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PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA,
Vol. I.

ADDENDA.

CHAMBA.

Page 21.

80 (a) | 1 rupee grey.

Page 29.

252 (a) | 12 annas brown on red.

252 (b) | 1 rupee grey.

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

252 (c) | 6 annas bistre.

CHAMBA.

FARIDKOT.

GWALIOR.

Calcutta:

1897.

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PREFACE.

 HIS little book is the result of much hard work. When I first began, in the January 1897 No. of the Philatelic Journal of India to make "the first attempts to put together materials for an illustrated handbook" on the adhesive stamps of British India surcharged for use in certain Native States I hardly realised what a task I was undertaking. The notes hitherto published have necessarily been incomplete, and further enquiries (rendered possible by their publication) have revealed several inaccuracies. These I have now corrected, and believe that this first instalment of the promised handbook is both accurate and fairly complete.

I ought, perhaps, to add a few words of explanation as to the various stamps shown in the Reference Lists as found with "errors." I have not seen all of them myself and in some cases it appears to be very doubtful whether owing to the small number ever in existence, and the period that has elapsed since their issue, they will ever be seen. To take an instance, however, if I found that the 1, 2, 4 and 8 annas values of one of these States contained a particular error, and knew that when all these values were surcharged, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 12 annas values were also surcharged, it became plain that the same error must have occurred in the two latter denominations as well. Matters became more complicated when there had been more than one printing in which these values occurred simultaneously, but in such cases I have usually been able, from extraneous ev-

to fix a limit of date on either side, and that limit has usually enabled me to complete the lists with confidence. In some few cases I knew the date of issue of the sheet in which I had found the "error," and in such cases there was no difficulty at all.

I have to express my obligations to the Director General of the Post Office of India, for allowing me to make use of official documents for the purpose of this hand-book. My thanks are also due to Babu Narain Kissen Sen of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, for the trouble taken by him in checking and correcting the lists of various printings published in the Journal. Several members of the Society also have assisted me in various ways, and to them I am deeply grateful.

The illustrations speak for themselves and for the excellence of the work done in the photographic branch of the office of the Survey of India under the superintendence of Mr. Pope, to whom we owe the plates.

I trust that the second and concluding portion of the handbook will be ready for issue early in 1898.

CALCUTTA.

December, 1897.

C. STEWART-WILSON.

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS

OF

BRITISH INDIA

Surcharged for use in certain Native States.

Chapter I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE Government of India, at one time and another, but not in recent years, have entered into postal "conventions" with the Hill State of Chamba, the four Cis-Sutlej Sikh States of Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot and Jhind, and with Gwalior. These conventions are almost identical in their provisions, and, as far as philatelists are concerned, the interest of any one of them lies in the fact that each party thereto recognises the franking power within its own territory of the postage stamps issued by the other party, provided that they are of the nature laid down in the convention. In other words, the stamps which we are now considering will frank a letter posted in the State concerned throughout the State and also throughout British India.

These conventions further bind the Government of India to supply these States, on indent, with stamps current in British India surcharged with the name of the indenting State. The charge made to the latter for this service is the actual price paid by the Government of India to the contractors in England for printing the stamps, *plus*

the freight to India, and the actual cost of surcharging. No profit is made on the transaction.

These stamps are, therefore, seen to be more than mere "local" stamps, while they have not quite the character of "general issues." For they are available over an area vastly exceeding that of the State issuing them, and yet their use is restricted by the fact that they are not available for prepayment of postage on postal articles unless they are intended for delivery at a Post Office of the State itself or at a British Indian Post Office. They will, however, frank a letter addressed to any place between Chitral and Tuticorin, between Kelat and Kengtung; and have, therefore, an interest far above that which attaches to ordinary "local" stamps.

It has long been recognised that the stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged for the use of the Native Protected States of Johor, Negri Sembilan, Perak, and Selangor are of the greatest interest. Yet those stamps have a far more limited circulation. Their chief interest lies in their fascinating variety of surcharges and the multitude of *bona fide* "errors." And yet these are the very qualities which are seized upon to blacken the character of the stamps which we are now discussing. Quite recently one of the leading London Philatelic Journals spoke of varieties of surcharge on these stamps as "accidentally made on purpose," while there are not wanting hints on all sides that "errors" are wilfully manufactured for the double purpose of pleasing collectors, and adding to revenue. Why these things should be said of Indian Native State stamps and not even whispered in connection with those of the Straits Settlements is one of the 'mysteries of creation,' especially as, both in variety of surcharges and in "errors," the Indian stamps are so very much less wayward than the others.

These stamps have everything to gain by publicity. So far their origin has been unknown, and the darkness of ignorance has encouraged the growth of suspicions as to their standing. The more the philatelic public knows of the actual facts as to their production and use, the more will they be convinced of their claim to be considered genuine postage stamps with a real interest of their own.

They are produced under the following conditions:—

The surcharging is done in Calcutta at the Government of India Central Printing Press, under conditions of supervision etc., which make underhand dealings impossible. The stamps to be surcharged are supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery under special precautions, and a like number have to be returned to him after receiving the surcharge. The employés cannot bring into the office, or introduce extraneous matter, such as unused stamps bought for the purpose, into the machines; and cannot manipulate the setting of the surcharge when once passed.

All work done by human beings is liable to a want of accuracy. This is specially the case when the human beings are Orientals not sufficiently educated to have lost the queer belief that want of accuracy is absolutely essential to avert the dreaded "Evil Eye." Further, the chance of error which occurs in one setting of type is greatly increased when that type has to be set 240 times, as it has to be for every supply of surcharged star-watermarked stamps. And when we remember that these 240 settings have to be made not once, but often and at varying intervals of time, it is hardly wonderful that mistakes do occur. There are some mistakes which *will* occur, no matter what care is taken. Type *will* break while in use, and minute portions of a letter *will* now and then take up too much or too little ink. These are the

causes of "inverted L' for 'T,'" "R' for 'B,'" "C' for 'D,'" "8' for 'S,'" "F." for 'E'" *et hoc genus omne*. But a genuine collector despises such "deviations." He also takes no interest in marginal stamps from a sheet which has been placed in the press a little to one side, so that part of the surcharge has come on the margin, and which derive their interest (?) merely from the fact that the margin has been torn off.

It is genuine "errors" that we are now dealing with, caused by transposition of letters, wrong spelling, use of type from wrong founts, faulty spacing, &c. The late Bengal Philatelic Society, while recognising that these errors were not the result of malice or of gross negligence, thought that exercise of even greater care than had hitherto been bestowed might reasonably be expected, and that it should be possible to do away with mistakes in future altogether. It had the courage of its convictions, and one of its last official acts was to communicate its opinions on this matter to the Director-General of the Post Office of India. I am glad to be able to say that it has now definitely been arranged that the proof of the surcharge, after careful revision in the Press, will be finally examined and scrutinised in the office of the Director General, and that no stamps will be actually surcharged till the proof has been passed by that office. I think, therefore, that it may fairly be expected that the future will see no further "errors" among these stamps. This, of course, will have the effect of bringing about a finality, which should make the errors which have hitherto occurred particularly interesting, and this forms a large part of the justification for this book and for my claim that these stamps deserve study.

One of the other points on which the late Bengal Society asked for reform was the stoppage of the issue of stamps of

unnecessary values to these States. The stamps particularly objected to by jealous collectors are those of the 9 pies, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and the 2, 3, and 5 rupee values. Of these the first is now obsolete and it is not likely that the second will ever be re-issued surcharged. Only some of the States have dabbled in these values, and that only to a very limited extent. It will be good news to all collectors to hear that it has been definitely decided not to surcharge in future any stamp above Re. 1 in value. The issues of the three highest value stamps have been very small indeed, and their number will not be added to.

One frequently hears another complaint against these stamps. It is that the proportion sold to collectors is very large as compared with the number actually used for postal purposes. But this objection is absurd on the face of it. The number of current stamps of any country (excluding the Seebeckised States) required for collections is to all intents and purposes the same whatever that country be. The number of stamps required for purely postal purposes is enormously greater in Great Britain than in Gibraltar, so that the proportion that stamps sold to collectors bears to the total issues is very much greater in the case of the latter. Still no one thinks of denouncing Gibraltar stamps.

I have, however, been at considerable pains to gauge the actual wants of each State in the way of postage stamps. I have done this, not by the plausible method of working out a sum of which the divisor is the total population of that State, but have confined my arithmetical operations to the number of inhabitants returned at the last census as able to read and write. The result thus obtained errs seriously in the direction of under-estimating the actual requirements, because it excludes the very large number of illiterate people who, all over India, employ letter-writers. Still, as a com-

parative test, *i. e.*, for the purpose of contrasting the number of postal articles per head of literate population in a particular State with the number per head of the same class of people in British India (*i. e.* about 36), the results will be fairly trustworthy. The figures worked out in the case of each State will be found in their appropriate chapters, and, I think, fully justify the conclusion that the stamps are really wanted for postal work, and that their sale to collectors is a purely secondary matter.

It is further important to remember that far more than half the stamps supplied to those States consist of post cards and embossed envelopes, which are equally with adhesives useful for postal purposes, but for which there is practically no sale among philatelists at present.

Forgeries are easily dealt with. I have not yet seen any that could not be detected at a glance. They are usually executed on *used* British Indian stamps *over* the obliteration. A stamp which professes to belong to Chamba and has manifestly been used in Bombay need not be further considered.

Reprints are fortunately very few indeed, and can in all cases be very easily detected. Full details of all reprints are given under the appropriate chapters. They exist in the case of Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala.

It now remains to say a few words as to how the stamps are surcharged.

The details of this work differ accordingly as paper watermarked with a star or with an elephant's head is used. In the former case the surcharge required for *ordinary* stamps is set up at one time 240 times so as to fit the two panes of the sheet. There have been occasions when the surcharging of the sheet has been done in two operations, *i. e.* one

pane at a time, but these are very rare. In the latter case, the sheets being divided into four panes of 80 stamps each, the surcharge is applied in two operations, so that the two top panes are similar and differ from the two bottom panes. It follows, therefore, that the finding of one error in a sheet of paper with the elephant's head watermark indicates that another of the same kind exists in the same sheet.

If stamps are required for *service* purposes, an additional surcharge (except in the case of Gwalior) is made in the same way on the requisite number of sheets of surcharged ordinary stamps. The result of this additional surcharge being made separately is that the interval between the word "Service" and the name of the State, as well as its general position on "the stamp varies greatly. This will also explain how the "service" surcharge is sometimes found inverted, an accident which is due to a sheet having been fed into the Press upside-down for this second surcharge.

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Chapter II.

CHAMBA.

RULING CHIEF—His Highness Raja Sham Singh.

HEAD OF POST OFFICE—M. Gurditta Mal.

AREA—3,126 square miles.

POPULATION—124,032.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF
ALL KINDS ISSUED PER HEAD OF LITERATE POPULA-
TION—27.

DATE OF EXECUTION OF CONVENTION—JANUARY
1887.

CHAMBA is a Hill State under the political control of the Government of the Punjab, situated between the Territories of Kashmir and the Punjab districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur. The population is scattered and mainly rural.

The State maintains extensive mail lines and has eight post offices in various parts of its territory.

The surcharge on the stamps of this State is of one type only and it is invariably in black.

The words "CHAMBA" and "STATE" are surcharged horizontally, the former over the latter at the bottom of the stamp, and are so placed that "STATE" comes symmetrically below "CHAMBA." The service stamps bear an additional horizontal surcharge "SERVICE" on the top of the stamp.

The dimensions of the surcharges are:—

"CHAMBA"	...	...	..	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	millimetres.
"STATE"	...	...	...	$7\frac{3}{4} \times 2$	„
Interval between "CHAMBA" and "STATE"				1	„
"SERVICE"	...	...	..	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	„

The total number of *adhesive* postage stamps issued for Chamba up to date is 541,045 as under:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	Service	...	...	..	182,639
$\frac{1}{2}$	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	143,039
1	„	Service	...	...	...	75,399
1	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	34,199
2	annas	Ordinary	...	...	...	20,719
2	„	Service	...	...	...	12,259
4	„	Service	...	...	...	10,919
4	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	10,859
8	„	Service	...	...	...	9,459
3	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	7,465
8	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	5,381
8	„	Service	...	...	...	4,205
6	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	4,125
$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	Ordinary	...	...	..	3,700
6	„	Service	...	...	...	2,952
12	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	2,685
1	rupee (grey)	Ordinary	...	...	..	2,281
1	„ (grey)	Service	...	...	...	1,819
$2\frac{1}{2}$	annas	Ordinary	...	...	...	1,920
12	„	Service	...	...	...	1,565
1	rupee (current type)	Ordinary	...	...	...	1,440
2	rupees	Ordinary	...	...	...	672
3	„	Ordinary	...	...	..	672
5	„	Ordinary	...	...	...	672

Total ... 541,045

These figures include, in the case of the three highest values 192, and in the case of the others about 500 of each kind reserved for distribution to the foreign countries which belong to the Universal Postal Union.

Of these stamps, the 1 rupee grey ordinary is obsolete, while the 1 rupee grey service, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and the three highest values will not be reprinted. These, then, are the prizes for the philatelist in Chamba.

It will be observed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value accounts for over 60 per cent of the total issues up to date, while the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 annas together form over 90 per cent of the total.

We now come to a detailed enumeration of the stamps surcharged, their dates of issue, and the number supplied of each denomination on each occasion.

In December 1885, H. H. the Raja of Chamba sent in his first indent for overprinted stamps. In April 1886 proofs were received from the Superintendent of Stamps, surcharged in red. These were not approved, as the ink was apt to be either too oily or too dry, and the depth of colour uncertain. The Superintendent of Stamps was asked to overprint all such stamps in future with black ink. Proofs printed in black were approved in June 1886.

The following is a list of the various printings:—

(1) OCTOBER 1886.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	20,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	..	...	10,000
1 "	...	...	7,000	1 "	..	...	5,000
2 annas	..	..	5,000	4 annas	...	...	1,000
4 "	...	...	2,000				

(2) SEPTEMBER 1887.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	30,400	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	60,800
1 "	...	...	5,600	1 "	...	...	11,200
2 annas	..	...	2,760	2 annas	...	...	6,100
3 "	...	...	1,680	4 "	...	...	2,000
4 "	...	...	1,100	8 "	...	...	2,100
8 "	...	...	1,262				
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	1,002				

(3) MARCH 1890.

ORDINARY.			SERVICE.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	19,200	1 anna	...	16,000
1 "	...	9,600	2 annas	...	1,600
2 annas	...	4,800	3 "	...	1,566
3 "	...	2,666	4 "	...	1,200
4 "	...	2,000	6 "	...	1,036
6 "	...	766	8 "	...	403
8 "	...	1,000	12 "	...	760
12 "	...	766	1 rupee (grey)	...	700
1 rupee (grey)	...	800			

(4) JULY 1891.

ORDINARY.			SERVICE.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	28,799	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	47,999
1 "	...	9,599	1 "	...	19,199
2 annas	...	3,359	2 annas	...	4,079
3 "	...	1,199	3 "	...	2,639
4 "	...	3,359	4 "	...	4,079
6 "	...	1,919	6 "	...	1,919
8 "	...	1,919	8 "	...	1,199
12 "	...	719	12 "	...	799
1 rupee (grey)	...	479	1 rupee (grey)	...	1,119

(5) DECEMBER 1895.

ORDINARY.			SERVICE.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	44,640	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	63,840
1 "	...	2,400	1 "	...	24,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	3,700	2 annas	...	480
2 "	...	4,800	4 "	...	2,640
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	1,920	8 "	...	5,760
3 "	...	1,920			
4 "	...	2,400			
6 "	...	1,440			
8 "	...	1,200			
12 "	...	1,200			
1 rupee (current type)	...	1,440			

ORDINARY.		
2 rupees	...	192
3 "	...	192
5 "	...	192

(6). The indent for the higher value stamps was made with the idea that each sheet consisted of 240 stamps. On it being discovered that the sheet contained only 96, a

further indent was sent in, and executed in October 1896. It consisted of the following *ordinary* stamps:—

2 rupees	..	...	...	...	480
3 „	...	...	...	...	480
5 „	...	...	...	...	480

A full list of all errors known by me to exist will be found in the Reference List which follows. It will however, probably be of some interest to add a few notes as to their comparative rarity, so far as I am able to supply trustworthy information.

The commonest of all the errors is that which shows a small “A” in “STATE.” It occurs in the first five printings at least once in the sheet of each value, except in the case of the three highest denominations. The comparative rarity of this error in each denomination may, therefore, be judged from the table above showing the number issued up to date of each value.

All the other errors are much more uncommon. Two occur in the 6 annas of the third printing, once in each double pane of 160, or twice in each sheet of 320. One is “ISERVICE,” of which there can have been only 6 or 7 copies. This error is due to a “lead” showing. The other is the error in which the word “STATE” is wrongly placed as to “CHAMBA.” Of this there cannot have been more than 4 or 5 copies in the ordinary issue and 6 or 7 in the service variety. This error also occurs once in each sheet of the star watermarked stamps of the fourth issue. It is, therefore, very rare in the 12 annas and 1 rupee values.

The “SERV CE” error can only have existed, if (as seems likely), it occurred in the first printing, in the following numbers, as it is found only once in the sheet:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	42
1 anna	...	...	...	...	21
4 annas	...	...	...	...	4

The "CHMABA" error occurred in the fourth printing and its numbers cannot have exceeded the following:—

ORDINARY STAMPS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	120 copies.
1 anna	...	...	...	...	40 "
2 annas	...	...	...	...	14 "
3 annas	...	...	...	...	5 "
4 annas	...	...	...	...	14 "
8 annas	...	...	...	...	8 "
12 annas	...	...	...	...	3 "
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	2 "

SERVICE STAMPS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	200 copies.
1 anna	...	...	...	...	80 "
2 annas	...	...	...	...	17 "
3 annas	...	...	...	...	11 "
4 annas	...	...	...	...	17 "
8 annas	...	...	...	...	5 "
12 annas	...	...	...	...	3 "
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	5 "

The last "A" in CHAMBA is small in the 6 annas of the fifth issue, and occurs once in every double pane of 160, or twice in each sheet. Copies of this error, therefore, cannot exceed 9 in number. It is not certain in which printing this error occurred in other values, but it was probably the first.

It may also be pointed out that the errors numbered 245, 250, 255, 277 and 282 must all be very rare, as only two sheets of the Service two annas value were surcharged in the fifth issue, to which they belong. The error (numbered 131), where the word "STATE" measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres must exist in other values besides the one anna, but I

have seen no others and cannot trace the printing to which it belongs, though it was probably one of the first three.

I am in doubt as to whether the errors numbered 62 to 91 and 243 to 257 are *real* errors or only cases of broken type. I incline to the former belief and have, therefore, included them, but each collector must decide the question for himself.

Three other varieties exist which have not been included, as they are probably due to the use of damaged type. One has one of the "Ts," in "STATE" shaped somewhat like the Greek letter Upsilon. The others have a curiously shaped "C" in CHAMBA and "SERVICE" respectively.

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PLATE I.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



10.



9.



12.



11.



13.



14.



15.



16.

C H A M B A .

Black Horizontal surcharge CHAMBA STATE *Perf. 14.*

(a.) Ordinary Stamps.

1886. WATERMARKED STAR.

1	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
2	1	„	plum
3	2	annas	blue
4	4	„	olive

1887. SAME WATERMARK.

5	3	annas	orange
6	8	„	mauve
7	1	rupee	grey

1890. WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

8	6	annas	bistre
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WATERMARKED STAR.

9	12	annas	brown on red paper
---	----	-------	--------------------

1895. SAME WATERMARK.

10	1½	annas	brown
11	2½	„	yellow green
12	1	rupee	carmine and green
13	2	rupees	yellow-brown and carmine
14	3	„	green and brown
15	5	„	violet and ultramarine

 ERRORS.

1. STATE. (FIG. 1.) WATERMARKED STAR.

16	½	anna	green
17	1	„	plum
18	1½	annas	brown
19	2	„	blue
20	2½	„	yellow green
21	3	„	orange
22	4	„	olive
23	8	„	mauve
24	12	„	brown on red paper
25	1	rupee	grey
26	1	„	carmine and green

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

27	6	annas	bistre
----	---	-------	--------

2. CHAMBA. (FIGS. 2 AND 3.) WATERMARKED STAR.

28	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
29	1	,,	plum
30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
31	2	,,	blue
32	$2\frac{1}{2}$	,,	yellow green
33	3	,,	orange
34	4	,,	olive
35	8	,,	mauve
36	12	,,	brown on red
37	1	rupee	grey
38	1	,,	carmine and green

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

39	6	annas	bistre
----	---	-------	--------

3. CHAMBA, (FIG. 4.) SAME WATERMARK.

40	6	annas	bistre
----	---	-------	--------

WATERMARKED STAR.

41	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
42	1	,,	plum
43	2	annas	blue
44	4	,,	olive

4. STATE. (FIG. 5.) SAME WATERMARK.

45	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
46	1	,,	plum

47	2	annas	blue
48	3	annas	orange
49	4	„	olive
50	8	„	mauve
51	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

52	6	annas	bistre
----	---	-------	--------

5. CHAMBA. (FIG. 6.) WATERMARKED STAR.

53	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
54	1	„	plum
55	2	annas	blue
56	3	„	orange
57	4	„	olive
58	8	„	mauve
59	12	„	brown on red paper
60	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

61	6	annas	bistre
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6. STATE. (FIG. 7.) WATERMARKED STAR.

62	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
63	1	„	plum
64	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown

65	2	annas	blue
66	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	yellow green
67	3	"	orange
68	4	"	olive
69	8	"	mauve
70	12	"	brown on red paper
71	1	rupee	carmine and green

7. STATE. (FIG. 8.) SAME WATERMARK.

72	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
73	1	"	plum
74	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
75	2	"	blue
76	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	yellow green
77	3	"	orange
78	4	"	olive
79	8	"	mauve
80	12	"	brown on red paper
81	1	rupee	carmine and green

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

81a	6 annas	bistre
-----	---------	--------

8. STATE. (FIG. 9.) WATERMARKED STAR.

82	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
83	1	"	plum

84	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
85	2	,,	blue
86	$2\frac{1}{2}$	,,	yellow green
87	3	,,	orange
88	4	,,	olive
89	8	,,	mauve
90	12	,,	brown on red paper
91	1	rupee	carmine and green

9. CHMABA. (FIG. 10.) SAME WATERMARK.

92	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
93	1	,,	plum
94	2	annas	blue
95	3	,,	orange
96	4	,,	olive
97	8	,,	mauve
98	12	,,	brown on red paper
99	1	rupee	grey

10. CHAMBA STATE INSTEAD OF CHAMBA STATE. (FIG. 11.) WATER-

MARKED. ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

100	6	annas	bistre
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WATERMARKED STAR.

101	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
102	1	„	plum
103	2	annas	blue
104	3	„	orange
105	4	„	olive
106	8	„	mauve
107	12	„	brown on red
108	1	rupee	grey

11. CHAMBA. (FIG. 12.) SAME WATERMARK.

109	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
110	1	„	plum
111	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
112	2	„	blue
113	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	yellow green
114	3	„	orange
115	4	„	olive
116	8	„	mauve
117	12	„	brown on red
118	1	rupee	carmine and green

12. CHAMBA. (FIG. 13.) SAME WATERMARK.

119	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
120	1	„	plum

121	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
122	2	„	blue
123	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	yellow green
124	3	„	orange
125	4	„	olive
126	8	„	mauve
127	1	rupee	carmine and green
128	2	rupees	yellow-brown and carmine
129	3	„	green and brown
130	5	„	violet and ultramarine

13. STA TE. (FIG. 14.) (MEASURING 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILLIMETRES.)

SAME WATERMARK.

131 | 1 anna plum

14. DOUBLE SURCHARGE OF "CHAMBA "

SAME WATERMARK.

132 | 2 annas blue

(b.) Service Stamps.

With additional horizontal surcharge. SERVICE.

1886. WATERMARKED STAR.

200	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
201	1	„	plum
202	4	annas	olive

1887. SAME WATERMARK.

203	2	annas	blue
204	8	„	mauve

1890. SAME WATERMARK.

205	3	annas	orange
206	12	„	brown on red paper
207	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

208	6	annas	bistre
-----	---	-------	--------

ERRORS.

1. STATE. (FIG. 1.) WATERMARKED STAR.

209	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
210	1	„	plum

211	2	annas	blue
212	3	„	orange
213	4	„	olive
214	8	„	mauve
215	12	„	brown on red paper
216	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

217	6	annas	bistre
-----	---	-------	--------

2. CHAMBA. (FIGS. 2 AND 3.) WATERMARKED STAR.

218	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
219	1	„	plum
220	2	annas	blue
221	3	„	orange
222	4	„	olive
223	8	„	mauve
224	12	„	brown on red paper.
225	1	rupee	grey

3. CHAMBA. (FIG. 4.) SAME WATERMARK.

226	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
227	1	„	plum
228	4	annas	olive

4. STATE. (FIG. 5.) SAME WATERMARK.

229	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
230	1	„	plum
231	2	annas	blue
232	4	„	olive
233	8	„	mauve

5. CHAMBA. (FIG. 6.) SAME WATERMARK.

234	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
235	1	„	plum
236	2	annas	blue
237	3	„	orange
238	4	„	olive
239	8	„	mauve
240	12	„	brown on red
241	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

242	6	annas	bistre
-----	---	-------	--------

6. STATE. (FIG. 7.) WATERMARKED STAR.

243	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
244	1	„	plum
245	2	annas	blue
246	4	„	olive
247	8	„	mauve

7. STATE. (FIG. 8.) SAME WATERMARK.

248	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
249	1	,,	plum
250	2	annas	blue
251	4	,,	olive
252	8	,,	mauve

8. STATE. (FIG. 9.) SAME WATERMARK.

253	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
254	1	,,	plum
255	2	annas	blue
256	4	,,	olive
257	8	,,	mauve

9. CHMABA. (FIG. 10.) SAME WATERMARK.

258	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
259	1	,,	plum
260	2	annas	blue
261	3	,,	orange
262	4	,,	olive
263	8	,,	mauve
264	12	,,	brown on red
265	1	rupee	grey

10. CHAMBA STATE INSTEAD OF CHAMBA STATE. (FIG. 11.) WATER-

MARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

266 | 6 annas bistre

WATERMARKED STAR.

267 | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green

268 | 1 „ plum

269 | 2 annas blue

270 | 3 „ orange

271 | 4 „ olive

272 | 8 „ mauve

273 | 12 „ brown on red

274 | 1 rupee grey

11. CHAMBA. (FIG. 12.) SAME WATERMARK.

275 | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green

276 | 1 „ plum

277 | 2 annas blue

278 | 4 „ olive

279 | 8 „ mauve

12. CHAMBA. (FIG. 13.) SAME WATERMARK.

280 | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green

281 | 1 „ plum

282 | 2 annas blue

283 | 4 annas olive

284 | 8 „ mauve

13. ISERVICE. (FIG. 15.) WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

285 | 6 annas bistre

14. SERVICE. (FIG. 16.) WATERMARKED STAR.

286 | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green

287 | 1 „ plum

288 | 4 annas olive

15. DOUBLE SURCHARGE.

289 | 1 anna plum

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Chapter III.

FARIDKOT.

RULING CHIEF—His Highness Raja Bikram Singh Bahádur, Barár Bans, Farzand-i-Saádat, Nishán-i-Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind.

HEAD OF POST OFFICE—L. Harji Ram.

AREA—643 square miles.

POPULATION—115,040.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS ISSUED PER HEAD OF LITERATE POPULATION—35.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF CONVENTION—January 1887.

FARIDKOT is the smallest of the group of four Cis-Sutlej Sikh States with which we have to deal. It borders with the British District of Ferozapore in the Punjab. Its population is mainly agricultural, its two largest towns numbering only 16,000 inhabitants in all.

As in the case of Chamba, the first proofs of the stamps were surcharged in red and were not approved. The surcharges are, therefore, all in black.

The dimensions of the surcharges are:—

"FARIDKOT"	...	...	...	$12\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ millimètres.
"STATE"	...	...	...	$7\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ "
Interval between "FARIDKOT" and "STATE"	...	...	...	1 "
"SERVICE"	...	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ "

The surcharges are applied in exactly the same manner as on the stamps of Chamba.

The total number of *adhesive* postage stamps issued for Faridkot up to date is 873,400, as under:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ Anna Ordinary	...	...	...	115,340
1 „ „	...	...	...	85,340
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Service	...	...	...	79,100
6 Annas Ordinary	..	...	...	70,780
2 „ „	...	...	...	66,540
1 Anna Service	...	...	...	66,100
3 Annas Ordinary	...	...	...	65,360
2 „ Service	...	...	..	55,500
4 „ Ordinary	...	...	...	55,020
8 „ „	...	...	...	52,260
4 „ Service	...	...	...	52,140
8 „ „	...	..	...	51,540
1 Rupee Ordinary (current type)	...	...	...	49,680
3 Annas Service	...	...	...	3,440
6 „ „	...	...	...	2,380
1 Rupee Ordinary (grey)	...	...	...	1,560
1 „ Service „	...	...	...	1,320
TOTAL				873,400

Here the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna values are only about 22·5 per cent of the total; but the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 annas values taken together constitute 77·75 per cent of the whole number. The comparatively small proportion of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value is explained by the very large use of post cards and embossed envelopes in this State.

It will be observed with pleasure that the 9 pies, $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas, $21\frac{1}{2}$ annas, 12 annas, as well as the 2, 3, and 5 rupees values have never been used in Faridkot, and that the 3 and 6 annas values in the Service series have been very sparingly indented for.

The only obsolete stamp is the 1 rupee grey, *ordinary*, but the same stamp surcharged for service purposes will not be reprinted. They are both, as the above numbers show, rare stamps.

From the year 1886 the native series of stamps in use in this State ceased to be available for postage. The last issue of these stamps appears to have been made in or about August 1886. This issue consisted probably of the "re-engraved" "one folus," "half anna" and "one paisa" values. The following letter dated 16th July 1886 from the Finance Minister, Faridkot to the Superintendent of Mails, Simla, may be of interest as fixing the dates of these Native issues:—

"What about the outcome of your negotiations with "this State for establishing the English system of Post Office "throughout this territory, and printing and supplying letter "etc. stamps in vogue? Our stock of the latter is almost "spent; we are thinking of printing a fresh batch. If your "proposal be not carried out within a fortnight, I shall have "to continue the old system till the end of this year, *i. e.* "till our printed stamps are wholly exhausted."

The proofs of the surcharge were passed in June 1886, and the first supply was made in the following month, but the stamps did not come into use till January 1887, from which month the convention took effect.

The following is a list of the various printings:—

(1). JULY 1886.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	4,500	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	4,500
1 "	...	...	2,500	1 "	...	...	2,500
2 annas	...	...	1,000	2 annas	...	...	1,000
3 "	...	...	1,500	3 "	...	...	1,500
4 "	...	...	1,000	4 "	...	...	1,000
6 "	...	...	600	6 "	...	...	600
8 "	...	...	640	8 "	...	...	640
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	640	1 rupee (grey)	...	...	640

(2). FEBRUARY 1887.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	5,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	5,000
1 "	...	...	1,000	1 "	...	...	1,000
2 annas	...	...	500	2 annas	...	...	500
3 "	...	...	500	3 "	...	...	500
4 "	...	...	500	4 "	...	...	500
6 "	...	...	500	6 "	...	...	500
8 "	...	...	500	8 "	...	...	500
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	200	1 rupee (grey)	...	...	200

(3). FEBRUARY 1889.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	9,600	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	4,800
1 "	...	...	6,000	1 "	...	...	3,840
2 annas	...	...	6,000	2 annas	...	...	2,400
3 "	...	...	4,800	3 "	...	...	1,440
4 "	...	...	1,440	4 "	...	...	960
6 "	...	...	1,920	6 "	...	...	1,280
8 "	...	...	960	8 "	...	...	720
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	480	1 rupee (grey)	...	...	480

(4). JUNE 1890.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	3,600	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	4,800
1 "	...	...	4,800	1 "	...	...	4,800

(5). DECEMBER 1891.

ORDINARY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	4,800	1 anna	...	...	2,400
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(6). SEPTEMBER 1892.

ORDINARY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	9,600	Re. 1 (grey)	...	...	24)
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(7). AUGUST 1893.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	12,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	6,000
1 "	...	...	2,400	1 "	...	...	6,000
2 annas	...	...	2,400	2 annas	...	...	2,400
3 "	...	...	1,920	4 "	...	...	480
4 "	...	...	1,200	8 "	...	...	480
6 "	...	...	1,600				
8 "	...	...	960				
1 rupee (current type)	...	...	240				

(8). FEBRUARY 1894.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	48,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	48,000
1 "	...	...	48,000	1 "	...	...	48,000
2 annas	...	...	48,000	2 annas	...	...	48,000
3 "	...	...	48,000	4 "	...	...	48,000
4 "	...	...	48,000	8 "	...	...	48,000
6 "	...	...	64,000				
8 "	...	...	48,000				
1 rupee (current type)			48,000				

(9). AUGUST 1894.

ORDINARY.		
1 rupee (current type)		240

(10). NOVEMBER 1895.

ORDINARY.				SERVICE.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	12,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	6,000
1 "	...	...	12,000	1 "	...	...	6,000
2 annas	...	...	6,000	2 annas	...	...	1,200
3 "	...	...	6,000	4 "	...	...	1,200
4 "	...	...	2,880	8 "	...	...	1,200
6 "	...	...	2,160				
8 "	...	...	1,200				
1 rupee (current type)			720				

(11). AUGUST 1896.

ORDINARY.							
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	6,240	3 annas	...	...	2,640
1 "	...	...	6,240	1 rupee (current type)			720
2 annas	...	...	2,640				

The errors in the Faridkot stamps are fortunately but few. I have been unable to make absolutely certain of the issues to which these errors belong, but it seems nearly certain that the curious 'FARIDCT' error occurred in the 8th, printing. If this is so, as it occurred only once in each sheet, there should be 200 copies of this error in each value.

The curious error where the "TAT" of "STATE" is only $1\frac{3}{4}$ millimètres high appears to be of the 6th issue. If so, the stamp shown at fig. 3 is unique.

The "SERVICE" error—in the six annas value must be rare, whatever issue it belongs to. I have omitted a curiously shaped "C" in "SERVICE," as I believe it to be due to broken type. The same remark holds good of the so-called small "A" in "FARIDKOT."

PLATE II.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

FARIDKOT.

Black Horizontal surcharge ^{FARIDKOT} _{STATE} *Perf. 14.*

(a) Ordinary Stamps.

1886. WATERMARKED STAR.

1	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
2	1	„	plum
3	2	annas	blue
4	3	„	orange
5	4	„	olive
6	8	„	mauve
7	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

8	6	annas	bistre
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1893. WATERMARKED STAR.

9	1	rupee	carmine and green
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ERRORS.

STATE. (FIG. 1.) WATERMARKED STAR.

12	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
13	1	„	plum
14	2	annas	blue
15	3	„	orange
16	4	„	olive
17	8	„	mauve
18	1	rupee	grey
19	1	„	carmine and green

2. FARIDKOT. (FIG. 2.) SAME WATERMARK.

20	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
21	1	„	plum
22	2	annas	blue
23	3	„	orange
24	4	„	olive
25	8	„	mauve
26	1	rupee	carmine and green

3. STATE (TAT ONLY $1\frac{3}{4}$ MILLIMETRES HIGH) (FIG. 3.)

SAME WATERMARK.

27	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
28	1	rupee	grey

4. FARIDKOT. (FIG. 4.) SAME WATERMARK.

29	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
30	1	„	plum
31	2	annas	blue
32	3	„	orange
33	4	„	olive
34	8	„	mauve
35	1	rupee	grey

(b) Service Stamps.

With additional black horizontal surcharge SERVICE.

1886. WATERMARKED STAR.

50	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
51	1	„	plum
52	2	annas	blue
53	3	„	orange
54	4	„	olive
55	8	„	mauve
56	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

57	6	annas	bistre
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ERRORS.

1. STATE. (FIG. 1.) WATERMARKED STAR.

60	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
61	1	„	plum
62	2	annas	blue
63	3	„	orange

64	4	annas	olive
65	8	„	mauve
66	1	rupee	grey

2. FARIDKOT. (FIG. 2.) SAME WATERMARK.

67	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
68	1	„	plum
69	2	annas	blue
70	4	„	olive
71	8	„	mauve

3. FARIDKOT. (FIG. 4.) SAME WATERMARK.

72	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
73	1	„	plum
74	2	annas	blue
75	3	„	orange
76	4	„	olive
77	8	„	mauve
78	1	rupee	grey

4. SERVICE. (FIG. 5.) SAME WATERMARK.

79	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
80	1	„	plum
81	2	annas	blue
82	4	„	olive
83	8	„	mauve

 5. SERVIC . (FIG. 6.) WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

84 | 6 annas bistre

6. SERVICE (FIG. 7.) WATERMARKED STAR.

85 | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green

86 | 1 „ plum

87 | 2 annas blue

88 | 3 „ orange

89 | 4 „ olive

90 | 8 „ mauve

91 | 1 rupee grey

Chapter IV.

G W A L I O R.

RULING CHIEF—His Highness Mukhtár-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iktidár Rafi-us-shán Wala Shikoh, Mohtashami-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umára, Maharaj-Dhiraj, Alijah, Hissám-us-Sultanat, Maharaja Madho Rao Sindia, Bahadur, Srinath, Mansur-i-Zamán, Fidwi-i-Hazarat-i-Malika-i-Muazama, Rafi-ud-darja-i-Inglistán.

HEAD OF THE POST OFFICE—Pandit Shiva Charan.

AREA—25,846 square miles.

POPULATION—3,513,703.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS ISSUED PER HEAD OF LITERATE POPULATION—As service articles have, up till quite recently, travelled free in Gwalior, it is useless to work out these figures.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF CONVENTION—1st July 1885.

GWALIOR is the largest of the Central India Native States. It consists of two main portions, Gwalior proper and Malwa, but portions of State are scattered all about Central India. Gwalior is the fortunate possessor of an unusually efficient postal system with its head-quarters at the capital city of Lashkar, managed by Pundit Shiva Charan, Postmaster-General of the State, on the same principles as the Imperial British Indian Post Office.

The Durbar maintains 117 Post Offices and several hundred miles of postal lines. The number of postal articles dealt with by the State Post Office during 1896-97 was nearly nine millions.

The City of Lashkar and the neighbouring cantonment of Morar contain nearly 130,000 inhabitants, and Ujjain nearly 35,000.

In dealing with the stamps of this State, the first thing that strikes one is the fact that the surcharge is quite different from that of any other of the "convention" States. Instead of a surcharge "Gwalior State," Scindia's Government has always preferred the one word "Gwalior" in English and in Hindi. It introduced service stamps in 1895 only, and, remembering that most of the officials who would use these stamps would be ignorant of English, it asked for a purely Hindi surcharge.

The other point which differentiates it from the two States which we have hitherto considered is that there are four distinct varieties of surcharge in the ordinary stamps and that three of them are obsolete. We have therefore the advantage of finality in these issues.

These varieties are characterised as follows:— 22

FIRST VARIETY.—The surcharge in Hindi is at the top of the stamp, and that in English at the bottom, both in black. This variety occurs with the Hindi surcharge printed in two sizes, in one of them the vernacular letters being from a smaller fount (fig. 1.) and both sizes occurring in the same sheet in the proportion of about one of the former to three of the latter. The measurements of the surcharges are:—

GWALIOR	..	...	14 × 2 millimètres.
"Short" Hindi	..	...	13½—14 × 2 "
"Long" Hindi	..	...	15—15½ × 2½ "

The interval between the surcharges on the "Star" water-marked stamps of this issue varies from 16 to 17 millimètres,

ONE QUARTER SHEET CONTAINING 80 STAMPS—THIRTY RUPEES

320 • STAMPS = 120 • RUPEES

HALF SHEET • CONTAINING

10



LOWER PANE OF GWALIOR SIX ANNA STAMPS SHOWING THE TWO TYPES OF VERNACULAR SURCHARGE.

while in those watermarked with the "Elephant's Head" (*i.e.*, 4 and 6 annas, it measures 15 millimètres. I have also seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna with an interval of only 13 millimètres between the lines. These are, however, to the best of my belief, reprints, of which about 300 were made in each of these two values. All these reprints are further heavily surcharged with the word "SPECIMEN" between the lines.

SECOND VARIETY.—This variety bears a *red* surcharge, the English printed *over* the Hindi, and both being at the bottom of the stamp. This variety is also found with the "long" and "short" Hindi surcharge on each sheet in about the same proportions as above.

THIRD VARIETY.—The same in black (Plate 3). The measurements in stamps belonging to the second and third varieties are as above, except that the interval between the English and Hindi surcharges measures only 2 millimètres

FOURTH VARIETY.—This consists of the current *ordinary* stamps with black surcharge; the Hindi overprint invariably measuring $15 - 15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ millimètres, and the interval being the same as in the two last mentioned varieties.

The first three varieties are obsolete. It is an interesting and very difficult task to endeavour to collect all the values of each of them in pairs showing the long and short vernacular surcharges.

Of the fourth variety the grey rupee and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas stamps are obsolete.

SERVICE STAMPS.—The measurements of the vernacular surcharges on the service stamps are :—

"SARVIS"	...	11 $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimètres.
"GWALIOR"	...	14 $\times$ 2 ,
"Interval between surcharge	...	10 ,

The postal convention between the Government of India and H. II Maharaja Scindia was signed on 28th April 1885, but did not come into force until 1st July of that year.

In April 1884 the first request was made by Scindia's Durbar for the preparation of overprinted postage stamps. It was asked that in addition to the word "Gwalior," they should bear the arms of the State, *viz.*, the Sun and two Serpents. Proofs were printed in compliance with this respect, but the impression of the arms had perforce to be so small that His Highness decided in September 1884 to have the name of the State printed in bold letters in English and Hindi, and to omit the arms, except in the case of post-cards and embossed envelopes.

The following is a list of the various printings :—

(1) MAY 1885.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	24,000
1 "	...	...	...	...	6,500
2 annas	...	...	...	...	12,500

(2) JUNE 1885.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	74,100
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	...	...	2,420
3 "	...	...	...	...	2,100
4 "	...	...	...	...	1,940
6 "	...	...	...	...	1,780
8 "	...	...	...	...	1,780
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	1,780

These are all of the rare first variety.

(3) SEPTEMBER 1885.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	292,800	Red surcharge.
1 "	...	...	6,720	Black "
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	5,760	" "
2 "	...	...	7,680	Red "
3 "	...	...	4,800	Black "
4 "	...	...	4,320	Red "
6 "	...	...	3,840	Black surcharge.
8 "	...	...	3,840	" "
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	3,840	Red "

(4) DECEMBER 1885.

1 anna	...	...	25,000	Black surcharge.
2 annas	...	...	10,000	„ „

After this date, all surcharges were in black.

(5) JUNE 1886.

1 anna	...	...	...	5,040
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(6) JULY 1886.

2 annas	...	...	...	4,500
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(7) OCTOBER 1888.

1 anna	...	...	...	24,000
2 annas	...	...	...	12,000
3 „	...	...	...	6,000

(8) JUNE 1889.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	36,000
1 „	...	...	...	4,800
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	...	3,600
2 „	...	...	...	4,800
3 „	...	...	...	720
4 „	...	...	...	960

(9) DECEMBER 1889.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	24,500
1 „	...	...	...	10,100
2 annas	...	...	...	4,800
3 „	...	...	...	4,800
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	500

(10) JUNE 1890.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	4,800
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(11) JULY 1890.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	91,200
1 „	...	...	...	48,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	...	2,400
2 „	...	...	...	48,000
3 „	...	...	...	6,000
4 „	...	...	...	6,000

(12) JANUARY 1891.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	...	9,600
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(13) APRIL 1891.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	24,000
9 pies	...	...	...	...	1,700
1 anna	...	...	...	...	24,000
12 annas	...	...	...	...	978

From this date all stamps bear the long vernacular surcharge only.

(14) NOVEMBER 1891.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	48,000
1 "	...	...	...	...	48,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	...	...	12,000
2 "	...	...	...	...	24,000
3 "	...	...	...	...	12,000
4 "	...	...	...	...	24,500
12 "	...	...	...	...	6,500

(15) DECEMBER 1891.

6 annas	...	...	...	...	8,500
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(16) JULY 1892.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	96,000
8 annas	...	...	...	...	24,000
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	24,000

(17) APRIL 1893.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	96,000
2 annas	...	...	...	...	24,000
3 "	...	...	...	...	24,000

(18) APRIL 1894.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	168,000
1 "	...	...	...	...	24,000
2 annas	...	...	...	...	24,000
3 "	...	...	...	...	24,000

The first supply of Service Stamps was made in April 1895.

(19) APRIL 1895.

(SERVICE STAMPS.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	96,000
1 "	...	...	...	...	48,000
2 annas	...	...	...	...	12,000
4 "	...	...	...	...	6,000
8 "	...	...	...	...	6,000

(20) AUGUST 1895.

(SERVICE STAMPS.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	192,000
1 "	...	...	...	96,000
2 annas	...	...	...	48,000
4 "	...	...	...	6,000

(21) SEPTEMBER 1895.

(ORDINARY STAMPS.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	24,000
12 annas	...	...	...	6,000

(22) MARCH 1896.

(SERVICE STAMPS.)

1 anna	...	...	...	48,000
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(23) MAY 1896.

ORDINARY.

SERVICE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	144,240	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	384,480
$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	6,240	1 "	...	192,480
1 rupee (current type)	...	6,240	2 annas	...	24,480
2 rupees	...	2,496	4 "	...	12,480
3 "	...	2,496	8 "	...	6,480
5 "	...	1,248	1 rupee	...	2,880

(24) SEPTEMBER 1896.

(ORDINARY STAMPS.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	24,240
1 "	...	...	...	48,240
2 annas	...	...	...	24,240
4 "	...	...	...	6,240

(25) AUGUST 1897.

(SERVICE STAMPS.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	384,000
1 "	...	...	...	192,000
2 annas	...	...	...	6,000
4 "	...	...	...	6,000
8 "	...	...	...	6,000
1 rupee (current type)	...	...	...	2,400

(26) SEPTEMBER 1897.

(ORDINARY STAMPS.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	..	...	...	...	96,030
1 "	...	...	...	...	24,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	..	...	...	...	12,000
2 "	...	...	...	...	24,000
3 "	...	...	...	...	24,000
4 "	...	...	...	...	6,000
6 "	...	...	...	...	5,760
8 "	...	...	...	...	6,000
12 "	...	...	...	...	6,000
1 rupee (current type)	.	...	...	...	6,000

The following is a list of the numbers of each value issued in each variety:—

FIRST VARIETY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	98,100
2 annas	...	...	...	...	12,500
1 anna	...	...	...	...	6,500
$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	...	...	...	...	2,420
3 "	...	...	...	...	2,100
4 "	...	...	...	...	1,940
6 "	...	...	...	...	1,780
8 "	...	...	...	...	1,780
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	1,780

TOTAL ... 128,900

All the values of this variety with the long surcharge are of great rarity, except perhaps in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value.

SECOND VARIETY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	...	...	...	...	292,800
2 annas	...	...	...	...	7,680
4 "	...	...	...	...	4,320
1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	3,840

TOTAL .. 308,640

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value of this variety is common in both sizes of surcharge. The other values with the long surcharge are rare.

THIRD VARIETY.

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	..	...	...	180,500
1	„	...	...	...	147,660
2	annas	...	...	...	84,100
3	„	...	...	...	22,320
$1\frac{1}{2}$	„	...	...	...	21,360
4	„	...	...	...	6,960
6	„	..	...	...	3,840
8	„	..	...	...	3,840
9	pies	...	...	...	1,700
12	annas	...	...	...	978
1	rupee (grey)	...	...	...	500
TOTAL					473,758

It will probably be a surprise to most collectors that the “short” black surcharge varieties of the 6, 8 and 12 annas values have always been so rare, and to learn of the existence of the grey rupee value in this issue. I have a pair (fig 2), which shows the two sizes of surcharge, in my own collection. All these values except that of 9 pies have since appeared in the “long” surcharge and are fairly common with this surcharge.

The rarest stamps in Gwalior are, in order of rarity :—

- (1) 1 rupee (grey) “short” black surcharge (third variety).
- (2) 9 pies “long” „ „ „
- (3) 6 annas „ „ „ (first variety).
- (4) { 8 annas „ „ „ „
- (5) { 1 rupee (grey) „ „ „ „
- (6) 4 annas „ „ „ „
- (7) 3 „ „ „ „
- (8) $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „
- (9) 12 „ „ „ „
- (10) 1 rupee (grey) “short” „ „ „ (third variety).
- (11) 1 rupee (grey) “long” red „ „ „ (second variety)

Of the first five, less than 500 ever existed, and of the others less than 1,000. Other really rare stamps are the 4 annas “long” red surcharge (second variety), 9 pies “short” black surcharge (third variety), 1 anna “long” black surcharge (first variety), and 2 annas “long” red surcharge (second variety). The “pairs” of these stamps, showing the two types of surcharge are all extremely scarce.

The "elephant's head" watermarked paper has one-fourth of the stamps with the "long" surcharge, and the "star" watermarked paper a little more (74 out of 240).

FOURTH VARIETY.

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	...	...	...	...	696,480
1	"	...	...	...	...	144,240
2	annas	...	...	...	...	120,240
3	"	...	...	...	...	84,000
4	"	...	...	...	...	36,740
8	"	...	...	...	...	30,000
*	1 rupee (grey)	...	...	...	...	24,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	...	...	...	...	24,000
12	"	...	...	...	...	18,500
6	"	...	...	...	...	14,260
1	rupee (current type)	...	...	...	...	12,240
* $2\frac{1}{2}$	annas	...	...	...	...	6,240
2	rupees	...	...	...	...	2,496
3	"	...	...	...	...	2,496
5	"	...	...	...	...	1,248
TOTAL						1,217,180

Of these, only the two values marked with an asterisk are obsolete.

SERVICE STAMPS.

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	...	...	...	...	1,056,480
1	"	...	...	...	...	528,480
2	annas	...	...	...	...	90,480
4	"	...	...	...	...	30,480
8	"	...	...	...	...	18,480
1	rupee (current type)	...	...	...	...	5,280
TOTAL						1,729,680

The total issues of Gwalior up to date number 3,858,158. Of this total, the "Service" issues form nearly half, though they have been in existence for ten years less than the others. Of the various values, that of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna accounts for over 60 per cent of the total; and the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 annas together for almost exactly 90 per cent. With these facts before one it is difficult to see how this State can be accused of merely catering to dealers and collectors. The truth is that the facts

have *not* hitherto been known. If further proof of this were required, it is to be found in the catalogues of the leading dealers who price these stamps without the least regard to their comparative rarity.

Of the errors in this State, the most interesting are the "GWALICR" and "सरसि" mis-spellings, and that in which "GWALIOR" measures 15 instead of 14 millimètres.

The first occurs in the smaller sized stamps of the 23rd printing, and the following was the entire number, printed as it occurs only once in each sheet:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	...	...	...	601	copies.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	annas	...	...	...	26	"
1	rupee (current type)	...	...	...	26	"

The second, which is caused by the two last letters being printed in wrong order, occurs once in each sheet in the same printing. Its numbers are therefore:—

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	...	...	...	1,602	copies.
1	"	...	...	...	802	"
2	annas	...	...	...	102	"
4	"	...	...	...	52	"
8	"	...	...	...	27	"
1	rupee (current type)	..	..	..	12	"

As to the third, it occurs in either the 17th or 18th printing. If the error is found in the 1 anna value, it will be possible to fix it as belonging to the latter printing. It occurred once in each sheet. If it is the product of the 17th printing, there are 400 copies in the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value, if in the 18th 700 copies. There are 100 copies each of the 2 and 3 annas value; and if it occurred in the 18th printing, there are also 100 in the 1 anna value.

I have hesitated to include the सरसि variety, as it is really caused by the dropping out of a letter, but have done so on the advice of various members of the Society.

The error with the small "A" in Gwalior is not common except in the lower value stamps. The other errors are caused

by abnormal intervals between the lines of surcharge and by faulty alignment of the letters. The latter are so numerous and varied that I have not thought it worth while to list them. Two varieties are shown on Plate 3 and another in fig. 5 of Plate 4.

Major Maxwell has shown me a used 3 anna stamp in which apparently the Hindi व (or W) in GWALIOR is printed त (or T). The shape of the letter does not lend itself to the supposition that the type has been broken. I have, however, failed to find the variety in any of the sheets which I have examined, and prefer to look upon it as a doubtful "error" till I have more information. It is probably of the 17th or 18th issue, in which case it should occur in the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas value as well, and possibly also in the one anna.

PLATE IV.



1.



2.



4(a)



3.



5.



4.



6.



7.



8.

GWALIOR.

I. *Black horizontal surcharge*

गवालियर

Perf. 14.

GWALIOR

1. Hindi Surcharge Measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ — 14×2 Millimètres.

(a) Interval between Hindi and English surcharges 16-17 millimètres.

May, 1885.—WATERMARKED STAR.

1	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
2	1	„	plum
3	2	annas	blue

June, 1885.—SAME WATERMARK.

4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
5	3	„	orange
6	8	„	mauve
7	1	rupee	grey

(b) Interval between Hindi and English surcharges
15 millimètres.

June, 1885.—WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

8	4	annas	green
9	6	„	bistre

No errors known in this issue

2. Hindi surcharge measuring $15 - 15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
millimètres.

- (a) Interval between Hindi and English surcharges
16-17 millimètres.
-

May, 1885.—WATERMARKED STAR.

10	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
11	1	„	plum
12	2	annas	blue

June, 1885.—SAME WATERMARK.

13	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
14	3	„	orange
15	8	„	mauve
16	1	rupee	grey

- (b) Interval between Hindi and English surcharges
15 millimètres.
-

June, 1885.—WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

17	4	annas	green
18	6	„	bistre

No errors known in this issue.

II. Red horizontal surcharge GWALIOR
गवालियर

1. Hindi surcharge measuring $13\frac{1}{2} - 14 \times 2$
millimètres.
-

September, 1885.—WATERMARKED STAR.

19	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
20	2	annas	blue
21	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

22	4	annas	green
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2. Hindi surcharge measuring $15 - 15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
millimètres.
-

September, 1885.—WATERMARKED STAR.

23	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
24	2	annas	blue
25	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

26	4	annas	green
----	---	-------	-------

No errors known in this issue.

III. Black horizontal surcharge similar to II.

1. Hindi surcharge measuring $13\frac{1}{2} - 14 \times 2$
millimètres.
-

September, 1885. WATERMARKED STAR.

27		1	anna	plum
28		$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
29		3	„	orange
30		8	„	mauve

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

31		6	annas	bistre
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December, 1885. WATERMARKED STAR.

32		2	annas	blue
----	--	---	-------	------

1889. SAME WATERMARK.

33		$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
34		4	annas	olive

1890. SAME WATERMARK.

35		1	rupee	grey
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1891. SAME WATERMARK.

36		9	pies	carmine
37		12	annas	brown on red paper

ERRORS.

1. GWALIOR. (FIG. 3.) WATERMARKED STAR.

38	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
39	9	pies	carmine
40	1	anna	plum
41	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
42	2	„	blue
43	3	„	orange
44	4	„	olive
45	8	„	mauve
46	12	„	brown on red paper
47	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

48	6	annas	bistree
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2. INTERVAL BETWEEN ENGLISH AND HINDI SUR- CHARGE $2\frac{1}{2}$ MILLIMÈTRES INSTEAD OF 2 MILLIMÈTRES. (fig. 4.)

WATERMARKED STAR.

49	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
50	9	pies	carmine
51	1	anna	plum

52	1½	annas	brown
53	2	„	blue
54	3	„	orange
55	4	„	olive
56	8	„	mauve
57	12	„	brown on red paper
58	1	rupee	grey

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

59 | 6 annas bistre

2. Hindi surcharge measuring $15 - 15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
millimètres.

September, 1885. WATERMARKED STAR.

60		1	anna	plum
61		$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
62		3	„	orange
63		8	„	mauve

WATERMARKED ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

64		6	annas	bistre
----	--	---	-------	--------

December, 1885. WATERMARKED STAR.

65		2	annas	blue
----	--	---	-------	------

1889. SAME WATERMARK.

66		$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
67		4	annas	olive

1890. SAME WATERMARK.

68		1	rupee	grey
----	--	---	-------	------

1891. SAME WATERMARK.

69		9	pies	carmine
70		12	annas	brown on red paper

1896. SAME WATERMARK.

71	$2\frac{1}{2}$	annas	yellow green
72	1	rupee	carmine and green
73	2	rupees	yellow-brown and carmine
74	3	„	green and brown
75	5	„	violet and ultramarine

 ERRORS.

1. GWALIOR. (FIG. 3.) WATERMARKED STAR.

76	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
77	1	„	plum
78	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
79	2	„	blue
80	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	yellow green
81	3	„	orange
82	4	„	olive
83	8	„	mauve
84	12	„	brown on red paper
85	1	rupee	grey
86	1	„	carmine and green

 2 GWALICR (FIG 6.) SAME WATERMARK.

87	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
88	$2\frac{1}{2}$	annas	yellow green
89	1	rupee	carmine and green

 3. INTERVAL BETWEEN ENGLISH AND HINDI SUR-
 CHARGES MEASURING $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 MILLIMÈTRES
 INSTEAD OF 2 MILLIMÈTRES. (*fig. 4(a).*)

SAME WATERMARK.

90	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
91	9	pies	carmine
92	1	anna	plum
93	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
94	2	„	blue
95	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	yellow green
96	3	„	orange
97	4	„	olive
98	8	„	mauve
99	12	„	brown on red paper
100	1	rupee	grey
101	1	„	carmine and green

4. INTERVAL BETWEEN HINDI AND ENGLISH SUR-
CHARGES MEASURING $1\frac{1}{2}$ MILLIMÈTRES INSTEAD
OF 2 MILLIMÈTRES. (fig. 5.)

SAME WATERMARK.

102	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
103	1	„	plum
104	$1\frac{1}{2}$	annas	brown
105	2	„	blue
106	3	„	orange
107	4	„	olive
108	8	„	mauve
109	12	„	brown on red paper
110	1	rupee	grey

5. GWALI OR (MEASURING 15 MILLIMÈTRES)

SAME WATERMARK.

111	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
112	1	„	plum
113	2	annas	blue
114	3	„	orange

IV. *Black horizontal surcharge*
for "Service" purposes.

सरसिब

गवालियर

1895. WATERMARKED STAR.

150	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
151	1	„	plum
152	2	annas	blue
153	4	„	olive
154	8	„	mauve

1896. SAME WATERMARK.

155	1	rupee	carmine and green
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ERRORS.

1. सरसिब (FIG. 7.) WATERMARKED STAR.

156	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
157	1	„	plum
158	2	annas	blue
159	4	„	olive
160	8	„	mauve

2. सरसिव (FIG. 8.) SAME WATERMARK.

161	$\frac{1}{2}$	anna	green
162	1	„	plum
163	2	annas	blue
164	4	„	olive
165	8	„	mauve
166	1	rupee	carmine and green

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

*Correspondence, Money orders, &c., exchanged with
the Chamba State.*

1. A Postal Convention, to come into force from January 1887, having been concluded with the Chamba State, correspondence of all kinds (including insured and value-payable articles), parcels and money orders may be exchanged from that date between Imperial Post Offices in British India and Post Offices in that State.

2. The inland rates of postage and conditions relating to registered, insured and value-payable articles will apply to articles posted in British India for transmission to the Chamba State and *vice versa*. The prepayment of parcel postage is, however, compulsory in both directions.

3. Money Orders may be exchanged under the inland money order rates and conditions.

CALCUTTA.

The 5th January 1887. }

P. SHERIDAN.

Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

*Correspondence, Money Orders, &c., exchanged
with the Faridkot State.*

A Postal Convention, to come into force from January 1887, having been concluded with the Faridkot State, correspondence of all kinds (including insured and value-payable articles) parcels and money orders may be exchanged from that date between Imperial Post Offices in British India and Post Offices in that State.

2. The inland rates of postage and conditions relating to registered, insured, and value-payable articles will apply to articles posted in British India for transmission to the Faridkot State and *vice-versâ*. The prepayment of parcel postage is, however, compulsory in both directions.

3. Money orders may be exchanged under the inland money order rates and conditions.

CALCUTTA, The 5th January 1887.	} P. SHERIDAN. } Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.
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POSTAL NOTICE.

*Correspondence, Money Orders, &c.. exchanged
with the Gwalior State.*

A Postal Convention, to come into force from 1st July 1885, having been concluded with the Gwalior State, correspondence of all kinds (including insured and value-payable article parcels and money orders and India postal notes may be exchanged from that date between Imperial Post Offices in British India and Post Offices in that State.

2. The inland rates of postage and conditions relating to registered, insured, and value-payable articles will apply to articles posted in British India for transmission to the Gwalior State and *vice versa*. The prepayment of parcel postage is however, compulsory in both directions.

3. Money orders may be exchanged under the inland money order rates and conditions.

4. India postal notes sold by Gwalior State Post Offices will be payable in British India, and notes sold by Imperial Post Offices will be payable in the Gwalior State, under the inland rates and conditions.

SIMLA,
The 22nd June 1885. }

H. E. M. JAMES.
*Offy. Director-General of
the Post Office of India.*