

THE POSTAL HISTORY
OF
B U S S A H I R

BY
ROBERT BATEMAN

THE PRESS



AT I FIELD

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The late Colonel F.M.Douie and Major E.B.Evans.

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ERRATA

p.30, last line, read "only two stones"
In catalogue, No. 194 is toned; No. 267 is laid.

If a fair appraisal is to be given to the chequered postal history of Bussahir, the reasons for the existence, and the eventual failure, of the State Postal System, it is necessary to delve a little into the mists where Indian fact merges with Indian myth. Several thousand years ago Vishnu 'the Preserver', second god of the Hindu triad, made his eighth reincarnation as Krishna. His story is fully recorded in the Mahabharata; what is less fully recorded is that his grandson, Parduman Singh, travelled from Benares to the far north, to Bussahir, on the borders of Tibet, to marry the daughter of the Raja Bavasa Deo. He then murdered his father-in-law and obtained possession of the territory.

What is important about this quasi-history is that among the Kanets, the inhabitants of the major part of Bussahir, the line of descent was considered unbroken for centuries. Even when the State was savagely overrun by the Gurkhas in 1803, the ruling house survived, and on the invaders' expulsion in 1815 the British authorities confirmed the Raja

in possession in return for a tribute of Rs. 22,500, reduced in 1847 to Rs. 5,910, and later to Rs. 3,845. Raja Shamsher Singh, born in 1838 and installed in 1850 was, therefore, a ruler fully accepted, and respected, possibly even beloved by his people, not simply as ruler, but, as the 120th in direct descent from Krishna, in a religious sense somewhat equivalent to the former rulers of Japan.

This respect naturally extended to his son and heir, Tika Raghunath Singh, the man whose initiative created Bussahir's very necessary postal system, and whose death caused it to lapse in less responsible hands.

The necessity for the system is not hard to demonstrate. Bussahir, some thirty miles to the north of Simla, was about 3,320 square miles in extent, with a population of 65,000 in seventy villages scattered throughout the lower ranges of the Himalayas, connected in the main by nothing more than mule-paths. The Raja's principal revenue was from forestry - a very substantial lease to the Imperial authorities of tree-felling rights, an operation under the management of an Imperial Forest Officer. The Raja's subjects, however, were that combination of peasant, artisan, and trader so often found in mountainous countries. According to the season, they grew grain, tended sheep, wove wool, and conducted a busy trade in the import and export of Tibetan goat-wool, called pasham, which they bought at frontier fairs and routed south into Imperial India. They wove not only the cloth for their own clothes, but shipped the surplus

to Simla. There was a State-subsidised weaving school - one of the ventures of Raghunath Singh - to encourage this. And to contend with the growth of trade, Raghunath Singh foresaw the need for better communications.

The postal system in existence in Bussahir in 1894 consisted of two Imperial post offices, at Rampur, the capital, which was a town of only 1,100 people, and the even smaller town of Kilba in the east, 55 miles away. Letters were carried to these two offices from Simla. Outside Rampur and Kilba, therefore, traders had to be responsible for their own arrangements for the collection and delivery of mails - a system both inefficient and open to abuse.

Raghunath Singh has been described as "the moving spirit behind all State enterprise in Bussahir". The setting up of an internal postal system was only part of a general modernisation scheme which he was trying to put into effect for the State's benefit in the eighteen-nineties.

By that time he was de facto Raja. Shamsheer Singh, his father, seems in character to have been a mixture of traditional oriental ruler and western dilettante. Thanks in part to the excellent financial return on the country's giant cedar trees - many of them vast growths 20 feet in width and 150 feet high - through the Imperial Government, he had amassed a private hoard of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. This he hoarded in a personal treasury below the Temple of Bhima Kali at Sarahan. Strangely, he refused to have it guarded, but at his death, when it was carried 18 miles to Rampur,

it was found to be intact, and consisting of a strange agglomeration including gold coins of Emperor Babar, Akbar, and George IV. His sole extravagance was his two hobbies, guns and watches, about which one European friend described him as "a bit soft in the head". This softness appears to have extended to his knowledge of and ability to handle State affairs, for it was upon the Tika Raghunath Singh that there fell the task of subduing a rebellion. This began not in Bussahir's feudatory areas of Khaneti and Delath, even though their ruling Thakurs were not always in full agreement with Rampur policies, but in the eastern part of the State itself. Chini, a large tehsil in which border trade was the major livelihood, was ruled by the Powari family of Wazirs, and its head, Ram Bahadur Singh, became tempted by the joys of autonomy. Raghunath Singh thwarted him not in the field of battle, but with a charge of embezzlement, and a prison sentence. It is an indication of Raja Shamsheer's lack of grip on State affairs that after Raghunath Singh's premature death in 1898, he restored Ram Bahadur Singh to favour, whereupon the Wazir promptly staged another rebellion, one menacing enough this time for the Imperial forces to be forced to intervene. Imperial incarceration in Simla gaol proved an effective deterrent, to the extent that Ram Bahadur Singh became mortally ill, was released, and died in a nearby private house. In 1914 a man closely resembling him was acclaimed by the people of Chini as his reincarnation. He

was arrested with difficulty, because Bussahir had no police force at that time. There was widespread indignation until he was proved beyond doubt to be an imposter. This public support, some twenty years later, is of interest, for it gives some idea of the size of the original threat which was met, and overcome, by Raghunath Singh, without any need to call out the State forces of 100 infantry and 2 guns.

Raghunath Singh's plans for an internal postal system were drawn up in 1894, with the aid and encouragement of Mr Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner of Simla and Superintendent of the Hill States. This appears effectively to answer the argument often advanced that Bussahir's postal service was initiated with philatelic revenue as its principal objective.

The plans provided for a postal link between Rampur and the chief towns of the other two tehsils, Chini and Rohru. As with many of his other enterprises, the Tika modelled his postal service upon that of Bussahir's Imperial neighbour, with a scheduled service of runners on the two routes. That between Rampur and Chini was easy, for a road existed; the route to and from Rohru required improvisation, for roads linked the two towns only by an extremely roundabout journey, and therefore part of the postal link had to be by way of a mountain track. Official mail was to be carried free between the the three post offices, but small charges were to be levied on private correspondence, ranging upwards from $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for the lightest weight of letter.

As the Imperial Post Office used stamps, so, then, would Bussahir, and it is virtually certain that the suggestion for this came from Mr Coldstream, whose motives would presumably have been above reproach. A suitable basic design was prepared by a local shopkeeper, Maulvi Karam Bakhsh. It had as its central feature a tiger, derived from the State crest, in which it appears above a shield containing a cedar tree to symbolise the forests, and flanked by two Bashari. After he had completed the design, Maulvi Karam Bakhsh was sent to Bombay to learn lithography at the printing house of Haji Nawab Ali. There he drew the series of designs for the first issue, also a series of revenue stamps, and by means of transfers prepared the lithographic stones. The designs were drawn straight on to the transfer paper, and from them the stones were made up for printing sheets of 4 x 6. The fact that these stones were laid down in Bombay in a professional printing house accounts for their high quality prints - a quality that was never again attained.

The order for the printing must have been given some time late in 1894, and it seems that when he returned to Rampur and began this operation Maulvi Karam Bakhsh must have realised very quickly that the stones - especially those for the lower value stamps - were going to prove inadequate. It was decided to order a permanent copper plate from which unlimited transfers could be made. Maulvi Karam Bakhsh wrote to Haji Nawab Ali who, according to Colonel F.M.Douie, queried whether the lettering was to be

in white, as in the first issue, or in colour. Mau'vi Karam Bakhsh replied that it did not matter; hence the different styles of the two sets of stamps.

This copper plate was evidently ordered before any stamps of the first issue were sent to the post offices. At the time of his first major article on Bussahir, in 1913, Colonel Douie believed the copper plate to have been made much later on, in 1899, but as he subsequently discovered this date to be incorrect by four years, the information in context has had to be treated with suspicion, as Colonel Douie obtained it all from the same source.

The stamps of the first issue, with English inscriptions flanked by Devanagari on the right and Urdu on the left, was printed on laid paper only, with the exception of a few sheets of the 1 rupee, known only with the RNS monogram. The laid paper varies from white to toned, and there are also minor variations in the laid markings. Various portions of papermakers' sheet watermarks can be found, and a few examples of the 8 anna imperforate are known on a thicker and rather better quality paper. The only major error noted is in the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna with sewing machine perforation, recorded by Kohl as existing with a vertical fault, splitting the word BUSSAHIR in the third stamp of the top row of four, and extending down to split STATE in the third stamp of the bottom row.

The stamps of the first issue exist with two categories of sewing machine perforation, also with pin perforation, and

imperforate. About this, Douie says that Maulvi Karam Bakhsh, a highly educated and intelligent man, ingeniously adapted an old sewing machine as a perforator by substituting a hollow punch for the needle. The stamps were gummed before issue. Later, when philatelic demand began, they were issued without gum and imperforate, or perforated and gummed "if Maulvi had time". The original perforating machine broke down, and he produced a second, with some kind of filed needle instead of a punch. The products of the needle and the punch can be distinguished quite easily; the latter created an effect resembling a normal perf. 11, whereas the punch removed large portions of the paper, in a gauge varying from about $9\frac{1}{2}$ down to $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The second machine survived for many years. Douie saw it in Maulvi Karam Bakhsh's house in Rampur about 1912, and believed it still to be serviceable.

After the initial printing of the stamps, the next tidings to come from Bussahir were in a letter sent to Major Evans, at Gibbons', in December 1895. His correspondent said, "I went through the Bussahir State last month, and obtained a set of the stamps. They have three sets of stamps, but only one is intended for postage." Evans' misinterpretation of this letter (or the correspondent's misinterpretation of the nature of the stamps) may have been the reason why for so many years the second set was attributed to 1899 rather than 1895. One set was, undoubtedly, for revenue. Of the other two, only the second is labelled "POSTAGE"; the

first bears the word "STAMP" - a term which on its own, to a European visitor might imply fiscal rather than postal use. Thus it seems very possible that Evans' correspondent came away with stamps of the second set, for, as it emerged many years later, these were already in existence.

The letter ended, "The Raja informed me that they proposed to start branch line post offices next year, and use their new stamps, but I am very doubtful whether this will be permitted."

It was permitted. Mr Stewart-Wilson, who was not given to doubtful claims about Indian States philately, recorded used specimens of all values except the 1 and 2 anna, post-marked at Rohru between January and May of 1896.

The stamps had, according to Douie, been distributed to the three post offices on June 20th, 1895. In 1932 or thereabouts he received from Mr F.E.Wilson a document which must have been sent out before June 20th, 1895, as it explained the nature and use of the stamps which the postmasters were to receive. As it is the basis of a number of important conclusions, Douie's description of it is reproduced in full:

ADVANCE CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS

It consists of a sheet of thick foolscap on which the various stamps have been gummed. On the upper portion are lithographed proofs of the large revenue stamps. The colours of the stamps are as follows: 1 anna green, 4 anna

anna purple, 8 anna blue, 12 anna mauve, 1 rupee brown, 2 rupee umber, 3 rupee rose and green, 4 rupee green and rose, 5 rupee rose and yellow-green.

Below there is a row of stamps consisting of the $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 4, 8, 12 anna and 1 rupee postage stamps of the first issue, imperforate and without monogram, an engraved $\frac{1}{2}$ anna bluish-grey of the second issue, with rose monogram, perf. 10, a black proof of the first issue 2 anna, and a 2 anna yellow, sewing-machine perf., with green monogram. This latter stamp was evidently stuck on after the remainder, as it is over the Urdu writing, and not under as are the other stamps. The black proof of the 2 anna stamp has an Urdu note to the effect that yellow is the correct colour, but that as this is not yet available, a proof in black has been affixed.

Below these stamps, on either side of the sheet there is a block of four engraved proofs from the copper plate engraved for the second issue. The left hand block consists of the upper half of the plate and shows the 1 rupee in claret, 12 anna in black, 2 anna in violet, and 1 anna in green. The right hand block consists of the lower half of the plate, and shows the 8 anna in green, 4 anna in violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in black, and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in claret.

At the bottom of the sheet is a very large blue monogram, RNS, evidently cut out of a sheet of the Tika Sahib's note-paper.

A literal translation of this circular to postmasters is as follows:

SAMPLE SHEET: To be returned after perusal in registered cover.

After inspecting these samples they should be sent back by registered (post).

On the stamps a small monogram is placed and they become available for use. Without this mark they cannot be used.

(THEN FOLLOW THE TEN BIG FISCAL STAMPS IN TWO ROWS)

It is intended to make the new Court Fee stamps better than these like the English (ones). The proper colours are not ready, so proofs in black (plain?) colours have been affixed. In future, from the (2 rupee?) value to the 5 rupee, letters of two or three colours will be used. They will be finer and more beautiful than these.

These large stamps will be used for bills and receipts, and the sheet is of 10 stamps. They are gummed and perforated for separation like the English ones.

(NINE STAMPS, ALL BUT THE QUARTER ANNA BEING OF THE FIRST ISSUE)

From here to the end these small stamps, all made by hand, have been affixed. Copper plates for them have been engraved, and proofs of them have been affixed on both sides, below:

(BLOCK OF 4
PROOFS:
SECOND ISSUE)

(BLOCK OF 4
PROOFS:
SECOND ISSUE)

These small stamps will only be used for “postage”, that is for sending letters, etc.

Stamps of the pattern of these eight small stamps will be overprinted with a monogram of ornamental letters. The invariable rule is that (transfers ?) will be taken from copper plates and placed on the stone. Of these small stamps, a sheet consists of 24 stamps.

A monogram has been made for putting on orders and instructions and is very beautiful. In the middle is a monogram and on each side two tigers. Beneath it, in English, in very small characters, “Bashahr State Simla District” is engraved.

This monogram of the Tika Sahib's name has been made for putting on his letters and envelopes.	LARGE BLUE MONOGRAM	This monogram all in small ornamental letters also exists, but no sample is now available. It has therefore not been affixed.
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Colonel Douie's deductions from this document were mostly valid, but incomplete. It has been possible to make greater use of the document's information in the present book, because thanks to help from official sources, as well as librarians and collectors, more ancillary facts are now known.

One major item of information is contained in the opening sentences of the translation - the instruction, repeated for

emphasis, that the sample sheet should be returned by registered post. This makes it quite clear that the postal service anticipated the introduction of the stamps, and that if the stamps were sent out on June 20th, 1895, a stampless postal operation, including even the relatively sophisticated procedure of registered mail, was already in operation, even if only at that stage for official correspondence. This is not irreconcilable with the Raja's statement to Major Evans' correspondent, for official mail would not necessarily require the existence of post offices. It meant, however, that the mail lines were already running, and Douie in fact suggests that this part of the operation may have begun in the previous year.

This establishment of mail lines prior to the issue of stamps seems a further effective answer to the charges that Bussahir's stamp issues were primarily a source of philatelic revenue. The obvious need for a postal service, and the fact that it was set up before even the advance proofs of proposed stamps had reached the postmasters, are two matters not hitherto brought into the argument in favour of Bussahir's initially good intentions. Douie himself casts doubt upon the good intentions by a statement that even at the height of the service it carried an average of no more than three letters a day requiring State stamps. He quotes no source for this figure, and I doubt the accuracy of it, mainly because of the existence of the Rampur registration slips. Nearly 200 of these were used at Rampur during the $5\frac{1}{4}$ years of operation, an

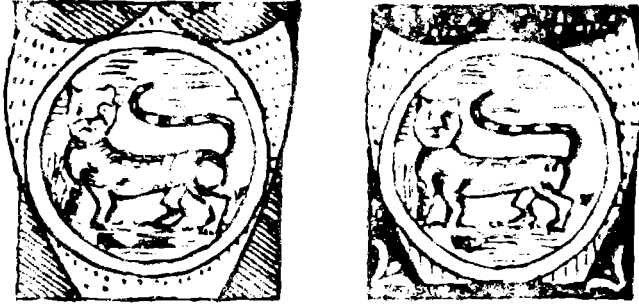
average of one every nine or ten days. Would the proportion of registered letters, upon which a relatively high fee was charged, have been as high as one in thirty of the total letters carried? Surely not? There is no evidence available, moreover, about the registration books which must surely have existed at Chini and Rohru, and which would also affect the total.

Most of Douie's information and deductions about the distribution of the stamps require no amendment, only slight amplification here and there. On the sale of the stamps, Douie says he found records in the Rampur Treasury covering 1895-7 and 1901-9. During the three year gap the only records were on odd scraps of paper and therefore incomplete.

Douie records that the first stamps sold were two complete sets on 18.2.95, presumably to a distinguished traveller. There were similar sales of sets up to 20.6.95, the date on which all values except the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna were delivered to the post offices. The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna followed on 1.9.95. Douie's summary for the first three years is:

Year	$\frac{1}{4}$ a	$\frac{1}{2}$ a	1 a	2 a	4 a	8 a	12 a	1 r
1895	302	784	521	284	230	174	121	102
1896	1,125	1,126	1,290	286	232	145	137	102
1897	27	28	29	93	51	35	35	35

No stamps were issued to the Post Offices in 1897, so the large supply issued in 1896 was probably adequate. The



The central design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, second issue, before and after major alteration on the Stone. The shading has been reduced to dots at the top and a three-leaf device in the bottom corners.

PLATE I

1897 issues were all in sets issued to private individuals, except some from 2 annas upwards, sold to Maulvi Karam Bakhsh. Of this total value of Rs. 1,044.13.0, Douie suggested that about Rs.900 was the likely actual expenditure on postage during the thirty month period, as collectors had not yet become aware of the stamps' existence. This, in itself, is a further indication of Bussahir's initial good intentions - there was no attempt to draw philatelic attention to the issue.

Rs.900 equalled £25 - not, as Douie remarked, an excessive sum on which to manage the postal affairs of a state for two and a half years! He disregards, however, the fact that the postal department, like those of the other Feudatory States, existed primarily for the carriage of service correspondence, and that the £25 was, in effect, a bonus gained by very little extra effort.

Bussahir's single letter rate was $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, but a very small weight was allowed at this rate, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was probably in most frequent use. High value stamps are practically unobtainable postally used, as the number of parcels sent annually within the confines of Bussahir was infinitesimal. This suggests that Stewart-Wilson's high values postmarked at Rohru in 1896 were struck to order.

The difference between the 1895-7 period and what is found in the second set of records, assuming naturally that genuine postal usage would not have varied remarkably in the space of three years, shows the remarkable growth of

philatelic interest. In the following record for 1901 it is significant that the stamps were available for postal use for only the first three months of the year.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ a	$\frac{1}{2}$ a	1 a	2 a	4 a	8 a	12 a	1 r
1901	11,511	4,248	2,019	1,052	747	262	195	171

Of these, the only supplies sent out before the closing of the post offices on March 31st 1901 were:

883	483	149	124	79	52	61	55
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There is, unfortunately, no way of separating these totals into first and second issues. On the second issue, and the way in which it gradually replaced the first, Douie based his main conclusions upon a batch of stamps on cover which he received from F.E. Wilson. Among them were no fewer than fifteen copies of the lithographed $\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet of the second issue with the rose monogram. These are on original letters dated from 14.10.96 to 5.12.99, and this stamp appears to have been the one in most general use during that period, though the engraved $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the first issue were in concurrent use. It is possible to plate all Bussahir stamps by the tertiary flaws created in the transfer of the impressions to the stone. Among these fifteen stamps there are eight varieties, the other seven being duplicates of one or other of the varieties.

Douie had Major Evans' complete sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna,

and none of these eight varieties could be identified on the sheet. He concluded, therefore, that these must be from an early stone, containing an unknown number of stamps, which was in use at least as early as October 1896.

Whether a contemporary $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the second issue also exists he was unable to prove from specimens on cover. He remarked, however, upon the stamp of a shade of deep grey-blue which is much better printed than the common $\frac{1}{2}$ anna lithograph. This stamp is from a different stone to the known genuine stone or the known reprints, and, he concluded, it seems probable that it belongs to the same period as the early $\frac{1}{4}$ anna lithograph.

From a printing standpoint, in fact, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the second issue is by far the most interesting of all Bussahir's stamps. In the first stone known to me (Stone A) the shading above and below the shield is of fine parallel lines (See Plate I). This is clearly the stamp to which Douie refers. I have seen it with cancellations which confirm beyond any doubt its early date. A theory advanced many years ago by the German, P. Friedlander, is that after the first transfer had been taken from the plate these fine lines became blurred and clogged, and therefore the first of the main stones (Stone B) has a rather heavier, fuzzy impression. In Stone C, to remedy this, there are traces of cross-hatching in the lower shading. In Stone D, Friedlander noted that the shading had been retouched to create plain colour with a design of white dots above the shield and three-leafed motifs

at its foot. The theory can be pursued further through the many examples, which he obviously did not possess at the time when he carried out his research, of late reprints in "fancy" colours, which are once again in the original state of the plate (Stone E). These, by their colours and because they occur on the laid paper never used for second issue originals, are definitely reprints rather than remainders, which indicates that the plate had been carefully cleaned and restored. For this to be possible, the cross-hatching and the later three-leafed motif must have been added either at the transfer stage or on the stone itself; a close examination of the "three-leaf" stone makes it virtually certain that these were individual insertions, carried out cliche by cliche.

Where it is possible to indicate with any certainty the stones to which particular $\frac{1}{2}$ anna prints belong, I have done so in the catalogue.

Douie provides an explanation of the second issue $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps which were printed direct from the copper plates. These stamps are very scarce, though the known range of cancellations proves that both were in use over a considerable period.

All eight values of the second issue were engraved on one copper plate, and the postmasters' circular, as already seen, includes examples printed directly from the plate in two blocks of four. Douie saw this plate in 1913; it had been cut into two unequal portions, the six higher values being in one section and the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the other. As

the engraved stamps can only have been printed singly, the cutting up of the plate was probably done to facilitate the operation.

1 r	12 a
2 a	1 a
8 a	4 a
.....	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a	$\frac{1}{4}$ a

Douie stated that he had about a dozen copies of the engraved $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps, nearly all on the original

envelopes, and, he said, once seen, the stamps cannot be mistaken. The engraving is clear and sharp, and the ink stands out on the paper as it does on early impressions of the N.S.W. Sydney Views. Though there is only one variety of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, there are three, as opposed to one listed by Gibbons, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. Douie's catalogue revision will be found incorporated in the detailed Bussahir catalogue which follows. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna bluish-grey with sewing-machine perforation he had an unused copy and a used copy with a 21.5.96 cancellation. The stamp is precisely the same as that on the Circular to Postmasters. The stamp with perforation 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 is in exactly the same shade. From this he concludes that a few extra copies were probably printed when the circular was prepared, and that they were afterwards put into use.

Of the other two stamps, the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna deep violet and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna deep blue, he had eight copies, all on original covers bearing dates from 2.1.97 to 5.9.99. About these he had no definite information, but offered a guess which seems likely to be correct. There was, he says, only one printing of all values of the first issue. There is a complete absence of shade which cannot be accounted for in any other way. The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna values were the two most commonly required, and were probably the first to run short. A few sheets of each value were therefore probably printed direct from the second issue dies to make up a consignment for release to post offices in 1896, pending the preparation of

the lithographic stones. Printings from these were doubtless delivered when ready. We know from the records in the Treasury that comparatively large issues of stamps were made to the post offices in 1896, and that no stamps at all were sent to them in 1897, the supply of 1896 evidently sufficing for the small needs of the population. Where the demand for stamps is so small, it is not surprising to find that the three varieties of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp were in use at the same time.

The short supply of the postally important lower values was presumably caused by lack of expert guidance. Judging by the number of higher value remainders of the first issue it seems possible that Maulvi Karam Bakhsh may have been instructed to print the same quantities of all values.

Maulvi Karam Bakhsh's enthusiasm for leaf motifs, already noted in describing his retouches to the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the second issue, broke loose again in the 1 anna, but this time rather mysteriously. I can find no record of this in the few articles on Bussahir which exist, and the research material available is woefully inadequate, but it is evident that though Maulvi Karam Bakhsh produced an excellent small stone for the 1 anna olive, with solid corners to the stamps which gave a uniformly clear print, for some reason he was not satisfied with this when he made the larger stone for the 1 anna vermilion. In this, and in all subsequent 1 anna printings, the solid corners were retouched to produce a leaf pattern, usually with fine shading in the background. The design

The design appears to show no varieties other than an occasional disappearance of the fine background shading, and this suggests that the work was carried out in this instance on the die itself rather than the transfers or the stone. The alternative possibility is that the design existed on the die from the very beginning, but that in making his first 2 x 2 stone Maulvi Karam Bakhsh failed to obtain clear impressions of it, and therefore blocked in the design.

There are only two stones for the 2 anna. The first of these, an experimental one in 2 x 2, was quickly abandoned and almost the entire printing became remainders. It revealed a defect in Haji Nawab Ali's design of the die, for there were large white gaps at the top and the bottom left. Maulvi Karam Bakhsh therefore immediately prepared a new stone, an enormous one of 5 x 10, on which the upper gap was filled by a hyphen and the lower by an addition to the vernacular inscription.

The 4 anna, a value very infrequently used, was issued, but post office stocks of the preceding 4 anna were so ample that it is extremely doubtful whether it was ever put into use. I have yet to see a cancelled copy that is above suspicion. There are a number of very rough prints which appear to have been printed from a later stone.

The 8 anna, 12 anna, and 1 rupee were never issued, and exist only with the "posthumous" monograms or no monogram at all. Only one stone appears to have been in

Type A



Type B



Type C



Type D



(B) Varies from turquoise to dull greenish blue



(R) Consistent in colour, but varies in depth



(M) Ranges from bright purple to deep violet



(L) Believed by Gibbons to be R and M mixed

use for each value, but there are great variations in the quality of the impressions.

Douie's work on the cancellations of Bussahir was limited to a brief description of the two designs of obliterator in use. These descriptions need amplification and sub-division into types, and under each I have quoted selected examples I either possess or have been allowed to examine in other collections.

(1) Circular obliterator 25 mm. in diameter. Two lines are drawn across the centre of this circle, and the date appears between them. Within the outer circle is an inner circle of 16 mm. diameter, interrupted by the two horizontal lines. The chords formed by the inner circle are filled by seven thick vertical bars. The upper arc contains the name of the post office, and the lower the words BUSSAHIR-STATE. The hyphen is always present. The date has the month in abbreviated text form.

EXAMPLES: RAMPUR 21.MY.98; RAMPUR 12.AU.98; RORHU (ROHRU) 19.A?.9?.

(2) The same, but with numerals to indicate the month.

EXAMPLES: RAMPUR 7.10.99; RAMPUR 9.10.99.

(3) A circular obliterator 27 mm. in diameter. The name of the post office, with a cross on each side, appears in the upper arc, and BUSSAHIR STATE in the lower. The

date appears across the centre, but not between lines.

RAMPUR 20.NO.98; 29.JA.1900.

(4) The same, with numerals to indicate the month. 1

RAMPUR 4.IO.99.

(5) The same, with dating inverted.

RAMPUR -.FE.--.

(6) The same, with date added by separately handstamped numerals.

RAMPUR 52 (sic).JL.99; ---.98; CHINI 21.A-.99.

(7) The same, with day and month in normal type, but year in small type face.

RAMPUR 14.OC.96; CHINI 2.JA.97.

(8) Circular obliterator, 20 mm. in diameter, with dotted circle 19 mm. in diameter and another 12 mm. Indecipherable vernacular inscription between 19 mm. and 12 mm. circles, also in centre. This appears to exist only on reprints and remainders.

(9) Bogus surcharge used as an obliterator. This is a rectangle with rounded corners, area 20 x 12 mm., containing an inscription signifying "¼ anna". It has also been seen in identical form on the stamps of Jhalawar. As the two postal systems were unrelated and far apart, it is reasonable to suppose that the surcharge mark is bogus, and a study by Mr. David Padgham of the Devanagari lettering leads him to conclude that the obliterator is probably of European manufacture. This mark is found on genuine stamps as well as on reprints and remainders.

Of the two types of genuine obliterator, the 25 mm. is the scarcer. Douie believed it to have been the first in use, but that both were used indiscriminately from fairly early times. The use of numerals to indicate the month (Types 2 and 4) appears to have been a brief experiment lasting for only a few weeks late in 1899.

It can be argued from a statement in the August 1900 "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" that none of the dates provide proof or even indication of actual landmarks in Bussahir's postal history; the statement, purporting to be information obtained in the State, said, "the date stamps are perfectly unreliable; officials appear to put in any year type that comes handy." This would be extremely disconcerting but for the sentences which followed: "The first stamps were ordered on September 12th 1895 and were ready in December. They were not used until May 6th 1896, on which date the three post offices were opened. The second type of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna was introduced on February 9th 1900; the colour was changed because the rose had run out. The second type $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was issued on February 4th 1900, and the 1 anna on February 18th 1900." This is such a tissue of misleading information that I can only conclude it was compiled entirely from its author's imagination; even the further statements that "the gum was applied with a sponge" and that "stamps in Raghunath Singh's lifetime were not sold imperforate except by accident", though perfectly plausible, are made suspect by association. Specifically, if the officials were inept enough

to insert a series of incorrect dates in the obliterations, they would have been inept enough to have created utterly impossible dates more frequently than the isolated example I quote under examples of Type 6, or inept enough to have left the dates undisturbed for months on end, which they obviously did not. It was the habit in the Bussahir postal system to use the obliterator of the office of destination to record the date of arrival on incoming mail, and I possess a number of pieces showing correctly consecutive dates for dispatch and receipt of mail from Rohru to Rampur and vice versa.

The only time, in fact, that the date in an obliterator was used unchanged for a vast number of impressions was after 31.3.01, the date on which the State ceased to operate its own postal system. Douie points out that both Rohru and Chini were only villages, where philatelic considerations did not apply, and that any stamp bearing either of these obliterations can be accepted without question. This needs qualifying slightly, for the two "village" cancellations of Type 1 were eventually returned to Rampur. There, set at dates as early as 1898, they were applied to laid paper reprints such as the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green, which was a fairly latecomer. If found on genuine stamps, however, they are without any doubt legitimate strikes signifying postal use.

The situation is, Douie warned, otherwise with Rampur. The majority of so-called used Bussahir stamps and reprints are obliterated with the Rampur postmark 19.MA(rch) 1900 or 10.SE.1901. Gibbons state, "Many thousand remainders

and reprints were obliterated 19.MA.1900 for export after the closing of the State Post Office.” Douie added that a large number were thus cancelled in the summer of 1901. The choice of 19.MA.1900 in resetting the date stamp seems likely to have been prompted by the dealer who made the order rather than by the growth of any local philatelic sophistication; that was to come, but not yet. The c.d.s. remained at this date unchanged, in fact, for at least three years before in response presumably to dealers’ demands for the plausibility that comes with variety, it was given a few alterations. As unfortunately all postmarked stamps of Bussahir have to be regarded as guilty until proved innocent, the following screening process may help in grading Bussahir material:

(1) All stamps issued *for postal purposes* bear monogram Type A, apart from twelve stamps listed in the catalogue which escaped the overprint.

(2) Stamps of the first set with monograms of Types B-H *are remainders*.

(3) Stamps of the second set on wove paper and with monograms of Types B-H *are remainders*, as are those listed without monograms at the end of the catalogue.

(4) Stamps of 8 annas upwards in the second set *are unissued types*.

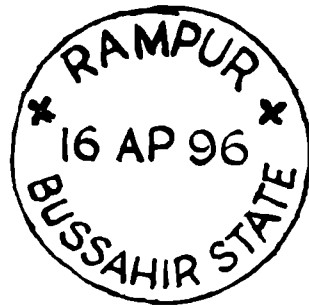
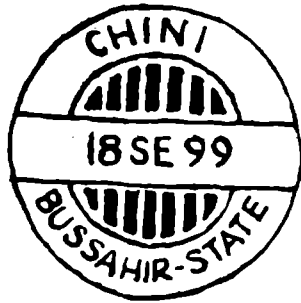
(5) Stamps of the second set on laid paper, or on wove paper in totally incorrect colours, *are reprints*.

(6) Stamps cancelled 19.MA.1900 or any date later than

31.MA.1901 *are cancelled to order.*

It should be noted that the existence of an item "on piece" is no indication of its philatelic probity, and it still needs to be graded as shown. At some stage - about 1905, I think - large numbers of "pieces" were manufactured for export. These are luckily easy to detect by error of stamp or of cancellation. The pieces were produced by mounting and postmarking the stamps in ruled squares on large sheets. Traces of the pencil ruling often remain.

Raghunath Singh, founder of Bussahir's postal system, died in 1898. Earlier, I tried to show the extent to which he had made himself the strong man of this small State. If further evidence is needed, it comes amply in the months following his death, for such was the confusion that the Imperial Government found it necessary to place a British manager in Rampur to guide and at times enforce the policies the State was to pursue. The Raja, Shamsheer Singh, now sixty, had withdrawn further and further into the world of his hobbies and the amassing of his private fortune, and there was no longer any direct heir to the title. The most logical contender was a young man of twenty-five, Mian Padam Singh. The first British manager, Mr. Emerson, found him totally untrained in the role of administrator and ruler. The second attempt at revolution by Ram Bahadur Singh was at its height. It took several years for Mr. Emerson and his successor Mr. Mitchell to sort out the confusion caused by lack of leadership, the impact of Bahadur Singh's



The two basic designs of Bussahir cancellation

PLATE III

insurgents, and the weakened hold by the ruling house now that the long unbroken line of succession was to reach its end.

It was during this time that the postal service, with many of Raghunath Singh's other innovations, gradually crumbled apart. The sources of information on what happened are not many, and are sometimes downright contradictory, but it is possible to piece together some of the story with a fair degree of certainty. Padam Singh was given certain small responsibilities, as the first stage in preparing him for his likely future role. One of these was the administration of the postal system. It continued to function quite normally for some time; there were ample stocks of stamps at the three offices, and the range of cover and "piece" cancellations, plus those in the registration book later in Douie's hands, show that some volume of mail was handled at all stages throughout the following three years.

On March 31st 1901 the service was taken over by the Imperial Post Office, which assumed the responsibility for local deliveries and opened post offices throughout the State. These steadily grew in number. By 1942 there were eight offices - Rampur, Sarahan, and Hichar, in the Rampur tehsil, Rohru, Arhal, and Tikker, in the Rohru tehsil, and Chini and Kilba in the formerly turbulent Chini tehsil.

It was during the three final years of the State service, to 1901, that philatelic interest in Bussahir began and orders started to come in.

It is my belief that the way these orders were filled was at first perfectly honest in intent. As early as January 1900, Gibbons recorded the existence of stamps with a monogram reading "RNS" instead of the normal "RS". This is some eighteen months before the date credited by Douie, *and a date at which the Bussahir authorities could have no reason for creating reprints*. Douie's apparent lack of knowledge of the earlier date seems to have influenced his thinking about the RNS stamps in some ways, but without weakening the validity of his final assessment. I imagine that this monogram was first used on stocks in the Rampur Treasury during 1899 because the original monogram was no longer available, having been destroyed at the time of Raghunath Singh's death, buried with him, or more likely still, simply worn out. It was, as Maulvi Karam Bakhsh stated to Douie, nothing more than a rubber stamp of rather high quality, and many of the later impressions show how it had deteriorated, particularly in the fine lines, through constant use. Douie says it is most unlikely that the RNS monogram would have been prepared after Raghunath's death, but I do not regard this as altogether improbable if it was required for producing stamps fairly similar to those already at the post offices, for it is likely that as well as being made for philatelic purposes, they were also to be the next shipment when the stocks at the post offices ran out.

But they did not run out by March 31st, 1901, the date of the Imperial take-over. Douie's reasoning about the lack

of postal validity of these stamps is convincing; he based it on the evidence against them of the registration material in his possession. He wrote as follows:

“A curious system of dealing with registered letters existed during the period that the State dealt with its own postal affairs. An individual desiring to register a letter or parcel received a form from the postmaster on which the stamps defraying the postage and registration fee were affixed. In the case of a registered letter the usual charge was 3 annas. The recipient of the letter or parcel and a witness signed this receipt, as did also the postman, and the form was returned to voucher. In the six years that the native post office was functioning, 190 registered letters and parcels were dispatched, and the receipts filed in two books. The stamps in the first book had been dispersed, but a few of them have come into my possession through philatelic channels.

The contents of the second book, containing the receipts numbered from 101 to 190, all but 24 with their stamps, covering the period 9.10.99 to 27.3.01, I was able to purchase. In addition to the above, I have for many years bought up every cover that has come to my notice for which a fancy price was not asked. I have thus some 160 stamps on originals, effectively covering the period May 1896 to March 1901.

It is reasonable to suppose that if the monogram RNS was ever in use a few would have been in this series of

stamps, the authentic postal use of which is beyond dispute. Every single stamp in the series bears the small RS monogram.”

Douie provided a very useful list of the stamps on the registration receipts, giving some evidence of their periods of use. First type 1 and 2 annas, with sewing machine perforation, were on all receipts up to 16.12.99. The earliest 1 anna olive of the second type was 9.5.00, accompanied by the first type 2 annas imperforate. The last 1 anna olive is dated 2.8.00, and the first 1 anna vermilion appears on 29.8.00. The first type 2 annas continues until 5.9.00, nearly always pin-perf, and the second type (hyphenated) appears first on 15.9.00, nearly always pin-perf.

On the 66 receipts there were:

- 4 ½ anna stamps
- 82 1 anna stamps
- 55 2 anna stamps

They were as follows:

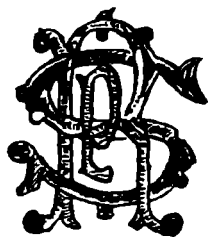
Denomination	New catalogue number	Quantity
½ anna	80	1
	93	3
1 anna	5	5
	87	18
	105	1
	119	35
	118	20
	120	3



Type E. Known only in (M)



Types A - D in the rare colour (G), a bottle-green shade distinguishable by the absence of blue.



Type F. Known only in black, and very scarce.

2 anna	35	2
	6	5
	61	7
	109	1
	123	4
	128	17
	127	19

Douie noted that there were no examples of the second type 2 anna *without* hyphen, and said that if it was ever in use at all, it must have been only for the ten days from the 5th to 15th September 1900. This is an unwarranted assumption; the conclusion applied over several years to the RNS stamps cannot be applied in the case of an issue of one value, known to have been a very small print.

On the history of the later monograms, Douie did very little research, probably because his interest in these was much less than in the postally valid issues. I am positive he was incorrect in his opinion about the “double-lined R” monogram, Type D. He echoed Gibbons’ statement: “The small RS monogram on undoubted originals is, as a rule, clear and distinct. On many of the reprints it became much worse, appearing as a double-lined R, with little trace of the S.”

On this point, I think both Douie and Gibbons made an error of observation. This is in regarding the double-lined R as a damaged state of the original. Douie states that the double-lining was the result of an attempt to clean the

monogram with a knife, but a close study of the RS and double-lined R monogram impressions side by side under the glass reveals that the double-lined R is of a quite different shape, one that could not have been achieved merely by an attempt to clean or recut a worn section. There is now "hard shoulder", particularly at the top left of the R, where there was none hitherto.

There is, moreover, good reason to believe that in the history of remainders and reprints, this double-lined R was a latecomer, because I have encountered it only on the rupee value of the first set, and it seldom bears the notorious Rampur 29.MA.1900 remainder and reprint cancellation, whereas this cancellation is common not only on the RNS stamps, but also on those next in line - those bearing the monogram of Padam Singh.

The introduction of the PS monogram is logical enough. It is first recorded by Gibbons in March 1902, a year after the postal service was absorbed. Philatelic demand, it is known, had not slackened, and Padam Singh, it is evident from the accounts of Emerson and Mitchell, was at this stage a man unlikely to have been well versed in the niceties of philately. To him, as the final chief of the post, it would perhaps have seemed perfectly sensible, also ethical, that any further stamps required for mysterious orders from outside the State should bear his monogram. It was decorative, and he was, moreover, heir presumptive.

The double-lined R monogram, of which examples reached

Europe early in 1904, was probably introduced as an answer to the howls of protest from dealers who found anything but the original RS was becoming a drug on the market. Gibbons were quick to discredit the PS, and had looked rather askance at the RNS (eventually, years later, deleting the stamps from their catalogue); the double-lined R emerged from a dawning understanding of the philatelic market; an anxiety to please and retain the dribble of rupees into the State Treasury.

By now, too, the stock of second issue remainders in the Treasury had run low, and new stocks had to be printed. This required new stones, which were laid down in various different combinations and in widely differing qualities. At some stage in this operation it seems likely that Maulvi Karam Bakhsh ceased to be the guiding hand at the Bussahir Press; the later reprints would certainly not have met his quite meticulous standards! In June 1904 the Philatelic Journal of India, in reporting that the copper dies were still in existence, added that "if a large order was received for complete sets, the wanting denominations were run off".

Four further monograms, Types E, F, G, and H, also made their appearance. I have been able to find out little about any of them. The rare Type E is certainly at least of Indian origin; most copies I have seen have come direct from small dealers there. At first glance it looks like an early undamaged state of the double-lined R monogram, but though the two monograms resemble each other to

some degree, Type E is a totally different "cut". Type H, which I have never seen, is not only Indian in origin, but definitely comes from Bussahir itself. It was recorded on stamps in a consignment received direct from the State by the London dealer, Ewen, in 1904. And it is through Ewen that we come to a new character on Bussahir's philatelic stage - the ingenuous and almost endearing Mr. Chhajji Ram. In 1904 he held the title "sub-postmaster" of Bussahir State, despite the fact that the postal service had been closed for three years! He was, according to Ewen, "the only official left, presumably drawing his salary from stamp collectors instead of from the Post Office". Early in the year, in forwarding an order to Ewen's, he wrote, "I wish you all happy, thank you in anticipation, and await your further esteemed large orders." The material he sent was partly PS, partly double-lined R.

He was engagingly frank in a subsequent letter, written on September 12th of the same year. "Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your favour of 12th ultimo and much obliged for. Of course the stamps recently obtained from State and sent by me are no longer required for postal purposes, as the State Post Offices are no longer in existence from 1900 A.D. (sic), but they are issued under the State authorities and not by some private person. The Sale proceeds of the stamps go to State Treasury."

Though 1904 had been a busy year, in 1905 Bussahir's trade in remainders and reprints was about to go into a



Type G. An approximate reconstruction of this rare type, which appears to exist only in blurred and damaged condition.



The bogus Type 9 cancellation

decline. Lieutenant Reginald Schomberg, of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, visited Rampur, which had at one time, it seems, been an attractive place with houses whose carved wooden balconies in a Chinese style flanked the base of a lofty mountain. The attractions had vanished in a recent earthquake, and he described it as “a dirty and very hot town in a ruinous condition.” At the Post Office his request for State stamps led to the production of “the inevitable whitey-brown envelopes, so dear to the postal authorities” from which the postmaster shook out a small quantity of State stamps, all of the second issue. Lieutenant Schomberg’s list of what was available is as follows:

Quantity	Type	Monogram & colour	Paper
20 or more	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna violet	RNS (L)	wove
“Plenty”	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna bright pink	PS (M)	laid
	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	RNS (L)	laid
20 - 20	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna pale blue	RNS (L)	laid
	1 anna dull pink	RNS (M)	laid
20 - 30	1 anna red	PS (M)	wove
	2 anna orange	RS (M)	wove
20 - 30	2 anna green	RNS (L)	laid
3	8 anna ultramarine	RS (M)	laid
5	8 anna brown-lake	No monogram	wove
3	12 anna violet	RS (G)	laid
3	1 rupee ultramarine	PS (M)	laid

All stamps were imperforate.

I have been cautious in giving this acceptance for catalogue status. The stamps Lieutenant Schomberg states to have had the RS monogram include some which have never been recorded elsewhere in that form; they must, therefore, have borne the double-lined R monogram. It is of interest that when Lieutenant Schomberg asked to buy the 8 anna brown-lake without monogram, the postmaster protested loudly and said that he was liable to be charged with fraud for selling a stamp in this condition. Lieutenant Schomberg does not, unfortunately, state whether this transaction took place in the Imperial Post Office, or in an ex-State Office inhabited by the obliging Mr. Ram. Equally curious is Lieutenant Schomberg's statement that the dies had now been destroyed. They had certainly not, for later they came into Colonel Douie's hands. Meanwhile the stock of stamps had been built up again in the Treasury, for as stated earlier, on Douie's 1913 visit to Rampur he was able to buy a few of all but the first issue $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna values. Of the second issue $\frac{1}{2}$ anna there were still 640 sheets. He believed the last reprints to have been struck about 1906. This seems quite a likely date in the light of the Treasury record of sales from 1902 onwards:

	$\frac{1}{4}$ a	$\frac{1}{2}$ a	1 a	2 a	4 a	8 a	12 a	1 r
1902	8,512	4,192	1,178	831	360	171	147	117
1903	13,092	2,251	608	1,754	378	172	312	312
1904	3,195	4,674	2,779	690	451	840	201	163

1905	2,414	806	247	85	36	8	8	115
1906	1,541	643	445	177	89	61	99	99
1907	2,913	885	539	273	13	11	9	10
1908	1,174	427	8	2	6	7	8	4
1909	288	196	214	119	66	3	8	45

By adding the figures for sales in 1901 after the closing of the postal service, the remainder and reprint total to 1909 is:

43,757 17,839 7,888 4,859 2,067 1,510 926 981

In 1913, Padam Singh was officially adopted by Shamsher as his son, and when Shamsher died on August 4th, 1914, he became the new Raja. Mr. Mitchell, the British Manager, recorded soon afterwards that he was a popular successor, showing "great interest in the administration of the State and the welfare of his people", and though later reports spoke of his ability to run the State without British help in somewhat guarded terms, eventually this total independence of the administration was achieved.

As late as 1942, the only printing establishment in Bussahir was the Bussahir Press, and it was still housed in the Gaolor's office at Rampur. It was still wholly lithographic.

And the shades of Raghunath Singh, Maulvi Karam Bakhsh, Chhajji Ram, and Padam Singh cast their shadows

one last time - on the Bussahir State revenue accounts for 1945. A small entry, tucked away under "Miscellaneous", recorded "To Sale of old Postal Stamps", and the figure "Rs. 25".

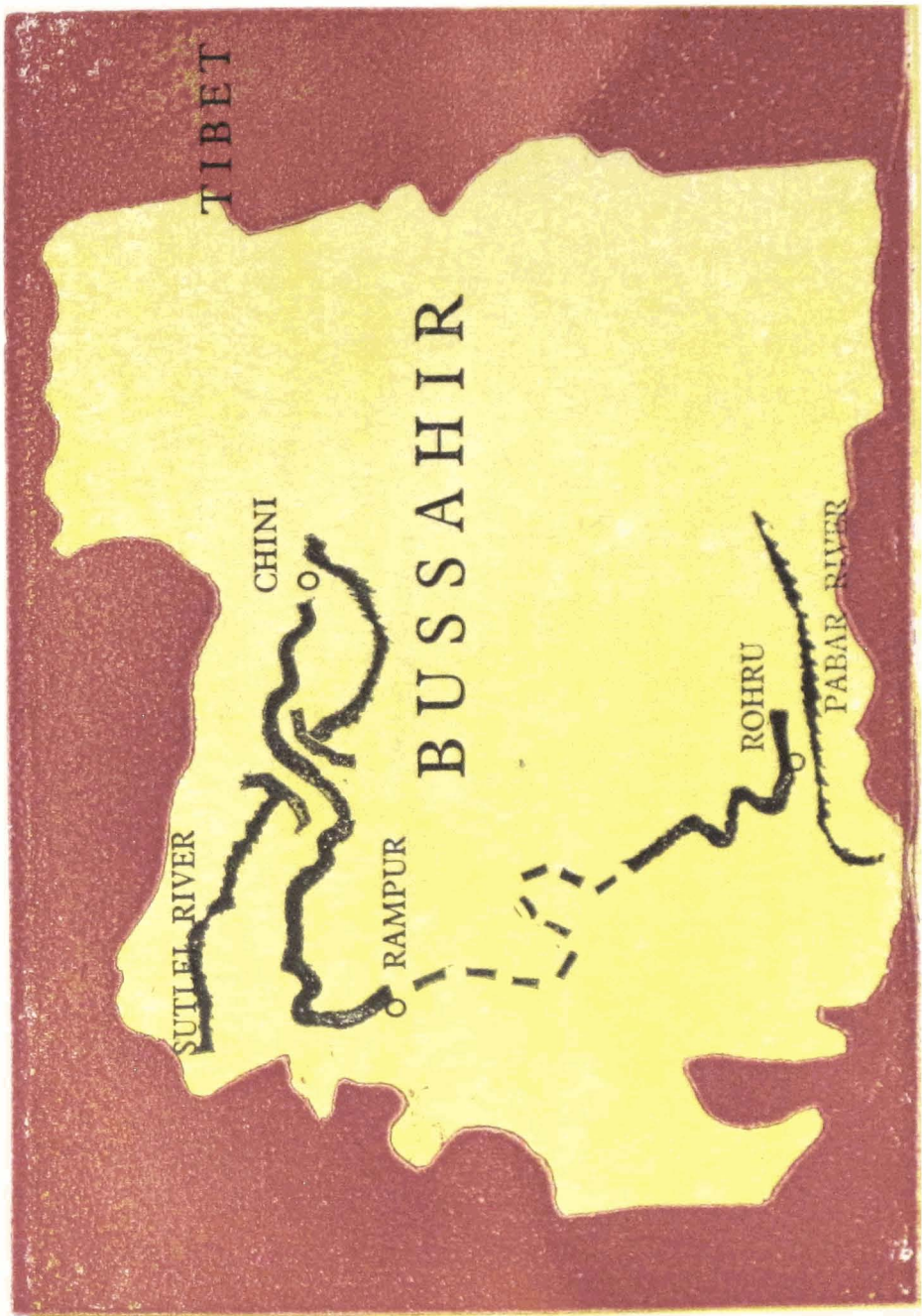


PLATE VI

BUSSAHIR

A catalogue of the stamps, remainders, reprints, fiscals, and postal stationery, based on recognised listings plus only those additional varieties which the author has had an opportunity to examine.

KEY TO SOURCES:

- SG Current Gibbons number
- OSG Old Gibbons number
- YV Yvert number
- SCT Scott number
- GRC Exists in Gibbons Reference Collection
- KL Recorded by Kohl
- EW Recorded by Ewen
- FR Recorded by Friedlander
- DO Recorded by Douie
- MO Morley number
- PR Exists in private collections

KEY TO MONOGRAM COLOURS:

- B Pale blue
- R Rose
- M Mauve
- L Lake
- G Deep bottle green
- BR Dark brown
- BL Black

1895. June 20th. *First Issue. S.G.Types I - 8. Sheets 4 x 6.*
Monogram Type A. Sewing machine perforation 6 - 11

NO.	SOURCE	MONOGRAM COLOUR
1	SG9B $\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	B
2	SG9M $\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	M
3	PR $\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	no monogram
4	SG10 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna grey	R
5	SG11 1 anna vermilion	M
6	SG12B 2 anna orange-yellow	B
7	SCT18 2 anna orange-yellow	R
8	SG12M 2 anna orange-yellow	M
9	KL 2 anna orange-yellow	B & M
10	SG13B 4 anna slate-violet	B
11	PR 4 anna slate-violet	B perf. 7 x 11
12	SG13R 4 anna slate-violet	R
13	PR 4 anna slate-violet	R & M perf. 7 x 11
14	SG13M 4 anna slate-violet	M
15	PR 4 anna slate-violet	M perf. 7 x 11
16	SG13a 4 anna slate-violet	no monogram
17	PR 4 anna slate-grey	no monogram
18	SG14B 8 anna red-brown	B
19	SG14R 8 anna red-brown	R
20	SG14M 8 anna red-brown	M
21	SG14a 8 anna red-brown	no monogram
22	SG15R 12 anna green	R

23	SGI5M	12 anna green	M
24	SGI5L	12 anna green	L
25	SGI5a	12 anna green	no monogram
26	SGI6R	1 rupee ultramarine	R
27	SGI6M	1 rupee ultramarine	M
28	KL	1 rupee ultramarine	R & M
29	SGI6a	1 rupee ultramarine	no monogram

Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE		MONOGRAM COLOUR
30	SGI	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	M
31	SG2R	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna grey	R
32	SG2M	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna grey	M
33	SG3	1 anna vermilion	M
34	SG4R	2 anna orange-yellow	R
35	SG4M	2 anna orange-yellow	M
36	DO	2 anna orange-yellow	G
37	SG4L	2 anna orange-yellow	L
38	PR	2 anna orange-yellow	B & M
39	SG5R	4 anna slate-violet	R
40	SG5M	4 anna slate-violet	M
41	SG5L	4 anna slate-violet	L
42	PR	4 anna slate-violet	R & M
43	SG5a	4 anna slate-violet	no monogram
44	SG6B	8 anna red-brown	B

45	SG6M	8 anna red-brown	M	
46	PR	8 anna red-brown	L	
47	SG6a	8 anna red-brown	no monogram	
48	SG6bB	8 anna red-brown	B	thick paper
49	SG6bM	8 anna red-brown	M	thick paper
50	PR	8 anna red-brown	L	thick paper
51	SG6ba	8 anna red-brown,	no monogram,	thick paper
52	SG7	12 anna green	L	
53	SG8R	1 rupee ultramarine	R	
54	SG8M	1 rupee ultramarine	M	
55	SG8L	1 rupee ultramarine	L	
56	PR	1 rupee ultramarine	R & M	
57	PR	1 rupee ultramarine	no monogram	

Pin-perf. or rouletted

NO.	SOURCE	MONOGRAM COLOUR		
58	SG17	1 anna vermilion	M	
59	PR	2 anna orange-yellow	B	
60	SCT18a	2 anna orange-yellow	R	
61	SG18M	2 anna orange-yellow	M	
62	SG18L	2 anna orange-yellow	L	
63	PR	2 anna orange-yellow	no monogram	
64	SG19B	4 anna slate-violet	B	
65	SG19R	4 anna slate-violet	R	
66	SG19M	4 anna slate-violet	M	

67	SG19L	4 anna slate-violet	L
68	KL	4 anna slate-violet	B & M
69	SG20	12 anna green	R
70	SG21	1 rupee ultramarine	R

All stamps of the First Issue are on laid paper

1896 - 98. *Second Issue. S.G.Types 11 - 12. Single prints from line-engraved dies cut from the plate of the Second Issue.*

NO.	SOURCE	MONOGRAM COLOUR		
71	SG22	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna deep violet	R	pin-perf.
72	SG23	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna bluish grey	R	perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16
73	DO	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna deep blue	R	pin-perf.
74	DO	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna bluish grey	R	sewing-machine

The four stamps listed above are extremely scarce. The number issued was certainly very small and there appear to have been no remainders; certainly none are known with any of the posthumous monograms. The perforation of 74 varies considerably, but all copies examined have been p.10 or finer.

The stamps can be distinguished from the lithographs not only by the clarity of the print but also the slightly embossed effect on the reverse, caused by line-engraved printing on thin wove paper.

1896 - 1901. *S.G.Types II - 16. Lithographed. Monogram
Type A. Wove. Imperforate*

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET	STONE
75	SG24B	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	B	4 x 6 b
76	SG24R	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	R	4 x 6 a,b
77	SG24M	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	M	4 x 6 b
78	SG24L	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	L	4 x 6 b
79	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	B	4 x 6 laid b
80	SG25R	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	R	4 x 6 a,b,c,d
81	SG25M	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	M	4 x 6 a,b
82	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	BR	.
83	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	L	4 x 6 b,c
84	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	L	4 x 6 toned
85	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	L	toned laid
86	SG25a	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	no monogram	4 x 6 b
87	SG26R	1	anna olive	R	2 x 2 a
88	PR	1	anna olive	M	2 x 2 a
89	SG26L	1	anna olive	L	2 x 2 a

Pin-perf. or rouletted

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET	STONE
90	SG27R	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	R	4 x 6 a,b
91	SG27M	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	M	4 x 6 b

92	SG27L	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet	L	4 x 6	b
93	SG28R	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	R	4 x 6	a,b,c
94	SG28M	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	M	4 x 6	a,b
95	SG28L	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	L	4 x 6	b,c
96	SG29R	1 anna olive	R	2 x 2	a
97	SG29M	1 anna olive	M	2 x 2	
98	SG29L	1 anna olive	L	2 x 2	a
99	PR	1 anna yellow-green	R		
100	SG30	2 anna orange-yellow	R	2 x 2	a

1500 - 1901. Colours of $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 anna changed; 2 anna as S.G.Type 15. Monogram Type A. Wove. Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE	MON. COLOUR	SHEET	STONE	
101	SG31B	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna vermilion	B	4 x 6	b
102	SG31M	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna vermilion	M	4 x 6	b
103	SG31a	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna vermilion, no monogram	4 x 6	b	
104	SG32B	1 anna vermilion	B	4 x 6	b
105	SG32M	1 anna vermilion	M	4 x 6	b
106	PR	1 anna vermilion	L	4 x 6	b
107	SG33	2 anna ochre	M	5 x 10	b
108	PR	2 anna yellow	B	5 x 10	b
109	SG34	2 anna yellow	M	5 x 10	b
110	SG35B	2 anna orange	B	5 x 10	b
111	SG35M	2 anna orange	M	5 x 10	b
112	SG36B	4 anna claret	B	4 x 7	a

113	SG36R	4 anna claret	R	4 x 7	a
114	SG36M	4 anna claret	M	4 x 7	a

Pin-perf. or rouletted

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET	STONE	
115	SG37B	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna vermilion	B	4 x 6	b
116	SG37M	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna vermilion	M	4 x 6	b
117	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna vermilion	G	4 x 6	b
118	SG38B	1	anna vermilion	B	4 x 6	b
119	SG38M	1	anna vermilion	M	4 x 6	b
120	SG39	1	anna brown-red	M	4 x 6	b
121	SG40B	2	anna ochre	B	5 x 10	b
122	SG40M	2	anna ochre	M	5 x 10	b
123	SG41B	2	anna yellow	B	5 x 10	b
124	SG41R	2	anna yellow	R	5 x 10	b
125	SG41M	2	anna yellow	M	5 x 10	b
126	PR	2	anna yellow	G	5 x 10	b
127	SG42B	2	anna orange	B	5 x 10	b
128	SG42M	2	anna orange	M	5 x 10	b
129	SG43B	4	anna claret	B	4 x 7	a
130	SG43R	4	anna claret	R	4 x 7	a
131	SG43M	4	anna claret	M	4 x 7	a

The stamps from 1 - 131 are accepted as the only issues which had any postal validity. Those which follow had none.

1901? *S.G.Types 1 - 8, as First Issue. Monogram Type B
Laid. Sewing machine perforation.*

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR
132	OSG39a	2 anna orange-yellow	R
133	OSG40	4 anna slate-violet	M
134	OSG40a	4 anna slate-violet	R
135	YV22	8 anna brown	R
136	OSG41	12 anna green	M
137	OSG41a	12 anna green	R
138	GRC	12 anna green	L
139	YV24	1 rupee ultramarine	R

Imperforate

140	OSG36a	1 anna vermilion	M
141	OSG37	2 anna orange-yellow	R
142	GRC	2 anna orange-yellow	L
143	OSG37a	8 anna brown	B
144	OSG37b	8 anna brown	M
145	OSG38	12 anna green	R
146	OSG39	1 rupee ultramarine	R
147	PR	1 rupee ultramarine	M
148	PR	1 rupee ultramarine	L

1901? *S.G.Types 11 - 15 and similar, as Second Issue. Monogram Type B. Wove except where stated. Imperforate.*

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET
149	OSG61b	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	B 4 x 6
150	OSG61a	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	R 4 x 6
151	OSG61	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	M 4 x 6
152	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	L 4 x 6
153	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	G 4 x 6
154	OSG62	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	R 4 x 6
155	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	R 4 x 6 toned
156	OSG61c	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	M 4 x 6
157	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	L laid
158	OSG63c	1	anna olive	R 2 x 2
159	OSG63	1	anna olive	M 2 x 2
160	GRC	1	anna olive	L 2 x 2
161	GRC	2	anna orange-yellow	B (Type 14)
162	OSG64	2	anna orange-yellow	R (Type 14)
163	GRC	2	anna orange-yellow	L (Type 14)

Pin-perf. or rouletted

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET
164	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	B 4 x 6
165	KL	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	R 4 x 6

166	OSG65	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet	M	4 x 6
167	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet	L	4 x 6
168	OSG66a	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	R	4 x 6
169	OSG66	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	M	4 x 6
170	OSG67a	1 anna olive	R	2 x 2
171	OSG67	1 anna olive	M	2 x 2
172	OSG68a	2 anna orange-yellow	B	(Type 14)
173	OSG68	2 anna orange-yellow	R	(Type 14)

*Colours of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and 1 anna changed; 2 anna as S.G.15.
Monogram Type B. Wove except where stated. Imperforate.*

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET
174	OSG83a	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	vermilion	B 4 x 6
175	OSG83b	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	vermilion	M 4 x 6
176	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	vermilion	M 4 x 6 toned
177	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	vermilion	M laid
178	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	vermilion	G 4 x 6
179	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	pink	M laid
180	OSG85	1 anna	vermilion	B 4 x 6
181	OSG84	1 anna	vermilion	M 4 x 6
182	GRC	1 anna	dull pink	M laid
183	PR	1 anna	dull pink	M laid card paper
184	OSG86a	2 anna	yellow	M 5 x 10
185	KL	2 anna	yellow	R 5 x 10
186	PR	2 anna	yellow	G 5 x 10

187	OSG86	2 anna orange	M	5 x 10	
188	PR	2 anna orange	G	5 x 10	
189	PR	2 anna ochre	L	5 x 10	
190	YV81	2 anna olive-green	M		toned laid
191	OSG89	4 anna claret	B	4 x 7	
192	OSG88	4 anna claret	R	4 x 7	
193	OSG87	4 anna claret	M	4 x 7	
194	PR	4 anna claret	M	4 x 7	
195	PR	4 anna claret	M		laid
196	PR	4 anna claret	G	4 x 7	
197	EWN	4 anna grey-lilac	L		
198	YV83	1 rupee grey-blue	M	2 x 4	laid
199	GRC	1 rupee grey-blue	L	2 x 4	laid
200	PR	1 rupee grey	M		laid

Pin-perf. or rouletted

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET		
201	OSG90	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	vermilion	B	4 x 6	
202	OSG91	1 anna	vermilion	M	4 x 6	
203	YV77a	1 anna	green	M		laid
204	KL	2 anna	orange	M	5 x 10	
205	PR	2 anna	orange	G	5 x 10	
206	PR	4 anna	claret	M	4 x 7	

1901. *S.G.Types 1 - 8, as First Issue. Monogram Type C.*
Laid. Sewing machine perforation.

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR
207	YV30	2 anna	orange-yellow M
208	YV31	4 anna	slate-violet M
209	YV32	8 anna	brown M
210	YV33	12 anna	green M
211	YV34	1 rupee	ultramarine M

Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR
212	YV25	2 anna	orange-yellow M
213	YV26	4 anna	slate-violet M
214	KL	8 anna	brown B
215	YV27	8 anna	brown M
216	YV28	12 anna	green M
217	GRC	12 anna	green M & L
218	YV28	1 rupee	ultramarine M

Pin-perf. or rouletted

219	PR	1 rupee	ultramarine M
220	PR	1 rupee	ultramarine L

1901. *S.G.Types 11 - 16 and similar, as Second Issue. Monogram Type C. Wove except where stated. Pin-perf. or rouletted.*

NO.	SOURCE		MON.	COLOUR	
221	YV43d	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	vermilion	M
222	YV43e	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	pink	M
223	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	pink	M laid
224	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	dull red	M
225	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	dull red	M laid
226	YV43c	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	yellow-brown	M laid
227	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna	slate-violet	B
228	YV46a	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	blue	M
229	EW	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	blue	M toned
230	EW	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	blue	M laid
231	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	blue	M toned laid
232	KL	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	blue	L
233	YV48b	1	anna	vermilion	M
234	GRC	1	anna	deep red	M
235	YV49b	2	anna	yellow	M (Type 15)
236	PR	2	anna	orange	M (Type 15)
237	YV51a	4	anna	dull purple	M

Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR		
238	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna vermilion	B	
239	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna vermilion	M	toned laid
240	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna vermilion	L	toned laid
241	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna pink	M	laid
242	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna dull red	M	laid
243	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna dull red	M	
244	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna dull red	M	toned
245	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna red-brown	M	laid
246	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna red-brown	M	toned laid
247	EW	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna red-brown	M	
248	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna bistre-brown	M	laid
249	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna bistre-brown	M	
250	YV ₄₃	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna yellow-brown	M	laid
251	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna chocolate	M	
252	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna chocolate	M	laid
253	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna black	M	
254	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna black	M	laid
255	KL	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna lilac	B	laid
256	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	B	
257	YV ₄₂	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna slate-violet	M	
258	KL	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	B	
259	EWN	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	M	toned
260	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	M	

261	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna indigo	M	
262	YV46	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	M	thick laid
263	EWN	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	M	thin laid
264	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	L	laid
265	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna blue	BR	laid
266	KL	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna indigo	BR	
267	KL	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna lilac	B	
268	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna lilac	M	laid
269	KL	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna lilac	BR	laid
270	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna slate-violet	B	laid
271	FR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna grey	B	laid
272	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna emerald-green	M	
273	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna emerald-green	M	laid
274	YV48a	I	anna vermilion	M	
275	PR	I	anna vermilion	M	toned
276	YV48	I	anna pink	M	
277	PR	I	anna chocolate	BL	
278	KL	I	anna grey	M	
279	YV47	I	anna green	M	
280	EWN	I	anna yellow-green	M	laid
281	KL	I	anna olive-green	B	
282	YV47a	I	anna olive-green	M	
283	KL	2	anna orange-yellow (?)		(Type 14)
284	YV49a	2	anna yellow	M	(Type 15)
285	GRC	2	anna orange	M	(Type 15)
286	GRC	2	anna olive-yellow	M	(Type 15)
287	PR	2	anna brown-orange	M	(Type 15)

288	GRC	2 anna brown-orange	G	
289	PR	2 anna green	M	laid
290	GRC	4 anna dull purple	B	
291	YV51	4 anna dull purple	M	
292	GRC	4 anna claret	B	
293	GRC	4 anna claret	M	
294	YV51a	4 anna brown	M	laid
295	PR	8 anna olive	M	laid
296	GRC	8 anna grey-violet	M	laid
297	YV52	8 anna grey-violet	M	toned laid
298	FL	8 anna red-lilac	B	
299	YV52a	8 anna red-brown	M	laid
300	PR	12 anna slate-grey	M	laid
301	YV53	12 anna mauve	M	laid
302	EWN	12 anna green	L	laid
303	YV54	12 anna olive-green	M	laid
304	PR	12 anna olive-green	M	toned
305	EWN	12 anna chocolate	M	toned laid
306	PR	1 rupee sage-green	M	laid
307	YV54a	1 rupee carmine	M	laid
308	YV55	1 rupee grey-blue	M	laid
309	GRC	1 rupee ultramarine	M	laid

Second Issue high values with double monograms, Types B and C. Laid. Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	SHEET
310	EWN	8 anna	red-brown G (RNS) M (PS)	4 x 6
311	EWN	12 anna	green R (RNS) M (PS)	4 x 6
312	EWN	1 rupee	ultramarine R (RNS) M (PS)	4 x 6

S. G. Types 1 - 8, as First Issue. Monogram Type D. Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR
313	KL	1 rupee	ultramarine M

No.313 is scarce. It is thought probable that a few other high values of the First set were also given the Type D monogram, but none are on record except this isolated example recorded by Kohl from the notes compiled by Friedlander.

S.G.Types 11 - 16 and similar, as Second Issue. Monogram Type D. Wove except where stated. Pin-perf. or rouletted.

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR
314	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna vermilion	B
315	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna vermilion	M
316	YV57	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna dull red	M
317	YV57a	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna brown	M
318	PR	1 anna vermilion	M
319	YV69a	12 anna green	M

Imperforate

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR	
320	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna vermilion	M	
321	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	M	
322	EWN	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	B	laid
323	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	M	laid
324	KL	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna yellow-brown	R	
325	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna yellow-brown	M	laid
326	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna chocolate	M	
327	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet	M	laid
328	GRC	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet	M	
329	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	M	
330	EWN	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	M	toned

33I	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	L	
332	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna lilac	M	
333	YV60	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna slate-violet	M	
334	YV59	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna green	R	
335	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna green	L	laid
336	EWN	1 anna vermilion	M	laid
337	EWN	1 anna pink	B	thick laid
338	EWN	1 anna pink	B	thin laid
339	KL	1 anna pink	M	
340	PR	1 anna green	M	toned laid
34I	EWN	1 anna green	M	laid
342	GRC	2 anna yellow	M	(Type 15)
343	GRC	2 anna orange	L	(Type 15)
344	PR	2 anna brown-orange	B	(Type 15)
345	KL	2 anna brown-orange	M	(Type 15)
346	FL	2 anna green	M	(Type 15)
347	PR	2 anna green	L	toned laid (15)
348	YV65	2 anna olive-green	M	(Type 15)
349	PR	4 anna brown	M	laid
350	KL	4 anna purple	M	
35I	EWN	8 anna ultramarine	M	laid
352	YV68a	8 anna claret	M	
353	EWN	8 anna grey-violet	M	laid
354	EWN	8 anna lilac-brown	B	laid
355	YV68	8 anna red-brown	M	
356	PR	8 anna red-brown	G	laid
357	EWN	12 anna claret	B	laid

358	YV70	12 anna violet	B	laid
359	EWN	12 anna brown	B	toned
360	YV69	12 anna green	M	laid
361	EWN	12 anna green	M	
362	YV71	1 rupee slate	M	
363	EWN	1 rupee carmine	M	laid
364	YV72	1 rupee pink	M	

S.G. Types 1 - 8 without monogram, other than those listed under 1 - 70 and regarded by Gibbons as early enough to have been genuine accidents. Imperf.

NO. SOURCE

365	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	(proof)
366	PR	1 anna vermilion	(proof)
367	PR	2 anna black	(proof)
368	PR	12 anna green	(proof)
369	PR	1 rupee ultramarine	(proof)

365 - 369 are extremely scarce; certain of them may, in fact, be unique. They were prepared at the time of issuing the Circular to Postmasters.

S.G.Types 11 - 16 and similar, without monogram, other than those listed under 71 - 131 and regarded by Gibbons as early enough to have been genuine accidents. Pin-perf.

NO. SOURCE

370	PR	1 anna vermilion	
371	PR	12 anna green	laid

Imperforate

372	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna slate-violet	
373	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna pink	laid
374	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna dull red	toned laid
375	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna olive-yellow	laid
376	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna black	toned laid
377	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna black (heavy frame)	toned laid
378	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna black	
379	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna grey	
380	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna chocolate	
381	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna black (proof, engraved)	
382	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna claret (proof, engraved)	
383	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna slate-violet	toned
384	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna slate-violet	laid
385	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna lilac	
386	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna lilac	laid
387	GRC	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna blue	

388	PR	1 anna vermilion	
389	PR	1 anna pink	laid
390	PR	1 anna green (proof, engraved)	
391	PR	2 anna orange (Type 15)	toned
392	PR	2 anna yellow (Type 15)	
393	PR	2 anna green (Type 15)	toned laid
394	PR	2 anna violet (proof, engraved)	
395	PR	4 anna purple	
396	PR	4 anna slate-violet	
397	PR	4 anna brown	laid
398	PR	8 anna chestnut	laid
399	PR	8 anna chocolate	laid
400	PR	8 anna green (proof, engraved)	
401	FL	12 anna violet	
402	PR	12 anna green	laid
403	PR	12 anna black (proof, engraved)	
404	PR	1 rupee grey	toned laid
405	GRC	1 rupee claret	laid
406	PR	1 rupee claret (proof, engraved)	

Stamps from 1 - 131, as stated earlier, were all official issues during the term of postal operations. Those from 132 - 406 were remainders and reprints officially issued in the condition in which they are listed. From 407 onwards all are open to suspicion, as the dies for monograms E - H have never been discovered.

Second Issue with monogram Type E. Imperforate.

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	
407	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	dull pink	M laid
408	PR	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	blue	toned
409	PR	4 anna	claret	toned

Second Issue with monogram Type F. Imperforate.

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	
410	PR	2 anna	orange	M

Second Issue with monogram Type G. Imperforate.

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	
411	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	pink	M laid

Second Issue with monogram Type H (Ornamental "R", more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height). Imperforate.

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	
412	EWN	12 anna	brown-purple	G toned laid
413	EWN	12 anna	chocolate	G toned laid

414	EWN	12 anna violet	G	laid
415	EWN	12 anna violet	G	toned

Forgery of Type C monogram, with differently shaped S.

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR	
FI	PR	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna dull pink	M	laid

POSTAL STATIONERY

Tiger design. Monogram Type A.

NO.	SOURCE		MON. COLOUR	
PI	PR	1 anna lilac	M	

FISCAL ISSUES

*1895. Similar to postal designs but larger. Monogram Type A.
Wove.*

NO.	SOURCE	MON.	COLOUR	
R1	MO3334	1 anna	dark green	R perf. 10½
R2	PR	1 anna	black (proof)	
R3	MO3335	2 anna	rose	M perf. 11½
R4	PR	2 anna	black	
R5	DO	2 anna	green (proof)	
R6	PR	3 anna	black (proof)	
R7	MO3336	4 anna	lilac	R perf. 11½
R8	MO3337	4 anna	lilac	R perf. 10½
R9	PR	4 anna	black (proof)	
R10	PR	8 anna	black (proof)	
R11	DO	8 anna	blue (proof)	
R12	MO3330	12 anna	violet (no monogram)	
R13	PR	12 anna	violet	G perf. 6 - 7
R14	PR	12 anna	black (proof)	
R15	PR	1 rupee	black (proof)	
R16	DO	1 rupee	brown (proof)	
R17	MO3331	2 rupee	brown (no monogram)	
R18	DO	2 rupee	black (proof)	

R19	PR	3 rupee black (proof)
R20	DO	3 rupee rose and green (proof)
R21	MO3332	4 rupee red and green (no monogram)
R22	DO	4 rupee green and rose (proof)
R23	PR	4 rupee black (proof)
R24	MO3333	5 rupee rose and green (no monogram)
R25	PR	5 rupee black (proof)

SECOND ISSUE. TENTATIVE LIST OF STONE CHARACTERISTICS

QUARTER ANNA

- Stone: a* Very early (Wilson letters, 14.10.96 - 5.12.99)
Wove paper. 4 x 6 (?)
- b* Main print. Wove paper. 4 x 6. Clear, even impressions.
- c* Reprint. 4 x 6, cramped at left. Wove and laid paper. Pale, poor quality prints.
- d* Ditto, wider setting, line at foot.
- e* Laid paper. 4 x 4. No border.
- f* Ditto, with single border all round.
- g* Laid paper, 4 x 6, with double border.
- h* Heavy outer frame to each stamp; centres very blurred and faint.

HALF ANNA

- Stone: a* Very early prints. Fine lines. Wove paper. 4 x 6 (?)
- b* Main print. Inscription and border lines. Rather blurred lines. 4 x 6. Wove paper.
- c* No border lines or inscription. Heavy blocks of colour. No white dots above shield. Traces of cross-hatching. Wove paper. 4 x 6.

d No border or inscription. Three-leaf retouch, and white dots above shield. Wove or laid paper. 4 x 6.

e Border, no inscription. Fine lines, from the restored die. Laid paper. 4 x 6.

ONE ANNA

Stone: a Corners solid colour. Wove paper. 2 x 2.

b Motif in corners. Wove paper. 4 x 6.

c Ditto. Wove paper. 4 x 4.

d Border and inscription. Wove. 4 x 6.

e No border or inscription. Poor quality prints.

Wove or laid paper. 4 x 6.

f Laid paper. 2 x 4. 95 x 41mm. overall.

g Laid paper. 2 x 4. 97 x 39mm. overall.

h Laid paper. 4 x 2.

TWO ANNA

Stone: a No dash. Wove paper. 2 x 2.

b Dash. Wove or laid paper. 5 x 10.

FOUR ANNA

Stone: a 4 x 7

b 4 x 4 (?)

EIGHT ANNA

Stone: a 8
 b 4 x 6 (?)

TWELVE ANNA

Stone: a 8
 b 4 x 4

ONE RUPEE

Stone: a 8
 b 16 (?)

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