



الجمعية الدولية للطابع البريدية العربية  
ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association International  
Random Notes

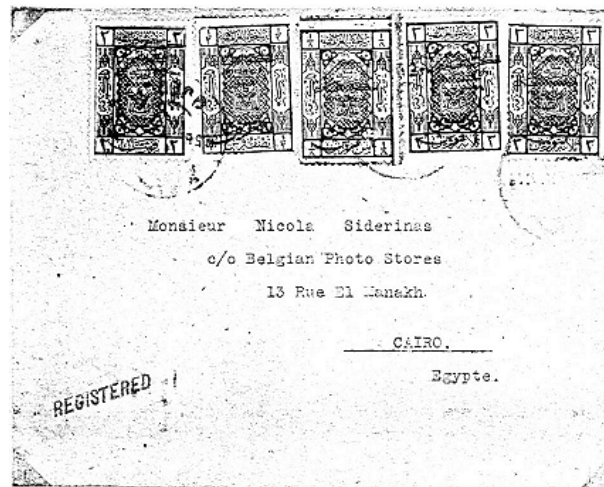


FEBRUARY 2005

NUMBER 66

CONTENTS

<a href="#">The Arabian Philatelic Association International</a>	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">Random Notes #66</a>	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">The 'Tel Aviv' Forgeries - Martin Lovegrove</a>	<a href="#">9</a>
<a href="#">Corrections by John Calcott Gaskin to The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd by D.F.Warin - W. A. King FRPSL</a>	<a href="#">17</a>
<a href="#">The Best Forgery? - Martin Lovegrove</a>	<a href="#">18</a>
<a href="#">Brief Biographies of Daisy Warin and her Colleagues - W. A. King FRPSL</a>	<a href="#">20</a>
<a href="#">The 1946 Map Stamp - Plating Information - Martin Lovegrove</a>	<a href="#">21</a>



Another Belgian Photo Stores cover  
See [page 8](#)

## The Arabian Philatelic Association International

The Arabian Philatelic Association (APA) was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. The APA had over 300 members and subscribers worldwide during most of its existence. Its journal (*APA Random Notes*), and *Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries*, auctions and new issue service contributed to the large increase in the popularity of Saudi Arabian philately in the 1970s and 1980s. However, interest declined in the 1990s. An initial attempt to start up a conventional Saudi stamp society in the USA failed in the late 1990s. Since then, we have realized that an Internet-based society has a better prospect of success and we have founded the Arabian Philatelic Association International. (APAI). An APAI e-mail address [arabphilassocin@aol.com](mailto:arabphilassocin@aol.com) has been set up by Willie King. A *Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia* has been written and published by Rudy Thoden. A limited number of copies of *APAI Random Notes #57* is available for free distribution to all who request an APAI Membership Application.

Longer range, we hope to prepare a second edition of the *Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries* to cover the issues not in the original edition, plus the many new forgery discoveries, including very dangerous ones created by modern computer technology.

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

Membership secretary: Marwan Nusair

USA representative: John Wilson

European representative: Willie King

Middle East representative: David Jessich

USA Distribution Manager: Beverly Swartz

Treasurer: David Jessich

Editor, *Random Notes*: Martin Lovegrove

Webmaster: Willie King

### Random Notes

The APAI's publication, *Random Notes*, will be issued four times a year, assuming sufficient material is available. The editor is Mr. M C Lovegrove, e-mail: [weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com), (The Weatherings, East End, Gooderstone, KINGS LYNN, PE33 9DB, United Kingdom.) Articles on all aspects of Saudi Arabian philately are urgently needed for publication in *Random Notes*, and can be submitted in manuscript, as a text file, as an e-mail or a MS Word document. The right to edit or reject all submissions is reserved. Opinions expressed are those of the authors only. Material from this publication may be reprinted provided credit is given to "Arabian Philatelic Association International" and the author of the article. Please send a copy of the reprint to the editor.

Scott's (2005) and Stanley Gibbons (1996) catalog numbers are used with the kind permission of the copyright owners.

The following have given permission for images from their websites to be reproduced in this journal:

Filatco ([www.filatco.com](http://www.filatco.com))

Nutmeg Stamp Sales ([www.nutmegstamp.com](http://www.nutmegstamp.com))

Reference may be made in this publication to the following books by their authors' names:

HAWORTH, W.B. and SARGENT, H. L.- *The Postal Issues of the Hejaz* (1922)

WARIN, D.F.- *The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd*. (1927)

MAYO, M.M. - *Barid Al Sa'udiyah wa al Hijaz wa Najd* (1973)

DONALDSON, N- *The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf*. (1975)

WILSON, J.M.- *The Hejaz - A History in Stamps* (1982).

COLES, J.H. & WALKER, H.E – *Postal Cancellations of the Ottoman Empire Part 2* (1987)

THODEN, R. J- *A Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia*, (2001)

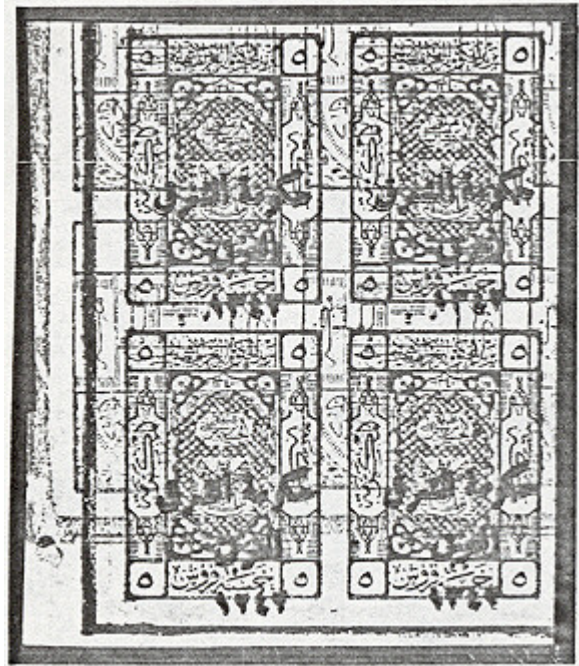
VON UEXKULL, J.- *The Early Postal History of Saudi Arabia* (2001).

## Random Notes #66

### *Assembled by the Editor*

Not a 'solo' effort this time! Following the photograph published in RN65 showing some of the people who have contributed to our current knowledge, Willie King has produced a couple of pages relating to the D. F. Warin period. I make my usual plea for items for inclusion in future editions; they do not have to be full articles - anything relating to Saudi philately will be gratefully received. Now for the 'Random Notes':

- 1 The University of Zurich has a useful page on its website that allows you to convert dates from Hegira to Western and vice-versa. I tried to get to it last November and found it had moved; the new URL is <http://www.oriold.unizh.ch/static/hegira.html>. If you haven't used it, give it a try.
- 2 Not long after RN65 was distributed, I got my brain into gear. The block of ½ qirsh Makkah Arms printed on fiscal paper with a 2 qirsh surcharge illustrated on page 4 item 3, has, of course, nothing to do with the Nejd surcharges, the surcharge was just the value printed on the fiscal stamps. Silly me!
- 3 A recent eBay purchase for me was a box full of photocopies of a specialized collection of Jordan/Transjordan stamps. Amongst this lot there appeared an imperf block of 4 of the 5 qirsh Makkah Arms printed on top of inverted ochre fiscal stamps without value. For other references to this use of fiscal stamps see RN27.7-8, RN64.20 and RN65.4. These stamps were introduced in the period September to November 1924, but since the 5 qirsh was not one of the values frequently re-supplied from the Hejaz, it is not possible to say that these prints on ochre stamps were done in 1924. However, in view of my comment in RN64 about the 5 qirsh not being one of the original issue, it looks as though they were made during a period of paper shortage rather than being just waste material from the printer.
- 4 A recent item on eBay was a pair of the unissued 1 qirsh dam on watermarked paper with watermark inverted (Mayo 1001WV). Has anyone seen this with the watermark upright?



- 5 I haven't mentioned it for a long time, and may not have done so at all in Random Notes, but my work on my specialized Saudi stamp catalogue is still progressing. I now know how Rudy felt when he was working on his revenue project! There is always so much more to do that the end never appears to be in sight. In parallel with the catalogue project, I have been working on a collection management system. The software for my catalogue is almost finished, but data capture has some way to go. The management system is in use and has proved of real use on many occasions. A recent example of this was in conjunction with the large 3-line Jeddah overprints. I noticed a feature on position 15, and although this position can be identified by its distinctive number '3' (see my article in RN63) additional features are always useful - how many times has the key feature been obscured by a postmark or other overprint? I needed to search my collection for all stamps with position 15 of this overprint. Easy, and it took a fraction of a second. Here are the results:

ID	Item	Type	Album code	Album	Status	Sheet pos	o/p pos
2662	SG 98c	Stamps		<unknown>	Unmounted mint	22	15
5434	SG 109 part sheet of 32	Stamps		<unknown>	Unmounted mint	15	15
5472	SG 109c	Stamps	22-09	Jeddah Large 3-Line	Mounted mint	15	15
3219	SG 111	Stamps	22-09	Jeddah Large 3-Line	Mounted mint	15	15
3218	SG 112a	Stamps	22-09	Jeddah Large 3-Line	Mint no gum	22	15
6128	SG 116 complete sheet	Stamps		<unknown>	Unmounted mint	15	15
7597	SG 119b	Stamps	22-09	Jeddah Large 3-Line	Unmounted mint	22	15
2303	SG 132	Stamps		<unknown>	Mounted mint	15	15
5895	SG 141	Stamps		<unknown>	Mounted mint	15	15
2695	SG D151	Stamps		<unknown>	Fine used	15	15

Incidentally, the reason why some stamps are in 'unknown' albums is that I have yet to number all of my albums and set the locations for the stamps in them. The dreaded data-capture problem again!

The additional feature for the identification of this position is a projection from 'alif' as shown at right. A quick check of all relevant stamps showed that the feature occurred on all and is therefore most likely to be constant.

I would like to hear from anyone who has a genuine position 15 overprint without this projection.



**Additional identification feature for position 15**



- 6 The security tagging of revenue stamps is mentioned by Rudy Thoden in his 'Catalogue of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia' but is not illustrated. The security tagging is visible under long-wave ultra-violet light and comprises multiple lines of Arabic inscriptions (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). Shown below is a Certification Fee stamp issued in 1986:



Normal scanned image



Photographed under ultra-violet light

- 7 As a follow-on to my mixed-franking reply-paid card in RN63, I have a multi-national cover that started life in Gravenhage, Holland, on 13 January 1959, was received in Al-Khobar 24 February 1959 (backstamp KHOBAR "R") after a sea voyage, and eventually re-addressed to sender and Saudi stamps fixed on 16 March 1959 (AIR PORT DHAHRAN).



- 8 I find marginal markings interesting and useful. They can often help plot the knocks and tumbles that these plates must have taken during their lives. Last October I saw a date imprinted in the margin of a ½ qirsh Makkah Arms stamp overprinted for use in Transjordan. I recently acquired a copy of *Philatelic History of Jordan 1920 - 1995 - Stampexo Jubilee* by K. C. R. Souan, and in it found illustrations of two such sheets. One of these is shown below alongside an enlargement of the date (corresponding to 12 May 1923).



Has anyone seen a date on any Hejaz Makkah Arms sheets of this or any other value?



- 9 Here's a cover for the student of the 1949 air series. The colours of the two 1 qirsh airmail stamps are completely different. The one at the far right appears to be on Woods type 6 paper, introduced in 1951, and having the scarcer vertical ridges. The other air stamp looks as though it is on Woods type 9 paper with the usual horizontal ridges. The cover is dated 12 December 1960, just before the majority of the Cairo DGA stamps were issued. Note that four of the stamps had been separated using scissors, so bad were the perforations.



- 10 In RN63, page 25, I wrote a short note on the large 3-line Jeddah overprint from plate B. I illustrated a flaw on position 18 not mentioned in RN8.41. I have noted two interesting features on a copy of stamp position 26. The first is a much larger projection than normal in 'ain' in the bottom line, and the second is the dot joined to the body of 'zaa' in the middle line. The first of these I suspect is constant and the second possibly not. The overprint is almost certainly from position 11. Can anyone confirm these findings?



Large projection



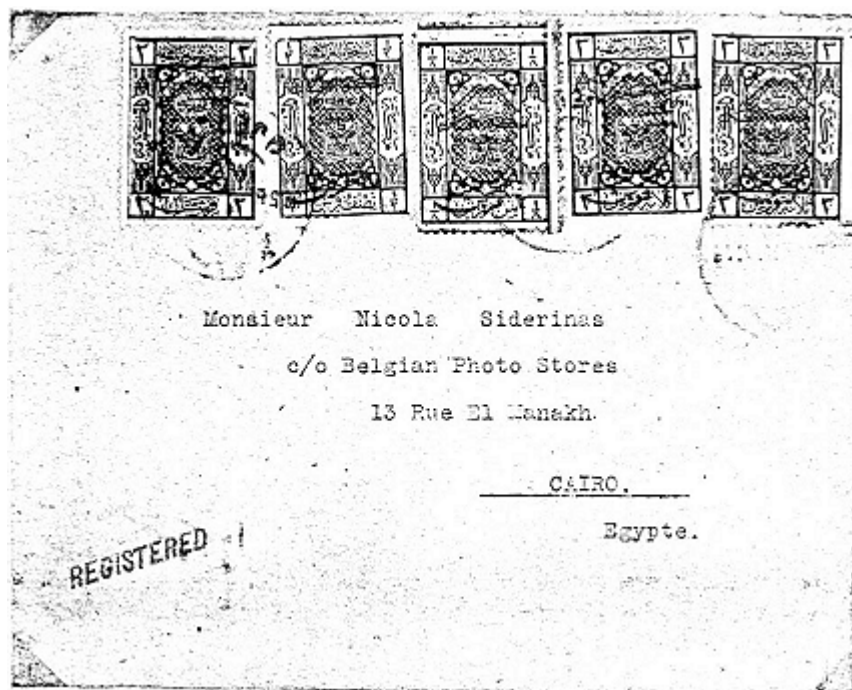
Normal projection



Dot joined



- 11 Another item from a collection of photocopies was sent to me by Willie King. This one is most appropriate following the appearance of a Belgian Photo Stores cover in RN65, and as with that cover, this one looks as though it had a philatelic influence.



- 12 [Filatco](#) held an auction on 10 February 2005 and congratulations to them on providing images for all of the lots on their web site. Lot 1268 was a copy of the ½ qirsh Makkah Arms with a black large 3-line Jeddah overprint and a ¼ qirsh handstamp in black of the kind normally found on the 'illegibles'. I know very little about this issue apart from the fact that Feldman catalogues state that only four exist, whereas Filatco state that seven are known. Perhaps someone could enlighten me. With so few copies known, it could be assumed that only one sheet of 36 were produced, but I have images of three of these and two of them have particular significance. One is from position 10 (the Filatco one) and the other from position 16. These positions are adjacent in the same column in the sheet and it can be seen from the images at right, that neither the 3-line overprint or the centring of the stamps indicate that these stamps are from the same sheet. So more than one sheet was involved, but in view of the scarcity of copies, and that the handstamp is not normally associated with the 3-line overprint, I would suggest that remainders and not complete sheets received the handstamp. The other image I have is from position 19 and if anyone can supply me with scans of other positions, I would be most grateful.





## The 'Tel Aviv' Forgeries

*By: Martin Lovegrove*

It has been documented in Random Notes and the Forgeries Manual that the Makkah Arms stamps, as well as the Hejaz railway fiscals and Hejaz revenues overprinted by the Nejdīs, exist as 'total forgeries'. That is the stamp, any overprint, and cancellation are all forged. The perforation is recorded as being 10¾, although mine appear to be 10.9, and I would prefer to refer to them as perf 11. It has also been recorded that the print quality and colour for these stamps are both poor. Most of the used stamps of this group in my collection are cancelled by the fake DJEDDAH 10-6-21 as illustrated on page W-2 of the Arabian Philatelic Association's Forgeries Manual, but I also have some with an equally fake all-Arabic cancel "Mekka Al Mukarrama" dated 18 Sha'a ban 1345 and a diameter of 34mm (illustrated later). Also, about half of mine are perf 11.5 - the same as the genuine stamps, so do not rely on the perforation to identify these forgeries. Just to complicate matters, some imperforate examples also exist.

This article has been written with the intention of updating our knowledge of these forgeries, but will inevitably fall short of providing the complete picture. I would be grateful for any further information about these forgeries.

Dr. Elias Kawar kindly provided me with the explanation of how these forgeries came to receive the 'Tel Aviv' label:

***David Graham acquired the "Tel Aviv" forgeries from a dealer in London who claimed he bought them at a Tel Aviv stamp show.***

The link with Tel Aviv is thus somewhat tenuous, but at least it provides us with something more useful than the vague term 'total forgery'. There are other forgeries of the basic stamps, perhaps from the same stable, but the look and feel of them is completely different to these crude items. An example of the perf 11 version of the 1 qirsh is shown below with a genuine stamp for comparison:



Tel Aviv forgery



Genuine

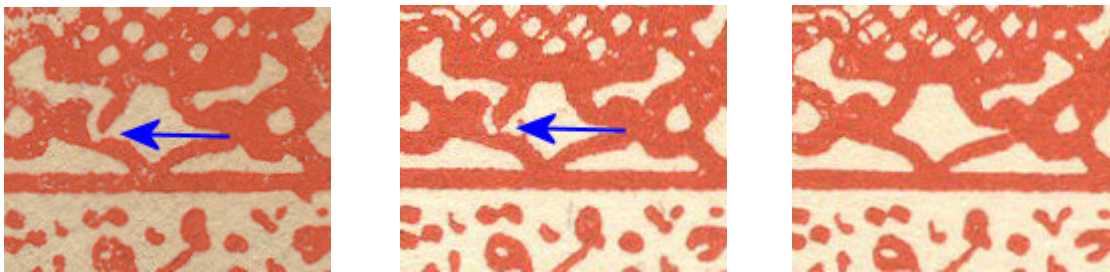
The illustrations above show extremes - a poor Tel Aviv forgery alongside a good quality genuine stamp. In reality, some forgeries are quite good as can be seen from some of the following images.



The quality of some of the forgeries is actually good enough to allow plating against genuine positions, and it is here that some interesting facts emerge. I will start by looking at the three values shown below.



The 1/2 qirsh is from position 23; the major feature of this is the flaw in part of the decoration just above the Arabic value text. Below is an enlargement of this feature on the above stamp together with a genuine position 23 and a genuine position 22 that, like all of the other genuine positions, does not have this flaw.



**Flaw present in forgery (left), genuine position 23 (centre), but absent from all other genuine positions - position 22 is shown at right.**

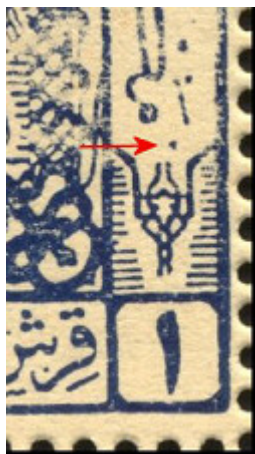
Next, the 1 qirsh. There are no major features here, but using the tried and trusted method of comparing minor flaws, I found that this stamp comes from position 25. However, I chose this stamp carefully for illustrating here; it has a wide left margin.

The genuine position 25 has the marginal rule about 2mm away from the left frame line (see example at right); the forgery shown above has 3mm between the frame and the tips of the perforations but no sign of a marginal rule. Note also the gap between the stamp above (position 19) and the top of the stamp; this is almost 3mm. These facts will be relevant later.

The other value being considered is the 1/8 qirsh. This is by far the most interesting of the three values, and for several reasons. Despite the reasonable standard of printing, this stamp could not be plated. There were however, two notable points. Firstly, the value in the top right-hand corner was too far to the left; there are no genuine stamps that have this feature.



Secondly, it can be seen that there is a large dot in the right-hand panel, just above the lower ornament. This dot is significant; it is a feature of position 26 of the 1-qirsh stamp! There are other features that make me almost certain that this is a copy of position 26, but in order to be certain that the forgery was produced in this manner, an image of this example of the 1/8 qirsh (in yellow) was superimposed on an image of a genuine 1-qirsh stamp. The fit, apart from value-related parts, was conclusive.



**Matching dot flaw**



**Forgery superimposed on genuine**

The values give us another problem. The number 1 in the top left-hand corner slopes to the left; this is not seen on genuine stamps. So were the values inserted by hand, and what was the origin of the text for the value? In a similar manner to that shown above, an image the forgery, this time in black, was superimposed on a genuine 1/8-qirsh stamp.

This time it can be seen that the numbers and the text for the value are perfectly aligned, but the rest of the design is not. Despite the 'leaning' value, it is probable that the values for this stamp were derived from a genuine 1/8 qirsh.

Why anyone would want to produce a forgery of a stamp from two separate values when they obviously have the 1/8 qirsh stamp to work from, I really do not know!



**Values match but frames do not!**

By looking at these three values, we have seen that the stamps could be plated, even if the results were slightly strange; but there is more. I started investigating these forgeries late in 2001 and at that time every stamp I had for a given value showed the same flaws - all of my copies of the 1/2 qirsh appeared to be copies of the genuine position 23, all of my 1 qirsh were copies of position 25 etc. This held good for other values of the Makkah Arms series such as the 2 qirsh. It would have been too much of a coincidence for me to have got all of these copies of a single position for each value; the conclusion has to be that the fake sheets were made from multiple copies of a master derived from a genuine position. Another of my copies of the 1-qirsh supports the multiple copy theory. It shows quite clearly the bottom of the stamp from the row above with a gap of less than 2mm, but the stamp is offset somewhat to the left. This narrow spacing cannot be seen on any of my other examples, suggesting the multiple-image plate.



However, some of the images supplied to me by Dr. Elias Kavar show what may be a single-image print. So were these stamps printed singly onto a sheet thus providing us with either a single stamp or several stamps per sheet with random spacing?



Close spacing between stamps;  
top stamp offset to left

Right:- Stamp apparently  
printed as single image on  
sheet.



So far, so good. All of my Makkah Arms Tel Aviv forgeries supported the theory of being printed from one master image, either singly or as part of a multi-cliche plate - until I started getting some similar items but with a different cancel. These stamps were from different plate positions. This mark was illustrated in RN58.30 but is illustrated again here for convenience.

I will show just two stamps; one with the unidentified cancel, the other unused. These two stamps can be linked to the Tel Aviv forgeries with the cancellations mentioned at the beginning of this article by the forged overprints. If these are from the same stable as the others, more than one plate of some values must exist.



Unidentified cancel



Forgeries not matching usual plate positions



Further images sent to me by Willie King and Elias Kawar show similar variations. Below is a strip showing at least two, possibly three varieties of the 2 qirsh. The stamp at the left is another example of closely spaced stamps, but not evident on the other examples.



So far I have used examples showing the Makkah Arms design in an attempt to determine something about the production of these forgeries. The forgeries are not confined to that design, but in addition include Hejaz revenues and the Hejaz and Nejd Whitehouse Morris & Co. Designs. The image below shows just a few examples.



Following are some examples of Hejaz and Nejd issues:



A listing of examples I either own or have been able to positively identify is provided here as a starting point for a more definitive list. Please note that the colours specified are those associated with genuine stamps and not those used for the forgeries. If you have any not mentioned in this listing, I would appreciate a good quality scan and a note of the perforation.

#### **Makkah Arms without overprint**

- 1/8 qirsh chestnut, perf 11.5
- 1/2 qirsh scarlet, perf 11
- 1/2 qirsh scarlet, perf 11.5
- 1 qirsh deep blue, perf 11.5
- 2 qirsh orange, perf 11
- 2 qirsh orange, perf 11.5
- 3 qirsh brown, perf 11
- 3 qirsh brown, perf 11.5
- 3 qirsh brown-red, perf 11
- 10 qirsh mauve and brown, perf 11

#### **Makkah Arms with overprint**

##### **Hejaz Large 3-line Jeddah**

###### **Red overprint**

- 1 qirsh deep blue, perf 11.5

###### **Blue overprint**

- 1/8 qirsh chestnut, perf 11
- 1/8 qirsh chestnut, perf 11.5
- 5 qirsh olive, perf 11

###### **Black overprint**

- 2 qirsh orange, perf 11.5
- 3 qirsh brown, perf 11.5
- 3 qirsh brown-red, perf 11
- 5 qirsh olive, perf 11

##### **Hejaz 4-line Jeddah**

###### **Red overprint**

- 1 qirsh on 3 qirsh brown, perf 11
- 10 qirsh on 5 qirsh olive, perf 11

###### **Blue overprint**

- 1 qirsh on 1/2 qirsh scarlet, perf 11
- 1 qirsh on 1 1/2 qirsh lilac, perf 11
- 10 qirsh on 5 qirsh olive, perf 11

###### **Black overprint**

- 1 qirsh on 1/2 qirsh scarlet, perf 11
- 1 qirsh on 1 1/2 qirsh lilac, perf 11



**Nejd First Handstamp**

1/8 qirsh chestnut, handstamp violet, perf 11  
1/8 qirsh carmine, handstamp blue, perf 11  
1/2 qirsh scarlet, handstamp blue, perf 11.5  
1/2 qirsh scarlet, handstamp black, perf 11  
2 qirsh orange, handstamp red, perf 11  
2 qirsh orange, handstamp blue, perf 11  
2 qirsh orange, handstamp black, perf 11.5

**Nejd First Handstamp****Nejd Unframed Postage Due**

1/2 qirsh scarlet, handstamps blue, perf 11.5

**Nejd Second Handstamp**

1/2 qirsh scarlet, handstamp blue, imperf  
1 qirsh slate-violet, handstamp red, perf 11  
1 1/2 qirsh rose, handstamp black, perf 11  
5 qirsh scarlet, handstamp blue, perf 11

**Nejd Second Handstamp****Nejd Framed Postage Due**

3 qirsh brown-red, Nejd handstamp black, forged mustahiq blue, perf 11  
3 qirsh brown-red, Nejd handstamp blue, forged mustahiq black, perf 11

**Nejd Second Handstamp, Surcharged**

1 qirsh on 1/2 qirsh scarlet, Nejd handstamp blue, perf 11  
1 1/2 qirsh on 1/2 qirsh scarlet, Nejd handstamp blue, perf 11.5  
2 qirsh on 3 qirsh brown-red, Nejd handstamp blue, perf 11

**Hejaz Railway Tax with overprint****Nejd First Handstamp**

1 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp red, perf 11

**Nejd Second Handstamp**

1 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp red, perf 11  
1 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp black, perf 11  
5 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp blue, perf 11.5

**Nejd Second Handstamp, Nejd Framed Postage Due**

1 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp black, forged mustahiq red, perf 11  
5 qirsh green, Nejd h/s forgery type 4 black, forged mustahiq red, perf 11.5

**Capture of Medina**

3 qirsh on 100 qirsh chocolate, perf 11.5  
5 qirsh on 1000 qirsh violet and brown-red, perf 11.5

**Capture of Jeddah**

3 qirsh on 100 qirsh chocolate, perf 11.5  
4 qirsh on 500 qirsh brown-red, perf 11.5

**Hejaz Flat Rate Documentary with overprint****Nejd First Handstamp**

1 qirsh violet, Nejd handstamp red, perf 11  
2 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp red, perf 11  
2 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp violet, perf 11

**Nejd Second Handstamp**

2 qirsh blue, Nejd handstamp black, perf 11



**Hejaz Proportional Documentary with overprint**

**Nejd First Handstamp**

1 qirsh violet, Nejd handstamp black, perf 11

**Hejaz and Nejd 1926 Colour Changed**

1 qirsh rosine, perf 11

1 qirsh rosine, perf 11.5

3 qirsh indigo, imperf

5 qirsh brown, perf 11.5

5 qirsh brown, imperf

**Hejaz and Nejd Pan-Islamic Congress**

5 qirsh brown, perf 11.5

Finally, some covers; none were addressed:





**Corrections by John Calcott Gaskin  
to  
The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd by D.F. Warin**

*Reported by: W. A King*

Recently I acquired an original and pristine copy of D. F. Warin's book with its incredibly detailed records of the first issues of Saudi Arabia. John Calcott Gaskin, who was the illustrator and translator of the book, presented this copy to Major John J. Darlow, who was a prominent collector of Transjordan. Mr Gaskin also listed a number of corrections, as shown below and readers may wish to add these corrections to their own copy.

*To Major J. J. Darlow with J. Calcott Gaskin's  
complements.*

Corrections

Page 9. Mohamedan month 'Mokarran' should be  
Moharram

- " 21. Diagram. "12" should be "2".
- " 25. (TH.18) should be (TH.17).
- " 86 "Arabi al Hejazie" should be "Arabieh al Hejazieh"
- " 108. "Arabi al Hejazie" should be "Arabieh al Hejazieh"
- " 116. "downwards" and "upwards" should be transposed.
- " 119. "al-Medeenah" should be al-"Medeenet."

*J.C.G.*



J. Calcott Gaskin's sketch from Page 21 with the flaw in position 12 corrected to position 2. The scan shown here of this flaw was correctly identified as position 2 in RN 60 page10.



# The Best Forgery?

*By: Martin Lovegrove*

For about a year now, I have been intrigued by a group of 1/8 qirsh Makkah Arms stamps that showed considerable ink 'squash' on the bottom frame line but with all other lines normal. The real problem with these stamps is that although the basic stamp looks genuine none have been plateable.

As my holding of these increased, suspicions grew. Consider the facts:

Most were overprinted and all overprints were forgeries of known types.

Several had the missing perforation pin seen on 'reprints'.

All had gum that was similar, if not identical, to that seen on 'reprints'.

The single used stamp I have has the fake Makkah 20 Ramadan 1343 cancel.

The missing perforation pin convinced me that these were forgeries, but in view of the fact that the overprints, gum and perforations were, in effect, the same as forgeries already known to me, I believe that these may have the same origin.

David Graham wrote an excellent article about the 1/8 qirsh value in RN41 and it is of interest to note that in his list of flaws involving numerals was a "10/8" variety that he was unable to plate. This variety occurs on these forgeries and is shown below:



**10/8 variety**



**Missing perf pin at top and bottom**

Earlier, I mentioned ink 'squash'. This is found on relief-printed stamps and occurs when pressure is applied to force the paper into contact with the printing plate. When only a small amount of pressure is applied, not much ink in the lines is forced towards the edge of the line; in extreme cases almost all of the ink is forced away from the centre. This feature should not be used on its own to identify these stamps; it also occurs on genuine ones, but in my experience it is not common on them. Examples are shown on the next page:





**Forgery: Ink squash on bottom line of frame**



**Genuine: Ink squash on top line of panel**

A further link with 'reprints' may be indicated by the extra coloured shape in the margin of one of the stamps. However, I do not believe these stamps to be from an earlier state of the same plate that was used for the other forgeries, but they may have had the same printer.

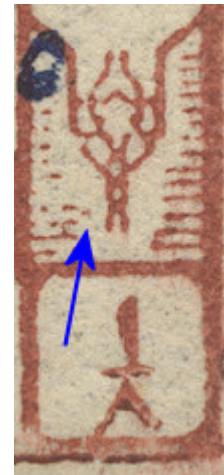


**Coloured shape in margin**

There is another flaw present that I have not seen in either genuine or forged stamps. In the lower right decorative panel, a small extra line is sometimes found. I have detected two varieties of this, one is a sloping line, the other no more than a short horizontal dash.



**Left: Flaw is sloping line**



**Right: Flaw is short horizontal dash**

There is still a lot to learn about these stamps. Out of the 15 stamps I have, 7 have the above flaws; that proportion seems to be too high to suggest a 36-cliche plate. The plate may be much smaller or the flaws occur on several positions as a result of the method used to build the plate from a single image. Please let me know if you have anything relevant in your collection that could help my investigation.

# Brief Biographies of Daisy Warin and her Colleagues

By: W. A. King FRPSL

*The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah, and Nejd* was published in 1927, in a limited edition of 350 copies. The following people were involved in the publication of this key work on the early philately of Hejaz and Nejd.

**Daisy F. Warin** : 1893-1935 Author *The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah, and Nejd*

Daisy was employed by David Field and was clearly the firm's specialist in Hejaz. A short price listing was issued in 1926 and then followed by the major work in 1927. In 1930 she presented a paper at the **Postal Congress of Great Britain** in Torquay entitled 'Phases of Philately'. Daisy died in 1935 at the early age of 42. Her married name was Hayler.

**David Field** : 1871-1926. Dealer in Bond St, London 1899, and later in Vigo St.(off Regent Street) Published the *West-End Philatelist*, A Priced Catalogue of Air Mail stamps and Air Posts of the World, and other handbooks. Dealt especially in War Stamps and wrote 'Allied Postage Stamps of the Great War and After' [1923].

**Edith Field** : Wife of David Field and continued his business after his death in 1926 and was in charge when Daisy Warin published her book. She was a medal-winning philatelist, and Chairman of PCGB Torquay 1930.

**John Calcott Gaskin** created the illustrations and responsible for the translations in *The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah, and Nejd* He was Assistant Political Agent in Bahrain - 1900 to 1904.

**Charles Herbert Greenwood**. Wrote the preface to *The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah, and Nejd*. Manager for David Field. Edited *West-End Philatelist*. Wrote 'Togo - The Stamps of the British and French Occupations' [1916] (WEP Handbook No 11). 'The Provisional Issues of the Postage Stamps of Mafia' [1930] (WEP handbook No 12). Co-author, with DB Armstrong, of 'War Stamps of the Allies' [1920].. President Hastings P.S. Founder member and Hon Secretary Huddersfield P.S.

**A. Sempad** was a dealer in Alexandria and supplied much of the data for the later issues of Hejaz and Nejd.

**Major John James Darlow** 1873-1951. The author's copy of Warin's book was from Major Darlow's library having been presented to him by J. Calcott Gaskin.

Dealer in stamps of Palestine and Transjordan. Wrote '*Transjordan - A Straightforward Collection*' which was printed in the *London Philatelist* in 1932\*. Assisted in compilation of Palestine and Transjordan entries in '*The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps Volume III.*' Hon Secretary first PCGB Manchester 1909. Council Member BPA. Author, with FA Bellamy, of a '*History of the PCGB 1909-12*'. Also collected St Lucia.

\* Scans of the 1932 article '*Transjordan - A Straightforward Collection*' available for reference from W. King's library.

**Bibliography** : The majority of the information presented above was derived from the website belonging to the British Philatelic Trust : [www.ukphilately.org.uk](http://www.ukphilately.org.uk)



# The 1946 Map Stamp - Plating Information

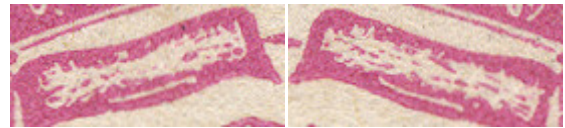
*By: Martin Lovegrove*

The period of usage and perforation varieties of this stamp were described by Willie King in an article in Random Notes #62. This article illustrates the flags that were defaced by hand for each of the 25 positions on the plate; I hope this will help the plating of other flaws found on the stamps of this issue.

A complete sheet of unscratched flags is shown to illustrate the marginal markings.



**Position 1**



**Position 2**



**Position 3**



**Position 4**



**Position 5**



**Position 6**



**Position 7**



**Position 8**



**Position 9**



**Position 10**



**Position 11**

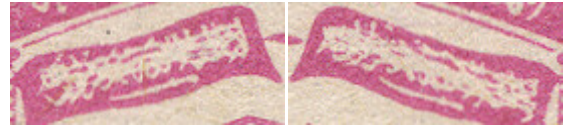


**Position 12**





**Position 13**



**Position 14**



**Position 15**



**Position 16**



**Position 17**



**Position 18**



**Position 19**



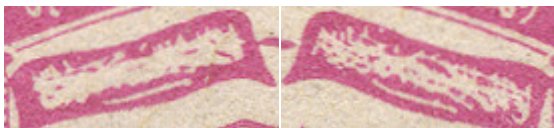
**Position 20**



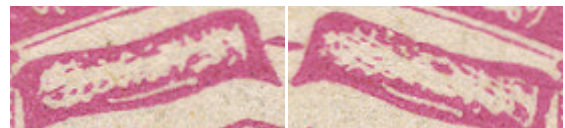
**Position 21**



**Position 22**



**Position 23**

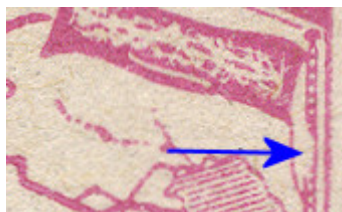


**Position 24**



**Position 25**

If anyone is interested in listing the flaws found on this stamp, here are two to get you started. I hope they are constant; they are on both of my sheets:



**Pos. 13: Damaged flagpole**



**Pos. 25: Extra dot**





Sheet with flags intact