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ملاحظات عابرة

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THE ARABIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. Membership is open to all interested Aramco employees and their dependents eligible to use Aramco facilities. Annual dues are SR 10. Others may subscribe to A.P.A. publications and participate in the A.P.A. new issue service and auctions. Annual subscription fee is SR 10 in Saudi Arabia, \$5 (U.S.) in Europe, and \$7 in the U.S.A. There is a one-time initiation fee of SR 25 or U.S. \$7.50 for both members and subscribers. Annual fees include all publications for the year (by airmail).

Applications for membership or subscriptions, together with dues or fees, should be sent to the treasurer. Checks should be made payable to The Arabian Philatelic Association. All changes of address should be sent to the secretary.

All of the following A.P.A. officers may be addressed c/o Aramco Box 1929, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

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A.P.A. meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 7 P.M. in Aramco facilities in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

The A.P.A. provides a new issue service for Saudi stamps to its members and subscribers. This is handled by:

R.J. Thoden - for members attending meetings in Dhahran.

J.M. Wilson - For subscribers in the U.S.A. Mr. Wilson charges a fee for his services. His address is: P.O. Box 3054, Humble, Texas, U.S.A. 77347-3054.

J.I. Kearney - for subscribers elsewhere, including Saudi Arabia.

RANDOM NOTES

The A.P.A.'s publication, RANDOM NOTES, is issued four times a year.

The editor is Mr. R. J. Thoden, Aramco Box 1802, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Contributions for publication in the RANDOM NOTES are solicited and should be submitted to the editor. Short items from subscribers in the U.S.A. may also be submitted to Mr. J.M. Wilson for incorporation into his regular article. The right to edit or reject all submissions is reserved.

JOHN WILSON'S RANDOM NOTES

Well, I am going to try it again. I will be exhibiting my Hejaz at TEXPEX-AUSPEX in Austin, Texas, March 1-3. I will redo a considerable portion of the collection in line with some comments I got at ROMPEX, and maybe I will do better. My stamp business is alive and well, but it will still be some time before I make any actual profit and convince the Internal Revenue Service that I am really operating a business and not a hobby. I do not have any of the truly difficult items, so don't write to me with want lists on such things. However, I do have a pretty fair stock of the ordinary things, and if you miss one or two stamps or sets here and there, you might try me.

1. Fred Benedict sent me a copy of a paper on the Caliphate issue that he is submitting for these same Random Notes. I have read through it and don't have a thing to add. Congratulations on a nice job, Fred!

2. Tom Wood has sent me a draft of two Notes, and I will include these starting here with the first. He comments on the airmail cover shown on page 13 of Random Notes No. 28, Summer of 1984. In his opinion, "the entire airmail cover on page 13 is a fake. It is a fake because that envelope, cancelled 10/11/917 (1917), did not come into existence until the mid-1950s. Following is a summary of the development of TWA - Trans World Airlines:

"Early 1940 There was an airline called Transcontinental and Western Air. This Company evolved from Transcontinental Air Transport (TAT)

"Late 1940 Transcontinental and Western Air renamed Trans World Airline (TWA) - [note no 's' on the end of 'Airline' - JMW]

"1946 TWA inaugurated flights to Europe and elsewhere. [JMW - I have first flight covers for TWA to Dhahran from Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston dated July 2, 1946]

"Dec 1, 1948 I have a timetable for TWA which gives its full name as Trans World Airline (no 's') and lists a ticket office in Dhahran. The timetable is dated December 1, 1948

"Mid-1950 I have a TWA bridge score pad which shows the name Trans World Airlines (with 's') as used on the subject envelope. Therefore, the illustrated envelope could not have existed prior to 1949. Somebody must still have had the 1917 cancelling devices in the 1950's

"Other sources: Wartime Journals of Lindbergh - Harcourt
Brace Jovanovich 1970, page 199
Empire - Howard Hughes, by Bartlett & Steele
Norton 1979, page 107"

3. Tom reports that he has just acquired a joined pair of the 5 qirsh regular Tughra stamp perforated 8. "It is cancelled JEDDAH in a straight line and the year appears to be either 1958 or 1959. The paper is number 9. For those who may be interested, please note this perforation variety on page 7 of Exhibit I for the Tughra Study issued in 1982. This pair was in a small group of stamps purchased from Mr. Roy A. Eakin of Crivitz, Wisconsin."

4. Additional values of the 1970-71 official set, Scott O48 to O62, have appeared on the philatelic market. The two not given by Scott are the 12p black brown and the 23p light yellow brown. Both are watermark 337.

Now, what I do not know is which stamps out of this fairly long set were actually put into use. I suggest that any of you that have these things used write to me and tell me what you have. I already have the following, so no need to report them; just report what you have that I don't list here: 1p through 6p, 11p, 20p, and 100p.

5. The 5pi carmine with second Nejd Handstamp, Scott 45var, is known on newsprint paper. I have also now seen the 1pi indigo on this same paper.

6. In Random Notes No. 29, Item No. 13, Mr. E. J. Tripp reports a "mis-perforated" 8pi from the Dammam Port issue. It is worth noting that these misperforations, which create a "wide tooth" at each end of the stamp, are not all that uncommon on stamps printed by the Dar al-Isfahani Company of Jiddah in the early 1960s.

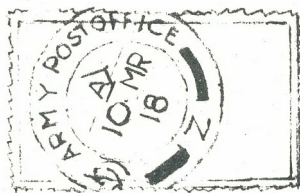
RANDOM NOTES FROM DHAHRAN

By: R. J. Thoden

1. Election of officers for 1985 was held at the January 12 A.P.A. meeting in Dhahran. Willie King was elected Secretary, replacing Woody Leonhard who has left Saudi Arabia. Serop Manjikian is the new Treasurer, replacing Greg Polonica. Other officers were re-elected. The complete list is on page 2.

2. The A.P.A.'s 14th auction took place on February 14 in Dhahran. The editor will leave a detailed analysis to someone else, but it was observed that Hejaz and scarce modern definitives did well, while modern imperforates did poorly. Many lots with high reserves did not sell.

3. Bob Jung reports an "Army Postoffice" cancel on Scott L12. I doubt it is a Hejazi cancel. Can anyone identify it?



4. Another recommendation in John Ross' "Stamp Market Tips" column in STAMPS magazine is Scott 377-379 (1966 Arab League Rover Moot). Mr. Ross says Middle Eastern dealers are gladly paying \$4 for the set, and asking \$7.50.

5. P.C. Palmer reports a small dot next to the top right leaf on position 48 of Scott 722 (Arab League Summit Conference) which appears to be a constant variety.

6. In Random Notes #29, I described late 1950's covers from Riyadh with a 1/4q Tughra stamp in lieu of a 1/4q postal tax stamp. I've now also seen 1957-58 covers from Raheema and Ras Tanura in the Eastern Province with 1/8q Tughra stamps, and no postal tax stamp. Has anyone seen any others?

7. In an attachment to Random Notes #17, I speculated that the 1946 Map stamp (Scott 177) was really a revenue stamp. I've now seen copies of several government directives stating that a copy of this stamp was to be used on letters and documents in addition to the regularly required stamps from January 24 to July 21, 1946. In this respect, the map stamp appears to be similar to the hospital tax stamps (Scott's RA2-8). What is still lacking is the exact reason for the stamp, and also the purpose of King 'Ibn Sa'ud's visit to Egypt.

8. Scott's 1985 catalog lists #866, the 1983 re-issue of the Dome of the Rock stamp, as perf. 13-1/2 x 12. All the copies I've seen are perf. 12. Has anyone seen perf. 13-1/2 x 12?

9. I have received quite a few letters from RANDOM NOTES readers. While I'll try to answer as many of these as possible, please don't always expect a prompt reply. When of general interest, I'll include your comments in this column. If your letter is strictly in your personal interest, please include mint stamps covering the airmail rate from your country to Dhahran to compensate for return postage, otherwise you probably won't get a reply.

10. John Wilson discusses the last officials (Scott 048-62) in his column in this issue. In addition to the values he mentions having seen used, I can only add the 50p. However, the 31p was purchased in Makkah by the A.P.A. in 1970, and the 7p, 8p and 9p were seen in the Dammam postoffice about 1972. On the other hand, the 12p and 23p which were recently offered for sale, have only previously been seen in the "proof book" of the Ministry of Finance Security Press in Riyadh in 1971.

These stamps were discontinued in 1974. Covers are decidedly not common, and postage used doesn't match the normal postage rates on the few I've seen. Can anyone explain the usage of official stamps? It is known they were used only on foreign mail, and not on domestic mail.

11. More high prices for new issues. Vic Torson reports the recent two value set marking the Saudi Soccer Team's participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games (face value 38 cents) being offered at \$12.95 and described as "very rare".

12. A clarification for new members and subscribers about the A.P.A. new issue service. There is nothing automatic about it; if you are interested, you have to contact the appropriate person listed on page 2, and establish an account.

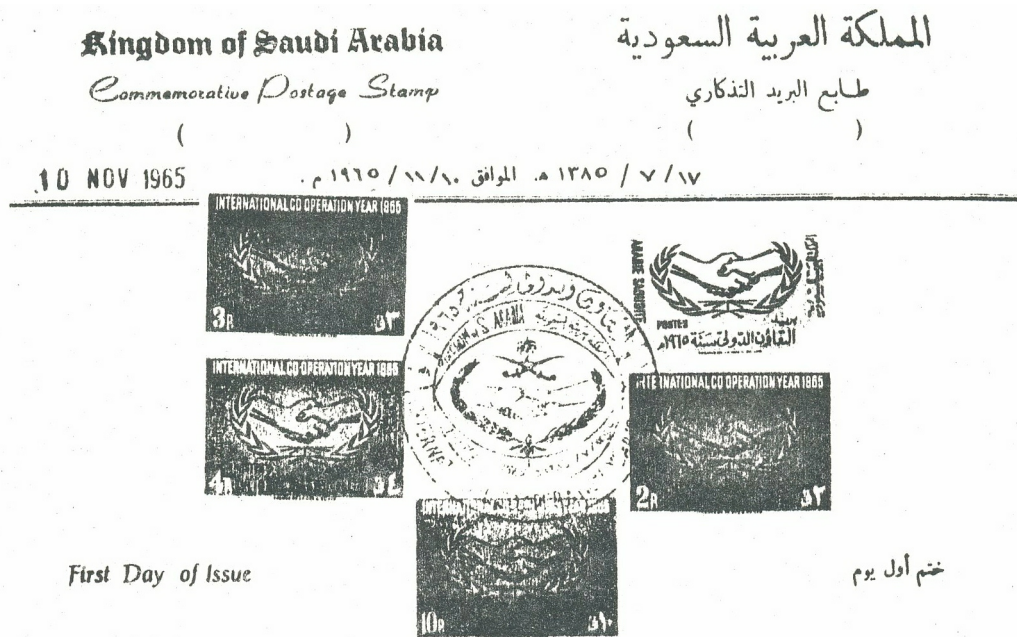
13. Who would like to volunteer to do a subject index for the first 30 issues of RANDOM NOTES? Write first, just in case more than one person is interested.

14. An illustrated article entitled "A Collector and a Collection", concerning the Saudi stamp collection of our former subscriber Jakob von Uexkull, appeared in the January-February issue of ARAMCO WORLD MAGAZINE. There are nice full color photos of stamps of Egypt and Turkey used in Jeddah, and covers from Hodeida, Yemen with Saudi stamps.

15. In RANDOM NOTES #29, a large size 8p Dammam Port stamp was illustrated. This variety occurred in the left vertical column of the sheet (5 stamps). Thanks to A.A. Sa'id for this information.

16. In RANDOM NOTES #29, E.J. Tripp inquired as to the correct date of issue of the I.C.Y set. A.A. Sa'id writes "I confirm the date of issue was Nov. 10, 1965. On Nov. 6, OKAZ daily newspaper, in its weekly Stamp World column, printed a notice to its readers that a set of 5 stamps would be issued on Nov. 10 to commemorate the I.C.Y. On the appointed day, I went to the philatelic section in the Ministry of Communications and took with me some covers to cancel them on the day of issue. I found that they had prepared a commemorative cancel for

the occasion. The next week, on Nov. 13, the commemorative cancel was illustrated in OKAZ. This is the reason that some catalogs mention that it was issued on Nov. 13, 1965."

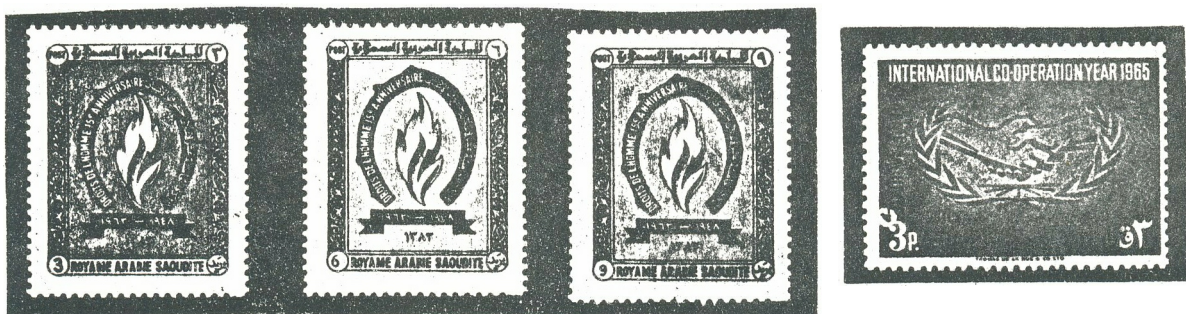


17. A.A. Sa'id sends comments and illustrations of some interesting items in his collection:

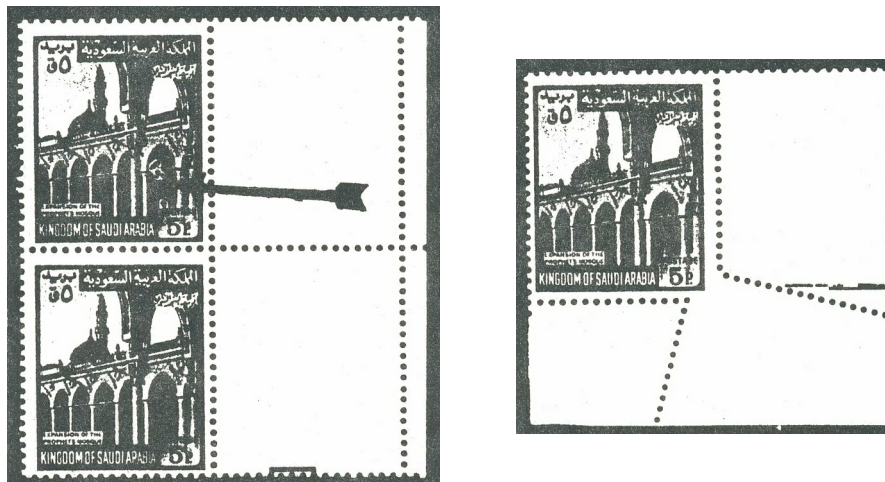
- (a) Two stamps of the 1934 Tughra set, 1/8q and 1/4q, were found in a lot of used stamps with a lozenge-shaped cancel. Can somebody explain this mystery?



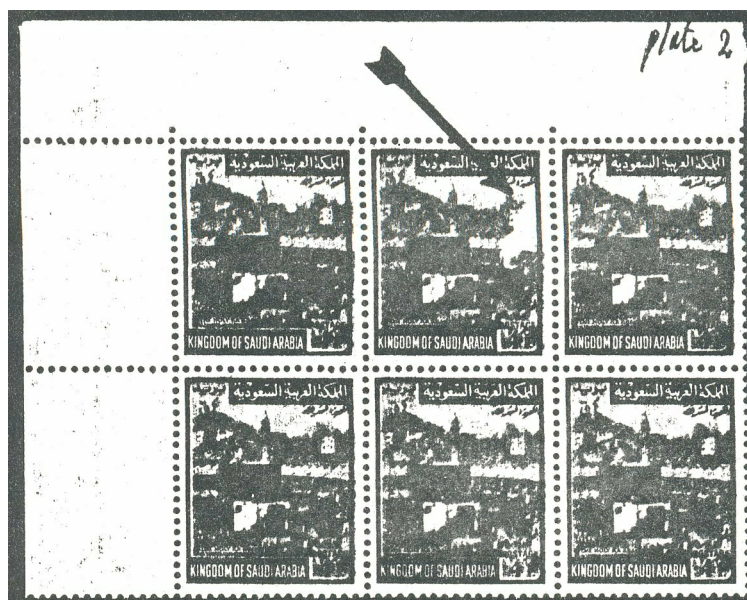
- (b) The Human Rights set of 3 stamps exists with a wide tooth at the upper and lower right-hand corners because of shifted perforations. The stamps measure 30 x 36 mm while the normal ones are 28 x 36 mm. This variety occurred in the left-hand vertical column of the sheet (5 stamps).



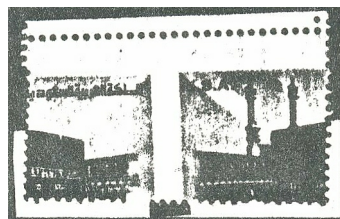
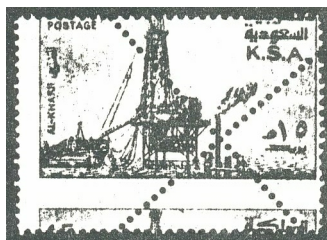
- (c) The illustrated 3p of the I.C.Y. set has a white circle at the top of the 3.
- (d) The illustrated 5p pair of the Expansion of the Prophet's Mosque, original frame, 1st wmk, white paper, has two white circles at the right-hand arc of the mosque and one circle over the "P" of "POSTAGE". Also illustrated, the same design, redrawn frame, 2nd wmk, creamy paper, with imperf. lower corner because of a fold in the paper.



- (e) The illustrated block of 6 of the 4p Holy Ka'aba, redrawn frame, has a double impression of the black color, one faint, and black shifted to the right. Stamp #2 has a large white blotch at the right. Few sheets have this variety.



- (f) This 15h Al-Khafji large size stamp has shifted horizontal perforations and extra diagonally crossed perforations. It was found (a single only) inserted between the sheets in a book of stamps.



- (g) This 10h Holy Ka'aba large size stamp consists of parts of two stamps. It is completely misperforated. It was also found as a single only between the sheets in a book of stamps.

- (h) This 20h pair of the Quba Mosque, wmkd. right, is perforated only at the bottom and imperf. on the other three sides. It is said that four sheets of 100 stamps each, imperf. vertically, were sold to the public and used up on the mail. This pair and one other single were saved. The postman was folding the sheets and cutting them by hand.



- (i) This block of four of the 50h Quba Mosque has double perforations in the lower row. Three sheets were discovered with one horizontal strip showing this variety.



THE CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS OF THE HEJAZ

In March, 1924, King Hussain of The Hejaz was attempting to have himself established as the Caliph of Islam. The Caliphate overprints were a part of his campaign to publicize and legitimize his claim. All seven values of the 1922 definitive issue were overprinted in gold with a three-line overprint (Scott L42-L48, SG 50-56). Three postage due values were also overprinted. These were the 1/2, 1, and 2pi definitives overprinted with the postage due (mustahig) in black. Very few of these are known and are not listed by Scott (SG D57-59).

The 1922 definitive issue was printed in sheets of 36 (6x6). The Caliphate overprint was made using 36 cliches in the same format. Figure 1 shows the overprint on a part sheet of the 2pi, and Figure 2 is a full sheet, also on the 2pi. There are small differences between the two sheets, and it was initially thought that they were two different overprint plates which were called A and B. However, after further detailed study of other sheets and part sheets, it appears that Plates A and B are minor variations of the same overprint plate and will be called Plate A.

Actual size photographic positives were obtained of the overprints on a 3pi and a 5pi sheet. Placing these transparent overlays on another sheet or block will immediately show the differences. The overprints on the 3pi and 5pi sheets were not identical, and neither were identical to the overprints in Figures 1 and 2. There can be minor horizontal shifting of the top, middle, or bottom lines of the individual overprint, or there is a change in the vertical spacing between the six rows of cliches. However, the vertical spacing between the three lines of the individual cliche does not vary, and the six horizontal rows of cliches have not been interchanged. It can be inferred that the overall process of printing the overprint, and then applying gold dust to the sheet while the ink was still wet, was slow work and took many days. The overprint plate would probably not be left in the press overnight for security reasons. As a result the overprint plate was probably removed and reinstalled a number of times, and each time it was moved there was minor shifting of the type slugs.

The similarities between the overprints in Figure 1 and Figure 2 leading to the conclusion that they are from the same plate are listed below (Refer to Figure 3 showing the overprint and identifying the Arabic letters):

Top Line

1. Positions 24 and 29 have the close spacing of the letters in "Tadhkar".
2. Top of "DH" missing in Pos. 31
3. Short "arm" of "K" in Pos. 5 and 31.
4. Dot over "F" missing in Pos. 7-9, 11, 14, 16

Middle Line

5. Dot for "B" missing in Pos. 10, 22, 27, 29, 32-36

Bottom Line

6. Inverted "1" in Pos. 36
7. Short "1" in Pos. 29
8. Shape of "4" in Pos. 9, 10, 13, 14, 32-35

There is a different plate setting in which there is no space between the two words in the top line of the overprint. Figure 4 has a single example of this close setting which is called Plate C. These overprints are rather scarce, and I have seen only seven different positions of Plate C. One of these was Pos. 29, and it had the close spacing of the letters in "Tadhkar". The vertical spacing between the lines of the individual cliches is the same in Plate C as in Plate A. This Plate C has been found only on the 1/2pi which leads one to surmise that this was the first printing of the overprint. The lack of space between the two words was an error which was corrected immediately.

There are few errors in the printing of the genuine overprint. Inverts are known only on the 1, 2, and 5pi. There is only one constant error which is the inverted "1" in Pos. 36. But on some printings the inking may mask it by hiding the change in thickness and curvature. There are a number of variations which are not constant:

1. Missing "R" in "Tadhkar" in Positions 14 and 17 on some printings of the 2pi. This has not been seen on any other denomination.
2. Missing tail on "3" in Pos. 20, 27, 30, 33, and short tails in bottom two rows of cliches.
3. J. M. Wilson in "The Hejaz, A History in Stamps" lists errors in the half sheet of Plate C he saw. On the basis of one sheet it is not known if these are constant:
 - Extra "A" before "Al-Khalafa" in Pos. 3
 - Missing "DH" in "Tadhkar" in Pos. 2
 - Missing "F" in "Khalafa" in Pos. 8 and 33.

Figure 3 is the illustration of the overprint from D. F. Warin, "The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd". It shows the Arabic letters and numerals very nicely, but the printing is more illustrative of many of the forgeries with the sharp, clean edges of the letters and the well-formed diamond-shaped dots and numerals. Compare the genuine overprints at the top of Figure 4 with the four forgeries at the bottom. The genuine overprints have broad letters with fuzzy edges, and the dots are indistinct blobs.

Seven forgeries have been identified so far. Table I lists descriptions of the genuine and forged overprints, and Figures 4 and 5 show examples. The printing, as described above, and the location and shape of the dots in the top line of the overprint provide a quick way of sorting good from bad. For example, FT-3 has two small dots over the "T" of "Tadhkar" which are higher than the dot over the "DH". The genuine overprint has a single, large blob over the "T" which is lower

than the dot over the "DH". FT-1, FT-2, and FT-4 have two small dots over the "T" which are lower than the dot over the "DH" except that FT-4 has four positions in which the "T" dots are higher. Three forgeries (FT-2, FT-5, FT-7) have the dot for the "KH" of "Al-Khalafa" on the right side of the "L", whereas the genuine overprint has the dot on the left side of the "L". FT-2, FT-4, FT-5, and FT-7 have some positions which have two dots or a dash over the "EH" at the end of "Al-Khalafa". The genuine has none.

The gum side of the stamp provides another means of finding forgeries through the raised impression of the overprint and by albino overprints which are pressed into the gum. Most forgeries will show at least a portion of the overprint raised on the gum, and three of them (FT-3, FT-4 and FT-6) may have albino impressions in the gum. The albinos are produced by some forgeries which have a plate size smaller than the full sheet of 36 positions. The sheets are folded horizontally to fit into the smaller press, gum side to gum side, and the pressure of the press causes the overprint impression to pass through the top stamp into the gum side of the stamp underneath it. Thus some stamps have both the raised impression of its overprint and the albino overprint when it was folded under another stamp. In the case of FT-4 with its half size plate, stamps from the upper half of the sheet are usually the ones with the albinos. The length of the top line and the distance between the top line and the bottom line vary between genuine and forgery as shown in Table I.

FT-2 appears to have been used in two ways. In one instance it was combined with FT-1 to provide a full sheet of 36 cliches. This is shown in Figure 6, a sheet of 1/2pi (Scott L124a), in which FT-1 covers the first four rows and FT-2 covers the bottom two rows. The Jeddah 3-line overprint is also a forgery, FT-2, which is repeated three times to cover the sheet. The Caliphate forgery, FT-2, was also used alone as stamps from the first four rows have been found with it. Figure 7 shows FT-3 on a sheet of the 5pi. FT-3 was only two rows and has been repeated three times to cover the sheet. I have no sheet for FT-4, but I was able to plate it from a number of blocks of four. The forgers usually removed the selvages from the sheets. The only blocks I have with selvages are with FT-4, and only with the right side and bottom selvages.

Table II shows the distribution of Caliphate overprints as determined by the sampling available to the author. FT-2, FT-3, and FT-4 seem to have the widest use. Table III shows the use of Jeddah forgeries on both genuine and forged Caliphate overprints. The Caliphate overprints are listed across the top of the table, and the Jeddah forgeries used on each are listed in the vertical columns. Readers who have varieties not shown are requested to advise the APA Forgery Manual editor.

F. C. Benedict
January 1985

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS

MEASUREMENTS	PLATE A	PLATE C	FT-1
Top line, mm.	18.1-19.6	15.6-17.2	17.6-19.2
Major range, mm.	18.7-19.3	16.6-17.0	18.4-18.8
Shorter positions	24,29	29	5,16
Longer positions	6,30	9	6,12,20
Middle line, mm.	7.5-8.0	Only seven	7.2-8.7
Major range, mm.	7.5-7.8	stamps seen.	7.5-7.7
Shorter positions	none		2
Longer positions	22,24,30		12,17,23
Vertical, mm. *	17.0-18.1		17.0-17.4
Major range, mm.	17.5-17.7		17.2-17.3
Shorter positions	24,29		1,2,3,4
Longer positions	19,33,34,35		6,15,19,22,24
PLATE SIZE	6x6	6x6	6x4

TOP LINE DOTS:

T	1	Large blob lower than dot over DH.	Two small diamond shaped, joined except pos 14 single dot.
DH	2	Smaller blob than T. Most slightly below level of tip of K.	Diamond-shaped, level with tip of K.
KH	3	Left of L and often touching it.	Left of L, not touching.
EH	4	No dots over it. Usually joined to F.	No dots. Pointed top. Usually joined to F.
PRINTING		Large grains. Specks of ink and gold around edges. Dots not well formed. T and DH usually joined. May be a break between KH and second L and between letters of Sha'baan. Inverted "1" in pos 36.	Brassy. Clean edges. Thin letters. Numerals distinct. First "3" has 3 well formed points. Inverted "1" in pos 3. Reversed F and EH pos 23.
BACK OF STAMPS		Very rare to find signs of overprint impression on the gum.	Impression of overprint raised on the gum at least partially.

* Measured from bottom of "1" to top of first "L" of 'Al-Khalafa'.

TABLE I
CHARACTERISTICS OF CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS

MEASUREMENTS	FT-2	FT-3	FT-4
Top line, mm.	17.7-19.8	17.1-18.0	17.0-18.3
Major range, mm.	18.7-19.5	17.4-17.5	17.2-17.7
Shorter positions	5,7,10	6	13,17
Longer positions	2,3	3,9	6,12
Middle line, mm.	7.8-9.2	7.5-7.8	7.5-7.9
Major range, mm.	8.0-8.2	7.5-7.6	7.6-7.7
Shorter positions	7,8	none	17
Longer positions	3,6	7,8	11
Vertical, mm. *	18.0-18.6	16.7-17.0	16.7-17.2
Major range, mm.	18.2-18.3	16.8-17.0	16.7-17.0
Shorter positions	4,8	1,5,10	none
Longer positions	1,6	none	10,18
PLATE SIZE	6x2	6x2	6x3
TOP LINE DOTS:			
T 1	Elongated like two dots overlapping.	Two connected dots higher than DH dot except pos 8.	Two small joined dots. Pos 2,7,9, 12 higher than tip of K.
DH 2	Small dots even with or higher than tip of K except pos 5,6,11 lower.	Small dot level with tip of K except pos 9 and 12 higher.	Most about level with tip of K. Pos 13 under tip of K.
KH 3	Right of L. Not touching.	Left of L. Most not touching.	Left of L. Not touching.
EH 4	Dash or dot over it in pos 2,6,9. May not be joined to F.	No dots. Joined to F.	Dash or dot over it in pos 2,6,13, 14,17,18. Most not joined to F.
PRINTING	Brassy. Clean edges. Some letters may not be joined. Points on "3" not so prominent. Inverted "1" in pos 4,10.	Grainy, darker gold. Sharp edges. B of Sha'baan missing pos 2. Missing date pos 9 not constant. Used on off-color 1/8, 1p	Brassy. Thin letters. T and DH, F and EH usually not joined. Dot of KH missing in pos 12. Inverted "1" in pos 10,16.
BACK OF STAMPS	May show only small portion raised, if any.	Overprint raised on gum. Faint albinos impressed into gum.	Overprint raised on gum. Partial albino usually on upper half sheet.

* Measured from bottom of "1" to top of first "L" of 'Al-Khalafa'.

TABLE I
CHARACTERISTICS OF CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS

MEASUREMENTS	FT-5	FT-7	FT-7
Top line, mm.	19.8,20.0	17	
Major range, mm.			
Shorter positions	Only two	Only one	Only one
Longer positions	stamps seen.	stamp seen.	stamp seen.
Middle line, mm.	8.1,8.2	7.7	Photographed and lost
Major range, mm.			
Shorter positions			
Longer positions			
Vertical, mm. *	17.0,17.1	17.2	
Major range, mm.			
Shorter positions			
Longer positions			
PLATE SIZE	?	?	?
TOP LINE DOTS:			
T 1	Large dash with rounded ends level with top of DH.	Two dots joined.	Large dot below level of top of DH.
DH 2	Large, even with tip of K.	Large dot at tip of K.	Large dot level with tip of K.
KH 3	Right of L. Not touching.	Left of L and touching.	Right of L and touching.
EH 4	Two connected dots. Joined to F.	No dots. Not connected to F.	Two large connected dots. Joined to F.
PRINTING	Grainy black ink. Numerals smaller than genuine and different shapes.	Sharp, dull brassy.	Black, thick letters.
BACK OF STAMPS	Impression of numerals sharply raised on gum.	Sharp impression of complete overprint raised. Sharp, complete albino.	

* Measured from bottom of "1" to top of first "L" of 'Al-Khalafa'.

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS

Scott No.			Plate		FT-1	FT-2	FT-3	FT-4	FT-5	FT-6	FT-7
			A	C							
L42	1/8p	orange brn. inverted	X								
	1/8p	red brown year missing					X				
							X				
L43	1/2p	red inverted	X	X	X	X		X			X
						X		X		X	
L44	1p	indigo inverted	X			X			X		
			X								
	1p	light blue inverted year missing					X	X			
							X				
							X				
L45	1½p	violet inverted	X			X					
						X		X			
L46	2p	orange inverted "R" missing	X			X	X				
			X				X				
	2p	buff orange	X								
L47	3p	brown inverted	X			X	X	X			
					X						
L48	5p	olive Inverted	X		X	X		X	X		
			X		X		X	X			

TABLE III

JEDDAH FORGERIES ON CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS

(Jeddah Types from APA "Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries")

Scott No.	Caliphate overprints:	Plate A	Plate C	FT-1	FT-2	FT-3	FT-4
	Blue Jeddah overprints						
L116	1/8p orange brown	1					
	red brown					1	
a	dbl, one invtd						
b	invtd, or. brn	1					
L117	1/2p red				2		2
a	inverted						2
L118	1p indigo						2
	light blue						2
L119	1-1/2p violet	2			1		
L120	2p orange						2, 6, 7
a	inverted						2
L121	3p brown	1			1, 2		2
a	inverted	3					
L122	5p olive				2		
a	inverted						
	Black Jeddah overprints						
L123	1/8p orange brown						
a	inverted						
	invtd, red brown					1	
L124	1/2p red						
a	inverted			2	2		2
L125	1-1/2p violet			1			
a	inverted						
L127	3p brown			1			2
a	inverted	1, 3					
L128	5p olive			1, 2	1, 2		2
a	inverted	3			2		
	Red Jeddah overprints						
L129	1p indigo			1			
L130	1-1/2p violet	2					
L131	2p orange				1		2

FIGURE 1

CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS
PLATE A - GENUINE

تذكار الخلافة سمر ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢
		تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢
		تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢		تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة شعبان ١٣٤٢

Inverted "1"

FIGURE 2

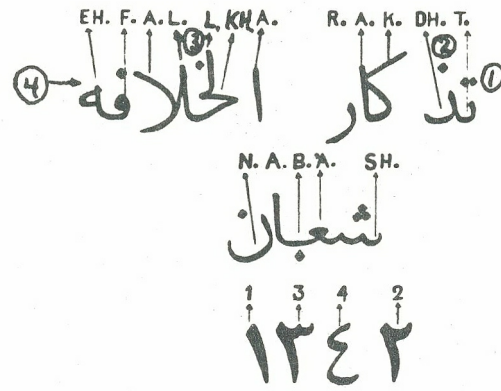
CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS
PLATE A - GENUINE

تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢
تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢	تذكار الخلافة عبدان ١٣٤٢

Inverted "1"

FIGURE 3

CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS



Enlargement of Caliphate Overprint

Arabic writing is read from right to left except

For numerals which are read from left to right.

Top line: Tadhkar Al-Khalafa

Middle line: Sha'ban

Bottom line: 1342

This translates as follows:

In Commemoration of the Caliphate

(Month of) Sha'ban

(Hijara year) 1342

Date corresponds to March, 1924.

① ② ③ ④ See Table I for Top Line dots.

Overprint illustrations from "The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd", D. F. Warin

FIGURE 4

GENUINE AND FORGED CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS

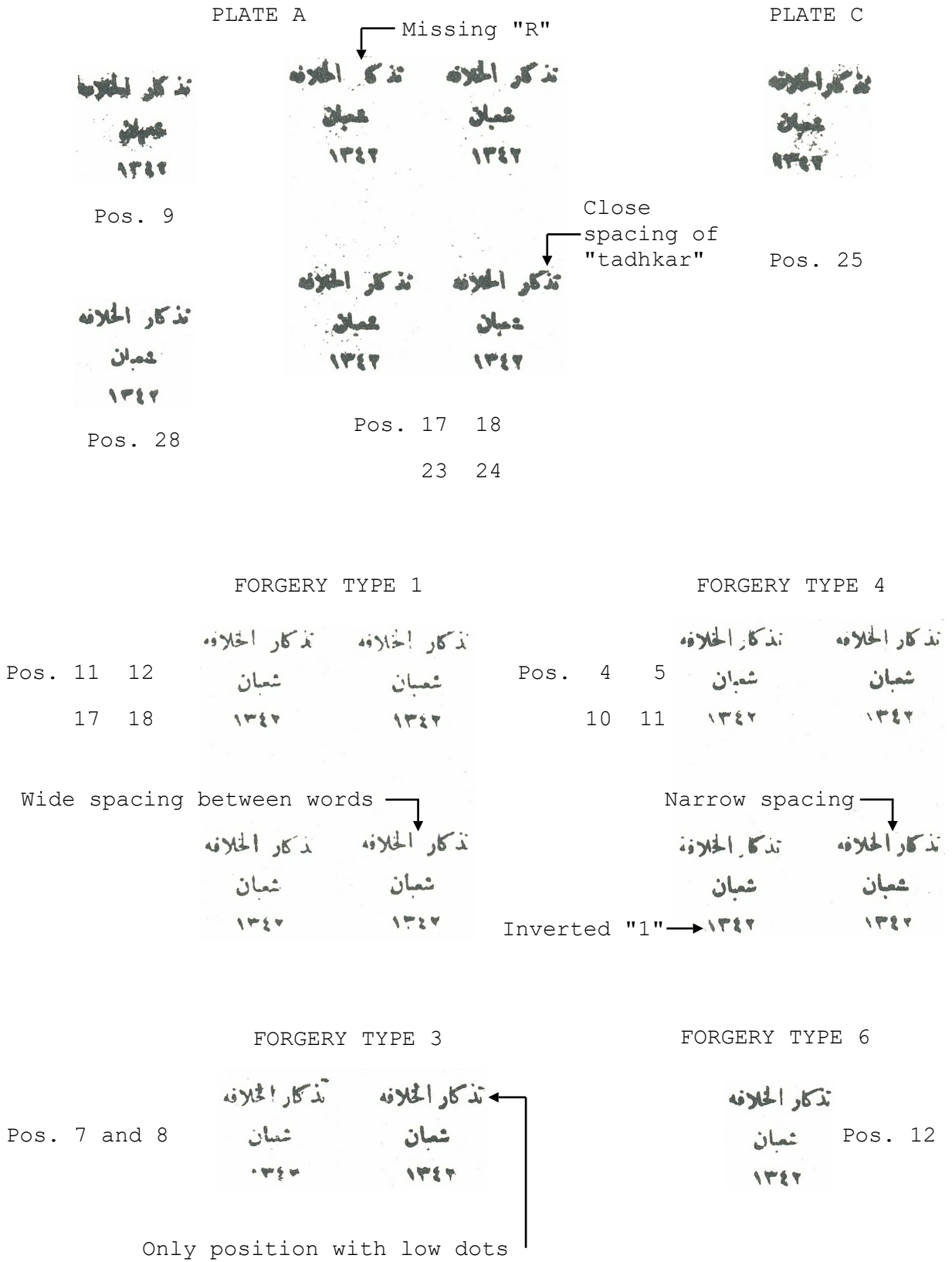
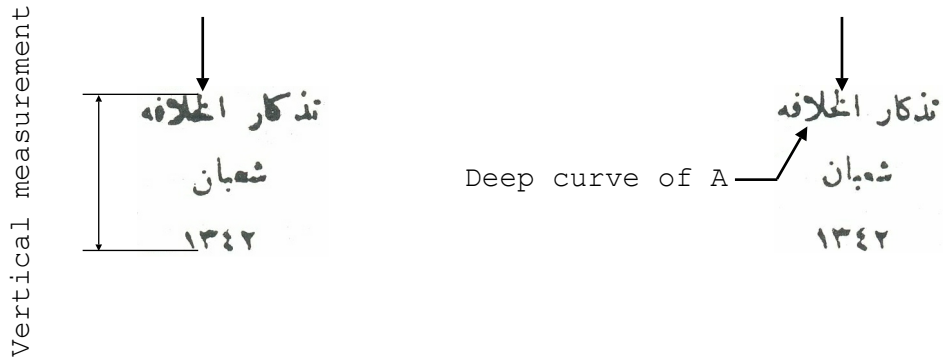


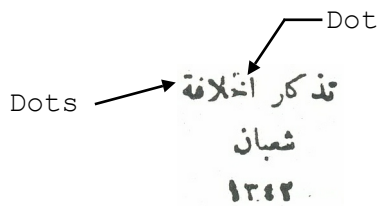
FIGURE 5

CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS
FORGERIES WITH DOT FOR KH ON RIGHT SIDE OF L

FORGERY TYPE 2



FORGERY TYPE 5



FORGERY TYPE 7

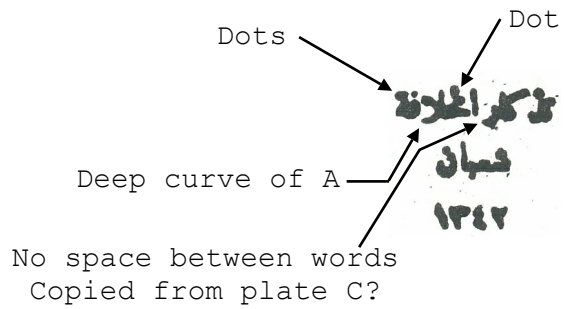
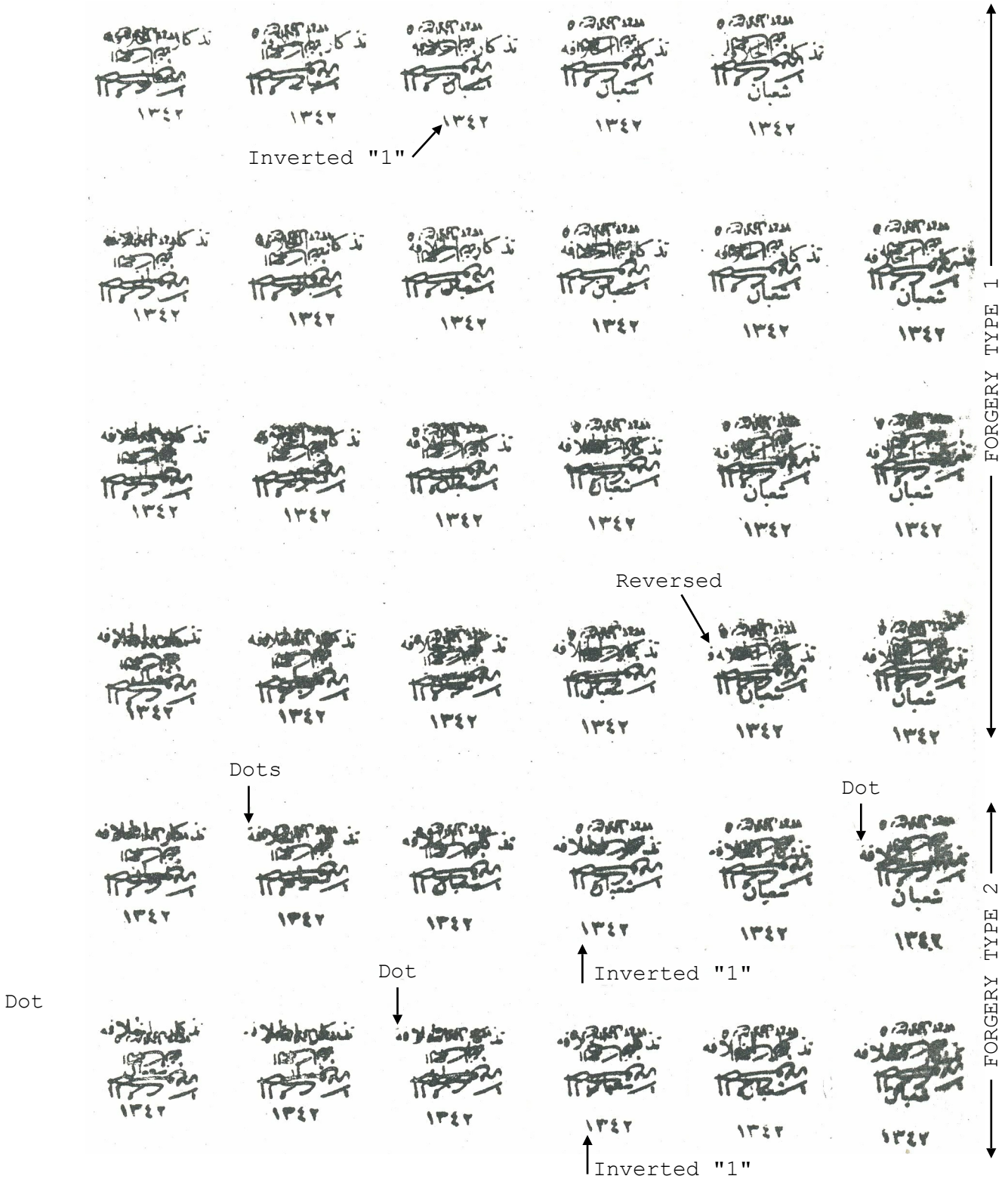


FIGURE 6

CALIPHATE OVERPRINTS
FORGERY TYPES 1 AND 2



SPECIALIZED LISTING 1982-1986 DEFINITIVES

By: R. J. Thoden

A. KHAFJI PLATFORM



	PF 14x13-1/2				PF 13-1/2				PF 12	
	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM
	U	D	R	L	U	D	R	L	U	D
5h. violet blue & orange ('82)			X	X			X	X		
10h. yellow green & orange ('82)			X	X			X	X	X	
15h. yellow brown & orange ('83)			X	X			X	X	X	
20h. dark green & orange ('82)			X	X	X		X	X	X	
a. double print of orange									X	
25h. purple violet & orange ('83)									X	
50h. pale red & orange ('82)			X	X			X	X	X	
65h. brown & orange ('82)	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
1R. gray & orange ('82)			X	X			X	X	X	

B. HOLY KA'ABA



	PF 14x13-1/2				PF 13-1/2		PF 12	
	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	WM	
	U	D	R	L	R	L	U	D
10h. gray blue & black ('83)			X	X				
20h. light blue & black ('82)			X	X	X	X	X	
50h. pale red & black ('83)			X	X	X	X		
65h. blue & black ('82)			X	X	X	X	X	
1R. olive & black ('83)			X	X	X	X	X	

WATERMARKS

Watermark is Scott's type 361. WM "U,D,R,L" refers to the direction of the watermark, up, down, right or left, as seen from the front of the stamp.

PERFORATIONS

Perf. 14x13-1/2 stamps can be distinguished from perf. 13-1/2 in that those perf. 14x13-1/2 have even perforations at all corners while those perf. 13-1/2 do not. This can be most clearly seen in a block.

ISSUE DATES

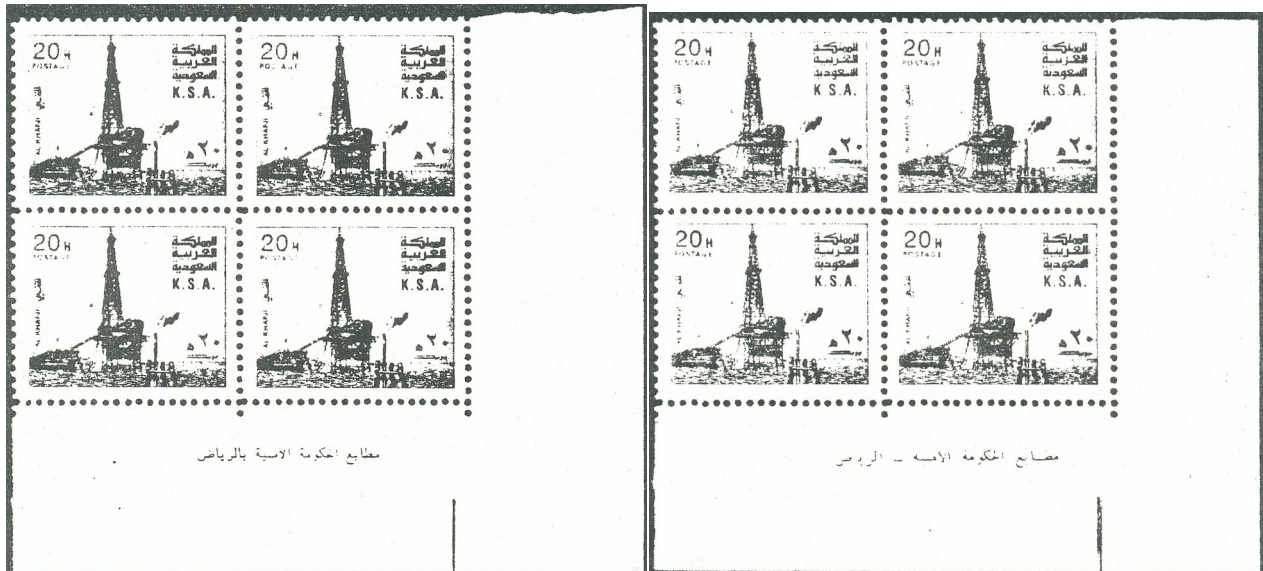
All stamps perf. 14x13-1/2 and stamps perf. 13-1/2 (wmk. R and L) were issued as indicated above. Stamps perf. 13-1/2 (wmk. U) were issued in 1984. All perf. 12 Khafji stamps were issued in 1983. The perf. 12 Ka'aba stamps were issued in 1983 (1R) and 1984 (20h and 65h).

SHEET LAYOUT

Perf. 14x13-1/2 and perf. 13-1/2 (wmk. R and L) stamps were printed in sheets of 150 (10x15) without gutters. There are variations in the location and size of the printer's inscription. The author has seen the following types - others may exist

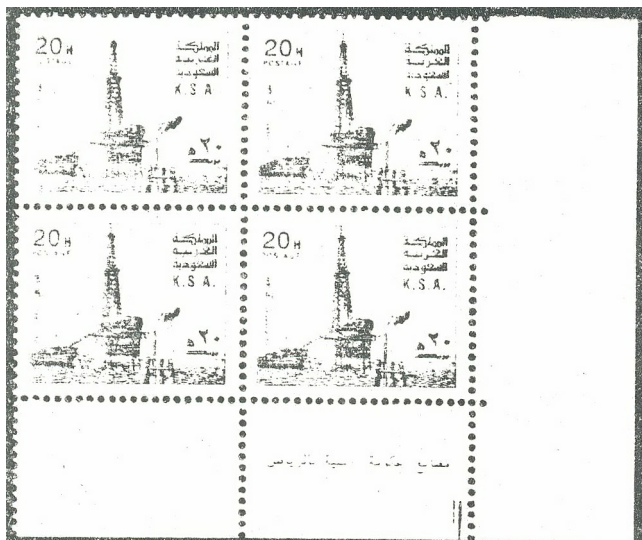
- Type A- 24mm under stamps 149/150: Khafji - 5,20,65h.
Ka'aba - 10,50,65h,1R.
- Type B- 24mm under stamp 150: Khafji - 10,15,20,50,65h,1R.
Ka'aba - 20,65h.
- Type C- 29mm under stamps 149/150: Khafji - 20h,1R.
- Type D- 24mm under stamp 141: Ka'aba - 20h.

Perf. 12 and perf. 13-1/2 (wmk. U) stamps were printed in sheets of 105 (7x15) without gutters. Type B printer's inscription (24mm) in the lower right corner of the Khafji sheets. Type E printer's inscription (18mm) in the lower left corner of the Ka'aba sheets.

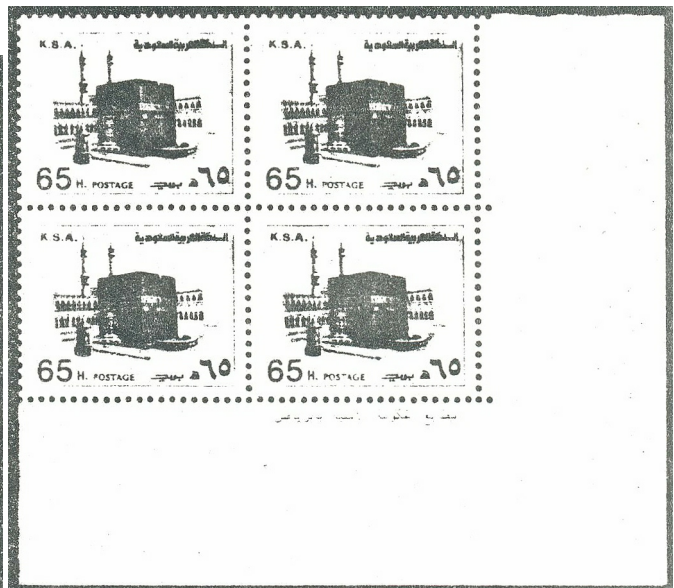


Type A Inscription

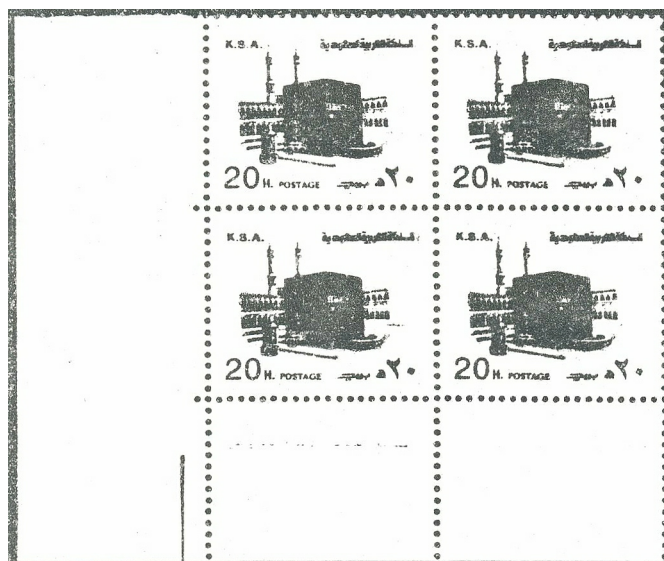
Type C Inscription



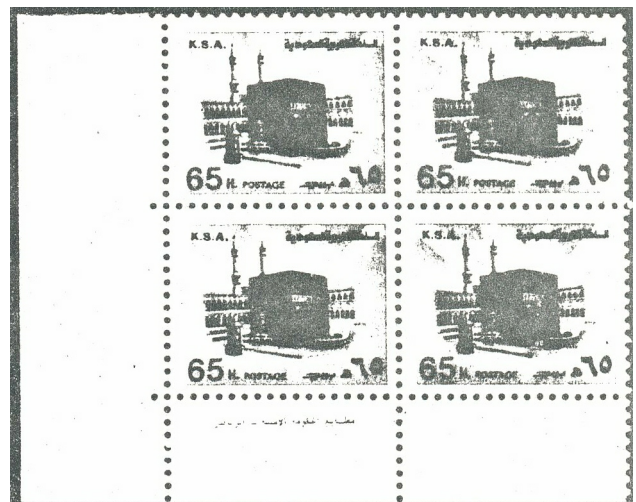
Type B Inscription (Khafji)



Type B Inscription (Ka'aba)



Type D Inscription



Type E Inscription

THE DAM, GOSP AND AIRMAIL DEFINITIVES

Bennie Walthall

During the period 1960-1978 the Saudi postal offices issued six sets of three types of stamps which are commonly referred to as the Dam, GOSP and Airmail definitives. The values of these stamps ranged from 1/2 p (querche) to 200p (10 Riyals). The exact number of values printed of each issue is not common knowledge. Those values known to exist by the APA are shown in Table 1. Several of the rarer stamps have not been seen by the writer.

Four of these issues were printed during the reign of King Saud and the other two during the reign of King Faisal. Each stamp bears the cartouche of the reigning monarch at time of design and perhaps printing but not necessarily at the time of issue (Figure 1).

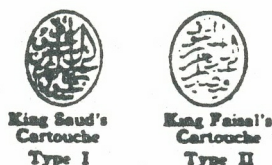


Figure 1 - Cartouches on Saudi stamps

The basic design of each type of stamp remained constant in all six issues except the redrawn airmail. As in the earlier issue of airmail stamps, an airplane representative of the Saudi Arabian Airlines (now known as Saudia) fleet at time of design is featured on the stamps. The first three issues bear the likeness of a Convair 440 and the last three bear the design of a Boeing 720 B.

The central theme in the Dams is the dam across Wadi Hanifa. In the 1977 edition of the Yvert catalog this dam was referred to as the Manifa Dam. It is believed that the dam is across Wadi Hanifa between Riyadh and the Tuwaiq escarpment and the lake is temporal depending on the rainfall.

The GOSP design is from an Aramco photograph of two storage tanks and associated piping at a gas-oil separation plant (Figure 2). The photo appeared in the Aramco World of October 1962 (Figure 3) with the caption, "Inspiration for the design of oil stamps comes from actual oil operations, such as Aramco's gas-oil separator installation at Buqqa, Saudi Arabia. This GOSP, shown on our cover reduces pressure and removes gas that accompanies the oil to the surface". A search of Aramco literature and photo archives failed to locate the original photograph or identify the GOSP. However, photographs of Gosps in the Buqqa area (northern portion of the Abqaiq field) show the sites to be in a sandy area with heavy oil on the surface at the GOSP and on nearby dunes where it is used to stabilize sand. Such conditions are recognized on the stamp and it may be presumed that the featured GOSP is one of several Gosps in the northern part of the Abqaiq field.

TABLE I
KNOWN VALUES OF SAUDI ARABIA DEFINITIVES (DAM, GOSP AND AIRMAIL) 1960-78

	1/2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	26	27	30	31	33	50	75	100	200
Yellow Gum (1960-62)	Dam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										X								X	X	X	
	Gosp	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										X								X	X	X	
	Air	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X					X								X	X	X	
Watermark I (1963-65)	Dam	X		X	X	X															X											
	Gosp	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																						
	Air	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X																						
Oversize (1963-64)	Dam	X																														
	Gosp	X							**																							
	Air			X							X										X											
Saud Redrawn (1964-70)	Dam		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	
	Gosp		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	
	Air		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	
Faisal Unwmk (1966-78)	Dam		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Gosp		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Air		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Faisal Wmk II (1968-76)	Dam		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																		
	Gosp		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X																
	Air		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																		

X = Known to exist by A.P.A. and listed by Scott
 ** = Known only as imperf. Proofs in three color combinations; not issued
 + = Known only imperforate. Not officially issued
 0 = Printed but not known to have been issued

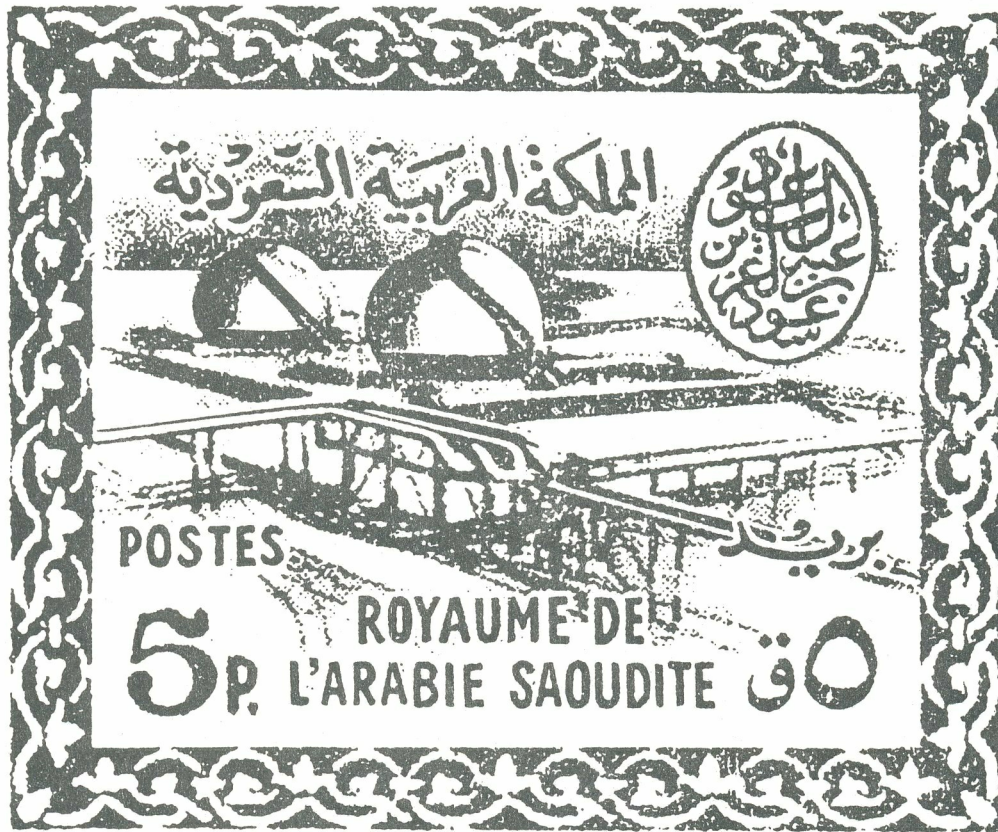


Fig. 2- Basic design of Gosp Stamp showing truck tracks. Compare with Fig. 3. (Photo courtesy of Aramco World.)

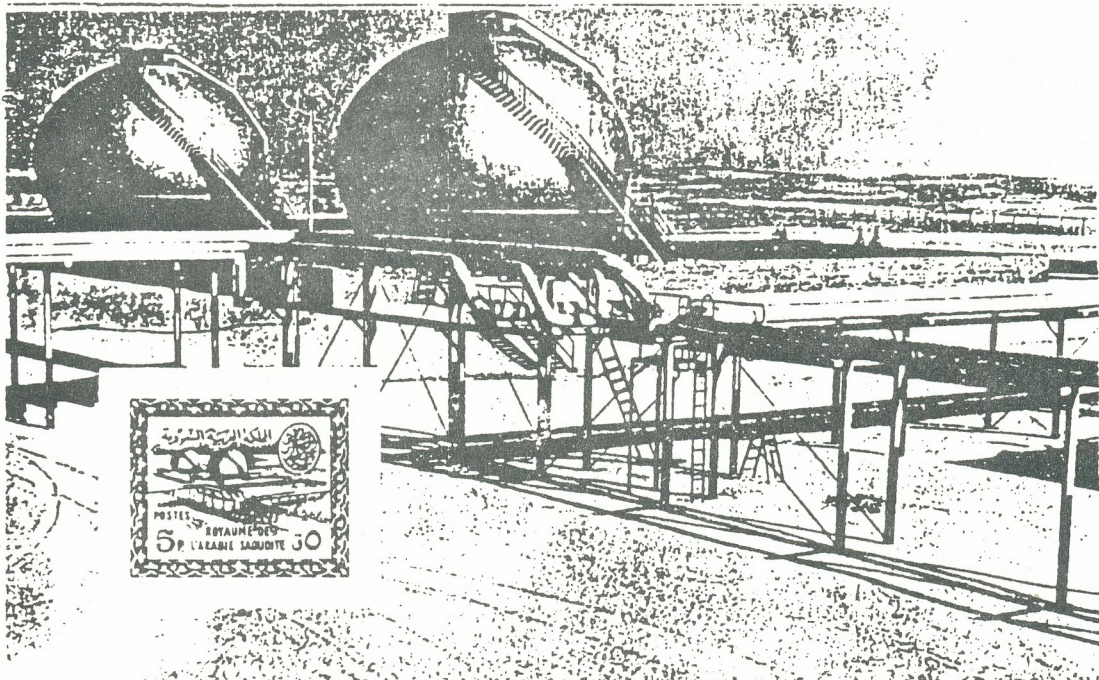


Fig. 3- Photo of Abqaiq(?) Gosp and stamp. Note curvature of truck tracks. (Photo courtesy of Aramco World.)

A total of 269 stamps were issued; of these 91 were of the Dam, 93 were of the GOSP and 85 airmails. At first glance it appears that as the basic design of each of the six issues are so similar identification must be a major undertaking. However, each issue has a unique feature which readily lends it to proper assignment. The purpose of this article is to demonstrate the ease of identifying these stamps. A brief description will be given of each issue. Please refer to a recent Scott, Stanley Gibbons or Yvert catalog for details on dimensions, perforations, printing, etc.

Issue No.1 (1960-1962)

The first issue of the definitives was released between 1960 and 1962. It consists of 16 Dam, 16 GOSP and 15 Airmail stamps. Many of these stamps also occur in the imperforate variety. (Check the latest issue of Scott for known values). A few proofs, without denomination, of these stamps are known to collectors although they are not listed in Scott. They were printed in panes of 100, by the Survey of Egypt, on un-watermarked paper. These stamps bear yellow gum which is the distinguishing feature on mint stamps. Mayo (1973) states the Arabic script, "Postage-Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" at the top and to the left is down and offline with the top outer edge of King Ibn Saud's cartouche. He further states that the letter "P" is larger than in other issues. According to Wilson the paper fluoresces brown in ultra-violet light. The writer would prefer to describe the stamps as non-fluorescing in u-v light.

Mayo (p.107) shows an enlargement of the 4P GOSP with the caption "Parallel curved rail tracks under POSTES". It was this comment that sparked my interest in this stamp because; (i) I do not recall a railroad near this GOSP, (ii) the pipes are not high enough to permit passage for an American size locomotive or tank car (the Saudi Railroad has American standard gauge tracks and equipment), (iii) the curvature of the tracks is too great for a railroad and (iv) the apparent siding is without a switch. A picture of the GOSP and stamp were printed in the Aramco World (Figures 2 & 3). From these photographs it is readily seen that the tracks are those of a vehicle with wide tires - probably a Dodge Power wagon as that was the most common off road vehicle in use by Aramco at that time. A comparison of figures 2 and 3 shows the curvature of the tracks has been diminished on the stamp.

Issue No.2 (1963-1965)

This issue, also printed by the Survey of Egypt, has the same design as Issue No.1. As in all issues except possibly No.3 they were in two panes of 100. The issue consists of five denominations of the Dam, eight of the GOSP and six Airmails. Imperforates of the 3, 4 and 6p values of the GOSP issue are also known (Scott). According to Scott an unissued imperforate 1p dam was printed in addition to the issued stamps (Table 1). These 19 stamps and their counterpart in Issue No.1 are the only stamps in the entire group of definitives easily confused.

However, any of several features may be used to distinguish between the issues. Firstly, the stamps have a colorless or white gum as compared to the yellow gum on Issue No.1. Issue 2 was printed on paper with watermark I (Figure 4.) whereas Issue No.1 was printed on paper without a watermark.

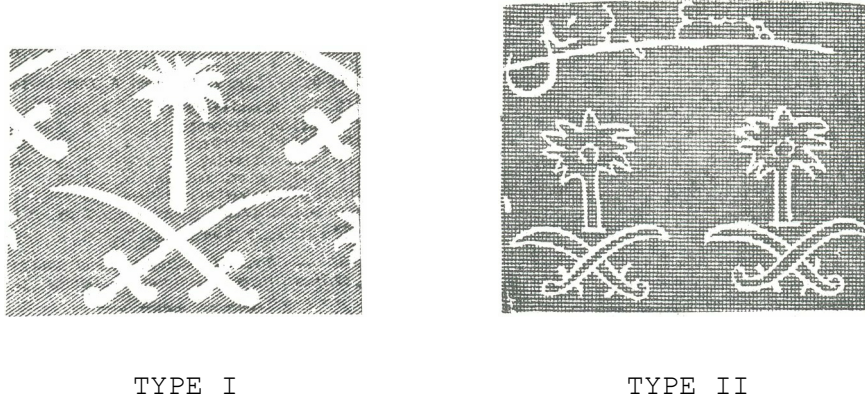


Figure 4 - Saudi watermarks.

Issue No.3 (1963-1964)

This issue of stamps is of the same basic design except for the near disappearance of the tracks on the GOSP stamps. They were printed by Dar al-Isfahani of Jeddah on paper similar to that of Issue No. 2. The distinguishing feature of these stamps is the wide margin. Some stamps in these issues have a long perforation which apparently is of no significance. There appears to be some confusion as to date of issue of this set. Thoden, Gibbons and Yvert give the date of issue as 1963-1964, whereas, Scott gives the date as 1963-65. In addition to the issued stamps, imperforate proofs of an 8p GOSP in blue and orange, purple and black and orange and black are reported by Thoden.

Issue No.4 (1964-1970)

In 1964 Thomas De LaRue printed a redrawn series of definitives. Some changes occurred on each design. The most significant was the replacement of the Convair by a Boeing 720B. The lines on these stamps are sharper than on previous issues such that the gates are readily discernable on the Dam and the pipe shadows are broken lines rather than a smudgy line as on Issues 1, 2 and 3. Gone also are the truck tracks from the GOSP stamps. The unique feature for identifying this set is the long perforation at top and bottom near either the right or left corners. This is the only set of stamps with long (irregular or wide tooth) perforations and the Saud Cartouche. The paper is not watermarked and is dark brown under uv light. Wilson states that 22 denominations of each set were printed. Scott lists 28 denomination each of the Dam and GOSP and 26 Airmails. According to Thoden, this

printing also contained a 50p Dam; a 100p GOSP; and a 50, 100 and 200p airmail stamps which were not issued.

Issue No.5 (1966-1978)

These stamps are identical to Issue No.4 except King Faisal's Cartouche replaces that of King Saud. The combination of the long perforation and Faisal Cartouche allows easy identification of these stamps. Again Wilson (1982) says 27 denominations of each design were issued. Scott lists 28 dams, 29 Gosps and 27 Airmail. Thoden reports that known un-issued stamps of this set are the 31p Dam, and 26 and 27p Airmails. Furthermore Thoden states that the 31p Airmail may not have been officially issued. These stamps were printed on paper without watermark.

Issue No.6 (1968-1976)

The last issue was identical to Issue No. 5 except that the paper bears watermark II (Figure 4). They have a medium bright fluorescence under uv light. Here the perforating pins have been moved slightly further apart eliminating the long perforation, or wide tooth effect, along the horizontal edges of the stamps. They were printed in Riyadh from the same plates as Issue No. 5. De La Rue seconded a member of their staff to the Ministry of Finance to assist in printing. These may have been the first postal stamps printed by the presses of the Ministry of Finance. At last count the issue consisted of 13 denominations of the Dam; 10 of the GOSP and 8 Airmails.

Identification of the Dam, GOSP and Airmail Issues

As mentioned above each of the stamps has an obvious unique feature which sets it apart from those of all other issues. A chart is attached (Table II) which may facilitate identification of each issue by following 5 simple steps.

Step No.1

Separate the stamps by size. The wide margin stamps belong in Issue No.3.

Step No.2

Separate the normal size (narrow margin) by cartouche.

Step No.3

Separate the stamps with the Faisal Cartouche by perforation. Remember the wide tooth or long perforation is Issue No.5 and those with regular perforations are Issue No.6. You have now identified half the issues.

Step No.4

Separate the stamps with the Saud Cartouche by perforations. The wide tooth or irregular perforation belongs in Issue No.4.

Step No.5

Separate the remainder of the stamps by gum. The yellow gum stamps are Issue No.1 and the clear or white gum stamps are Issue No.2.

See how easy it was to identify your mint stamps. For the used or gumless stamps only Issue Nos.1 and 2 might be confused. For their identification you may note the presence or absence of a watermark. Issue No.1 does not have a watermark. Issue No.2 has a watermark. If you cannot identify the stamps by this method examine the paper. Issue No.1 is printed on very slightly-grey paper whereas Issue No. 2 is on bright white paper. If you still have problems place stamps under uv light. Issue No.1 is brown (does not fluoresce) but Issue No. 2 fluoresces bright violet-blue close to white. Finally, Issue No.2 is printed on thin paper which allows certain inkings on the stamp to be observed on the reverse side in contrast to the thicker paper of Issue No.1 without images on back.

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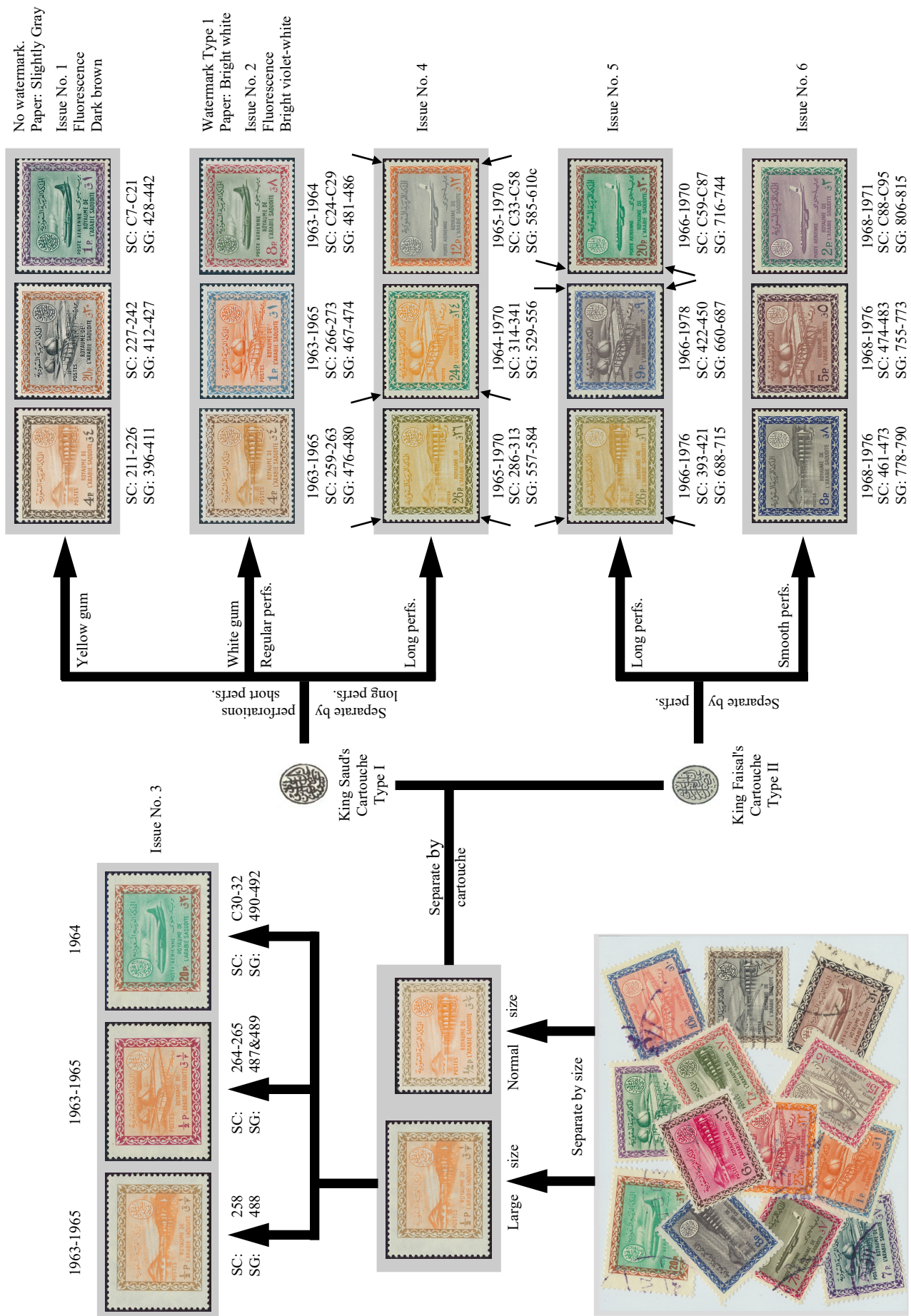
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Scott's numbers from 2022 edition.

TABLE II

IDENTIFICATION CHART FOR HANIFA DAM, GOSP AND AIRMAIL DEFINITIVES ISSUED 1960 TO 1976.

SAUDI ARABIAN REVENUE CATALOG PROJECT

By: R. J. Thoden

The preliminary listing of Ottoman Railway Tax stamps in Random Notes #29 drew several responses. Both Anthony Hopwood and Bob Jung reported that #TRR9 was surcharged 10 para in 1917. Such stamps were pasted on thick paper and used as currency. They were also used provisionally as postage stamps. It is not clear whether they were also used as Railway Tax stamps. Bob Jung points out that my listing of the last issue (#TRR10-12 in RN#29) is not complete. A better version is given below.

It might also be mentioned that after World War 1, the British and French occupation authorities in Palestine and Syria, respectively, issued their own Hejaz Railway Tax stamps. The Palestinian issues were overprints on postage stamps, or type-set definitives inscribed "H.J.Z.". The Syrian issues were overprints of "HEDJAZ" on French postage and revenue stamps (see RN#18 und 19). Anthony Hopwood reports that the Arab Government in Damascus also issued Hejaz Railway Tax stamps in 1920, which I've not seen.

The Hejaz Railway Tax stamps RR1-11 listed last time are inscribed with the value in Arabic words only, which may make it difficult for our readers who don't read Arabic to determine the values. Here is a "translation table".

Arabic value in words	Arabic value	Western
	Numerals	Equivalent
قرش واحد	١	1
قرسان	٢	2
ثلاثة قروش	٣	3
خمسة قروش	٥	5
عشرة قروش	١٠	10
عشرون قرشاً	٢٠	20
خمسون قرشاً	٥٠	50
مائة قرش	١٠٠	100
خمسمائة قرش	٥٠٠	500
آلف قرش	١٠٠٠	1000
خمسة الآف قرش	٥٠٠٠	5000

Also included this time is a preliminary listing of flat-rate documentary stamps.

RAILWAY TAX STAMPS (Correction of RN#29 listing)

Design TR7
surcharged
new value
in black



20 FARAS

1 PIASTRE

2 PIASTRES

5 PIASTRES

TR7

1918(?)		Perf. 11-1/2	Unwmkd.
TRR10	TR7	20p on 1q brown red & blue	
TRR11	TR7	1q on 1q brown red & blue	
TRR12	TR7	2q on 1q brown red & blue	
		a. additional surcharge of numeral "2"	
TRR13	TR7	5q on 1q brown red & blue	

Inscriptions similar to previous issues.

The basic stamp has not been seen without surcharge.

Nos. TRR10-13 were overprinted in 1921 by the Turkish National Government in Ankara as postage stamps (see Scott's Turkey in Asia 34 to 37).

Design TR7
surcharged
new value
in black



1918		Perf. 11-1/2	Unwmkd.
TRR14	TR7	20p on 1q brown red & blue	
TRR15	TR7	1q on 1q brown red & blue	
TRR16	TR7	2q on 1q brown red & blue	
TRR17	TR7	5q on 1q brown red & blue	

Surcharge in three lines reads "kimeti" (value)/ value numeral/ value in words.

TRR15 was overprinted in 1921 by the Turkish National Government in Ankara as a postage stamp (see Scott Turkey in Asia 38).

FLAT RATE DOCUMENTARY STAMPS

ISSUES OF HEJAZ

Usage: Used to indicate payment of a fiscal stamp tax on documents where the amount of the tax was at a fixed rate per document. No specific information is available concerning the types of documents requiring these stamps or the amounts of the tax.



F1



F2

1920-21

Perf. 11-1/2

Unwmkd.

RF1	F1	20p dark red brown a. violet brown b. orange brown c. red brown
RF2	F1	1q orange brown a. dark red brown
RF3	F1	2q orange brown
RF5	F1	5q orange brown
RF6	F1	10q violet
RF7	F1	15q dark brown
RF8	F1	20q yellow orange
RF9	F1	30q orange brown
RF11	F1	100q purple brown

The 20 para has numerals in white on a solid background. The 100q has solid corners, with denomination in the side panels. Probably printed in sheets of 36 (6x6) with imperforate sheet margins.

Central inscriptions read: "'Abdu" (God's servant), "Al-Husain bin Ali" (King's name), "Al-Hukumah Al-Arabiyah Al-Hashemiyah" (The Hashemite Arab Government), "Makkah Al-Mukarramah" (Honored Mecca), and "al-rusum al-maqtu'ah" (flat fees). Dated "1339".

1921-22

Perf. 11-1/2

Unwmkd.

RF15	F2	2q dark blue
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Inscriptions similar to those on type F1, except the last line now reads: "khas bi al-rusum al-maqtu'ah" (special for flat fees). Dated "1340".



F3



F4

1922-23

Perf. 11-1/2

Unwmkd.

RF18	F3	20p carmine a. red
RF19	F3	1q violet
RF20	F4	2q dark blue

Inscriptions similar to those on type F2. Dated "1341". These are called "notarial" stamps in Scott's and other postage stamp catalogs.

Numbers RF19 and 20 were overprinted in 1925 by the victorious Saudi forces as postage stamps (see Scott numbers 24-25 and 49).

Stamps of 1920-21
handstamped (a)
in black



(a)

1925(?)

Perf. 11-1/2

Unwmkd.

RF25	F1	1q orange brown
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Same handstamp in violet on stamps of 1922-23

RF30	F3	20p carmine
RF31	F3	1q violet a. handstamp in red
RF32	F4	2q dark blue

These are probably Jeddah provisionals issued while the city was under siege by the Saudis, similar to RF37-48. The handstamp reads "Al-Hejaz".

Stamps of 1920-21
handstamped (b)
in black



(b)

1925 Perf. 11-1/2 Unwmkd.

RF37 F1 10q violet

Same handstamp in black on stamps of 1922-23

RF42 F3 20p carmine
a. handstamp in blue
b. red

RF43 F3 1q violet

RF44 F4 2q dark blue
a. handstamp in blue
b. handstamp in red

No. RF42 handstamp
surcharged (c) in black



(c)

1925 Perf. 11-1/2 Unwmkd.

RF45 F3 1q on 20p carmine
a. red
b. both handstamps in blue

No. RF30 with additional handstamps (b) in blue and (c) in black.

1925 Perf. 11-1/2 Unwmkd.

RF48 F3 1q on 20p carmine

Numbers RF37-48 were provisionally issued in Jeddah during its siege by the Saudi forces. Handstamp (b) reads: "Al-Hukumah Al-Hejaziah 1344" (The Hejaz Government 1925). The handstamps were applied to prevent the use of stamps seized by the Saudis when they captured Mecca, where the Stamp Printing Press was located.

Additional values of these provisionals undoubtedly exist.

ISSUES OF HEJAZ AND NEJD

Usage: "Stamp Dues Regulations" governing the use of flat rate and proportional tax stamps on documents were put into effect on March 6, 1926. Originally the regulations were stated to apply in the Hejaz, but they were gradually enforced throughout the Kingdom. According to the regulations, "fixed rate stamps are put to documents, bills and notices according to their kind and nature". Originally, 48 classes of documents were specified, requiring a flat rate tax ranging from 1/4 qirsh to 100 qirsh. Certain types of documents were subject to both flat rate and proportional tax. Various amendments added more categories of documents and, in a few cases, revised the rates. Fines of 150 to 1000 qirsh, payable in stamps, were imposed on documents found without stamps.

Flat rate, proportional and railway tax stamps could not be used interchangeably.



F5

1926		Perf. 11-1/2	Unwmkd.
RF52	F5	1/2q dark olive green a. olive	
RF53	F5	1q dull green (shades) a. bright blue green	
RF54	F5	2q brown orange a. brownish yellow	
RF56	F5	4q brown red	
RF57	F5	5q dark violet	
RF58	F5	10q orange brown	

Inscription in the center curved panel reads "Al-Hukumah Al-Arabiyah" (The Arabian Government). Inscription in the small rectangular panel at the bottom center reads "maqtu'ah" (flat rate).

Additional values probably exist.

ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA



F6

1934-45			Perf 11-1/2, 10-3/4, 11		Unwmkd.
				A. Perf.	B. Perf.
				11-1/2	10-3/4
					C. Perf.
					11
RF65	F6	1/4q	carminé a. grayish paper	x	
RF66	F6	1/2q	yellow green a. light olive green b. grayish paper	x x x	x
RF67	F6	1q	dark green a. bright blue green b. as a, grayish paper c. dark blue green	X x x x	
RF68	F6	2q	dark yellow a. grayish paper	x x	x
RF71	F6	5q	dark violet a. grayish paper	x	x
RF72	F6	10q	dull blue a. grayish paper	x	x

The 1/4q measures 17 x 24-1/2 mm., all others 18-1/2 to 19 x 27 to 28 mm. Central inscription now reads "Al-Mamlakah Al-Arabiyah Al-Saudiyah" (The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

Additional values may exist. The grayish paper was used for 1945 printings.

As provided by the Revised Stamp Dues Regulations approved by the Royal Cabinet on June 6, 1949, flat rate and proportional documentary stamps were replaced by general documentary stamps. Some rates were changed, and the range of tax was now 1/2 qirsh to 250 qirsh. Documentary stamps (including the old flat rate and proportional stamps) and road tax stamps were made interchangeable. Fines for non-payment or underpayment were 10 times the amount of tax originally due.

NEW ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA

By; Abdul Aziz Sa'id

Dec. 23, 1984: A set of two stamps, 20h and 50h, was issued to mark the 90th anniversary of the International Olympic Committee. Designed by Ashfaq Ghani. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps and 4 labels (6 x 9). The 4 labels are in the first 4 positions of the bottom row and contain notices urging the public to use the post code. Unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12. Quantity: 800,000 sets.



Feb. 9, 1985: A 20h stamp was issued to mark the launching of ARABSAT into space from Coro Base in French Guyana. Designed by Ashfaq Ghani. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps and 2 labels (4 x 13). The 2 labels are in the first 2 positions of the bottom row and contain post code propaganda. Unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12. Quantity; 400,000 stamps.

This stamp was originally printed in 1984 for issuance in Nov. 1984. The launch of ARABSAT was postponed to February 1985, and the stamps were not issued. The issue was re-designed with the new date 1985.



Feb. 10, 1985: A set of two stamps, 20h and 65h, was issued to commemorate the 7th International Holy Quran Reading Competition in Mecca. Design depicts the emblem of the competition and an opened Quran. Designed by Ashfaq Ghani. Printed in sheets of 50 stamps and 4 labels (6 x 9). Unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12. Quantity; 800,000 sets.

All these issues were offset printed by the Government Security Printing Press,, Riyadh.

FREE ADLETS

RANDOM NOTES will publish as many free adlets in each issue as will fit on one page. Maximum five lines per adlet. Send to either the Editor or to Mr. J.M. Wilson (in the USA). If more adlets are received than there is space available, a priority system will be used whereby repeat adlets by the same person will be put at the bottom of the waiting list.

EXCHANGE: Have imperf sheet of 50 8p Dammam Port to exchange for other imperfs, any issue. Have sheet of 50 Scott #345 to exchange for #346. A. Sa'id, P.O. Box 1317, Riyadh 11431, Saudi Arabia.

WANTED: Mint Scott 184a,185a,186a and 196a. Hinged or unhinged fine. Write with description and price to Donald Fisher, P.O. Box 10720, State College, PA. 16805, USA

FOR SALE: Faisal souvenir sheet, Scott 674. Top condition. Price \$400. J.M. Wilson, P.O.Box 3054, Humble, TX. 77347-3054, USA

FOR SALE: Complete MNH collection of Royal Wedding stamps for all countries, Commonwealth and other, in special Stanley Gibbons commemorative album. Price SR6000 or near offer. Najib Kwar, P.O. Box 460, Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia. Tel. 8640504, 8948266.

WANTED: Mint Scott L64,L68,L77,L78,L105,L108,L118,L121,L123,L124,L131,L185,LJ36,34,55,J4,J5,J6,164a,177b,177c,184a,185a,186a,196a,252a,459a(redrawn),059a. Vic Torson, P.O. Box 47, Enid, OK 73702, USA

APA AUCTION RESULTS (UNOFFICIAL) 2/14/85

Lot No.	Sales Price	Lot No.	Sales Price	Lot No.	Sales Price	Lot No.	Sales Price	Lot No.	Sales Price	Lot No.	Sales Price
1	55	58		115	170	172		229		286	40
2	80	59	110	116	650	173	50	230	40	287	40
3	65	60	130	117	340	174	110	231	100	288	65
4		61	260	118	340	175		232	75	289	
5	300	62	60	119	360	176		233		290	80
6	50	63		120	75	177	75	234		291	30
7	850	64		121	40	178		235	95	292	75
8		65	80	122	30	179	80	236		293	40
9	30	66	60	123		180		237	65	294	60
10	30	67	110	124	160	181	500	238	70	295	48
11		68	320	125	240	182	40	239	95	296	
12	60	69	120	126	500	183	75	240		297	80
13		70	220	127	190	184		241	36	298	
14	140	71	60	128	40	185	75	242	120	299	50
15	60	72	220	129		186		243	30	300	50
16	240	73	60	130	100	187		244	30	301	50
17	100	74	95	131		188		245		302	90
18	650	75	160	132	220	189		246	34	303	600
19	800	76	110	133		190		247	46	304	400
20	800	77	260	134	70	191		248	70	305	550
21		78	160	135		192		249	55	306	500
22	50	79	80	136	50	193		250	65	307	600
23	80	80	280	137		194	30	251	75	308	30
24	80	81	480	138		195		252	700	309	150
25	110	82		139	240	196		253		310	480
26		83	170	140	150	197		254	36	311	150
27	30	84	95	141	100	198		255	30	312	85
28		85	360	142	90	199		256	50	313	
29	90	86	190	143	50	200		257	50	314	
30	30	87	70	144		201	30	258	50	315	
31	75	88	80	145	50	202	48	259	65	316	75
32	50	89	65	146	80	203	50	260	240	317	30
33		90	80	147	46	204	700	261	400	318	
34	80	91	85	148	170	205	350	262	850	319	130
35		92	90	149	100	206	40	263	200	320	90
36	90	93	170	150	50	207		264	200	321	130
37	100	94	85	151	95	208	30	265		322	90
38	380	95		152	140	209		266	100	323	90
39	44	96	110	153	75	210	46	267		324	
40	220	97	110	154		211	46	268	320	325	
41	110	98		155	300	212	90	269	320	326	110
42		99	180	156	48	213		270		327	400
43	110	100		157	40	214		271		328	160
44	240	101		158	46	215		272	320	329	85
45	170	102	240	159		216	30	273	80	330	85
46	130	103	160	160	150	217	34	274		331	80
47	70	104	160	161		218		275	40	332	300
48	75	105		162	30	219		276	70	333	30
49	220	106		163	40	220		277	65	334	180
50	85	107		164	30	221		278	55	335	120
51		108	30	165	36	222		279	100	336	100
52	44	109	200	166	30	223	110	280	100	337	110
53	160	110		167	40	224		281	34	338	1100
54	260	111		168	38	225	65	282		339	65
55	160	112		169	150	226	400	283	40	340	40
56	110	113		170	500	227	60	284	46	341	50
57	160	114		171	80	228	160	285	50	342	110