

BAGHDAD-HAIFA OVERLAND MAIL

THE Arab World PHILATELIST

WINTER, 1979

No. 3

R. HOWARD COURTNEY
Editor

400 copies printed

Single Copy \$4.00

U.S.A.

—

Canada

Single Copy \$4.75

Foreign Nations
(Via Airmail)

Published Quarterly

by



R. Howard Courtney
2135 N. Bigelow
Peoria, Illinois
61604
309/682-0820

Printed by
Leonard A. Unes Printing Co.
Peoria, Illinois

EDITORIAL 1

ARTICLES

The Turkish Posts of Lebanon/Syria	
Part One: Beyrouth	3
The Overland Mail	9
Lebanese Forgeries: An Update	18
Hejaz Forerunners: The Egyptian Post	
Office in Jeddah	20
A New Discovery: The 1954 Sudan	
Aerogramme - Redrawn & Printed	
by Typo	24
Yemen: The "Roi Imam" Overprints	26
Palestine Propaganda Envelopes	30
Gebara Catalog	36

FEATURES

Literature	2
A Letter From Arabia	29
For the Record	32
Auction Results	33

+++++

*Copyright 1979 by R. Howard Courtney All
rights reserved*

+++++

This independent publication is totally unrelated to any governmental/philatelic agency, dealership, or other periodical.

The editor reserves the right to revise all material submitted for publication. Opinions expressed in by-lined articles are those of the writer, not necessarily of this publication's editor, sponsors, or advertisers.

News items and articles are welcomed, but unsolicited material cannot be acknowledged or returned unless postage is provided. We cannot assume responsibility for material sent but will make every effort to safeguard it while in our possession.

FRONT COVER Persian cover carried by the overland Mail. Note handstamp in upper left corner. Second illustration shows the two routes.

EDITORIAL

If anyone had asked me a year ago if I would be willing to take on a project that would involve hundreds of hours of my free time, run up my telephone bill, cause me to cut down on my philatelic purchases, require me to sell some of my unique items to keep the project going, and probably lose money - I would have laughed. The project is *THE ARAB WORLD PHILATELIST* and all of the above did happen, and are still happening. Never-the-less, I feel it is all worthwhile and from the long-distance calls I receive (3 to 4 a week), you seem to think so as well.

I am pleased to report that collectors are beginning to send me articles, or are informing me of research underway, for future publication in the journal. It appears that those who collect the older "classic" material especially appreciate the journal because you realize that no other such publication exists. The newer collector is happy to find a source for any type of information on the Middle East (Other than the respective study group publications). I will have to admit that I am astounded at the type of material that is surfacing. It is my aim to illustrate some of this material in each issue so others will be aware of it. This issue has several such illustrations.

Sales are increasing, as is advertizing. You should note that there is a 25% increase in the number of pages in Issue Number Three. The increase resulted from the number of articles submitted and the increase in advertizing. The Premiere Issue is completely sold out, but copies are available from Robert Hudson who advertizes and contributes to the journal. Due to the cost of production, I cannot offer a subscription rate. If you want to pay for future issues in advance, you can send the money at any time - please do not send more than \$16 at any one time.

SAUDI ARABIA Bought & Sold

ESSENTIAL LITERATURE:
D. F. Warin's

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF
HEJAZ, JEDDAH and NEJD

This classic work on early Saudi Arabian issues is currently available in a reprint edition. Priced at \$17.50 postage paid in the U.S.

* * *

I pay top market prices for sound material, and your offers of stamps are invited.

My SAUDI ARABIAN PRICE LIST is available for the asking.



PATRICK RIGGS

P.O. BOX 8017
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712



IMPERF multiple of Scott C17 (Mayo A943W) of which it is believed only 300 stamps exist. Pairs currently sell at a minimum of \$50.

Literature

STANLEY GIBBONS - Overseas 4 Stamp Catalogue, P - Z, second ed. 1978. London: Stanley Gibbons Pub., Ltd., 5 5/8 x 8 3/8 inches, softbound, 954 pp. £7.50

The average American collector is certainly aware of the Gibbons' catalogs, but may not have had the opportunity to view or use one. It is a pleasure I highly recommend. Both this catalog and the 1979 *Scott, Vol 4*, cover the P - Z countries -- that includes the U.S. in the *Gibbons'* catalog and several countries (Qatar, Ras al-Khaima, Sharjah, Sudan, etc.) that *Scott* includes in their *British Empire* volume.

The first country to interest our readers in the volume is Qatar. Oddly, the listing begins with *Scott #37*, with earlier listings in their *British Commonwealth Catalogue*. More information is provided on the Qatar issues and SS's and errors than in *Scott*.

Ras al-Khaima has better coverage on issues genuinely postally used in the Sheikdom. In the future, I feel the postally used stamps will be impossible to find.

The early issues of S. Arabia (Hejaz) are largely priced higher than *Scott* and again there is more background on some sets. The 1951 Visit of King Talal "Boyaume" errors are listed and there are good illustrations of the 1968-76 definitive types. The 1974 U.P.U. and 1975 Faisal SS are greatly underpriced at 45p and £1.25 (They are currently advertised in this journal at \$50 and \$150 respectively).

The section devoted to Syria has excellent coverage for the early overprints. The section also covers Alaouites, Latakia, Rouad Island and Free French Forces in the Levant (Syria and Lebanon).

Tunisia receives the standard coverage with little change from other catalogs.

The U.A.E. provisionals are listed in another volume under Abu Dhabi, as the surcharges were on the definitive set of Abu Dhabi.

A real surprise is the coverage for the Yemens. The listings are divided into Kingdom and Imamate, Republic, Royalist Issues, and Yemen People's Democratic Republic, beginning the latter with the issues of Upper Yafa', Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen and then the issues of Yemen People's Democratic Republic. Many issues for Yemen Republic, Royalist Issues and Upper Yafa' are listed in the appendix - similar to *Scott's* "For the Record."

The catalog is highly recommended and since it is not published every year, one need not feel it is outdated immediately, as is the case with many similar publications that come out yearly.

BARID al-SA'UDIYYAH WA al-HEJAZ WA NEJD (The Postal Issues of Saudi Arabia, Hejaz and Nejd) by M. Max Mayo. New York: Privately printed, 1973, 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, softbound, 158 pp. \$17.50 in the U.S.

Immediately upon its publication this book became the standard reference work on Saudi Arabia, including the Hejaz and Nejd. Regardless of how advanced one's collection is, this catalog is a goldmine of additional information and listings. As one would expect, with a catalog available that covers postmarks, pre-stamp covers and all issues of the country - plus imperf and perf varieties, proofs, printer's waste, watermarks, errors, etc., collectors began immediately searching for this illusive material (Almost all Saudi material is illusive as virtually noone collected it earlier).

Background information on the production of each set, or stamp, is given before each listing. Each stamp is assigned a number, followed by the value and color, the type (matching a photo), quantities produced when known, and the value either mint or used.

A typical example of the amount of information given is the listing of 26 imperf varieties of the 10qr value of the 1925 King Ali set, or the 8 varieties of the 1962 Malaria SS. The illustrations are good and the format is easy to read and follow.

The catalog would be a bargain for a dealer who knows nothing about the subject.

Mr. Mayo has indicated that he is selling the remaining stock - less than 100 copies, for \$10 a copy postpaid, or \$12.50 overseas printed matter. Orders should be addressed to M. Mayo, 193-21 Nero Ave., Holliswood-Queens, N.Y. 11423

the Turkish Posts of LEBANON/SYRIA

PART ONE: BEYROUTH

by Joe Nahra



INTRODUCTION TO THIS SERIES

Ex. 3

In the last few decades, a great deal of philatelic interest has been generated in the postal forerunners of the middle east countries. Occupied for the most part by the regiments and governing officials of the Ottoman Empire, these lands were populated with great peoples in their own right and were traversed by the many trade caravans linking East and West. The development of these trade routes, as well as the efficient and reliable postal services of the European nations, forced the institution of the foreign posts offices in the empire. The Ottomans were late, comparatively speaking, in building a similar well-working system.

Several seminal and excellent philatelic studies of the last few years have surveyed the cancellations of the Ottoman post either in a general or a specialized manner; but to my knowledge none of them has explored in detailed length the postal markings used during this period in Lebanon and Syria. My aim here is to share my own research and to stimulate others to share theirs. I am deeply indebted to the works of Brandt, Tomkins and Pollack,* and will reiterate some of their work in this series of articles.

THE TURKISH POSTAL MARKINGS OF BEYROUTH

Beyrouth, the Roman Berytus was a great seafaring city on the Mediterranean. Lying about midway between Alexandretta (modern Iskenderun) on the north and Gaza on the south, it was somewhat sheltered from the peoples of the desert by the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountains of the east. But its coastal prominence was recognized after the rise and fall of the Phoenicians by Augustus, who improved the harbor and raised the city to the status of a colony, thus conferring Roman citizenship on its inhabitants. It was also the location of the most famous law school of the Roman east.

In this article I have used the French transliteration of the Arabic, namely Beyrouth. The city is also known as Berutti, Beirut, Beyrout, Beirut and Beirut.



Ex. 5



Ex. 6

*BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brandt, Orhan and Ceylan, Jadik (1963) *Premieres marques postales philateliqes de la Turquie*, Istanbul.
- Pollack, F.W. (1963) *The Turkish Post in the Holy Land*, Tel Aviv and Boston.
- Pulhan, Ali Nusret (1963) *Türk Pullari Katalogu*, Istanbul.
- Tomkins, Major T.L.C. (n.d.) *Turkish Arabia*, (?).



1



2



3



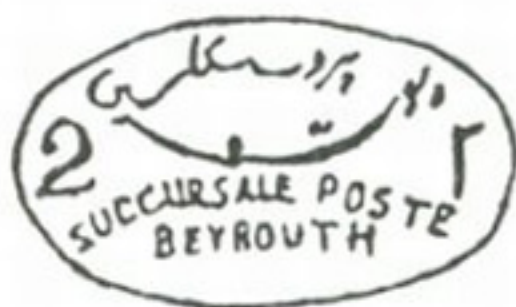
5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



35



36



37



38



40



44



43



46



47

NO.	TYPE*	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OR NAME
1.	Pu Ia PT 2	Negative seal, <i>An Canibi Posta</i> Beirut in Turkish, date of introduction (1257, although seal reads 257, or 1841 A.D.)	
2.	Pu VIII PT 2	Negative seal in Turkish with no date	
3.	Pu XVII B XXVI-3 PT 2	Negative seal in Turkish with date of introduction (1278 or 1862 A.D.)	
4.	B II T 1	<i>Battal</i> obliteration, in Turkish, issued with appearance of first issue stamps - not illustrated	
5.	B III-6 P 1 T 3a	Triple rectangular box cancel with date of introduction (1281 or 1865 A.D.)	
6.	B III-7 P 1 T 3a	-as above -	
7.	B IX-29 P 1 T 3	Double rectangular box cancel without date, <i>Beyrut Postayi</i> in Turkish	

*TYPE CODES: B-Brandt, P-Pollack, PT-Pollack and Tomkins, Pu-Pulham, T-Tomkins

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OR NAME
8.	B XXVA-5 P 4a T 9	Oval postmark without date, <i>Succursale Poste Beyrouth</i> 2 in Turkish and French	
9.	B XXVIII A PT 5	Double ring 28 mm postmark in French only, date set in three lines in center	
10.	PT 6	Double ring 30 mm postmark, <i>Beyrouth</i> in French on bottom, Turkish equivalent at top, date set in six lines in Turkish and French in center	
11.	"	- as above -	
12.	"	- as above -	
13.	"	- as above -	
14.	"	- as above -	
15.	PT 7	Double ring 30 mm postmark, inscriptions in Turkish and French, date set in one line across center	
16.	P 8 T 7	As above, but numbered figure after office's name	2
17.	P 9 T 7	As above, but numbered figure in segment	1
18.	"	- as above -	2
19.	"	- as above -	3
20.	"	- as above	6
21.	"	Double ring 28 mm postmark, inscriptions in Turkish and French, date in one line across center, numbered figure in segment	3
22.	"	- as above -	4
23.	"	- as above -	5
24.	"	- as above -	7
25.	"	- as above -	8
26.	"	- as above -	9
27.	"	- as above -	11
28.	"	- as above -	12
29.	"	- as above -	13
30.	"	- as above -	14
31.	"	- as above -	15

NO.	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OR NAME
32.	"	- as above -	16
33.	P 10 T 8	Similar to above, 30 mm, but vertical lines in segment, date in Turkish only	
34.	"	Similar to above, 28 mm	
35.	P 14 T 10	Octagonal 28 mm postmark, inscriptions in Turkish and French, date in one line across center, numbered figure after office's name	2
36.	"	- as above -	3
37.	"	- as above -	4
38.	"	- as above -	5
39.	"	- as above (not illustrated)	6
40.	"	- as above -	7
41.	PT 7	Double ring 28 mm postmark, inscriptions in Turkish and French, date in one line across center (not illustrated)	<i>Auriette Bagtchesi</i>
42.	"	- as above (not illustrated)	<i>Gare</i>
43.	"	As above, but 30 mm	<i>Beit Mery</i>
44.	"	- as above -	<i>Quais</i>
45.	"	- as above -	<i>Echelle</i>
46.	--	Star and crescent World War I military censor marking	
47.	--	- as above -	
48.	--	As above, but smaller than the two above (not illustrated)	

1-3 The Turkish negative seals are basically of two types, philatelic and pre-philatelic. But all three known for Beyrouth predate the first released stamps. With respect to those of type no. 3, Brandt states, "These seals were used also after the introduction of stamps and the new cancellers, and they are found on pieces that should have been signed by the postmaster and on the stamps issued from 1865 to 1890, but never on the first issues of 1863/4."

5-7 The "box" cancels. I have seen no. 5 used by itself as the sole postal marking on a cover, as well as with a form of the first bilingual double ring datestamp. No. 7 is listed in Brandt only; I have seen no examples.

8 Described by Brandt as an "accessory marking", is known primarily on the stamps of 1900-10. Brandt also lists as Type XXVA-33 a *Succursale Poste Liban*, of which I have one example. It is not known if this last one originated in Beyrouth or elsewhere. Since *Succursale* means branch or sub-office, these markings could have been used in a suburban location or in the harbor.

9 The double ring datestamp in French only, no. 9, was probably a type used only in seaports, according to Brandt. All examples I have seen date from the 1880's.

10-14 These are basically the same type, but have a different setting of either the Arabic, French, or both. Aside from the obvious differences of the Arabic, the differences in the French were discovered by superimposing a tracing over the letters. Either the spacing between the letters, or the total length of them, distinguishes them from each other.

15-34 The double ring postmarks with date in one line across center. I have found all of these markings on stamps or covers, but with relative scarcity. No. 20 is often found as a transit mark on outgoing international mail. Very few examples account for the incompleteness of no. 22, 23, and 34. I have no. 26 used only as a transit mark, on a cover from Ain-Tab to Boston; no. 27 as a receiving mark on a cover from Djounie; no. 28, thanks to Mr. Tom Fuerst, as a receiving mark on a registered cover from Baghdad. Other numbers may be known.

35-40 Octagonal postmarks. All the examples illustrated are traced or reconstructed from examples found either on single stamps or on piece. The existence of no. 39 is due to Mr. Otto Hornung of London. I have seen no examples of any octagonal markings on cover. (Tomkins states nos. 1 through 7 exist.)

41-45 Beyrouth Branch Offices. All these offices, I believe, had smaller mail traffic than offices where most of the other circular cancellers were used. I have one example of Beyrouth (Echelle) from Mr. Louis Reich. Tomkins suggests that this was a harbor post office.

46-48 Military censor markings. More research can be done on their period of use, destinations, etc. The last one, not illustrated, is shorter in breadth, and instead of the geometrically shaded star, has a Turkish inscription inside the star.

In the aftermath of WWI and the British and French military occupations, the postal systems of the entire middle east area continued to function. Many of the Ottoman markings can be found on covers and stamps passing through the British and French controlled offices. A future article will explore this period, 1918-1924.■

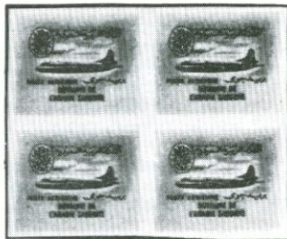
If you have additional information please contact Mr. Nahra at 1341 W. Carmen Chicago, Illinois 60640

A NEW (1978) CATALOG FOR THE STAMPS OF

• Libya •

Each listing includes current pricing for FDC's, m & u singles and mint blocks (pricing in U.S. funds). Sections on souvenir sheets, aerogrammes and errors and varieties. 287 photos, 84 pages long - Price \$4.00

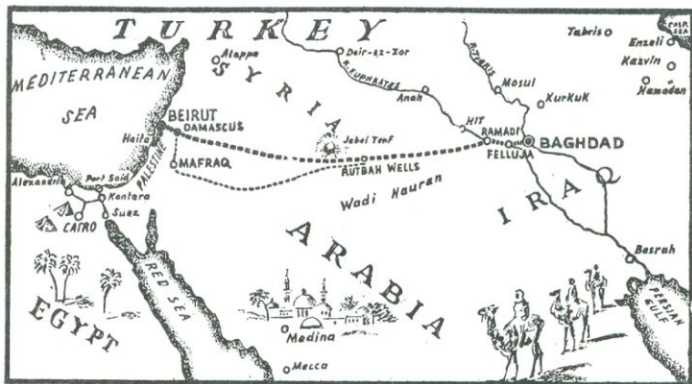
R. Howard Courtney, 2135 N. Bigelow,
Peoria, Illinois 61604



SAUDI ARABIA imperf block of center
only of Scott C13 with U.A.R. water-
mark. Selling for over \$100.

the overland mail

By Norman Alan Cohen



Map of the Overland Mail Route, Baghdad to Haifa, from the illustrated time-table of the Nairn Transport Co., Ltd.

Prior to the opening of the Suez Canal most mail from Europe to the East and vice versa was carried by ship around the Cape of Good Hope. The more urgent mail, however, was taken to Alexandria, Egypt and from there overland to the Red Sea port of Suez.

Following the First World War and the opening of Mesopotamia - present day Iraq - for trade, two brothers in the Australian Forces in the Palestine campaign, Jerry and Norman Nairn, saw a need for a passenger and mail transport from Baghdad to the Mediterranean. Such a route was not new as old caravan routes from the Mediterranean, with Acre or Beyrouth as the starting point, had existed for centuries.

The official report of Palestine's Mandatory postal administration for 1923 mentioned "the establishment of Trans-desert Mail Services between Haifa and Baghdad." The exact inauguration date was not announced but the first car journey across the desert took place in April 1923, when two Buicks and two Dodges undertook the journey in four days.

Close to that time,* the first regular mail and passenger service was started with Cadillac automobiles. The route had to be altered during the Druze rebellion, when one of the cars was attacked and a driver killed. Never-the-less, the company -

* A cover is known postmarked in Baghdad on August 30, 1923, bearing a hand written inscription in the upper left hand corner "FIRST OVERLAND MAIL/BAGHDAD-HAIFA." The cover, addressed to a party in England, bears no backstamp. It carries the rate of 9 annas. Since the rate for the overland service was 6 annas, the cover was neither an airmail nor registered cover. It is believed that the service started several months prior to this date, thus, the cover was not carried on the inaugural trip.

Nairn Eastern Transport Co., Ltd., was determined to run the mail service on a regular basis and did not allow it to lapse. Since it has always been necessary to pay safety money to the bedouin tribes, who for centuries had regarded travellers in the desert as their rightful prey, a similar arrangement was made with Sheikh Ali Basan, a bedouin living in Damascus. The arrangement was for him to receive a third of the mail contract in exchange for protection across the desert. Later, during a reorganization, he was given shares in the Nairn company.

The distance between Damascus and Baghdad is about five hundred and twenty-seven miles and the Nairn coaches covered the distance in twenty-four hours with only two stops: one at Rutba Wells, about halfway across the desert, and the other at Ramadi, the Iraq passport station. Prior to auto transport, the only way to cross the desert was by camel and the trip could take up to two months.

In 1927, after four years of experience, newly designed six-wheeled air-conditioned coaches were built in the United States and shipped to Syria. Bi-weekly service was then instituted and maintained in both directions.

Due to the improvements in the vehicles over the years, the company was able to reduce its fares and provide comfort for the passengers.

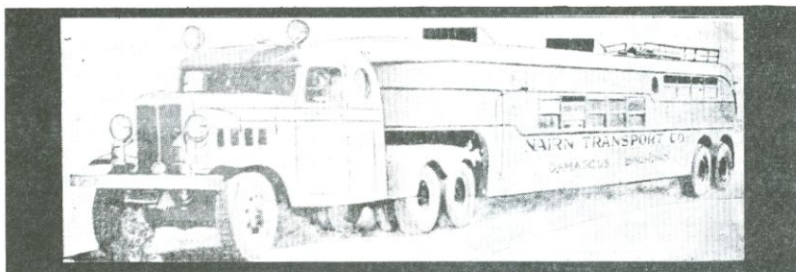
The Iraqi government built a fort at Rutba Wells in 1928 for the use of the Royal Air Force and Imperial Airways. Incorporated in the fort was a rest house for the convenience of the passengers of Imperial Airways and the "Nairns."

Mr. Haim H. Nathaniel, the Iraq railway's agent and almost exclusive road freight carrier inside Iraq and between the country and Persia, extended coverage to Syria (including what is present day Lebanon). In 1929 he successfully competed, and obtained from the Iraqi postal service, a contract to carry the International Mail via the trans-desert route. As far as Iraq authorities were concerned, he replaced the Nairns. However, the British authorities were interested in opening up an alternate trans-desert route via Transjordan and Palestine.

Mr. Nathaniel pioneered the opening up of the route which was used for the carriage of International Mails between Iraq and Haifa (Palestine), via Mafraq - Amman and Samakh, under the same contract.

In time, Mr. Nathaniel became the almost exclusive trans-desert freight carrier as well, due to his success in arranging continual land/sea service with European and American maritime lines. Such an opening to the West was greatly appreciated by business interests in Iraq and Persia.

The Nairns continued their passenger service along the northern route, but it seems likely that they carried less mail.



In the early 1930's, larger and still more luxurious motor coaches were acquired (Above). The twelve-ton, 75 h.p. vehicle was described as "the Drednaught of the desert." The eighteen-wheeler, also built in the United States, had springs enabling it to traverse rough terrain at 30 miles per hour. Its driver sat in a high seat, similar to that of a tractor, grasping a large steering-wheel twice the size of an ordinary one.

Large fans were placed above the driver's seat, facing the passengers, and passengers had individual window blinds to shut out the sun if desired. The extravagantly padded and specially sprung seats were of tubular steel and designed so that they could be reclined almost flat. The design was practical for sleeping and night travel. Average gas consumption was five miles per gallon, or about 110 gallons between Damascus and Baghdad.

Most of the early letters carried by Overland Mail bear handwritten notations on the front of the envelopes such as "OVERLAND MAIL," "BY OVERLAND MAIL/BAGHDAD - HAIFA" and even "OVERLAND PALESTINE."

Between 1925 and 1932, the Postmaster General of Palestine published announcements concerning the mails carried via the Haifa-Baghdad and Jerusalem-Baghdad overland routes. These official notices, extracted from the *PALESTINE OFFICIAL GAZETTE*, contain interesting information on the integration of the desert overland services into the Palestine postal service.

Illustrated in this article are covers bearing Iraq, Persian, Lebanese and Egyptian stamps. Covers with Syrian, Palestine, Kuwait and Bahrain stamps or cancels also exist, as undoubtedly do others.



1925 Registered cover from Basra to London. Note both the perfed label and the handwritten script in the upper left hand corner.

In the approximately eleven years of history of the Overland Mails, a variety of printed labels, envelopes and handstamps were produced to designate this mail.



MOSDEN STAMP CO. (LV) INC.

900 EAST KAREN AVE., H 118 B
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
PHONE: (702) 733-6222



We specialize in all Middle Eastern Countries
and welcome inquiries and offers

OFFICIAL GAZETTE No. 139 - May 15, 1925

NOTICE

Palestine - Iraq Overland Mail Service

In addition to the existing Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail, a new service via Beyrouth and Baghdad will henceforth be available to the public. The Mail is scheduled to leave Beyrouth at 6 a.m. on Mondays and to reach Baghdad on the following Wednesday. The last connecting dispatch will leave Haifa at 10 a.m. on Sundays. All classes of registered and unregistered correspondence will be admitted. A special fee of 13 milliemes for each 20 grammes or part thereof must be prepaid by means of postage stamps in addition to the postage at the usual foreign rates. Matter on which the special fee has not been fully prepaid will be forwarded by sea route.

Correspondence should be superscribed in French with the words "Service Extraordinaire Beyrouth-Baghdad."

W. Hudson
POSTMASTER GENERAL

OFFICIAL GAZETTE No. 148 - October 1, 1925

NOTICE

Overland Mail to Baghdad

Until further notice the Overland Mail to Baghdad will be dispatched from Jerusalem on Thursdays. The latest times of posting at the Jerusalem office will be:

Ordinary correspondence ----- 3:45 p.m.

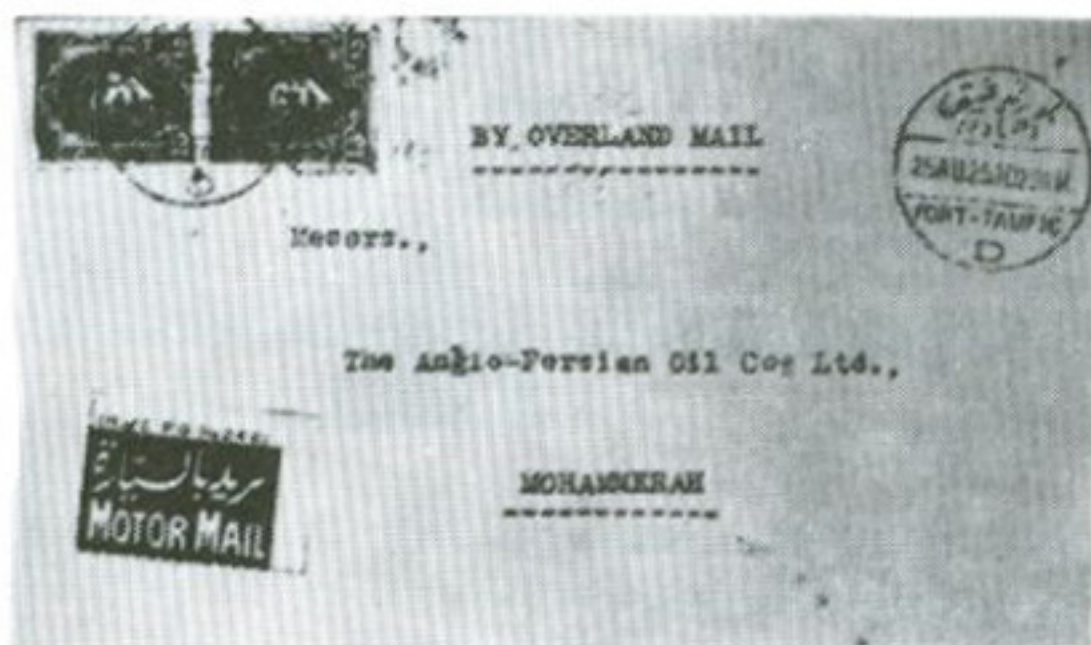
Registered correspondence --- 3:30 p.m.

For "Late Fee" correspondence, to be handed in at the counter:

Ordinary correspondence ----- 3:55 p.m.

Registered correspondence --- 3:40 p.m.

W. Hudson
POSTMASTER GENERAL



Scarce cover posted in Egypt with the "BY OVERLAND MAIL" typed and additional "MOTOR MAIL" sticker. Photos illustrate front and back of cover.

OVERLAND MAIL بريد الجبال

ABOVE Red sticker with "Auto-mobile Mail" in Arabic Script.

RIGHT 1926 Iraqi cover with red imperf label. Note script in Arabic differs from above label.

RIGHT CENTER 1923 Iraqi cover with purple handstamp. This handstamp is not shown below.

BY OVERLAND MAIL BAGHDAD - HAIFA

OVERLAND-MAIL
Baghdad-Haifa.

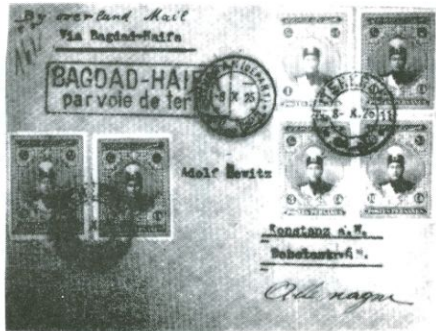
BY OVERLAND MAIL

OVERLAND

BAGDAD-HAIFA
par voie de terre

ABOVE Varieties of handstamps, also see front cover.

RIGHT 1925 Persian cover with black handstamp and "OVERLAND MAIL VIA BAGHDAD" added in script and typewriter. This handstamp is illustrated above.



NOTICE

Overland Mail

With reference to the Public Notice issued on the 18th September last, it is notified for your information that on and after the 18th instant, the Overland Mail Baghdad will be despatched from Haifa at 10 a.m. every Thursday.

9th March 1926. (3773/26)

W. Hudson
POSTMASTER GENERAL

NOTICE

Department of Posts and Telegraphs

Overland Mail. Haifa - Baghdad

A "slow" service at a cheaper rate by which packets of printed and commercial papers and samples, but not letters and postcards, can be sent by the overland route to Iraq and the Persian Gulf has been instituted. The mail will be despatched weekly and parcels and packets must be posted at, or in time to reach, Haifa Head Post Office by 9 a.m. on Thursdays. The special fee for this service will be 5 milliemes per 50 grammes or part thereof in addition to the ordinary postage. The time in transit will be approximately 5 days as against 2 days for letters and postcards. The special marking will be the same as for letters viz. "By Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad". Letters and postcards must still be prepared with a special fee of 13 milliemes per 50 grammes in addition to the ordinary postage.

Parcels will also be accepted for transmission to Iraq by the packet service at the following rates of postage inclusive of the special fee.

Not exceeding 1 Kilogramme -----19 P.T.

Not exceeding 3 Kilogrammes -- 30 P.T.

Not exceeding 5 Kilogrammes -- 41 P.T.

13 March, 1926 (3994/26)

W. Hudson
POSTMASTER GENERAL



KUWAIT 1964 World Health Day (Scott 251-2). Imperf margin pairs with color shift of center. It is believed that these are printer's waste. The pair recently sold in auction in London for £27 (about \$54).

OVERLAND MAIL

Baghdad — Haifa.

OVERLAND MAIL BAGHDAD-HAIFA.

*To Secretary,
American Correspondence
School of L.A.W.
361 Michigan Ave.
Sept. 1952, CHICAGO, ILL.
U.S.A.*

OVERLAND MAIL
BAGHDAD-HAIFA.

OVERLAND MAIL
BAGHDAD - HAIFA.

Four varieties of printed envelopes for the Overland Mail. All printing is in deep red. Envelopes were sold in Iraq.

BELOW 1929 Iraqi cover with perfed red label.

M. SIMON MOCHI - BAGDAD

Import, Export, & Commissionaire

OVERLAND MAIL البريد

Mun

Schroglor & Scheckenbach

*Munberg
(Germany)*

NOTICE

Overland Mail Service with Iraq

The Overland Mail Service has recently been reorganized and is now known as the Syro-Iraq Transdesert Service or Service Transdesertique Syro-Iraquien. It functions twice weekly in both directions, namely:

- OUTWARD*
- (1) Depart Damascus Tuesday at 08.00
Due Baghdad Wednesday evening
 - (2) Depart Damascus Friday at 08.00
Due Baghdad Saturday evening
- INWARD*
- (1) Depart Baghdad Monday morning
Due Damascus Tuesday evening
 - (2) Depart Baghdad Thursday morning
Due Damascus Friday evening

Mails are conveyed between Damascus and Haifa by rail in both directions. All classes of correspondence, ordinary and registered, as well as ordinary parcels, are admitted to the service. So far as correspondence is concerned, a special fee in respect of the Overland Service is no longer charged and ordinary postage only is payable plus the usual fee for registration when applicable. As regards parcels, revised rates of postage are indicated below. The new service will, for the present, be the normal route for all correspondence (but not parcels) addressed to Iraq, Persia, and India, and no special superscription on the covers is necessary. Parcels for transmission by the desert service, must, however, be superscribed in the upper left-hand portion of the cover and of the label when one is used, with the words "Syro-Iraq Trans-desert Service Damascus Baghdad" in bold characters and preferably in red ink or red pencil.

Destination	1 Kg.	3 Kg.	5 Kg.	10 Kg.
Indian ----	210	365	365	785
Iraq -----	150	300	320	595
Persia (a)	165	310	310	620
(b)	175	320	320	700

10th March, 1929

W. Hudson
POSTMASTER GENERAL

WAR ON STAMPS

**"ARAB PHILATELIC PROPAGANDA
AGAINST THE STATE OF ISRAEL"**

(Fully illustrated 74 page Monograph with
Scott numbers)\$3.00 Prepaid

HARVEY D. WOLINETZ

14 Cloverdale Lane
Monsey, N.Y. 10952

**SAUDI ARABIA
WANTED**

I will pay top prices for your mint, very
fine stamps of Hejaz and Nejd. Send with
your price to:

ERIK T. BROWN

500 Garnet Street
Houghton, Michigan 49931
Tel. 906/482-3128

OFFICIAL GAZETTE No. 311 - July 16, 1932

NOTICE

Trans-Desert Overland Mail Jerusalem - Baghdad

Commencing 30th June and every Monday and Thursday thereafter the Trans-Desert Overland Mail will be forwarded from Jerusalem via Amman to Baghdad direct instead of, as hitherto, via Syria. All classes of correspondence may be forwarded. In the case of insured letters and boxes, responsibility for loss during the actual conveyance across the desert is limited to the compensation normally payable in respect to the total loss of registered articles only. Full particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest post office only.

30th June, 1932
(P/3/31)

W. Hudson
POSTMASTER GENERAL



RUTBA REST HOUSE
DIRECTED BY



Printed cachets prepared by the Naim Transport Co. The 1926 Lebanese cover has a cachet similar to the one on the left bottom, with the exception of an "H" on Beyrouth. The circles are red and the remainder black.

REFERENCES

Morton, H.V. (1938) *Through Lands of The Bible*, London.

BAPIP Bulletin, issues 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 37, 38 and 40.

Holy Land Philatelist, vol. 6, issue 72.

Articles by Dr. H.H. Hirst in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. 76 Nos. 890 and 891.

Personal correspondence with Arthur A. Lyness, Towson, Maryland ■

This article previously appeared in The American Philatelist, the official journal of The American Philatelic Society, Inc. and the Israel Philatelist, the official journal of The Society of Israel Philatelists. Since its appearance, it has been re-written with additional information added, and a more detailed description of the handstamps and printed cachets is included.

lebanese forgeries: AN UPDATE

by George W. Brown

Figure 3



I was encouraged to see Robert Hudson's article on Lebanese forgeries in the Fall 1978 issue of this journal. I have had a number of these items in my collection for some time, and have long suspected that they were forgeries, but have not had confirmation of their existence. I would like to add more stamps to the listing published in his article: (*Scott numbers*) 107, 138, 227A and J29.

As stated by Hudson, the printing quality of the forgeries is poor. The borderlines are frequently irregular and are over- or underinked and the marginal inscriptions are almost illegible. The paper is usually of low quality and is yellow-brown, whereas the paper of the genuine is grey or white. Of those forgeries that are printed on white paper, the wove pattern is vertically oriented whereas that of the genuine is horizontally oriented, or vice versa, depending on the issue. In a couple of cases, i.e., J62-68, the perforation of the fakes is different (perf. 14 x 13½, as opposed to the genuine perf. 13 all around). Because of the crudeness of the forgeries there are cases in which it is not easy to tell which stamp has been forged, as with *Scott* type AP30, the 1947 and 1949 definitive airmail issues.

Hudson also states that these reproductions were intended for sale to private mailers to avoid postal costs; however, I do not have sufficient evidence that this was the case, I have yet to see an example postally used on cover. I do, however, have copies with hexagonal *Zahle* postmarks and others with *Beyrouth B* or *Beyrouth 3** branch postmarks (Fig. 1), indicating possible widespread use.



Figure 1

On the other hand, there is strong evidence suggesting that these forgeries were produced in large quantities to be used as packet fillers for sale to collectors, similarly to the "Seeback" issues of the Latin American countries in the 1890's. Almost half of the varieties in my possession have an identical cancellation resembling

a type actually introduced for postal use in the mid- to late 1950's (Fig. 2). The positioning of the cancellation is often the same on different stamps or sets, suggesting that they may have been cancelled in large quantities at once. Many of the legible strikes have a single, seemingly arbitrary date of "16. 2. 57", including strikes on forgeries of issues as old as the 1925-30 low-value Cedar Tree stamps. Perhaps all the forgeries were prepared at one time? I have seen topical packets containing these fakes, single-country packets of Lebanon in which more than 50% of the stamps were fake, as well as a few cases of used or "mint" sets unknowingly being sold as genuine.



Figure 2

The fact that many postage due stamps were forged (Fig. 3) further casts doubt on the

*Editor's note: This statement may be in error. Illustrated in Fig. 1 is a hexagonal *BEIRUT B* cancel and a circular *ZAHLE* cancel. In checking my collection of forgeries I only find hexagonal *BEIRUT* and circular *ZAHLE* cancellations.

postal forgery theory. Why would large quantities be faked for sale to private mailers of stamps authorized for Post Office use only?

Similar forgeries also exist of the 1946 Independence commemorative issue of Jordan *Scott* #221-229 (Fig. 4), and of several regular and airmail definitive issues of Syria between 1946 and 1952. Unfortunately, no copies of these forgeries were available for photographing. One notable coincidence between these and the Lebanese forgeries is that the Jordanian and Syrian issues in question, as well as the Lebanese, were all printed by firms in Lebanon, usually Imprimerie Catholique of Beirut, and U. Saikali. Forgeries of Latakia also exist, and fakes of Latakia *Scott* #4 and #6 are illustrated (Fig. 4); there are very likely others.



Figure 4 showing forgeries of Latakia and one value of the Jordan Independence issue that was also forged.

This article should not be considered the last word on the subject, as it is very possible that the forgeries were indeed intended to defraud the Lebanese Post Office. Other collectors of Lebanon will undoubtedly be able to shed more light on the subject.■

Mr. Brown prepared this article shortly before he left for graduate study in the Soviet Union. He should be returning to the U.S. in the Spring of 1979. Those wishing to contact him should wait until that time and then contact the editor for Mr. Brown's current address.

EGYPT

Want Lists Filled From Stock
(Mint Only)

Most 20th Century Issues
Available



Prompt Service



PAUL D. FRANK

P.O. Box 100

West Danby, N.Y. 14896

JOHN A. NICOLINI jr

AEROGRAMMES - old & new issues - WORLD-WIDE

BOUGHT & SOLD

- Free Bi-Monthly descriptive new issue listings for all postal stationery sent upon request. ●

P.O. Box 1220 — Duluth, Georgia 30136

Hejaz Forerunners

THE EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE IN JEDDAH

by Abdul Aziz Said & Peter A. S. Smith

After the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad ended in 1258, Hejaz became connected to the Egyptian government, until Sultan Saleem conquered Egypt in 1517, when Hejaz came under the rule of the Ottoman Sultan in Constantinople. The Governor of Egypt in the early 19th century was Mohammed Ali Basha, who was given the title of Viceroy by the Ottoman Sultan himself. There is no evidence of any Egyptian postal service up to this time.

After the Egyptian government founded the Viceroyal Post in 1865 by purchasing the Posta Europea, a privately operated post in Egypt, it promptly opened two offices abroad: Constantinople and Jeddah. The latter is recorded as having been established on June 8th, 1865. Stamps had not yet been issued in Egypt, so mail from this early period would have been stampless.



Figure 1

The earliest postmark of the Egyptian office in Jeddah is in Type I of the Egypt Study Circle classification, inscribed *POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE/GEDDA* (Fig. 1). It is found on Egyptian stamps of the first three issues, and is presumed to have been used in 1865 as well. It remained in use until 30 June 1873, but the dating mechanism failed in 1871, such that the year continued to be expressed as "71" until the device was replaced. Covers are known with it cancelling stamps of these early issues, but they are rare, especially in the case of the First Issue (see Fig. 2). A minor variant arose in 1871 when the letter abbreviations for the months were apparently lost, and were replaced by numerals e.g. "8" instead of *AGOS* (known dates are from 20 August 1871 to 4 November 1872. See Fig. 3).

Another early postmark, bearing the same inscription in Italian as Type I, consists of a double circle, and has a crescent and star in place of the date (Fig. 4). It is designated Type PS-1 in the ESC classification, and is thought to have been used on postal service mail. It is much rarer than Type I; it is known on Second and Third Issue stamps.



Figure 2 shows an underfranked letter to Europe in 1872. The 1 piaster franking prepaid a single letter to Suez only. The boxed "AFFRANCATURA INSUFFICIENTE" was probably applied at GEDDA. The cover bears the Type I-1 GEDDA cancellation with posthumous use of the "71" year ciphers on March 2nd, 1872



Figure 3



Figure 4. Two illustrations of the cancellation

After the Egyptian Viceroy was granted a new title, Khedive, which established succession from father to son, Egyptian postal markings were changed to read *POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE* for many offices, including Jeddah; the Italian spelling of the name, *GEDDA*, continued, however, Type IV-1 (Fig. 5) was introduced in January, 1873, and continued in use until 1880 (latest date seen, 17 May). It apparently proved troublesome, for it is found without the year ciphers for several weeks at a time, and at other times, the year ciphers were replaced by a solid lunette. In that case, it is known as Type IV-1.1 (it differs from Suakim, the only other office for which Type IV-1.1 is known, in that the lunette is solid, rather than being composed of a series of arcs). Only a handful of examples are known (Fig. 6).

Figure 5 shows Type IV-1 and a letter to Suez bearing the 1½ piaster rate in effect from July 1, 1875 to April 1, 1878



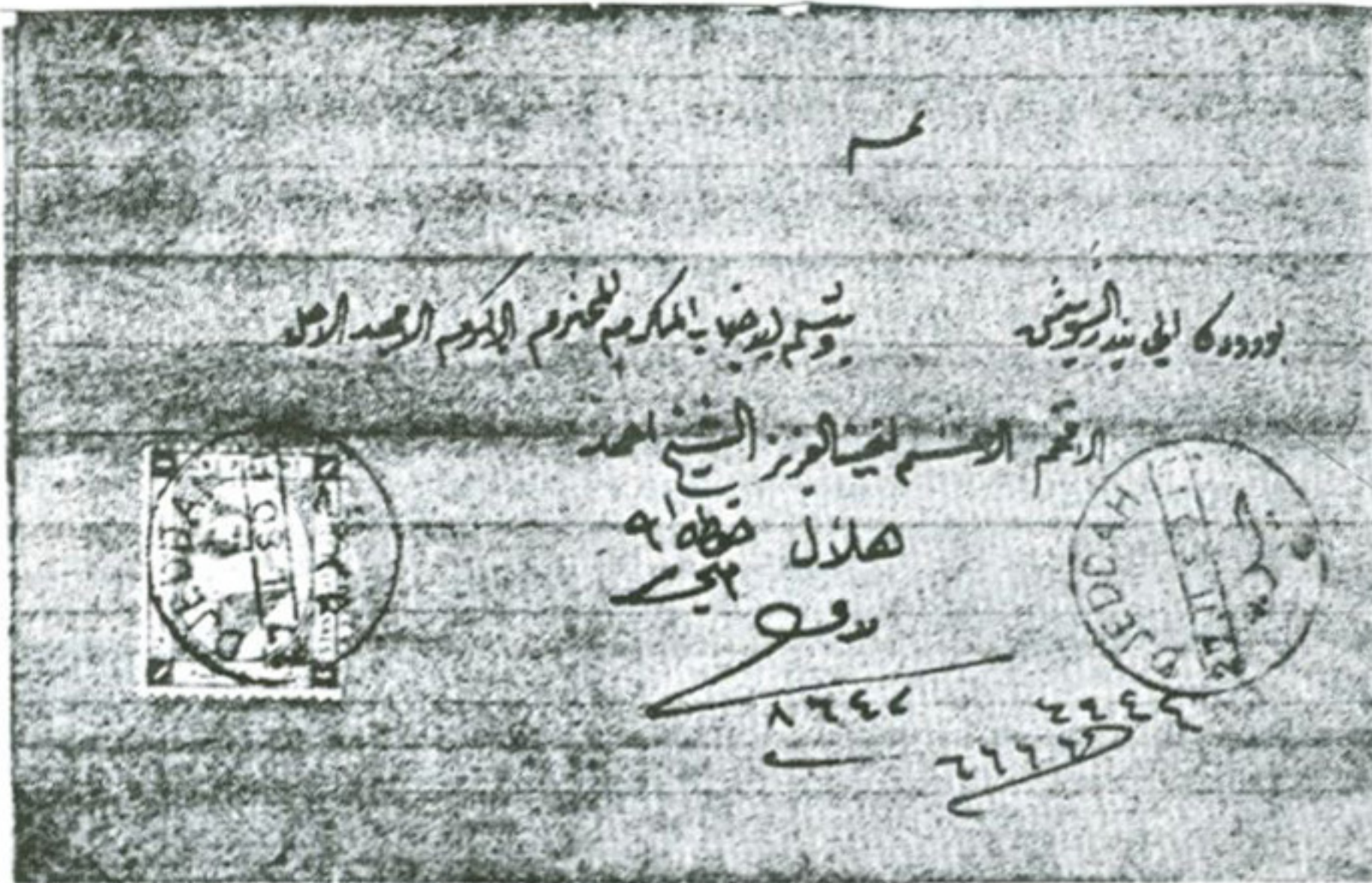
In the late 1870's, French began to displace Italian as the language of the post office, and by 1880, most of the old postmarks were replaced with a totally new type, bearing only the name of the office, but in both French and Arabic (Type VIII; Fig. 7.). It came into use in Jeddah in 1880, exact date uncertain, and carried the spelling *DJEDDAH*. The Egyptian office in Jeddah was permanently closed at the end of June, 1881; consequently, Type VIII had a short life, and is rare on loose stamps, and perhaps five covers are known. They are nearly all in the collections of advanced specialists of Egypt, and rarely come on the market.

The post office at Jeddah was justified by the needs of the large number of pilgrims passing through the port on the way to Mecca. Consequently, it was one of the most active offices abroad, probably exceeded only by that in Constantinople. However, its postmarks are considerably scarcer, possible because most of its mail would have been personal, and would therefore not have been preserved in commercial archives, a contrast to mail from Constantinople.



Figure 6 to the left, illustrates the rare solid lunette cancellation of GEDDA

Figure 7 below, illustrates Type VIII with the new spelling of DJEDDAH. The cover is one of two recorded with the Type VIII cancellation



The round seals customarily called Interpostal seals issued by the Egyptian Post Office are found inscribed for Jeddah. These seals had multiple uses, but the most important seems to have been to indicate the origin of packets of letters and other matter travelling from one post office to another. Two types are known for Jeddah: Type III (Kehr's classification*), inscribed *POSTES VICE-REALI EGIZIANE/GEDDA*, in scarlet (See examples below of the two types). Both are scarce, the latter especially so. Extremely rarely, they can be found postmarked, although most used copies appear to have been left unmarked.



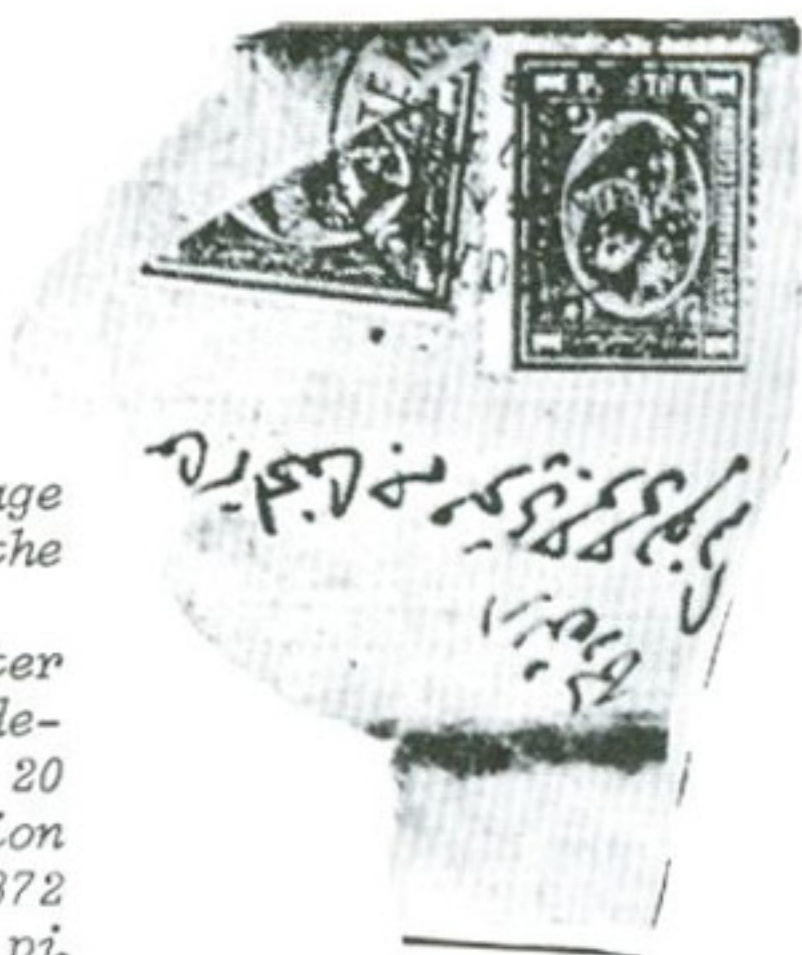
Figure 8 illustrates the two Interpostal seals for Jeddah - Types III and V. The center seal shows a partial cancellation. Both are shown actual size.

*Kehr, Ernest A (1962) *The Interpostals of Egypt 1864-1892*, Bethpage

The Egyptian post office at Jeddah generated two bisects. During a shortage of 1 piaster stamps, required for the single letter rate to Suez, the 2 pt. yellow of 1872 was used in diagonal halves. This use was during the period when the year ciphers were missing, but it is believed to have been 1874. Blue cancelling ink was used. The formation of the Universal Postal Union, of which Egypt was a founding member, caused a need for another bisect. The UPU rate for single letters from Jeddah to all destinations was $1\frac{1}{2}$ pt. (1 pt. 20 paras); it came into effect in July, 1875. The office at Jeddah was evidently not prepared for the suddenly increased demand for 20 para stamps to make up this rate, and resorted to use of the 1 pt. stamp and a diagonal half for a very short time until new supplies arrived. Both of these bisects are very rare, even on piece; the bisected 1 pt. is the rarer of the two (Fig. 9).



Figure 9



Bisected 2 piaster stamp used during a shortage of the 1 piaster in April, 1875, the month the year ciphers were omitted.

Three months later, a supply of the 1 piaster had been received, but a different shortage developed, owing to the sudden demand for the 20 para to make up the $1\frac{1}{2}$ piaster Postal Union rate. To the left is a bisected 1 piaster (1872 printing) used with a whole stamp for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ pi. rate - 5th July, 1875.

It is probable that all current stamps were stocked at the Egyptian P.O. at Jeddah, but certain values, particularly the 5 paras and 10 para values, would have had very little use. Below is a list of those that have been seen; probably the remaining values also exist with cancellations of Jeddah.■

1866 ISSUE	1 pt. Lilac-rose	1872 ISSUE	10 pa. Violet
	2 pt. Yellow		20 pa. Blue
1867 ISSUE	5 pa. Yellow-orange		1 pt. Rose-red
	10 pa. Dull-lilac		2 pt. Yellow
	20 pa. Myrtle-green		5 pt. Yellow-green
	1 pt. Rose-red	1874 ISSUE	5 pa. Brown
	2 pt. Bright blue		10 pa. Lilac-gray
	5 pt. Brown		20 pa. Blue-gray
1869 ISSUE	10 pa. Bright violet		1 pt. Red
	20 pa. Yellow-green		2 pt. Yellow
			5 pt. Yellow-green

Mr. Said wishes to thank Dr. Medhat Cherif El-Chichini, member of the Board of Administration of the Philatelic Society of Cairo, Egypt who assisted him with his draft of the article. Illustrations were provided by Peter Smith and Peter Feltus.

a new discovery:

THE 1954 SUDAN AEROGRAMME— REDRAWN & PRINTED BY LITHO

by Charles F. Hass

A search through nearly any dealer's stock of world aerogrammes will reveal one or several copies of this ubiquitous piece of Sudan stationery, the 3½ piastres "Port Sudan" issue of 1954. It has always been rather commonplace, offering little latitude for study by the serious student of Sudan philately, or of aerogrammes in general. The retention of several subtle variations in the shades of the two colors in which it is printed has always been the limit to which one could go in order to display its facets. As is the case with its predecessor, the 2½ piastres "Kassala Jebel" aerogramme of 1952, the later issue was printed by the typographic process, such being the case for both the stamp imprint (Orange-brown) and the inscriptions (Blue). I have had occasion to examine many examples over the years, and I have never seen any copy that was not just as ordinary as the scores of others that had passed before my eyes - until quite recently.

A glance at a used copy in a local dealer's stock produced a sensation of the unusual, the stamp imprint being of a radically different shade than any I had ever seen before. In addition, the overall image of that imprint was quite blurred and not sharp when compared to other examples. Upon closer examination, I was quite unnerved to discover that both the stamp impression and that of the inscriptions were lithographed! My example was used at Khartoum on 31 March, 1959, quite late in the life of this particular aerogramme (Issued 21 August, 1954*, it was superceded in 1960 by the 4 piastres photogravure-printed "Weaving" issue).

I immediately contacted several fellow collectors of Sudan stationery, among them the late Major E.C.W. Stagg and Lt. Colonel J.F. Inglefield-Watson. Major Stagg was able to produce from his own collection two additional used examples of the lithograph, both bearing postmarks of the same period as my own example (YEI 27.X.59 and WAD MEDANI 3.X.59). Lt. Col. Inglefield-Watson did not have any litho examples, but he did have a typograph used on 28 December, 1959 by the Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs, Khartoum, a fact that would seem to emphasize the true scarcity of the lithograph! A subsequent check of available dealers' stocks both in Britain and in the U.S. failed to produce any additional lithos.

Being quite satisfied that I had discovered something quite unknown, and therefore extraordinary, I announced my findings in *THE CAMEL POST*, the official journal of the Sudan Study Group. What I had failed to notice until quite recently was the fact that the design of the lithographed aerogramme, rather than being identical to that of the typo, was indeed redrawn! On the typo printing there is a horizontal line running the complete width of the vignette beneath the words "Port Sudan". On the litho printing, this prominent line has been eliminated completely! What we now have is an entirely new aerogramme, by nature of the alteration of the original design. It is quite amazing that such a change has gone unnoticed and unrecorded after all this time!

As is the case with many postal emissions that have an extended period of usage, the philatelic requirements are rapidly filled by early importation in quantity of the new item or items by dealers involved in the trade. Thus, it is often that certain unannounced changes take place in the subsequent printings of a particular issue of stamps or stationery, those changes passing undetected by philatelists because of the lack of a market demand for the item(s) in question. We are apparently dealing with just such a situation here. An additional supply of these aerogrammes was required, and that need was filled by producing them lithographically, rather than

*According to the *Kessler Catalogue of Aerogrammes* (1961)



Typo



Litho



Typo has line under "PORT SUDAN"



Litho has no line

typographically, as was the case in previous printings. The litho printing may well have been of a provisional nature, consisting of a very small number of impressions. Whatever the case, it apparently was never announced to the public. Thus, there are few examples to be found outside of the Sudan. Indeed, all those that have been seen to date are used to destinations in the U.S. and Great Britain. It is obvious that the lithograph is quite scarce and should be actively sought after.

DISTINGUISHING A LITHO FROM A TYPO-

TYPO - The elements of the design are sharp, notably in the horizontal lines in the panels enclosing the inscriptions and the figures of value, and in the detail of the vignette. There is a prominent horizontal line beneath the words "Port Sudan", running the entire width of the vignette. Upon close examination of the impression of the typograph, the 'ink squash' (A result of the forcing of the ink, under pressure, to the outer edges of the lines of the design) that is so characteristic of the typo process is readily apparent. The color is orange-brown and blue (Inscriptions), with slight variations in the shades of each being found throughout the life of the issue.

LITHO - There is no sharpness to the design of the stamp. The entire picture is somewhat blurred, there being no evidence of the horizontal line as seen in the typo. These areas now appear to be heavily shaded. The area of the vignette is extremely blurred and fuzzy. The horizontal line beneath "Port Sudan" has been removed in its entirety. There is no 'ink squash' to be seen. The color is rose-brown, with the blue unchanged.■



YEMEN: THE "ROI IMAM" OVERTS.

Shortly after Imam Yahya (1869-1948) was assassinated on February 17, 1948, the eldest of his fourteen sons, Ahmed (1891?-1962) became ruler. Within the royal family three of Ahmed's brothers were earlier considered possible candidates for Imam. One of these sons, Saif al-Islam Abdullah (1912?-1955) was considered the most scholarly and recognized the gulf that existed between Yemen and the outside world.

Prior to his father's death, Abdullah had served as advisor to him on foreign affairs and in July 1947 travelled to New York to seek admission to the U.N. for the country. On September 25, 1947, Yemen became the 56th member of the organization.

Abdullah remained in New York as Yemen's U.N. delegate and attempted to increase trade between the two countries. During his tenure in this country, Abdullah commissioned various overprints and sets of stamps to be printed without the permission of his brother (Ahmed) or the Yemeni postal authorities.

A New York wholesaler purchased large quantities of these issues to distribute to the trade, and covers to the firm and philatelic periodicals, bearing some of these issues, are occasionally seen on the market. The covers were allegedly sent through the mails by postal advisors involved in the distribution of the stamps.

Gibbons state in their *Overseas 4* catalog "UNAUTHORISED ISSUES. We do not list stamps overprinted 'SANA'A - NEW YORK PAR AVION' and issues commemorating admission to the United Nations and the 75th Anniversary of the U.P.U. They never had regular postal use or sale and there are other dubious issues of this 1948-50 period which we ignore."

The late Niels Maiweg, a Yemen collector, purchased three values of the "ROI IMAM AHMED" overprints while in Cairo. This set was not authorized by the government and it is believed that the distributor paid a fine of \$20,000, in lieu of legal action by the Yemeni government, to the Imam. This overprint is seldom seen and no one knows what happened to the stock of these issues.

The following varieties of this overprint have been confirmed:

ORIGINAL STAMP # SCOTT/GIBBONS	OVERPRINT VALUE	ORIGINAL STAMP
7 / 10	1	on 1931 ½b
7 / 10	2	" "
36 / 33	3	1940 5b
J3 / 43	1	1942 4b
J1 / 41	2	" 1b
J2 / 42	3	" 2b

In March 1955 Abdullah participated in an attempted coup against Ahmed, declaring himself Imam on March 31st. Within days, Abdullah found himself without a power base and was captured and beheaded by Ahmed's forces on April 13th. An Arab news agency reported that Abdullah had about 9 million dollars in an American bank and a half-million pounds sterling in Egyptian banks. This is doubtful as none of the royal family had much wealth.

In the early 1960's more unauthorized issues appeared on the market.

This article was prepared by the editor on material and information submitted by Mr. Blair D. Stannard. After receiving the information, the stamp at the top was found in a dealer's stock in Salt Lake City, Utah. Photos at right show Maiweg's stamps.



ABDUL AZIZ SA'ID

(PHILATELIST)

P. O. BOX 1317

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA



Scott #646

Scott#

177a	Unscratched	\$ 35
179a	POSTFS, corner copy	25
249	BLUE color double	60
299	Official F.D.C.	25
508a	Redrawn	25
510	FRAME double impression	35
591	CENTER double impression	25
597	CENTER double impression	25
597a	CENTER double impression	25
645-7	U.P.U Centenary	50
671-3	Official F.D.C.	35
674	Faisal S/S	150
691-711	Gutter pairs (14)	20
692	Blk 4 imperf. at top margin	45
696	Blk 4 imperf. at top margin	45
719	Three diff. color varieties	25
727a-8a	Error date	35
727a-8a	Set on F.D.C.	100
731-49	Gutter pairs (19)	50
733/49	Value and flame in RED (8 v)	30
737	Imperf. completely	70
740a	Error color	10
Mint Never Hinged.		

Cash with order.

Charges and postage \$3 extra.



A.P.A.

A.P.S.

IRAQ STUDY GROUP

Norman Alan Cohen asks that anyone interested in forming an IRAQ STUDY GROUP contact him at P.O. Box 29543, Dallas, Texas 75229.



GUTTER PAIRS of many of the later issues of Abu Dhabi exist. Above is *Scott #74*. Virtually no one is aware that these were produced and there are no large stocks of them in dealer's hands.

NEW • RARE • FROM ISRAEL

CARTOONS ON CACHETED COVERS!

COMMENTS ON RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS
BY **DOSH**, - ISRAEL'S LEADING EDITORIAL
CARTOONIST - CREATOR OF THE FAMOUS "ISRAELI"
SYMBOL OF THE JEWISH STATE.



A NEW APPROACH - COMBINING HISTORY, HUMOR,
AND RARE PHILATELIC VALUE!

ALREADY APPEARED (STILL AVAILABLE IN LIMITED QUANTITIES):

- SADAT in JERUSALEM • FIRST FLIGHT to CAIRO
- BEGIN in ISMAILIAH • FIRST TRAIN to the SOUTH

MORE IN PREPARATION



STRICTLY LIMITED TO MAX. 600 NUMBERED COPIES
OF EACH SORT OF CANCELLATION. THIS IS A UNIQUE OFFER
FOR THE SOPHISTICATED COLLECTOR.

GET YOUR RARE ISRAEL CARTOON COVERS NOW

★ FOR SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICES!

JOIN SUBSCRIPTION PLAN FOR EXCLUSIVE SERIES ★

WRITE OR CALL:

A SPECIAL OFFER: AUTOGRAPHED
COVERS BY THE ARTIST - ON REQUEST

Eng. M. KOZMA, P.O. Box 1186, REHOVOT, ISRAEL

TEL. 953-491 • DEPENDABLE SUPPLIER OF ISRAEL PHILATELY •
PLATE BLOCKS and WHOLE POST OFFICE SHEETS
of the LANDSCAPES and TOWN EMBLEMS available
from stock.

Commonwealth Numismatics



Paper Money — Crisp Uncirculated

Egypt

- (Pick 40) 10 Piastres — Law of 1940 ..\$5.00
- (Pick 41) 5 Piastres — Law of 1940 ..\$4.00
- Set of above — 2 notes\$7.50

Lebanon

- (Pick 61) 1 pound, 1964\$10.00
- Now rare replaced by a coin in 1968.

Coins — Proof Sets

Egypt

- 1964 4 pieces — Silver
(2000 sets minted)\$125.00
- 1966 7 pieces — Silver/brass
(2500 sets minted)\$100.00

The above sets boxed in a plush red trapezoid velvet case and are virtually impossible to locate due to the low mintage and their desirability.

Coins — Uncirculated

Egyptian Nasser Commemorative Coins (Silver)

- Y134 25 Piastres (700,000 minted) ...\$10.00
- Y135 50 Piastres (400,000 minted) ...\$14.00
- Y136 1 pound (50,000 minted)\$25.00
- Above set of 3 for\$45.00

Sharjah

- 5 Riyal J. F. Kennedy Silver Crown
- Mintage unknown but believed low ..\$40.00

Lebanon

- Y17 50 Piastres 152 Silver
- Supurb and Uncirculated\$8.00

Buying Arab Coins — Proof Sets — Crisp
Uncirculated Paper Monies. Send for our
Free buy sheets.

P.O. Box 412 • Dept. A.W.P.
Peru, Ill. 61354
Phone (815) 223-2300

A LETTER FROM *Arabia*

January 1979

The Arabian Philatelic Association's auction of October, 1978, was highly successful, and both buyers and sellers were pleased. Prices realized and other commentary can be found in the APA's *RANDOM NOTES No. 13*, just published here and soon to be distributed to the members by mail. By and large, the prices for Nejd and Hejaz confirmed the new catalogue prices -- those of you who follow these things already know that *SCOTT* doubled 1978 prices for their 1979 Vol. 4, and that *STANLEY GIBBONS* also published healthy increases. Not so with modern material, which showed no change in *SCOTT*.

The modern material is puzzling. In auctions here, members vent their frustrations by paying far too much. The same material can often be found close to catalogue or less in the hands of a dealer in the U.S., whereas it is claiming four to five times catalogue locally. The big problem is to get the buyer and seller together. APA members come back from their vacations in Europe or the U.S. saying, "I did all the dealers in _____", (fill in New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Munich, etc.) "and I couldn't find any Saudi material at all." And yet there must be dealers in out-of-the-way places who have stock for which they have no customers.

The gutter pair craze apparently afflicts APA members much as it does collectors elsewhere. The Khafji Platform and Holy Ka'aba definitives come with interpanneau gutters, vertically dividing the sheet into left and right panes of fifty stamps each. The Quba Mosque 20ha and 50ha also come with gutters. Don't forget the Arab Postal Union set of 1966 (*SCOTT* 369-72): horizontal gutter pairs of these exist too, and I think that not very many were saved. They can only go up!

Should you collect gutter pairs? Well, I don't tell anyone what to collect - I collect them, but I'll admit that they won't display well, and this is particularly true when you consider what they will go with. Arranging any of the Saudi definitive series since 1960 leads to pages and crowded pages of look-alikes that just don't make attractive layouts. Piling gutter pairs on top of this, considering the space they occupy, may be a pretty poor way to impress show judges. However, many collectors don't enter their material in competitions and don't intend to, and these arguments have little effect on them. You're on your own. Only one word of advice - do not take them if they have been folded in the middle; aside from looking terrible, they have little resale value.

In the APA auction referred to above, there was a large piece of what may have been printer's waste from the King Ali issue. It contained several horizontal rows of gutter pairs, not seen here before; one side contained the Cairo control overprint, whereas the other side didn't. There were also some pre-printing paper folds. An astonishing piece! If anyone has King Ali gutter pairs, I'd like to hear about it. We'd all like to get some!

Related to these (distantly, I admit) are the margin copies that lack the final row of perforations, so that we have the variety "imperf in margin." These are normally perforated on the other three sides. These can occur, although they are scarce, on almost any Hejaz Coat of Arms stamp, and any Nejd stamp up to 1932. I haven't yet seen them for the Tughra issue, or for anything since then until the Khafji/Ka'abab definitives. These things look good in a collection. They are very nearly as good as pairs imperf between, or imperf vertically or horizontally, the difference being that "imperf between" results from one single row of perforations being omitted in the sheets whereas "imperf vertically (horizontally)" results from sheets where all the vertical or horizontal perforations were omitted. Beware of "blind perfs" where the pins touch and impress the paper without breaking it - turn the piece over, and you can see raised impressions. These are not worth much.

All the best from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.■

John M. Wilson



PALESTINE PROPAGANDA ENVELOPES



The above is from a
piece of stationery
All other items are
from envelopes





LEFT To Palestine/One Way/Through the Barrel of a Gun.

RIGHT Palestine/Fortitude/Until Victory.



LEFT Palestine/Revolution is Our Way.

RIGHT My Nation/The Steel of My Chains Has Taught Me/The Strength of Eagles/and Eternal Optimism.

The images on the envelopes are printed in deep red on a blue base. There are three sizes: 3 3/4 x 6 1/2; 5 x 6 1/8; and 4 3/4 x 9 1/4 (inches), and several of the images appear on the different sizes while some are found on only one size. All are slightly reduced.

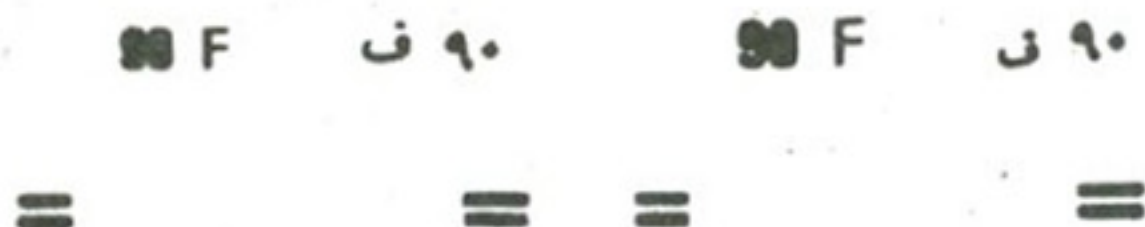
The above two inscriptions in Arabic and English are the same



FOR THE RECORD

The November 1978 *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* reported that with the change-over to fils and rial currency in the Yemen Arab Republic a number of stamps were surcharged in November 1975 in the new currency valuations.

The 7b issue of 1973 (*Gibbons'* #530) issued for the 11th Anniversary of the Revolution, was surcharged in black. It was recently discovered that surcharges of the "90 F" exists in two types. *Gibbons* reports that their supply consists solely of the larger type. The editor of this journal has only seen the smaller type. It is not known if both types exist in the same sheet, or are different settings. If anyone has information regarding this please contact the editor.



*Scott does not list these issues which is unfortunate as they are issued for postal use by the country. The stamp with the surcharge is listed in *Gibbons* as #544.*



On October 16, 1978, Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz inaugurated the Taif-Abha-Jizan road. The construction of the highway took approximately twelve successive years and cost 1602 million Saudi rials. The road stretches for 753 kilometers, crossing a total of 249 slab and girder bridges and two tunnels. The road serves 419 villages, with a total population of 391,000.

Two stamps (20 and 80 halalah values) were issued to commemorate the new highway. The 400,000 sets were printed by offset at the Government Security Press, Riyadh, in sheets of 50. The stamps were designed and executed by Ibrahim al-Turki.



Scott C3 gutter pair used



Scott 296 with pink background missing.



Scott 013 misperfed

Robert Hudson, who lived in Beirut for several years and dealt in stamps at that time as well, mentioned to the editor that there is a possibility that fake Palestine covers exist. Some of the Palestinians looted post offices before fleeing, and sold the stamps and cancellers to a Beirut dealer who could provide Palestine covers to collectors within a day or two after finding what the customer was looking for. The same dealer was involved in several similar deals regarding other material.

AUCTION RESULTS

THE CLEARING HOUSE-POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION (August 19, 1978), 764 West 181 St., New York, New York 10033. No charge for well illustrated catalogs.

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SOLD
49	BR. OFFICES IN MOROCCO Var. 4th 1933 S.A. FLT: Rgd. 7/25/33 British Tangier canc., Paris 7/27 Avion rgd. cds.; Frhn 8/5 & orange-red zep. flt/c on VF pc; bs Pernambuco 8/9 (S223A)	\$ 250.00	\$ 205.00
50	Var. 6th 1933 S.A. FLT: Br. P.O. Tangier cds, red 6th 1933 Berlin-Frhn flt/c; blk zep flt/c; bs Rio & blu "Via Condor-Zeppelin" (S229A)	250.00	175.00
51	Var. 1934 ARGENTINE FLT (3rd S.A. Flt) Grhn 6/23/34, vio zep flt/c; bs Rio, slogan canc 6/27; stamps have perfed initials (S 254A)	125.00	75.00
575	AUSTRIA - OFF. IN TURKEY #7F: JERUSALEM 1882 bilinqual cds to Tirol, roughly opened at right	100.00	60.00
577	JERUSALEM 9/7/93 bilingual cds to France, Marseille a Lyon special trst cds, written in Latin, HG R18	75.00	NB
579	272 (3) POSTE AUX ARMEES 606 10/10/39 (Syria) to Egypt; Palestine censor H-1 violet hs	40.00	45.00
581	FRANCE OFF. IN TURKEY #25: JERUSALEM 3/10/06 on ppc of Damascus Gate	100.00	NB
582	GERMANY OFF. IN TURKEY #13: JAFFA 11/6/00 on multiview ppc also Russian Levant #23 with JAFFA ROPIT cds 10/2/00	400.00	NB
588	G.B. OFF. IN TURKEY FPO 8.Y 6/10/17 (8th Mounted Brigade) rgd to Alexandria with rare TAC TPO cds on back	300.00	280.00
589	13, 16 (3) BEYROUTH 5/14/09 on fw'd cvr to G.B.	35.00	26.00
590	INDIA: Bagdad 3/2/84, small SCV Boxed Postage Due/One Anna, pen changed to 2 ans + bs Hyderbad	100.00	NB
591	IRAQ #HG B1 BAGDAD 5/6/21 rgd to Cairo, stps removed from back, but nice appearance of this scarce entire	75.00	NB
592	ITALY OFF. IN TURKEY Jerusalem #2: GERUSALEMME 8/17/10 to U.S. on ppc view of city	350.00	110.00
593	JORDAN #116 KERAK 1925 violet cds to Beirut	100.00	180.00

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
594	117, 178 EZ-ZERQA 1/31/38 rgd to G.B., bs Jerusalem, crest of Transjordan Frontier Force on flap	\$ 40.00	\$ 115.00
595	LEBANON #5, 7: BEYROUTH 5/15/24, English and Hebrew cc	40.00	23.00
596	PALESTINE: ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 1/2/18, postage free to Cairo "Passed Censor 6" hs + violet censor no. 734 hs; very early usage (Office error in cds)	500.00	+
598	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 1/24/18 accepted postage free but local postage rate charged in Cairo by #54; "Passed Censor 6" hs; flap missing. . .very early usage	500.00	+
599	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 2/5/18 accepted postage free but foreign postage rate charged in Cairo by #J17; "Passed Censor 6" hs	750.00	+
600	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44, 2/14/18 accepted postage free after issuance of 1 piastre stamp but prior to 5 mil stamp; bs Cairo 4/4/18, label of censor 595; scarce usage	500.00	+
	Above four covers sold as a group		1950.00
601	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 3/18/18 (Jerusalem) to Cairo; censor No. 1 hs, #2 (pr.)	100.00	65.00
602	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 B 7/29/18 rgd to Cairo, Censor no. 2 hs; bs FPO GM1 (GHQ EEF Palestine) #2 (pr.)	150.00	65.00
603	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 3/10/18 to Cairo, Base Censor EEF hs and triangle censor 3346, #3 (pr.)	50.00	65.00
604	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 5/29/18 to Cairo, censor No. 2 hs; roughly opened at right, #3 (pr.)	100.00	45.00
605	OETA-EEF JERUSALEM A 2/15/19 to Cairo; blk cens. A hs #4 (2), 5 (2), 7	75.00	52.50
606	HALEP 8 7/11/19 octagon cds rgd to Cairo, 4, 8, 9(2)	100.00	57.50
607	OETA-EEF JERUSALEM 12/15/18 with index + on ppc, posted on first day of opening of civilian post office #5(2)	100.00	55.00
608	Similar to lot #607, #6(2), 10	75.00	90.00
609	Similar to lot #607, #7	100.00	55.00
610	Similar to lot #607, #8	100.00	55.00

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
611	OETA-EEF JERUSALEM 12/15/18 on ppc, #9	\$ 100.00	\$ 65.00
612	OETA-EEF JERUSALEM B 1/22/19 to Cairo, censor No. 3 hs + small white label "K" hs, #9	75.00	55.00
613	Similar to lot #607, #10	100.00	50.00
614	ARMY POST OFFICE SZ44 A 10/20/18 rgd to Cairo, censor No. 2 hs & labels, bs FPO Gm1 (HGQ EEF PALESTINE) + SZ10 (Cairo), #10	100.00	90.00
615	OETA-EEF JERUSALEM M O 2/20/20 rgd to Cairo, very scarce cds, #11	250.00	100.00
616	OETA-EEF JERUSALEM 2/18/20 rgd, bs, B, crds, probable earliest known usage of postmark, #12	200.00	140.00
617	Similar usage, #13	250.00	140.00
618	Similar usage to lot #616, #14	250.00	140.00
619	JORDAN Palestine #J12, J13, J14(3): AMMAN 9/12/28 charged postage due on air cvr from Bagdad, flap cut, very scarce usage	500.00	600.00
620	PALESTINE #67, 76 GEDERA 4/14/37 air to Poland	40.00	21.00
621	#76(2), 78 MAHNE YEHUDA B.O. JERUSALEM 3/10/48 rgd to U.S.; doggy and brittle paper	35.00	30.00
622	TEL AVIV 1941 meter pmrk	25.00	15.00
623	HG IC-1, FPO H21 5/11/21 (HQ 21st corps at Saron) rgd to Alexandria	75.00	70.00
625	RUSSIA OFF. IN TURKEY #28(2): JERUSALEM 9/15/01 ROPIT cds on ppc to Switzerland	300.00	270.00
626a	SAUDIA ARABIA #1, L3: DJEDDA 5 11/1/16, bs Port Said	35.00	+
627	L4-5, L8, L11-13: DJEDDAH 9/21/17 rgd to Cairo, "Passed Censor 1" hs	100.00	+
628	L4(2), L5-7, DJEDDA 5/19/17 rgd, bs Port Said, flap miss. bold strikes	75.00	+
629	"FEE PAID" s1 hs on piece with Djeddah 9/10/16 cds & part of MEKKE cds	50.00	+
630	MEKKE 11/22/16 & circular "FEE PAID" hs; bs DJEDDA	75.00	+
	Above five covers sold as a unit		850.00

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SOLD
631	SYRIA France #178, 227, 240: POST AUX ARMEES 7/5/27 rgd to S.P. 180, Armee du Levant & cachet Territoire de Syrie/Conseil de Guerre on bk	\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00
632	#M6(2) POSTE AUX ARMEES FFI B.P.M.5 9/25/43 rgd to Beirut & fw'd; bs B.C.M. 1; bit doggy scarce	35.00	90.00
648	TURKEY #153, BEYROUTH 8 10/4/10 on shipline ml clr advertising ppc	20.00	16.00
651	#154 BAGDAD 2 cds on front only of cvr	35.00	15.00
656	#B14(6), B21(2), ALEP 8/17/16 on rev or page of P.O. register	40.00	20.00
662	ADEN #18: ADEN CAMP 4/24/42, violet Aden censor hs + tape	15.00	NB
675	EGYPT #GB 128: PORT SAID 4/9/07 + framed Paquebot on ppc	10.00	8.50



In the Premiere Issue of this journal, mention was made of the 1975 Saudi SS honoring the late King Faisal. Current market prices for the sheet are about \$150. Catalogs continue pricing it far below this. It has been rumored that 2000 (another figure mentioned is 3000) of the sheets, of a printing of 5000, were not sold and are being held by the Saudi Post Office officials.

GEBARA CATALOG

Mr. Howard Lewin reports that his request for information on the *GEBARA SPECIALIZED SYRIA AND LEBANON CATALOG* was answered by an offer to loan him the catalog. In view of the requests I have had about the catalog (which I do not have), I am providing the following information - courtesy of Mr. Lewin.

The catalog is poorly produced, in 3 languages: Fr., Eng. (poor) and Ger., with prices in \$US. Pub. in Beirut in 1974, it lists Syria-Lebanon, Syria, Lebanon, Alaouites, Alexandretta, Ain-Tab, Latakia, Ile Rouad, and UAR Syria only. The glaring omissions are Cilicia and the Arab Kingdom of Syria. Numbers of items issued are listed, as are dates and the host of SS sheets. No varieties, other than a few invert. Ovpts. and color changes in ovpts. of Alaouites. Good for imperfs. of post-1945 of Syria and Lebanon. The best use is in the citation of PTT orders, and a good summary of political history as reflected in postage and the currency changes. Supurb in reference to the "Fleur-de-lion" ovpts. of Syria.



EGYPT



BOUGHT & SOLD

General & Specialized
Classic & Modern
(Also Sudan & Hongkong)

EGYPT offerings from stock:

INTERPOSTAL SEALS: 1867 8 diff. of type III, vg-vf	\$10
SUEZ CANAL COMPANY: 1868 1c. black, small thin, o.g.	\$35
1868 5c. green, small thin, looks fine (8 in stock)	\$10
1868 20c. blue, small thin, looks fine (10 in stock)	\$5
1868 40c. red, small thin, looks fine, o.g. (5)	\$25
1868 1c. - 40c., mixture of 60 Forgeries, mostly fine	\$20
COMMEMORATIVES: 1925 5m. Geographical, Block of 4, vf	\$5
1929 10m., 15m. & 20m. (5m. wanted!!) Prince Farouk with Brown Centers, vf, sb (looks pro-rata) *	\$25
1929 5m. - 20m. Prince Farouk, Royal Imperforate set	\$50
1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, Royal Imperforate set	\$50
1937 15th Nye Congress, Royal Imperforate set of 3	\$50
1937 Montreux Conference, Royal Imperforate set of 3	\$50
1938 Leprosy Conference, Royal Imperforate set of 3	\$50
1947 16th British Evacuation, Royal Imperforate stamp	\$15
1949 16th Ag & Ind Expo., Royal Imperf. set of five	\$90
POSTAL STATIONERY - Small Envelopes (approx. 4 1/2" x 3 1/2"):	
1929 2m. gray Pua (HAG #24 - cat \$12.50) mint, vf	\$6
1929 2m. gray Pua (HAG #24 - cat \$4) used, fine	\$2
1937 2m. orange Pua (HAG #26 - cat \$5) used, fine	\$3
1939 2m. orange Boy King (HAG #29 - cat \$15) used, f	\$7
1941 4m. green Boy King (HAG #33 - cat \$8) used, fine	\$4
1946 4m. green Farouk (HAG #35 - cat \$12.50) mint, f	\$6
1953 4m. green Farouk (HAG #36 - cat \$7.50) mint, f	\$4
1955 4m. green Redwan Farmer (HAG #39-cat \$7 1/2) mint, f	\$4
1968 5m. green & lilac Flowers (HAG #44) used, fine	\$2

U.A.R. ISSUES FOR SYRIA: 1958-1961 All except the Children's Day ovpts. are available mint at one third of Scott.

PETER R. FELTUS

4970 DESMOND STREET
OAKLAND, CALIF. 94618

• MY SPECIALTY • NEAR EAST COLLECTIONS

AT LOW PRICES

All Different, Fine Copies

Postfree in U.S. for orders over \$25.00

— Random Listing Below —

Alaouites	50	\$ 15.00
	70	55.00
Bahrain	100	20.00
	125	35.00
Egypt with U.A.R.	700	28.00
	1000*	70.00
	1200*	140.00
Iraq	500	22.00
	800*	110.00
Jordan	300	25.00
	500*	85.00
Kuwait	300	45.00
	500*	200.00
Lebanon	500	28.00
	1000*	200.00
	1200*	420.00
Libya No Italian	300	50.00
Occupation	500*	175.00
Palestine Mandate	75	30.00
only w/shades	100*	55.00
Qatar	200	30.00
Saudi Arabia	300	42.00
	500*	125.00
Sudan (Brit.)	200	17.50
	300*	70.00
Syria	500	35.00
	1000*	280.00
	1200*	500.00

* Mounted

Many used postally items of above
countries may also be supplied
against want list.

GAMIL ATALLAH

104 GREENWOOD ROAD
DEWITT, N.Y. 13214

A.P.S.

A.T.A.

SERIOUS? YES!

We ARE anxious to assist you as both
a buyer and seller.

WANTED

BRITISH MIDDLE EAST
and particularly
JORDAN, KUWAIT, QATAR
Palestine occupation and related
issues also needed.

WANTED

ARAB MIDDLE EAST
particularly SAUDI ARABIA
We are paying \$120.00 each og or nh
for Scott #674
until our needs are filled

WANTED

U.S. PACKET MATERIAL
UNLIMITED QUANTITIES ACCEPTED
ask for our
Free Buying List
before shipping

PREMIERE PUBLIC AUCTION

A well mixed assortment of U.S. and foreign, including Middle East.
TO BE HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH:

STAMPOREE '79

April 21, 1979 at 8:00 P.M.
Ramada Inn — I75 — US27
in the Stallion Room
Ocala, Florida

Catalogues by first class mail: \$1.50; air mail overseas \$3.50

For Sale MIDDLE EAST

Your want list can still be filled on many items!

New Price Lists will be forthcoming!

SPECIAL OFFERS

Lists or Better Items for Investments,
Many in seldom seen wholesale quantities.



TEL. (813) 371-7470



A.S.P.S.P.A.
A.T.A.-LIFE

ROBERT E. HUDSON

APPRAISALS • AUCTIONS • PRIVATE TREATY • ACCESSORIES

SPECIALIST IN MIDDLE EASTERN PHILATELY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

P.O. BOX 15258, DEPT. 41
SARASOTA, FLORIDA 33579