THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH & NEJD

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THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD

By

D. F. WARIN

*

Illustrated by

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PREFACE

THE trend of historical affairs in the Near East, and in the Hejaz in particular, during the past decade has been, as is usually the case, reflected philatelically by many special issues of stamps.

Extraordinary interest has been manifested in these emissions in practically all European countries, and in America, for collectors at once recognised a comparatively self-contained group and one where it was possible to "begin at the beginning" so to speak.

In these days of multiplicity of issues—and consequently enforced specialism—it is a relief for the collector to discover a group of countries wherein a certain range of completeness is possible.

The quaintly picturesque designs, coupled with their attractive colouring and their almost unique historical and geographical interest, are responsible to a great extent for their extensive popularity.

The nature of their inscriptions (naturally difficult to the average Westerner), whilst without detracting from the charm and interest of these stamps as a study, has rendered it necessary to put in book form in as simple and concise a manner as possible a detailed guide and check list. This, therefore, is the reason that the work of compiling "The Postal Issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd" was embarked upon—and it has to be stated that the work turned out to be much more difficult and complicated than was anticipated—as apart from what could be gathered from the stamps themselves there was very little data available.

The author, however, was much indebted to Mr. A. Sempad, of Alexandria, for much really valuable information, particularly with regard to the later issues, whilst on the statistical side especially, the Official Handbook produced by the Survey of Egypt in 1918 was invaluable.

The pioneer work, "The Postage Stamps of Hejaz," written in 1912 by Messrs. Haworth and Sargent, was also of great help in the study of the earlier issues.

Last, but not least, we are indebted to our friend Mr. J. Calcott Gaskin for his most painstaking assistance, not only in the very difficult task of illustration, but in his help in every department. His special knowledge of the language has been invaluable.

September, 1927.

C. H. G.

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Scale 1 : 6,000,000

Statute Miles

Nautical Miles

Kilometres

Railways open ..... Projected .....

Roads .....

Steamer Routes (Distances in Nautical Miles) ... 580

Heights in English Feet.

REFERENCE TO COLOURING

- British Protectorates
- British Mandatorates
- French Mandatorate
- Arab Territory
- Turkish, Armenian and Kurdish Territory

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Cyprus (Britain)

Latakia

Tripoli

Hama

Homs

ALEPPO (HALEB)

Aintab

Urfa

Mardin

MOSUL

Kirkuk

BEIRUT

DAMASCUS

Acre (Akka)

Haifa

Jaffa

Jerusalem

Gaza

BAGHDAD

Kerbela

Najaf

Koweit

Bushire

Jauf

Sakaka

Hail

Medina

Jeddah

MECCA

Riyadh

El Hofuf

Kuwait

Gulf of Aqaba

Suez to Jeddah (680 Miles)

Suez to Aden (1612 Miles)

Tropic of Cancer

PERSIAN GULF

RED SEA

ARABIA

EUPHRATES R.

TIGRIS R.

ELHAMAD

NEFUD

DESERT

JEBEL SHAMMAR

SOUTH SHAMMAR

Badiyat esh Shammar

Badiyat el Arab

RUWALA

HUWAISHIM

SINJARI

AJMAN

DHAFIR

SUKLIB

RAML ALI

Jebel Amariya

Jebel Achal

Safaha Desert

Wadi Sirhan

Wadi Hamd

Wadi Rumah

Wadi Batin

Wadi Dawasir

Ar Rub al Khali

BENI HARB

BENI HARETH

BENI KELB

KORAISH

SEBIO

HUTEIM

ANAZA

SUBAIH

MUTEIR

BENI HAJAR

BENI HAMMAD

Jebel Tuwaik

Jebel Sawda

Jebel Aja

Jebel Shuda

Jebel Thurmad

Jebel Tubaik

Jebel Rahab

Jebel Sibai

Jebel Thamar

Jebel Tawil

Jebel Tarafa

Jebel Shar

Jebel Tuwaiq

Jebel Aramram

Jebel Ibrahim

Jebel Ajfan

Jebel Ajwa

Jebel Ajaj

Jebel Ajrad

Jebel Ajlun

Jebel Ajram

Jebel Ajwad

Jebel Ajwa

Jebel Ajaj

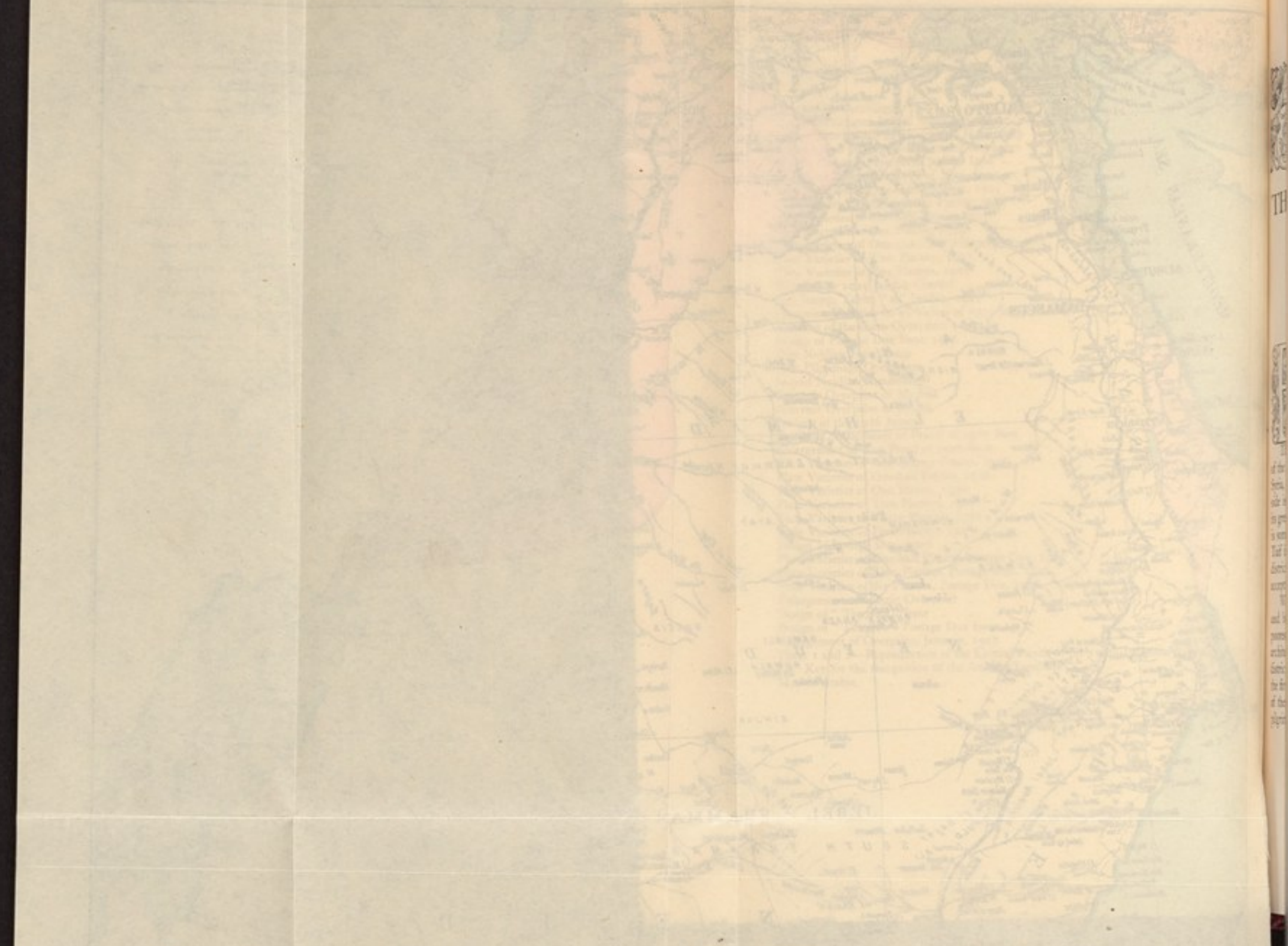
Jebel Ajrad

Jebel Ajlun

Jebel Ajram

Jebel Ajwad

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THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD

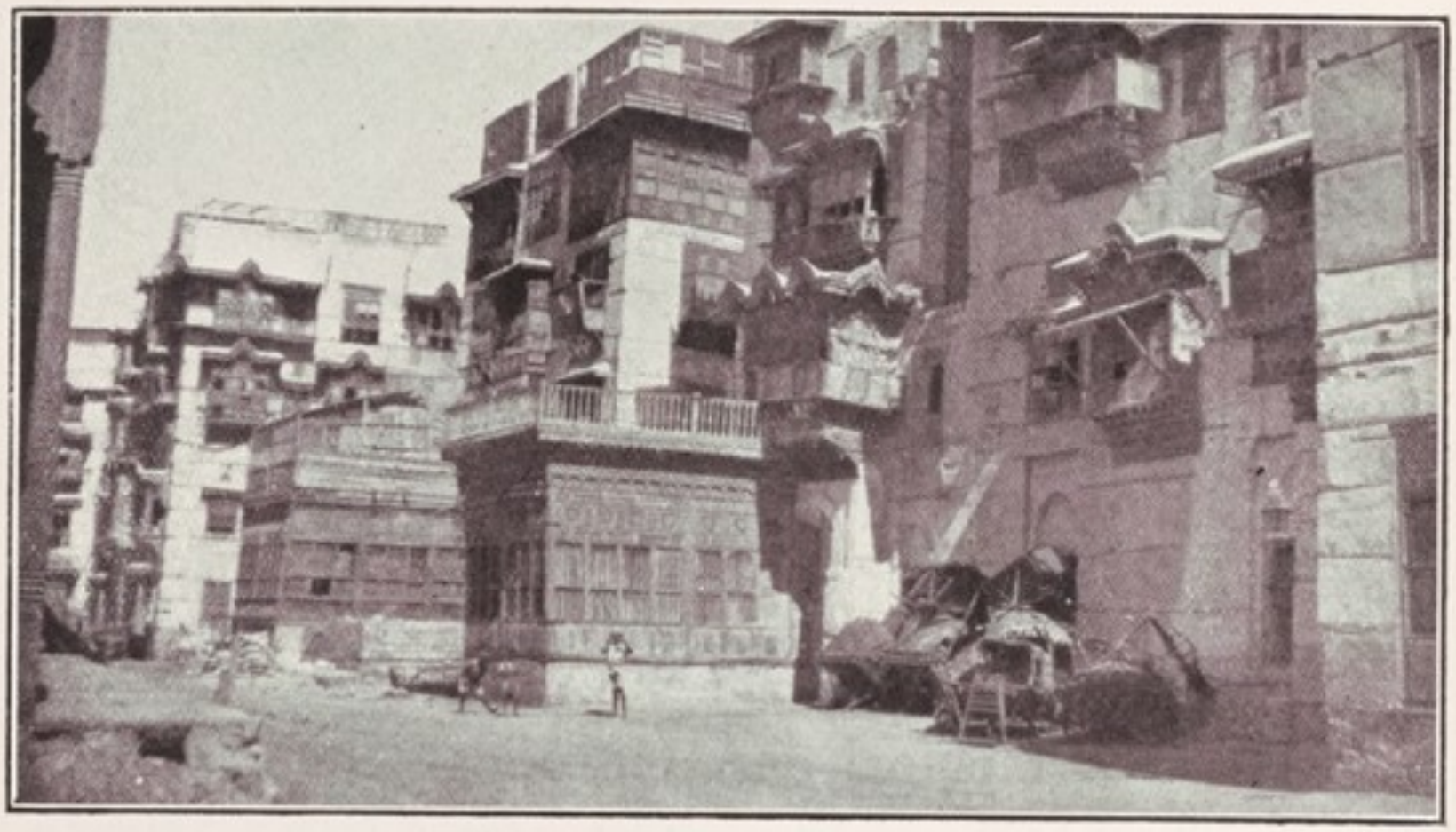
CHAPTER I

Geographical and Historical Notes

BEFORE attempting to begin a comprehensive study of the stamps of any country it is essentially necessary for the student to become somewhat acquainted with the chief physical characteristics of that country, its people and its people's customs, its traditions, and its position amongst the world's nations.

The Hejaz is in Western Arabia, a province extending along the coast of the Red Sea from the Gulf of Akaba to Taif. On its northern side is Syria, on its east stretches Nejd and the Najud desert, whilst its southern side is bounded by Asir. Its total length is estimated at 750 miles, and its greatest breadth at 200 miles. The region given the name of the Hejaz is sometimes limited to that part stretching from Medina in the north to Taif in the south, and separating Nejd in the interior from the coastal district Tihama, but its extension as first described is most generally accepted by the highest authorities.

Whilst the unpopulated parts of the Hejaz form the most desolate and barren region of all Arabia, the existing vegetation being of the poorest nature, its chief towns and ports are very civilised, and their architecture is of the highest type. A special importance attaches to the district because of the two sacred Islamic cities of Mecca and Medina, the first mentioned being the birthplace and the second the burial place of the prophet Mahommed. Both cities are visited yearly by Moslem pilgrims from all over the world.



Arabian dwellings at Jeddah

Mecca is about 48 miles from the Port of Jeddah—the most prosperous trade centre in the Hejaz. This is largely owing to the fact that most of the pilgrims for Mecca land there, and the occupants of the port are engaged in selling food and equipment to them, as well as having a large export trade. The fixed population of Mecca is from 50,000 to 60,000, but there is also a large floating one.

Medina has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000. It stands about 2,500 feet above sea level, and boasts a plentiful supply of water, with the result that barley and wheat are grown. Date cultivation, however, as in most of the watered parts, heads the list, the yield being a small but exceptionally sweet date. A surround of gardens and plantations greatly improves the appearance of Medina. Yambu is its chief port.

Rivers and perennial streams are both non-existent in the Hejaz, but their place is taken by river-beds known as wadis, which become heavy with floods after the winter rains. The pilgrim route from Medina to Mecca at first runs alongside the Wadi es Safra, past settlements and date groves, and nearer the coast past cultivated villages. There is a more direct although much less used route to the east, but this is a barren way over plains and through torrent beds and basins, the only villages of any importance being Suwerikiya and Es Safina.

Worthy of mention also is Taif, situated on a sandy plain surrounded by mountains. It has small well-built stone houses, and is celebrated for its beautiful gardens nestling at the foot of the mountains. The Taif plateau is some 6,000 feet above sea level, and Jebel el Kura in the north, a fertile and well watered district, is noted for its wheat, barley and fruit production.

In the northern part of the Hejaz, Muwela Damgha and El Wigh are small ports mainly used by coasting craft, the last named in ancient days being a Roman settlement. The Sandstone desert of El Hisma stretches from Ma'an on the Syrian border to Jebel Awerid. The oasis of Tema, the Teman of Biblical history, lies to the east of this place, its fertility depending on the famous well of Bir el Hudaj. The oasis of Khaibar, with over 2,000 negro inhabitants, lies to the south-east, and also the one-time Jewish citadel of Kasr el Yahudi.

With perhaps a few exceptions there are no more villages worthy of mention between Ma'an and Medina. But all along the pilgrim route at intervals of 30 to 40 miles are fortified reservoirs kept up for the protection of the yearly caravan.



The small building on the left is the local Post Office. Visitors from ship and natives awaiting purchase of stamps



Jeddah—King Ali's Soldiers

The Hejaz is divided into two zones by the Tehama mountains, the highest point being Jebel Shar, probably reaching to 7,000 feet, and the next highest Jebel Radhwa, north-east of Yambu, and rising to 6,000 feet. These are intersected at various points by valleys which carry off the drainage of the inland zone, and in the case of the one farthest south, provides the easiest access from Yambu or Jeddah to the valley of Medina. Although roads provide the chief means of communication, there is always a certain amount of menace from the wandering tribes who spend their time in pilfering. There is also the Hejaz railway, the construction of which was commenced in 1900 by the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who realised the difficulties of communication with his Arabian provinces. His plan was to connect the Hejaz cities by rail with Damascus without being forced to leave Turkish territory at all, as had hitherto been required by the Suez Canal. Terrible difficulties arose during this construction owing to the scarcity of water, supplies and labour, but these were gradually overcome, and in 1906 the line was completed to El Akhdar, 470 miles from Damascus and 350 miles from Medina, and was used by the pilgrim

caravan, whilst the section to Medina was opened in 1908. Unfortunately, very much damage was done to this admirable construction during the war.

Climatic conditions are such that only the elevated parts, such as Taif, can be considered at all agreeably habitable during the summer months, indeed heat and humidity do their best to drive the inhabitants away from the coast at this time.

As a race the people of the Hejaz definitely belong to the Semitic family, although past generations have witnessed a great deal of marrying with persons of other races. They are physically a splendid type, their organs of sense being more than exceptionally developed. They are noted for their clean, simple, abstemious habits, and the illnesses of our Western civilisation are practically unknown to them. It is indeed strange to find in a people so endowed with other gifts a complete lack of power to act co-ordinately—to see beyond the immediate present, together with an extraordinary poverty of reasoning power. Their forms of government have never been at all exacting, yet they weary of them in such a short time that three Caliphs who have reigned in Arabia proper have met with violent deaths, and almost all of the Wahabi princes, the most genuine representatives of pure Arab rule, have met with the same fate. The Arab world has never since reached so high a level as it did in times prior to the Prophet's birth. Mahommedans call those days the time of ignorance,



Market Road, Jeddah

but the fact remains that writing and poetry were encouraged as fine arts, and eloquence was striven after by all. Annually there were assemblies of the people, often lasting some weeks, and visited by enthusiasts from long distances, at which there were contests of skill between poets and orators. The religion of the people in those days mostly took the form of sun and star worship, or simple idolatry. A plain black stone was the principal object of worship at Mecca, and pilgrimages to it were made from all parts of Arabia. This stone remained so sacred that even Mahomet dare not destroy it, and it is still the central object of veneration in the Ka'ba to-day.

Hejaz, as well as the other Arabian provinces which, when the Baghdad Caliphate was overthrown in 1258, had fallen under Egyptian control, became a dependency of the Ottoman Empire through the conquest of Egypt in 1517. Salim, the first, and subsequent sultans assumed the title of Caliph, but the government remained with the Sherifs of Mecca until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the Wahabis pillaged the holy cities. The Grand Sherifate had come into being after a prolonged struggle between internal religious and political interests, and in 1200, Katada, one of the most successful of the Sherifs, had set up the Hasanid dynasty. The task of establishing order following the Wahabis attack was given by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and eventually they were defeated and their capital, Deraiya in Nejd, taken in 1817. Hejaz remained in Egyptian occupation until 1845, when its affairs were taken directly in hand by Constantinople, and Turkish authority held sway until 1916. In 1908 this authority elected Husein the Grand Sherif, and he proceeded to war on their behalf with the Wahabis. His prestige rose with his success, and he soon became a power in the land. Already, whilst the British were occupying Aden, mutual goodwill between them and Husein had progressed, and this friendliness was destined to reach much deeper after October, 1914, when war between Great Britain and Turkey became an actual fact. In 1915 negotiations were in being between Husein and Great Britain, and about a year later Husein definitely broke off relations with Turkey. In 1914 the Emir of Nejd had also shown his defiance of Ottoman rule by becoming allied to Great Britain.

King Husein's short reign was a time of marked internal strife. The Wahabi Sultan, "Abdul Aziz" Ibn Saud of Nejd, greatly resented the fact that King Husein had adopted the title of Caliph about March, 1924, which seemed to imply his sovereignty over all the Arabs. The fact that he also refused to discuss the matter of the possession of a disputed oasis surely influenced his resolve to attack the Hejaz. The British, however,

made certain representations to the Wahabi Sultan, and he ceased from his attack on the Hejaz. Early in 1924 the British again endeavoured to mediate between Ibn Saud and the three Hashimite courts of Mecca, Baghdad and Amman, and the Conference of Koweit was the result. So unyielding and haughty, however, was King Husein that the British Government left him to his fate. In September, 1924, the Wahabis invaded the Hejaz, Taif was captured and the Hashimites defeated. King Husein abdicated just before the 4th October, 1924, and shortly after Mecca surrendered to the Wahabis. Eventually King Husein was given asylum in Cyprus by the British Government.

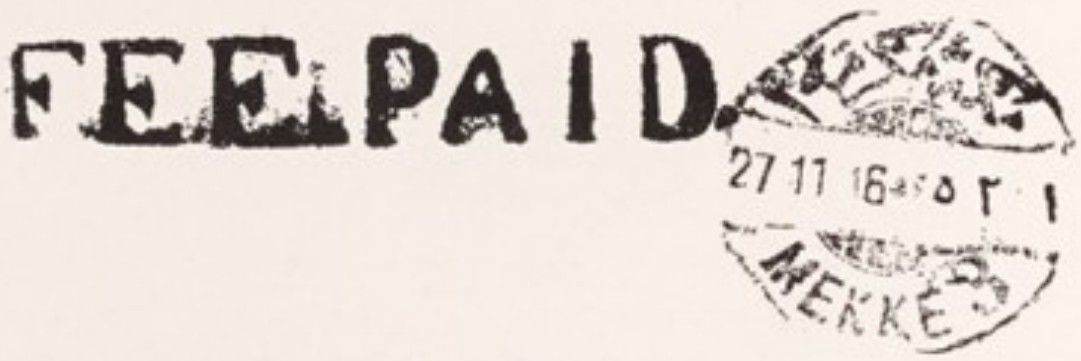
King Ali, son of the ex-King, was the next successor to this troublous throne, and he was promptly shut up in Jeddah by Ibn Saud, although the siege was not very greatly pressed. The port, however, surrendered on 19th December, 1925, King Ali proceeded to Mesopotamia, and on 8th January left Basra for Baghdad to live in exile at the court of his brother the King of Iraq.

Ibn Saud then assumed the title in Mecca of the Sultan of Hejaz and Nejd, as a recognition of his predominant position in Arabia. In the previous November an agreement had been reached whereby, amongst other things, Great Britain recognised the Jauf and the Wadi Sirhan as far north as Kasr el Azraq, as forming part of the Wahabi dominions, and Ibn Saud then peaceably retired to Kasr el Azraq, the most northerly part of his dominions.

CHAPTER II

First Postal Issues and their Significance

WHEN King Husein cast off the Turkish yoke in 1916, he immediately gave orders that the remaining stocks of Turkish stamps in the country should be destroyed. At the same time members of the Survey of Egypt were approached by the Arab Bureau in Cairo, with reference to the possibility of preparing a definite issue of stamps for the Hejaz. Probably one of King Husein's primary reasons for desiring the introduction of specific Hejaz stamps was that of political propaganda, believing that the issuing of same would do much to establish belief in the truth and permanence of His Highness's repudiation of Ottoman dominion. Whilst these stamps were in preparation, the four post offices then in existence at Mecca, Jeddah, Yambu and Taif, adopted a "Fee Paid" handstamp. The use of this was authorised in Mecca and Jeddah between 24th June, 1916, and 14th October, 1916, in Yambu between 3rd August, 1916, and 5th January, 1917, in Taif between 5th July, 1917, and 9th August, 1917. Certain laxity occurred in the use of these, and although specific dates were given for their withdrawal, they appear to have been occasionally used afterwards.





REPRODUCTION OF THE CENTRAL PANELS OF THE
1916-17 ISSUES OF HEJAZ WITH KEY FOR THE
RECOGNITION OF THE ARABIC CHARACTERS



One Piastre



One half Piastre



One quarter Piastre

٠ ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Arabic Numerals



One eighth Piastre and One Para



Two Piastres

■=A. ■=L. ■=M. ■=K. ■=R ■=EH.

■=Small K. ■=Orthographical signs.

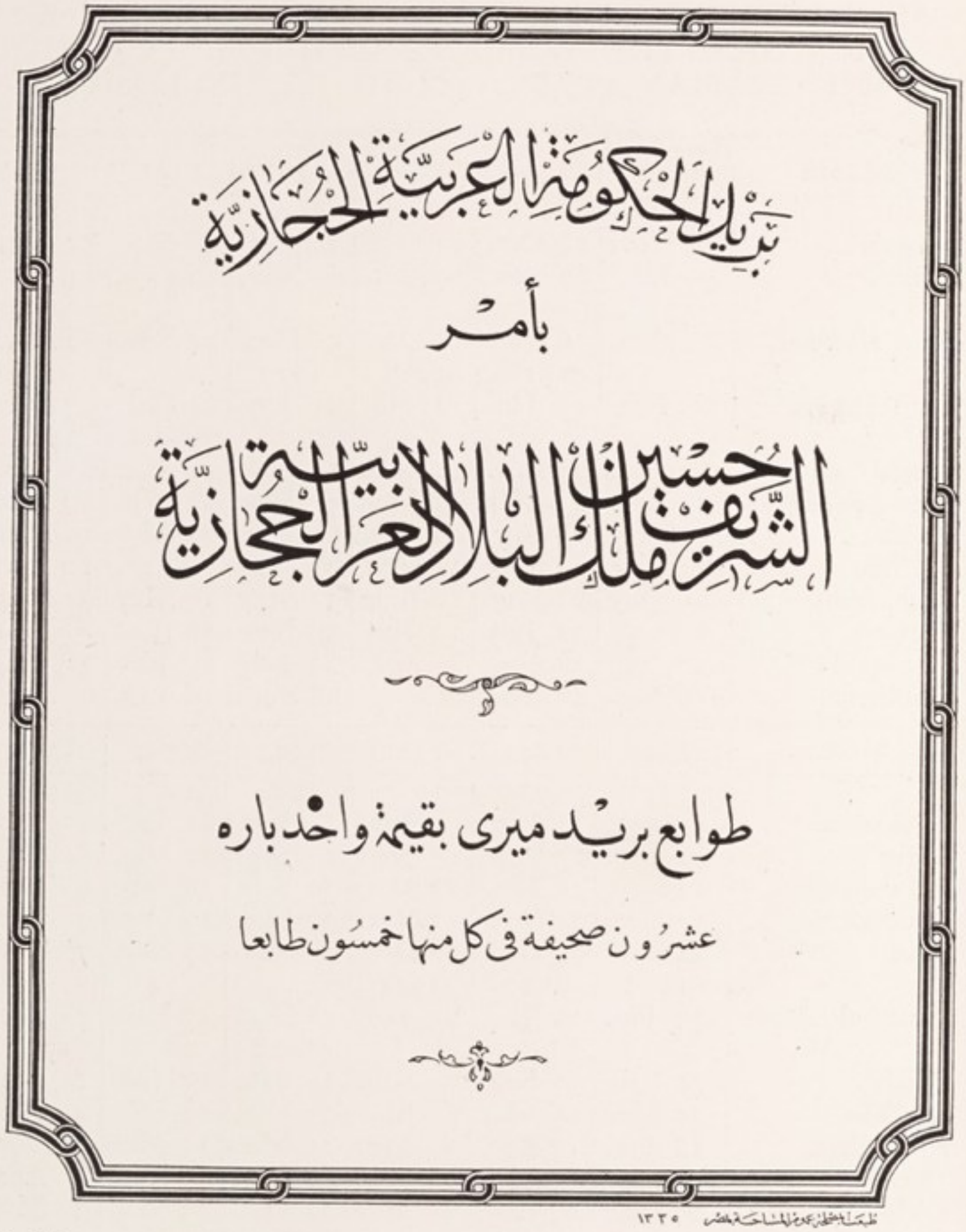
■=1334.

Key to the Arabic characters

TABLE SHOWING THE DATE IN THE CHRISTIAN ERA ON WHICH THE ARABIAN MONTHS BEGIN FOR THE ARABIAN YEARS 1334 TO 1345 INCLUSIVE

Month	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Mokarram ..	9 Nov.	28 Oct.	17 Oct.	7 Oct.	26 Sep.	15 Sep.
Saffer ..	9 Dec.	27 Nov.	16 Nov.	6 Nov.	26 Oct.	15 Oct.
	1916					
Rabi' alawwal ..	7 Jan.	26 Dec.	15 Dec.	5 Dec.	24 Nov.	13 Nov.
		1917	1918	1919		
Rabi' althâni ..	6 Feb.	25 Jan.	14 Jan.	4 Jan.	24 Dec.	13 Dec.
					1920	1921
Jamâd alawwal	6 Mar.	23 Feb.	12 Feb.	2 Feb.	22 Jan.	11 Jan.
Jamâd althâni ..	5 Apr.	25 Mar.	14 Mar.	4 Mar.	21 Feb.	10 Feb.
Rajab	4 May	23 Apr.	12 Apr.	2 Apr.	21 Mar.	11 Mar.
Sha'bân ..	3 June	23 May	12 May	2 May	20 Apr.	10 Apr.
Ramadhân ..	2 July	21 June	10 June	31 May	19 May	9 May
Shawwâl ..	1 Aug.	21 July	10 July	30 June	18 June	8 June
Dhulqa'da ..	30 Aug.	19 Aug.	8 Aug.	29 July	17 July	7 July
Dhulhejja ..	29 Sep.	18 Sep.	7 Sep.	28 Aug.	16 Aug.	6 Aug.

Month	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Mokarram ..	4 Sep.	24 Aug.	14 Aug.	2 Aug.	22 July	12 July
Saffer	4 Oct.	23 Sep.	13 Sep.	1 Sep.	21 Aug.	11 Aug.
Rabi' alawwal ..	2 Nov.	22 Oct.	12 Oct.	30 Sep.	19 Sep.	9 Sep.
Rabi' althâni ..	2 Dec.	21 Nov.	11 Nov.	30 Oct.	19 Oct.	9 Oct.
Jamâd alawwal	31 Dec.	20 Dec.	10 Dec.	28 Nov.	17 Nov.	7 Nov.
	1922	1923	1924			
Jamâd althâni ..	30 Jan.	19 Jan.	9 Jan.	28 Dec.	17 Dec.	7 Dec.
				1925	1926	1927
Rajab	28 Feb.	17 Feb.	7 Feb.	26 Jan.	15 Jan.	5 Jan.
Sha' bân ..	30 Mar.	19 Mar.	8 Mar.	25 Feb.	14 Feb.	4 Feb.
Ramadhân ..	28 Apr.	17 Apr.	6 Apr.	26 Mar.	15 Mar.	5 Mar.
Shawwâl ..	28 May	17 May	6 May	25 Apr.	14 Apr.	4 Apr.
Dhulqa'da ..	26 June	15 June	4 June	24 May	13 May	3 May
Dhulhejja ..	26 July	15 July	4 July	23 June	12 June	2 June



Booklet cover of King Hussein issues in colours corresponding with the stamps

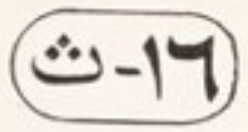
Meanwhile a batch of essays for the proposed new issue had been sent to the King of the Hejaz for his inspection, and finally he approved the original design of Mustafa Effendi Ghozlan, whilst the fair drawings and details were placed in the hands of Mr. A. Kirechdjian, as likewise those of all other stamps subsequently issued. After considerable trouble had been taken to examine various samples of paper, a stock then on hand at the Survey of Egypt, and kept for the purpose of printing "Opened by the Censor" labels, was considered satisfactory for the purpose in hand. This paper was white, machine-made, composed of wood cellulose and esparto pulp, and had no watermark. The ink used was that usually employed for map work, but the name of the makers of this is unknown. Two perforating machines were employed, both of the single line variety, one producing a perforation measuring 12 and the other 10 holes to the 2 centimetres.

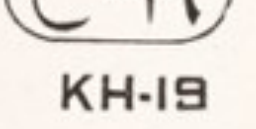


One Piastre

The first value to appear was the one piastre, as in the case of all the earliest issues of Hejaz, a rectangular stamp with a central panel showing the Arabic words "Mekka el Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca). A heading inscription read "Berid Hejazi" (Hejaz Post), and a foot one "Qersh Sagh" (One piastre). In the lower corners were roses showing the denomination in Arabic numerals, and at the side were small panels with the date of the Arabic year "1334". The remaining portions of the design were mostly taken from the detail of an ancient prayer niche in the Mosque of El'Amri at Qus in Upper Egypt. It may be well to mention here that Hejira or Hegira is the name of the Mahommedan era. It dates from 622, the year in which Mahommed fled from Mecca to Medina to escape the persecution of his kinsmen. The years of this era are distinguished by the initials A.H. (Anno hegirae). The Mahommedan year is a lunar one, about eleven days shorter than the Christian, and therefore in translating Hegirae into Christian dates, allowance must be made for this. Thus A.H. 1343 corresponds roughly to the period from about 2nd August, 1924, to 21st July, 1925.

Controls of the first issues with translations





This first value appeared on 20th August, 1916, the colour being a milky blue, and was printed in sheets of fifty stamps—ten rows of five. Each sheet was numbered in Arabic by hand 1 to 58, and had a thick disjointed Jubilee line on the margin, with a thinner continuous one all the way round between this and the stamps, but had no control letter. Both perforating machines were used, but apparently many more sheets went through the larger gauge one. 2,900 stamps of this denomination were issued in booklets containing ten or four sheets, and 900 were presented as samples to certain official societies. On 20th September, 1916, a further printing of 19,050 was made in a bright blue ink, supplied by Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co. of England. The perforating and paper used were similar to that of the first issue, but in this instance the sheets were done up into booklets containing ten or fifteen sheets. Each sheet had printed in the lower left hand corner, under the second stamp, in Arabic ١٦–ب (B.16), and guide lines appeared in the lower corners.

Yet a third printing was made on the 24th October, 1916, this time totalling to 13,600, the colour being a deep metallic blue, procured from ink supplied by Messrs. Winstone & Sons. The perforating and paper were again similar, but the booklets were all made up of ten sheets. The Arabic control letter and number in this case was ١٦–ت (T.16), enclosed in an oval frame, as in all subsequent issues unless otherwise mentioned. This occurs directly beneath the third stamp from the left, instead of the second as previously.



One-half Piastre

The next value to appear was the half piastre. This was chosen from amongst seven different designs, all taken from Arabic sources, the original of the one chosen being drawn by Agami Effendi Ali. The central circle contained the Arabic words "Mekka el Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca) with the addition of the Arabic numerals of the date of the Arabic year "1334". The heading inscription again read "Berid Hejazi" (Hejaz Post), and a foot one "Nisf Qersh" (Half piastre). The detail of this design was

adopted from the last page of a Qurân in the mosque of El Sultan Burquq (XIVth century), Shari' Nahhâsîn, Cairo. The colour of this second denomination was red, obtained from an ink supplied by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards & Co., of London. The sheets, as in the case of the one piastre, were made up of fifty stamps—ten rows of five, only a few sheets being passed through the larger perforating machine, and they were put on sale on 10th September, 1916, in booklets of 10 or 21 sheets. 4,100 of these were issued, of which number about 500 were used for presentation purposes as before. The marginal work was similar to that of the one piastre, the Arabic control in this case reading ١–١٦ (A.16).

The supply of these stamps seems to have been exhausted in about a month, consequently on 18th October, 1916, a second printing of 15,600 was made, in a brighter shade of red, despite the fact that the same ink was employed. The two perforating machines were again used, but evidently a much greater number were perforated 12 than 10. Hence the scarcity of the latter to-day. The sheets in this case were made up into booklets containing 10, 12 or 20 sheets, and the Arabic control read ١٦–ب (B.16), as before in the lower left hand corner of each sheet directly beneath the first stamp.



One-quarter Piastre

A demand was next felt for a quarter piastre value, and the basis of the design adopted for this value was that of one of those rejected for the previous half piastre stamp. The chief objection against the design as submitted had been that its appearance was too much like that of woodwork. In spite of several modifications that had been introduced, it was still considered unsatisfactory for the purpose of the previous value. However, after the framework and background had been again considerably modified, the redrawn design was approved. The original was executed by Agami Effendi Ali, and the fair drawings and detail, as in the case of the previous values, were the work of Mr. Kirichdjian.

The central large twelve-pointed star contained the Arabic words "Mekka el Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca), and the Arabic numerals

of the date of the Arabic year "1334". The heading inscription "Berid Hejazi" (Hejaz Post), was enclosed in two small panels, and the foot inscription "Rub Qersh" (Quarter piastre) in two similar ones. The groundwork of this design was taken from the carved panels on the principal door of the Mosque of El Sâlih Talâyi', Shari' Qasabet Radwan, Cairo (XIIth Century). The colour of this value was green, obtained from ink supplied by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards & Co., and despite the fact that only one printing of these exists, two distinct shades are known, one a bright, fresh green, and the other a pale, duller colour. The sheets were comprised of fifty stamps as before, all perforated 12,* and they were issued to the public on 3rd October, 1916. There were 17,000 of them, done up into booklets all containing 10 sheets. There was no alteration in the marginal work, but the Arabic control in this case read ١–١٦ (A.16).

Note.—A sheet of this value, perforated 12 x 10, is in the possession of His Majesty King George, but this sheet is obviously unique.

CHAPTER III

The Introduction of the Roulette

THE Survey of Egypt were not at all satisfied with the results obtained on these first postal issues by the existing perforating machines. From the matter on the subject in their official hand book we learn that the opinion of the officials in charge was that perforating should be adapted to suit the texture of the paper and the size of the stamp, and that whilst plenty of scope could be found for the former, 60 to 70 per cent. of the paper being punched away along the line of minimum strength, a certain amount of complication is bound to be experienced with the latter.

The perforating machines in use in Egypt at this time were all of the single line variety, so constructed that only one straight run of holes could be obtained, and through the series of intersecting lines at right angles being uncoordinated, the perforations intersected each other irregularly. The dissatisfaction shown at this result led to experimenting with rouletting, or, as the official hand book puts it, "weakening the paper along the desired lines of cleavage by means of letterpress rules." The appearance thus obtained was, although greatly improved, still much to be desired, and soon gave place to zig-zag rouletting. These methods, fraught as they were with much labour and trouble, were only adopted provisionally.

To revert to the first and small roulette, measuring 20 to the 2 centimetres, on 23rd December, 1916, a printing was made of the quarter, half and one piastre values. 48,850 stamps of the half piastre denomination were issued, all in sheets of fifty stamps. The control was in Arabic characters ت–١٦ (T.16), and the sheets were made up into booklets containing either twenty, ten or seven, as the case might be.

49,600 stamps of the one piastre value next appeared. These, however, were printed in sheets of one hundred stamps, two blocks of fifty side by side, with the Arabic control ت–١٦ (TH.16). Each block was a replica of the single plate used for the previous issue, and, as they were separated by the printer and became to all intents and purposes individual sheets complete with control letters and marginal markings, we shall always describe them as such when mentioning their binding into booklets. In this case the booklets consisted either of twenty or ten sheets.

Two printings were found necessary for the quarter piastre. The first was in a bright green shade, in sheets of fifty with Arabic control ١٦–ب (B.16), and was comprised of 49,450 stamps. All the booklets but two were made up of twenty sheets, the odd two containing eighteen and eleven respectively. 185,000 stamps of the second printing appeared on 5th February, 1917, in a different shade from the former issue, each sheet being printed in two panes of fifty, with Arabic control ا–١٧ (A.17), and with the additional marginal reading of the characters "N—4—A" in white downwards on the thick coloured band at the left-hand side at the bottom of the sheet. All the booklets in this instance were comprised of twenty sheets. A constant plate variety occurs on the 47th stamp of the sheet of this value, in the shape of a white flaw in the heel of the Arabic character "R" in "Berid" at the top right-hand oblong, apparently only on one pane of the two.

بريد

Plate variety—One-quarter Piastre green, 1917



One-eighth Piastre

It was at this time that the need began to be felt for a denomination of a lower value, and a one-eighth piastre or five para stamp was requisitioned. From the valuable information contained in the official handbook we learn that seven essays were actually prepared before the final design was adopted. When this appeared it was found to show a central eight-pointed star containing the words in Arabic "Mecca al Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca). Directly above this star is found the inscription "Berid Hejazi" (Hejaz Post), and immediately beneath it "Thumn Qersh" (eighth of a piastre). To the Wakfs Ministry in Cairo is due the idea of the Arabesque ornament which forms the background of the design, and

the central ornament itself is based on a fragment of a Qoran design from the tomb of Sultan el Churi XVIth Century. Agami Effendi Ali was the chief designer of this stamp, although much of the perfected completion was due to Mustafa Effendi Ghozlan. The colour used was obtained from a delicate orange ink supplied by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards & Co., and the printing was executed in sheets of one hundred—two blocks of fifty stamps side by side—at the end of the year 1916, and prior to their issue at the beginning of February, 1917. These sheets were afterwards split into panes, and made up into booklets of twenty each. The total number of stamps printed was 180,000. The marginal markings were similar to those employed in the second printing of the quarter piastre, with Arabic control ا–١٦ (A.16), but the inscription "N—5—A" appeared in the lower left-hand corner. A variety showing a small coloured dot is found in the left corner, between the two border lines of the right-hand pane.

The zig-zag roulette measuring 13 x 13 was adopted in the early part of May, 1917, when the one piastre and half piastre values appeared in this way.

176,000 of the one piastre were printed in an ink supplied by Messrs. Winstone & Sons, and from which two shades evolved, one in a very deep blue, and the other in a much paler shade. In this issue all the values were printed from plates made up of two blocks of fifty stamps—ten rows of five, and the marginal markings consisted of one thin continuous line. The control letters in Arabic were ا–١٧ (A.17) and the plate number was "N—1—C" in the left-hand corner reading downwards. A second printing of these stamps appeared on 4th August, 1919, in a slightly deeper shade than that of the former printing. 27,000 of these were issued, and the plate number "N—1—D" was placed opposite the left-hand side of the first stamp in the bottom row, and read downwards. The control letters in this case were represented by the Arabic characters ١٩–ب (B.19).

Yet a third printing appeared on 19th January, 1920, in a colder shade of blue than the others. The total number issued amounted to 110,000, the control letter was ١٩–ت (T.19) and the plate number "N—1—D". 174,000 of a fourth issue appeared on 1st December, 1920, with the control letter ٢٠–ت (TH.20) and plate number "N—1—E".

The half piastre red was issued to the public at the same time as the one piastre. The marginal markings and position of the control and plate numbers were also similar to those of the one piastre value. The first printing was comprised of 174,500 stamps, each sheet showing in Arabic characters the control ا–١٧ (A.17) and made up into booklets carrying

twenty or eight sheets, as the case might be. The plate number was "N—2—C".

In September a second printing of this value was requisitioned, and 90,000 were put on sale in a duller shade of red. Besides the shade the only difference from those previously issued was that the control letter was represented by the Arabic characters ا–١٨ (A.18), and the plate number was "N—2—D".

At the end of January 48,000 stamps of a third printing appeared in a more brilliant shade of red, with a control letter ب–١٩ (B.19) and plate number as before. And on 8th November a fourth supply of 110,000 appeared in a similar shade, but with a control letter ت–٢٠ (T.20) and plate number "N—2—E". In these last three printings all the booklets were made up of twenty sheets.

A fifth printing also is known with control ث–٢١ (TH.21) and plate number "N—2—F", but we have not been able to ascertain the numbers printed of these.

From a careful examination of sheets we have discovered the following constant plate varieties.



Plate Varieties—One-half Piastre red, 1917

No.

6. A dot to the left of the down stroke of the top "EH" on the left of the central inscription.
13. A dot in the angle formed by the "A.L." and top "K" on the right of the central inscription.
15. A dot to the left of lower dot of the two upper dots.
16. A dot to the left of the two lower dots.
17. One dot below the curve of the top "EH" on the left, and another in the lower loop of the top "K" on right.

34. A dot attached to the inner side of the long "A" on right.
42. A dot in the lower angle of the upper "M" on right.
50. A dot to the left of the lower curve of Arabic figure "4" at the base of the central inscription.



One Para

A demand was next felt for a one para or a one-fortieth of a piastre stamp, the proposed chief use of this to be for the payment of postage on newspapers. Agami Effendi Ali's workmanship was again called for, the chief features of his rough sketches for this design being taken from the stucco work above one of the entrances to Cairo railway station.

In all there were eight printings of this stamp, the first appearing on 24th July, 1917, in a dull purplish brown shade obtained from ink made by Messrs. Fleming & Co. 185,800 stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred, two blocks of fifty each, with narrow marginal lines, and Arabic control letters ا–١٧ (A.17). The plate number "N—9—A" was placed below the centre of the last stamp on the sheet.

A second printing appeared on 8th October, 1917, in a deep purple-brown colour, with Arabic control reading ب–١٧ (B.17) and plate number "N—9—B". 97,650 was the official number given as issued, from which it would appear that for some reason certain stamps were destroyed, as each plate contained 100 stamps in two panels of fifty. Messrs. Fleming & Co. were again responsible for the ink, and the sheets, as previously, were made up into booklets of twenty, with the exception of one which contained thirteen only.

A third printing of 193,250, in a cold purple-brown shade, appeared on 9th February, 1918. In this case the Arabic control was ت–١٧ (T.17) and the plate number "N—9—C". The same remarks quoted in last paragraph, and referring to official numbers issued, may be used here. The ink used was still that obtained from Messrs. Fleming & Co., but the booklets were comprised of twenty, fourteen or eleven sheets.

A fourth printing was issued to the public on 17th June, 1918. The total number to appear was 194,000, in a similar shade to those previously issued, but with Arabic control reading ١–١٨ (A.18) and plate number "N—9—D". As in the case of the first printing each booklet contained twenty sheets.

Up to this time Hejaz stamps had been obtainable in Alexandria in either used or unused condition. In 1918, however, we believe that this was stopped, and the export of unused stamps forbidden. To enforce this, all unused stamps sold were affixed to correspondence by the Post Office officials.

With the fifth printing issued on 30th January, 1919, a distinct change of colour occurred owing to the ink used being that supplied by another firm, viz., Messrs. Winstone & Sons. This was in a chocolate brown shade, of which 143,000 were issued, the Arabic control reading ب–١٨ (B.18), but not enclosed in an oval, and the plate number being "N—9—E". The sheets were again made up into booklets of twenty each, and all subsequent issues followed this rule.

The sixth printing of 184,000 appeared on 17th July, 1919, in a considerably brighter colour, with Arabic control reading ت–١٩ (T.19) and plate number "N—9—F".

The seventh printing made its appearance on 2nd February, 1920, in a similar shade to the previous one. There were 240,000 of these, each sheet bearing the Arabic control ت–١٩ (TH.19) and plate number "N—9—F".

On 21st November, 1920, the eighth and last printing of these stamps appeared. There were 370,000 of them in a similar shade, with Arabic control letters reading ج–٢٠ (J.20) and plate number "N—9—G".

Some interesting plate varieties are to be found on the sheets of this value, all of which occur in or about the inscription in the central circle.



Plate Varieties of the One Para purple-brown of 1917

As the stamps were printed in two panes of fifty placed side by side, and divided into single panes by the printer, different varieties occurred consistently on both, but it is not possible to say which was the right hand and which the left hand pane. We must therefore content ourselves with working out these constant varieties, and classing them as occurring on pane "A" or pane "B".

PANE "A"

No.

2. An oval flaw below curve of lower "M".
4. An oval flaw inside the small character on the left.
5. An oval flaw below the small character on the left.
17. Three flaws—(*a*) in the angle formed by the characters "L, M" and the lower "K" ; (*b*) a triangular flaw below the upper curve of the lower "K", and (*c*) an oval flaw below the base of the miniature "K".
18. A flaw on the inside of the long curved "A" on the right.
22. A small flaw below the upper hooked end of "EH".
23. Traces of the two flaws found on the same stamp in pane "B".
26. A kidney-shaped flaw below the upper curve of the lower "K" towards the left.
27. A flaw inside the top "K".
33. An upward stroke to the small character on the left.
36. A sausage-shaped flaw below the angle of the miniature "K" at the bottom.
43. A triangular flaw between the two parallel lines of the lower "K" towards the left.
50. An oval flaw in the inner angle of the "R".

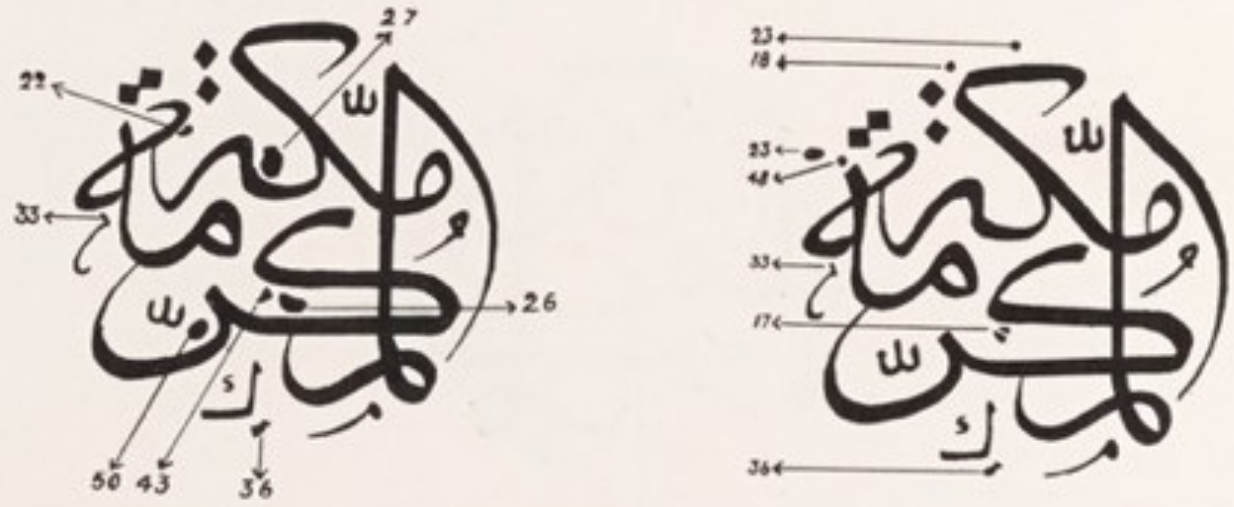


Plate Varieties of the One Para purple-brown of 1917

PANE "B"

No.

17. Two small flaws below the curve of the lower "K" towards the left. Control ف–١٩ (TH.19), plate "N—9—F".
18. An upright oval at the top left corner of the upper "K".
23. Two flaws—(*a*) one on the edge of the circle above the upper "K", and (*b*) one at the side of the lower dot of the two on the left. (Traces of these are found on the same stamp in pane "A".)
33. An upward stroke to the small character on the left. (This also appears on the same stamp in pane "A".)
36. A sausage-shaped flaw below the angle of the miniature "K" at the bottom. (This also is found on the same stamp in pane "A".)
48. A small dot over the head of the "EH" on the left.



Two Piastres

It was on 20th August that a new value appeared in the form of a two piastres denomination. The official handbook tells us that two designs were prepared, and that the one chosen differs only in very slight measure from the one rejected. Agami Effendi Ali was again the originator of the design, the details of which he took from the Qoran of Sultan Farag, written in A.H. 814 (A.D. 1411). The top panel bears the Arabic inscription "Berid Hejazi" (Hejaz Post). The lower inscription "Qershan Sagh" (two piastres sterling). The central label bears the Arabic words "Mekka el Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca), in Kufic writing, whilst the value in figures appears on either side of the central label.

The first printing, which was on sale to the public on 20th August, 1917, was comprised of 44,750 stamps, as previously printed in sheets of one hundred—two blocks of fifty side by side. The only explanation of the discrepancy occurring, both here and elsewhere, between the official number of stamps issued, and the ultimate number of sheets bound together in booklets, seems to be that of the removal of specific stamps

owing to defect or otherwise. The colour was a pinkish purple, obtained from ink supplied by Messrs. Winstone & Sons, of London. The Arabic control on this first printing was represented by the characters ا–١٧ (A.17) and the plate number was "N—10—A". The majority of the sheets were made up into booklets containing twenty.

On 3rd August, 1919, a second printing appeared in a bright purplish shade. There were 25,000 of these, with Arabic control reading ب–١٩ (B.19) and plate number "N—10—A", and the sheets were again made up into booklets containing twenty.

On 25th January, 1920, a third printing appeared in a colour similar to that first issued, viz., purple. In this instance the Arabic control was ت–١٩ (T.19) and the plate number "N—10—B". The number issued was 14,000, all done up into booklets containing twenty sheets.

On 2nd December, 1920, a further issue in a similar shade appeared. The number issued of these was 30,000, made up into booklets containing twenty sheets, and the Arabic control was ث–٢٠ (TH.20) with plate number "N—10—C". In all four issues of this denomination the plate number appears below the centre of the last stamp on the pane.

The next of the zig-zag roulette series to appear was the one-eighth piastre, with a design similar to that borne by the same value in the small roulette issue. This was issued to the public on 24th October, 1917, in a yellow colour obtained from ink supplied by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards & Co. The Arabic control was ا–١٧ (A.17) and the plate number "N—5—A". The double jubilee line was employed in this case, so that the plate number appeared in white characters on the outer band, to the left of the bottom left-hand corner stamp. There were 45,950 of this denomination, all the sheets of which were done up into booklets containing twenty, excepting one lot of nineteen which completed the total number issued.

A second issue of 94,000 stamps in a similar shade appeared on 4th July, 1918. The double jubilee line was still employed, the Arabic control was ا–١٨ (A.18), and the plate number was "N—5—B". In this and all subsequent issues of the same value the booklets contained twenty sheets.

On 2nd March, 1919, a further printing of 95,000 stamps appeared with Arabic control reading ب–١٩ (B.19) and plate number "N—5—B". On 3rd September, 1919, a further printing of 95,000 stamps appeared, this time in a duller shade, with Arabic control reading ت–١٩ (T.19) and plate number "N—5—C" appearing beneath the bottom right-hand corner stamp.

A fifth printing of 243,000 appeared on 29th January, 1920, with Arabic control reading هـ–١٩ (TH.19) and plate number "N—5—D". And a sixth appeared on 15th November with Arabic control ج–٢٠ (J.20) and plate number "N—5—E".

The last value to appear with the zig-zag roulette was the one quarter piastre, in a design similar to its companion value of the small roulette issue. The green colour was obtained from ink supplied by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards & Co. and at least five distinct shades are to be found. A first issue of 47,550 appeared on 6th November, 1917, in a deep green shade, with Arabic control reading ب–١٧ (B.17) and plate number "N—4—B". These stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred, divided into panes of fifty, and were made up into booklets containing twenty, eighteen and fifteen.

The second issue of this value, comprising 94,400 stamps, appeared on 11th March, 1918, in a yellowish green shade, with Arabic control reading ت–١٧ (T.17) and plate number "N—4—C". The booklets in this case all contained twenty sheets, with the exception of one, which was made up of eight only.

92,000, forming a third printing, appeared on 4th August, 1918, in a very pale green shade, with Arabic control reading هـ–١٧ (TH.18) and plate number "N—4—D". In this and all subsequent issues the booklets were made up of twenty sheets.

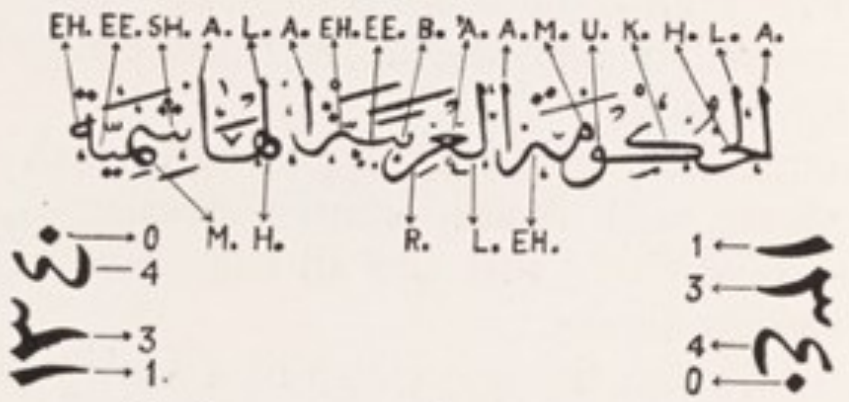
A fourth printing, comprising 73,000 in a bluish green, appeared on 22nd January, 1919, with Arabic control reading ج–١٨ (J.18), and plate number "N—4—E". A fifth printing of 155,000 in an ordinary green colour was on sale on 6th June, 1919, with Arabic control reading ح–١٩ (H.19) and plate number "N—4—F" and a sixth printing of 212,000 in a similar shade appeared on 15th January, 1920, with Arabic control reading خ–١٩ (KH.19) and plate number "N—4—G". On 31st October, 1920, a seventh printing of 236,000 appeared with Arabic control reading د–٢٠ (D.20), plate number "N—4—G", and a later printing appeared with Arabic control د–٢٠ (D.20) and plate number "N—4—H", but the number printed is unknown to us.

As before, a constant plate variety occurs on the 47th stamp of each sheet of this value, apparently only on one pane of the two, in the shape of a white flaw in the heel of the Arabic character "R" in "Berid" at the top right-hand oblong.

CHAPTER IV

The Overprinted Issues of 1921 and 1922

IN December, 1921, the original inscription on the existing postage stamps was modified by means of an Arabic overprint in black or red, reading "Al Hukumat al'Arbyah al Hashimyeh—1340", and meaning "The Hashimite Arab Government—1922". This overprint was executed in Mecca by means of typography, and appears mainly on the zig-zag roulette issue of 1917, although the one eighth, one quarter, and one half piastre are known to exist overprinted on the rouletted 20 of the 1916-17 issue.



Enlargement of the overprint

Of the one para value, 3,000 appear to have been overprinted in black, presumably on sheets with Arabic control reading ط-١٩ (TH.19), plate number "N—9—F", and ج-٢٠ (J.20), plate number "N—9—G".

It does not seem possible to obtain official information regarding the control and plate numbers of these overprinted issues, and it is to be hoped that readers will realise that although no pains have been spared in collecting the lists published here, there is the chance that others may exist.

Forgeries are known of this overprint, but these can readily be picked out by careful study of the illustrations given here, from which the main points of difference are noted.

1. The comma-like dot below the "H" is dropped lower.
2. The curve between the "M" and "EH" is wider.
3. The curve between the "E" and "EH" is not so high.

4. The "A" at the left is not so perpendicular.
5. The last Arabic character to the left is raised.
6. The shortest of the three lines over the "B" is omitted.
7. The overprint has a somewhat clearer appearance owing to the omission of some of the dots.



Forged Overprint

Of the one eighth piastre 10,000 were overprinted in black, on sheets with Arabic control reading ج–٢٠ (J.20) and plate number "N—5—E".

The total number of one quarter piastre overprinted in black was 10,000 on sheets with Arabic control reading د–٢٠ (D.20) and with plate number "N—4—H".

Of the one half piastre 10,000 appeared overprinted in black on sheets with Arabic control reading ث–٢١ (TH.21) and plate number "N—2—F".

10,000 of the one piastre value were issued with red, black or brown overprint, on sheets with Arabic control ت–١٩ (T.19), plate number "N—1—D", and ث–٢٠ (TH.20), plate number "N—1—E". We have seen this last control on a sheet with brown overprint.

Of the two piastres 10,000 appeared with black overprint, and of these sheets bearing control ا–١٧ (A.17), plate number "N—10—A", ب–١٩ (B.19), plate number "N—10—A", ت–١٩ (T.19), plate number "N—10—B", and ث–٢٠ (TH.20), plate number "N—10—C" were overprinted.

Inverted overprints are known to exist on the one eighth and one piastre values of this issue, and the one quarter and two piastre values are known with double overprint. The one eighth, one half piastre and one piastre values exist also with one side date only. This variety is probably due to imperfect inking of the type, and this would seem so as specimens are existent on which the second year date is faintly visible.

At the end of December, 1921, two provisionals appeared, probably due to a temporary shortage in Mecca of the half and one piastre values.

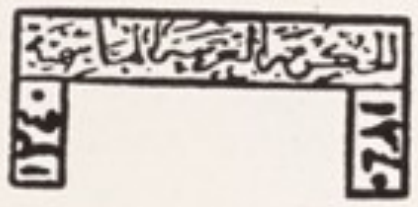
They took the form of a one para stamp of the previous issue surcharged in black Arabic characters reading "Nesf Qersh", meaning "Half Piastre", and the same value surcharged in a similar way "Qersh Wāhed" meaning "One Piastre".

نصف قرش — *Half Piastre on One Para*

قرش واحد — *One Piastre on One Para*

Provisionals of December, 1921

On 7th January, 1922, a further alteration was introduced to the current set. A similar overprint was employed but it was now enclosed in a black-lined frame, and was produced at Mecca by means of lithography.



Framed Overprint of 7th January, 1922

17,000 of the one para were overprinted on sheets with Arabic control reading ت–١٩ (T.19), plate number "N—9—F", ت–١٩ (TH.19), plate number "N—9—F", and lastly ج–٢٠ (J.20), plate number "N—9—G".

16,000 of the one eighth piastre appeared on sheets with Arabic control reading ج–٢٠ (J.20) and plate number "N—5—E".

36,000 of the one quarter were overprinted on sheets with Arabic control reading د–٢٠ (D.20), and plate number "N—4—H". This value is known with inverted and also with double overprint.

21,000 of the half piastre value appeared on sheets with Arabic control ت–٢١ (TH.21) and plate number "N—2—F". This value is known with inverted overprint.

121,000 of the one piastre were overprinted on sheets with Arabic control ت–١٩ (T.19), plate number "N—1—D", also ت–٢٠ (TH.20), plate number "N—1—E", and ج–٢١ (J.21), plate number "N—1—F". This value exists with double overprint.

39,000 of the two piastre value were overprinted on sheets with Arabic control ب–١٩ (B.19), plate number "N—10—A", ت–١٩ (T.19), plate number "N—10—B", and ت–٢٠ (TH.20), plate number "N—10—C".

The two provisionals, half piastre on one para, and the one piastre on one para, again appeared, this time with the framed lithographed overprint, whilst the surcharges were typographed as before. 12,500 were issued of the half piastre on one para, with Arabic control reading ت–١٩ (T.19), plate number "N—9—F", and تھ–١٩ (TH.19), plate number "N—9—F". Of the one piastre on the one para there were 177,500 on sheets with Arabic control تھ–١٩ (TH.19), plate number "N—9—F", and ج–٢٠ (J.20), plate number "N—9—G". Two varieties of this last value are known, one with overprint and surcharge inverted, and the second with right hand characters of surcharge inverted.

CHAPTER V

The Permanent Issue of 1922



FEBRUARY, 1922, marked the appearance of an entirely new set of stamps, on which the Sherifian arms occupied the central position. The Arabic inscription in the top panel reads "Al Hukumat al'Arbyah al Hashimiyeh" meaning "The Hashimite Arab Government". The bottom panel contains the value. In the right hand panel is " Mekka", and in the panel at the left hand is the Arabic inscription "Al Mokarrameh" meaning "The Honoured", whilst in the centre, directly above the Sherifian Arms, is the Arabic year date "1340" and the words "Abdhu Husein Ibn Ali" meaning "His Slave—Husein Son of Ali", surrounded by various forms of ornamentation, and in all four corners are repeated the Arabic numerals.

The printing was executed at the State Printing Works at Mecca, on white wove unwatermarked paper, by the means of typography. The perforation measured eleven and a-half to the 2 centimetres, obtained from a single line machine, and the stamps were printed in sheets of 36 (6 x 6). Seven values were included in this set, viz. :

$\frac{1}{8}$ piastre chestnut	$1\frac{1}{2}$ piastre violet
$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre scarlet	2 piastres orange
1 piastre indigo	3 piastres brown
5 piastres olive	

At a later date a one quarter piastre green, and a half piastre red made an appearance, also a one piastre slate-purple, a one-and-a-half piastre

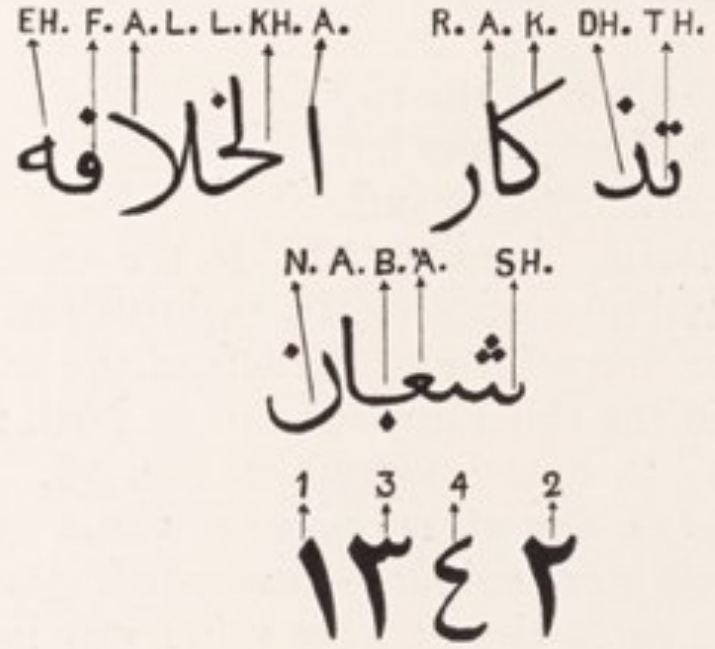
brownish-red, two piastres buff, two piastres plum, and a five piastres rose. These latter were probably proofs, as they are not found in used condition until they were overprinted for use in Nejd.

The results obtained from this printing were somewhat crude, and besides a number of shades of all values there are a host of minor varieties occurring regularly on the sheets.

ربع قرش — *Quarter Piastre on One-eighth Piastre*

عشرة قروش — *Ten Piastres on Five Piastres*

Early in 1923 two new values appeared as provisionals, viz., a quarter piastre surcharged by handstamp on the one eighth piastre in one line in black Arabic characters reading "Ruba' Qersh" meaning "quarter piastre", and a ten piastre handstamped on the five piastres olive, in one line in black Arabic characters reading "Ashreh Qerush" meaning ten piastres, both original stamps belonging to the current issue. There are two distinct settings of the ten piastres on five piastres olive, the surcharge in the second one measuring a millimetre more in width than the earlier one.



Enlargement of Caliphate Overprint

In March, 1924, King Husein was proclaimed Caliph, and to celebrate the assumption of the Caliphate the complete set of values of the 1922

issue was locally overprinted by typography in black or gold in Arabic characters reading "Tidhkār al Khalâfah" (Souvenir of the Caliphate), "Sh'aban" (a month of the Hegira year), "1342" (year date). The top line of the normal overprint measures from 19 to 19½ millimetres, the Arabic character "A" in the second line is immediately below the third "A" in the top line, and the year "1342" is again immediately under the second line.

تذ كار الخلافه
شعبان
١٣٤٢

تذ كار الخلافه
شعبان
١٣٤٢

تذ كار الخلافه
شعبان
١٣٤٢

Varieties of the Setting

Some interesting varieties are to be found amongst the stamps of this issue, and may be mentioned in the following order :—

1. The top line measuring 18¼ to 18½ millimetres, and the right group of characters being closer.
2. The Arabic character "R" in the right group of the top line missing.
3. Dot of the Arabic character "Kh" in the left group of the top line missing.
4. Dot of the Arabic character "F" in the left group of the top line missing.
5. The second line a little to the right.
6. The second line a little to the left.
7. The second line much to the left.
8. The dot of the Arabic character "B" in the second line missing.
9. The third or date line a little to the right of the second line.
10. The third or date line a little to the left of the second line.
11. The figure "3" in the third line broken on Nos. 27 and 33.
12. Arabic figure "1" in date inverted on No. 36.

At the end of 1924 the three piastres value of the permanent set appeared in an entirely new colour—brown-red, and printed on a much thinner paper. At the same time a new value was introduced, viz., a ten piastres denomination, differing only from the design adopted from the rest of the set in the form taken for the central ornamentation, each corner of which shows a double-lined triangle instead of a three-leaved ornament. This value is printed in the two colour process, the mauve framework appearing first, and the brown-purple centre being added afterwards.

This process of printing, besides providing collectors with misplaced centres, is also responsible for a more important variety with the centre inverted. As in the earlier values of this issue there were two distinct printings, the first appearing on the soft wove paper, and the latter on the thinner, crisper type. The colouring of this second issue is also much more vivid, comprising a deep brown-purple and a bright mauve. The first issues appeared in simple sheets of 36 stamps (6 x 6), but the latter ones, although still showing 36 in the sheet, were printed in two blocks of 18 each (6 x 3) separated by a pillared margin. Several interesting sheets of these were discovered, the centres of the top 18 being in the first pale brown-purple shade and the bottom 18 being in the deep brown-purple colour.



Ten Piastres

On the following pages we have attempted to give as concise a list as possible of the varieties occurring constantly on sheets of all values of this issue.

Illustrating the panels of all values of the 1922–24 issue.

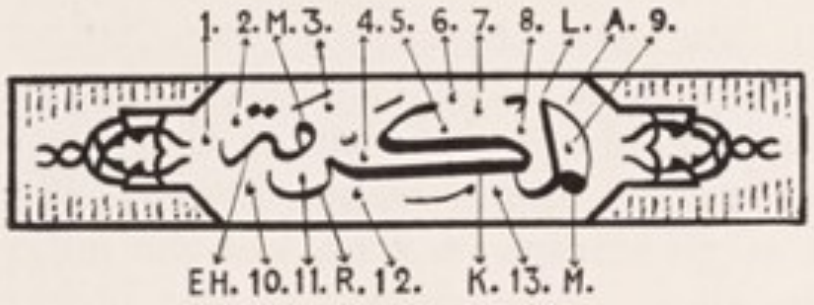


TOP PANEL

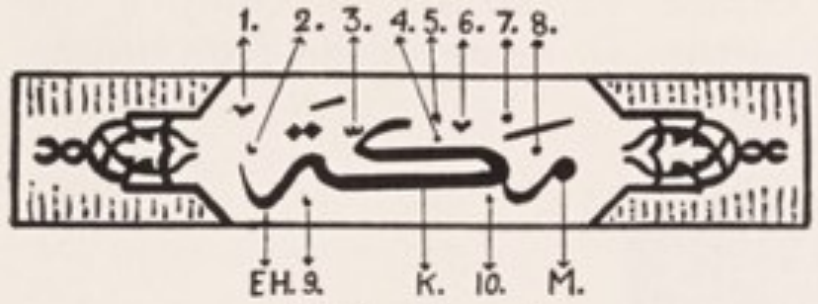


NOTE.—In Arabic grammar "EH", when preceding the Arabic character representing "A", takes the pronunciation of "ET". This will explain the difference in the transliteration where "EH" appears.

SIDE PANELS

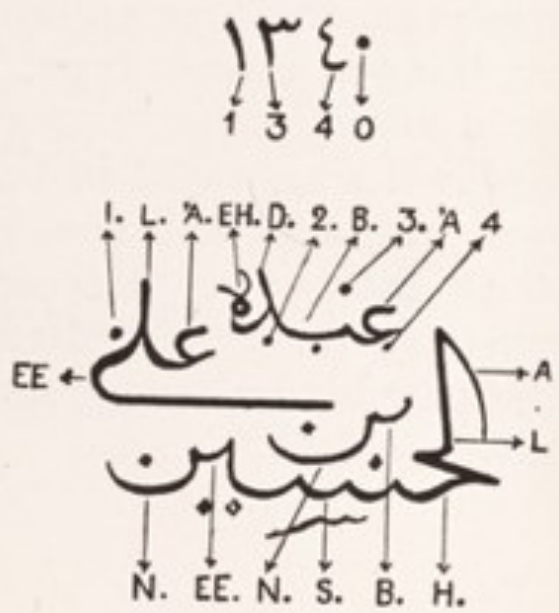


Left Panel



Right Panel

TOP OF CENTRAL PANEL



ONE-EIGHTH PIASTRE CHESTNUT TOP PANEL

No.

1. All dots missing except Nos. 14, 19, 24, 25, 30 and 31.
   A (1), EH (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29.
   A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2) are broken.
3. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 16, 18, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29.
   M (2), R (2) are broken.
4. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
   A (1), EH (2), EH (3), U and R (2) are broken.
5. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 27, 28, 29.
   A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
6. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 19, 20, 25, 30, 31.
   A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), R (2) are broken.
7. All dots missing except Nos. 11, 19, 20, 30, 31.
   A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), R (2) are broken.
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
   A (1), EH (2), M (2) and U are broken.

9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
EH (2), EH (3), M (2), R (2) are broken.
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3), R (2) are broken.
11. All dots missing except Nos. 8, 9, 19, 24, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
12. All dots missing except Nos. 10, 19, 24, 30, 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
13. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 25, 30, 31.
A (1), EH (2), SH, EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
14. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
17. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U, R (2) are broken.
18. All dots missing except No. 30.
A (1), EH (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
19. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
20. All dots missing except Nos. 14, 19, 20, 24, 25, 30 and 31.
21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (3) and M (2) are broken.
22. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2) U and R (2) are broken.
23. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
24. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U, R (2) are broken.

25. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
26. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
A (1), EH (2), EE (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
27. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
EH (2), EH (3), M (2) and R (2) are broken.
28. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 12, 19, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
29. All dots missing except Nos. 8, 19, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), U and R (2) are broken.
30. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 19, 24, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), L (1), EH (3), M (2), U, L (2) and R (2) are broken.
31. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 19, 24, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
32. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 7, 10, 11, 19, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
34. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 14, 19, 22, 24, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), L (2), EH (3), A (3), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
35. All dots missing except Nos. 11, 19, 24, 25, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
36. All dots missing except Nos. 10, 11, 19, 30 and 31.
A (1), EH (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. Dot missing No. 10
2. Dot missing No. 10
3. Dot missing No. 10
4. Dot missing No. 10
5. Dot missing No. 10
   Two small dots over "EH"
6. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
7. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
8. Dot missing No. 10
10. Dot missing No. 10
11. Dot missing No. 10
12. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
13. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
16. Dot missing No. 10
17. Dot missing No. 10
18. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
19. Dot missing No. 10
20. Dot missing No. 10

No.
21. Dot missing No. 10
22. Dot missing No. 10
23. Dot missing No. 10
24. Dot missing No. 10
25. Dot missing No. 10
26. Dot missing No. 10
27. Dot missing No. 10
28. Dot missing No. 10

No.
29. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
30. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10
31. Dot missing No. 10
33. Dot missing No. 10
34. Dot missing No. 10
35. Dot missing No. 10
36. Dot missing No. 10

LEFT PANEL

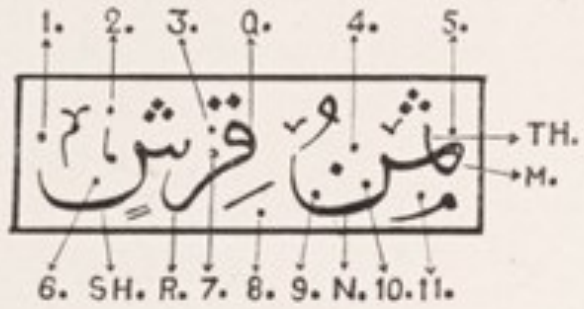
No.
1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2 and 10
2. Dot missing No. 10
3 Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10
4. Dot missing No. 10
5. Dot missing No. 2
   A dot under No. 4
6. Dots missing Nos. 2 and 10
7. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 10
8. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10
9. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10
10. Dot missing No. 10
11. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4 and 10
12. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 10
13. Dots missing Nos. 2, 6, 9 and 10
14. Dot missing No. 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 2 and 10
16. Dot missing No. 10
17. Dot missing No. 9
18. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 10
19. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10

No.
20. Dot missing No. 10
21. Dot missing No. 10
    Dot under No. 3
22. Dot missing No. 10
23. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
    A dot between end of top curve of "K"
24. Dots missing Nos. 1, 9 and 10
25. Dot missing No. 10
26. Dot missing No. 10
27. Dot missing No. 10
28. Dot missing No. 10
29. Dot missing No. 10
30. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10
31. Dots missing Nos. 2 and 10
32. Dot missing No. 10
34. Dot missing No. 10
35. Small dot under No. 3
36. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10

CENTRAL PANEL

The cypher in 1340 is missing in Nos. 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36.

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of the Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4 and 6
2. Dots missing Nos. 2, 7 and 8
3. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3 and 6
4. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 10 and 11
5. All dots missing except Nos. 5 and 7
6. All dots missing except No. 7
7. All dots missing except Nos. 5 and 7
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 6, 9 and 11
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 11
11. Dots missing Nos. 6, 8, 9 and 10
12. All dots missing except No. 7
13. Dot missing No. 5
    One under "R" over the lower line
14. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 9
15. Dots missing Nos. 4, 9 and 10
16. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 2
17. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 9
18. Dots missing Nos. 4, 9 and 10

No.

19. All dots missing except Nos. 6 and 7
20. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 11
21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10
22. All dots missing except Nos. 7 and 8
23. All dots missing except Nos. 7 and 8
24. All dots missing except No. 7
25. All dots missing except Nos. 5, 7 and 11
26. All dots missing except Nos. 3 and 7
27. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9
28. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11
29. All dots missing except Nos. 5 and 7
30. All dots missing except No. 7
31. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8
32. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5 and 7
33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3 and 4
35. All dots missing except Nos. 7 and 10
36. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6

ONE-QUARTER PIASTRE GREEN

TOP PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 18
2. Dots missing Nos. 6, 14 and 28
3. Dots missing Nos. 16 and 28
4. Dots missing Nos. 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26 and 28
5. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 16 and 28
6. Dot missing No. 28
7. Dots missing Nos. 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27 and 28
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 16 and 28
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 6, 16 and 28
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 6, 14, 15, 16, 21, 27 and 28
11. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28
12. Dots missing Nos. 1, 16 and 28

No.

13. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29
    EH (3) broken
14. Dots missing 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28
    A (1) broken
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31
    L (3) and R (2) are broken and "B" missing
16. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 12, 19, 24, 27, 29, 30 and 31
    L (2), M (2), K and R (2) broken

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9 and 10
5. Dot missing No. 2
7. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 19
8. Dot missing No. 5
9. Dot missing No. 10
10. Dot missing No. 4
11. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10
12. Dot missing No. 4
13. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8 & 10

No.

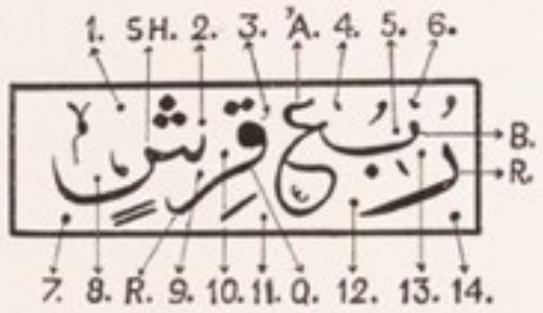
14. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
    "K" broken
16. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
    "K" broken
17. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 9
    "K" broken
18. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 9

LEFT PANEL

No.
1. A dot under No. 4
2. A dot under No. 4
4. Dot missing No. 10
5. Dot missing No. 10
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 6 and 8
8. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 6
   "K" broken
9. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6 and 10
   "K" broken
10. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10

No.
11. Dot missing No. 6
13. Dots missing Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 10
14. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 11
    A dot to right of 8
15. Dot missing No. 4
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 10
17. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6 and 10

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of the Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.
1. Dots missing Nos. 3, 6, 13 and 14
2. Dots missing Nos. 3, 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14
3. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 13
4. Dots missing Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 14
5. Dots missing Nos. 5, 13 and 14
6. Dots missing Nos. 3, 6 and 11
7. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 13
8. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14

No.
9. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8 and 13
10. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 13
11. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13 and 14
13. Dots missing Nos. 7, 8 and 11
    "SH" broken
14. Dots missing Nos. 2, 5 and 13
    "SH" and "B" broken
15. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8 and 9
16. "A" broken
17. Dot missing No. 2

ONE-HALF PIASTRE SCARLET

TOP PANEL

No.
1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 27 and 28
   A (1) broken
3. Dot missing No. 16
   "D" broken
4. Top left half faulty and smudged
5. Dot missing No. 16
7. Dots missing Nos. 15, 16, 20, 22, 28 and 29
9. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 16
13. Dots missing Nos. 16 and 29
14. Dot missing No. 16
    A (1) and "U" broken
15. "D" broken

No.
16. R (2) broken
17. Dot missing No. 28
    L (3) broken
20. Dot missing No. 29
21. Dot missing No. 29
    A (1) and "U" broken
22. Dot missing No. 29
24. Dot missing No. 28
25. Top frame line broken
26. Dots missing Nos. 28 and 29
28. Stroke under H (1) missing "A" and "K" are broken
30. Dots missing Nos. 14, 27 and 28
35. EH (2) broken

RIGHT PANEL

No.
6. A small dot to the left of "EH"

No.
8. A small dot to the right of "M"

Note.—In the right panel of the half piastre scarlet there is a small dot to the right of dot No. 9, but a little lower. It is missing on Nos. 1, 7, 13 and 35 of the sheet examined. So far we have not come across it on the other values of this issue.

LEFT PANEL

No.
1. Dot missing No. 5
2. Dot missing No. 1
   "R" and "K" disjointed
7. Dot missing No. 1
8. Dot missing No. 1
13. Dot missing No. 1

No.
22. One break in the upper horizontal line and two in the lower line of "K", also two breaks in lower line of the frame.
23. Dot missing No. 1

No.

29. Dot missing No. 1

36. Dots missing Nos. 5, 12 and 13. The line below "K" is joined to the base line of that letter.

No.

31. Dot missing No. 12

Note.—A small dot is found about half way along the diminutive "m" under the base of the "K". This dot is missing on stamps Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 13, 17, 18, 24, 30 and 36.

PLATE VARIETIES OCCURRING ON OTHER PARTS OF STAMP

No.

2. Dots in lower right hand square
3. Dots in top left hand square
4. Large smudge on top frame
7. Dots in top left and right hand squares
9. Dots in top left hand square
14. Dots in top and bottom left hand squares
19. Dots in top right hand square
22. Dots in top right hand square
25. Dots in top right hand square
27. Dots in bottom right hand square
28. Dots in bottom right hand square

No.

29. Dots in bottom right hand square
30. Dots in top left hand square
31. Thick figure "2" in "½" in bottom left hand square
33. Dot to right of "2" in "½" in bottom left hand square
35. A smudge in bottom right hand square
36. A diagonal line from curved arm of "2" in "½" in top right hand square and smudges in lower part of stamp

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.

1. Dot missing No. 12.

No.

12. Lower frame line broken.

No.

22. "SH" broken

ONE PIASTRE INDIGO
TOP PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 12, 16, 23, 24 and 26.
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26, 27 and 28.
3. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 8, 9, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 29, 30 and 31.
4. All dots missing except Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 20, 30 and 31.
5. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 10, 13, 19, 30 and 31.
6. All dots missing except Nos. 5, 19, 21, 30 and 31. Badly smudged.
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 26 and 27.
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27 and 28.
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 14, 16, 21, 26, 27 and 28.
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 21, 26, 27 and 28.
11. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
12. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
13. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. No. 31 is joined to R (2) and the latter to "D".
    EH (2), L (1) and H are broken.
14. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 28.
    EH (2) and M (2) are broken.
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 28.
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 12, 16, 17, 21, 26, 27 and 28.
17. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 16, 21, 23, 26, 27 and 28.
18. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
19. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28.
20. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 26 and 27.
21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 16, 17, 27 and 28.
22. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 12, 14, 16, 17, 24, 26, 27 and 28.
23. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
24. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 16, 17, 21, 23, 26, 27 and 28.
25. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 10, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29.
26. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 27 and 28.

No.

27. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 21, 26 and 27.
28. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26 and 27.
    A (2), A (3), L (2) and K are broken.
29. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 28.
30. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27 and 28.
    L (2), A (3), K and L (3) are broken.
31. Dots missing Nos. 1, 7, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26 and 27.
    L (1) and L (3) are broken.
32. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31.
33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
34. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.
35. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
36. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.
    L (1) and B are broken. A dot to the left of dot No. 30.

NOTE.—No. 15 a dot found in top right hand corner of the top right square. (3) Top left square Nos. 20 and 32 a dot to the right of the figure "1" reading "10" in the top left square. Nos. 29 and 30 blotches under top line of frame. No. 34 a dash over Arabic figure "1" in lower right hand square.

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
2. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
3. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
4. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6

No.

5. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
6. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8
   A dot under "K". Dot No. 7 joined to stroke
7. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7

No.

8. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
9. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8
10. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
11. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
12. Dots missing Nos. 8, 9 and 10
13. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8
    Parallel lines of "K" broken
14. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8
15. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8
16. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
17. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8
18. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
19. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8
20. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
21. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
22. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6

No.

23. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
24. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
25. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
26. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10
27. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
28. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
29. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
30. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9 and 10
31. Dots missing Nos. 2, 8, 9 and 10. Dots Nos. 4 and 5 are joined
32. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3 and 6
33. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
34. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3 and 6
35. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7
36. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8

LEFT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13

No.

3. All dots missing except Nos. 3, 10 and 12
4. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13

No.

5. All dots missing except Nos. 3 and 10
6. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 13
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 10
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13
11. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 11
12. All dots missing except Nos. 2 and 10
13. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 13
14. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 8
"A" broken
17. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13
"A" short
18. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13
19. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13
"L" broken
20. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13

No.

21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13
22. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 7, 9 and 11
23. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13
24. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 11
25. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 8
26. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13
27. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 13
28. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3 and 9
Faulty "K"
29. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 and 11
30. All dots missing except Nos. 2 and 3
31. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 8
Defective "K"
32. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 8, 12 and 13
33. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 7, 10 and 11
34. All dots missing except Nos. 3, 7 and 10
35. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 10
36. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 10

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8 and 13. Miniature "M" broken.
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13. Miniature "M" broken
3. Dot missing No. 7
4. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 13 and a dot to left of 11.
5. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 11 and a small dot in lower right corner.
6. Dots missing Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13. Top stroke joined to dot No. 4 and character below it.
7. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 9. Miniature "M" broken and top stroke broken.
8. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 and top stroke broken.
9. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 5 and defective stroke at lower right-hand corner.
10. Left-hand character defective and the right-hand character broken.
11. Dots missing Nos. 4, 9 and 13.
12. Dots missing Nos. 3, 7 and 8. Right-hand character defective.
13. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Miniature "M" broken.
14. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13. Right-hand character broken.
15. Dots missing Nos. 5, 6, 12 and 13.
16. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 12. A dot to left of dot 11.
17. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 9. Third character from right broken.
18. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13. Miniature "M" broken.
19. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 9. Second character from right broken.
20. Dot missing No. 6. Second and third characters from right are joined.
21. A small dot over second character on the right.

No.

22. Dot missing No. 4.
23. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13.
24. Dot missing No. 4. Dot over end of left-hand character.
25. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 9. Miniature "M" broken.
26. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 12.
27. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 13. Miniature "M" broken.
28. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 13.
29. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6 and 13.
30. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Miniature "M" broken.
31. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
32. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13.
33. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 13. Second character from right broken and top stroke and the lower right corner stroke broken.
34. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 11.
35. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 13. Stroke between dots 9 and 10 is missing.
36. Whole panel defective.

ONE-AND-A-HALF PIASTRES VIOLET

TOP PANEL

No.

1. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
2. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 30 and 31. EH (1), A (1), H (1), EE (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U, L (3), D and R (2) are broken.
3. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 11, 19, 24, 25, 29, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), EE (2), L (2), A (2), EH (3), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
4. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 29, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), U and R (2) are broken.
5. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 29 and 30. A (1), M (2) and R (2) are broken.
6. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 24 and 27. EH (2), A (3) and R (2) are broken.
7. Dots missing Nos. 4, 16, 21, 27 and 28.

No.

8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27 and 28. A (1) is broken.
9. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31. A (1) and R (2) are broken. EE (3) joined to R (2).
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27 and 28. A (1), EH (2), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
11. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 16, 21, 26, 27 and 28. EH (1), EH (2), M (2) and R (2) are broken.
12. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 15, 16, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) and R (2) are broken.
13. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 13, 14, 16, 21, 26 and 27.
14. Dots missing Nos. 13, 16, 26, 27 and 28.
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) and M (2) are broken.
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) is broken.
17. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 13, 15, 16, 27 and 28. U and R (2) are broken.
18. Dots missing Nos. 16, 27 and 28. R (2) broken.
19. Dots missing Nos. 6, 15, 17, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28. Smudged.
20. Dots missing Nos. 4, 13, 16, 21, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) and R (2) are broken.
21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27 and 28. A (1), EH (2), U and R (2) are broken.
22. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 24, 27 and 28. EH (1), A (1), EH (2), EH (3) and M (2) are broken.
23. Dots missing Nos. 27 and 28.
24. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 22, 26, 27 and 28.
25. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 15, 22, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) and M (2) are broken.
26. Dots missing Nos. 4, 16, 26, 27 and 28.
27. Dots missing Nos. 4, 16, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) broken.
28. Dots missing Nos. 3, 16, 26, 27 and 28. A (1) and EH (2) are broken.
29. Dots missing Nos. 4, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2), M (2), U and R (2) are broken.
30. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 16.
31. Dots missing Nos. 14, 16, 27 and 28. M (2) and R (2) are broken.
32. Dots missing Nos. 4, 27 and 28.

No.

33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 13, 16, 26, 27 and 28.
34. Dots missing Nos. 8, 16, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2) and R (2) are broken.
35. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 6, 13, 16 and 28. EH (2) and R (2) are broken.
36. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 16.

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
2. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
3. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 8
4. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10
5. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
6. Dot missing No. 10
7. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
8. Dot missing No. 10
9. Dots missing Nos. 4, 9 and 10
10. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
11. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
12. Dot missing No. 10
13. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
14. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
16. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
17. Dot missing No. 10
18. Dot missing No. 10

No.

19. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
20. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10
21. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10. Blotches under top line
22. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
24. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
25. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
26. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
27. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10
28. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
29. Dot missing No. 10
30. Dot missing No. 10
31. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10
32. Dot missing No. 10
33. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
34. Dot missing No. 4
35. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
36. Dot missing No. 10

LEFT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13

No.

2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13

No.

3. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13
4. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13
5. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13
6. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 11
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 12
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12. "A" broken.
11. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12
12. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 8
13. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 8, 11 and 12
14. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12
17. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 12
18. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 8

No.

19. Dots missing Nos. 1, 11 and 12
20. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 12
22. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12
23. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 8
24. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 12
25. Dots missing Nos. 1, 11 and 12
26. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12
27. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12
28. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12
29. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12
30. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5 and 8
31. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 12
32. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5 and 12
33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 11
34. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 11
35. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12
36. Dot missing No. 1

VARIETIES OCCURRING ON OTHER PARTS OF STAMP

No.

3. Dot after "1" in half in top right-hand square
5. Dot missing in date
8. Dot missing in date
9. A bulge in "1" in top left-hand square

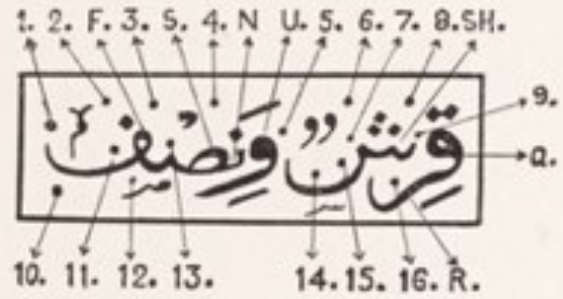
No.

10. Broken "2" in "½" in top left-hand square
13. Dot missing in date
14. Dot missing in date
15. Broken "2" in "½" in top left-hand square

No.
16. Dot missing in date
18. Dot missing in date
19. Dot missing in date
20. Dot missing in date
21. Dot missing in date
22. Dot missing in date
23. Dot missing in date

No.
24. Dot missing in date
26. Dot missing in date
27. Dot missing in date
28. Dot missing in date
29. Dot missing in date
34. Dot missing in date

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.
1. Dots missing Nos. 6, 7, 10, 12, 15 and 16
2. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 7. One of the two dots of "Q" missing. A dot over No. 6
3. Dots missing Nos. 6, 9 and 12. "U" broken
4. Dots missing Nos. 6, 7, 12 and 15. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed
5. Dots missing Nos. 6, 7 and 15. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed
6. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 15. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed
7. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 7
8. "U' and "R" are broken
9. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 7. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed

No.
10. Dots missing Nos. 15 and 16. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed
11. "U" broken
12. Dots missing Nos. 7 and 16. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed
13. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 7
16. Dot missing No. 6. "U" broken
17. A dot between Nos. 7 and 15
18. "U" and "SH" joined
20. Dots missing Nos. 6 and 16
21. "U" broken
22. Dots missing Nos. 7 and 16. "R" and "Q" disjointed
24. Dot missing No. 6. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed
27. Dots missing Nos. 6, 7 and 8. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed

No.

28. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 16. "U" broken. "R" and "Q" disjointed

29. Dot missing No. 6

No.

33. "U" and "SH" joined. "R" and "Q" disjointed

34. "R" and "Q" disjointed

35. Dot missing No. 15. "U" broken

TWO PIASTRES ORANGE

TOP PANEL

No.

1. Dot missing No. 4
3. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 16
4. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 16
5. Dot missing No. 3
6. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 26
8. Dot missing No. 1
9. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 16 and EH (2) broken
10. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 16 and 27
11. Dot missing No. 16
12. Dot missing No. 16
18. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 16, 21, 26 and 27
19. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 4
20. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 12
21. Top frame line broken
22. Dot missing No. 4

No.

23. Smudged
24. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 16
28. Dots missing Nos. 4, 10, 12 and 16
29. Dots missing Nos. 1, 7, 15, 16, 21 and 26
30. Dots missing Nos. 7, 16 and 28
31. Dots missing Nos. 16, 17 and 27
33. Dots missing Nos. 2 and 4
34. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 28 and 29
35. Dots missing Nos. 14, 16 and 21
36. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 26 and 27. A (1) K and R (2) broken

RIGHT PANEL

No defects found in the right panel of the sheet examined

LEFT PANEL

No.

34. Dot missing No. 34. The dot over diminutive "M" is missing on Nos. 18, 24, 30, 32, 34, 35 and 36. No. 1 dot apparently does not appear on the plate of this value.

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.

1. A dot over No. 1 dot and a patch on the right of "Q"
2. Dot missing No. 4
3. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 5
4. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 9
5. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 9
6. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5 and 9. A patch to the right of "Q"
8. Dot missing No. 9
9. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 9
11. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 10 & 11
13. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5 and 9
14. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4 and 5
15. Dots missing Nos. 4, 9 and 11
16. Dots missing Nos. 1, 5 and 10
17. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 9
18. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10. A blotch joining "N" to lower frame line

No.

22. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5 and 10
23. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9
24. Dot missing No. 1
25. Dot missing No. 5
26. Dot missing No. 4
27. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 10
28. Dot missing No. 1
29. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 10
30. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4 and 5
31. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10
32. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5
33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 9
34. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 5
35. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4 and 10
36. Dot missing No. 5

THREE PIASTRES SEPIA
TOP PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 6, 16, 17, 23, 27 and 28. M (2) broken.
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29. M (2) and A (4) are broken.
3. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), L (2), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.

No.

4. All dots missing except Nos. 7, 9, 24, 25, 30 and 31. EH (3), M (2), and L (3) are broken.
5. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 14, 18, 19, 25, 26, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (3), M (2) and D are broken.
6. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31. A (1) and M (2) are broken.
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 16, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28. A (1) broken.
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27 and 28. M (2) broken.
9. All dots missing except Nos. 13, 19, 30 and 31. A (1), M (2) and U broken.
10. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), L (2), EH (3), M (2) and U are broken.
11. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2) and U are broken.
12. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), M (2) and U are broken.
13. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
14. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30 and 31. EH (2), M (2) and U are broken.
15. All dots missing except Nos. 10, 18, 19, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2) and U are broken.
16. All dots missing except Nos. 21 and 30. L (2), EH (3), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
17. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 21, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2) and L (3) broken.
18. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
19. All dots missing except No. 31. A (1), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
20. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 30 and 31. M (2) and U are broken.
21. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 30 and 31.
22. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 22, 30 and 31. A (1), M (2) and L (3) are broken.
23. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 10, 19, 30 and 31. M (2) broken.

No.

24. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 9, 10, 14, 19, 25, 29, 30 and 31. M (2) broken.
25. All dots missing except Nos. 19 and 30. A (1), EH (2), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
26. All dots missing except Nos. 19 and 30. A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2) and L (3) are broken.
27. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
28. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 10, 19, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), M (2) and L (3) are broken.
29. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 24, 30 and 31. A (1), M (2) and U are broken.
30. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 25, 29, 30 and 31.
31. All dots missing except Nos. 19 and 30. A (1), EH (2), EH (6), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
32. All dots missing except Nos. 19, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), L (1), L (2), EH (3), M (2) and U are broken.
33. All dots missing except Nos. 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), L (1), A (2), L (2), EH (2), M (2), U, L (3) and A (4) broken.
34. All dots missing except Nos. 2 and 30. A (1), L (2), EH (3), M (2), U and L (3) are broken.
35. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 10, 12, 19, 25, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), EH (3), M (2) and L (3) are broken.
36. All dots missing except Nos. 9, 10, 19, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), L (2), M (2) and U are broken.

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. Dot missing No. 5
3. Dot missing No. 4
8. Dot missing No. 10
9. Dot missing No. 4
10. Dots missing Nos. 4, 9 and 10. A small dot under "K"
13. Dot missing No. 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 9
16. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 9 & 10

No.

18. Dot to left of "EH" and one under "K"
19. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
20. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
21. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10
22. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 9 & 10
23. Dot missing No. 10

No.
25. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
26. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
27. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
28. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 10
30. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10

No.
31. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 & 10
32. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
33. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10
34. Dots missing Nos. 2 and 9
36. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10. A dot under "K"

Note.—A small dot is found at the elbow of the top right-hand diagonal line on Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18 and 30.

LEFT PANEL

No.
5. Dot missing No. 5
9. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 13
10. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8 and 13
11. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8
12. Dots missing Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 13
15. Dot missing No. 5
16. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8. A blotch at the top left-hand corner over "EH"
18. Dot missing No. 8
19. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13
20. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9 and 13
21. Dot missing No. 5
22. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11
23. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8, 9 and 11
24. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8
25. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8 and 13

No.
26. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 12 and 13
27. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8 and 13
28. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8 and 12
29. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8
30. Dot missing No. 8
31. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13. "K" and "L" broken
32. Dots missing Nos. 2, 8, 11, 12 and 13
33. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 13
34. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 13
35. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13.
36. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. A large blotch on the left end of the "EH"

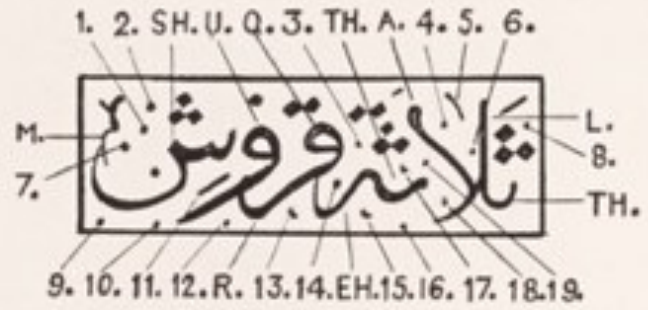
Note.—Dot No. 1 does not appear to have been included in the plate of this value.

VARIETIES FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF STAMP

No.

6. Two vertical dots on the right of the figure "3" in the top right-hand square.
10. Dot to the right of the figure "3" in the lower left-hand square.
24. Dot on the inner edge of frame of the lower right-hand square.

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.

4. Dot missing No. 1
5. Dot missing No. 1
6. Dot missing No. 1
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2 and 6
12. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 2
13. Stroke "11" joined to the character beneath it
14. Dot missing No. 1. "M" broken
15. Dot missing No. 1
16. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 9. "M" broken
17. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 9. "M" broken
18. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8 and 9. "M" broken
19. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 14 and 19
20. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14 and 18
21. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9

No.

22. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9
24. Dot missing No. 1
25. Dots missing Nos. 1, 6, 8 and 9. Stroke "5" broken
26. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 9
27. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 and 9. "M" broken
28. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9. Stroke 5 broken. "M" broken
29. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 9
30. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 9
31. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6 and 9. Stroke 11 is joined to the character beneath it.
32. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14. "M" broken

No.

33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 14

34. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 19. "M" missing

No.

35. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14

36. Dots missing Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Stroke 5 missing. "M" broken

FIVE PIASTRES OLIVE
TOP PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 7, 15, 16, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. A (1), EH (2) and M (2) are broken.
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2), D and R (2) are broken.
3. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 30 and 31. Nearly all the letters are more or less broken.
4. The whole panel faulty.
5. The whole panel faulty.
6. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 15, 16, 26 and 30. A (1), EH (2), K, U and D are broken.
7. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 9, 12, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31. EH (2), L (3) and D are broken.
8. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 4, 5, 19, 20, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), A (3), M (2), L (3), A (4) and 10 are broken.
9. All dots missing except Nos. 13, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 30 and 31. EH (2), EH (3), L (3), D and R (2) are broken.
10. The whole panel faulty.
11. The whole panel faulty.
12. The whole panel faulty.
13. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), A (2), L (2), A (3), M (2), K and D are broken.
14. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 18, 21, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), A (2), L (2), A (3), M (2), U, K and D are broken.
15. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 12, 19, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), L (1), R (1), L (2), A (3), M (2), L (3) and D broken.
16. The whole panel faulty.

No.

17. The whole panel faulty.
18. The whole panel faulty.
19. Dots missing Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 24, 27 and 28.
20. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30 and 31. EH (2), L (2) and D are broken.
21. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 13, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 30. EH (2), M (2) and D are broken.
22. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), L (2), M (2) and D are broken.
23. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 21 and 30. A (1), EH (2), A (2), L (2), EH (3), M (2) and D are broken.
24. Dots missing Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 29. EH (2) broken.
25. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 8, 16 and 17. EH (2) broken.
26. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 16, 23, 26 and 27. EH (2), M (2) and D are broken.
27. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 26, 28 and 29. A (1), EH (2) and D are broken.
28. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 27 and 29.
29. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28 and 29. EH (2), EH (3) and M are broken.
30. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 11, 12, 13, 19, 25 and 29. EH (2) and L (1) are broken.
31. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 16 and 28. EH (2) broken.
32. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 15, 16, 24, 28 and 29. EH (2) broken.
33. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24 and 27. EH (2) and M (2) are broken.
34. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 9, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 30 and 31. EH (2) broken.
35. Dots missing Nos. 4, 15, 16, 21, 27, 28 and 29. A (1), EH (2), M (2) and L (3) are broken.
36. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16 and 29. EH (2), M (2) and U are broken.

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
2. Dot missing No. 10

No.

3. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
4. Dot missing No. 4

No.

7. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4 and 8
8. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 8
9. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 8
10. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
11. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4 and 10
12. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10
14. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
16. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7
17. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7
18. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7
19. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
20. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10

No.

21. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10
22. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7
23. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10
24. Dot missing No. 10
25. Dot missing No. 4
26. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
27. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
28. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 10
29. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 9
30. Dot missing No. 10
32. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10. "M" broken
33. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 10
34. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
35. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
36. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8 and 10

LEFT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13
2. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8 and 12
3. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13. "EH" broken
4. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8 and 9
5. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8. "K" broken
7. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 12 and 13
8. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5 and 8
9. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8
10. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13. "K" broken
11. Dot missing No. 5
12. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 12

No.

13. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8 and 12
14. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 12
15. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8 and 12
16. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8, 9 and 13
17. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13. "K" broken
18. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13
19. Dot missing No. 12
20. Dots missing Nos. 5, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13
21. All dots missing
22. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 7, 10 and 11
23. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 10

No.
25. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8
26. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 10
27. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5 and 8
28. Dots missing Nos. 5, 6, 8 & 12
29. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 5. "M" broken

No.
30. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10
33. Dot missing No. 4
34. Dots missing Nos. 4, 10, 11 and 12
35. Dots missing Nos. 5, 6, 12 & 13
36. Dots missing Nos. 4, 8, 12 & 13

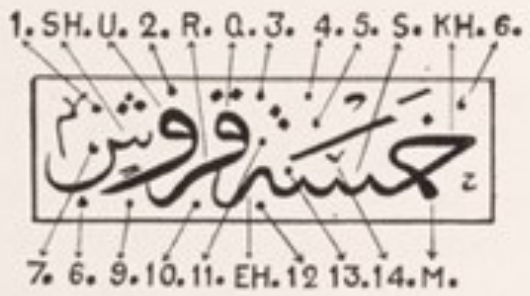
NOTE.—Dot No. 1 does not appear to have been included on the plate of this value.

PLATE VARIETIES IN VARIOUS POSITIONS

No.
1. Broken "5" in top right square and dot missing in date
2. Broken "5" in top left square and dot missing in date
3. Broken "5" in top left square
5. Broken "5" in lower left and right square
7. Broken "5" in lower left square
8. Broken "5" in lower left and right squares
9. Broken "5" in lower left and right squares
10. Broken "5" in lower left square. (A dot is occasionally found inside the "5".)
11. Dot missing in date

No.
14. Dot missing in date
15. Broken "5's" in top left and right and lower left squares, and dot missing in date
16. Dot missing in date
18. A bulge in "5" in lower right square
19. Dot in date missing
20. Dot in date missing
21. Dot in date missing
22. Broken "5" in top right and lower left squares
23. Dot missing in date
35. A notch in "5" in top left corner, and square top to "5" in lower right corner

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 9
2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
3. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
4. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
5. Dots missing Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
6. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 12
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13
8. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13
10. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. "SH", "U" and "Q" are broken
11. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11
12. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13
13. Dots missing Nos. 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
14. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4,8,9& 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
16. Dots missing Nos.3,8,9,10& 12
17. Dots missing Nos. 3,6,8,10& 11

No.

18. Dots missing Nos. 3, 9 and 10
19. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
20. Dots missing Nos. 3, 11 and 12
21. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
22. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
23. Dots missing Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12
26. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 10, 11 and 13
27. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13
28. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
29. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10 and 11
30. Dots missing Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10 and 11
31. Dot missing No. 3
32. Dots missing Nos. 8, 9 and 10
33. Dots missing Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
34. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 13
35. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 14
36. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 14

TEN PIASTRES BROWN-PURPLE AND MAUVE
TOP PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 16, 21, 22 and 27. A (1), EH (2) and U are broken. Top frame line broken.

No.

2. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 26 and 28. Nearly all the characters are broken.
3. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 30 and 31. Nearly all the characters are faulty.
4. Dots missing Nos. 4, 10 and 28. A (1), EH (2), M (2) and R (2) are broken.
5. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 28. EH (2), L (2), A (3) and U are broken. Top frame line broken.
6. Dots missing Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 10 and 12.
7. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 26 and 27. A (1), U and R (2) are broken.
8. All dots missing except Nos. 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30 and 31. EH (2), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
9. Dots missing Nos. 1, 3, 10, 11, 15 and 17. EH (2) is broken.
10. All dots missing except Nos. 13, 19, 21, 22, 30 and 31. Nearly all the characters are broken.
11. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 7, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), A (2), L (2), M (2) and R (2) are broken.
12. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 11 and 16. EH (2) and R (2) are broken.
13. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 27, 28 and 29. EH (2), L (2), M (2), U, L (3), A (4), D and R (2) are broken.
14. Dots missing Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 27 and 28. A (1), EH (2), L (1), L (2), M (2), L (3) and R (2) are broken.
15. Dots missing Nos. 1, 4, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27 and 28. EH (2), M (2), U, L (3) and R (2) are broken.
16. All dots missing except Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31. A (1), EH (2), EH (3) and R (2) are broken.
17. Dot missing No. 4.
18. Dot missing No. 13.

NOTE.—Top half of the sheet of this value only has been examined.

RIGHT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10
2. Dots missing Nos. 9 and 10

No.

3. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10. "K" and "M" faulty

No.

4. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
5. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5,8 & 9
6. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
7. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 9 & 10
8. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
9. Dot missing No. 8
10. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4,5,8 & 10 A small dot in curve of "EH"

No.

11. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10. "M" broken
13. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10. "M" broken
14. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10. "M" broken
15. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10. "K" broken
16. Dots missing Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10

NOTE.—Top half of the sheet of this value only has been examined.

LEFT PANEL

No.

1. Dots missing Nos. 4 and 5
2. Dots missing Nos. 4, 11 and 12 Broken and disjointed "EH" and "M"
3. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 12 Broken "R"
4. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8 "EH" broken
5. Dots missing Nos. 4, 6 and 8
7. Dot missing No. 11
8. Dot missing No. 4. "A" broken
9. Dot missing No. 5. "EH" broken

No.

10. Dots missing Nos. 5, 6 and 12
12. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 6
13. Dots missing Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12. All the characters are faulty
14. Dots missing Nos. 5, 11 and 12. All characters faulty
15. "EH" and "L" are broken
16. Dots missing Nos. 5 and 8. "K" broken
17. Dot missing No. 12. "EH" broken

NOTE.—Dot No. 1 does not appear to have been included in the plate of this value. Top half of the sheet of this value only has been examined.

VARIETIES FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE STAMP

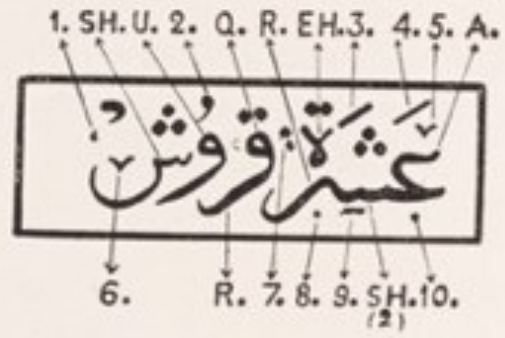
No.

1. Two large smudges on outer edge of top left corner.
2. Top right square smudged. A coloured spot in top right angle of lower right square.
3. The two top and right lower squares are smudged.

No.
4. Short figure "1" in top right square.
5. Short figure "1" in top left square.
7. Short figure "1" in lower left square.
8. Short figures "1" in top right and lower left squares.

NOTE.—Top half of sheet of this value only has been examined.

LOWER OR VALUE PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters and reference numbers of the dots

No.
1. Dots missing Nos. 7 and 10. "A" and "SH" (2) disjointed
2. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 4 and 6. "SH", "U" and "R" are broken
3. All dots missing except Nos. 1 and 2. "SH", "U" and "R" (2) are broken
4. All dots missing except Nos. 2 and 6. "SH" (2) and "A" are broken
5. All dots missing except Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. "R" (2) is broken
6. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9

No.
7. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
8. All dots missing except Nos. 2 and 6
9. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9
10. All dots missing except Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7 and 9. "R" (2) broken
11. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10. "R" (2) broken
12. Dots missing Nos. 1 and 10
13. All characters imperfect
14. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
15. Dots missing Nos. 8 and 10
17. Dot missing No. 8. "U" broken

NOTE.—Top half of the sheet of this value only examined.

CHAPTER VI

Early Postage Due Issues

SOON after the need for individual postage stamps had resulted in the appearance of the earliest issues, a demand was made by the Postal Authorities for an issue of some description to denote the amount of overdue postage payable on letters or packets posted with insufficient stamps. The Survey of Egypt were approached to prepare the designs, and the work was given to Agami Effendi Ali. Out of the eight sketches submitted by him the three chosen showed an outstanding Arabic figure of value in the central frame. In a narrow panel at the top were the words "Berid Hejazi" (Hejaz Post) and in a similar one at the foot "Mustahiq" (Due). The central frame is covered with a network of lines, and on the piastre values only there are additional ornaments on both sides of the figure of value. For the basis of the designs Agami Effendi Ali used the detail of an old door, El Ashraf Barsbai, at Shari el Ashrajîya, Cairo.



20 *Paras*



1 *Piastre*



2 *Piastres*

The three values, issued simultaneously on 27th June, 1917, were 20 paras red, of which there were 186,375 made up into booklets of twenty and twelve sheets ; one piastre blue, of which there were 182,525, in booklets containing twenty or fifteen sheets ; and two piastres claret, of which there were 184,500, in booklets of twenty or ten sheets. The Arabic control was the same for all three values, viz., ١–١٧ (A.17) enclosed

in an oval frame, and the plate number was "N—7—A" on the 20 paras, "N—6—A" on the one piastre and "N—8—A" on the two piastres, whilst the zig-zag roulette 13 was employed.

These stamps were in use for four years until December, 1921, when at Mecca they received a similar Arabic overprint, by means of typography, to that given to the ordinary postal issue, viz., "Al'Hukumat al'Arbyah al Hashimyeh—1340", meaning "The Hashimite Arab Government—1922", in black on the 20 paras and the two piastres, and in red or black on the one piastre, the black overprint in this latter case being the scarcer printing of the two. The numbers overprinted in this way were as follow :

20 paras red, 4,000 1 piastre blue, 10,000 2 piastres claret, 10,000

The following varieties of this issue are known :

20 *paras red.*—Arabic on left—misplaced overprint with two dates at one end.
20 *paras red.*—Arabic overprint at each side of stamp.
20 *paras red.*—Arabic on left of stamp.
20 *paras red.*—Arabic on left of stamp—overprint misplaced so that date ١٣٤٠ (1340) occurs three times on one stamp.
1 *piastre blue.*—Arabic on left—overprint in black.
2 *piastres claret.*—Double impression of overprint—Arabic on left.

This overprint was followed in January, 1922, by a similarly worded one, enclosed in a black-lined frame, and produced by lithography in the same manner as that appearing on the postal issue of January, 1922. The numbers overprinted so were as follow :

20 paras red, 1,000 1 piastre blue, 23,000 2 piastres claret, 15,000

In the normally overprinted stamps of both of these issues the inscription falls to the right of the stamp, but varieties in all three values exist with it to the left.

In 1923 three values of the current postal issue were adopted for a Postage Due purpose, by the addition of a large Arabic inscription, enclosed in a frame reading "Mustahiq" and meaning (Due). The values overprinted thus were the one-half piastre scarlet, the one-half piastre red, the one piastre blue and the two piastres orange, and the overprint appeared in both black and blue ink. All three values in both colours exist with inverted overprints, and the one piastre blue is known with a black double overprint.

CHAPTER VII

The Jeddah Provisionals

AS mentioned earlier in this work, the abdication of King Husein took place just before 4th October, 1924, consequent upon internal political disagreement, and open warfare with the Wahabis. King Ali, eldest son of Husein, was elected to the throne, whilst the office of the Caliphate was left open for the time being. Previous to this the Wahabis, under the leadership of Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, had taken possession of Taif, Medina and Mecca, and they now laid siege to Jeddah where the Hejaz authorities had taken refuge.

When King Ali ascended the throne he immediately gave orders that the entire existing stock of postage stamps in the possession of the Hashimite Government at Jeddah should have some distinguishing mark placed upon each individual stamp, so that the circulation might be stopped of any that had previously fallen into the hands of the Wahabis when they had occupied Mecca. The officials had been forced to abandon all printing machinery, paper, etc., but they had managed to bring from Mecca all the stamps that they could lay their hands on prior to their hurried exit. These included not only the stamps then in use, but also odd lots of those stamps produced previously by the Survey of Egypt. The explanation of this seems to be that since 1916, whenever a new issue appeared, all the unsold stocks of the previous issue found in the Treasury, as well as sheets or parts of same collected from the Post Offices, were piled up and kept in safes until 1924, when the Wahabis invaded the Holy City. During this lapse of time a great number of these stamps, and more especially the Postage Dues, had become eaten by worm or white ant, and others, through excessive heat and dampness, had become badly stuck together.

The whole stock, therefore, which was comparatively small, was overprinted in Arabic reading "Alhukumat al Hejazieh 5 Rabi'alawwal 1343", signifying "The Hejaz Government, 4th October, 1924". At the Printing Office the blocks and sheets sticking together were moistened and separated, but the operation left many of the stamps badly stained, and the gummed back very often damaged. From other sheets, more firmly adhering to one another, the stamps that were loose were detached,

and the remainder of the sheets overprinted as they were, *i.e.*, a portion of the upper sheet with a portion of the lower, in such a way that part of the lower, which was covered by the upper one, naturally remained unoverprinted.

The blocks and sheets of which only margins were stuck together were freed of same, and when overprinted often gave rise to inverted varieties. In fact, most of the sheets with inverted overprints were minus at least one margin. The portions of sheets collected from Post Offices, and stuck firmly together, gum against gum, to whole sheets, were left in this state, as it was found impossible to separate them without destroying many stamps. In this state the whole sheet was overprinted first, and then the portion stuck on the back, with the result that the overprint appeared on both sides of part of the whole sheet. In view of their abnormal state, these are amongst the most interesting items of Jeddah provisionals, and are worthy of the special consideration of collectors. We have seen sheets of these stamps with blocks of 15, 20 and 30 stamps stuck gum against gum and overprinted, together with back of the whole sheet.

The Agent of the Hejaz Government, who was especially engaged for attending to the supply of War material, as well as for a great number of other State requirements, had no specific philatelic knowledge, and had little time to give to the instruction of those working at the Printing Press, at a work that certainly necessitated especially skilled attention. When the overprinted stamps were requisitioned, the Agent, accompanied by menbers of the Consular staff, who attended as witnesses, proceeded to the Press with the stamps and cliches (Zincogravure), and ordered the overprinting to be executed at once, as if the work were merely that of printing visiting cards.

The cliches used for the overprinting were not prepared by the local Press, and as the proprietor of the latter made only a very small profit, he apparently considered his own time too valuable to be spent in supervising the execution, and presumably entrusted everything to subordinates. The task of unsticking the gummed together sheets was handed to natives, ninety-five per cent. of whom were exceedingly illiterate, and who, swarming around the machine to assist their chief, actually caused great confusion. In this confusion some sheets already overprinted, apparently instead of being piled on top of others in similar condition, found their way back to the sheets waiting to be done, and thus received a double overprint. Others, probably owing to the fact that in the design of many of the stamps the top and the bottom are of a practically identical type, found their way into the machine wrong way up, which incident accounts

for the great variety of inverted overprints appearing in this issue. However, when due consideration is given to the state of the blocks and sheets handed into the Printing Press, where no philatelic work had ever been executed, and to the dubious services of natives drawing about one shilling and sixpence per day, a better result could hardly be expected than is found on these first lots of stamps, so hastily overprinted during the months of January and February, 1925.

Two types of overprints reading "Alhukumat al Hejazieh 5 Rabi' alawwal 1343" were employed in this first instance, one in two lines and the other in three. Four coloured inks—red, gold, blue and black—were used in printing these, the gold overprints being the scarcest, doubtless due to the fact that they were at first intended for the sole use of King Ali and his family.

الحكومة الحجازية
٥ ربيع الاول ١٣٤٣

Of the 1916 to 1917 issue, rouletted 20, the two lines overprint as above appeared on all four values of the set. The numbers issued were as follow :—

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Issued
⅛ piastre orange	Red	١–١٦	N.5.A	2,500
¼ piastre green	Red	١–١٧	N.4.A	1,100
¼ piastre green	Blue	١–١٧	N.4.A	850
¼ piastre green	Gold	?	?	100
½ piastre scarlet	Red	١٦–ت	?	350
½ piastre scarlet	Blue	١٦–ت	?	250
1 piastre blue	Red	١٦–ت	?	750

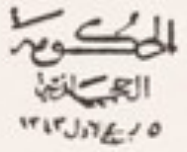
The principal varieties of these existing are with inverted overprints and may be listed as follow :—

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Issued
⅛ piastre orange	Red	١–١٦	N.5.A	300
¼ piastre green	Red	?	?	200
¼ piastre green	Blue	١–١٧	N.4.A	200
½ piastre scarlet	Red	?	?	150
½ piastre scarlet	Blue	١٦–ت	?	150
1 piastre blue	Red	١٦–ت	?	200

150 of the one-quarter piastre green, red overprint, appeared with double overprint, and 140 with blue overprint appeared in like state.

Ninety of the one-eighth piastre orange yellow appeared with one overprint on the back and one on front.

The one-quarter piastre green and the one piastre blue are both known with double red overprint, one inverted ; and the one-eighth piastre orange yellow exists with double and inverted red overprint, one on back ; and with treble overprint, once on face, twice on back.



The three-line overprint, illustrated above, appeared on the one-quarter piastre green of the small roulette issue. It was placed sideways on the centre of the stamp, printed in red reading upwards, and blue reading upwards and downwards. Of the one-quarter piastre green, red overprint, reading upwards, there were 150 copies ; of the same value, blue overprint reading upwards, there were 100, of which the Arabic control was ا–١٧ (A.17) and the plate number "N—4—A". Of the same value, with the overprint reading downwards, 300 were issued.

The 1917 issue, zig-zag roulette 13, received the two lines overprint in the same way as the 1916 to 1917 issue. The numbers issued were as follow :

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Issued
1 para lilac	Red	ا–١٧	N.9.A	3,000
1 para lilac	Red	ب–١٧	N.9.E	
1 para lilac	Red	ت–١٩	N.9.F	
1 para lilac	Red	ت–١٩	N.9.F	
⅛ piastre orange	Red	ج–٢٠	N.5.E	850
¼ piastre green	Red	د–٢٠	N.4.G	950
¼ piastre green	Red	د–٢٠	N.4.H	
¼ piastre green	Blue	?	?	?
¼ piastre green	Gold	د–٢٠	?	?
½ piastre scarlet	Red	ا–١٧	N.2.C	750
½ piastre scarlet	Blue	?	?	650
1 piastre blue	Red	ا–١٧	N.1.C	750
2 piastre claret	Red	ت–٢٠	N.10.C	900

The varieties of these existing with inverted overprints are as follow :

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Issued
1 para pale lilac	Red	?	?	400
1 para deep lilac	Red	?	?	
⅛ piastre orange	Red	?	?	150
¼ piastre green	Red	?	?	500
¼ piastre green	Blue	د–٢٠	?	250
¼ piastre green	Gold	د–٢٠	?	200
½ piastre scarlet	Red	ا–١٧	N.2.C	250
½ piastre scarlet	Blue	?	?	250
1 piastre blue	Red	?	?	250
2 piastre claret	Red	?	?	300

Other varieties occurred as follow. Of the one para deep lilac and the one para pale lilac, red overprint, there were 600 copies issued with double overprint. A variety with treble overprint—once on the face and twice on the back—is also known. A sheet of 50 stamps of the one-quarter piastre green, red overprint, is known with double overprint, of which one is inverted. A variety of this latter value, with blue overprint, is also known with overprint double, sideways or vertically across two stamps.

The three lines overprint also appeared on the one-quarter piastre green of the zig-zag roulette 13 issue, and was again placed in the centre of the stamp. There were 650 with red overprint reading upwards on sheets with Arabic control د–٢٠ (D.20), and one sheet of fifty of these received a treble overprint. 450 were issued with overprint reading downwards, on sheets with Arabic control د–٢٠ (D.20), and of these one sheet of fifty received a double overprint. One sheet of fifty was also discovered with a double overprint, but one reading upwards and one downwards. This value has also been seen with a slightly larger overprint similar to that employed on the 1922-24 issue mentioned later reading upwards, but in this state it is extremely rare.

There were 300 of the one-quarter piastre green overprinted in blue reading downwards, and 150 of the same stamp with blue overprint reading upwards, the last with Arabic control د–٢٠ (D.20).

The two lines overprint exists on the half piastre value of the 1921 issue without frame, the complete set of six values of the 1922 issue with frame, and the two provisionals—one-half piastre on one para and one piastre on one para of the same issue. Inverted varieties are known of the

one-quarter piastre green, the one-half piastre scarlet and the one piastre on the one para dull purple, the latter with Arabic control ت–١٩ (TH.19), plate number "N—9—F". The following list of numbers issued will show how extremely scarce are the overprinted stamps of these two issues.

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Overprinted
Without frame				
½ piastre scarlet	Blue	?	?	50
With frame				
1 para dull purple	Blue	?	?	200
⅛ piastre orange	Blue	?	?	80
¼ piastre green	Blue	د–٢٠	?	600
½ piastre scarlet	Blue	ت–٢١	N.2.F	550
1 piastre blue	Blue	ت–٢٠	N.1.E	500
2 piastres claret	Blue	ت–١٩	N.10.B	500
½ piastre on 1 para dull purple	Blue	ت–١٩	N.9.F	300
1 piastre on 1 para dull purple	Blue	ت–١٩	N.9.F	500

Some doubt was at first experienced in philatelic circles as to the authenticity of these stamps, but the following correspondence gave them a definite status.

The following is a translation of the copy of an official letter giving details of the issue, and the numbers overprinted.

"In answer to your letter dated 10th September last, regarding your demand for Hejaz postage stamps printed in Cairo in 1334 and overprinted 'Al Hukumat Al Arabieh Al Hashimieh 1340', and subsequently overprinted with 'Al Hukumat Al Hedjazieh 5 Rabi' Al Alwal', and your enquiry of us about the quantity which was overprinted with 'Alhukumat Al Hedjazieh 5 Rabi' Al Awal 1343', we inform you that we have communicated with the authority concerned about the same, and we learned that when the Government removed to Djeddah and changed its form, they overprinted 'Alhukumat Al Hedjazieh 5 Rabi' Al Alawal, 1343' upon all the stamps that were found in the Djeddah Post Office. It so happened that only a very limited quantity existed bearing the mentioned overprint, and that these were sold out quickly at the Djeddah P.O.

"We therefore much regret that we are unable to fulfil the first part of your request, as there are no more of these stamps at the Post Office

now. In reply to your second paragraph, *re* the quantities overprinted and issued by the authority of the Hedjaz Government, of these stamps. They are :

1 para 200	1 piastre 500
⅛ piastre 80	2 piastres 500
¼ piastre 600	½ piastre on 1 para 300
½ piastre 550	1 piastre on 1 para 500

½ piastre (without frame).....50

"Bear in mind that there occurred some printing errors while overprinting 'Alhukumat Alhedjazieh 5 Rabi' Alawal' on some of these stamps, some overprints being inverted. But that happened only on 30 stamps priced ¼ piastre and 25 stamps of the ½ piastre.

"(Usual compliment.)

"(Signed) The Agent of the Hashimite Government in Cairo,

"ABDEL MALEK EL KHATIB."

"Seal of the Agency

"25th October, 1925."

NOTE.—The one piastre on one para with inverted overprint were probably bought up by one person, as they did not appear on the market until some considerable time after the ¼ and ½ piastre values.

On 26th January, 1926, our publishers wrote to H.B.M. Consul at Jeddah.

"Dear Sir,

"I should esteem it a great favour if you would give me any information as to whether the January, 1922, issue of Hejaz stamps overprinted with framework has been additionally overprinted with 'Alhukumat alhedjazieh, 5 Rabi' alawwal'. A set of these has been mentioned to me in London and I am anxious to know whether same is official, in order to include it in my catalogue.

"If at the same time you could give me any information as to the official numbers overprinted, it would be very much appreciated".

The reply received was as follows :

"British Agency, Jeddah.
10th March, 1926

"Sir

"With reference to your letter of 26th January last, regarding the January, 1922, issue of Hejaz stamps, I beg to inform you that, from enquiries made locally, I have ascertained that a number of these stamps were overprinted 'Al Hukumat, 5th Rabi' al Alawal, 1343'.

"I have been unable to obtain the information asked for in the second paragraph of your letter.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"S. R. JORDAN,
"H.B.M. Vice-Consul,
"Acting British Agent and Consul".

Two values only of the 1922–24 Mecca type are known with the two lines overprint, and they are the one-half piastre scarlet and the ten piastres mauve and purple-brown, with blue overprint reading both upwards or downwards. As no other denominations appeared overprinted in this way, it has been suggested that these two were intended for proofs.

At the same time as these ordinary postal issues were being overprinted the Postage Due set of June, 1917, was being treated in like manner, with the result that the following quantities were issued with the two lines overprint reading upwards.

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Overprinted
20 para red	Blue	١–١٧	N.7.A	?
20 para red	Red	١–١٧	N.7.A	100
1 piastre blue	Blue	١–١٧	N.6.A	1,500
1 piastre blue	Red	١–١٧	N.6.A	1,500
2 piastre claret	Blue	١–١٧	N.8.A	1,500
and the two lines overprint reading downwards.				
20 para red	Blue	١–١٧	N.7.A	50
20 para red	Red	١–١٧	N.7.A	100
1 piastre blue	Blue	١–١٧	N.6.A	200
1 piastre blue	Red	١–١٧	N.6.A	1,800
2 piastre claret	Blue	١–١٧	N.8.A	200

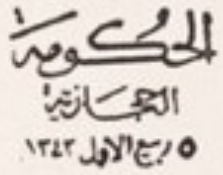
The three lines overprint was also adopted on this same issue, and the following table will show the numbers of both normal and inverted varieties issued.

Value	Colour of Overprint	Arabic Control	Plate Number	Number Overprinted
20 para red	Blue	١–١٧	N.7.A	100
1 piastre blue	Red	١–١٧	N.6.A	1,200
1 piastre blue	Blue	١–١٧	N.6.A	?
2 piastre claret	Blue	١–١٧	N.8.A	1,500

INVERTED VARIETIES

20 para red	Blue	١–١٧	N.7.A	150
1 piastre blue	Red	١–١٧	N.6.A	1,800
1 piastre blue	Blue	١–١٧	N.6.A	?
2 piastres claret	Blue	١–١٧	N.8.A	500

One sheet of fifty of the two piastres value received a double overprint.



Quantities of the 1922–24 ordinary postage issue also received the three lines overprint at the top of the stamp, but in larger type as shown in above illustration. Very vague and contradictory information as to the numbers overprinted in this manner is to hand ; in fact, so indefinite that we do not feel justified in printing same here. In the following lists we have attempted to give as concise an idea as possible of the normal stamps overprinted and their varieties.

Three lines overprint in blue	*Inverted*
⅛ piastre chestnut	⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet	½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo	1 piastre indigo
1½ piastre mauve	1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange	2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia	3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red brown	3 piastres red brown
5 piastres olive	5 piastres olive

Double

½ piastre scarlet
2 piastres orange-yellow
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Double—one inverted

½ piastre scarlet
2 piastres orange-yellow
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown

Three lines overprint in black

½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
2 piastres orange-yellow
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Inverted

⅛ piastre chestnut
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Three lines overprint in red

¼ piastre green
½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1 piastre pale blue
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia

Three lines overprint in red—contd.

5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

Inverted

¼ piastre green
1 piastre indigo
1 piastre pale blue
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

On 10 piastres inverted centre

Double—one inverted

1 piastre indigo

Vertical pair showing tête-bêche variety in original Hejaz stamp, ¼ piastre green

Same as above, but with one stamp inverted overprint

Three lines overprint sideways, in blue

5 piastres olive, reading downwards
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve reading down

Three lines overprint in gold

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Two constant plate varieties occur on all sheets bearing the three lines overprint, viz., 13th stamp, stop in centre of top curve of the Arabic letter "K", and on the 36th stamp dropped stop under Arabic letter "J".

A quantity of stamps of the Caliphate issue of 1924 also received the three lines overprint, according to the following list :

On Caliphate issue of 1924.
Three lines overprinted in blue

$\frac{1}{8}$ piastre chestnut
$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
5 piastres olive

Three lines overprint in red

1 piastre indigo
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange

Three lines overprint in black

$\frac{1}{8}$ piastre chestnut
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres mauve
3 piastres sepia
5 piastres orange

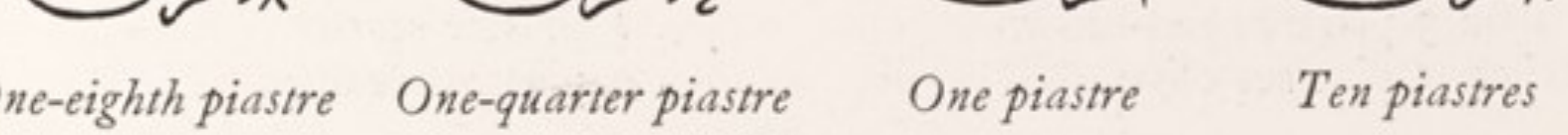
The four last mentioned items exist with inverted overprint.



Type A

The stocks of all these stamps were comparatively small, and certain values were soon exhausted, thus necessitating the surcharging of specific stamps. This surcharging therefore appeared on the stamp in addition to a two-lined overprint reading "Al Hukumat al Hejazieh, 5 Rabi' alawwal, 1343" (The Hejaz Government, 4th October, 1343), of which an illustration, Type A, is given above. The half piastre scarlet was surcharged in black Arabic characters "Ruba' Qersh" (quarter piastre). The two piastres orange, three piastres sepia and three piastres red-brown were all surcharged "Wahed Qersh" (one piastre), and the five piastres olive was surcharged "Ashreh Qerush" (ten piastres), by means of typography. The inscription and new value appeared double on a number of the one on two piastres orange, and the one on three piastres red-brown. And the one-quarter on half piastre scarlet exists with inscription and new value double, one inverted.

THE HAND-STAMPED SURCHARGE—TYPE B



One-eighth piastre *One-quarter piastre* *One piastre* *Ten piastres*

The overprint on this issue was smaller than that on the January one, and the surcharge was so small as to be almost illegible. After a first printing showing this deficiency it was decided to handstamp the new value in addition in larger characters at the foot of each stamp respectively type B. Some stamps in certain sheets failed to receive a foot surcharge when the handstamping took place, and these are exceedingly scarce in pair with normal. Should they become detached from the normal there is no way of telling them from the first issue, without handstamp at foot.

The following list is as complete a one as we have been able to compile from stamps passing through our hands, and from official information received from our special correspondent in Alexandria.

Same overprint and new value repeated in handstamped surcharge at foot

¼ on ⅛ piastre chestnut
¼ on ½ piastre scarlet
1 on 2 piastres orange
1 on 3 piastres sepia
1 on 3 piastres red-brown
10 on 5 piastres olive

Varieties

¼ on ½ piastre scarlet, handstamped on top
1 on ½ piastre scarlet

Without handstamped surcharge in pair with normal

¼ on ⅛ piastre chestnut
¼ on ½ piastre scarlet
1 on 2 piastres orange
1 on 3 piastres sepia
1 on 3 piastres red-brown
10 on 5 piastres olive

Handstamp inverted

¼ on ⅛ piastre chestnut
¼ on ½ piastre scarlet
1 on 3 piastres sepia
1 on 3 piastres red-brown
10 on 5 piastres olive

Handstamp double

¼ on ⅛ piastre chestnut
Ditto, one inverted
¼ on ⅛ piastre chestnut, one on top
¼ on ½ piastre scarlet
Ditto, one inverted
¼ on ½ piastre scarlet, both on top
1 on 2 piastres orange
1 on 3 piastres sepia
1 on 3 piastres red-brown
10 on 5 piastres olive

Original overprint double

1 on 2 piastres orange
1 on 2 piastres pair, one without handstamp

Original overprint double—One inverted and handstamp inverted at top

3 piastres sepia

Original overprint double and inverted

⅛ piastre chestnut

Overprint and handstamp surcharge inverted

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
2 piastres orange

Overprint and handstamp surcharge inverted—contd.

3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Both inverted and handstamp double

$\frac{1}{8}$ piastre chestnut
$\frac{1}{4}$ piastre scarlet
5 piastres olive

We have had an opportunity of examining certain complete sheets of this issue, and give here the exact position of the varieties occurring on same.

One quarter on one eighth piastre chestnut
8th stamp, handstamp double
25th stamp, handstamp omitted

One quarter on half piastre scarlet
12th and 23rd stamps, handstamp double
25th stamp, handstamp inverted
31st stamp, handstamp omitted

One on two piastres orange
2nd and 22nd stamps, handstamp double

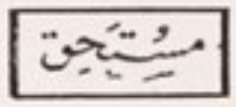
One on three piastres sepia
16th stamp, handstamp double
20th stamp, handstamp omitted

One on three piastres red brown
13th stamp, handstamp omitted
20th and 32nd stamps, handstamp double

Ten on five piastres olive
13th stamp, handstamp double
31st stamp, handstamp omitted



Type A



Type B

About the same time a very similar overprint was prepared for Postage Due purposes. The two lined Arabic overprint at top in black, read as on the Postage issue, whilst immediately underneath, enclosed in a small frame, was the word "Mustahiq" (Due), also in black, as type A. As in the case of the new value in a similar position on the Postage issue, "Mustahiq" was discovered to be so small when the first printing appeared, as to lead to the adoption of a large handstamped "Mustahiq" in frame at the foot of each stamp, as type B. As before, on some sheets certain stamps were missed when the handstamping took place, and these varieties are again extremely rare in pair with normal, whilst detached from the normal there is no way of telling them from the first issue

without handstamp at foot. The following is a complete list of this issue, including all varieties.

On 1922–24 *issue. Perf.* 11½. *Overprint in three lines*

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
2 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

Double overprint

½ piastre scarlet
2 piastres orange
3 piastres red-brown

Double—one inverted

2 piastres orange

Ditto, in pair with normal—Inverted

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
2 piastres orange
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Overprint in three lines, and additional handstamp at foot

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

Handstamp omitted—in pair with normal

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

Top overprint inverted

⅛ piastre chestnut

Top overprint double

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

Top overprint double—one side-ways

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres red-brown

Both overprints inverted

½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

The Hejaz-Jeddah Provisionals.

"West End Philatelist,"
Vol. XXIII., No. 268, p. 79.



The Hejaz-Jeddah Provisionals.

"West End Philatelist,"
Vol. XXIII., No. 268, p. 79.



Handstamp inverted

½ piastre scarlet
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres red-brown
3 piastres sepia
5 piastres olive
10 piastres brown-purple and mauve

Handstamp at top

5 piastres olive

Handstamp double

⅛ piastre chestnut
½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre indigo
1½ piastres mauve
2 piastres orange
3 piastres sepia
3 piastres red-brown
5 piastres olive

Five values of the 1922–24 issue appeared with the ordinary three lined overprint of the Postage issue, but with "Mustahiq" in a frame at foot. Very few of these have been seen, and there is the possibility that they were proofs of an intended type, afterwards abandoned.

Three line overprint with "Mustahiq" at foot.

½ piastre scarlet — 2 piastres orange
1½ piastres mauve — 3 piastres sepia
5 piastres olive

All the cliches employed in the two and three lines overprint were defaced about the beginning of March. It has been our privilege to have the loan of these plates after the defacement had taken place, and the inset enclosed will show in some manner how they were rendered useless.

As the provisionals used for ordinary postage became exhausted together with the stock of the one eighth piastre value, it was decided to surcharge a further supply of the 1922–24 issue. The Arabic wording of both overprint and surcharge was similar to that employed in the preceding issue, but in this instance the three lined overprint at the top and the surcharge at the foot were considerably larger, and were typographed at one operation.

On the first sheets of the one piastre on the two piastres orange, and the one piastre on the three piastres sepia, the first and second stamps on each sheet appeared with an Arabic stop after "1", making the surcharged value "10" piastres instead of "1". This error was corrected when detected.

All values appeared in both black or blue ink, and three values were overprinted in red. The following lists will show at a glance all normal issues with their varieties.

الحكومة
العجمانية
٥ ربيع الاول سنة ١٣٤٣

١ قرش

In black

⅛ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
¼ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on 1½ piastres mauve
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange
10 piastres on 2 piastres orange
1 piastre on 2 piastres yel.-or.
1 piastre on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 5 piastres olive

Inverted

⅛ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
¼ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on 1½ piastres mauve
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange
1 piastre on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 5 piastres olive

Variety—new value at top

¼ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange

New value missing

¼ piastre (?) on ½ piastre scarlet

In blue

⅛ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
¼ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on 1½ piastres mauve
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange
1 piastre on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 5 piastres olive

Inverted

⅛ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
¼ piastre on ½ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on ¼ piastre scarlet
1 piastre on 1½ piastres mauve
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange
1 piastre on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 5 piastres olive

In red

1 piastre on 1½ piastres mauve
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange
1 piastre on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 5 piastres olive

Inverted

1 piastre on 1½ piastres mauve
1 piastre on 2 piastres orange
1 piastre on 3 piastres sepia
10 piastres on 5 piastres olive


بريد البلاد الحجازية
الحكومة العربية
امر بطبعه
صاحب الجلالة الشريف علي بن الحسين ملك البلاد العربية الحجازية
طوابع بريد اميرية
عشرون صحيفة في كل منها خمسون طابعا
من قيمة نصف قرش صاغا

Booklet cover of permanent (Jeddah) issue in colours corresponding with the stamps

CHAPTER VIII

The Permanent Type of May, 1925



Type I



Type II



Type III



Type IV

THE stock of the locally overprinted stamps was soon exhausted, and in May, 1925, the Government decided that a fresh supply was needed, and upon which the name of the King should appear. No promise of prompt delivery being forthcoming from the Survey of Egypt, the order was placed with Messrs. Mourafatti, of Cairo. The designs were typically Arabesque, of transverse oblong format. In the centre was an Arabic inscription "Abdhu ! Ali bin Husein, 1343" (His slave Ali, son of Husein, 1343). The top panel bore the words "Berid al Hukumat al Arabi al Hejazie" (The Arab Government of Hejaz Post). At each side were the words "Mekka al Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca), whilst the bottom panel had the value in words (Arabic), and the corners the Arabic value in figures. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of fifty, on thin white wove unwatermarked paper,

perforated 11½ to the 2 centimetres, but all values are known to also exist imperforate. The values issued were as follow :

Type 1

⅛ piastre chocolate
¼ piastre ultramarine
½ piastre rose

Type 2

1 piastre green
1½ piastres orange
2 piastres blue

Type 3

3 piastres olive green
5 piastres red brown

Type 4

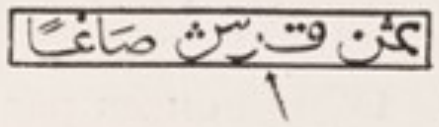
10 piastres yellow green and blue green
10 piastres rose and green

The ten piastres value was printed by the two colour process, the centres being added afterwards. We have seen one sheet of the 10 piastres rose and green, in which all the centres were inverted.

From a careful examination of complete sheets of all values of this issue, we have found the following constant plate varieties :



No. 14



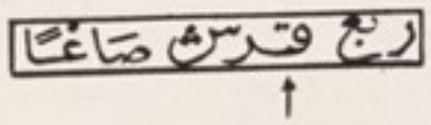
No. 49

ONE-EIGHTH PIASTRE CHOCOLATE

No.
14. Flaw on inner edge of central circle.
49. Broken "R" in bottom circle.



No. 4



No. 8

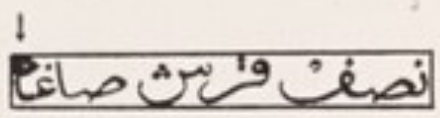
ONE-QUARTER PIASTRE ULTRAMARINE

ONE-QUARTER PIASTRE ULTRAMARINE

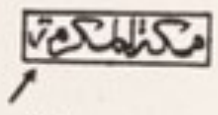
No.

4. Downstroke to "4" of "¼" in top left hand corner.

8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36 have upward projection in body of "Q" in bottom panel.



No. 35



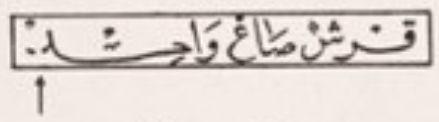
No. 50

ONE-HALF PIASTRE ROSE

No.

35. Blotch at left of bottom panel.

50. Two last characters in right hand panel disjointed.

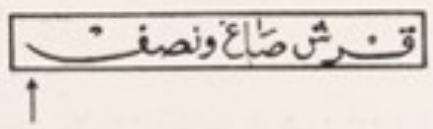


No. 13

ONE PIASTRE GREEN

No.

13. Broken "D" in bottom panel.

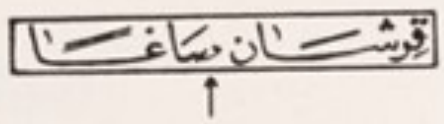


No. 48.

ONE-AND-A-HALF PIASTRES ORANGE

No.

48. Dot under tail of "F" in bottom panel omitted.



No. 23

TWO PIASTRES BLUE

No.

23. Broken "S" in bottom panel.

FIVE PIASTRES RED-BROWN



No. 50

No.
50. Stroke to "5" in bottom left hand corner.

On some sheets *perforations were omitted* as follow :

ONE-QUARTER PIASTRE ULTRAMARINE

Horizontal perforation between top and second rows omitted.

TWO PIASTRES BLUE

Vertical perforation omitted on right margin between fourth and fifth vertical strips.

FIVE PIASTRES RED-BROWN

Vertical perforation omitted on right margin.

Tablet "b"   *Tablet "a"*

Type of the control

Owing to a serious amount of leakage taking place, the Hejaz Government further decided to overprint all stamps on their arrival at Jeddah, and after this decision became law, all stamps without having been so treated were considered invalid for postal purposes. The control overprint consisted of two tablets set vertically on each side of the stamp, one containing the date of the establishment of the existing Hejaz Government "5 Rabi' al'awwal" (4th October), whilst the other contained the Mohammedan year ١٣٤٣ (1343). These were applied in red, blue or black, apparently without discrimination where the placing of the tablets was concerned. It is interesting to know, however, that the Arabic method of placing curtailed writing is so that any reading is done from bottom upward, a method corresponding with their outlook on life, which is always on the ascendant. This would lead us to believe that the

overprint was originally intended to be placed with the month tablet reading upwards, and the year downwards, as the year would be read "3 and 40" and "300" after the "1000".

By the tracing of certain consistent flaws, this original overprinting appears to have been done in blocks of twenty-five, with the month tablet measuring 15½ millimetres, and the year tablet 16 millimetres in length. The spacing between the tablets varies from between 12¼ to 19¼ millimetres, the narrowest seen being on a sheet of the half piastre rose, black overprint. We have seen several sheets of the two piastres blue, red overprint, the top half of the sheet having the tablets set wide, and the bottom half with the tablets set closer together. The following is a complete list of those stamps overprinted with this first setting.

Overprint in black

Inscription reading upwards, and year tablet to left

⅛ piastre chocolate
½ piastre rose
1 piastre green
1½ piastres orange (wide spacing)
1½ piastres orange (narrow spacing)
2 piastres blue

Inscription reading downwards, and year tablet to right

⅛ piastre chocolate (wide spacing)
⅛ piastre chocolate (narrow spacing)
½ piastre rose
1 piastre green

Overprint in red

Inscription reading upwards, and year tablet to left

¼ piastre ultramarine
1½ piastres orange
3 piastres sage-green
5 piastres red-brown

Inscription reading downwards, and year tablet to right

¼ piastre ultramarine
1 piastre green
2 piastres blue (wide spacing)
2 piastres blue (narrow spacing)
2 piastres blue (pair *se tenant*, showing both spacings)
5 piastres red brown

Overprint in blue

Inscription reading upwards, and year tablet to left

5 piastres red-brown

Inscription reading downwards, and year tablet to right

¼ piastre ultramarine
½ piastre scarlet
1½ piastres orange
5 piastres red-brown

From an examination of complete sheets we have discovered certain constant minor varieties in the overprint, and give them here for the benefit

of specialists. For the sake of simplicity we shall call the month tablet "a," and the year tablet "b."

5 piastres, blue overprint. We have seen two sheets in which the central strip is tête-bêche.

¼ piastre, red overprint "b" to left. We have seen one sheet with the second horizontal line imperforate.

5 piastres, blue overprint "b" to right. We have seen one sheet with vertical perforation at right omitted.

The arrangement of the overprinting was evidently originally in five vertical strips of five, the position of which varied in some cases. For this reason it will be noticed that the position of the identical stamps with their respective varieties varies in the different sheets, as will be seen in the following lists. A variety, illustrated below, appears to be a key stamp found in all three colours of this overprint only.



Key Stamp—Tablet "a"

Key Stamp Nos.

4 and 29, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), 4th vertical strip "b" to left
22 and 47, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), 2nd vertical strip "b" to right
25 and 50, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), 5th vertical strip "b" to right
? ¼ piastre ultramarine (blue), ? vertical strip "b" to right
23 and 48, ¼ piastre ultramarine (red), 3rd vertical strip "b" to right
? ¼ piastre ultramarine (red), ? vertical strip "b" to left
2 and 27, ½ piastre rose (black), 2nd vertical strip "b" to left
4 and 29, ½ piastre rose (black), 4th vertical strip "b" to left
? ½ piastre rose (black), ? vertical strip "b" to right
23 and 48, ½ piastre rose (blue), 3rd vertical strip "b" to right
1 and 26, 1 piastre green (black), 1st vertical strip "b" to left
4 and 29, 1 piastre green (black), 4th vertical strip "b" to left
22 and 47, 1 piastre green (black), 2nd vertical strip "b" to right
23 and 48, 1 piastre green (red), 3rd vertical strip "b" to right

Key Stamp Nos.

1 and 26, 1½ piastres orange (black), 1st vertical strip "b" to left
2 and 27, 1½ piastres orange (black), 2nd vertical strip "b" to left
4 and 29, 1½ piastres orange (black), 4th vertical strip "b" to left
22 and 47, 1½ piastres orange (blue), 2nd vertical strip "b" to right
3 and 38, 1½ piastres orange (red), 3rd vertical strip "b" to left
4 and 29, 2 piastres blue (black), 4th vertical strip "b" to left
23 and 48, 2 piastres blue (red), 3rd vertical strip "b" to right
3 and 28, 3 piastres sage-green (red), 3rd vertical strip "b" to left
3 and 28, 5 piastres red-brown (blue), 3rd vertical strip "b" to left
? 5 piastres red-brown (blue), ? vertical strip "b" to right
? 5 piastres red-brown (red), ? vertical strip "b" to left



The second Arabic character "L" joined to the frame by a blotch in tablet "a"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
?	15 and 40, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	11 and 36, 2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	15 and 40, 3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	15 and 40, 5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



Broken frame under first Arabic character "L" in tablet "a"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
22 and 47.	24 and 49, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
25 and 50.	23 and 48, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	2 and 27, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	24 and 49, ¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
2 and 27.	1 and 26, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	24 and 49, ½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
1 and 26.	3 and 28, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	2 and 27, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	24 and 49, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
1 and 26.	3 and 28, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
2 and 27.	1 and 26, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	2 and 27, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	24 and 49, 2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	2 and 27, 3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	2 and 27, 5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



Broken frame under Arabic character "U" in table "a"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
2 and 27.	9 and 34, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
25 and 50.	8 and 33, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	2 and 27, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	9 and 34, ¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
2 and 27.	16 and 41, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	9 and 34, ½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right
1 and 26.	3 and 28, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	17 and 42, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	9 and 34, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
1 and 26.	18 and 43, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
2 and 27.	16 and 41, 1¼ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	2 and 27, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	9 and 34, 2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	17 and 42, 3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	17 and 42, 5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



Broken frame under the second Arabic character "L" in tablet "a"

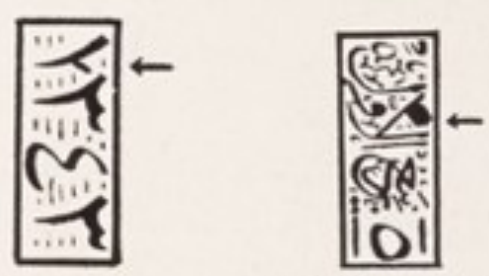
Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
4 and 29.	18 and 43,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	8 and 33,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
25 and 50.	21 and 46,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
23 and 48.	6 and 31,	¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
2 and 27.	13 and 38,	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	15 and 43,	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	6 and 31,	½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right
1 and 26.	17 and 42,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	8 and 33,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	?	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	6 and 31,	1 piastre green (red), "b" to right
1 and 26.	19 and 42,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
2 and 27.	8 and 33,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	18 and 43,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	8 and 33,	1½ piastres orange (blue), "b" to right
3 and 28.	20 and 45,	1½ piastres orange (red), "b" to left
23 and 48.	6 and 31,	2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	20 and 45,	3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	20 and 45,	5 piastres red-brown (red), "b" to left



Hump on the inner border line of tablet "a"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
4 and 29.	23 and 48,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	3 and 28,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
23 and 48.	1 and 26,	¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
2 and 27.	?	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	?	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	1 and 26,	½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right
1 and 26.	24 and 47,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	?	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	3 and 28,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to right

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
1 and 26.	24 and 47,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
2 and 27.	?	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	23 and 48,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	3 and 28,	1½ piastres orange (blue), "b" to right
3 and 28.	25 and 50,	1½ piastres orange (red), "b" to left
4 and 29.	?	2 piastres blue (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	1 and 26,	2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	25 and 50,	3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	25 and 50,	5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



Large blotch between Arabic characters "L" and "A" in tablet "a", and a line projecting from the right side of the figure "1" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
4 and 29.	9 and 34,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	17 and 42,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	9 and 34,	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	17 and 42,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	9 and 34,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	9 and 34,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	9 and 34,	2 piastres blue (black), "b" to left



A blotch over outer curve of the figure "3" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
4 and 29.	15 and 40,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	11 and 36,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
22 and 47.	11 and 36, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	15 and 40, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	15 and 40, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left



A blotch at the top point of the figure "4" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
4 and 29.	6 and 31, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	20 and 45, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
22 and 47.	20 and 45, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	6 and 31, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left



A hooked tail to the second figure "3" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
4 and 29.	19 and 44, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	7 and 32, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	19 and 44, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	7 and 32, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	19 and 44, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	19 and 44, 2 piastres blue (black), "b" to left



A blotch after the second figure "3" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
2 and 27.	4 and 29, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left



Base of figure "4" joined to frame by a blotch in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
4 and 29.	5 and 30, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	21 and 46, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	5 and 30, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	5 and 30, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	21 and 46, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
4 and 29.	5 and 30, 1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 9.	5 and 30, 2 piastres blue (black), "b" to left



Broken frame over the figure "1" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
22 and 47.	11 and 36, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
25 and 50.	11 and 36, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
2 and 27.	14 and 39, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	15 and 40, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	15 and 40, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	11 and 36, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
1 and 26.	15 and 40, 1½ piastres red-brown (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	13 and 38, ¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
23 and 48.	13 and 38, ½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right
23 and 48.	13 and 38, 1 piastre green (red), "b" to right

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
22 and 47.	12 and 37, 1½ piastres orange (blue), "b" to right
3 and 28.	13 and 38, 1½ piastres orange (red), "b" to left
23 and 48.	13 and 38, 2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	13 and 38, 3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	13 and 38, 5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



Broken head of the first figure "3" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
22 and 47.	6 and 31, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
25 and 50.	6 and 31, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
2 and 27.	19 and 44, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	20 and 45, ½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	20 and 45, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	6 and 31, 1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
1 and 26.	2 and 45, 1½ piastres red-brown (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	8 and 33, ¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
23 and 48.	8 and 33, ½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right
23 and 48.	8 and 33, 1 piastre green (red), "b" to right
22 and 47.	7 and 32, 1½ piastres orange (blue), "b" to right
3 and 28.	18 and 43, 1½ piastres orange (red), "b" to left
23 and 48.	8 and 33, 2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	18 and 43, 3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	18 and 43, 5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



Broken frame below foot of the second figure "3" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*
4 and 29.	8 and 33, ⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to left

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
25 and 50.	20 and 45,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
22 and 47.	18 and 43,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
23 and 48.	19 and 44,	¼ piastre ultramarine (red), "b" to right
2 and 27.	10 and 35,	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	19 and 44,	½ piastre rose (blue), "b" to right
1 and 26.	6 and 31,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
22 and 47.	18 and 43,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to right
1 and 26.	6 and 31,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
2 and 27.	10 and 35,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
4 and 29.	8 and 33,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left
23 and 48.	19 and 44,	2 piastres blue (red), "b" to right
3 and 28.	7 and 32,	3 piastres sage-green (red), "b" to left
3 and 28.	7 and 32,	5 piastres red-brown (blue), "b" to left



The second curve of the second figure "3" broken and occasionally missing altogether—thus reading "2" in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
25 and 50.	6 and 31,	⅛ piastre chocolate (black), "b" to right
?	20 and 45,	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
1 and 26.	18 and 43,	1 piastre green (black), "b" to left
1 and 6.	13 and 38,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left



The second curve of the second figure "3" pinched in, in tablet "b"

Key Stamp Nos.	*Variety Nos.*	
2 and 27.	11 and 36,	½ piastre rose (black), "b" to left
2 and 27.	11 and 36,	1½ piastres orange (black), "b" to left

NOTE.—The above varieties have only been found so far on the stamps indicated.

In June a second setting of the same overprint appeared, with both tablets measuring 15 millimetres in length. All three inks were again used, with the same apparent indiscrimination as to the placing of the tablets, but in this issue the overprinting was executed in blocks of fifty, instead of twenty-five. The following lists are, we believe, complete :

Overprint in black
Inscription reading upwards, and year tablet to left
- ⅛ piastre chocolate
- ½ piastre ultramarine
- 1 piastre green
- 1½ piastres orange
- 2 piastres blue
- 3 piastres sage-green
- 5 piastres red-brown
- 10 piastres rose and green

Inscription reading downwards, and year tablet to right
- ¼ piastre ultramarine
- ½ piastre rose
- 1½ piastres orange
- 2 piastres blue
- 3 piastres sage-green
- 5 piastres red-brown
- 10 piastres rose and green

Inverted Centre
- 10 piastres rose and green

Inverted Centre
- 10 piastres rose and green

Imperf.
- 10 piastres rose and green

Overprint in red
Inscription reading upwards, and year tablet to left
- ⅛ piastre chocolate
- ¼ piastre ultramarine
- 1 piastre green
- 1½ piastres orange

Overprint in red—contd.
- 2 piastres blue
- 3 piastres sage-green
- 5 piastres red-brown
- 10 piastres rose and green

Inscription reading downwards, and year tablet to right
- ⅛ piastre chocolate
- 1 piastre green
- 1½ piastres orange
- 2 piastres blue
- 3 piastres sage-green
- 5 piastres red-brown
- 10 piastres rose and green

Overprint in blue
Inscription reading upwards, and year tablet to left
- ⅛ piastre chocolate
- ½ piastre rose
- 1 piastre green
- 1½ piastres orange
- 3 piastres sage-green
- 5 piastres red-brown
- 10 piastres rose and green

Inscription reading downwards, and year tablet to right
- ⅛ piastre chocolate
- ¼ piastre ultramarine
- ½ piastre rose
- 1 piastre green
- 1½ piastres orange
- 3 piastres sage-green
- 5 piastres red-brown
- 10 piastres rose and green

From a close study of many sheets of this setting, we have found the following overprint varieties :

On all values and in all three coloured inks.

Inner line of tablet "b" broken.

No. 14, "b" to right.
No. 37, "b" to left.

Inner upper corner of tablet "b" broken.

No. 13, "b" to right.
No. 38, "b" to left.

On some sheets tablet "a", measuring 14¼ millimetres in length, appears as follows :

Nos. 6 and 31, "b" to right.
Nos. 20 and 45, "b" to left.

On others the same variety occurs in a different position.

No. 6, "b" to right.
No. 45, "b" to left.

The following varieties occur on the 10 piastres only :

Nail-head marks caused through the projection of plate nails.

No.	
5.	Lower inner corner of tablet "b" outside inner line "b" to left
46.	"b" to right, ditto.
7.	Over top of tablet, "b" to left.
44.	Over top of tablet, "b" to right.
17.	Printer's mark—long and two short bars beneath tablet "a", "b" to left.
34.	Ditto but above tablet "a", "b" to right.
25.	Tablets out of alignment, "b" to left.
26.	Tablets out of alignment, "b" to right.
7.	Different spacing between tablets, "b" to left.
44.	Different spacing between tablets, "b" to right.

On several sheets of the 10 piastres, black overprint, we have also seen the following varieties :

Tablet "b" to right.

Nos.	
1 and 35.	Tablet "b" inverted.
3 and 39.	Tablet "a" inverted.
5 and 12.	Both tablets inverted.
12.	Tablet "a" measuring 14¼ millimetres.

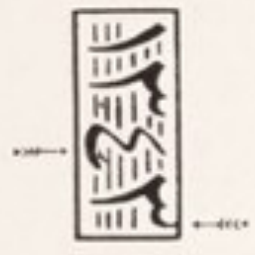
VARIETIES OF THE CAIRO OVERPRINT



1



3



5



6



7



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



22



23

The numbers indicated are those of the stamps with Tablet "b" of the overprint on the left

VARIETIES OF THE CAIRO OVERPRINT



24



26



28



32



37



38



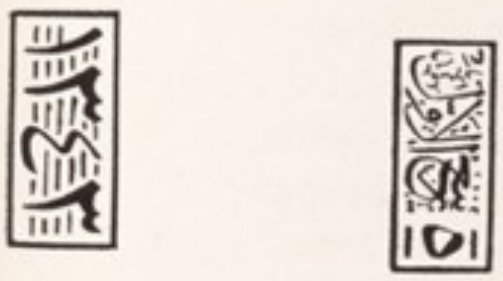
41



43



44



46



47



49



50

The numbers indicated are those of the stamps with Tablet "b" of the overprint on the left

Tablet "b" to left.

Nos.

16 and 50. Tablet "b" inverted.
12 and 48. Tablet "a" inverted.
39 and 46. Both tablets inverted.
39. Tablet "a" measuring 14¼ millimetres.

On one sheet of the three piastres red overprint tablet "b" to right, we have seen the vertical perforation omitted between the fourth and fifth rows. Also the vertical perforation on right margin is omitted from a sheet of the same value with blue overprint.

Whilst, in the first place, the overprinting on this permanent set was executed at Jeddah, it was subsequently decided that same should be done at Cairo, probably because it was more convenient to deal with the stamps in this manner immediately on their issue. The type results of the overprint obtained in Cairo differed considerably from those printed at Jeddah, the chief differences being as follows :

The tablets are more uniform in size, the Arabic figures in the year date have a blunter finish and the lines between these figures are longer and more regular, whilst the ink in the case of the black overprints has a greyer appearance altogether than those overprinted at Jeddah.

In black

Tablet "a" reading upwards. Tablet "b" to the left

⅛ piastre chocolate
¼ piastre ultramarine
½ piastre rose
1 piastre green
1½ piastres orange
2 piastres blue
3 piastres sage-green
5 piastres red-brown
10 piastres green and rose

Tablet "a" reading downwards. Tablet "b" to the right

⅛ piastre chocolate
¼ piastre ultramarine
½ piastre rose
1 piastre green
1½ piastres orange
2 piastres blue
3 piastres sage-green
5 piastres red-brown
10 piastres green and rose

In blue

Tablet "a" reading upwards. Tablet "b" to the left

⅛ piastre chocolate
½ piastre rose
1 piastre green
1½ piastres orange
2 piastres sage-green
5 piastres red-brown

Tablet "a" reading downwards. Tablet "b" to the right

⅛ piastre chocolate	1½ piastres orange
½ piastre rose	2 piastres sage-green
1 piastre green	5 piastres red-brown

Red Overprint

Tablet "a" reading upwards. Tablet "b" to the left

⅛ piastre chocolate	
¼ piastre ultramarine	
1 piastre green	
1½ piastres orange	
2 piastres blue	
3 piastres sage-green	
5 piastres red-brown	

Tablet "a" reading downwards. Tablet "b" to the right

⅛ piastre chocolate
¼ piastre ultramarine
1 piastre green
1½ piastres orange
2 piastres blue
3 piastres sage-green
5 piastres red-brown

From an examination of sheets we have discovered the following constant varieties :

Tablet "b" to the left

No.

1. Crescent shaped blotch attached to right side of figure 1, and Arabic "L" in tablet "a" is joined to frame by a blotch.
3. A dot is joined to frame at foot of first figure "3", and there is an upward projection inside base of figure "4" with a defective bottom line of tablet.
5. The curve of second figure "3" is prolonged to border of frame, and there is a small triangular blotch over base of figure "4".
6. Hair line projecting from inner side of left border line of frame of tablet "b", midway between the bases of figures 3 and 4.
7. Thick base to figure "4".
10. Figure "4" has a square ended tail.
11. Both top and lower lines of frame of tablet "a" broken.
12. Top line of frame towards left corner of tablet "b" broken.
13. Base of figure "4" is joined to frame by an oval blotch.
14. Left frame line of tablet "b" is broken between base of 3 and 4.
15. A blotch and a line projecting from right side of downstroke of second figure "3".
16. Top line of tablet "b" is thin and disjointed.
22. Left frame line of tablet "b" broken at point of figure "1".

No.

23. Top line disjointed from frame of tablet "b", and a smudge under top line of tablet "a".
24. Thin right border line to tablet "b", and thin top line to frame of tablet "a".
26. Top line of frame of tablet "b" broken.
28. Thin top line to frame of tablet "a".
32. Thin bottom line to frame of tablet "a".
37. A bulge in base of figure "4", and a thin top line to frame of tablet "b".
38. Top line of tablet "b" faulty.
41. A notch in base of figure "4".
43. A hair line across left border of frame, below foot of first figure "3".
44. Thin top line to frame of tablet "a".
47. Tablet "a" has faulty top line.
49. The fourth and fifth dashes pass through figure "4", terminating in a bulge on its back.
50. No top line to frame of tablet "b".

Tablets out of alignment on Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 43, 46, 47 and 50.

Tablet "b" to the right

No.

1. No bottom line to frame of tablet "b".
2. The fourth and fifth dashes pass through figure "4" terminating in a bulge on its back.
4. Tablet "a" has faulty bottom line.
7. Thin bottom line to frame of tablet "a".
8. A hair line across right border of frame, below foot of first figure "3".
10. A notch in base of figure "4".
13. Bottom line of tablet "b" faulty.
14. A bulge in base of figure "4", and a thin bottom line to frame of tablet "b".
19. Thin top line to frame of tablet "a".
23. Thin bottom line to frame of tablet "a".
25. Bottom line of frame of tablet "b" broken.
27. Thin left border line to tablet "b", and thin bottom line to frame of tablet "a".
28. Bottom line disjointed from frame of tablet "b", and a smudge inside bottom line of tablet "a".
29. Right frame line of tablet "b" broken at point of figure "1".

No.
35. Bottom line of tablet "b" is thin and disjointed.
36. A blotch and a line projecting from right side of downstroke of second figure "3".
37. Right frame line of tablet "b" broken between base of 3 and 4.
38. Base of figure "4" is joined to frame by an oval blotch.
39. Bottom line of frame towards right corner of tablet "b" broken.
40. Both top and lower lines of frame of tablet "a" broken.
41. Figure "4" has a square ended tail.
44. Thick base to figure "4".
45. Hair line projecting from inner side of right border line of frame of tablet "b", midway between the bases of figures "3" and "4".
46. Curve of second figure "3" is prolonged to border of frame, and a small triangular blotch is over base of figure "4".
48. A dot is joined to frame at foot of first figure "3".
50. Crescent shaped blotch attached to right side of figure "1", and Arabic "L" in tablet "a" is joined to frame by a blotch.

Tablets out of alignment on Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 43, 44, 47 and 49.

On certain sheets of the black overprint, tablet "a" reading upwards and "b" to the left, the following additional varieties were found :—

Nos. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 44 and 47 with tablet "a" reading downwards and "b" to the right, on all values.

On the five piastres only, Nos. 4, 21 and 41 with both tablets reading upwards. No. 8 with tablet "a" reading downwards and tablet "b" upwards to the left. No. 44 with both tablets reading downwards.

CHAPTER IX

The Postage Due Issues of 1926



AT the same time as the permanent postal issue appeared it was decided to issue four values of a distinctive design for Postage Due purposes. These were printed on thin white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated 11½ to the 2 centimetres. The design was of numeral type, in upright rectangular format. The value appeared in the centre in white Arabic figures on a coloured background, with "Mustahiq" in colour on white below, and Arabic inscriptions at top and foot. The top inscription reads "Abdhu Ali bin Husein" (His Slave—Ali, Son of Husein). And "Berid al'Hukumat al Arabie al Hejazie" (The Arab Government of Hejaz Post). In the bottom panel are the Arabic words "Mekka al Mokarrama" (Honoured Mecca).

1926. *Permanent issue*	*Imperf.*
½ piastre turquoise	½ piastre turquoise
1 piastre orange	1 piastre orange
2 piastres red-brown	2 piastres red-brown
3 piastres rose	3 piastres rose

When the Postage issue received its overprint at Jeddah, these stamps were treated in a similar way, and appeared overprinted in black, blue or red. From a careful scrutiny of sheets we have come to the conclusion that

there were two separate printings of this first Jeddah overprint, and we therefore endeavour in the following lists to give the constant varieties belonging to each.

Varieties occurring on the first setting of the Jeddah overprint

Nos.

11 and 16. Top of inner line of tablet "b" broken, and hump on inner line of tablet "a".
15 and 20. Broken inner line of tablet "a".
21 and 26. Broken outer line of tablet "b".
22 and 27. Two breaks in outer line of tablet "b".
23 and 28. Half of outer line of tablet "b" missing, and small additional line at inner side and lower end of tablet "a".
24 and 29. Inner line of tablet "a" broken.
25 and 30. Projection outward of lower corner to tablet "a".
31 and 36. Blotch joining "1" to inner frame of tablet "a".
41 and 46. Blotch over Arabic "3" on inner line of tablet "b".
42 and 47. Base of Arabic "4" broken in tablet "b", and figure "5" broken in tablet "a".
43 and 48. Blotch below "1" in tablet "b".
45 and 50. Break on inner line, and projection outward of lower corner to tablet "a".

Varieties occurring on the second setting of the Jeddah overprint.

No.

6. Tablet "a" measuring 14¼ millimetres, tablet "b" to left.
17. Circular nail-head mark at top end of tablet "b" to left.
38. Circular nail-head mark at top end of tablet "a", "b" to left.
26. Crescent shaped nail-head mark at top of left hand tablet "b".
36. Plate smudges at foot of tablet "b".
41. Semi-circular nail-head mark at lower end of tablet "a".
50. Crescent shaped nail-mark over tablet "b".

At the same time as the ordinary postage issue received the tablet overprint at Cairo, the Postage Dues were again treated in a similar manner. The stamps so far seen by us have had a red or blue overprint with the tablets placed vertically as in the former issue, tablet "a" to the right, and tablet "b" to the left being six to seven millimetres apart. No. 42 on the sheet is six millimetres, and Nos. 5, 19 and 29 are seven millimetres apart, whilst the majority are spaced 6½ millimetres. The tablets "b" are from 16 to 16½ millimetres long, the majority measuring 16¼ millimetres. The

length of the tablets "a" varies from 15¼ to 16 millimetres and most of them are 15¾ millimetres long. We have found the following varieties on sheets that we have seen :

Nos.

1. The tablets are out of alignment, tablet "a" being raised.
2. Arabic character "L" in tablet "a" is joined to the frame by a blotch. Tablets are out of alignment.
3. Same as No. 1, and the curve of the second figure "3" is prolonged to the border of the frame. Small triangular blotch over base of figure "4".
4. Base of the figure "4" is joined to the frame by an oval blotch. (This date tablet is found inverted on the same stamp on some sheets which have no other inverted overprint.)
6. A dot is joined to the frame at the foot of the first figure "3".
7. A crescent shaped blotch is attached to the right side of the figure "1". Tablets are out of alignment.
8 and 28. Both tablets are inverted, not found on sheets mentioned above.
10 and 30. Tablets are out of alignment, tablet "b" being the higher.
11. Tablet "a" inverted. Tablets are out of alignment, "a" being the higher one. Thick base to figure "4". The overprint of this stamp is found to be normal in both respects on the sheets mentioned in the note under No. 4.
16. A bulge in the base of the figure "4", and a thin top line to the frame of the tablet "b".
18. The fourth and fifth dashes pass through the figure "4", terminating in a bulge on its back.
20. Top lines of the tablets are faulty, and tablets are out of alignment, tablet "b" being raised.
22. Top line is disjointed from frame of tablet "b". Tablets are out of alignment.
23. A smudge under top line of tablet "a".
24 and 35. Tablet "a" has a thin top frame line.
27. Left frame line of tablet "b" is broken at point of figure "1".
32. Left frame line of tablet "b" is broken between base of "3" and "4".
33. Tablet "a" has a faulty top line.
34. Top line of tablet "b" is thin and disjointed.
37. A hair line across left border of frame, below foot of first figure "3".

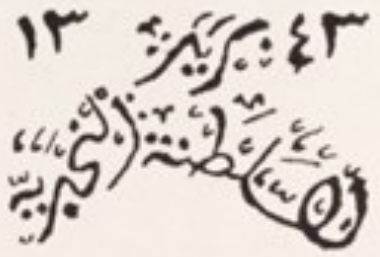
No.	
40.	Figure "4" has a square ended tail.
41.	No top line to frame of tablet "b".
42.	A notch in base of figure "4".
44.	Both top and lower lines of frame of tablet "a" are broken.
47.	Tablet "a" has a thin line for the lower border.
48.	Top line of frame of tablet "b" is broken.
49.	A small line projecting from leg of second figure "3".
50.	Tablet "a" is inverted. The overprint of this stamp is found to be normal on the sheets referred to in the note under No. 4.

CHAPTER X

The Nejdian Issues

FOLLOWING on the foregoing postal issues of the Hejaz, and very closely connected with them in historical interest, are those stamps issued by the Wahabi Sultan, Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud of Nejd, after adding Hejaz to his kingdom, that we feel that this work would be incomplete without this chapter, in spite of the fact that the catalogue places Hejaz in its "British Colonial", and Nejd in its "Foreign" section.

On taking possession of Mecca, the Post Office, among other public buildings, was occupied by the Wahabis, and those stamps left behind by King Ali and his retinue were secured. Besides ordinary Hejaz postage stamps, these included a number of the original Turkish stamps, used in the Hejaz before this country had its own specific issues ; Bill stamps, Railway Tax and Notarial stamps, together with a number of proofs, and printers' wastes.



FIRST HANDSTAMP

The first stamps issued by the Wahabis appeared at the end of March, 1925, and were overprinted at Mecca by handstamp, in blue, red, purple or black, reading "1343, Berid al Sultanet al Nejdia", and meaning "The Nejdian Sultanate Post, 1343". The following list will clearly show the stamps appearing in this way, with the approximate numbers issued :

Hejaz stamps of 1922-24, *overprinted*

- ⅛ piastre chestnut, red overprint (2,000)
- ⅛ piastre red, red overprint
- ⅛ piastre chestnut, black overprint (2,000)
- ⅛ piastre chestnut, black overprint, inverted
- ⅛ piastre chestnut, black overprint, vertical
- ⅛ piastre red

Hejaz Stamps of 1922-24, *overprinted*

⅛ piastre chestnut, violet overprint (3,000)
⅛ piastre chestnut, violet overprint, inverted
⅛ piastre chestnut, violet overprint, vertical
⅛ piastre red
½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint (4,000)
½ piastre scarlet, violet overprint (4,000)
1½ piastres violet, red overprint (2,500)
2 piastres orange, red overprint (750)
2 piastres orange, red overprint, inverted
2 piastres buff, red overprint (1,200)
2 piastres orange, violet overprint (850)
2 piastres orange, violet overprint, inverted
2 piastres orange, violet overprint, double
2 piastres orange, violet overprint, vertical
2 piastres buff, violet overprint (1,200)
3 piastres marone, red overprint (2,000)
3 piastres marone, red overprint, inverted
3 piastres marone, violet overprint (2,000)
3 piastres marone, blue overprint (2,000)
3 piastres marone, blue overprint, inverted

Hejaz Fiscals similarly overprinted, but used for postage

Railway Tax

1 piastre indigo, red overprint (4,000)
2 piastres bistre, red overprint (2,500)
2 piastres bistre, violet overprint (2,500)
3 piastres lilac, red overprint (2,500)

Bill Stamp

1 piastre violet, red overprint (4,000)
1 piastre violet, red overprint inverted

Notarial Stamp

1 piastre violet, red overprint (3,000)
1 piastre pale violet, red overprint
2 piastres indigo, red overprint (3,000)
2 piastres indigo, violet overprint (3,000)

Turkish Stamps of 1914-15 *similarly overprinted in blue, red, violet and black*

10 paras green (1914), blue overprint (4,000)
10 paras green (1914), blue overprint, inverted
10 paras green (1914), red overprint (4,000)

Turkish Stamps of 1914-15 *similarly overprinted in blue, red, violet and black*

10 paras green (1914), red overprint, double
5 paras bistre (1915), blue overprint (5,000)
5 paras bistre (1915), blue overprint, inverted
5 paras bistre (1915), red overprint (5,000)
5 paras bistre (1915), red overprint, inverted
5 paras bistre (1915), violet overprint (5,000)
5 paras bistre (1915), black overprint (5,000)

Three values of the 1923 Postage Due issue were overprinted in the same manner, but as only a small quantity of these originals were found, a handstamp was prepared which read "Mustahiq" (Post Due) without a frame, and which was added to the half piastre scarlet and the three piastres red brown of the ordinary postal issue.

Postage Dues

1.—*Hejaz, Postage Due Issue of* 1923, *original overprint black, overprinted in red or blue*

½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint
½ piastre rose, blue overprint (1,200)
1 piastre indigo, red overprint
2 piastres orange, blue overprint

Original overprint blue

½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint
2 piastres orange

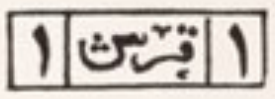
2.—*Proofs of above stamps similarly overprinted in red or blue*

1 piastre light blue
2 piastres buff or bistre
2 piastres buff (no frame)

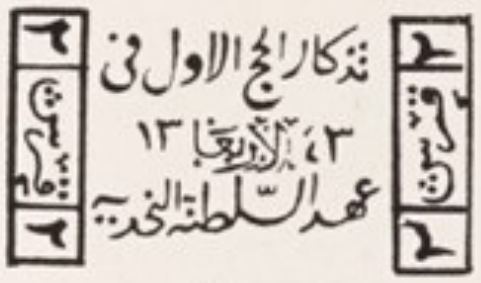
3.—*Hejaz Stamps of* 1922, *overprinted additionally in blue*

½ piastre scarlet
3 piastres marone

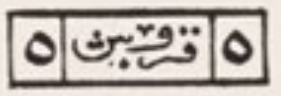
The workmanship put into this overprinting was of a much more thorough type than that employed by King Ali's officials, with the result that inverted and double varieties are extremely rare, and those that do exist are much sought after.



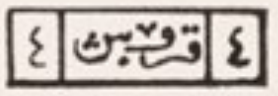
1 *Piastre*



2 *Piastres*



5 *Piastres*



4 *Piastres*

On the 1st July, 1925, a special set of five values was overprinted by handstamp "Tithkâr Alhaj alawwal fi ahd alsultanet alnejdia—Al Arb'a 1343", reading "Commemorating the first pilgrimage during the Nejdian Sultanate—Wednesday—1925", and issued to commemorate the "Id-al-Kebir". This is the day when every Mohammedan family of importance kills a sheep as a sacrifice, thus commemorating the Biblical story of Ibraham and his offering. These stamps are all surcharged with a new value and four of the values have an additional vertical overprint on both sides of the stamp, in the same colour as the central one showing the day of the week.

Turkish Stamps of 1914.

1 piastre on 10 paras green, blue and red overprint (1,400).
5 piastres on 1 piastre blue, blue and red overprint (1,400).

Hejaz Stamps of 1917.

2 piastres on 1 para dull purple, red and blue overprint (1,000).
2 piastres on 1 para dull purple, "3" in date inverted.
2 piastres on 1 para dull purple, "2" (value) omitted.
2 piastres on 1 para dull purple, "I" in date inverted.
2 piastres on 1 para dull purple, "3" in date double.
2 piastres on 1 para dull purple, tablets reversed.
4 piastres on 1 piastre orange, red and blue overprint (800).
4 piastres on 1 piastre orange, overprint inverted.

Hejaz Railway Tax Stamp

3 piastres lilac, blue and red overprint (1,400).



SECOND HANDSTAMP

The first handstamp employed in the production of Nejdian issues having become worn out, a new one was requisitioned by the authorities. When it appeared the inscription was found to be worded similarly, but it curved downwards instead of upwards, and the year date was omitted. Stamps bearing the new overprint appeared towards the end of July or the beginning of August, 1925, and the following list is, we believe, complete :

Hejaz Stamps of 7th January, 1922, *overprinted in red or blue*

1 piastre blue, red overprint (950)

2 piastres claret, blue overprint (950)

Hejaz Stamps of 1922 (*printed at Mecca*), *similarly overprinted in blue, red or black*

⅛ piastre chestnut, blue overprint

⅛ piastre chestnut, blue overprint, inverted

½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint (4,000)

½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint, inverted

½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint, imperf. (3,000)

½ piastre scarlet, blue overprint, vertical

½ piastre scarlet, black overprint

½ piastre scarlet, black overprint, inverted

½ piastre scarlet, black overprint, inverted, imperf.

1 piastre slate, red overprint (3,000)

1½ piastres lilac rose, black overprint, imperf.

1½ piastres rose, black overprint (3,000)

1½ piastres rose, black overprint, inverted

2 piastres orange, blue overprint (750)

2 piastres orange, blue overprint, inverted

2 piastres orange, blue overprint, vertical

2 piastres buff, blue overprint (1,250)

Hejaz Stamps of 1922 (*printed at Mecca*), *similarly overprinted in blue, black or red*—contd.

2 piastres plum, blue overprint (1,200)

3 piastres marone, blue overprint (3,000)

5 piastres red, blue overprint (2,000)

5 piastres red, blue overprint, inverted

Hejaz Stamps of 1922 (*Mecca*), *similarly overprinted in blue, and with new value in addition*

1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet (5,000)

1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet, inverted

1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet, right hand and Arabic word "Qerish" inverted

"QR" of Qerish missing—Arabic "A&L" interposed in place of "R" in first group to right

1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet, imperf.

1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet, new value omitted

1½ piastres on ½ piastre scarlet (2,500)

1½ piastres on ½ piastre scarlet, inverted

1½ piastres on ½ piastre scarlet, imperforate

2 piastres on 3 piastres marone (2,500)

2 piastres on 3 piastres rose

In black

1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet

Hejaz Railway Tax Stamps similarly overprinted in red, blue or black

1 piastre indigo, red overprint (4,000)

1 piastre indigo, black overprint

2 piastres bistre, blue overprint

3 piastres violet, blue overprint (2,000)

5 piastres green, blue overprint (2,500)

Hejaz Notarial Stamp

2 piastres indigo, black overprint

Turkish Stamps of 1914-15 *similarly overprinted in blue*

5 paras bistre, 1915 (3,000)

5 paras bistre, 1915, inverted

10 paras green, 1914 (2,500)

The overprint on the 1 piastre on ½ piastre scarlet measures from 16 to 18 millimetres ; on the 1½ piastres on the ½ piastre scarlet, 17½ to 18½ millimetres ; and on the 2 on 3 piastres marone, 9¾ to 10½ millimetres.

We have seen a sheet of the ½ piastre scarlet of Hejaz overprinted 1½ piastres measuring 19½ millimetres, and the Arabic character "S" differs by having a stroke projecting downwards, and the type "A" overprint

omitted. We consider that this sheet formed part of the issue of Nejd as we have not heard of the ½ piastre stamp having been surcharged with 1½ piastres for Hejaz. Two types appear to have been employed for the surcharging of the two provisionals, one being a clearer cut or perhaps newer one than the other.

1,200 of the 1 piastre blue Postage Due stamp of 27th June, 1917, appeared with this overprint in purple.

A new handstamp was also prepared for the Postage Due issue, similar to the former framed one, but distinctly smaller, and appeared as follows :

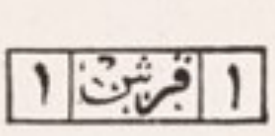
5.—*Hejaz Stamps of* 1922-24 *similarly overprinted in blue or black, and small "Mustahiq" in a rectangle.*

3 piastres marone, black overprint, "Mustahiq", and frame in blue.
3 piastres marone, black overprint, "Mustahiq", and frame double.
3 piastres marone, blue overprint, "Mustahiq", and frame in black.

6.—*Hejaz Railway Stamps similarly overprinted.*

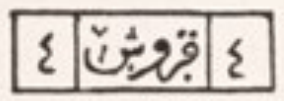
5 piastres green, violet overprint, "Mustahiq", and frame in black
5 piastres green, black overprint, "Mustahiq", and frame in red

The Newspaper stamps, one-eighth piastre chestnut, with violet or black overprint, and additionally handstamped "Matbua" in black, and the one-half piastre red similarly overprinted, are probably the rarest of all these Nejdian issues, only three sheets of 36 stamps of the former with violet overprint having been so handstamped, and probably less of the black, whilst only eighteen copies of the half piastre are known to exist.

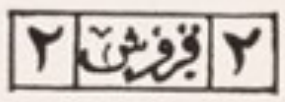


1 *Piastre*

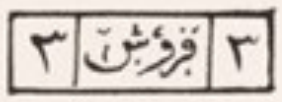




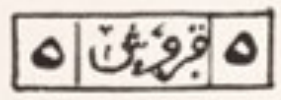
4 *Piastres*



2 *Piastres*



3 *Piastres*



5 *Piastres*

SOUVENIR OVERPRINT OF MEDINA

In August, 1925, Ibn Saud ordered the issue of two sets of stamps as souvenirs of his triumphal entry into the two cities of Medina and

Jeddah. The original stamps adopted for this purpose were Hejaz Railway Tax varieties, and the handstamped overprint read on one set "Alberid alnejdi—1344—Tithkar al-Medeenah al Manawarah", meaning "Postage of Nejd 1344—commemorating Medina the Illuminated", and with new value added in frame at foot.

1 piastre on 10 piastres violet, black and violet overprint.
2 piastres on 50 piastres blue, red and blue overprint.
3 piastres on 100 piastres brown, blue and black overprint.
4 piastres on 500 piastres red brown, blue and black overprint.
5 piastres on 1,000 piastres red brown, blue and black overprint.



SOUVENIR OVERPRINT OF JEDDAH.

The inscription on the other set was "Tithkar al'Jiddah 1344—Alberid alnejdi", meaning "Commemorating Jeddah, 1344, Postage of Nejd", and new values as before. There were 1,800 of each value of both of these sets issued.



Type A.

Designs of the 1926 issue



Type B.

In February, 1926, 2,000 sets of an entirely new issue appeared, in sheets of 20 (5 x 4), somewhat crudely printed on unwatermarked paper without control. There were six values, of which the one-quarter piastre violet, the one-half piastre grey, and the one piastre blue, appeared in a transverse oblong design, with the figure of value enclosed in a circle in the centre, the name "Berid al Hejaz wa Nejd" (Hejaz and Nejd Post) in a tablet at the top, the value in words at the bottom, and with floral







Facsimile of the sheet of proofs of the 1926 issue

ornamentation at the sides, as type A. The two piastres green, three piastres red and five piastres red brown appeared in a similar design, but with top corners showing conventional ornaments, whilst below these, on both sides was similar ornamentation. The figures of value in circles appeared in the bottom corners, whilst at the top of each stamp was a tablet with the Arabic inscription "Berid al Hejaz wa Nejd" (Hejaz and Nejd Post), and at the foot another tablet with the value in words. In the centre was a coloured oblong, crossed by twelve slanting white lines, six in each direction, with conventional white roses within the diamonds formed by the intersecting of the lines, as type B. The perforation was 11½, but of these 100 each of the one-quarter, one-half and five piastres were issued without perforations.

ILLUSTRATING TOP PANEL



Translation of Arabic characters

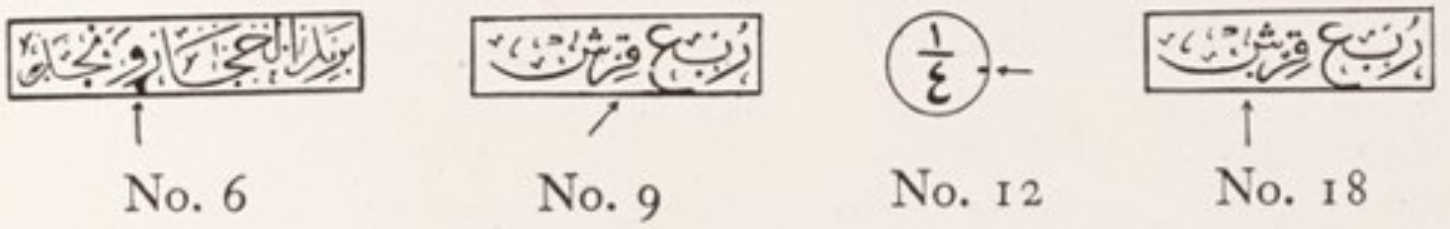
The Government found fault with the colours adopted for this issue, and another printing was quickly made, the designs being similar, but in quite different colours.

New colours

¼ piastre orange 45,000	2 piastres purple 41,860
½ piastre green 30,100	3 piastres blue-grey 91,560
1 piastre red 90,000	5 piastres brown 30,000

300 sets of these were issued imperforate.

The following plate varieties exist on all the sheets of this later issue that we have so far seen.



No. 6 No. 9 No. 12 No. 18

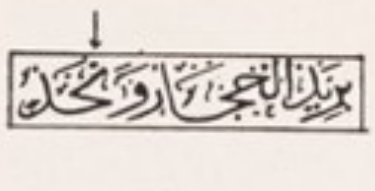
ONE-QUARTER PIASTRE ORANGE

No.

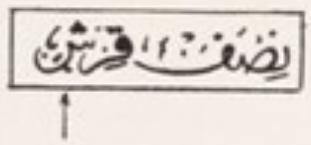
6. A blotch under "Z" in top panel.
9. A broken "A" in bottom panel.

No.

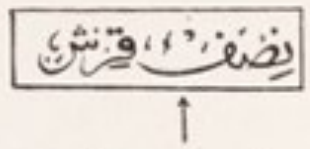
12. A projection in central circle.
18. A dot over the bottom line.



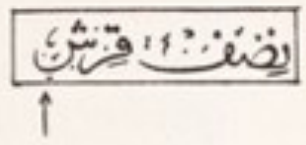
No. 4



No. 8



No. 9

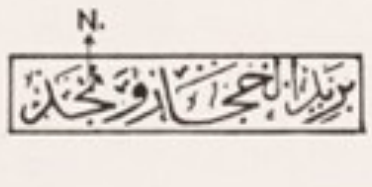


No. 11

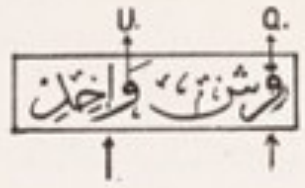
ONE-HALF PIASTRE GREEN

No.

4. Double dot to "N" in top panel.
8. Large dot between "R" and "SH" in bottom panel.
9. Dot in the tail of "F" in bottom panel omitted.
11. An extra dot under tail of "SH" in bottom panel.



No. 3



No. 5



No. 6

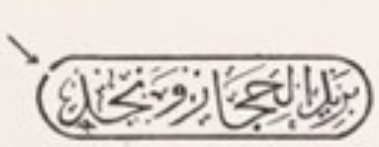


No. 20

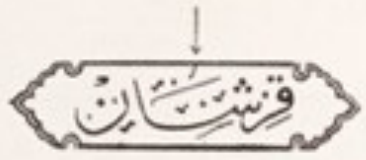
ONE PIASTRE RED

No.

3. A projection under the "N".
5. A dot in angle under "Q" on the right, and a dot under "A" to left in value panel.
6. A dot in central circle.
16 and 17. No projection over top of right hand rose.
20. A projection in central circle.



No. 6

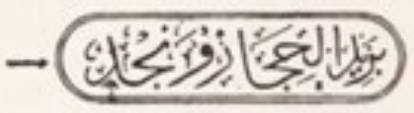


No. 15

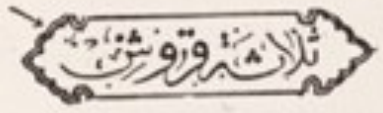
TWO PIASTRES PURPLE

No.

6. The frame of top oval broken at left.
15. A dot under top line of value panel.



No. 3



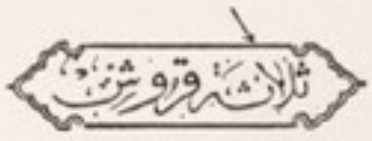
No. 5



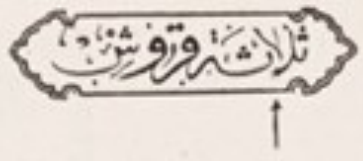
No. 6



No. 8



No. 11

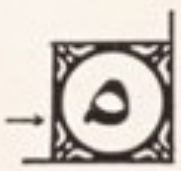


No. 19

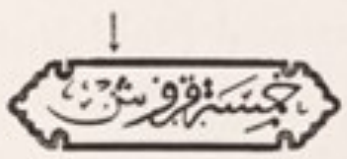
THREE PIASTRES BLUE-GREY

All figures "3" on left have a notch under the vertical arm.

No.
3. Last Arabic character to left broken in top panel.
5. Dot to the left of hooked ornament in top left hand corner.
6 and 8. Dot in right hand circle.
11. Dot at lower end of "A" to right in value panel.
19. Dot at lower end of "L" to right in value panel.



No. 6



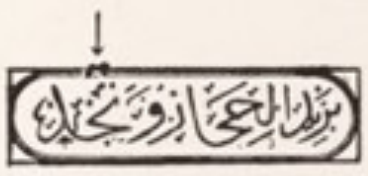
No. 11



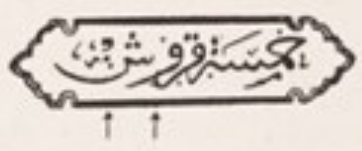
No. 14



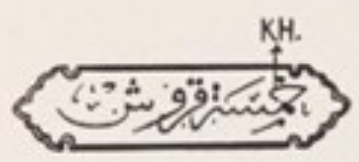
No. 17



No. 18



No. 19



No. 20

FIVE PIASTRES BROWN

All left hand circles have an upward projection.

No.
6. A tail to "5" in the right hand circle.
11. A dot below group of three dots of "SH" in value panel.
14. Dot over "5" in right hand circle.

No.
17. Dot over top left hand corner.
18. Broken top line to frame of top panel.
19. An extra dot in the tail of "S" in bottom panel, and fork to the tail of "R".
20. "KH" broken to right in value panel.



DESIGN FOR POSTAGE DUE

At this time three values of a new design were issued for Postage Due purposes. Like the ordinary Postage set, they were rectangular in shape, with the word "Mustahiq" (Due) in an oval tablet in the centre, with palm trees on both sides. "Berid al Hejaz wa Nejd" (Hejaz and Nejd Post) appeared above the oval, with geometrical ornamentation. The figures of value are in the lower corners, and the value in words in a tablet at the foot, whilst the perforations measured 11.

February, 1926. Hejaz and Nejd Post.

½ piastre rose ..... 16,320 2 piastres orange 30,000
6 piastres brown 30,000

As in the ordinary postal issue 300 sets of the above were issued without perforations.



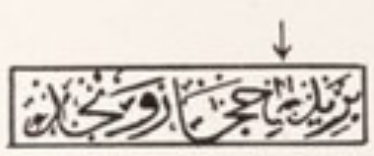
No. 2 No. 8 No. 13 No. 14

From a study of complete sheets of twenty, we have discovered the following regular plate varieties :—

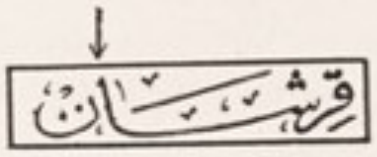
ONE-HALF PIASTRE ROSE

No.
2. Dot over bottom line to left of value panel.

No.
8. Dot under miniature "S" in central panel.
13. instead of "½".
14. Dot over bottom frame line of value panel.
18. Blotched central panel at right.
19. Blotched central panel at left, and blind circle at top left corner.



No. 2



No. 6



No. 17

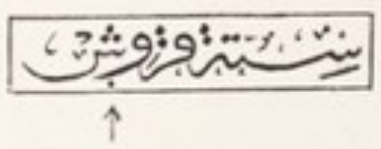


No. 18

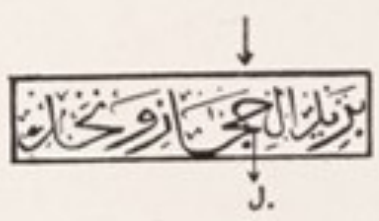
TWO PIASTRES ORANGE

The "2's" in all the bottom left corners have a projection in the angle.

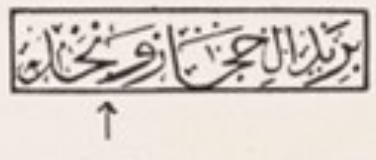
No.
2. "AL" broken to left in top panel.
6. Top of "A" hooked to left in bottom panel.
7. White flaw in central panel.
17. An extra dot to left of foot of "2" in lower right circle.
18. A dot to right of foot of "2" in lower right circle.



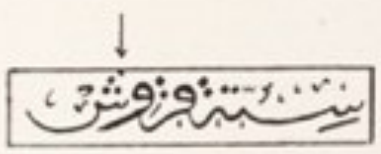
No 1



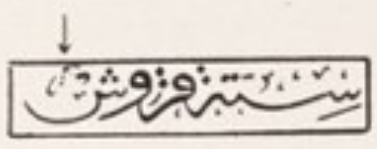
No. 7



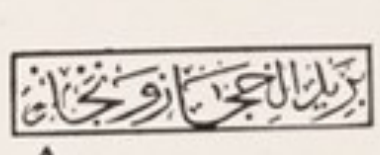
No. 10



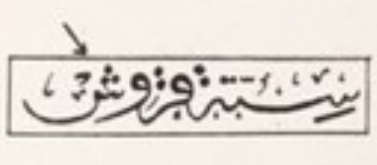
No. 14



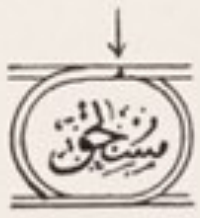
No. 15



No. 17



No. 18



No. 19



No. 20

No.

1. A dot over bottom frame line of value panel.
4. White flaw in central panel at right.
7. A projection over "J" in top panel.
8. White flaw in central panel at left.
10. A dot over tail of the "U" in top panel.
14. A dot under top frame line to left in value panel.
15. Blotches under top frame line to left in value panel.
17. Broken "D" to left in top panel.
18. White flaw in central panel at right. Dot below top arm of figure "6" in lower left circle. Group of three dots joined to "SH" to left in value panel.
19. Cone shaped blotch between frame lines of central circle at the top.
20. Flaw in lower right hand corner, and white flaw in central panel at left.

The "6's" in all right hand bottom corners have a dot over them, and all bottom left hand corners have a projection.

On the 1st June, 1926, the February joint issue for Hejaz and Nejd, together with the Postage Due stamps, received an overprint in black in commemoration of the first Congress of Islam. The Arabic overprint read "Almotamar alislami 20 Dhi alq'ada Senet 1344", meaning "The Islamic Congress, 1st June, year 1926".



Enlarged specimen of overprint with Arabic characters translated

As we go to press we learn that a new series of stamps has been issued for the joint use of Hejaz and Nejd. The top panel contains an Arabic inscription "Al Hukumet al' Arabieh" (The Arabian Government). In the centre is (1) Toughra—Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman, and (2) small seal—

"Al Saud." The second panel contains the words "Berid al Hejaz wa Nejd" (Hejaz and Nejd Post), and the bottom panel the value in script.

The values issued are as follow :

⅛ piastre bistre	1½ piastres blue-grey
¼ piastre grey-green	3 piastres sage-green
½ piastre carmine-red	5 piastres pale-brown
1 piastre mauve	10 piastres chocolate



From an examination of full sheets of the five lowest values we have discovered the following constant varieties :

ONE-EIGHTH PIASTRE

No.
1. Top line both "L's" broken
11. Ditto
17. Top line first "L" broken
21. Top line second "L" broken
22. Top line first "L" broken
30. Top line second "L" broken
31. Top line second "L" broken
32. Top line first "L" broken
39. Top line second "L" broken

No.
40. Top line "HK" disjointed and the tail of "R" broken
41. Top line first "L" broken
46. Top line first "L" broken
47. Top line both "L's" and the tail of "R" broken
48. Top line both "L's" are broken
49. Top line both "L's" and the tail of "R" broken

BOTTOM PANEL

No.
46. "SH" broken

MIDDLE PANEL

No.

4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25 have "Z" broken

26. "H" and "Z" broken

27. "Z" broken

28. "HA" disjointed and "Z" broken

No.

32, 33, 34 and 35 have "Z" broken

36. "EE" and "Z" broken

37, 39, 40, 41 and 43 have "Z" broken

44. "R" and "Z" broken

45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 have "Z" broken

TOP PANEL
ONE-QUARTER PIASTRE

No.

1. Second "L" and tail of "R" broken

5. "R" broken

6. "R" broken

7. "R" broken

8. First "L" and "R" broken and a small blotch at the end of first "EH"

9. "R" broken

10. "R" broken

No.

11. "R" broken

20. First "L" and tail of "R" broken

21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 40 have "R" broken

41. First "L" and "R" broken

42. Second "L" and "R" broken

43. "R" broken

44, 47, 49 and 50. "R" broken

MIDDLE PANEL

Nos. 2 to 22, 24 to 36, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50. "Z" broken.

TOP PANEL
ONE-HALF PIASTRE

No.

10. Second "L" and "R" broken

20. Both "L's" broken

No.

21. Second "L" broken

31. Second "L" and "R" broken

MIDDLE PANEL

No.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 to 36. "Z" broken
37. "D" and "Z" broken
38 to 43. "Z" broken

No.
44. "Z" and "N" broken
45. "Z" broken
46 and 47. "R" and "Z" broken
48, 49 and 50. "Z" broken

BOTTOM PANEL

No.
15. "R" broken

No.
18. "N" broken

ONE PIASTRE

No.
1. Second "L" and "R" broken
2, 3, 4. Ditto
10. "R" broken
11, 12. Second "L" and "R" broken
13, 15. Second "L" broken
18. A bulge at the end of "R"
19, 20. "R" broken
21. Second "L" and "R" broken
23. Second "L" broken
24. Second "L" and "R" broken

No.
25. Second "L" broken
26, 30. "R" broken
31, 32. Second "L" and "R" broken
33. "R" broken
34, 35. Second "L" and "R" broken
36, 37, 38, 40. "R" broken
42, 43, 44. Second "L" and "R" broken
45 and 46. Second "L" broken
48, 49 and 50. "R" broken

TOP PANEL

ONE-AND-A-HALF PIASTRES

No.
1. Second "L" broken
21. A blotch below second "L" and "R" broken

No.
31. "B" and "EE" disjointed
41, 42, 43. "R" broken



DESIGN FOR POSTAGE DUE

At the same time two values were issued for Postage Due purposes—viz., a one piastre slate and a two piastres violet. The wording of the top, central and lower inscriptions are identical with those on the Postage issue, whilst " Mustahiq " (Due) is found in the bottom panel. The value is in script in the two top corners, and in numerals in the bottom corners.



On the 29th January, 1927, the complete set of the ordinary Postage issue appeared with an Arabic overprint reading " Thikri Malakiet Nejd wa Milhiqat-ha-25 Rajab 1345," meaning " Commemorating the Nejdian Kingdom and Her Dependencies, 29th January, 1927."

In bringing this work to a finish, we would again remind the reader that all particulars given of the plate varieties, controls and plate numbers have been collected from sheets and blocks of stamps actually passing through the publishers' hands, and we would emphasize the fact that other varieties may, and possibly do, exist on sheets not seen by us.