



الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية

ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association International

Random Notes



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Dick Tjaden  
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## 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). The APAI e-mail address [arabphilassocin@aol.com](mailto:arabphilassocin@aol.com) is no longer in use, please contact Willie King at [willieking@btinternet.com](mailto:willieking@btinternet.com)

A *Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of Saudi Arabia* has been written and published by Rudy Thoden and updated as Thoden 2008.

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 and Random Notes distribution: Marwan Nusair

USA representative: John Wilson

European representative: Willie King

Middle East representative: David Jessich

USA Distribution Manager: Marwan Nusair

Treasurer: David Jessich

Editor, Random Notes: Martin Lovegrove

## Random Notes

The APAI's publication, *Random Notes*, will be issued three 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.

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Several organizations and individuals have granted permission for their work to be reproduced in this journal; our thanks go to them and their details are given on the final page of this edition.

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 #81

*Assembled by the Editor*

It is with deep regret that I report the passing of member Dick Tjaden or Dick666 as we knew him on eBay. Dick was a dedicated supporter of Random Notes and supplied me with many snippets of information on all aspects of Saudi philately. He also had an interest in forgeries and I am very sorry that I was not able to produce the new forgeries manual in time for him to enjoy it. I will miss Dick a lot. Obituary on page 10.

Now for the notes.

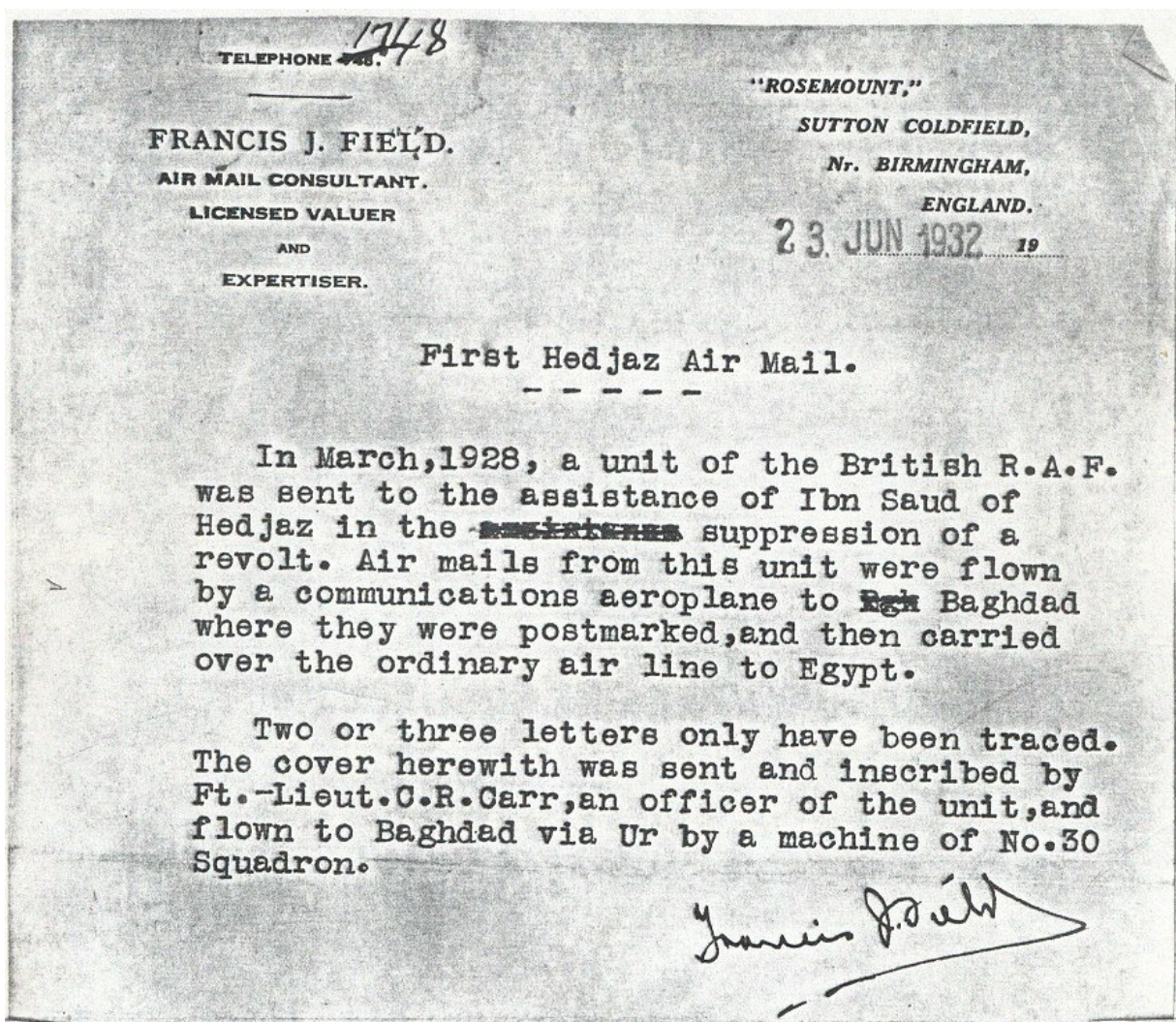
1. Khalid Omaira sent a scan of a photocopy of an early airmail cover from Hejaz and a letter from Francis Field describing it as the first Hejaz air mail. The Baghdad cancellation is for 5 May 1928.

This cover actually featured in RN 32 but in my bound copy of that edition, the copy did not reproduce well, so I am including it again for new members and those who had poor copies.

Can anyone provide more information about the cover or the R.A.F. Unit that operated in Hejaz? I assume that all mail carried to Baghdad was correspondence from unit members.







For those interested in aero-philately and the personnel involved, there is a lot of material on the internet about Flight Lieutenant Charles Roderick Carr; well worth the browsing time.

- Perforation errors are not common the King Ali Jeddah I overprints, so I was surprised to find that the imperforate between stamps and between stamp and margin vertical pairs exist on the  $\frac{1}{8}$  qirsh with both the narrow and medium overprint settings.



Narrow  
setting



Medium  
setting



3. Another King Ali item with a twist was the appearance on eBay of a 5 qirsh with a double blue Jeddah I overprint. I was surprised to find that it joined perfectly to the lower stamp of a vertical pair that I have seen, one of which has a single overprint and the other double. Because the Jeddah I overprint plate comprised only 25 cliches, two operations were required to complete the 50-cliche plate and thus this combination occurred if one of those was a double strike. It therefore plates the eBay item as position 35; perhaps a member purchased it.



4. While on the subject of Jeddah I, the only other varieties I have seen are shown below. They are:

i) Narrow setting: 1/8 qirsh imperforate between stamp and left margin.

ii) Medium setting: Completely imperforate.

iii) Wide setting: Overprinted significantly shifted left.



(i)



(iii)



(ii)

5. Following the article ‘Jeddah Large 3-line with Postage Due’ in RN80, Marwan Nusair sent me a scan of the 5 qirsh value postally used on 7 November 1925. Also relating to an article in RN80, I have found a copy of a 1/2 qirsh ‘Illegible’ postage due with the handstamp in the thick black ink; I am now sure they are genuine.



5 qirsh due postally used



‘Mustahiq’ handstamp in thick black ink



6. Also following on from an article in the previous edition is another example of the Nejd Fee Paid handstamp used in Medina. This example is without the notch in the lower left corner and has a MEDINE 1 cancel, 18 February 1926 (6-8-1344) type H50 and a Makkah type HA10 for 18-8-1344; quite a long transit time if the dates are correct.



7. A postmark update now; first some all-Arabic marks.
- i) An incomplete negative seal in violet from Sarat Abidah, Abha. Has anyone got a better illustration?
  - ii) Two similar cancels from Rabigh and Abu Arish. The latter was on a cover having a Jeddah transit of September 1960. The top line is 'directorate' and the bottom line is 'post' followed by the town name.



**Sarat Abidah, Abha**



**Rabigh**

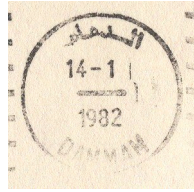


**Abu Arish**

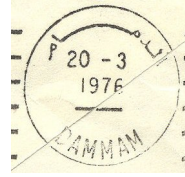




8. In his series of articles, Ken Knight listed the types of font used in the machine cancels. Dammam used two different styles of flowing Arabic, one much wider than the other. I have seen both sizes in cancel type SM10 but only the wider one in SS10.



**Narrow text**

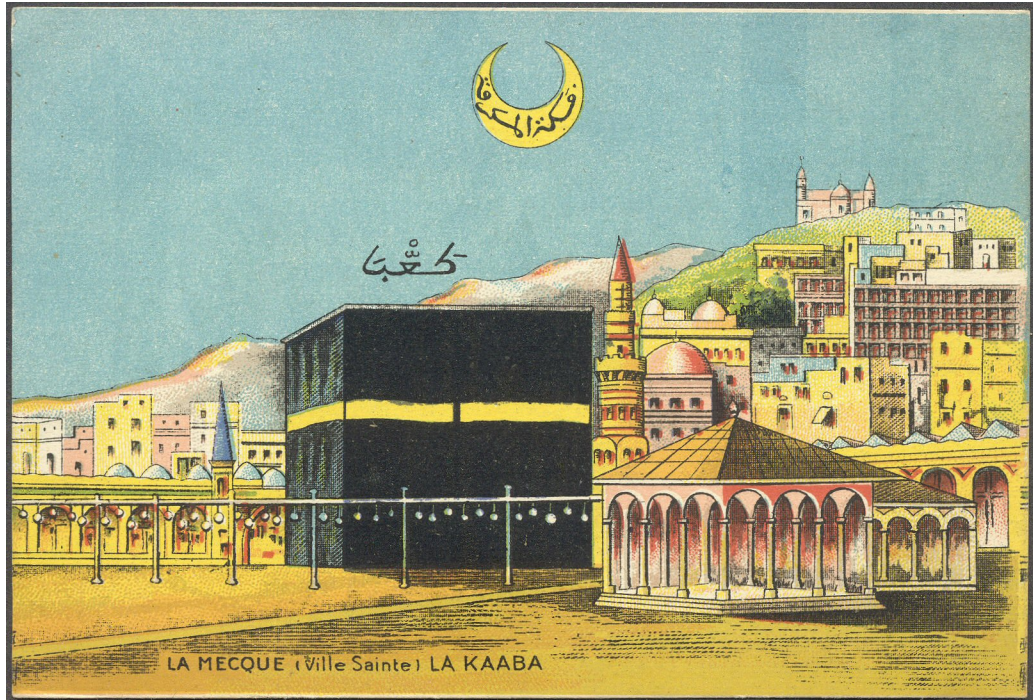


**Wide text**

9. Following an article in RN62 by Willie King featuring Gebel Abu Qubais, I have included in various editions photographs, postcards and engravings of the structure. For the benefit of new members, the building features in the Hejaz coat of arms as well as on Hejaz essays and revenue stamps. Reproduced below is a photo postcard, probably from the 1970s, clearly showing the building in relation to the Holy Mosque. On the next page is an artistic impression on a postcard printed in Algeria.







10. Here is a misperforated 3 qirsh airmail with perforation indentations between the stamps. The stamp positions are 16/21; easy to determine because position 16 shows a dot beneath the aircraft's tail wheel. The postmark is Jeddah dated 2nd January 1957.



11. A rare cover here for Hejaz Railway enthusiasts. It is known that Transjordan covers exist with revenue stamps used for postage. This one is franked with a Makkah Arms stamp overprinted in three lines indicating Government of the Eastern Arabs/Aid/Hejaz Railway. The top line of the overprint is the abbreviation ح.ش.ع and is the same as the first line of the Transjordan King Hussein Visit commemorative overprint. Someone was misled by this because the cover has a manuscript note 'King Hussein Commemoration, good used. An example of this overprint was illustrated in RN 64.25; this overprint is not listed in 'The Revenue Stamps of Jordan' by Joe Ross and Avo Kaplanian.

ح.ش.ع

عانة

الخط الحجازي







The cover, from Amman, is addressed to Mrs G. MacLaren, wife of Major MacLaren who was the Governor of Jenin at the time. Major G MacLaren O.B.E., later retired and left Palestine.

12. I have recently seen for sale by auction, two forgeries. The first comprises a small piece with three Makkah Arms stamps having 'Al Saudia' overprints. The basic stamps look genuine, but the overprints and the DJEDDA 5 postmark are all forgeries. The reserve is EUR 50.

The second, and more expensive, is a small piece with what appears to be genuine Nejd stamps but with the same forged DJEDDA 5 mark. The reserve for this one is a staggering EUR 100.



Notes continued on [page 12](#)



## Dick Tjaden 1931 - 2011

Dick's father collected airmail stamps. As a boy, Dick began collecting "the Netherlands". Every Saturday he would accompany his father to the stamp fair in The Hague. He also played chess and bridge and he played the piano for hours on end.

At age 21, he received a degree in electro-technical engineering at the Technical University in Delft. He worked at the Philips Research Labs in Eindhoven until his retirement, first in the 'recording' division (who remembers cassette tapes nowadays?), after that he joined the Mathematical Dept. and finally he worked as a programmer of very complicated computer programmes.

After retiring, Dick had plenty of time for his three big passions: mathematics, music and stamps. In the seventies his "Netherlands" collection had become complete, except for a few stamps which he could not afford. He searched for a new area to collect stamps from. By chance he came across a lot of stamps from Turkey. He read about the history and became fascinated with the Middle-Eastern countries. Stamps there were very cheap then, but hard to find and finding information about them was even harder. But as Dick loved solving puzzles and finding out exactly how things worked, this territory fitted him like a glove. Many stamps were fake and Dick took great pleasure digging into this, especially where Saudi-Arabian stamps were concerned.

In 2010 it became apparent that Dick was suffering from a very rare form of cancer of the stomach; there wasn't any treatment to cure him.

He suffered little or no pain and thankfully Dick could be cared for at home until the very end.



Footnote:

Dick's collection is in the hands of Corinphila, so keep watching <http://www.corinphila.com> for news of the auction.



# Ma'an and the Siege of Jeddah - A Short Note

*By: Martin Lovegrove*

As far as I can remember, nothing has appeared in Random Notes about the postal system in Ma'an during the siege of Jeddah period. The stamp illustrated here was included in an eBay lot in May and prompted me to write a few notes; time prevents me from producing detailed research.

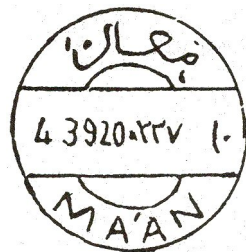
The stamp is a 2 qirsh Makkah Arms with black 3-line overprint and 40% Ma'an cancel.

The majority of siege period covers are from Jeddah, but covers are known from Yambo and Medina. A Yambo cover was illustrated in RN80 and one from Medina was included in Tarik Alireza's superb display at the Royal Philatelic Society London in April 2002.

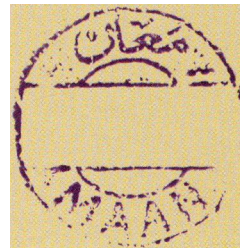


The postal history part of the display can be found on the internet at [http://rpsl.org.uk/saudi\\_arabia](http://rpsl.org.uk/saudi_arabia)

The postmark on the stamp is a type H20, but unfortunately in Ken Knight's article in RN44 there is only an interpretation of the postmark as none of the copies available to him were suitable for reproduction. The postmark was also mentioned in Abed Najjar's book 'The Philatelic History of Jordan' where it is designated type JP6 and stated to have been in use from 1923 - 25.

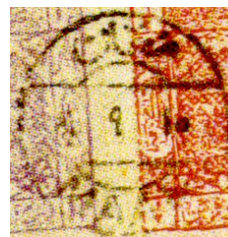


Type H20



Type JP6

It can be seen that there are differences between these; H20 has bi-lingual dates whereas JP6 is dateless. Once again we can get information from Tarik's display. He included a siege period cover from Ma'an that was franked with ½ and 1½ qirsh Makkah Arms and two revenue stamps, and in this example it could be seen that only the Hijra date, 15-9-1343 (9 April 1925), is present. Despite the four stamps it was still under-franked! The use of revenue stamps also suggests the poor supply of stamps to Ma'an during that period.



What do we know about the overprint that is relevant? Random Notes 48.3 gives the following:

*Philatelic Magazine 7 March 1925: notice published in the Jeddah newspaper Barid al Hijaz dated 12 Jumada II, 1343 (7 January 1925) stating 'The Ministry of Communications informs the public that from 13 Jumada II 1343 (8 January 1925) postage stamps bearing the inscription "Al-Hukamah Al-Hejaziah" will be brought into use, and the old stamps will be withdrawn'. It goes on to describe the new stamps as having the three-line Jeddah overprints. This confirms David's [David Graham] opinion expressed in Random Notes #45 that the three-line Jeddah overprints were the first ones issued, although the two-line overprints are listed first by all the major catalogues.*

The date conversions here are interesting and shows we really ought to rely on the Hijra date unless it can be shown to be incorrect. We have been given the equivalent date for 13 Jumada 1343 as January 8th, but in the Siege of Jeddah exhibit in RN80, the first cover has a Jeddah datestamp showing the conversion as 7th January. Although not mentioned in the exhibit, that cover was for the first day of usage if the Ministry of Communications information was correct.

It is unfortunate that the date on the subject stamp is not clear, but the month and year are 10-1343 and the left digit of the day is 1; either 1 itself or between 10 and 19. That gives the use as between 25 April and 13 May and if Tarik's cover indicates that the stamps were not in Ma'an on 9 April, that gives a very short period of use before Aqaba and Ma'an became part of Transjordan sometime in May 1925.

This has only been a brief note about Ma'an during the final period of independent Hejaz; if anyone has relevant covers or additional information I will be pleased to publish it in a future edition of Random Notes. That plea is also for anything from Aqaba during the same period.

RN

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Notes continued from [page 9](#)

13. One that is not in the catalogue. Ten qirsh Makkah Arms with red Jeddah 3-line overprint double, one sideways reading up. The stamp is from sheet position 13 and the upright overprint position 31, sideways overprints positions 34 and 35.
14. Also not in the catalogue - because it is a forgery. It is of a type that is new to me, so if anyone can help, I would appreciate it. I came across this one amongst a batch of 'Tel Aviv' forgeries but it is not that same as the 5 qirsh of that series that is normally found. You may remember that one, very bright yellow-green. The numeric and text values look as though they have been inserted into blank spaces so other values may exist. The quality of the printing is similar to some of the 1/8 qirsh 'Tel Aviv' forgeries I have, and amongst them are copies with the bogus DJEDDAH 10.6.21 cancels.



Notes continued on [page 13](#)

RN



# The Future of Random Notes

*By: Martin Lovegrove (Editor)*

The last article I received from a member was in 2008 and short notes, images of interesting items etc., have been in very short supply since then.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to produce anything with a reasonable number of pages and I believe it is time to review the format and frequency of publication.

It is over six months since the last edition and I still have not managed to fill the normal 30 pages. I definitely do not want to cease publication and one possibility is to email a bi-monthly newsletter and at the end of the year combine the newsletters and any other items into a decent sized publication. It will of course duplicate the newsletters but at least it will be in one document. I will, of course, require something for the newsletter!

If sufficient articles do materialize, then I will produce a normal edition.

If you have any other ideas, please let me know. My contact details are on page 2, but as a reminder my email address is [weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com).

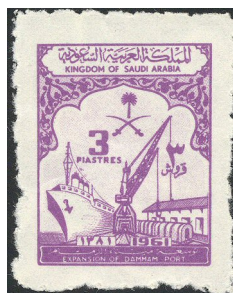
A new member suggested an article about forgeries and I am working on that. It will be a beginner's guide and hopefully will be ready for the next RN. Any more suggestions?

RN

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Notes continued from [page 12](#)

15. In RN76.21 it was noted that the Dammam Port stamps with coarse perforations have so far only been found in used condition. Well, the inevitable has happened and one has turned up mint with full gum. It is printed on the normal hard white paper and has an inverted watermark.



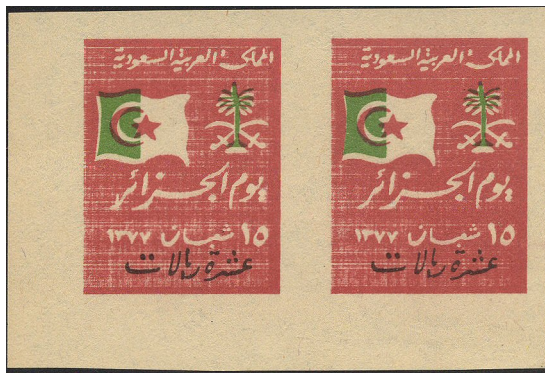
RN

## Revenue Update

*By: Martin Lovegrove*

The next edition of the revenue manual has been delayed and is now unlikely to appear this year. Unfortunately there has been no response to my request for information about the Algeria Day stamps and I would like to be a little more confident in the listing before I go to press. The printings with the value in black have been seen imperforate and are on thin buff paper.

The Hejaz & Nejd ½ qirsh flat rate documentary stamp has been found perf 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. This is the first stamp in this set found with this perforation and will require the perforation suffix to be added to these stamps. This stamp will be RF52Y and the perf 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> stamps will become RF52X to RF61X.



RF52Y

The Hejaz 4 and 5 qirsh proportional documentary exist in a carmine-vermilion shade, quite different to the usual dull vermilion; they will be listed as RQ6a and RQ7a.



RQ6a



Dull vermilion



RR14t



RF30i

Handstamp varieties on the Jeddah provisionals are uncommon, especially those printed double. Here is the one qirsh railway tax stamp with violet handstamps, one diagonal reading up. This will be catalogued as RR14t. The 20 para flat rate with violet handstamp, RF30, exists with the handstamp inverted. This will be listed as RF30i.





In RN78 we reported finding the 4 qirsh pin perf 8 on cover, now I can report that revenue stamps with similar perforations have been found on documents. Known to me are the Kingdom general documentary 20 and 25 qirsh values. Illustrated below are the 25 qirsh, to be RG10T, on a document dated 20 December 1959, and a vertical pair of the 20 qirsh, to be listed as RG9T, on a document from 1961.



RG9T (below) and RG10T (right)



As with the Algeria Day stamps, the section dealing with the King Ali railway tax issues in the Thoden catalogue requires expanding.

The handstamps can appear in black or blue and these variations are listed where known. However, the central handstamp can be facing either left or right and to compound the issue, when the stamps have the control overprint, the year can be at left or right.



In fact, it is even more complex. Here are the basic components:



**Hejaz  
Government**



**1 qirsh**



**'khatt'**

For the King Ali postage stamps these are arranged thus:



**Facing left**



**Facing right**

For the King Ali postage due stamps, there is only one arrangement, upright:



Note that in all cases, postage and postage due, the relationship between the text direction and the 'Hejaz Government' handstamp is the same. The only complication is that the 'khatt' handstamp can appear either above or below the central handstamp on postage and postage due stamps, although I have yet to see a postage due with 'khatt' at the top.

I would very much like to hear from members who have any of these stamps in order to produce a complete listing for the catalogue.

Finally, just for the record, is a stamp mentioned but not illustrated in Thoden. It is a French fiscal overprinted "HEDJAZ/T.A.A./P.S./2". T.A.A. is Territoire Autonome Alaouites.





## The 1924 Caliphate Issue - A Summary

*By: Martin Lovegrove*

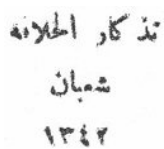
There are several stamps belonging to this issue that are not listed in any catalogue; this brief article addresses the problem in part, but as with anything connected with Hejaz philately I am sure that it is by no means complete.

The issue comprised a three-line overprint on seven values of the Makkah Arms series,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 3 and 5 qirsh. It is important to note the two colours of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  qirsh, scarlet and rose, and perhaps of less significance are the shades of orange of the 2 qirsh, especially the distinctive burnt orange which appears to have only been used for the Caliphate overprint. The overprint was made using black ink and while the ink was still wet, gold powder was dusted on the sheet so as to adhere to the ink.

Wilson records the use of three plates which can be distinguished by the length of the first line of the overprint:

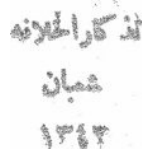
Plate A	18.1 to 19.5 mm - only two positions are less than 18.7 mm
Plate B	18.3 to 19.6 mm
Plate C	About 17 mm (a complete sheet has not been available for research)

Although the term 'plate' has been used, I suspect that these are all settings of the same printing frame. In order to cover the complete sheet of stamps in a single operation, six row groups of six overprints were assembled from individual pieces of type; each overprint comprising three rows. It is because of this construction using moveable type that leads to the different sizes of line within the overprint and also the relative positions of the rows.



تذكار الخلافة  
سبأان  
١٣٤٢

**Wide setting of top line**



تذكار الخلافة  
سبأان  
١٣٤٢

**Narrow setting of top line**

The narrow setting has only been found on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  qirsh value and it may have been that this was the first setting and subsequently modified when it was decided that the top line should be divided into two distinct words.

The method of construction of the plate almost invited errors to be made and we have not been disappointed, but there is one that is common to both the wide and narrow settings. Position 36 has an inverted number one in the year. It is this that leads me to believe that different settings of only one plate were used.



١٣٤٢

**Normal year**



١٣٤٢

**Inverted number 1**



### Varieties of narrow first line

In addition to the ‘inverted number one’ in position 36 are:

Position 3: Extra ‘*alif*’ in top line



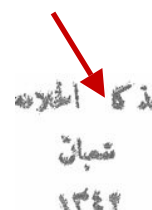
Position 10: Missing ‘*alif*’ in top line



### Varieties of wide first line

In addition to the ‘inverted number one’ in position 36 are:

Positions 14 and 17:  
Missing Arabic ‘*raa*’ in top line



Although the character appears to be missing, I believe that it was present but was not set ‘type high’, in other words it was too low to receive ink. This was soon noticed and corrected.

This variety is known on the 1, 2 and 5 qirsh values. A complete sheet of the 2 qirsh with this variety is shown on page 24.

Inverted overprints are known on the 1, 2 and 5 qirsh values. The combination of an inverted overprint with a missing ‘*raa*’ in the first line has not been reported.

Warin mentions several missing dot and broken character varieties but these are outside the scope of this article.

### Black overprints

Because it is possible to remove the gold powder, the existence of genuine black overprints cannot be confirmed. However, it is possible that they exist on printer’s waste such as the diagonal overprint shown below.



**Possible printer’s waste. This example is overprint position 27 on stamp position 21.**





## Perforation varieties

One variety that is within the scope of the Stanley Gibbons catalogue, but not listed, is the 2 qirsh imperforate between stamp and margin. Note that this is in the burnt orange shade.

Other varieties of lesser significance and seldom reported are double perforations. Examples are shown below:



Imperf between stamp  
and margin



Double vertical  
perforation



Double horizontal  
perforation

## Colour varieties

Most values of the Makkah Arms series display a wide range of shades, but I think three are worth mentioning:

**½ qirsh rose.** Although listed by Gibbons as a basic stamp without overprint, it is not listed with the Caliphate overprint.

**2 qirsh burnt orange.** As previously mentioned, this shade appears to have only been used for the Caliphate issue.

**3 qirsh brown-olive.** A very rare and distinctive shade.



Rose



Scarlet



Brown-olive



Brown



## Postage Due

The ½, 1 and 2 qirsh values of the Caliphate issue were overprinted with the Hejaz boxed 'mustahiq' overprint. These are listed by Gibbons, Mayo and Wilson but not by Scott. It was at first thought that only one sheet of each value was printed and thus these stamps were thought to be extremely rare, but subsequently it has been discovered that several sheets of each were produced. All copies seen so far are in a fairly poor condition.

The catalogues do not specify whether the wide or narrow top line is used and collectors assume that it is the wide setting, however a single copy of the ½ qirsh rose is known with the narrow setting. The rose shade is actually the only shade of that value listed but a pair of the scarlet shade has been seen.



Rose shade with  
narrow first line



Scarlet shade

The 2 qirsh stamp appears in both the orange and burnt orange shades. No varieties are listed but the 2 qirsh exists with the top line having a missing 'raa'.



2 qirsh orange



2 qirsh burnt  
orange



Missing 'raa' in  
top line

## Caliphate with Jeddah Large 3-line overprint

Two plates were produced for the Jeddah large 3-line overprint and these were described in RN 8. For the overprint on the Caliphate issue, Plate A was used for overprints in red, blue and black and Plate B for overprints in red.

The only varieties listed are double and inverted overprints but the variety 'inverted number 1' will exist on all complete sheets. I mention complete sheets because some of the Jeddah provisional overprints were applied to part-sheets and may apply to the 3 qirsh value. The missing 'raa' variety on the 1 qirsh with blue 3-line was reported in RN 79, and may exist on other values.





The 3 qirsh value exists with the blue 3-line overprint misplaced horizontally and plating of the stamp and overprint reveals that this is not just a minor misplacement. Two stamps are illustrated below; one has overprint positions 15 and 16 (from row 3 of the plate) on stamp position 10 (row 2), the other has overprint positions 3 and 4 (from row 1) on stamp position 33 (row 6). This would suggest that a sheet of stamps received the 3-line overprint shifted up by 1 row, leaving row 6 without an overprint. That bottom row was subsequently overprinted using the top line of the overprint plate, but was it necessary to offset the overprint sideways to match the rest of the plate? Perhaps there is another explanation.



Inverted 3-line



3-line double, one inverted



Overprint positions 15 and 16 on stamp 10



Overprint positions 3 and 4 on stamp 33

## Caliphate Listing

This slightly simplified listing omits the 'inverted number 1' variety and different shades of the 2 qirsh.

### Caliphate on Makkah Arms

Wide top line unless stated

$\frac{1}{8}$ q chestnut

$\frac{1}{2}$ q scarlet, narrow first line

a. extra 'alif' in top line

b. missing 'alif' in top line

$\frac{1}{2}$ q scarlet, wide first line

$\frac{1}{2}$ q rose, wide first line

1q deep blue

a. missing 'raa' in top line

b. overprint inverted

$1\frac{1}{2}$ q lilac

2q orange

a. missing 'raa' in top line

b. overprint inverted

c. imperforate between stamp and bottom margin



- 3q brown
- 3q brown-olive
- 5q olive
  - a. missing 'raa' in top line
  - b. overprint inverted

**Caliphate on Makkah Arms Postage Due**

Wide top line unless stated

- ½q rose, narrow first line
- ½q rose, wide first line
- ½q scarlet
- 1q deep blue
- 2q orange
  - a. missing 'raa' in top line

**Jeddah Large 3-line on Caliphate**

Wide top line unless stated

**3-line overprint in red**

- 1q deep blue, plate A
- 1q deep blue, plate B\*
- 1½q lilac, plate A
- 1½q deep blue, plate B
- 2q orange, plate A
- 2q orange, plate B\*

**3-line overprint in blue from plate A**

- ⅛q chestnut
  - a. overprint double, one inverted
- ½q scarlet
- 1q deep blue
  - a. missing 'raa' in top line
- 1½q lilac
- 2q orange
  - a. overprint inverted
- 3q brown
  - a. overprint inverted
- 5q olive
  - a. overprint inverted



### 3-line overprint in black from plate A

- 1/8q chestnut
  - a. overprint inverted
- 1 1/2q lilac
  - a. overprint inverted
- 3q brown
  - a. overprint inverted
- 5q olive
  - a. overprint inverted

\* recorded by Wilson but not seen by author

### Further Research

There is the distinct possibility that more errors exist, especially the missing 'raa' varieties.

Wilson records that a Riyadh collector owns the left vertical half sheet of the 1/2 qirsh scarlet with narrow first line; on the next page is a part-sheet of the 1/2 qirsh with a similar overprint. This item appeared in a hoard of Hejaz stamps auctioned by Harmers of London several years ago.

The editor would like to be informed of further discoveries, contact details are on page 2. A scan of the item at a resolution of at least 300 dpi would be appreciated. Happy hunting!

### Bibliography

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

SCOTT - *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* (Annual publication)

STANLEY GIBBONS - *Stamp Catalogue Part 19 Middle East* (7th edition 2009)

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

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









Sheet of 2 qirsh in the burnt orange shade with missing 'raa' in positions 14 and 17.



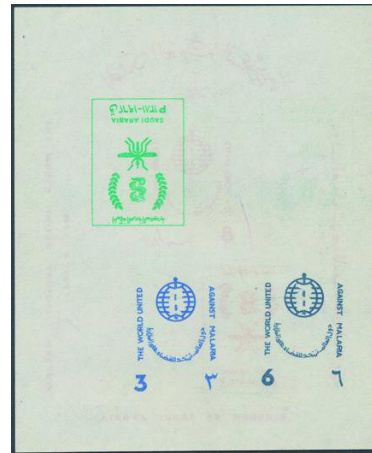
# From The Auctions

*Compiled by: Martin Lovegrove*

Two items from Auktionshaus Christoph Gärtner GmbH Sale 18 (6 - 10 June 2011) may be of interest to collectors of Saudi Miniature Sheets:

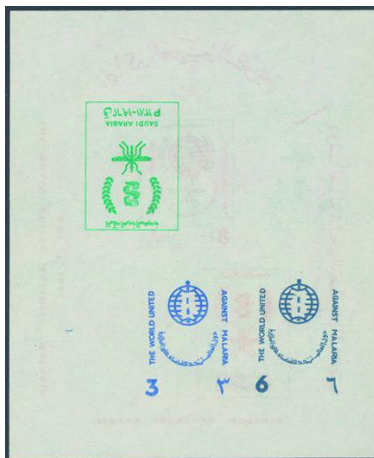
## Lot 2110:

1962 Malaria miniature sheet, partial printing on both sides.



## Lot 2111:

1962 Malaria miniature sheet, partial printing on both sides. (similar to, but not the same as, lot 2110)





## Acknowledgements and Contacts

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<a href="http://www.filatelia.fi/experts/">http://www.filatelia.fi/experts/</a>	Experts
<a href="https://www.wnsstamps.post/en">https://www.wnsstamps.post/en</a>	WADP Numbering System - WNS
<a href="http://www.arabianstamps.com">http://www.arabianstamps.com</a>	Good information on Saudi new issues