the Arabic Postal Union

Zone B should be European destinations

Zone C other destinations such as Australia

Zone D North, Central and South America

The air postage rates for letter mail to the four zones are shown below. Senders are advised to make sure that the correct postage is paid, as underpaid items may be forwarded by surface route and suffer delay.

	ZONE (A)	ZONE (B)	ZONE (C)	ZONE (D)
Letters per 10 grammes	35 Fils	65 Fils	75 Fils	Dh.1.25
Postcards each	25 Fils	45 Fils	50 Fils	85 Fils
Printed papers for 10 grammes	20 Fils	25 Fils	30 Fils	50 Fils
Small packets for 10 grammes (Min.charge)	20 Fils Dh.2.50	25 Fils Dh.2.50	30 Fils Dh.3.00	50 Fils Dh.5.00)
Insured Boxes for 10 grammes (Min. charge)	25 Fils Dh.6.25	25 Fils Dh.6.25	30 Fils Dh.7.50	50 Fils Dh.12.50)
Literature for the Blind per 50 grammes	15 Fils	15 Fils	15 Fils	15 Fils.



Central Post Office Abu Dhabi opened for service December 1975. Originally planned by Wynn in consultation with Brit. Post Office planners in London. Final design and building control by British Architects & Consultants based in Dubai. Should have been built in '69 or '70 but original cost said to be too high (£3M) year by year allocations cut until project almost abandoned. It took several years for the Govt to appreciate the important role played by PO in country's progress. When UAE was formed, the Federal Min. of Comm. almost immediately gave it the go ahead. Ministry consisted chiefly of men from Dubai, a very progressive country.

Declaration of the Post Office in Manama, Ajman

POST OFFICE

MANAMA (Dependency of AJMAN)

ARABIAN GULF

دائرة البريد
المنامة (ملحقة إمارة عجمان)
الخليج العربي

POST OFFICE OPENED AT MANAMA

A Post Office has been opened in the Ajman dependency of Manama, in accordance with the wishes of His Highness Sheik Rashid Bin Humaid al Naimi, Ruler of Ajman.

Full Local and international mail service (surface mail, airmail, registered mail, parcel post, etc.) is in effect, and commenced on 5th July 1966.

Manama is a Sheikdom located in the center of the Trucial Oman Area, and has been a dependency of Ajman since ancient times. It is the location of an important base of the Trucial Oman Army (Trucial Oman Scouts).

While the British Army provides mail service for its Officers and enlisted personnel in the Trucial Oman Scouts, there has been a demand for an additional Manama Post Office mail Service.

A full range of twelve denominations had been provided for the Manama Post Office by overprinting definitive and commemorative Ajman Stamps.

In addition to the name of the Sheikdom of Manama, the stamps have been surcharged with the appropriate new currency denominations in place of the former Gulf Rupee values.

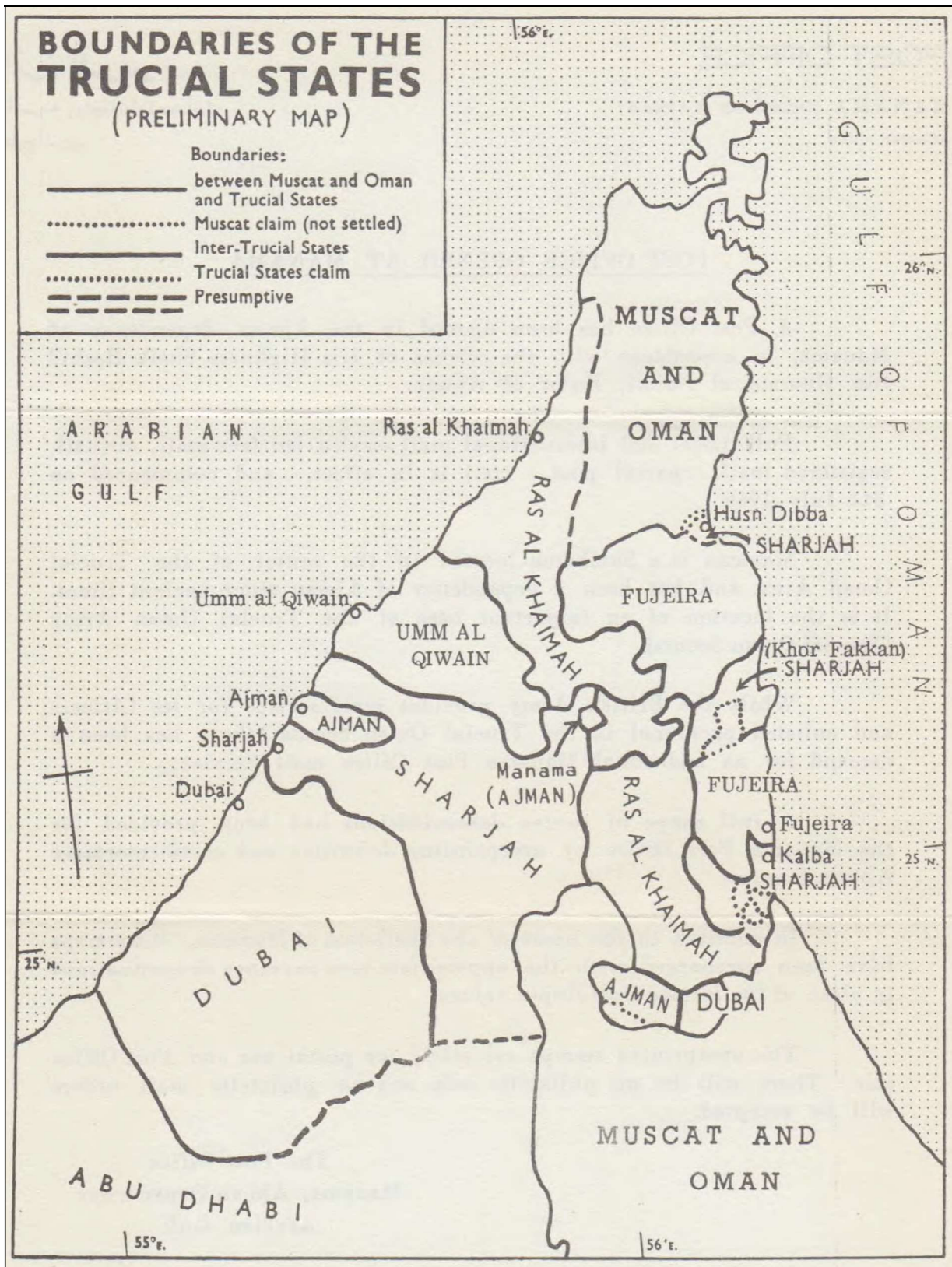
The overprinted stamps are solely for postal use and Post Office sale. There will be no philatelic sale and no philatelic mail orders will be accepted.

The Post Office
Manama, Ajman Dependency
Arabian Gulf

BOUNDARIES OF THE TRUCIAL STATES (PRELIMINARY MAP)

Boundaries:

- between Muscat and Oman and Trucial States
- Muscat claim (not settled)
- Inter-Trucial States
- Trucial States claim
- Presumptive



Links, Contacts and Credits

GOVERNMENT PHILATELIC OFFICES

Emirates Stamp Club
Emirates Post
P.O. Box 99999
Dubai
U.A.E.

+973 4 2031421

Email: philatelic@emiratespost.ae

Website: www.emiratespost.co.ae

Director General of Posts

Philatelic Department

PO Box 3338

P.C 112

Ruwi

Muscat

Sultanate of Oman

Email: pttphil@omantel.net.om

Website: www.comm.gov.om

Qatar Philatelic Bureau

+974 4464309

Email: philatelic@qatarposts.com

Website: www.qpost.com.qa

Bahrain Philatelic Bureau <http://www.comm.gov.om/>

Postal Directorate

PO Box 1212

Manama

Bahrain

Email: stamp@bahrain.gov.bh

Kuwait Philatelic Section

Post Office Department

PO Box 888

Safat 13309

Kuwait

INDEPENDENT PHILATELIC ASSOCIATIONS

Emirates Philatelic Association

P.O. Box. 33333

Dubai, UAE

Telephone number: 00971 4 353 8383

Website: www.epa.ae

Bahrain Philatelic Society

Email: bahrainps@yahoo.com

Website: www.geocities.com/bahrainps

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.

CREDITS

Edition 42:

Howard Courtney
Philip Kaye
Jeff Brown
Mohammed Nazimuddin
Thomas Johansen
Norman Reynolds
Jafar Islah
Walid Al Saif
Max Smith

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION DETAILS

Electronic Version:	USD 30	STG 20
Printed Version:		
The Gulf & India	USD 60	
UK & Europe	USD 70	STG 47
USA & Rest of the World	USD 80	

Payment: By PayPal to PayPal Account: arbiangulfphilately@gmail.com

USD Cash can be sent to:

Thomas Johansen, Credit Agricole Singapore, Capital Tower #22-01, 168 Robinson Road, 068912 Singapore, Singapore.

Sterling payments can be transferred to my UK bank account with HSBC Jersey:

Sort code:	40-15-16
Name:	Thomas Johansen
Account number:	18101736

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.