

Indian Princely States

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

December 8, 2017 – Geneva



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Indian Princely States

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

Friday, December 8, 2017, at 12:00 CET

Geneva – David Feldman SA



Contact us



Visit us at our new premises:

59, Route de Chancy, Building D, 3rd floor
1213 Petit Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland
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info@davidfeldman.com

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Friday, December 8, 2017, at 12:00 CET

Geneva – David Feldman SA

You are invited to participate

VIEWING / VISITE DES LOTS / BESICHTIGUNG

London

November 22 & 23

Adam House

7-10 Adam Street, The Strand, London WC2N 6AA, from 10:00 to 17:00
(small and selected large lots)

Monaco

November 30 - December 2

MonacoPhil 2017

Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies
Terrasses de Fontvieille, Monaco (during opening hours)

Geneva

Before November 30

David Feldman SA

59, Route de Chancy, Building D, 3rd floor, 1213 Petit Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland
By appointment: contact Tel.: +41 (0)22 727 07 77
(Viewing of lots on weekends or evenings can be arranged)

From December 4

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AUCTION / VENTE / AUKTION

Friday, December 8 at

12:00 CET

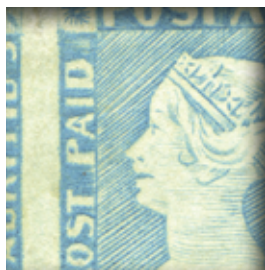
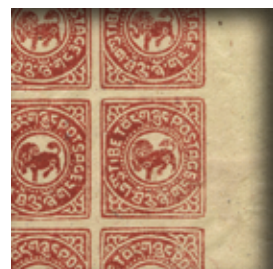
All lots (82000-82325)

Phone line during the auction / Ligne téléphonique pendant la vente / Telefonleitung während der Auktion

Tel. +41 22 727 07 77

Jubilee Auction Series

December 4-8, 2017



Catalogues :

- Finland
- Tibet
- French Levant
- Mafia Island
- Indian Princely States
- All World & Collections (including British Empire)
- Mauritius
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David Feldman SA is pleased to handle your bids, representing you as if you were present in the auction room.

However, if you would like to be represented by a professional bidding agent, we list below a number of persons who regularly bid at our sales on behalf of clients.

David Feldman SA prend soin de vos offres lui parvenant directement et vous représente au mieux de vos intérêts comme si vous étiez dans la salle des ventes.

Dans le cas où vous préféreriez néanmoins passer par un commissionnaire, nous listons ci-après certaines personnes prenant régulièrement part à nos ventes en représentant des acheteurs.

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Credit Suisse - 8 Paradeplatz, Zürich 8070, Switzerland

Swiss Francs (CHF)

Account 0316-398878-81
IBAN CH02 0483 5039 8878 8100 0
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

US Dollars (USD)

Account 0316-398878-82
Iban CH65 0483 5039 8878 8200 0
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Euros (EUR)

Account 0316-398878-82-3
IBAN CH81 0483 5039 8878 8200 3
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Pounds Sterling (GBP)

Account 0316-398878-82-4
Iban CH54 0483 5039 8878 8200 4
Swift / BIC CRESCHZZ80A
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Post Giro / Poste / Post

Euros (EUR)

Account 91-285892-6
Iban CH04 0900 0000 9128 5892 6
Swift / BIC POFICHBEXXX
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Swiss Francs (CHF)

Account 12-4880-0
Iban CH27 0900 0000 1200 4880 0
Swift / BIC POFICHBEXXX
Beneficiary David Feldman SA

Cheque / Chèque / Scheck

Euros (EUR)

Account 91-285892-6
Iban CH04 0900 0000 9128 5892 6
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Beneficiary David Feldman SA

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From November 22, 2017

Viewing

London

November 22 & 23, 10:00-17:00
Adam House, 7-10 Adam Street
The Strand, London WC2N 6AA
(small and selected large lots)

Monaco

Nov 30 - Dec 2, during opening hours
MonacoPhil 2017, Terrasses de Fontvieille
(small and selected large lots)

Geneva

From December 4, 9:00-19:00
59, Route de Chancy, Building D, 3rd floor
1213 Petit Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland

Before November 30:

Viewing by appointment only
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There are several ways to bid in our auctions (if you cannot attend in person). Bids can be made by e-mail, fax, telephone, and through our web site.

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If you wish to participate during the auction by telephone, one of our philatelists can call you a few lots in advance of your first lot of interest, and bid for you directly during the auction.

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- ◆ Try our simulator to familiarise yourself with the Live Auction application, at www.davidfeldman.com/livepractice.
- ◆ Click on the "Live Auction" button on the homepage and follow the auction after entering your log-in details

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- ◆ We will review your offers and, if necessary, contact the vendor for further confirmation.
- ◆ You will receive an e-mail indicating which offers have been accepted or rejected, and those which may need to be raised.

Introduction



Marcus Orsi
Chief Philatelist

Dear collector and client,

If ever an international poll was held to find out which collecting area has been the most obscure and challenging to collect, it would most certainly be the Princely States of India. Philatelically speaking, these little known territories, however, have been gaining popularity through the encouragement of the India Study Circle for Philately and the work of collectors and specialists like Dan Walker.

This sale of more than three hundred lots represents a wonderful array of items from all Indian princely states and gives the new and old collectors the opportunity to start a new collection or add items to there already advanced holding.

It must be said, though, that many collectors have stayed away from collecting India States due to the many forgeries that exist. Nevertheless I can say with all confidence that the items in this sale have been fully check by Dan Walker himself, who is one of the world's leading experts in this field.

Our company strives for excellence in lotting, presentation and promotion of every major property entrusted to us. We invite you to visit us in person or via the internet to examine and determine those lots which may be of interest to you.

We hope the results will be strong throughout the auction, justifying our efforts and pleasing our vendors – but of course, that is up to you, the clients! We wish you success with your bids and satisfaction with your purchases.

Geneva, October 2017

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'M. Orsi'.





MonacoPhil 2017



David Feldman SA is looking forward to attending Monacophil 2017 from November 30 to December 2, 2017, a key event in the philatelic calendar and one not to be missed.

There, you will be able to:

- **Meet our philatelists**

Our entire team of experts will attend the exhibition and will be happy to meet personally new and existing clients. Find them at our stand (E1 & E2).

- **View a selection of lots from our next auction series**

We will be taking a selection of single lots from our Finland, French Levant, Mafia Island, Indian Princely States and Mauritius auctions for a special viewing in Monaco.

If you have a request to view a specific lot, please contact us and we will do our best to accommodate you. Please email us at info@davidfeldman.com.



MonacoPhil 2017 November 30 – December 2, 2017 **Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies**
Terrasses de Fontvieille **Monaco** Stands E1 & E2



Dan Walker and the Princely States of India

In the mid-1970's I was looking for a challenging area to start a new stamp collection. A good friend had known Harrison D. S. (Don) Haverbeck, a major collector of the princely Indian states (a better name for the Indian Feudatory States), since childhood.

Although Don Haverbeck had sold his Indian Native States stamps and covers in a four-day Harmers of New York sale in June 1973, he still had some left-over material and unsold lots and was generous in letting go of the material and educating me in this challenging stamp collecting area.

A major concern was not knowing some of the technical aspects of this complex collecting area, i.e. what is bâtonné paper and what is the difference between native paper and laid paper? Since I was mainly interested in the stamps of the princely Indian states, I was not overly concerned with not being able to read the address on the native covers although it was easy to learn the various native numbers which greatly helped with dates.

I am the type of collector who wants to study his stamps; I care about paper, perforations, plating, and other philatelic technicalities. The princely Indian states are ideal for this type of philatelic pursuit; there are lots of lithograph and typeset printings and the stamps have not been extensively studied in contrast to many other philatelic issues. Thus, there were new discoveries to be found. Also, there is not a lot to worry about with gum as many early princely Indian states stamps were not issued with gum. Finally, I am not someone who has to have high grade stamps; yes, condition is important but for the princely Indian states normal condition is a few steps below most other philatelic areas. 40 years or so of accumulating these stamps, has allowed me to offer in this auction runs of stamps in better condition than normally offered.

An unusual aspect of the princely Indian states is that rarely was the issue date of the stamps known to collectors before the stamps were issued! Particularly for the early issues, often collectors did not even know when a princely Indian state started to issue stamps. For instance, Soruth, which issued the first princely Indian state stamp in 1864 was unknown to stamp collectors until 1891 when a German philatelic publication reported that Soruth was issuing stamps.

Unlike many of the stamp issuing entities of the British Empire, the princely Indian states did not use the Crown Agents or other European philatelic agents to produce their stamps and announce when new stamps were to be issued. Most of the princely Indian states stamps were locally (i.e. printed someplace in India) printed and only came to the attention of collectors when a collector acquired an unknown postage stamp and published this information in the philatelic press.

This lack of advanced knowledge of when princely Indian state stamps were issued resulted in stamp dealers at the time not being able to acquire new issue sets in many cases. Thus, to put together runs of stamps listed together in the catalog as a set often requires collectors to acquire individual stamps over a long-time period. In the lots that follow there are many "sets" that normally do not appear on dealers and auctioneers listings.

A major reason that the princely Indian state stamps have not had a lot of collector interest up until recently are concerns with reprints and forgeries. A lot of this concern centers around the circular stamps of Jammu and Kashmir. The introduction to the Jammu and Kashmir section in this auction tells the story behind the large number of reprints and forgeries of the circular stamps of Jammu and Kashmir. Fortunately, most Jammu and Kashmir reprints and forgeries of the circular stamps are on wove paper and thus easily recognized as either a reprint or forgery; no genuine Jammu and Kashmir circular stamp was printed on ordinary white or toned wove paper. Notably, the vast majority of other princely Indian state stamps that are reprints and forgeries are relatively easily recognized.

The number of copies of princely Indian state stamps issued by the various stamp issuing States is essentially unknown for any issue. The number of copies of a stamp in many cases is small and for many issues very few copies are known. Even for the rarest of princely Indian state stamps there is generally no census of the number of copies in collector hands.

September 16, 2017

W. Danforth Walker, RDP, FRPSL
University Park, Sarasota, Florida

.....

राजबूंदी



टाइ आना



Indian Princely States

Alwar	82000-82006
Bamra	82007-82015
Barwani	82016-82034
Bhopal	82035-82048
Bijawar	82049-82059
Bundi	82060-82089
Bussahir	82090-82097
Charkhari	82098-82111
Cochin	82112-82118
Dhar	82119-82127
Dungarpur	82128-82143
Duttia	82144-82159
Hyderabad	82160-82161
Idar	82162
Indore	82163-82165
Jaipur	82166-82185
Jasdan	82186-82195
Jind	82196-82199
Jammu & Kashmir	82200-82244
Kishangarh	82245-82255
Las Bela	82256
Morvi	82257-82260
Nandgaon	82261-82262
Nawangar	82263-82268
Orchha	82269-82276
Poonch	82277-82297
Rajasthan	82298-82305
Sirmoor	82306-82308
Soruth	82309-82325

Note:

This auction catalogue is also intended to be a useful reference work for collectors, scholars and the general public interested in the Indian Princely States' philately.

All the introductory texts to the States were written by Dan Walker, RDP, FRPSL., and edited by Dan Flesher.

The maps displayed throughout this catalogue show with a blue dot the approximate location of the Princely States in today's India's modern states.



Indian Princely States

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

Friday, December 8, 2017, at 12:00 CET





Alwar

Alwar (or Ulwar) was a moderately important but small princely Indian state with a capital of the same name in central India and borders with Jaipur on the south. All of its six stamp issues were locally lithographed on white wove paper; a great deal can be learned from individual stamps by studying flaws, rouletting features of its first two stamps and their shade varieties, postmarks and paper types. The first two stamps, a quarter anna blue and a one anna brown were in use for 22 years and each value had four Gibbons listed varieties based on colour and paper characteristics. The quarter anna steel blue (SG 1) in both unused and used condition is elusive.

Around 1899 the quarter anna value was redrawn with wide margins and issued in blue and green, perforation 12. The wide margin green quarter anna is the major rarity of Alwar and is not catalogued in used condition.

All Alwar stamps were issued with gum except the rare quarter anna green where all four copies known are without gum. Around 1901, two additional quarter anna green stamps were issued with narrow margins, and are distinguished by a slight colour difference.

For the 25-years that Alwar issued stamps, only two values were needed, the quarter anna and the one anna; an image

of an Indian dagger, known as a Kandjar or Katar, was used for all six issues with only small changes in the design or colour of the stamps.

The stamps of Alwar became obsolete on 1 July 1902 when the Imperial India postal service took over the mail functions in the state.

Rajasthan



82000	* (*)	1,a,b,c, 2,a,b,c, 3,4,5,5e	400-600
	1877 1/4a and 1a selection of unused singles showing a fine array of shades (8), plus selection of 1899-1901 later issues also unused (4) incl. the scarce SG 4 unused without gum, a fine and scarce assembly knowledgeably written up on album pages (12) (SG £1115+)		
82001	* / 22	1b	150-200
	1877 1a ultramarine, unused irregular block of 32; showing cliché types 1 to 6 mapped out from rows 8 to 12, also partial COWAN wmk, attractive & scarce showpiece Provenance: Couvreur & Dawson (probably)		
82002	✉ / 22	1c + 2a	150-200
	1877 1/4a grey-blue (2) and 1a brown (2), all tied on a home made cover with purple double boxed native cancel, part cover missing, a fine and scarce registered usage paying the 2 1/2a registered rate		
82003	* 田 (*) / 22	2c	150-200
	1877 1a pale reddish-brown, unused block of 70 (7 x 10), all from stone A2, showing clichés 1 to 6 mapped, very fine and a scarce unused multiples		
82004	* (*) / 24	3	80-120
	1899-1901 1/4a slate-blue, unused lower right corner sheet marginal block of 12 (3 x 4), very fine & a scarce unused multiple		



82005

*

3a

200-300

1899-1901 1/4a slate-blue, unused well centred horiz. imperf between pair, light crease & hinge remains, fine & a scarce pair (SG £600)



82006

* 田

5e

300-400

1899-1901 1/4a pale yellow-green, unused lower right corner marginal block of 35 (7 x 5), one stamp badly stained & two other stamps partially stained, one of very few large blocks, probably the second largest multiple known

Bidding Steps

50-100 —————> 5

100-200 —————> 10

200-500 —————> 20

500-1000 —————> 50

1'000-2'000 —————> 100

2'000-5'000 —————> 200

5'000-10'000 —————> 500

All bids in British pounds

10'000-20'000 —————> 1'000

20'000-50'000 —————> 2'000

50'000-100'000 —————> 5'000

100'000-200'000 —————> 10'000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next higher bid step.
The bidder is bound by his/her offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.





Bamra

Bamra was a small state located in the central eastern part of India with Deogarh as its capital. Stamps were only issued for a brief period, from 1888 to 1894, and comprised two basic designs, the first with six values and the second with seven. The first designed stamps were printed by typography and the second designed stamps by typeset. All Bamra stamps were printed locally on coloured woven paper, are imperforate, with no gum.

The first design had all six values printed from the same plate of 96 stamps, but for some values only part of the plate was used, producing from 72 to 96 individual stamps. The six values of the first design have a listing of 19 stamps including varieties in the Gibbons catalogue, but only two of the catalogued 19 have a used price, and it should be noted that the used value is over four times the unused value.

The second typeset design is complex; there are 10 settings of the seven values and the catalogue listing in Gibbons groups the seven values into two groups, the largest group with a lower case "p" in postage, and the other group with a capital "P" in postage. For each value in the two groups there are from two to four different coloured papers and there are additional varieties in the English and native letters and characters on the stamps. The central design is an elephant trunk holding a log and there are four different

sizes of elephant trunks, with the trunks pointing left or right, upright or inverted. The typeset sheets are either of 20 stamps (4 x 5) or 16 stamps (4 x 4) and since each typeset stamp is unique in some way; the second issue varieties are therefore very extensive.

The stamps of Bamra have been obsolete since 1 Jan. 1895.

Odisha



82007



82008

82007	(*)	2-6	200-300
1888 1/2a to 8a part set of five values, all unused, a fine group (SG £585)			
82008	*	4b	1'000-1'500
1888 2a black on green, unused, good to large margins, showing scroll inverted variety, very fine & extremely rare			
82009	* 田 (*) / 22	8, 8a, 8b, 8c	150-200
1890-93 1/4a black on rose-lilac, re-constructed sheetlet of 20 showing upper marginal block of 8 plus lower marginal block of 12, showing all known plate varieties incl. "Eudatory", "Quatrer" and inverted "e" in Postage, a fine and scarce showpiece			
82010	* 田 (*) / 24	12, 29, 29a	100-150
1890-93 1/2a blue-green, unused block of 12 (3 x 4) showing a selection of values with either the small or large "P" in postage, plus one with inverted "a" in anna, fresh, very fine and a scarce showpiece			
82011	* ① / 24	15,15a	300-400
1890-93 2a black on rose-lilac, re-constructed sheetlet of 19 (one missing), mostly unused, showing plate varieties incl. "Eudatory", a fine and scarce showpiece (SG £714)			



82012



82013

- 82012** ☉ 20ab **600-800**
 1890-93 4a black on deep pink, used showing error DOUBLE PRINT, defective - torn through below 'trunk' and backed by hinge, still fine appearance and the discovery example (SG £2'000)
 An important discovery and rarity of the Indian States

- 82013** * (*) 24b **300-400**
 1890-93 1r black on rose-lilac, unused single showing scarce "BAMBIA" (R2/1) plate variety, very fine & rare (SG £800)



82014



82015

- 82014** ☉ 40a **150-200**
 1890-93 1r black on bright-rose, used single from setting VII, showing scarce small "r" in Rupee plate variety, very fine & rare (SG £450)
- 82015** * (*) 40b **1'000-1'500**
 1890-93 1r black on bright-rose, used single from setting VII, showing scarce small "r" in Rupee plate variety and native characters in the order 2,3,1,4,5, cut close all four sides, rare (SG £2750)

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for philately

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Barwani

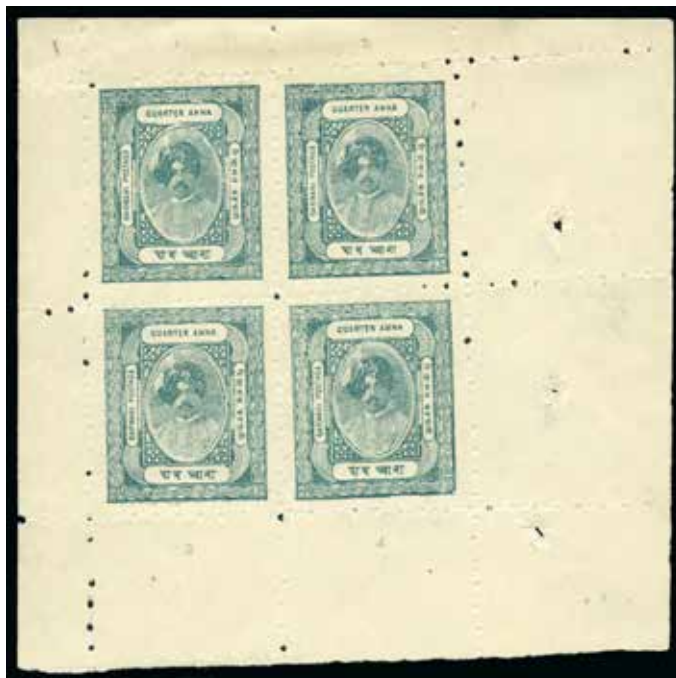
Barwani is located in the central west part of India close to Indore, and the capital is also named Barwani. The first philatelic acknowledgement of Barwani appeared in a note in the June 1921 "Philatelic Journal of India" and until recently, 1921 was considered to be the year that Barwani first issued postage stamps; this date has now been modified to May 1917. All Barwani stamps are printed locally by typography from four clichés and issued in booklets, with in general four stamps per booklet pane (there are a few issues with two, and one issue with three impressions of the four clichés). All issues up to 1932 were without gum, printed on non-coloured wove (often of poor quality) and occasionally laid bâtonné paper; they were normally poorly perforated up to the October 1932 boy Rana issue. Barwani was conservative in its stamp issues, issuing stamps with a value of ¼, ½, 1, 2 and 4 annas values using only 5 designs, with the earliest ruler using three designs and the latter ruler two designs. Virtually all Barwani stamps were issued for postal use and there is relatively little in the way of philatelic covers.

Within Barwani State there were Imperial India post offices in the same towns as Barwani State post offices and therefore covers with Barwani stamps used with India

stamps going outside the state are not found; Barwani stamps were therefore exclusively used for mail within Barwani as it was less expense and no additional trouble to use the Imperial Post offices for mail going outside the state.

Barwani became part of Madhya Bharat by 1 July 1948.

Madhya Pradesh



82016

田 (*)

1b

400-500

1917-21 1/4a blue-green, unused, booklet pane of 4, formerly SG1 but due to earlier stamps cataloged now SG 1b, showing perforated on all sides and wide margin at right with three holes for twine to hold booklet together, very fine & scarce (SG £1100+)



82001



82003



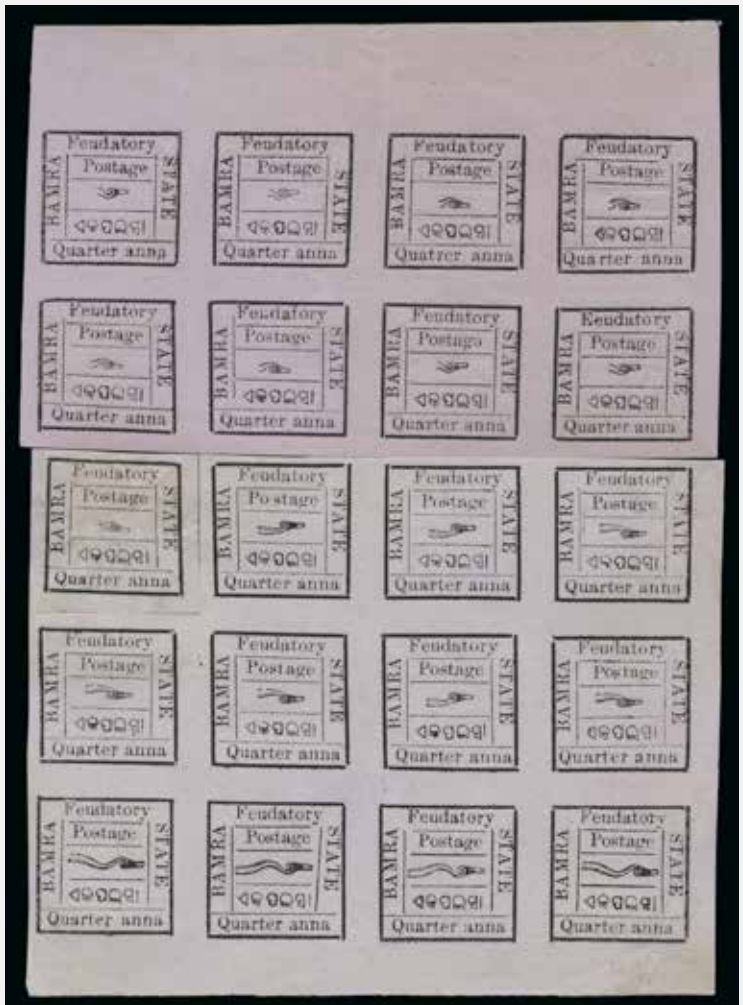
82002



82025



82029



82009



82017



82018

- | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|----------------|
| 82017 | (*) | 2a | 300-400 |
| 1917-21 1/2a dull blue, unused, bottom booklet pane marginal pair, very fine & scarce (SG £1100+) | | | |
| 82018 | (*) | 2a | 200-300 |
| 1917-21 1/2a dull blue, unused, top left corner sheet marginal single from the booklet pane, very fine & scarce (SG £550+) | | | |
| 82019 | 田 (*) / 26 | 5, 6, 6a | 80-120 |
| 1921 1/4a green (1) and 1/2a green (2) in booklet panes of four all on vertically laid batonne paper, one 1/2a pane with perf.11 between rows, very fine | | | |



82020

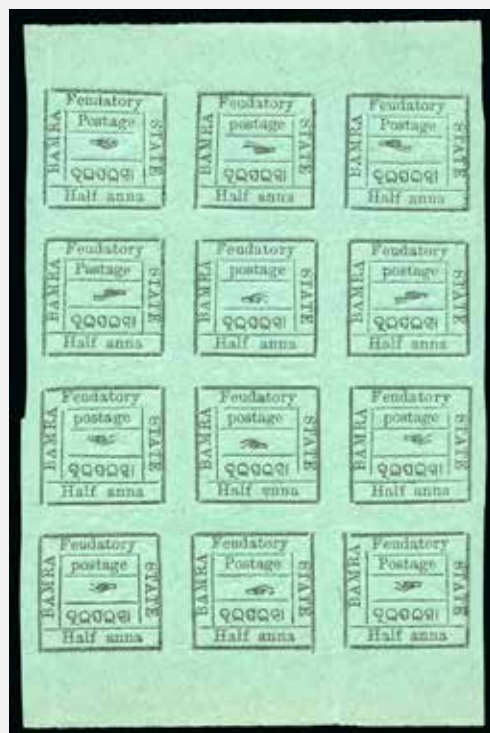


82021

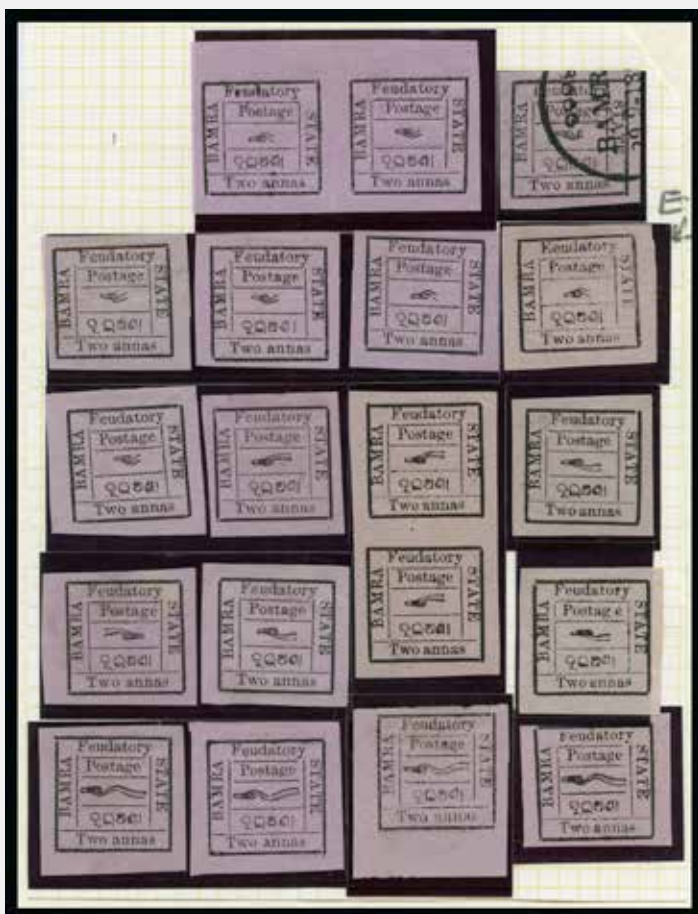
- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|----------------|
| 82020 | 田 (*) | 7 | 200-300 |
| 1922 1/4a dull blue on thick glazed paper, perf. 7, unused complete booklet pane of 4, clear impression, fine and rare (SG £760+) | | | |
| 82021 | 田 (*) | 7 | 200-300 |
| 1922 1/4a dull blue on thick glazed paper, perf. 7, unused complete booklet pane of 4, wide bottom margin showing hole for twine to hold the booklet pane together, clear impression, hinge thin at top, fine and rare (SG £760+) | | | |



82004



82010



82011



82030



82031



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|------------|----------------|
| 82022 | *
1922 1/4a deep grey blue on smooth soft medium wove paper, perf. 7, unused complete booklet pane of 4; wide bottom margin showing hole for twine to hold the booklet pane together, clear impression, hinge thin at top, fine and rare (SG £440+) | 8 | 150-200 |
| 82023 | 田 (*) / 26
1922 1a vermilion & 2a purple to violet on glazed white wove paper, 2a purple on thick toned wove paper, unused, three complete booklet panes of four stamps each, very fine | 10, 11, 12 | 80-120 |
| 82024 | 田 (*) / 26
1922 2a purple, on thick glazed white wove paper, perf. 11, complete booklet pane of four containing two vertical imperf between pairs, very fine & scarce (SG £400+) | 11c | 150-200 |
| 82025 | 田 (*) / 22
1922 1/4a grey, poor impression, complete booklet of 16 booklet panes of 4 stamps each, blank light grey booklet pane covers front and back held together with thin white thread, very fine & rare | 13 | 200-250 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------|---------------|
| 82026 | (*)
1927 1/4a milky blue, 1/2a yellow-green and 4a orange-yellow, all unused on thin brittle wove paper, perf. 7, fine & scarce | 20-22 | 80-120 |
|--------------|--|-------|---------------|

The currency for this auction is the British pound
 La monnaie utilisée pour cette vente est la livre sterling
 Die Währung für diese Versteigerung ist britische Pfund





82019ex1



82019ex2



82019ex3



82023ex1



82023ex2



82023ex3



82024



82033



82082



82027



82028

- 82027** (*) 29a **200-300**
1928-32 1/2a myrtle-green, on glazed white wove paper, perf. 11, imperf between horizontal pair, right stamp showing five "rivet hole impressions", very fine & scarce (SG £500)
- 82028** (*) 29a **200-300**
1928-32 1/2a myrtle-green, on glazed white wove paper, perf. 11, imperf between horizontal pair, right stamp showing five "rivet hole impressions", very fine & scarce (SG £500)
- 82029** ☒ / 22 30 **200-260**
1928-32 1a rose-carmine, cancelled on fragment and then reused on 1933 handmade native envelope, tied by Barwani cds, unusual and scarce, cert. BPA (2007)
- 82030** ☒ / 24 34B **120-150**
1932 1a brown, booklet pane of four without margins, tied on reverse of registered cover dated 4 Dec 1944, front shows native rectangular hs, fine & scarce
- 82031** ☒ / 24 36A **150-200**
1932-48 4a olive-green on registration native handmade cover, showing native registration hs alongside, cover tears, scarce



- 82032** * 37B, 38aB, 39B, 39aB, 40B, 41B, 42aB, 42B **100-150**
1933-47 Wide margin 1/4a to 4a, plus pair of 8a with sheet margins, unused, all on wove paper, perf. 11 except for 1a brown perf. 8 1/2, very fine (6)
- 82033** ** * ☒ / 26 41B **70-100**
1933-47 Wide setting 2a rose-carmine, perf. 11 on wove paper, unused, complete booklet panes of four stamps, very fine
- 82034** ☒ / 36 43 **150-200**
1938 1a brown tied on reverse attractive printed 1942 envelope, unusual and scarce as the stamp was designed as a fiscal stamp and printed in red

Please ensure your bids arrive on time!

In the case of equal bids, the first bid received will take precedence





Bhopal

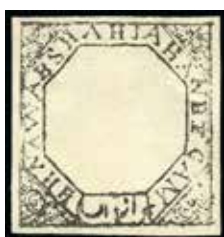
Bhopal is a large and populous princely Indian state in central India with a capital of the same name, created in 1818 as a result of the Anglo-Bhopal treaty with the British East India Company. Three successive rulers from 1819 to 1926 were female – unique in the Indian royalty of the time. Bhopal ordinary postage stamps were initially printed from lithographic stones on which each stamp image was hand drawn resulting in numerous errors of spelling. From 1872 to 1903 the stamps were impressed with an octagonal embossing device and from 1903 to 1908 with a circular embossing device. Both embossing devices were the seal of the ruler and were required for postal use in the state. The last stamp which was issued was a one anna green (SG 100), issued in 1908 and recess printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. without an embossing device. With the exception of the last issue, all ordinary postage stamps were locally printed on white wove and laid paper and issued without gum.

Ordinary postage stamps became obsolete on 1 July 1908 and only official stamps were in use from 1908 to 1950. The official stamps were initially recess printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., then lithograph printed from 1932 to 1936, and finally locally typography printed from 1936 to 1950.

A very unusual aspect of almost all the perforated ordinary postage stamps are indeed the perforations; the Gibbons catalogue listings of the perforate ordinary postage stamps do not list the gauge for virtually all of the perforated stamps,

probably because the gauge is so irregular as to be meaningless. I speculated to a friend that it looked like these stamps were perforated with a “nail and hammer”. The friend took an ordinary nail, slightly ground down the point of the nail and then used the nail and a hammer to perforate some ordinary white wove paper. The “perforations produced” with this nail and hammer look exactly like the perforations on Bhopal ordinary postage stamps!

Madhya Pradesh



82035



82036

82035	(*) 1872 1/4a black, on white wove paper, well centred with margins on all four sides, very fine & scarce (SG £1'500)	1	400-600
82036	田 (*) 1880 1/2a red, unused imperforate block of 8 (2 x 4), rows 2 & 3 from the sheet, with left and right margins present, one stamp with internal tear, 10 mm tear from right margin, other defects, scarce unused multiple	11	50-80



82037



82038

- 82037** (*) 23 **300-400**
 1886 1/2a pale red, on perforated white wove paper, unused, position 7 (R2/3), fine & scarce (SG £950)
- 82038** (*) 27b **100-150**
 1889 1/4a black, unused on white wove paper, horiz pair without vert perms between two stamps and no perms on the left side, thins, very scarce (SG £425)



- 82039** © 39b **300-400**
 1894-98 1a deep brown, imperforate, used single printed both sides, image on reverse inverted, unusual & very scarce, cert. BPA (2006) (SG £1'200)



82040



82041ex



82042ex

- 82040** (*) 48a, 48d **300-400**
 1884 1/2a blue-green, on white wove paper, horiz pair perf with "JAN" (SG 48a) left stamp and "SHAHAN" (SG 48d) right stamp (R4/3-4), a very fine pair show plate flaws
- 82041** (*) 79 -88 **150-200**
 1902 1/4a to 1R with octagonal embossed device, unused set of seven, on white wove paper, fine (SG £550)
- 82042** *** * 350, 0351 & b, 0352 & b, 0353, 0354 & d, 0355 **70-100**
 1944-49 3p to 6a complete set, mint, all well centered on white wove paper, except 0351b perms slightly cut into bottom of stamp, incl. the rare 3a orange-brown, very fine



- 82043** *** * (*) 0307a, 0308a, 0308c, 0308d **70-100**
 1908-11 Officials 2a & 4a, mint singles showing inverted ovpt, plus 4a imperf pair with normal ovpt and imperf pair with inverted ovpt, very fine



82044

**

0319a

50-80

1935-36 3p on 1/4a green, mint top right corner marginal single, showing surcharge inverted, fresh, very fine & scarce (SG £150)



82045

** * 田

0321, 0321b,c

100-150

1935-36 3p on 2a blue, mint, one block of four with lower right stamp showing "THEEE" and a second block of four with lower left showing "THRFE" surcharge variety, fine

82046

◎ / 36

0333

100-150

1941 "O. H. H. BEGUM'S SERVICE" Postal stationery 1/2a service on 1/4a showing view of Bhopal, uprated with SG 0333, unusual & scarce



82047



82048

82047

◎

0340b

80-120

1836-49 8a bright purple and blue, used, imperf single with four margins and ovpt omitted, unusual & scarce

82048

◎

0349a

50-80

1944-47 4a chocolate, used, top margin imperf. pair with sheet markings, fine & scarce

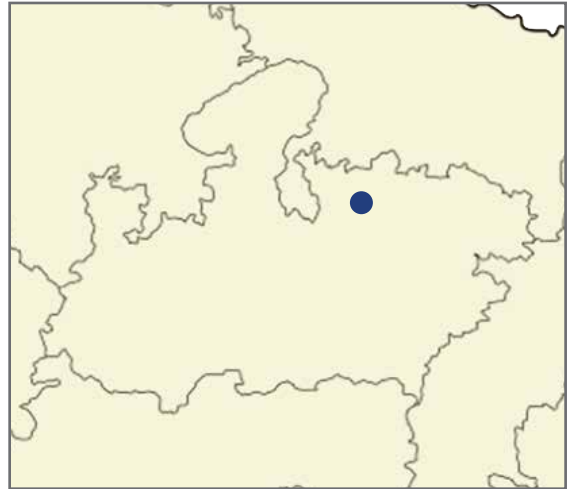


Bijawar

Bijawar is a small state in central India with a capital also named Bijawar. Bijawar began issuing stamps very late for a princely Indian state with its first set was issued only on 1 July 1935. All Bijawar stamps are locally printed by typography, issued with gum, separated by perforation or roulette and on white wove paper. The first issue had five low values: 3, 6 and 9 pies and 1 and 2 annas. Besides the five basic low value stamps, each value has between three and five imperforate varieties. Used copies of the five basic values are normally cancelled to order. In 1936, the same five low values were issued rouletted 7 and used copies are much more difficult to obtain. In May 1937 five, very colourful, high values were issued: 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas and 1 rupee with used copies also difficult to obtain.

Bijawar stamps had a short life, and were withdrawn in 1941.

Madhya Pradesh



82049

** * 田 □ / 36

1 var

150-200

1935-36 3p brown, mint, two imperf sheets of six stamps (3 x 2) tête-bêche, very fine, unusual & scarce



82050ex



82051ex

82050

** * ⊙

1-2

100-150

1935-36 3p brown & 6p carmine, mint & used singles, plus imperf. between pairs, horizontal & vertical, very fine & scarce group (12) (SG £332)

82051

** * 田

1-5

100-150

1935-36 3p to 2a complete set of five, all in mint perf sheets of 6 stamps each (3 x 2), fresh, very fine & scarce (SG £300+)



82052ex



82054ex

82052

** * ☉

3

100-150

1935-36 9p violet, mint & used, plus two imperf between pairs vertical & horizontal, very fine & scarce (6) (SG £353)



82053

** * ☉

4

80-120

1935-36 1a blue, mint & used, plus two imperf. between pairs vertical, very fine & scarce (6) (SG £306)

82054

* ☉

5

50-80

1935-36 2a deep green, mint & used, plus two imperf between pairs vertical & horizontal, very fine & scarce (6)

82055

** * 田 / 36

5b

100-150

1935-36 2a deep green, two sheets of 6 (3 x 2) tête-bêche, showing six horiz. imperf. between vert. pairs, fresh, very fine & scarce



82056

☉

6-10

200-300

1935-36 3p to 2a complete set of five, roulette 7, used, very fine & scarce, cert. BPA (SG £650)



82057

*

11-15, 15a

80-120

1937 4a to 1r complete mint set of five, perf. 9, plus 1r variety "1RS", a very fine & colourful group



82058

*

11-15, 15a

80-120

1937 4a to 1r complete mint set of five, perf. 9, including 1r variety "1RS" in pair with normal, a very fine & colourful group (6)



82059

©

11-15

300-400

1937 4a to 1r complete set of five, perf. 9, used, some rough perfs., very fine and a scarce set cancelled (SG £1'000)



Bundi

Bundi is in central India and its capital also named Bundi. Bundi postage stamps can be viewed as three distinct groups with the first two groups the most interesting to study. The third group consists of a coat of arms issue issued from 1941 to 1944 and a Raja issue in 1947. All Bundi stamps were locally printed.

The first group of Bundi stamps are referred to as “the Primitives”. There are 17 stamps in this group and each stamp is locally printed by lithography, imperforate, issued without gum on laid or wove paper. Two, one rupee issues of “the Primitives” are on blue laid paper, the rest on either white laid or wove paper. The stamps were printed in large sheets (from 168 to 280 stamps) and each stamp was hand drawn; thus, each stamp in the sheet is unique. The first stamp was issued in May 1894 and the last of the 17 stamps was issued in November 1898. From approximately 1900 to October 1914 Bundi did not issue postage stamps.

In early 1915 philatelists were surprised to learn that Bundi had started to issue stamps again. The new issues were called “the Sacred Cow” issue and are a very interesting and complex group of stamps. The stamps are all printed in sheets of four, with wide to very wide margins around the four sides, typography printed in a rainbow of colours, on various types of white wove and laid papers, separated by coloured roulette; they have no gum except the last six Sacred Cow stamps which are perforated 11 and have gum. Printed from October 1914 to 1941, there were 15 values ranging from a quarter anna to 5 rupees. The four clichés (A to D) were used for all printings, but not necessarily in the same order within the block. The native inscription in the top tablet and the face value in the bottom tablet were inserted separately and the Gibbons catalogue classifies

Sacred Cow stamps into 9 separate grouping from “A” to “I”. Furthermore, specialists have classified the sheets of four into 58 different settings based on the top and bottom tablets and the four clichés used to produce each sheet. Additionally, many of the sheets were overprinted with up to three different official overprints and up to three different overprint colours. The Bundi Sacred Cow stamps are a very interesting issue to collect and even though intricate, they are relatively easy to understand with the literature available from the India Study Circle for Philately.

Bundi became part of Rajasthan by 15 April 1948 and Bundi’s 1947 perforation 11 issue was overprinted for use in Rajasthan in 1948 and 1949.

Rajasthan



82060



2

300-360

1894 1/2a slate-grey, touched to clear margins, tied on reverse of India 1/2a green stationery envelope addressed to Bombay, cancelled BUNDI/8.SE.96 cds, fine & scarce



82061 ☒ 2 **250-300**
 1894 1/2a slate-grey, touched to clear margins, tied on reverse of small local handmade native cover, tied by Bundi cancel with two others alongside, fine & a scarce usage



82062 ☒ 3 **250-300**
 1894 1/2a slate-grey, large even margins, tied on reverse of small local handmade native cover, tied by Bundi cancel with two others alongside, fine & a scarce usage

82063 ☒ / 36 3 **200-260**
 1894 1/2a slate-grey, clear even margins, tied on reverse of small local handmade native cover, tied by Bundi cancel, fine & a scarce usage



82064



82065ex



82064 (*) 3a **150-200**
 1894 1/2a slate-grey, large even margins with all frame lines, unused showing the rare error "last two letters of value below the rest", fine & a scarce usage (SG £475)

82065 (*) 4-10 **300-400**
 1897-98 1a to 1r complete unused five, plus additional shades of the 1a and 2a, mostly all with good margins, very fine and a scarce group (7) (SG £1'117)

82066 ☒ / 36 22 **150-180**
 1914-41 3a chestnut, type A, setting 14, neatly tied on reverse of 1926 local registered cover, rouletting cut off but stamp not cut into, scarce



82034



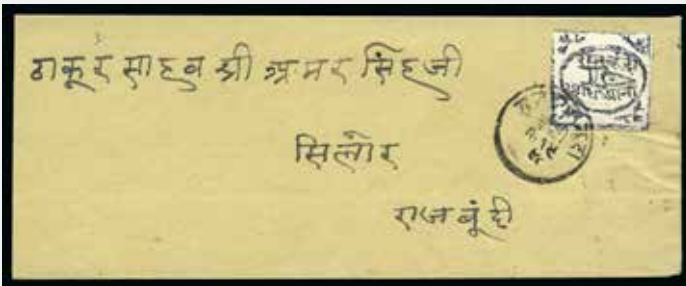
82046



82049



82055



82063



82066



82071



82073



82085



82086



82067ex



82068ex

82067 * 24, 26, 47, 51, 57, 66a, 67, 78 **100-150**
 1914-41 Unused set of eight Sacred Cow types from this popular issue, types A through I (no type F), with an array of different clichés, very fine (8)

82068 * (*) 25a-36a except 25ab, 32a, 35, 35a and 36 **50-80**
 1914-41 Unused group of fifteen singles all from Type B, very fine, colourful and an attractive group of the popular Sacred Cow issue (15)



82069



82070

82069 * 36 **200-300**
 1914-41 12a sage-green from setting 13, unused mint single, thin (SG £650)

82070 * 36 **200-300**
 1914-41 12a sage-green from setting 13, unused mint single, very fine (SG £650)

Note: This stamp is from a composite sheet with upper left stamp SG 36 and the remaining three stamps SG 44.

82071 ✉ / 36 37c **150-200**
 1914-41 1/4a cobalt, medium wove paper, neatly tied by BUNDI/2.FEB.1938 cds, on India 9p postcard to Bhawaniganj (Neurgaonkar PC44, H&G A38), fine and scarce



82072 * 37-45 **200-260**
 1914-41 Unused group of twelve singles and one pair all from Type C, one with thin, very fine, colourful and an attractive group of the popular Sacred Cow issue (15) (Type C: SG 37, 37a, 37c, 38, 39 (slight thin), 39a, 39b (pair), 40, 41a, 42, 43b, 44, 45) (SG £558)



82073

✉ / 36

38

100-140

1914-41 1/2a black, medium wove paper, type C, setting 19, on native cover neatly tied by native cancel, stamp defect at lower right corner but clear of design, fine and scarce



82074



82075

82074

*

41a

50-80

1914-41 4a olive-yellow, type C from setting 13, unused mint single with margin at right, very fine (SG £160)

82075

⊙

42

50-80

1914-41 8a reddish orange, type C from setting 13, used, bottom sheet marginal pair used 1933, very fine



82076



82077

82076

*

46, 46a, 47, 47a

200-260

1914-41 2r red-brown and black & 3r blue and red-brown, unused, both shades, all with good margins, two showing corner sheet margins, very fine & a scarce group (SG 46 setting 11, 46a setting 40, 47 setting 11, 47a setting 58, £500)

82077

*

46a & 47a

70-100

1914-41 2r chocolate and black & 3r grey-blue and chocolate, unused, with good margins, one showing corner sheet margins, very fine & scarce (SG 46a setting 40, 47a setting 58, SG £190)



82078

*

47

50-80

1914-41 3r blue and red-brown, setting 11, well-centred, unused, with good margins, very fine & scarce (SG £190)



82079



82081

82079

*

48

150-200

1914-41 4r emerald and scarlet, setting 12, unused bottom left corner sheet marginal single, very fine & scarce (SG £450)



82080

*

49

150-200

1914-41 5r scarlet and emerald, setting 12, unused showing double roulettes at right, very fine & scarce (SG £450)

82081

☉

50

50-80

1914-41 2 1/2a buff, used pair, setting 16, bottom sheet marginal showing unusual and attractive Elephant embossing in margin only, very fine & scarce (SG £170)

82082

* / 26

53, 53a

100-150

1914-41 12a grey-olive, setting 17, unused sheetlet of four, showing type B with plate flaw "4th character turned to left instead of downwards", some margins thins, very fine & scarce (SG £310)



82083



82088

**82083**

*

53, 53a

50-80

1914-41 12a grey-olive, two unused singles, one showing plate flaw "4th character turned to left instead of downwards", very fine & scarce (SG £165)

**82084**

*

63b

800-1'200

1914-41 4a yellow olive, setting 33, unused single, some margins thins & stains, very fine for this extremely rare stamp (SG £2'500)

82085

✉ / 36

73

200-260

1914-41 1/4a ultramarine, vertical pair, setting 50, tied on reverse of India 1a brown stationery envelope (PSE Neurgaonkar EN34, H & G B13b), dated May 1940, fine & scarce

82086

✉ / 36

74

300-360

1914-41 1/2a black, setting 56, tied on 1938 native cover, cover faults and pulled corner perf., scarce

Note: The stamps come from an early state of cliché B before the lower half of the native value tablet became completely detached.

82087

(✉) / 48

75-76

200-240

1914-41 1a scarlet vermilion (Setting 47) & 2a yellow green (Setting 51), tied on cover reverse (no front-side) by two bold native cancels, fine & scarce, possibly a local registered usage

82088

*

77-78

120-160

1914-41 1/2a black, setting 51 & 2a bright apple green, setting 51, perf. 11, mint, fresh, very fine and scarce (SG £375)

**82089**

*

053-059

300-400

1941 Officials mint og set of 7, blue ink offset on 1R, very fine (SG 850)



Bussahir

Bussahir is in northern India in the midst of the Himalaya mountains and the capital is Rampur. Bussahir began issuing stamps on 20 June 1895. Bussahir stamps issued for postal service were overprinted with a small rubber handstamp with the monogram initials "R.S.". This monogram is overprinted in various colours: greenish blue, rose, mauve or lake. Some genuine postage stamps did not receive the overprint in error and are listed as varieties in the catalogue. The "RS" initials are those of Raghunath Singh, son of the Raja, who was the organiser and former director of the State Post Office. Except for three elusive recess printed stamps printed singly from a line engraved die 1896 to 1897 all Bussahir stamps are locally printed by lithography on white laid or wove paper, either imperforate or perforated, and with or without gum. Bussahir ceased issuing stamps on 1 April 1901.

At one time, the Gibbons catalogue listed stamps with a large overprint of "R.N.S." as postage stamps but these have been delisted from the catalogue as they apparently were not issued for use. Remainders are also found with overprint "P.S."; the initials of Padam Singh who succeeded Raghunath Singh as the director of the Post Office.

Many remainders were sold after 1 April 1901. Also, all values were reprinted in the colours of the original and in fancy colours from the original lithograph stones and from new lithograph stones after 1 April 1901. All the Bussahir lots offered here are genuine.

Himachal Pradesh



82090



82091

82090	*		3	100-150
		1895 1a vermilion, imperforate, monogram in mauve, on laid paper, pinhole and thin, fine appearance, scarce (SG £400)		

82091	*		3	100-150
		1895 1a vermilion, imperforate, monogram in mauve, on laid paper, slight thin, fine and scarce (SG £400)		



82092



82093

82092	*		6	80-120
		1895 8a red-brown, imperforate, monogram in mauve, on laid paper, fine and scarce (SG £275)		

82093	*		10, 11, 12, 13b, 14, 15b, 16	150-200
		1895 1/2a to 1R complete set of seven values, showing different colour monograms, variety of perms., a fine and a scarce group in this condition (7) (SG £454)		



82094

*

14c

50-80

1895 8a red-brown, perforated, without monogram, on laid paper, slight thin, fine and scarce (SG £170)



82095



82097

82095

*

18, 18a

80-120

1895 2a orange-yellow, pin perf., monogram mauve and lake, on laid paper, thin on one, fine and scarce (SG £230)



82096

*

26, 26a

100-150

1896-1900 1a olive, imperforate, unused each in sheetlets of four with rose and mauve monograms, very fine and scarce (SG £424+)

82097

*

41a

50-80

1900-01 2a yellow, pin perf. with rose monogram, unused, fine & scarce (SG £170)



Charkhari

Charkhari is located in central India and the capital is also Charkhari. All Charkhari issues were locally printed. From 1894 through issues as late as 1945 all Charkhari stamps featured a sword or crossed swords. Charkhari's first three issues 1894 to 1904 were printed by typography with a single die, on white wove paper, imperforate and without gum.

From 1909 to 1919 Charkhari printed its first crossed swords set, with the right-hand sword over the left-hand sword with values from one pice through one rupee. This set, with two types, was lithograph printed, on white wove paper, perforated 11, with gum.

From 1912 to 1917 two handstamp stamps were issued on wove and laid paper, imperforate and in 1921 another oblong handstamped stamp was issued on white wove and laid paper both imperforate and perforated.

From 1930 to 1945 a new series of stamps encompassing five values (one pice to four annas) with each value having colours ranging from one colour for the four annas value to five colours for the half anna value. The 1930 to 1945 series were the normal stamps seeing postal service in Charkhari up until 1 May 1948 when India stamps replaced the stamps of Charkhari. All values saw extensive use in the 1930's and 1940's although I have never seen a genuine four annas stamp used or on cover. The stamps were typographed on white wove paper, no gum and imperforate.

On 25 June 1931, a pictorial series of stamps were issued from a half anna to one rupee but the issue was subject to speculative manipulation and saw little postal service use.

The final three Charkhari issues overprinted the two high values of the 1909 to 1919 issue, the eight annas and one rupee, as a half anna and two one anna stamps in late 1939-1940.

Charkhari stamps became obsolete on 1 May 1948.

Uttar Pradesh



82098

(*)

1

700-1'000

1894 1/4a rose, unused, large even margins, vert. crease just within left frame, still fine appearance and well above average for this difficult and very rare issue (SG £2'250)



82099

*

2

1'000-1'500

1894 1a dull green, unused, large even margins, some faults being a tear at top, marginal thin and crease, still fine appearance and well above average for this difficult and very rare issue (SG £3250)



82100

* (*) / www

5-9

100-150

1897 1/4a to 4a attractive complete set of all values with all the different shades, unused with good to large margins, very fine & a scarce assembly (14)



82101

(*)

27

600-700

1912-17 1p violet, unused, good to large margins, fine & scarce (SG £1'300)



82102

⊙

27-28

100-150

1912-17 1p violet, used, good to large margins, showing both "II" and "JI" types and both with shades, fine & scarce, a difficult group four stamps to accumulate (4)



82103

*

29 -30

150-200

1921 Handstamped 1a violet, unused on wove and laid papers, one with a deep shade, very fine and scarce (SG £350)


82104

* / www

31-38

150-200

1930-45 1p to 1/2a unused part set of nine, showing shades and paper variations, unusual, fine & scarce (SG £408)

Lot N°	Symbol(s) / Photo Page	Cat. N°	Estimate (£)
			
82105	✉ / 48 1930-45 1/2a red-brown & 1a chocolate, neatly tied by individual strikes CHARKHARI STATE/POST OFFICE/14 APR 4 double ring cds on locally addressed cover, few minor pinholes not affecting stamps, a fine and attractive philatelic usage	35, 40	150-200
82106	✉ / 48 1930-45 1/2a grey-brown & 2a light blue, tied by individual strike of the CHARKHARI cds, to registered cover from Satwara to Charkhari, arrival ds alongside, a few cover creases and stains, still very fine for this, a scarce franking	38, 42	400-500
82107	✉ / 48 1930-45 1a emerald & 2a light blue, both with good to large margins, tied on reverse of a handmade local registered cover, glue stains on cover and partly on stamps, a fine and especially rare usage of the 1a value	39, 42	400-500
82108	✉ / 48 1930-45 1a carmine, pair and single, on laid paper, with close to large margins, tied by an individual strike of the CHARKHARI STATE/POST OFFICE/6 AUG 44 double ring cds on reverse of locally addressed handmade registered cover, some cover faults, a fine and attractive usage of the rare laid paper issues Expertise: Cert. ISE (2010)	41B	500-600
82109	* / www 1939-40 1/2a on 8a brown-red, mint showing normal and "space missing between 1/2 and As", plus 1a on 1r chestnut, very fine	54, 54a, 55	100-150
82110	✉ / 48 1939-40 1/2a on 8a brown-red, neatly tied by CHARKHARI STATE/POST OFFICE cds on local registered machine made envelope, typewritten address to B.L. Dhaun & Sons, C/o the Inspector of Post Offices, very fine and scarce	54	150-180



82111	* 1939-40 1a on 1r chestnut, perf. 11, black surcharge, mint, very fine and scarce (SG £200)	55	70-100
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Cochin

Cochin is located in the extreme south of India on the west coast with its capital of Ernakulam, a seaport town on the Arabian Sea bordering with Travancore directly below Cochin. The stamps of Cochin were also valid on mail posted in Travancore. Cochin stamps were locally printed in general but from 1911 to 1938 they were recess printed by Perkins Bacon.

The first stamps of Cochin were printed by topography on 13 April 1892 and consisted of three values, a half, one and two puttans value, perforation 12. A year later the half puttan was printed on laid paper and is an elusive stamp; another year after this laid paper issue, the same three values as the first issue were printed on paper with a small umbrella watermark on each stamp.

In 1896 a new numeral design was selected and a three pies stamp was added to the three previous values. This new design was reissued on a different paper in 1902-3 and the three pies was surcharged 2 in 1909 with three different fonts of the "2".

From 1911 until 1949 Cochin stamps were printed with the image of the ruler and both ordinary postage stamps and official stamps were surcharged and overprinted extensively.

From 1 July 1949 Cochin formed part of the new state of Travancore-Cochin. Existing stock of Cochin issues continued to be used in conjunction with stamps of Travancore surcharged in Indian currency.

Kerala



82112



82113



82114

82112	*		49, 49b	50-80
		1922-29 2p on 3p blue, mint, vertical pair showing types 14 and 15 se-tenant, very fine (SG £160)		
82113	⊙		75	70-100
		1942-44 3p on 1a8p, used with black surcharge, very fine and scarce		
82114	*		82	80-120
		1942-44 9p on 1a brown-orange, mint with black surcharge, very fine and scarce (SG £250)		



82115

** * 田

108 var unissued

200-300

1946-48 Unissued 1a3p magenta, mint, top left corner marginal block of four, very fine and a scarce mint multiple (SG £600+)



82116



82117



82118

82116

*

108 var unissued

50-80

1946-48 Unissued 1a3p magenta, mint, bottom marginal single, very fine and scarce (SG £150)

82117

*

126 var unissued

50-80

1949 Unissued 6p on 9p ultramarine, mint, bottom marginal single, very fine and scarce (SG £150)

82118

*

O67b

80-120

1943 Official 3p on 1a brown-orange, mint, surcharge and overprint in black, very fine and scarce (SG £250)

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82087



82105



82106



82107



82108



82110



82128



82130



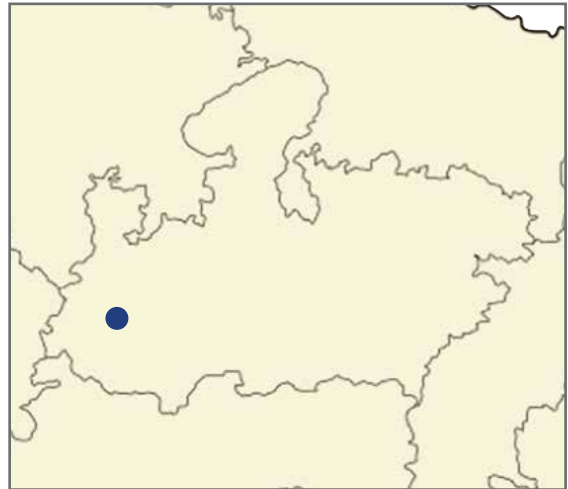
Dhar

Dhar is a small Princely state located in central India and the capital is also called Dhar. All Dhar stamps were locally printed. Dhar issued its first set of typeset stamps in June 1897, with a set consisting of five low values from ½ pice to 2 annas printed on various coloured fugitive (fragile) paper. Each stamp was overprinted with an oval handstamp in black, were imperforate and with no gum. These stamps were issued in sheets of 10 stamps (5 x 2) with seven main settings with each of the seven settings printing one to three values. The type remained assembled during the entire period of production with changes only to produce different values. Sub-settings exist due to changes occurring during the use of the of the different settings. Since the issue was typeset, each stamp in each of the settings has unique characteristics.

A second set of stamps was issued from 1898 to 1900, printed by typography on white wove paper, perforated 11

to 12. Dhar stamps had a very short life, and were obsolete by 31 March 1901 - a little less than a four-year life.

Madhya Pradesh



82119 * / www 1, b, c, d **80-120**
 1897-1900 1/2p black on red, unused group of four singles, three showing catalogue listed varieties, very fine & a scarce assembly (SG £251), cert. RPS for SG 1d



82120 (*) 3a **200-300**
 1897-1900 1/4a black on orange, unused, showing HANDSTAMP OMITTED variety, very fine & rare (SG £500)

82121 * / www 4, 4b **50-80**
 1897-1900 1/2a black on magenta, two unused singles, both with good to very large margins, one showing "line below upper inscription" (R2/2), very fine and scarce



82122 ☒ 4 **300-400**
 1897-1900 1/2a black on magenta, tied on small neat local machine made envelope to Dhar, a fine philatelic usage



82123



82124



82125



82126

82123 ◎ 4a **300-400**
 1897-1900 1/2a black on magenta, unused, large even margins, showing HANDSTAMP OMITTED variety, very fine & rare (SG £700)

82124 ◎ 4a **200-300**
 1897-1900 1/2a black on magenta, used, large even margins, showing HANDSTAMP OMITTED variety, very fine & rare (SG £500)

82125 * 4b **50-80**
 1897-1900 1/2a black on magenta, unused, good to large even margins, showing "line below upper inscription" (R2/2), very fine (SG £150)

82126 * 6e **70-100**
 1897-1900 2a black on yellow, unused, good to large even margins, showing "top right corner ornament transposed with one from top of frame" (R2/5), very fine and scarce (SG £190)



82127 * 9a **70-100**
 1898-1900 1a reddish violet, unused, imperf. horizontal pair, very fine and rare (SG £190)



Dungarpur

Dungarpur is located in western India with the capital also named Dungarpur. Dungarpur was first made known to the philatelic community when a prominent Indian stamp dealer, P.M. Medhora, wrote an article announcing the discovery of postage stamps issued by the princely Indian state of Dungarpur in the May 1969 issue of India's Stamp Journal. At the time Medhora only knew about some of the second issue of Dungarpur and theorized that Dungarpur started issuing stamps in 1940.

We now know that there was a first issue of nine Dungarpur arms stamps issued from 1933 to 1947. The stamps were locally lithographed, printed on white wove paper perforated 11 and probably issued with gum, but the stamps are elusive in mint condition and so we are uncertain if they were issued with gum. The second issue showing a Raja head in various frames of seven values, with a number of varieties for most values, were issued from 1939 to 1946; again they were printed locally by typography, on white wove paper, various perforations and we assume the stamps were issued with gum.

Because all Dungarpur stamps were unknown to philatelists until more than 20 years after they were no longer issued; mint copies are very elusive and often the unused stamps

are not fresh and may have been uncanceled or had the cancel removed. Most Dungarpur stamps are found on cover or piece.

Dungarpur became part of Rajasthan by 15 April 1948 with India stamps replacing the Dungarpur stamps.

Rajasthan



82128 / 48 4 400-800

1933-43 1a pale turquoise (defect lower right), tied by purple native cancel on 1938 "On Dungarpur State Service Only" envelope, very fine & extremely rare as first issue Dungarpur covers are difficult to acquire



82129



82132

82129 9b 70-100

1939-46 1/4a orange-yellow, perf. 11, used, showing variety imperf at top, unusual & scarce

82130 / 48 9c+10 400-500

1939-46 1/4a orange, perf 10 1/2, pair and single all showing top margins imperf, plus 1/2a vermilion, tied by violet cancels, on reverse of printed envelope for the Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank & Treasurers, Dungarpur State, Rajputana, cover creases across two stamps & some gum stains, scarce

82131 / 64 9d+10d 400-500

1939-46 1/4a orange, perf 10, plus 1/2a vermilion, die III, with top margin imperf., tied by black cancels on reverse of 1945 book post wrapper, gum stain and 1/4a with tear, scarce

82132 10 70-100

1939-46 1/2a vermilion, perf.12, die I, tied on small fragment by purple cancels, fine & scarce (SG £200)

Provenance: Haverbeck



- 82133** ✉ / 64 10b **300-400**
 1939-46 1/2a carmine-vermilion, perf. 10, die III, showing imperf. margin at bottom, tied by black cancel, on plain local postcard, fine and very scarce as this is the only Dungarpur post card we have ever seen
- 82134** ✉ / 64 10b, 11b **500-800**
 1939-46 1/2a carmine-vermilion, perf. 10 1/2, die II, plus 1a deep blue, perf. 10 1/2, showing top and right side imperforate, tied by violet cancels, on reverse of printed envelope for the Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank & Treasurers, Dungarpur State, Rajputana commercial book post cover, cover faults & some gum stains, scarce
 Provenance: Haverbeck



- 82135** ✉ 10d+15d **1'000-1'500**
 1939-46 1/2a carmine-vermilion, perf 10, die III, in an L shaped block of three, with top and sides imperforate, plus 4a brown, perf. 10, showing bottom margin imperforate, tied by black cancels, on reverse of native 1946 handmade registered envelope with perforated registered label on front, very fine and extremely rare
- 82136** ☉ / www 11, 11a & 11b **150-200**
 1939 1a deep blue, three used singles, perf. 12, perf. 11 and perf. 10 1/2, fine and scarce (SG £490)



82137



82139

- 82137** ☉ 11a **100-150**
 1939-46 1a deep blue, used pair, perf. 11, showing top margin imperf, fine and scarce (SG £360)
- 82138** ✉ / 64 11a **300-360**
 1939 1a deep blue, singles, perf. 11, imperf at top and right side, tied native cancels on large "ON DUNGARPUR STATE SERVICE ONLY", fine and scarce
- 82139** ☉ 11b **80-120**
 1939 1a deep blue, used pair, perf. 10 1/2, fine and scarce (SG £260)



82140



82142

82140

⊙

11b

50-80

1939 1a deep blue, used singles, perf. 10 1/2, fine and scarce (SG £130)

Provenance: Haverbeck



82141

✉

13

600-800

1939-46 1a3p deep violet, perf. 10, imperf at bottom, tied black cancel on 1948 large legal size "ON DUNGARPUR STATE SERVICE ONLY" envelope, fine and scarce

Provenance: Haverbeck

82142

⊙

14

400-500

1939-46 2a bright green, perf. 12, tied on small fragment by purple cancel, very fine & scarce (SG £1'100)



82143

*

15b

800-1'200

1939-46 4a brown, perf. 10, mint single showing bottom and right margin imperf., very fine & rare (SG £2'750)

Expertise: Sismondo (2008)

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Duttia

Duttia is located in central India and its capital is Datia. All Duttia stamps were printed locally and impressed with a circular handstamp with the figure of Ganesh in the center, usually in blue. Ganesh is the image on all Duttia stamps, and is one of the best-known and most worshiped deities of the Hindu religion, depicted with an elephant head.

Duttia first issued stamps in about 1894. The first 15 Gibbons catalogued stamps were typeset, printed on white or coloured wove paper (or for two varieties, on white laid paper), without gum, and imperforate.

Duttia stamps printed after the 15th catalogued stamp were printed by typography in plates of eight or more clichés, without gum (except for one variety), printed on white or coloured wove paper and either imperforate, rouletted in colour or in black, or perforated.

The first seven issues of Duttia and their varieties are some of the most elusive Princely Indian State stamps to acquire; it is likely that these first seven stamps and their

varieties were not issued in blocks, but rather were printed in horizontal strips.

Duttia stamps became obsolete on 1 April 1921.

Madhya Pradesh



82144

*

3

2'000-3'000

1894 1a red, control hs in blue, imperforate, on white wove paper, unused, showing very unobtrusive thin, well above average for this fine and extremely rare stamp (SG £5'500)



82145

*

4a

2'000-3'000

1896 1/4a black on orange, without control hs, imperforate, on white paper, unused, good to large even margins, light crease, a wonderful example of this important Indian States rarity (SG £4'750)

Expertise: Cert. BPA (2008)



82146

*

4a

1'500-2'400

1896 1/4a black on orange, without control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, just touched to very large margins, a very collectable example of this well above average rarity (SG £4'750)



82147

*

5a

1'500-2'000

1896 1/2a black on blue-green, without control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, clear to good margins, top marginal defect away from design, a very collectable example of this well above average rarity (SG £5'000)



82148

*

5a

1'500-2'000

1896 1/2a black on blue-green, without control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, just touched to good margins, natural pin-hole, a very acceptable example of this well above average rarity (SG £5'000)

Expertise: Cert. BPA (2008)



82149

*

6

1'500-2'000

1896 2a black on yellow, with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, just touched to large even margins, a very fine example of this well above average rarity (SG £4'250)

Expertise: Cert. BPA (2008)



82150

*

6

1'500-2'000

1896 2a black on yellow, with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, clear even margins, a very fine example of this well above average rarity (SG £4'250)



82151

*

7

700-1'000

1896 4a black on rose, with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, large even margins, a very fine example of this rarity (SG £1'800)



82152

* / www

8, 9, 9b, 10, 10a, 11

150-200

1897-98 1/2a black on green, 1a black on white, 2a black on yellow, 2a black on lemon and 4a black on rose, all with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, unused, all with good to large margins and type I, a very fine and scarce group (SG £487)



82153

⊙

11

80-120

1896 4a black on rose, with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, Type I, used, good to large even margins, vertical crease but rare in used condition (SG £250)



82154

*

11a

150-200

1896 4a black on rose, with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, Type I, unused horizontal tête-bêche pair, good to large margins, creasing, scarce (SG £375)



82155

*

11b

70-100

1896 4a black on rose, with blue control hs, imperforate, on wove paper, Type I, unused vertical tête-bêche pair, good to very large margins, split at right into design and crease at left clear of design, scarce (SG £200)

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82156

*

12, 13, 14, 15

300-400

1897 Datia 1/2a black on green, 1a black on white, 2a black on yellow and 2a black on rose, unused, all with good to huge margins, a very fine and scarce set (SG £905)



82157

*

12, 13, 14, 15

300-400

1897 Datia 1/2a black on green, 1a black on white, 2a black on yellow and 2a black on rose, unused, all with good to large margins, a very fine and scarce set (SG £905)

82158

* / www

26-40

100-150

1912-20 1/2a to 4a an attractive range of seventeen different unused stamps, with a 1a tête-bêche pair, showing an array of different perms or imperf. combinations, fresh, fine and a scarce assembly (18)



82159

*

38c

80-120

1920 1/4a blue, without handstamp, rouletted, unused, very fine & scarce

Bidding Steps

50-100	→	5	500-1000	→	50	10'000-20'000	→	1'000
100-200	→	10	1'000-2'000	→	100	20'000-50'000	→	2'000
200-500	→	20	2'000-5'000	→	200	50'000-100'000	→	5'000
			5'000-10'000	→	500	100'000-200'000	→	10'000

All bids in British pounds

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Hyderabad

Hyderabad is the second largest Princely Indian State (Jammu and Kashmir is slightly larger in area) and the largest in population. It is located in the south-central region of India with Hyderabad it's capital city. Hyderabad was ruled by a hereditary Nizam who was initially a Mughal governor of the Deccan.

The majority of printing plates were produced in Britain until 1937 with the recess plates being shipped to Hyderabad and the stamps printed locally. Starting with the issue of 13 February 1937 printing was totally done locally by lithography, typography, and recess. All Hyderabad stamps were perforated, printed on white wove paper, and had gum.

Hyderabad issued its first stamp, a one anna stamp, on 8 September 1869 using recess printing plates engraved in England by Rapkin and with plates produced by Nissen & Parker, London, and then sent to Hyderabad where the Hyderabad mint printed the stamps.

The second issue was issued on 16 May 1870 and consisted of a half anna stamp and a two anna stamp. The first one anna stamp had no varieties in the engraved sheet of 160 stamps (10 x 16) produced in England, while the second issue was locally engraved, consisting of an engraved sheet of a half anna and a two annas stamp with the plate having 240 stamps (15 x 16) in each sheet and each stamp individually engraved. An interesting aspect of the half anna sheet of 240 stamps is that the plate cracked during the printing process and when reprints of the half anna stamp were issued in the 1880's only part of the sheet could be used.

For the third issue of 1871 Hyderabad went back to England for the plates, and planned for a long life of use of the plates. Each plate consisted of 240 stamps (15 x 16)

and at least for the low values they ordered four plates (960 individual stamps) for printing at the Hyderabad mint. The third issue plates were interesting in that they were engraved by pantograph and a number of printing plate errors resulted from the pantograph engraving process where the engraving pins failed to engrave dots and other parts of the design. The third issue had a long life, it was in use for 38 years up to 1909. The Gibbons catalogue lists six colour varieties of the most used value in the third issue, the half anna stamp. In reality however, there are many more colour shades; I list 18 different shades for the half anna value based on the mid-20th Century article by a student of this issue.

In 1948 Indian military forces intervened in Hyderabad and on 1 April 1950 the princely Indian state of Hyderabad's postal operations were turned over to India.

Telangana



82160	✉ / 64	1	200-260
	1869 1a olive-green, tied by red barred rhomboid cancels, on small neat native cover to Jalna, very fine & scarce		
	Expertise: Cert. BPA (2014)		



82161	*	1 to 3, 13 to 19	50-80
	1869-1909 Attractive range of 10 mint singles, showing the basic colour, very fine (10)		



Idar

Idar Is located in western India and has its capital in the small town of Himmatnagar. The first issue of Idar was in 1932 but the first mention of the state in the major philatelic journal devoted to Indian philately was in the April 1941 issue. The first two issues of postage stamps were both of a half anna value, issued in booklet panes of four, and were the only value issue for the first dozen years of the princely Indian state's postal service.

The first half anna issue, called the "white panel" issue due to the white left and right-side panels on the stamp, have four listed issues distinguished by colour, perforation, paper and in particular for the earliest issue, the size of the margins. Copies of the earliest issue on cover are available but due to the long gap between the issue in 1932, and philatelists knowing of the issue, genuine unused copies of the earliest value (SG 1) are virtually unobtainable.

In the mid-1930's through the mid-1940's there was a considerable use of registered mail and since only a half anna postage stamp value was available, registered covers required six copies of the half anna value, often a booklet pane of four and a pair from another booklet.

On 21 October 1944, a new series of four stamps were issued by Idar, a half-anna, one anna, two anna and four

anna. These four values are available unused and even in complete booklets, but they are elusive used or on cover.

An interesting aspect of Idar is the existence of postal fiscals. The Gibbons catalogue lists five plus a few varieties; all are desirable, particularly postally-used copies.

Gujarat



82162

3-6

150-200

1944 Four different booklets of 8 booklet panes each, very fine & scarce



Indore

Indore is located in central India and was one of the most important states in that area due to a large population and its major trading activities and cotton mills. The capital of the state, which is also called Indore, is the largest city in the area. The first Indore stamp was issued on 6 January 1886, a half anna stamp showing the bearded ruler of the state; the stamp is known on two types of wove paper and in three shades of mauve. The stamps were printed by lithography by Waterlow & Sons, London, perforated 14.5 to 15 and issued with gum.

The next two stamps were local issues, both were hand-stamped on pink paper in black, no gum, imperforate and the two handstamps have a number of slight differences that are relatively easy to distinguish if you have the Gibbons catalogue images.

There followed two issues, recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons and Perkins, Bacon & Co., London with values up to two annas for the 1889-92 Waterlow issue, and up to four annas for the 1904-20 Perkins Bacon issue. Both issues are on white wove paper, with gum, and various perforations.

On 1 March 1908, the Indore postal system merged with the Indian postal system. Under the arrangement with India, Indore un-overprinted stamps could still be used for official mail within the State, but the Indian post office would handle all non-official mail using Imperial India postage stamps. Thus, from 1 March 1908 official mail within the Princely State of Indore used the un-overprinted 1904-20 Perkins Bacon recess printed stamps and non-official mail was no longer handled by the Indore State post office. Also, some of the 1904-20 English recess printed stamps had been overprinted "SERVICE".

In 1926 a new ruler appeared and a new set of stamps were issued from 1927 to 1937 with a value from a quarter anna

to five rupees, altogether 17 distinct stamps. These stamps were recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon, London, white wove paper, gum, and perforated 13 to 14. This set is interesting as five different perforating heads were used with the Gibbons catalogue detailing their use. On 1 August 1940 the one and a quarter (with three perforation heads), two rupees and five rupees values were surcharged in words one anna, half anna and quarter anna respectively locally. The final official issue was locally-printed by typography from 1940 to 1946, on white wove paper, with gum, and perforation 11.

Indore became part of Madhya Bharat by 1 July 1948.

Gujarat



82163

*

3

100-150

1889 Handstamped 1/2a black on pink, block of 6 (2 x 3), close to very large margins, very clear and strong impressions (SG £300)



82164ex



82165ex

82164

* ☉

16 to 32 but 26, 28, 31 used

150-200

1927-37 1/4a to 5R, attractive mostly unused selection, showing the 4a, 8a and 2r used, fine and a scarce group (17)

82165

*

36-43

40-60

1940-46 1/4a to 5r complete mint set eight, very fine



Jaipur

Jaipur is located in north India with the capital also named Jaipur. This princely Indian state had a very large state postal service prior to issuing its first postage stamps with one research study published in "India Post" the first and second issues of 2014 illustrating 135 pre-stamp handstamps. This state was an important road and railroad junction and bordered British India and other princely sates like Alwar and Bundi.

Jaipur issued its first postage stamps on 14 July 1904 and its first stamps were really a provisional issue while waiting for recess-printed stamps from Perkins, Bacon & Co. London which arrived in late 1904. Both the ordinary stamps coming from Perkins, Bacon & Co. and the provisional stamps consisted of only three values, a half, one and two annas stamp. The half anna provisional issues, particularly Gibbons SG 1 and SG 2 and varieties are by far the most interesting due to their elusive nature which only became fully known with the second quarter 2014 article by A.J. Jeffreys, R.Ch. Batia and G Porwal in the "India Post", the journal of the India Study Circle for Philately. The three value provisional stamps were locally printed by lithography, on white wove paper, with gum, and perforated 14 as explained below.

An interesting aspect of this first issue provisional is their perforations - all Jaipur first issue stamps have a unique perforation that is not line, comb, or harrow. Straight line strips of pins were attached together to make a form to perforate either sheets of 12 (4 x 3) or sheets of 24 (4 x 6). This form was placed over sheets and put under pressure to roughly perforate the sheets rough perforation 14.

Jaipur's second issue, was recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., London, and issued in late 1904 on white wove paper, with gum, and perforated 12. The third issue,

also recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., from 1905 to 1909 expanded the issue from three values to seven adding a quarter anna, two, four and eight annas and one rupee values. This issue is printed on white wove paper, perforation 13.5, and with gum.

The remaining issues of Jaipur are locally-printed either by typography or lithography on various types of white wove paper, imperforate (the 1911 Jaipur Jail press issue in sheets of six (2 x 3)) or various perforations and no gum or with gum, including the official stamps.

Jaipur became part of Rajasthan by 7 April 1949 and many of its Raja stamps inscribed "POSTAGE" were overprinted for use in Rajasthan in 1949.

Rajasthan



82166



1

100-150

1904 1/2a pale blue, used with seal cancels, fine and scarce (SG £325)



82167

*

1

300-400

1904 1/2a pale blue, mint, right corner sheet marginal vertical strip three, from positions 4, 8 and 12, fresh, very fine, attractive and rare positional multiple (SG £750)

Note: This issue used a unique type of perforation that is not line, comp or harrow, instead straight line strips of pins perf. 14 were attached together to make a form to perforate the sheet of twelve



82168



82169

82168

*

1a

100-150

1904 1/2a ultramarine, unused, fine and scarce (SG £375)

82169

⊙

1a

150-200

1904 1/2a pale blue, used with seal cancels, fine and scarce (SG £425)

82170

✉ / 64

1a

600-700

1904 1/2a pale blue, tied with seal cancel on local cover, cover stains not affecting the stamps, a very scarce usage



82131



82138



82133



82134



82160



82170



82176



82235ex



82194



82195



82171



82172



82173

82171	⊙ 1904 1/2a grey blue, used with seal cancels, few pulled perfs, fine and scarce (SG £300)	2	100-150
82172	⊙ 1904 1/2a grey blue, used with part seal cancels, fine and scarce (SG £300)	2	100-150
82173	* 1904 1/2a grey blue, IMPERFORATE, unused, clear sharp impression, good to large margins, very fine and scarce (SG £475) Expertise: cert. BPA (2002)	2a	180-260
82174	* 田 / 72 1904 1/2a deep blue, unused complete sheet of 24 (4 x 6), far right edge light water stains well away from stamps, fine and very scarce complete sheet (SG £144+)	3a	80-120
82175	* 田 / 72 1904 1/2a deep blue, unused complete sheet of 24 (4 x 6), far right edge light water stains well away from stamps, fine and very scarce complete sheet (SG £144+)	3a	80-120
82176	✉ / 64 1904 1/2a deep blue, tied on reverse of local cover by Jaipur, dispatch cancel Shana Sadar dated 24.SEP.04 cds, fine and scarce	3a	150-180
82177	* / 72 1904 1a scarlet and 2a emerald green, unused complete sheet of 12 (3 x 4), with SG 5a marginal corners cut off well away from stamps, fine and very scarce complete sheets	4a, 5a	80-120



82178ex



82179

82178	* 1905-09 1/4a to 1r attractive array of unused, incl. complete set and some additional shades, very fine (SG 9, 10,a, 11, a,12, 13, 14, 15, a, b)	9-15b	70-100
82179	* 1912-22 1/4a pale olive-yellow, mint bottom sheet marginal vertical imperf. between pair, very fine and scarce (SG £325)	22a	100-150



82180

*

40-49

100-150

1931 1/4a to 1r part set of ten, mint, fresh, very fine and scarce (SG £335)



82181ex



82182ex



82183ex

82181

*

58-67 + 65a

70-100

1932-46 1/4a to 1r complete set of ten, plus 6a shade, mint, very fine

82182

* ☉ ☒

71

200-300

1947 3p on 1/2a black and violet, range of mint and used varieties, very fine and a scarce assembly (SG 71, 71a, 71b, 71c & 71e, £634)

82183

*

018-022

150-200

1932-37 Officials 1a to 1r set complete, mint, very fine & scarce (SG £500)



82184



82185ex

82184

*

020

150-200

1932-37 Officials 4a black and grey-green, mint, very fine & scarce (SG £450)

82185

☉

023-031

80-120

1936-46 1/4a to 1r set complete, used, plus SG 031, very fine and scarce

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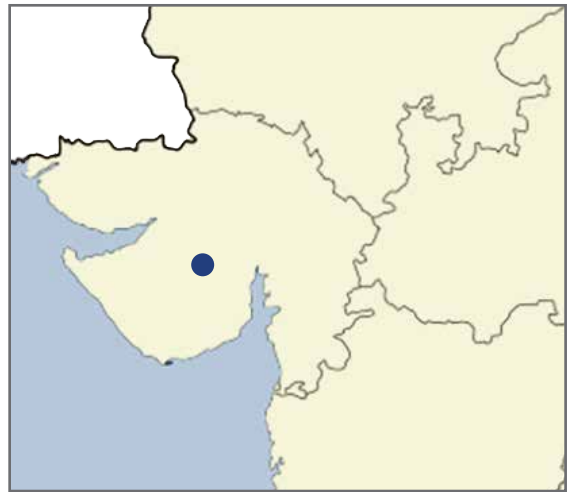


Jasdan

Jasdan is a very small state (less than 300 square miles) in Western India with its capital also named Jasdan. The first issue is dated 15 March 1942 and the first mention of the stamps was in the June 1943 issue of the "Philatelic Journal of India". It issued six stamps, all one anna, of the same design of the sun with rays and full face with Caste marks. All six issues are in various shades of green with different gauges of perforation ranging from eight and a half to twelve. The first four issues were printed in booklet panes of four with perforations on two or three sides and the last two issues were printed in booklet panes of eight (4 x 2) with perforations on all four sides. All six issues were locally-printed by typograph, on white wove paper and with gum.

Jasdan was merged with the United State of Kathiawar (later Saurashtra which also included Soruth) by 15 April 1948 and ceased using Jasdan State stamps.

Gujarat



82186

(*)

1

800-1'200

1942-47 1a deep myrtle-green, on white wove paper, unused, cut close right side, imperforate at bottom, slight toning, a rarity (SG £3'000)



82187

* 田

2

1'200-2'000

1942-47 1a light green, on white wove paper, perf. 12, mint, booklet pane of four with ragged small part of top margin, showing imperforate in three sides of the panes, very fine and extremely rare (SG £6'000)



82188



82189

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---------------|
| 82188 | *
1942-47 1a light green, on white wove paper, perf. 10 1/2, mint, lower right corner single, very fine (SG £275) | 3 | 80-120 |
| 82189 | *
1942-47 1a light green, on white wove paper, perf. 10 1/2, mint, from position 3 on the sheet of four, very fine (SG £275) | 3 | 80-120 |



82190



82193

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|----------------|
| 82190 | * 田
1942-47 1a pale yellow-green, on white wove paper, perf. 8 1/2 to 9, mint, complete full booklet pane of four with full left margin, very fine | 4 | 50-80 |
| 82191 | 田 (*) / 72
1942-47 1a dull yellow-green, on white wove paper, perf. 10, unused, complete full booklet pane of eight with full left margin, very fine (SG £400+) | 5 | 120-180 |
| 82192 | 田 (*) / 72
1942-47 1a dull yellow-green, on white wove paper, perf. 10, unused, complete full booklet pane of eight with full left margin, very fine (SG £400+) | 5 | 120-180 |
| 82193 | 田 (*)
1942-47 1a dull yellow-green, on white wove paper, perf. 10, unused, half booklet pane of four with full left margin, showing variety double perforation applied diagonally at top margin, unusual and scarce (SG £200+) | 5 | 80-120 |
| 82194 | * 田 / 64
1942-47 1a bluish green, on white wove paper, perf. 8 1/2 to 9, mint (gum disturbed), complete full booklet pane of eight with full left margin, very fine and scarce (SG £336+) | 6 | 80-120 |
| 82195 | * 田 / 64
1942-47 1a bluish green, on white wove paper, perf. 8 1/2 to 9, mint with interleaving attached to back, complete full booklet pane of eight with full left margin, very fine and scarce (SG £336+) | 6 | 80-120 |



Jind

Jind is located in north central India in the Punjab with a capital at Sangroor. All Jind stamps were locally-printed by lithography. Jind issued its first princely Indian state stamp in 1874 on thin yellowish wove paper, imperforate, mainly without gum but some issues are gummed.

The second issue of 1876 is on bluish laid card-paper, no gum, imperforate. The third issue was issued from 1882 to 1885 and initially it was imperforate but in 1885 the stamps are known to be perforated 12. The third issue stamps are on both white wove and laid papers and issued without gum.

The perforated stamps ceased to be used for postal purposes in July 1885 but were used for fiscal purposes at least until the 1920's. Jind covers are elusive which is a shame as the most common postmark is a heart shaped cancel.

Jind became a Convention state and from 1 July 1885 used overprinted Indian stamps.

Punjab / Haryana



82196



82197

82196

⊙

J1a

120-180

1874 1/2a blue, on thin yellowish paper, used with heart cancel, showing major retouch "No frame to value" variety, tiny tear at top but not apparent, rare error (SG £450)

82197

⊙

J4

80-120

1874 2a buff brown, on thin yellowish paper, used with prominent heart cancel, fine and scarce (SG £250)



82198



82199

82198

(*)

J6a

120-180

1874 8a bluish violet, on thin yellowish paper, unused, very fine & rare (SG £450)

82199

⊙

J7

50-80

1874 8a bluish violet, on thin yellowish paper, used with part clear heart cancel, very fine & scarce (SG £160)



Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu & Kashmir is the largest princely Indian state, slightly larger than Hyderabad. Up to 1881 the printing of Jammu and Kashmir stamps was done in the city of Jammu and in 1881 the printing was transferred to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir was the second princely state to issue stamps (Soruth issued stamps in 1864) but has the earliest recorded usage of princely Indian state stamps in March 1866 (Soruth's first recorded usage is in early 1867). Jammu and Kashmir was the most important State in the Himalayan region, as it provided a buffer zone between British India and the Asian Empires of Russia and China.

Jammu & Kashmir stamps are divided into three groups – Circulars, Old Rectangular and New Rectangular. All the stamps are locally-printed. The Circulars were first issued on 23 March 1866 and the Old Rectangulars were first issued in September 1867 for Jammu and September (?) 1866 for Kashmir; thus both the Circulars and Old rectangular stamps were in use simultaneously until May 1878.

Provisional printings of New Rectangular stamps were issued in May 1878 and ceased when Jammu and Kashmir stamps became obsolete on 1 November 1894. No Circulars or Old Rectangular stamps were used after the provisional New Rectangular stamps were available in May 1878. The New Rectangulars were printed by typography on white laid and wove paper (three 1883-1894 two annas stamps are on three shades of yellow and green thin paper), imperforate except for a few experimental roughly perforated stamps, and without gum.

Excluding tête-bêche listings in Gibbons, there are 49 Circular stamp listings; 40 on native paper; eight on European laid paper and one very elusive stamp on thick yellowish wove paper. Gibbons lists 50 Old Rectangular stamps for both Jammu and Kashmir, 45 are on native paper, one elusive stamp is on a white laid paper, two very elusive stamps are on thick white wove paper and two additional very elusive stamps are on thin laid bâtonné paper. It is important to note that no Circular or Old Rectangular stamp is on ordinary white wove paper!

As will be seen, the term native paper is quite important for Jammu and Kashmir stamps. Native paper has the appearance of laid paper but it is not a true laid paper and the laid like lines are not symmetrical; its thickness varies greatly from almost a pelure to card stock and is tinted grey or yellowish. This paper was locally produced by hand by a carefully-guarded secret process that was about 600 years old by 1900 and used for most of the Circular and Old Rectangular stamps.

Jammu and Kashmir reprints and forgeries are plentiful, particularly the Circular stamps and less so the Old Rectangular stamps. The New Rectangular stamps are NOT reprinted and forgeries, other than postal forgeries which are

very collectible, are rare. The following is a summary of the story behind the reprints and the majority of the forgeries found in collections today; the Missing Die Forgeries.

The Missing Die Forgeries and reprints. By 1878 the Circulars and Old Rectangular stamps were obsolete and the fairly substantial unused stocks of these stamps were accounted for and stored at the State treasuries. The demand for the Circulars, and less so for the Old Rectangulars, was high among collectors and foreign stamp dealers. Around 1880, dishonest postal employees started to sell the Circular and some Old Rectangular stamps to philatelists; these postal employees had access to the three original dies used to handstamp all the genuine Circulars (the half, one and four annas) and some of the small plates (plates of one and four stamps) of the Old Rectangular. They used the actual Circular stamp dies and Old Rectangular plates to print "reprints" to replace the accounted for stamps they stole from at least one treasury. The reason they could not sell the "reprints" is that they did not have access to the original colours (mainly watercolour) or native paper of the genuine Circulars and Old Rectangulars. Over time, the original Circulars and Old Rectangular stamps were replaced with "reprints".

Around 1890 the dishonest postal employees could no longer use the actual dies (The dies and plates may have been moved to a secure location) so a "Plan B" was required – they produced three circular dies for the genuine dies, and began printing Circular stamp forgeries with the three forged dies. The three forged Circular dies were never found, but a philatelist who gained access to the state treasury archives found the genuine Circular dies in the archives, thus the forgeries became known as the Missing Die forgeries. The Missing Die forgeries are similar to the original dies but easy to separate from the genuine dies if you have images of the genuine Circular stamps.

The Jammu and Kashmir post closed on 1 November 1894. The next event in the story is that in January 1896, the State advertised to sell their obsolete stamps, i.e. the reprinted and Missing Die Circulars and Old Rectangulars and the genuine New Rectangular stamps. Of course the officials still had no clue that the genuine Circulars and Old Rectangulars were not genuine.

The only offer to buy the stamps came from Reverend C. B. Simons who was head of a Mission in Kashmir and who also had a London-based marketing operation selling stamps to collectors to raise money for the Mission. The Reverend acquired all of the obsolete Jammu & Kashmir stamps – the reprints and Missing Die forgeries as well as the genuine New Rectangular stamps, which were the most numerous. Reverend Simons had no idea at this time that the Circulars and Old Rectangulars were not genuine and doggedly stuck to this belief for a number of years. He had all his acquired



Jammu and Kashmir stamps mounted on very colourful sales sheets with red ink lined grid of boxes for each stamp; he also developed a colourful red and blue “presentation set” with the Jammu and Kashmir coat of arms and the following in large font letters “Presentation Set of Obsolete Stamps from His Highness The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir to (name of buyer)” and sold the stamps through his London marketing operation. Although a few philatelic specialists in India figured out what had happened after a while, Reverend Simon was adamant in the philatelic press from 1898 to 1900 that all the Jammu and Kashmir stamps he acquired from the State were genuine and “certified” the genuineness of the stamps in his marketing information accompanying the stamps sold by his London Mission organisation. Reverend Simon never admitted that he was marketing reprints and forgeries but in an advertisement in November 1900 in the leading philatelic journal related to India he said in essence that all the Jammu and Kashmir New Rectangular stamps he was selling were genuine which was true! Yes, all the New Rectangular stamps were genuine, but all the Circulars and Old Rectangular stamps were either reprints or forgeries!

All Jammu and Kashmir Circular and Old Rectangular stamps on ordinary white wove paper are therefore either reprints or forgeries. In most cases the forgeries are Missing Die forgeries although other forgeries exist but the inability of the forgers to get native paper makes detecting the reprints and forgeries easy to spot in almost all cases.

Reprints and forgeries of the circular stamps on European laid paper are relatively easy to spot due to the incorrect colour with three exceptions. The three exceptions all relate to reprints; the elusive quarter anna and four annas red and extremely elusive four annas sage-green printed in oil colour on European laid paper are difficult reprints to distinguish from genuine stamps.

The stamps of Jammu and Kashmir have been obsolete since 1 November 1894.

Jammu & Kashmir



82200



82201



82202

82200	* 1867-76 4a red, unused, touched to good margins, cut square with top left corner cut off, very fine (SG £180)	8	70-100
82201	* 1867-76 4a red, unused, touched to good margins, cut square, very fine (SG £180)	8	70-100
82202	* 1867-76 4a orange-red, unused, close to good margins, cut square, very fine and scarce, cert. RPS (1959) (SG £475)	9	150-200



82174



82175



82177ex



82219



82191



82192



82203



82207

82203

*

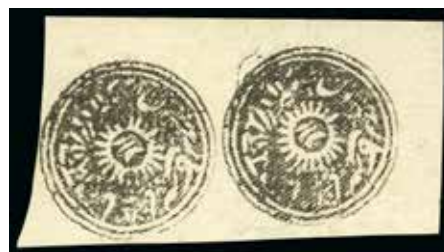
14

80-120

1874-76 Special Printings: 1/2a deep black, unused, irregular block of 5 (2/3) cut square, excellent margins and good colour, very fine and an unusual unused multiple



82204



82208

82204

*

18

100-150

1874-76 Special Printings: 1a bright blue, unused, right sheet marginal pair with good to large margins, fresh bright colour (SG £450)



82205



82206

82205

*

19

100-150

1874-76 Special Printings: 4a bright blue, unused, very close to clear margins, fresh bright colour (SG £450)

82206

(*)

20

100-150

1874-76 Special Printings: 1/2a emerald green, unused, cut square with good to large margins, reasonably well printed for this issue, fine

82207

* 田

41

100-150

1877-78 1/2a black, unused, irregular block of 8 (2/3/3); light print, all printed close together some minor overlapping, an uncommon multiple (SG £480+)

82208

*

41

50-80

1877-78 1/2a black, horizontal pair, clear to large margins, well struck, bold printed pair, a scarce and desirable item, cert. BPA (2005)



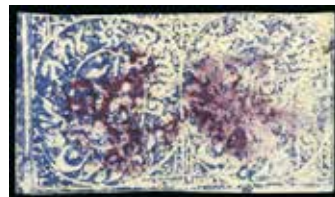
82209



82210



82211



82212

82209	⊙	54	150-200
1867 1/2a indigo, used, lightly cancelled by magenta strike, plate pos. 2, few minor faults, very scarce in its true colour, ex Harell			
82210	△	56	100-150
1867 1/2a deep ultramarine, used on fragment, cancelled by magenta strike, very scarce in it's true colour, cert. BPA (2004)			
82211	⊙	58	50-80
1867 1/2a deep violet blue, used, cancelled by magenta strike, scarce			
82212	⊙	58-59	200-300
1867 1/2a and 1a deep violet blue, used pair from the composite plate with magenta cancel, a rare pair, cert. BPA (2008) (SG £870)			



82213	*	60	80-120
1868 1/2a red on native paper, unused, two irregular composite sheets of three with 1 anna stamp cut from each and gutter margin between each, unusual and desirable multiple			



82214



82215

82214	(*)	67	200-300
1874-76 Special Printings: 1a bright blue on native paper, unused without gum, some paper adhesion on reverse, scarce, cert. ISE (2014) (SG £900)			
82215	⊙	69a	100-150
1874-76 Special Printings: 1/2a jet-black on native paper, used, an extremely fine example of the rare stamp (SG £375), cert. RPS (1968)			



82216

82221

82216

田 (*)

70+71

240-300

1877-78 1/2a and 1a red on native paper, unused, complete sheet of four, very fine and a scarce sheetlet (SG 70(3) and SG71 (1))



82217

82218

82220

82217

⊙

87

200-300

1866 Printed from a single die: 1/2a black, used, with red seal cancel of Srinagar, some colour run, still a fine example of this scarce stamp (SG £700)

82218

* (*)

90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96

80-120

1867-77 1/4a to 2a on native laid paper, unused selection of eight different, all appear with clear to good margins, a fine group (8)

82228

82219

* 田 (*) / 72

91

250-350

1867-77 1/2a ultramarine, on native laid paper, complete unused sheet of 20 (5 x 4) some toning and light prints but uncommon in sheet form, showpiece

82220

* ⊙

99

80-120

1867-77 4a emerald-green, on native laid paper, used pair and mint single, a desirable lot (3)

82221

* ⊙

101

150-200

1867-77 8a red, on native laid paper, unused pair and used irregular block of three, all with clear to very large margins, an attractive lot (5)



82222

82223

82222

* ⊙

101

50-80

1867-77 8a red, on native laid paper, unused and used single, clear to good margins (2)

82223

* ⊙

102+104

50-80

1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1/2a red, unused and used single and 1/2a slate violet, unused, fine

Note: The red was intended for use in Jammu and the slate-violet in Kashmir.



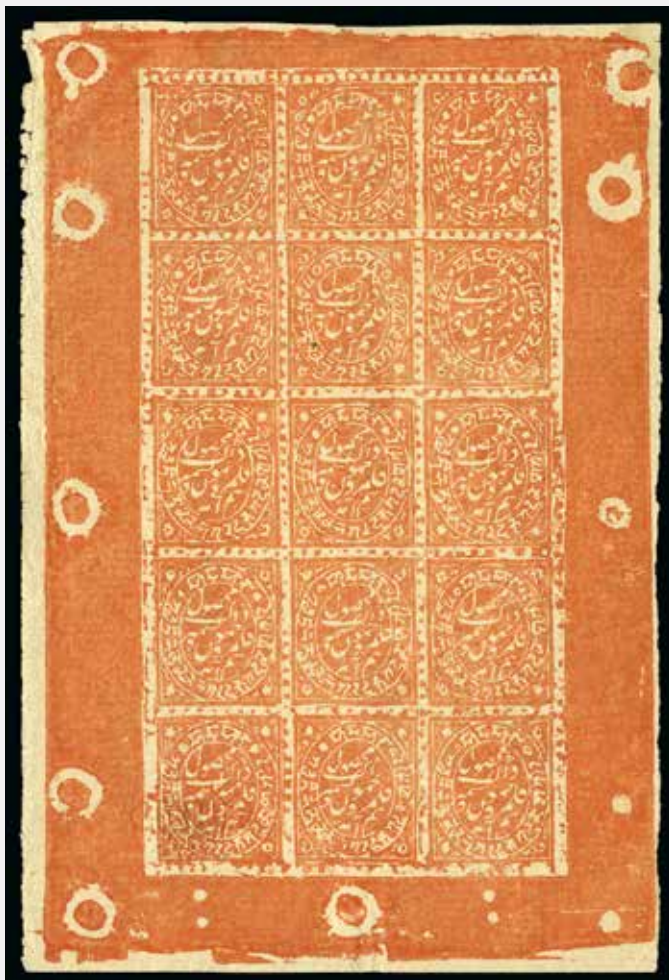
82227



82232



82233



82239



82224



82225



82226

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 82224 | * | 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 | 200-300 |
| 1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1/2a to 2a on ordinary white laid paper, imperfs from the violet shades intended for use in Kashmir, a scarce assembly (SG £834) | | | |
| 82225 | * (*) | 108, 109, and 110 | 100-150 |
| 1878-79 Provisional Printings: 2a on ordinary white laid paper, imperfs from the violet shades intended for use in Kashmir, unused vertical pair and two singles, a scarce group (SG £345) | | | |
| 82226 | ⊙ | 117 | 200-300 |
| 1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1/2a red, on ordinary white laid paper, perforated from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, used with pen crosses, scarce (SG £750) | | | |
| 82227 | ⊞ (*) / 76 | 119 | 200-300 |
| 1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1/2a red, on thick wove paper, imperforate from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, unused complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5) with full margins and a very decorative border around the sheet, scarce (SG £640+) | | | |



- | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|--------------|
| 82228 | ⊞ (*) | 119 | 50-80 |
| 1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1/2a red, on ordinary white laid paper, imperforate from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, unused block of four, scarce | | | |



82229



82231

- | | | | |
|---|-----|------------------|--------------|
| 82229 | (*) | 121, 122 and 123 | 50-80 |
| 1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1/2a, 1a and 2a red, on thick wove paper, imperforate from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, unused set of three values, 2a from the corner of the sheet, fine (3) | | | |



82230



82234ex



82238

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|----------------|
| 82230 | 田 (*)
1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1a red, on thick wove paper, imperforate from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, unused top left corner marginal, with a very decorative border in sheet margin, very fine and scarce (SG £340+) | 122 | 100-150 |
| 82231 | * / 77
1878-79 Provisional Printings: 1a red, on thick wove paper, imperforate from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, unused bottom right corner marginal strip of three, with a very decorative border in sheet margin, very fine and scarce | 123 | 50-80 |
| 82232 | 田 (*) / 76
1878-79 Provisional Printings: 2a red, on thick wove paper, imperforate from the red shades intended for use in Jammu, unused complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5), scarce (SG £800+) | 123 | 200-300 |
| 82233 | 田 (*) / 76
1879 Definitive Issue: 1/4a red, on thin wove paper, unused sheet of 15 (3 x 5) but decorative margins cut off, scarce | 125 | 50-80 |
| 82234 | * (*)
1881-83 Colour changes: 1/2a to 8a all in orange, unused, clear to large margins, some showing sheet margins, very fine (6) | 131-136 | 100-150 |
| 82235 | ✉ / 64
1886-89 Combination covers to Germany and France, franked 1883-94 issue in combination in each case with India 3a franking, one with tape stains and repairs, a scarce duo | 138 | 100-150 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|------|----------------|
| 82236 | (*)
1883-94 New Colours: 1/4a brown, on thin wove paper, unused top sheet marginal single showing rare double impression, very fine and an extremely nice showpiece, cert. BPA (2007) | 141a | 500-800 |
|--------------|--|------|----------------|



82237



82240



82241

82237	(*)	142a	50-80
1883-94 New Colours: 1/4a green, on thin wove paper, unused left sheet marginal single showing ERROR OF COLOUR, very fine and scarce variety			
82238	⊙ 田 / 78	154	80-120
1883-94 New Colours: 2a red on deep green, thin wove paper, used block of six, bearing two strikes of the large double circle ds, a scarce used multiple			
82239	田 (*) / 76	165	80-120
1887-94 1/2a orange-red, on thin creamy laid paper, imperforate complete sheet of 15 (3 x 5), showing impressions of the eight screw heads, very fine, ex. Mortimer			
82240	(*)	02, 03 and 04	120-180
1878 Officials: 1/2a, 1a and 2a black on white laid paper, unused, clear to good margins, fine & scarce (3) (SG £380)			
82241	(*)	06a	80-120
1880-94 Officials: 1/4a black, unused on thin wove paper, showing double print variety, fine and rare			
82242	田 (*) / 82	012	100-150
1887-94 Officials: 1/4a black, on thin creamy laid paper, unused, complete sheet of 15 (3 x 5), showing complete sheet margins with screw marks in corners, very fine and scarce			
82243	田 (*) / 82	015	200-300
1887-94 Officials: 2a black, on thin creamy laid paper, unused, complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5), showing complete decorative sheet margins with screw marks in corners, very fine and scarce (SG £540)			



82244	*	T15, T16	50-80
1897 Telegraphs: 1a bright blue and carmine, 2a reddish violet and olive, double telegraph stamps with duty tablets in a second colour, mint, very fine			



Kishangarh

Kishangarh is a small state of less than 900 square miles located in central India and has the princely Indian states of Bundi and Jaipur in close proximity. Its capital is also called Kishangarh and is located on the railway line between Ajmere and Jeypore, two major Indian cities.

Kishangarh issued its first stamp in 1899 and a year later pin-perforated the stamp and issued a similar designed stamp imperforate in blue (rather than green) in 1900. Neither the 1900 perforated or the imperforate blue stamp were used extensively. These three stamps were locally-printed by typography on white wove paper, and issued without gum.

The first major issue was a series of eight values from a quarter anna to five rupees with many lower values printed in different colours and issued both imperforate and pin-perforated. The stamps were issued from September 1899 to 1901, initially on large pieces of paper folded in half with the stamps printed singly with the early issues printed with the spaces marked in pencil. Many of the stamps in this series were printed in sheets of 168 stamps (12 x 14) with each half sheet of 84 stamps (12 x 7), both imperforate and perforated, tête-bêche vertical pairs imperf between from the centre of the folded sheet. The stamps and numerous varieties of this issue are printed by typography on white wove and laid paper, no gum and locally printed.

From 1901 to 1904 Kishangarh had three issues, all locally printed; the 1901 issue of three stamps was typographed-printed, on toned wove paper and pin perforated, the 1903 issue was lithographed-printed, on thick white wove glazed paper, imperforate and had no gum. The 1904 stamp was printed singly by lithography on thin white wove paper, pin-perforated and did not have gum.

From 1904 to 1910 Kishangarh ordered a set of nine values from a quarter anna to five rupees from Perkins, Bacon & Co, that were recess-printed, with gum, and perforation 12.5. This was the only Kishangarh issue not printed locally.

An interesting issue of four stamps, three two anna stamps and a half anna stamp were issued between 1912 and 1913; these stamps were locally-printed using half tone blocks, printed on various white wove papers, rouletted and imperforate and issued without gum.

Another two-value issue of a half anna and two annas was done in August 1913; the printer was the Diamond Soap Works in

Kishangarh. The two stamps were printed both by typograph on thick surfaced paper with half tone centres, typeset inscriptions and rouletted, with no gum. The two annas value has two major printing varieties and the half anna value has 12 printing and separation varieties besides the basic value.

The final three issues between 1913 and 1947 consisted of three sets each with values from a quarter anna to five rupees. The first issue from 1913 to 1916 had the same characteristics as the August 1913 issue described above. The remaining two issues were printed on thick surface white wove paper (1928 to 1936) and thick, soft, unsurfaced paper, both locally-printed by typography, no gum and pin perforated.

Kishangarh also printed official stamps by overprinting 36 basic stamps plus numerous varieties "ON/K S/D" (On Kishangarh Dunbar Service) mainly in black but also in red. The overprint was done locally from 1917 and stopped in 1918.

Kishangarh became part of Rajasthan by 15 April 1948 and many of its ordinary postage stamps were overprinted for use in Rajasthan in 1948 and 1949.

Rajasthan



82245	☉ (*) 1899-1900 1a green, imperforate, unused and used with used double circle ARAIN cancel with blank center and red manuscript, with slight thin as often found on this stamp, plus the scarcer 1a blue, unused, a fine & scarce trio, SG 1 and 3 unused are sound examples (SG £859)	1,3	300-400
82246	** * 田 (*) / 82 1899-1900 2r brown-red, on thin white wove paper, mint, block of 6 (3 x 2) with good to wide margins, very fine (SG £210+)	34	80-120



82247



82248

- | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 82247 | ☉ | 49 | 80-120 |
| 1904-10 2r olive-yellow, white wove paper, perf. 12, used with Kishangarh 29 AP 09 cds, very difficult to find in used condition (SG £250) | | | |
| 82248 | ☉ | 50 | 80-120 |
| 1904-10 5r purple-brown, white wove paper, perf. 12 1/2, used, very difficult to find in used condition (SG £250) | | | |
| 82249 | * 田 / 84 | 59a | 200-260 |
| 1913 1/4a pale blue, imperforate, unused, complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5) imperf including a fine array of plate varieties, with printers inscription on bottom left of the sheet, very fine (SG varieties included 59ca (2), 59da, 59ea) | | | |
| 82250 | * / 84 | 60, 60a and 60b | 400-500 |
| 1913 2a purple, imperforate, unused, complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5) imperf including a fine array of plate varieties, with printers inscription on bottom left of the sheet, very fine (SG varieties included including 60a, 60b(3)) | | | |

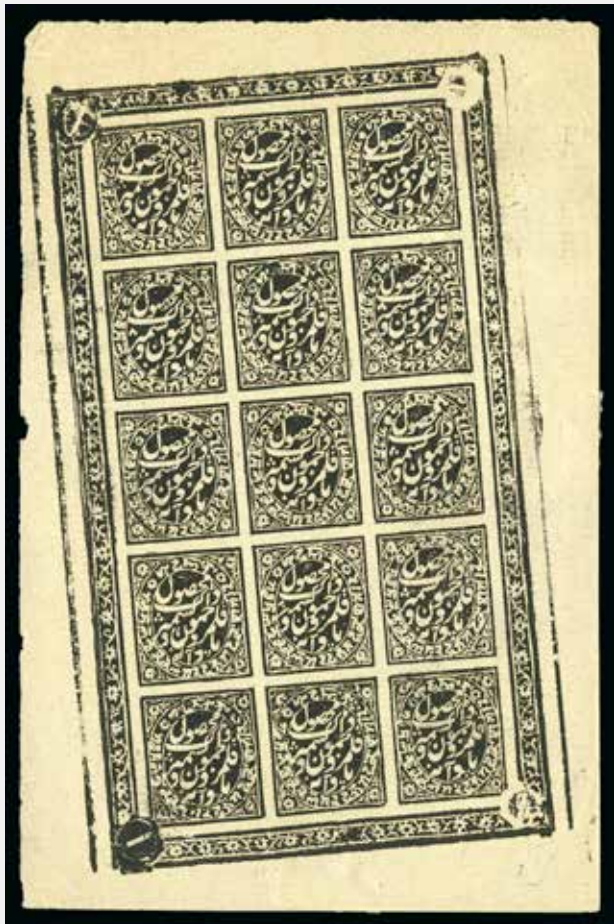


82251

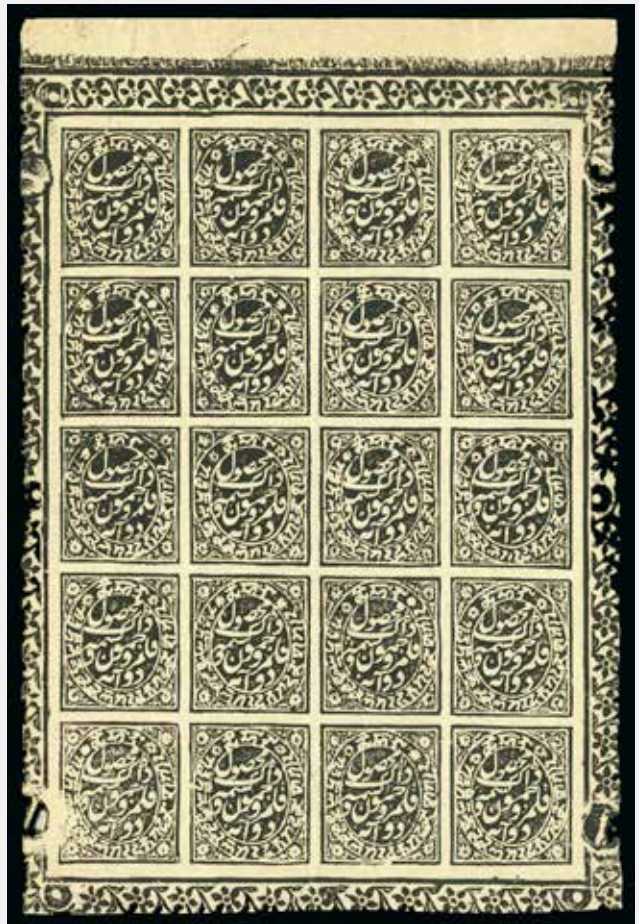


82254

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------------|
| 82251 | * | 63, 64, 64b, 64c, 65, 65a, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71 (no SG70) | 80-120 |
| 1913-16 1/4a to 5r, rouletted, on thick white chalk surfaced paper, unused selection, showing varieties 1/2a imperf pair and 1a "stop after STATE", a fine and scarce selection (12) | | | |
| 82252 | * 田 / 84 | 68 | 150-180 |
| 1913-16 8a brown, on thick white chalk surface paper, rouletted, unused, complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5), with printers inscription on bottom of the sheet, very fine and scarce | | | |
| 82253 | * 田 / 84 | 71 | 200-300 |
| 1913-16 5R brown, on thick white chalk surface paper, rouletted, unused, complete sheet of 20 (4 x 5), with printers inscription on bottom of the sheet, some separation above bottom row, fine and scarce (SG £800+) | | | |
| 82254 | * | 72-80 | 50-80 |
| 1913-16 1/4a to 5r, pin perf., on thick white chalk surfaced paper, unused selection, showing shades varieties, a fine and scarce selection (11) | | | |
| 82255 | * / 82 | 89 | 120-180 |
| 1943-47 8a violet, pin perf., on thick soft white wove unsurfaced paper, poor impressions, complete full sheet of 10 (5 x 2) with entire sheet margins, some plate marking visible, scarce in a sheet (SG £480) | | | |



82242



82243



82246



82255



82259ex



82260



Las Bela

Las Bela is a small state and part of present day Pakistan. It is located about 115 miles north of Karachi and its capital is Bela.

It issued its first stamp in 1897 and only needed a half anna and one anna stamp throughout its relatively short life. All Las Bela stamps are printed by lithography and the Gibbons catalogue listing for the only lists 10 stamps (excluding varieties), of which nine are half anna stamps and only one a one anna stamp, which is very distinct from the half anna stamps as it was printed in black on vibrant orange paper and a completely different design than all the nine half anna stamps.

The first seven half anna stamps were printed with relative narrow spaces between the stamps compared to the last two half anna stamps; these first seven stamps have at least 14 settings with sheets of 16 to 32 stamps. It is almost impossible to distinguish one catalogue listing from another for at least four of the seven stamps, but two of the first seven half anna stamps on white paper and one stamp on pale grey paper are relatively easy to distinguish apart and correctly catalogue. The other four early half anna stamps however, are almost impossible to place in the correct catalogue number as their various papers of grayish blue, greenish gray, pale gray, and pale green are so colour changed to many different faded and toned colours that the paper colours cannot be relied upon to help classify the stamps to the correct Gibbons catalogue number.

The last two Las Bela half anna stamps were printed from five lithograph stones and like the four earlier half anna stamps, the stamps cannot be allocated to the proper catalogue number by the colour of the paper as the paper has changed as described above. Luckily, the five stones for the last two Gibbons catalogued half anna stamps printed wide apart have design features that allow one to classify the stamps to the proper Gibbons catalogue number.

The stamps of Las Bela have been obsolete since 1 Apr. 1907.

Pakistan



82256

* ©

8, 11, 11c, 12, 12c

80-120

1901-02 1/2a unused and used selection of different types, some with perf. 11 1/2 and others with perf. 12 1/2, mixed to fine (7) (SG 8 m & u, SG 11 m & u, 11c m, 12 u, 12c u)



82249



82250



82252



82253



Morvi

Morvi is a small state in western India with its capital having the same name as the state, Morvi.

It issued its first three stamps, three pies, half anna and two annas stamp on 1 April 1931; the stamps were printed in block of four with the first two stamps 10 mm apart and the third 6.5mm apart and perforated 12 on two or three sides. This first issue was issued in booklet form and the stamps were printed locally by typography, on white wove paper, with gum, and perforation 12.

The second issue came soon after the first issue but was printed in two blocks of four with the stamps 5.5 mm apart and perforated on all four sides. In addition to the three first issue values, the second issue included a one anna value; the stamps are printed locally by typography, on white wove paper, with gum, and perforation 12.

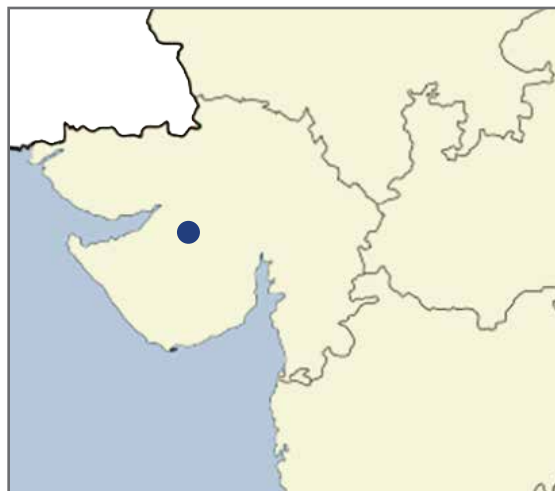
The third issue was issued from 1932 to 1933 and the half anna was replaced with a six pies stamp; the stamps were printed locally by typography, on white wove paper, with gum, and perforation 11.

The fourth issue is a little bit of a mystery; the Gibbons catalogue lists the issue as a "London" issue but no London printer is named! Like the first three issues the stamps are printed locally by typograph, on white wove paper, with gum, and perforation 12. The four values are the same as the second issue.

The final issue reverts to a local issue once again with the same four values as the second and third issue, but the six pies and one anna values have two colour varieties plus the main colour. The stamps are printed by typography, on white wove paper, with gum, and rough perforation 11.

Morvi stamps are straight forward with the very elusive items imperforate between stamps. Morvi was merged with the United State of Kathiawar, which later became Saurashtra, by 15 April 1948.

Gujarat



82257ex



82258

82257	* 1931 3p, 1/2a and 2a, unused set of three, good to huge margins, fine (SG £200)	1-3	70-100
82258	* 1931 2a yellow-brown, perf. 12, unused imperforate at bottom, good to huge margins, fine (SG £190)	3	70-100
82259	* 田 / 82 1931 3p, 1/2a, 1a and 2a, complete set of four all in booklet panes of eight with full shett margins except at left, fresh, fine and scarce	4, 5, 6, 7	50-80
82260	* / 82 1935-48 1a pale yellow-brown, mint, marginal block of 8 (4 x 2) with very wide right and left margins, fresh, very fine and scarce	18a	50-80



Nandgaon

Nandgaon is a small state of less than 900 square miles in central India with a capital of Raj Nandgaon that is located on the Bengal-Nagpur railway. Nandgaon had a very short life as a stamp issuing princely Indian state. All the stamps of Nandgaon were locally-printed without gum.

The first issues of two values, a half anna and two annas were issued in 1891 but there is some evidence that the first stamps were issued in late 1887. The stamps were printed by lithography, on white wove paper, and were imperforate.

The second and last ordinary postage issue was two much smaller stamps issues with a completely new design; the first of the two issues again are a half anna and two annas, printed on 1 January 1893, with the stamps printed by typography, sheets of 16 (4 x 4), with the stamps printed wide apart on thin white wove paper, and imperforate. The second issue added a one anna stamp to give three values; this issue was printed in 1894 again by typography, in sheets of 16 but printed closer together and there are wavy lines between the stamps, and again, the stamps were printed on thin white wove paper, and imperforate.

The first issue stamps, as well as the second issue Nandgaon ordinary postage stamps, are rarely found with a genuine postmark, the only genuine postmark is a round negative seal a little bigger than the diameter of a USA quarter with the words "RAJ NANDGAON/STATE POST around the inner ring of the seal. The ordinary postage stamps of Nandgaon became obsolete on 1 July 1894.

Nandgaon also issued official postage stamps hand-stamped in purple with the ruler's initials "M.B.D." Like the ordinary postage stamps, genuine used copies are very elusive and the negative seal postmark described above is believed to be the only genuine postmark. The official stamps were issued in 1893 and withdrawn from postal use on 31 December 1894. Additional prints occurred after this date for the half anna and two annas in slightly different shades and in brown (rather than rose) for the one anna. These are reprints.

Chhattisgarh



- | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|----------------|
| 82261 | * (*)
1891-94 1/2a, 1a and 2a values, a fine unused selection, including shade varieties, plus 1a on laid paper, mixed to very fine (SG 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 6ba, £571) | 1-6 | 150-200 |
| 82262 | * 田 / 90
1894 Officials: 1a rose, on thin laid paper, handstamped overprint "M.B.D." in purple double oval, complete sheetlet of 16 (4 x 4) with full margins with native character lines of text on all 4 margins, attractive | 05a | 80-120 |



Nawanagar

Nawanagar is located in western India and its capital is Jamnagar. All its stamps are locally-printed without gum. Nawanagar issued its first stamp in 1877, a one docra value printed by typography; the stamp is small in size, printed in blue with many shades, printed in sheets of 32 stamps either 4 x 8 or 8 x 4 and printed on laid paper. There are many settings of the first imperforate issue, at least 18 by one listing with "A" through "T" with no listing for "F" and "S". The first issue was imperforate but a small number of copies were perforated either line 12.5 or harrow perforation 11.

The second issue and third issue are both typeset issues and again the stamps are small. The second issue was also issued in 1877 like the first issue and consisted of three values, one, two and three docras, imperforate on coloured wove paper, with four lines of native text with thick horizontal and vertical frame lines and the stamps 19 mm wide. Unused copies are very elusive for all three values and postally-used copies of the two and three docras are also very difficult to find.

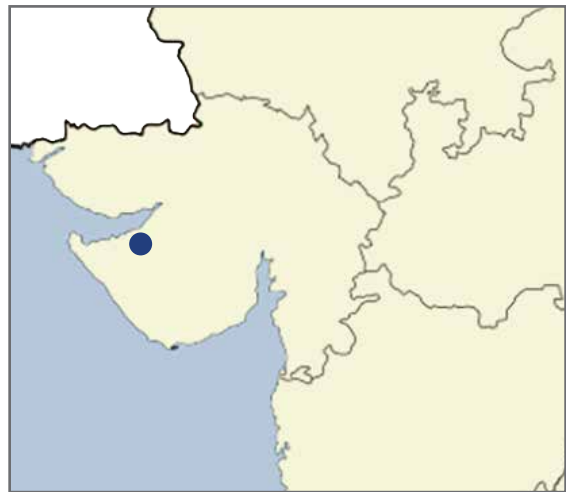
The third issue was issued in 1880 and also had the same three small values, imperforate on coloured wove paper, with four lines of native text with thin horizontal and vertical frame lines and the stamps 15 to 18 mm wide. The third issue has many settings (A to Y at least) and some of the settings have a number of sub-settings.

The last issue was a vertical definitive sized stamp, typographed, showing the coat of arms of Nawanagar, printed in sheets of 36 stamps (6 x 6) and the same three values on various types of white wove and laid paper, and perforated 12.

Cancellations for actual postal purposes are intaglio seals in black and other forms of cancellation were only used on remainders.

The stamps of Nawanagar became obsolete on 1 Jan. 1895.

Gujarat



82263	* / 90 1877 1 docra blue, imperforate on laid paper, complete sheet of 32 with full margins (8 x 4) from setting K, very fine, attractive and scarce	1	200-260
82264	* / 90 1877 1 docra blue, imperforate on laid paper, complete sheet of 32 with full margins (4 x 8) from setting T, very fine, attractive and scarce	1	200-260



82265



82266

82265	* 1877 1 docra slate-blue, line perf. 12 1/2, unused on laid paper, some toning, scarce (SG £140)	2	50-80
82266	* 1877 1 docra slate-blue, line perf. 11 narrow, unused on laid paper, fine and scarce (SG £160)	2a	50-80



82267



82268

82267

*

9a

200-260

1880 3 docra black on buff-yellow wove paper, unused, sheet of 15 (3 x 5) from subsetting R3, with complete sheet margins all round, very fine & a rare sheet

82268

©

9ab

50-80

1880 3 docra black on buff-yellow laid paper, used, imperf. bottom left sheet marginal, scarce in this condition (SG £180)

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Orchha

Orchha is in central India close to the princely states of Bijawar and Duttia with the capital also named Orchha. All Orchha stamp issues are locally-printed

Orchha's first issue consisted of two values, a half anna and one anna printed in 1913. This issue shows the coat of arms of the state in a very blurred lithograph printing and is difficult to find postally used. The stamps are on white wove paper, no gum and imperforate.

The most interesting issue is the second issue, issued over 21 years starting in 1914 and basically the work horse for the postal service within the State up until the third issue of 1 April 1935. The second issue is lithographed in sheets of eight (4 x 2), also showing the coat of arms of Orchha but with clearer impressions, imperforate on white wove paper and issued without gum. This issue consists of five values: a quarter, half, one, two and four annas, with each value having three catalogued shade varieties issued at mainly unknown intervals over the 21-year life of the issue. Since neither professional philatelists or collectors could order the new shade varieties when they were issued (the issue dates are unknown), it is difficult to amass the catalogued shade varieties of this issue.

The third and fourth issue of Orchha differ greatly from the first two issues as both issues have far more values than the first two issues. Both the third and fourth issue have

values from a quarter anna to 25 rupees and both of the last two issues were perforated with multiple perforation gauges, printed on white wove paper, and issued with gum. The third issue was printed by typography and the fourth issue by lithography; these last two issues were in use from 1 April 1935 to 1 May 1948.

Orchha became part of Vindhya Pradesh by 1 May 1948.

Madhya Pradesh



82269ex



82270ex

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|------|--------------|
| 82269 | (*)
1913-35 1/4a to 4a attractive range of unused, all appear to have close to large margins, including a few corner margin singles, a complete set plus additional shades, generally very fine (17) (SG 1, 2, 3, 3a, 3b, 4, 4a, 4b, 5, 5b, 5c, 6, 6a, 6b, 7, 7a, 7b) | 1-7 | 50-80 |
| 82270 | ***
1935 1/4a to 25r attractive range of mint, all appear to have good perforations, a complete set of twenty singles, generally very fine (23) | 8-30 | 50-80 |



82262



82263



82264



82272



82273



82279



82271ex



82275

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------|----------------|
| 82271 | *
1939-42 1/4a to 2r attractive range of mint, all appear to have good perforations, a part set of thirteen singles, generally very fine (13) (SG £239) | 31-43 | 80-120 |
| 82272 | ✉ / 90
1939-42 1a scarlet, irregular L shaped block of five, tied indistinct Orchha cds on reverse of internal handmade registered cover, cover reduced at right, very fine and a scarce usage | 34 | 200-300 |
| 82273 | ✉ / 90
1939-42 1a scarlet & 4a slate, tied distinct "O" in bars on reverse of 1945 internal handmade registered cover, envelope was made from water damaged newspaper, registered hs on front, a scarce and unusual usage | 34+40 | 300-400 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|
| 82274 | ⊙
1939-42 8a magenta, perf. 13 1/2 x 14, used, fine and scarce (SG £375) | 41 | 100-150 |
| 82275 | *
1939-42 5R yellow-orange, perf. 14 x 13 1/2, mint, very fine (SG £325) | 44 | 100-150 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|
| 82276 | *
1939-42 10R turquoise-green, perf. 14 x 13 1/2, mint, very fine and scarce (SG £1'200) | 45 | 400-500 |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|

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Poonch

Poonch is located in the northwest of India close to Jammu & Kashmir and ruled by a junior branch of the Jammu and Kashmir princely family and by treaty was subject to the "advice and consent" of the Kashmir Maharaja. The capital of Poonch was also Poonch. Virtually all Poonch mail went outside the State using an exchange office in British India at Kahuta in the Punjab for mail to British India. The first stamp of Poonch was issued around 1876

Poonch stamps have a great deal of uniformity but in one respect a great deal of non-uniformity which makes it difficult for collectors to allocate stamps to their proper Gibbons catalogue number. The uniformity is that all Poonch stamps are hand-stamped with a single brass die that is fixed in a handle like a post office cancel (technically a typograph printing) and printed in a fairly uniform red colour and all the Poonch stamps are imperforate and printed locally.

The non-uniformity is in the paper, which comes in many colours and shades: white including toned, yellowish white, yellow, orange-buff, buff, green, blue green, yellow green, blue, blue-grey, lavender and lilac. The paper comes in many types: wove, wove bâtonné, laid bâtonné, ribbed bâtonné, laid, and thick laid. An article in The Philatelic Journal of India, January 1898 by F.B. O'Shea, "Poonch Native States", page 10 states: "The paper used is any that happens to be convenient."

Another aspect of Poonch, that is not normally true with the postage stamps of other princely Indian states, is that the dates of issue of the various stamps on different colour/shades of paper and different kinds of paper is generally unknown, and some papers for ordinary postage stamps

in the 1885 to 1894 period reappear after long intervals.

The Gibbons catalogue lists all Poonch stamps as printed in watercolour but I do not think this is the case. I believe the ordinary postage stamps and official stamps printed 1884 to 1894 are printed in printer's ink, not watercolour and possibly pre-1884 printings were also in printer's ink.

The conclusion is that Poonch is a challenge for collectors but building a good reference collection can be a very rewarding pursuit.

The stamps of Poonch became obsolete for postal purposes on 1 January 1895.

Jammu and Kashmir



82277



1

500-600

1876 6p red, imperforate on yellowish white wove paper, tied on reverse of neat India 1/2a blue stationery envelope by small manuscript strokes and large negative seal cancel, a fine an attractive mixed franking (Neurgaonkar EN9)



- 82278 ☉ 1 80-120
1876 6p red, imperforate on yellowish white wove paper, used with 30 mm seal cancel, scarce (SG £225)
- 82279 (☒) / 90 1 200-300
1876 6p red, imperforate on yellowish white wove paper, tied on reverse of neat India 1/2a blue stationery envelope reverse (stationery front-side missing) by small manuscript strokes and large negative seal cancel, a fine and attractive (Neurgaonkar EN9)



82280ex



82283



82284



82285

- 82280 * ☉ 3 50-80
1883 1/2a red, imperf. handstamp on yellowish white wove paper, unused single, used single with the typical three box square surrounding a dot obliterator, close to good margins, fine



82281ex



82282ex



82286

- 82281 (*) 7, 8, 9, 10 70-100
1885 1/2a, 1a, 2a and 4a all in red, imperf. handstamps on yellowish white wove paper, unused singles, close to good margins, one with thin, nevertheless very fine for this difficult issues (SG £220)
- 82282 (*) 11-15 70-100
1885-94 1p, 1/2a, 1a, 2a and 4a all in red, imperf. handstamps on white laid paper, unused singles, close to good margins, very fine for these difficult issues (SG £181)
- 82283 (*) 23 50-80
1885-94 1/2a red, imperf. handstamp on thick white laid paper, unused single, close to large margins, very fine for this difficult issue (SG £150)
- 82284 * 24 50-80
1885-94 1a red, imperf. handstamp on thick white laid paper, unused single, close to large margins, very fine for this difficult issue (SG £150)
- 82285 * 25 50-80
1885-94 2a red, imperf. handstamp on thick white laid paper, unused single, close to large margins, very fine for this difficult issue (SG £160)
- 82286 (*) 26 80-120
1885-94 4a red, imperf. handstamp on thick white laid paper, unused single, close to large margins, very fine for this difficult issue (SG £200)



82287

(*)

27-31

80-120

1885-94 1p, 1/2a, 1a, 2a and 4a all in red, imperf. handstamp on yellow wove batonné paper, unused single, close to large margins, very fine group for these difficult issues (SG £198)



82288

* ⊙

32a

50-80

1885-94 1p red, imperforate handstamp on orange-buff wove batonné paper, unused and used horiz pairs showing one stamp sideways, a fine pair of pairs



82289ex



82290ex

82289

(*)

32-35

80-120

1885-94 1p, 1/2a, 2a and 4a, all in red, imperforate handstamps on orange-buff wove batonné paper, a very fine group (SG £276)

82290

(*)

36-40

100-150

1885-94 1p, 1/2a, 1a, 2a and 4a, all in red, imperforate handstamps on yellow laid paper, a very fine group (5) (SG £376)



82291

(*)

44-47

100-150

1885-94 1/2a, 1a, 2a and 4a, all in red, imperforate handstamps on blue-green laid paper, a very fine group (SG £330)



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82292ex



82293ex

- 82292** (*) 49, 50 **50-80**
1885-94 1p and 1a both in red, imperforate handstamps on blue-green wove batonné paper, a very fine pair
- 82293** (*) 51, 52 **70-100**
1885-94 1a and 2a, both in red, imperforate handstamps on lavender wove batonné paper, a very fine pair



82294ex



82295ex

- 82294** (*) 53, 54 **160-220**
1885-94 1p in two shades and the rare 1a (marginal nick at top), all in red, imperforate handstamps on blue wove batonné paper (SG £510)
- 82295** * 55+56 **50-80**
1885-94 1p red on grey-blue laid paper and 1p red on lilac laid paper, imperforate handstamps, unused, fine



- 82296** (*) 500-600
1885-94 Issues, unused group incl. 1/2a strip of four (creased), pair and 2 singles and two 2a singles on different papers, mixed condition (property of another vendor)



- 82297** * 01-010 **50-80**
1887 Officials 1p to 4a all black, in two set of five on different papers, imperforate handstamps, a very fine an attractive group (10)

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Rajasthan

Rajasthan is located in central India and was formed in 1948-49 from a number of princely states located in Rajputana including a number of princely states that issued postage stamps including: Alwar, Bundi, Jaipur, Jhalawar and Kishangarh. The three princely states still issuing stamps, Bundi, Jaipur and Kishangarh, continued to issue their princely state stamps overprinted Rajasthan and their postal operations continued to function more or less separately until ordered by the Indian Government to close on 1 April 1950 when Indian stamps replaced the state stamps.

Bundi overprinted their 1947 last issue of seven values with a RAJASTHAN overprint in native characters; the Bundi overprinted RAJASTHAN stamps were only valid for use in Bundi. Although Gibbons lists the first of four Bundi overprints in black it is more likely that the first colour used was blue which Gibbons lists as the third overprint. Based on the deteriorating state of the RAJASTHAN overprint, the second of four Bundi overprints on their last 1947 stamp issue was in violet and the third overprint was most likely in black. The first three Bundi overprints were hand-stamped while the fourth overprint was machine overprinted in black and only applied to the higher values of the 1947 set, the two, four, eight annas and one rupee.

Jaipur overprinted their Maharaja set of 11 issues inscribed with "POSTAGE" issued from 1931 (the half anna value) to three high value issues issued in 1946. The overprint was in both native characters and English and mainly in red, except for blue for the quarter anna value and blue-black and pale blue for the three-quarter anna value. Like Bundi, the RAJASTHAN overprinted stamps were only valid for use in the state of Jaipur.

Kishangarh hand-stamped various issues of five issues in red, with many varieties and a real diversity between relatively easy to obtain and elusive stamps and it is unlikely that all genuine listed stamps have been added to the catalogue. The Kishangarh stamps overprinted ranged from the third issue of 1899 to 1901 (both imperforate and pin-perforated) to its last stamp issue of 1943 to 1947.

Almost all Rajasthan stamps are difficult to find postally-used and many of the catalogued stamps are not listed with postally-used prices.

On 1 April 1950, the Indian Government closed the Rajasthan postal systems of Bundi, Jaipur and Kishangarh.

Rajasthan



82298

** * 田 / 98

1A/6A

80-120

1948-49 1/4a, 1/2a, 1a, 2a and 8a, perf. 11, handstamped overprint in black, white wove paper, in marginal blocks of four, all with control numbers except SG 4A with only the top margin, very fine (SG £286+)



82299

*

1A-6A

50-80

1948-49 1/4a to 8a complete set of six, perf. 11, on white wove paper, showing handstamped overprint in black, very fine



82302ex



82303ex

82300

*

1B-7B

200-300

1948-49 1/4a to 1r complete set of six, perf. 11, on white wove paper, showing handstamped overprint in violet, very fine (SG £723)

82301

*

1C/7C

300-400

1948-49 1/4a to 8a part set of six (missing 2a), perf. 11, on white wove paper, showing handstamped overprint in blue, very fine (SG £840)



82300ex



82301ex

82302

*

15-25

50-80

1948-49 1/4a to 1r complete set of eleven, perf. 14, on white wove paper, showing RAJASTHAN overprint in black and red, very fine

82303

*

15-25

50-80

1948-49 1/4a to 1r complete set of eleven, perf. 14, on white wove paper, showing RAJASTHAN overprint in black and red, very fine



82304



82305

82304

* 田

29b

50-80

1948-49 1a brown-lilac, handstamped in red, unused imperf. block of four, with pencil lines between the stamps, very fine & a scarce multiple

82305

* 田 卍

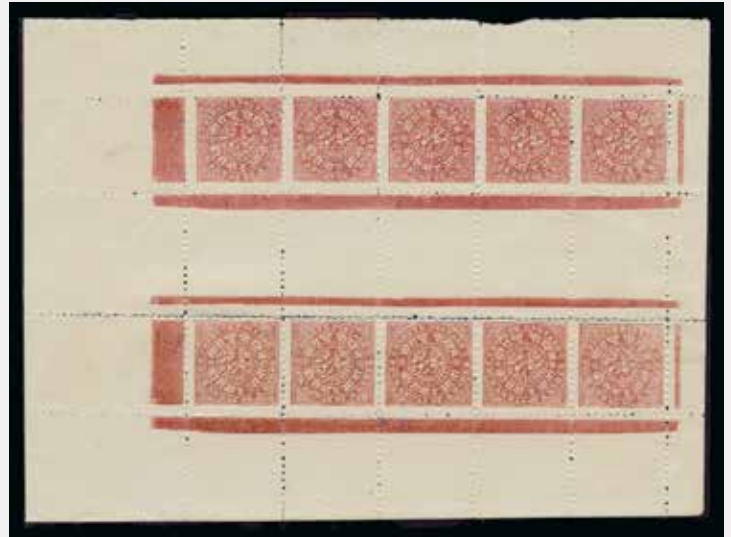
29+29 var

150-180

1948-49 1a brown-lilac, handstamped in red, unused imperf. block of four and vertical imperf. between tête-bêche pin.perf pair, very fine & a rare unlisted variety



82298ex



82310



82311



82312



82313



82316



Sirmoor

Sirmoor is located in northern India in the lower ranges of the Himalaya mountains and its capital is Nahan.

The first stamp, only a one pice value was printed in pale green in June 1878 and reprinted in blue on laid in 1880. The stamps were locally-lithographed, printed on white wove paper, printed with gum, and perforated 11.5. Even though these two issues were available for postage for up to 14 years, used copies are elusive. This is also true for Sirmoor covers for all issues as the ruler required the stamps used on covers to be removed from the cover upon delivery and turned back over to the State. Thus, used stamps of the Raja issue of 1885 to 1896 are often plentiful as these used stamps came back to the stamp market but covers are very elusive as the stamps had been removed.

The major issue of Sirmoor is the Raja issue of 1885 to 1896: three pies (both in brown and orange), six pies, one anna and two annas. The stamps were printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, printed on white wove paper, issued with gum, and perforated 14 to 15. This is a very complex issue as certain values have between four to seven printings. Also, the Raja set was overprinted for official mail "On/S. S. /S." (On Sirmoor State Service) with more than 14 different settings and this added to the complexity of the Raja issue. The official overprints were issued between 1890 and 1899.

The third issue is an elephant issue of eight values ranging from three pies to one rupee issued 1894 to 1899. This set was recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, issued with gum, printed on white wove paper and perforated between 12 to 15 and compounded. Used copies of the three pies to two anna

are plentiful but the higher values are difficult to find used. This set also has some interesting re-entries.

The final issue from Sirmoor is a New Raj issue of 1899. It was also recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, issued with gum, printed on white wove paper and perforated 13 to 15. This set consists of only four high values, three, four, and eight annas and one rupee.

The stamps of Sirmoor became obsolete on 1 April 1902.

Himachal Pradesh



82306



82307ex



82308ex

82306	* 田	1892 1p blue, on thick wove paper, mint, block of four with two imperf between vertical pairs, very fine variety in a multiple	4a	50-80
82307	*	1894-99 Elephant 3p to 1r complete mint set of eight, fine (SG £180)	22-29	50-80
82308	◎	1894-99 Elephant 3p to 1r complete used set of eight, fine (SG £250)	22-29	80-120



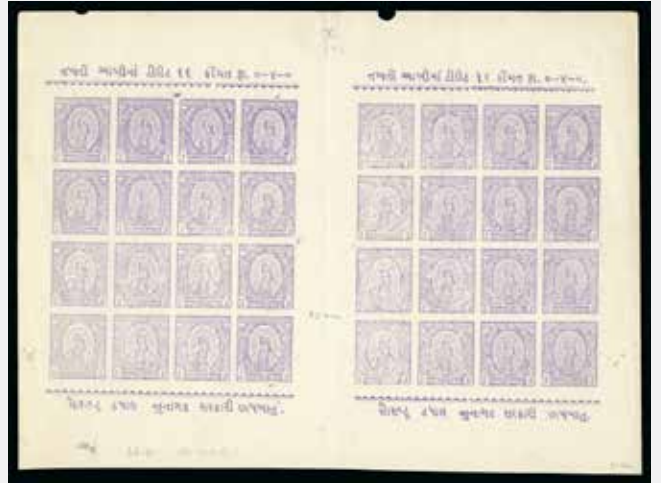
82314



82315



82317



82320



82318



82321



Soruth

Soruth is in western India, in the central southern part of the Kathiawar Peninsula with its southern border on the Indian Ocean and Junagadh is its capital. All Soruth stamps were printed locally and up to the 1929 pictorial set all Soruth stamps were printed without gum.

Soruth was the first princely Indian state to issue postage stamps. The first issue was printed with a single one anna handstamp printed in black watercolour ink on four different laid and wove papers and imperforate. The stamp was issued in November 1864 but the earliest known use is 10/12 February 1867, almost a year after the first Jammu and Kashmir stamp was issued.

The second issue was in June 1868 to 1875, a typeset issue and imperforate. The first six typeset stamps of Soruth are some of the rarest stamps of the princely Indian states and their settings are mainly unknown. The first six stamps were printed on various coloured papers and consisted of mainly one anna stamps and a very elusive two annas stamp. These six stamps are followed by five one and four annas stamp issues with lots of typeset varieties with four main settings to the sheets of 20 (4 x 5) and many sub-settings; these stamps were printed on white or coloured paper that was laid or wove.

The issues from 1878 to 1929 are typography printings and many of the sheets from these printings have very decorative margins inscriptions. The paper was laid and wove and the stamps were imperforate and with various perforations. From 1864 to 1929 Soruth stamps basically were only of two values: a one anna and a four anna.

In 1929 Soruth issued its first bi-coloured pictorial issue of eight values from a three pies stamp to a one rupee stamp and, with the exception of a court fee stamp from the princely Indian state of Bhavnagar pressed into use by overprinting, the 1929 set and surcharges and overprints served Soruth for the remainder of its stamp issuing life. The 1929 bi-coloured set was printed by lithography, printed on white wove paper, issued with gum, and perforated 14.

Soruth with changes in the name of the state a couple of times, ceased issuing postage stamps on 30 March 1950 when its postal service was incorporated into India's.

Gujarat



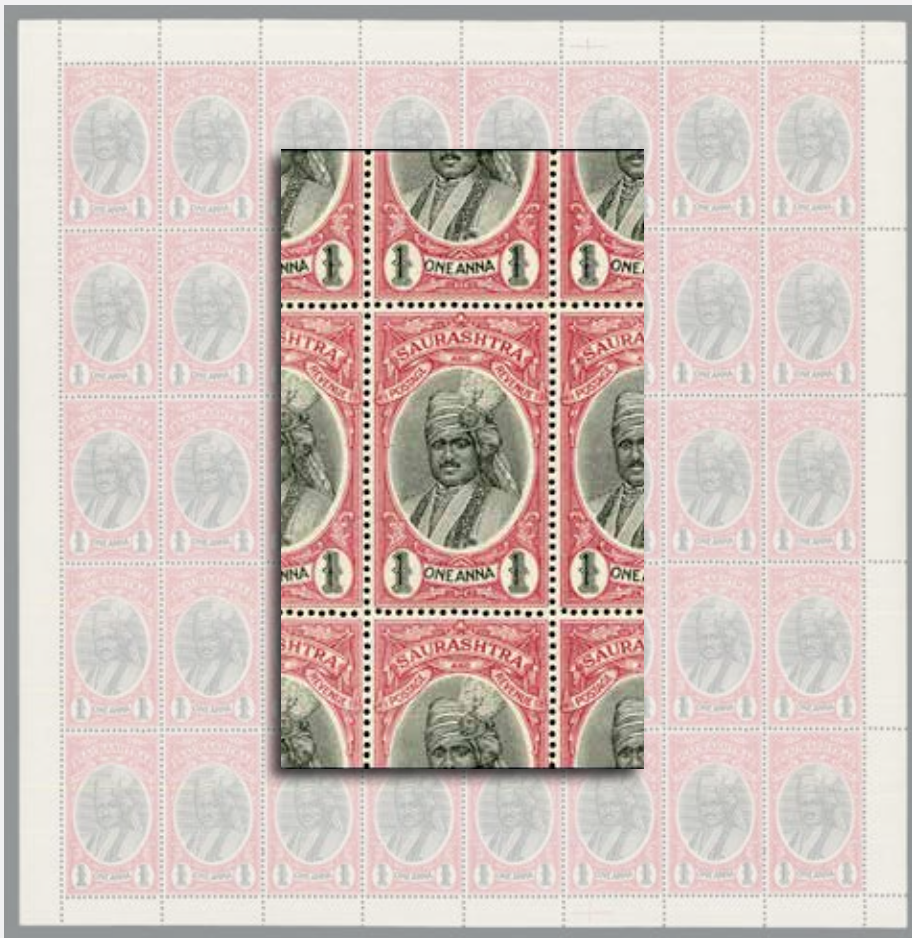
82309

田 (*)

13

80-120

1868-75 1a red on white laid paper, unused, block of six (2 x 3) from upper right corner with full top and right margins, trivial thin on one and pin hole in margin, an attractive multiple (SG £240+)



82322



82323

Lot N°	Symbol(s) / Photo Page	Cat. N°	Estimate (£)
82310	田 (*) / 98 1886 4a red, on white wove paper, perf. 12, two horizontal sheets of five, full margins, some perf separation but uncommon	23	150-200
82311	✉ / 98 1913 3p on 1a emerald-green, showing surcharge inverted, tied on local cover to the Chief Inspector of Police, addressed in English, cancelled with clear Gujarati double circle native postmark, fine and a rare variety on cover, cert. BPA (2006)	35b	400-500
82312	✉ / 98 1913 3p on 1a emerald-green, showing surcharge inverted, tied on local cover to the Customs House, addressed in English, cancelled with clear Gujarati double circle native postmark, fine and a rare variety on cover, cert. BPA (2004)	35b	400-500
82313	田 (*) / 98 1914 1a red, on toned wove paper, unused complete sheet of 20 (5 x 4) imperforate, thus ten imperforate pairs, full margins and decorative scrolls and inscriptions top and bottom, rare complete sheet (SG £350)	41a	150-200
82314	田 (*) / 100 1923 1a red, on toned laid paper, pin perf. 12, unused complete sheet of 16 (8 x 2), full margins and decorative scrolls and inscriptions top and bottom, rare complete sheet	42	150-180
82315	田 (*) / 100 1923 3p on 1a red, on toned laid paper, pin perf. 12, unused complete sheet of 16 (8 x 2), full margins and decorative scrolls and inscriptions top and bottom, four stamps showing the scarcer SG 43a surcharge type, rare complete sheet	43,43a	240-300
82316	田 (*) / 98 1923 3p mauve, on toned wove paper, pin perf. 12, unused complete sheet of 16 (4 x 4), full margins and decorative scrolls and inscriptions top and bottom, rare complete sheet	44	150-180
82317	田 (*) / 100 1924 3p mauve, on toned wove paper, perf. 12, unused complete sheet of 32 consisting of two panes of 16 (4 x 4), with gutter down middle of the sheet, full margins and decorative scrolls and inscriptions top and bottom, rare complete sheet	45	150-180
82318	田 (*) / 100 1924 1a red, on white wove paper, imperforate, unused complete sheet of 16 (4 x 4), decorative scrolls and inscriptions at top and bottom, a rare sheet (SG £800+)	46a	300-400

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82324



82325



82319	田 (*)	46a	80-120
	1924 1a red, on white wove paper, imperforate, unused bottom left corner marginal block of four, decorative scrolls and inscriptions at bottom, rare (SG £200+)		
82320	田 (*) / 100	47a	150-180
	1924 3p mauve, on toned laid paper, imperforate, unused complete sheet of 32 consisting of two panes of 16 (4 x 4), with gutter down middle of the sheet, full margins and decorative scrolls and inscriptions top and bottom, rare complete sheet		
82321	** * 田 / 100	49	150-200
	1929 Pictorial 3p black and blackish-green, on tone wove paper, comb perf 14, complete sheet of 40 (5 x 8) with full margins, showing printer's guide in side margins, very fine		
82322	** * 田 / 102	57	150-200
	1935 Pictorial 1a black and carmine, on tone wove paper, comb perf 14, complete sheet of 40 (5 x 8) with full margins, showing printer's guide in side margins, very fine (SG £400)		
82323	** * 田 / 102	58, 58c	150-200
	1935 Pictorial 1a on 1/2a black and deep blue, on white wove paper, comb perf 14, complete sheet of 40 (5 x 8) with full margins, showing printer's guide in side margins, plus a fine array of minor varieties, very fine and scarce		
82324	** * 田 / 104	61	400-500
	1935 Pictorial 1a on 3p black and blackish green, on white wove paper, comb perf. 14, complete sheet of 40 (5 x 8) with full margins, showing printer's guide in side margins and a fine array of minor varieties, very fine and a rare sheet (SG £1'600+)		
82325	** * 田 / 104	61,61a	300-400
	1935 Pictorial 1a on 3p black and blackish green, on white wove paper, comb perf 14, bottom sheet marginal block of 10 (5 x 2) with full margins, showing surcharge shift to the right, plus one with "P" of Postage omitted, very fine and block (SG £860)		

Conditions of Sale

The currency of the auction is the British Pound (GBP)

Participation in any David Feldman S.A. auction means acceptance in full of the following conditions as well as any rights and obligations arising therefrom. These same conditions also apply to all transactions taking place outside the realm of the auctions. DAVID FELDMAN S.A., organiser of the auctions, acts as an agent only and is not liable in any way whatsoever for any default(s) of purchaser(s) and/or vendor(s).

1. The auction lots are offered

1.1 As presented in the relative auction catalogue and/or through the David Feldman S.A. website. Lots are meticulously described and with the greatest care, however without responsibility. Photographs count as part of the description with regard to the margins, perforation, centering, postmarks and all other visible attributes. The descriptions of the lots mention if the items are signed by recognised experts and/or accompanied by expert certificates.

1.2 As viewed in person: before and during auction sales, persons or their agents may examine lots at our offices or at the auction location, and must confirm their auction invitation before viewing. Persons or their agents attending a Live Room auction by invitation and/or who have viewed lots before an auction are understood to have examined all lots which they purchase and accept them as they are at the moment of the knocking-down and not necessarily as described.

2. Auction bids

2.1 The auction bid steps for all auctions are as follows: (some auctions may be in other currencies than British Pounds)

£ 50 - 100:	£ 5	£ 2'000 - 5'000:	£ 200
£ 100 - 200:	£ 10	£ 5'000 - 10'000:	£ 500
£ 200 - 500:	£ 20	£ 10'000 - 20'000:	£ 1'000
£ 500 - 1'000:	£ 50	£ 20'000 - 50'000:	£ 2'000
£ 1'000 - 2'000:	£ 100	£ 50'000 - 100'000:	£ 5'000

Bids between these steps will be adjusted accordingly to the next highest bid step. The bidder is bound by his offer until a higher bid has been validly accepted.

2.2 DAVID FELDMAN S.A. has full discretion to refuse any bidding, to divide any lot or lots, to combine any two or more lots and to withdraw any lot or lots from the sale without in any case giving any reason. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may also bid on behalf of vendors in cases where reserve prices have been fixed. In these cases, the vendor is treated as a buyer and the auctioneer shall bid on his behalf up to reserve prices. If the reserve price fixed by the vendor is not reached, the auctioneer passes to the next lot by a simple knock of the hammer.

2.3 Bid orders are only accepted from registered clients of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. and/or its associated companies. Live Room bidders must confirm their invitation prior to obtaining a bidding number.

2.4 Bid orders received by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. including via its website before the relative auctions have priority over room bids in the case of Live Room auctions. Clients giving bidding instructions to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may make alternative offers and/or limit the total of their expenditure in advance. Bids marked "BUY" are considered as up to ten times the quoted estimate price where such exists. Bids made in other currencies than the advertised currency of the auction will be converted

into that currency at the market rate of the day of receipt by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Bids are standing and hold good for at least 60 days from the auction period. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to invoice bidders up to the end of the 60 day period, payment being due immediately.

3. The auction

3.1 Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the currency of the auction is British Pounds. Attendance at the Live Room auction is reserved for invited clients and/or their agents.

3.2 Prerogatives of David Feldman S.A.: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may withdraw, group differently, divide or refuse to knock down any lot. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to refuse any bid orders and/or for Live Room auctions, refuse admittance to the auction room, at its discretion, to anybody whomsoever. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. cannot be held responsible for any physical accident that may occur on the premises where auctions take place. In the case of a bone fide offer for the entire collection presented in this catalog is received at least two weeks before the auction date, and would be accepted by the vendor and the auctioneer, it maybe withdrawn from sale and the auction offer cancelled.

3.3 Bidders' representatives and auction agents: any person bidding for the account of a third party is fully liable for any obligation arising from such bidding. This responsibility is notably applicable for the verification of the condition and for the payment of purchased lots.

3.4 Winning Bids: each lot is sold on behalf of the respective owner to the highest bidder who becomes the buyer at one bid step over the next highest bid step; this is the knock-down price. In addition to the knock-down price, the buyer pays a premium of 20% to cover commission charges and expenses including lotting fees, packing, and export formalities, etc. whether all incurred in particular cases or not. Cost of postage and insurance for all lots is additional and will be invoiced separate from the buyer's premium. On the knock of the hammer, liability for the lots passes to the bidder whose bids have been accepted. The lots are delivered to the buyer when the total sale price (knock-down price plus all fees including postage or shipping) have been paid in full.

VAT (Sales Tax) - Notes for guidance concerning auctions for which the lots are located in Switzerland: buyers domiciled abroad are not liable for this tax once the goods are duly exported from Switzerland. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. are pleased to arrange this export; alternatively, clients may make their own arrangements and furnish DAVID FELDMAN S.A. with proof of export, stamped by Swiss customs. Any purchases by buyers who wish to keep their purchases in Switzerland will be liable to VAT at 8% of the purchase price in Swiss Francs at the converted British pound value during the auction.

3.5 Payment: Sale price plus buyer's premium and additional costs (if any) are due for immediate payment as invoiced against delivery of the lots. Payment in other currencies is accepted at the rates of exchange of the day as quoted by a major Swiss bank. The bidders who are successful with whom it has been expressly agreed that they pay after the sale under special conditions, are due to pay the sale price, buyer's premium and any other costs according to those terms. In these cases, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. keeps the relevant lots which are delivered to the buyers on full settlement of their account. Delivery of the purchased lots by post, courier or any other means if instructed by the buyer including cost of normal transit insurance cover is at the expense of the buyer. Title



or ownership of the purchased lots, delivered or not, remains with the auctioneer on behalf of the seller until payment has been made in full.

3.6 Special extended payment facility: DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may offer a special extended payment facility for buyers. In these cases, the buyer may choose to pay a minimum of 25% of the total invoice immediately, and the balance over a maximum period of 6 months, paying an equal instalment at the end of each month. Interest plus charges of 1% is debited to the buyer's account at the end of each month from the auction date. When the special extended payment facility has been granted, the buyer understands that any claims regarding his purchases must be made within 30 days of the auction sale date, even though the lots may be held by DAVID FELDMAN S.A. awaiting full settlement of the account. Until delivery, all lots may be examined by their respective buyers at the offices of DAVID FELDMAN S.A.

3.7 Pledge: until full settlement of the account, the buyer grants to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. a pledge on any and all properties held by DAVID FELDMAN S.A., acquired prior to, during and/or after any auction. This pledge secures the repayment of any amount due in principals, interests, commissions, costs and other possible fees. DAVID FELDMAN S.A. is entitled, but not obliged, to realise freely the pledge assets without further formalities and without previous notice if the buyer is in default with the payment of his debts or with the fulfilment of any other obligation hereunder. For this purpose, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. is not bound to comply with the formalities of the Federal Law dealing with actions for debt and bankruptcy proceedings; in addition, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. may choose to institute or go on with the usual proceedings without having beforehand sold the pledged goods and without having moreover given them up.

4. Guarantee

4.1 Extent of the guarantee: subject to paragraph 4.3 below, the authenticity of all philatelic items sold in the auction is guaranteed for a period of 30 days from the auction date, with the express exclusion of any other fault(s). Any reclamation regarding authenticity must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. on the delivery of the lots but at the latest within 30 days from that date. Before delivery, which may take place after the 30 days period, the lots purchased may be examined at the Geneva offices of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. The buyer whose reclamation is made after 30 days from the auction date loses all rights to the guarantee. Such reclamation will not be valid by DAVID FELDMAN S.A.. If an extension of the period is required in order to substantiate the claim with an expertise, a request for such extension must be made to DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within 30 days of the auction date. No request for extension will be considered beyond this 30 days period. An extension will expire 3 months after the date of the auction; the results of the expertise for which an extension was agreed must come to the notice of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. within that period. No further extension of the period will be considered without the express written agreement of DAVID FELDMAN S.A. Only claims, expertise results or other details which are made within the agreed periods will be valid.

4.2 Expertise and counter-expertise: should the authenticity of a lot be questioned, the buyer is obliged to provide an expertise or counter-expertise from a prominent expert in the field, justifying the claim. If a stamp is found by a recognised expert, taking financial responsibility for errors, to have been forged, he may mark it accordingly. Consequently,

the marking "FALSCH" (forged) is not considered an alteration. In the case of such reclamation, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to request, at its own discretion, one or more further expertise(s). All expertise and relative charges accrue to the vendor's account in the case of a justified claim, or to the buyer's account if the claim is not justified. In the case of a justified claim, the lot is taken back and the knock-down price plus the commission are refunded to the buyer. In the case of delayed payment due to expertise agreed by David Feldman S.A., interest is charged at 50% of the standard rate for all cleared lots. If David Feldman S.A. has not agreed, then full interest is due.

4.3 Exclusions: lots described as collections, accumulations, selections, groups and those containing duplicates cannot be the subject of any claim. Claims concerning lots described as a set or groups of sets containing more than one stamp, can only be considered under the terms of paragraph 4.1 above if they relate to more than one third of the total value of the lot. Lots which have been examined by the buyer or his agent, lots described as having defects or faults cannot be subjected to a claim regarding defects or faults. Illustrated lots cannot be subjected to a claim because of perforations, centering, margins or other factors shown in the illustrations.

4.4 Late Payment: if payment of the knock-down price plus commission due by the buyer is not made within 30 days of the date of the auction, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. reserves the right to cancel the sale and dispose of the lot(s) elsewhere and/or to make a recourse to any legal proceedings in order to obtain payment of the amounts due as well as for any incurred damages and losses and any legal expenses. A charge on overdue payment of at least 5% for the first month and 2% per month afterwards plus expenses incurred is chargeable on any outstanding amount after 30 days of the date of the auction. The buyer who is in default in any way whatsoever has no right of claim under any circumstances.

4.5 Exceptionally, the knock-down price will be reduced to the lowest winning bid where it is shown that the exact same buyer has inadvertently increased the price by using more than one medium of bidding on the same lot.

5. Applicable law and jurisdiction

Unless otherwise stated, all auctions as well as any rights and obligations arising from them shall be governed exclusively by Swiss law. Any legal action or proceeding with respect to the auctions shall be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Geneva, subject to appeal to the Swiss Federal Court in Lausanne. In every case, DAVID FELDMAN S.A. shall also be entitled, at its discretion, to sue any buyer in default at his place of residence; in such case, Swiss law shall remain applicable and in the case of issues regarding price value, the British pound is converted at its Swiss franc value at the time of the auction.

6. All Transactions:

These Conditions of Sale apply to all transactions of every kind including those outside the auctions, with David Feldman SA.

Note: If these Conditions of sale are translated into one or more other languages, the English translation shall be the official version and shall prevail over all other translations.

(Private Auction-EN-GBP, rev.-Dan-4/2016)



Symbols and Condition

Symboles et Conditions / Symbole und Erhaltung

Symbols / Symboles / Symbole

*	mint with original gum <i>neuf avec gomme / ungebraucht mit Falz</i>
**	mint never hinged <i>neuf avec gomme intacte / postfrisch</i>
(*)	unused, ungummed or regummed / <i>neuf sans gomme ou regommé / ungebraucht ohne Gummi oder nachgummiert</i>
⊙	used <i>oblitéré/ gebraucht</i>
⊞	block of four or larger <i>multiple / Viererblock</i>
↯	tête-bêche pair <i>paire tête-bêche / Kehrdruckpaar</i>
⊗	fiscal cancel <i>oblitération fiscale / fiskalische Entwertung</i>
△	piece or fragment of a cover or document <i>fragment / Briefstück</i>
✉	cover or postcard incl. postal stationery / <i>lettre, carte postale ou entier / Brief, Postkarte oder Ganzsache</i>
E	essay <i>essai / Entwurf</i>
P	proof (incl. die, plate or trial colour) <i>épreuve / Probedruck</i>
R	revenue or fiscal <i>timbre fiscal / Gebührenmarken</i>
S	specimen <i>spécimen / Specimen</i>
F	forgery <i>faux / Fälschung</i>

Condition of Covers / Condition des lettres et entiers / Erhaltung von Briefen

Extremely fine / Superbe / Prachterhaltung

Outstanding, the envelope with only slight wear, fresh stamp and cancel. / *Qualité irréprochable, l'enveloppe ne présente que de très légères traces d'usure, le timbre est frais et l'oblitération est propre. / Herausragende Qualität, Brief mit minimalen Gebrauchsspuren (Archivqualität), frische Marken und sehr klarer Stempel.*

Very fine / Très beau / Sehr schön

Choice condition, the envelope shows typical slight soiling or wear from usage. / *Qualité premier choix, l'enveloppe peu néanmoins présenter quelques légères salissures et usures. / 1.Wahl, Brief zeigt nur typische leichte Gebrauchsspuren.*

Fine to very fine / Beau à très beau / Schön bis sehr schön

Normal condition, the envelope shows a bit heavier wear or soiling. / *Qualité standard, les traces d'usures sont un peu plus prononcées. / Gewöhnliche aber noch einwandfreie Erhaltung mit etwas stärkeren Gebrauchsspuren (leicht fleckig oder andere leichtere Abnützungen).*

Fine / Beau / schön

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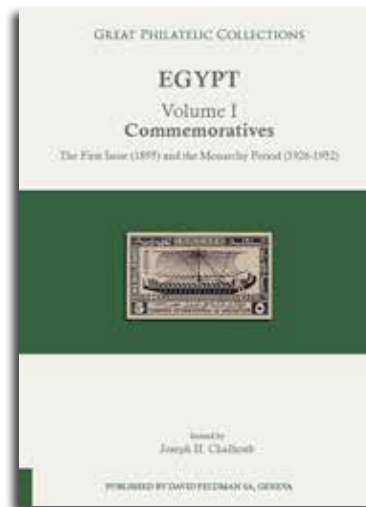
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