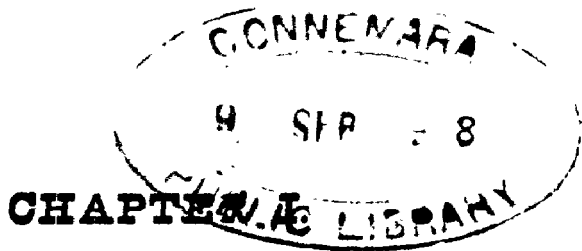


PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.
Vol. V.



Introductory.

THE second part of my Hand-Book would naturally open with the new rectangular stamps of 1878; but I am obliged to return to the subject of the circulars and old rectangulars, in order to mention some points that have become clearer since the publication of the first part.

For about ten years—from 1874 until late in 1884—the year of posting was dropped out of the Indian post marks, the month and day of the month only being given. For the time of posting of my Kashmir originals, in these years, I had to depend upon the vernacular dates which the writers generally added to the addresses. Until quite lately I was content to have these originals arranged in a rough and ready way, by years only—1923, 1924, and so on—transposing these years into the Christian ones by deducting 57, in the usual rough way. But I have since arranged each year by months, and as far as possible each month by its days,* and I find I am able to give fuller information regarding the later issues, especially as regards the oil-colour stamps of 1877.

In high quarters these have been held up to execration as pure and simple reprints, some of which got used by accident; but I have always combated this extreme view. The more moderate opinion was that both circular

* In some cases I may still be fourteen days "out" in transposing the Christian dates for the Hindu ones. This is due to the Hindu month being divided into halves—*Shudi* and *Badi*,—and the envelopes not shewing in which half of the month the letters were written. Thus an envelope may bear the date 1st *Poh* 1923; this might mean 1st *Poh Badi*, corresponding to our 22nd December 1866, or 1st *Poh Shudi*, corresponding to our 6th January 1867.

and rectangular supplemented but did not supersede the water-colour stamps, and this view was adopted by me at page 14 of my Hand-Book.

After a most careful examination of several series of stamps, on originals, I am now able to say that the oil-colour stamps superseded the water-colour ones entirely, from July 1877, and that (with the exception of a few water-colours used out of their time) they were the only stamps used in the Jammu Province until they in their turn were superseded by the new rectangulars, ten months later, on or about 1st May 1878. I have also discovered that the circular oil-colour stamps, after being used rarely side by side with the oil-colour rectangulars—as was the case with the water-colour stamps, from 1869 or 1870 until July 1877—came into more general use from October 1877, and later, in January 1878, entirely superseded the old rectangulars.

I am able to give the following detailed information as to the months in which the various stamps were in use :—

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and 1-anna RED RECTANGULAR oil-stamps were introduced early in July 1877—superseding the water-colour, as already stated—and were used until late in January 1878. (An occasional stamp, used out of its time, may be found up to April of the same year, but their general use ceased as stated). The variety on European paper was used throughout the same period, but most frequently by far in October 1877.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna and 4-anna BLACK CIRCULAR oil-stamps, on both Native and European papers, were used rarely from July 1877, side by side with the red rectangulars; from October they were more generally used, and in January 1878 they entirely superseded the rectangular oil-stamps.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna and 4-anna RED CIRCULAR oil-stamps also appeared occasionally, and less rarely than the black stamps, from July 1877, side by side with the main issue of rectangular red stamps. In March 1878 they superseded the black circular oils, and became the only stamps used until the introduction of the new rectangulars (1st May 1878). The variety on European paper appears to have been used (for the three denominations) only in April 1878.

It will be observed that the black circular stamps, which originated amongst the "superfluous" colours, and were so classed, established themselves pretty firmly, and even became the sole issue for a time.* It is not so easy to fix the periods of the other "superfluous" colour stamps, as I have been able to examine only a comparatively small number on "originals," but I believe the following conclusions are correct:—

The bulk of the GREEN and BLUE CIRCULAR oil-stamps were used in February, March and April 1878: but some were used earlier—from August 1877.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and 1-anna BLACK RECTANGULAR oil-stamps I have found used only for a few days, about the middle of January 1878, when the black circular stamps were generally used.

The above establishes three important facts:—

1. That water-colour stamps were entirely superseded by oil-colour ones, in the Jammu Province, from July 1877, both as regards the circular stamps and the old rectangulars.

* It will be seen later, however, that they owed this distinction only to the fact that the stocks were being used up to make way for the new rectangulars.

2. That the two classes—circular and rectangular—continued to be used side by side (the former rarely) as was formerly the case with the similar water-colours.

3. That for about three months, that is to say from the end of January 1878 until the new rectangulars were introduced in the Jammu Province about 1st May 1878, only circular stamps were used in this province.

Now the first and second facts are natural enough, but how are we to account for the third, which was indeed a startling departure from the custom of the past ten years? I think the explanation is very easy, and that is simply this. In October 1877 the postal authorities decided to use up all the stocks remaining at Jammu—of both classes, and in whatever colours—to clear the way for the introduction of the new rectangulars. They began with the black colours, and these were used side by side with the standard stamps (the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and 1-anna rectangular red) until the latter were exhausted in January 1878. Next these circular blacks were “used up,” by themselves, until they in their turn were exhausted in the following March. Then the circular reds were “used up” until they were exhausted about 1st May 1878, giving a clear field to the new rectangulars from that date. The comparatively small supply of greens and blues were mostly used up in February, March and April of that year. This explanation may be said to be only theoretical; but I hold that it is much more—it is confirmed by the examination of scores of stamps on their originals, and this practically converts it into an established fact. It is further supported by the course undoubtedly adopted at the time in the Srinagar Province: here there were no stocks of “superfluous” or of oil-colour stamps on hand, as such had never been printed for use, but there was a considerable stock of the standard water-colours of the

province, and these were "used up" until August 1878 (when the stocks were at last exhausted), although the new rectangular stamps had already been in use at Jammu for three months before. Incidentally I would ask if we could have any more convincing condemnation of the stock of so-called old circular oil-stamps still available in the Kashmir Treasury. These are said to be genuine remainders, but I have shewn that there were no remainders, all stocks of the old stamps having been used up before the new rectangulars were introduced. They are pure reprints, printed years after the types had become obsolete. The differences between these reprints and stamps printed while the issues were current, are well known to most dealers—it may be said, generally, that the latter were printed roughly, in a coarse pigment and the former clearly in printers' ink.

The more elaborate arrangement of my stamps on originals enables me further to correct a slight mistake. At page 5 of Part I, I stated that stamps of the Srinagar issue, bearing a black obliteration from the circular seal of the State Post Office, must have been posted after their period; and it is true that such stamps posted within a year after the introduction of the new rectangulars would bear this obliteration. But I now find that the change to black from brick-red in the obliteration was first introduced so early as November 1877—well before the close of the circular and old rectangular period—and that stamps bearing it were, therefore, not necessarily posted after their period.

I would here like to add a few sentences regarding the origin of the so-called "superfluous issues," both water-colours and oil-colours. They were printed between 1875 and 1878, and all* are rare *used*, while many are rare

* The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red circular and the similar black stamps are the least rare by far, owing to their having been in general use at the end of the period.

even unused—especially the rectangular emerald greens. I have already (in Part I) stated that in my opinion these superfluous issues were printed to supply the demands of philatelists. While they were being printed, an occasional stamp was used postally; and, as I have just shown, they came into general use in the remainders being “used up” from October 1877 to the end of April 1878. In my opinion the origin of the colours is as follows:—

In 1875 dealers in Europe began to run short of the colours (then obsolete), described in Part I, as “Experimental issues,”* and they applied to Jammu to have their stocks replenished. Some applied for the Jammu blacks, hence the second issue of black rectangulars; others applied for the 1867 Jammu blues, hence the bright blues. This accounts for both the circular and rectangular stamps in these two colours, because I have shewn that when any colour was being used it was generally printed from both the circular dies and the rectangular plate. The emerald greens have next to be accounted for, no issue (except the 4-anna Srinagar stamp) having previously appeared in this colour, and the Srinagar plates never having been used for re-issues, or at least any that were postally used. I believe this colour was asked for by dealers who wanted so-called “Die I” sap-greens, then considered genuine stamps. This leaves only the yellow colour to be accounted for, and this might well have been printed in meeting demands for the rarer orange shades. It would perhaps have been better if I had substituted “Re-issues” for “Superfluous colours,” as a title for these stamps.

* They have been regularly supplied with the circular issues, hence the re-issue of circulars since 1869 or 1870.

CHAPTER II.

The New Rectangulars.

The Plates and Perforators.

ALL old rectangular and circular stamps were superseded in 1878 by stamps from five new plates, *viz.*:—

1. A plate of 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna stamps, in five rows each of three stamps (Plate No. I);
2. One of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps, similarly arranged (Plate No. II);
3. One of 20 1-anna stamps, in five rows of 4 stamps (Plate No. III);
4. One of 20 2-anna stamps, similarly arranged (Plate No. IV); and
5. A composite plate of 8 4-anna and 8 8-anna stamps, made up of five rows of four, of which the middle row was left blank, separating the 4-anna stamps above from the 8-anna ones below (Plate No. V).

A sixth plate, printing 15 stamps each of the value of one-eighth of an anna, in five rows of three, was added later, about 1883 (Plate No. VI). There was also a seventh plate, made up of three rows of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna stamps (Plate No. VII), but, as we shall see hereafter, the impressions from this plate were never postally used.

The first four plates were engraved by the same Rahat Joo who had prepared the plates for the old rectangulars of the Srinagar Province. I have in my

collection the first impressions taken from these plates, having rescued them from the Engraver's specimen book: these may, I presume, be classed as very rare essays. The three other plates were, I believe, engraved in Jammu: a glance will show that they are from a different hand, being in quite a different style.

The design of the new stamps is not unlike that of the old rectangulars of both Provinces—a double oval within the rectangle. But in the new types the star between the oval lines is omitted; in the spandrels a floral device takes the place of the old lines and dots; and the Dogra and Persian inscriptions are separated, the former being in circular form, between the oval lines, and the latter in lateral lines within the inner oval. The characters denoting the denominations are no longer at the top of the oval, but at the bottom; and there is no date. The Persian inscription runs—*Dāk máhsúl Qalamrao Jámu-Kashmír*—“Postage charge, Government of Jammu and Kashmír.” The face values are given on the respective stamps as follows:—

نیم پار آنه	Ním pao ána.	Half a quarter-anna.
پار آنه	Pao ána.	Quarter-anna.
نیم آنه	Ním ána.	Half-anna.
یک آنه	Yák ána.	One anna.
دو آنه	Dó ána	Two annas.
چهار آنه	Cháhar ána.	Four annas.
هشت آنه	Hásht ána.	Eight annas.

Practically the same words, with the denominations, are repeated in the Dogra inscription. (The Persian characters read from right to left and the Dogra from left to right).

I would suggest that collectors should note carefully the floral and plain borders on the edges of the plates, as a guard against forgeries. The side stamps were often used with the border intact: such stamps may be taken

without further examination as genuine, for no forger has so far taken the trouble to add a border to his stamps. I have seen forgeries having a width of margin that could not possibly exist on an impression from the genuine plates, while others had a solid border, of the colour of the stamp, where the margin should be plain or beaded.

With the plates engraved by him Rahat Joo also prepared two perforating machines, one to perforate the sheets bearing fifteen stamps and the other those bearing twenty stamps: perforations from the former are rough, 12 to 14 to the inch, and from the latter about 20 to inch, more clearly cut. The former still exists, in a dilapidated state, and can be seen at the office of the British Accountant-General at Srinagar. It consists of a flat brass bed, with spaces for fifteen stamps. The perforators are fine brass needles, unsharpened, about one-sixteenth of an inch long. There is a brass lid, with hinges and handle broken off, which is said to have completed the machine. No wonder the perforations are "rough"!

My original essays for the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna and 2-anna stamps, taken from Rahat Joo's specimen book, are all perforated, showing that it was the intention to perforate at least these denominations. But I have seen only the perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp *used*: the 1-anna perforated stamp exists unused and doubtless also used, but the 2-anna one is not catalogued, and I have never seen a copy.

It is possible that originally it was intended to perforate all stamps, including the 4 and 8-anna ones: this would explain the existence of the four blank spaces in the plate for the higher denominations, *bringing it to the exact size of the 1 and 2-anna plates*. In any case the perforators appear to have been a failure, and they soon fell into disuse.

CHAPTER III.

I. The Stamps Catalogued as of "1878."

ON the introduction of the new rectangular stamps, it was intended to continue the old practice of having distinctive colours for each Province, and for about a year this practice was undoubtedly adhered to at least as regards the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps. I have examined many of these, on originals, and have found that practically all the slate-blues were posted in the Kashmir Province and all the reds in the Jammu Province.* (It should be noted here, to the credit of the Postal officials, that the colour of the old rectangulars was in these two cases continued for the new stamps. How different this from the course ascribed to them by specialists in Europe, of having printed off stamps in any colour that happened to "come handy"! In another respect, too, the course adopted in printing the old circular and rectangular stamps was undoubtedly continued in the new, for the red stamps of the Jammu Province continued to be printed in oil-colours, and the Srinagar blues in water or fugitive colours). In all probability the 1-anna and 2-anna mauve and blue stamps were also intended for the Kashmir Province, and the stamps of these denominations in red for the Jammu Province: this would leave the stamps of the latter Province all in red, as was the case in the time of the old rectangular "standard" stamps, and all the stamps of the Kashmir Province in

* From July 1879 the red $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp was used also at ~~Jammu~~, and it soon superseded the blue stamp. Srinagar.

blue and mauve. The new 4-anna and 8-anna stamps were brought into use later than those of the lower denominations: it is probable that by the time they were first printed it had already been decided to print only in red, which would account for there being no blue or mauve impressions from the 4-anna and 8-anna plate. I have not, however, been able to examine such a number of these stamps on originals as would enable me to come to any definite conclusion as to the use of the higher value stamps, and my remarks regarding them are only suggestions. Indeed, whatever the original intention with regard to these may have been, it is far from unusual to find red and blue 1 and 2-anna stamps on the same envelope, especially in 1879 and 1880.

While I mention these facts to explain the difference of colour in the same year—differences which, in the new stamps, have puzzled students just as in the old, though in both cases they are capable of explanation—I will no longer separate the issues, for I believe that both colours were soon used indiscriminately in each Province, until red prevailed as the colour for both.

In the catalogues the stamps on thin paper, classed as of 1879, are shown as the first uniform issue for both Provinces: but in my opinion the unification occurred in the ordinary laid and wove stamps, and the only change at the end of 1879 was one to a thinner paper. This latter change, too, was made only in response to many complaints about the difficulty of affixing the thick stamps to the envelopes—for they were not gummed on the back.

The new rectangular stamps were introduced in the Jammu Province on or about 1st May 1878, presumably after the stock of circular oil-colour stamps had been exhausted. From this date until the end of the following August all the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps used at Jammu were perforated.

(It will be remembered that these stamps were in red.) Unperforated $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps were first used at Jammu at the beginning of September 1878*, and they soon superseded the similar perforated ones. I can give no dates for the use of the red perforated stamps of the higher denominations, for, as stated in the preceding chapter, I have not seen used copies. I would, however, mention that the perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp re-appeared for a short time in November 1879, suggesting that one more attempt was made to utilize the perforating machine before it was finally abandoned. These later-used stamps are rare: they are distinguishable by their *barred* obliteration, all the 1878 ones bearing the square black obliteration (*Mohr Ahan Khan*, see Part I, Appendix I).

The new rectangular stamps were not introduced at Srinagar until the end of August 1878, four months after they had been in use in Jammu. The explanation of this is mentioned in Chapter I—no doubt there was a large stock of the old rectangulars at Srinagar, which it was decided to use up before the new ones were introduced. The comparatively late introduction of the new types at Srinagar explains the extreme rarity of the perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna slate-blue stamps of that Province, as compared with the perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red of Jammu: the former stamp came into use just as perforation was being abandoned, and but few would have been so treated, whereas, as I have shown, the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red perforated stamp was the only one of that denomination used at Jammu for four months.

* To disarm possible contradiction on this point, I may mention that I possess two of these stamps, unperforated, on envelopes dated 2nd and 6th *Chet* 1935, corresponding to our 20th and 24th March 1878. These puzzled me, because they would bring back the first use of new rectangular stamps by six or seven weeks, and of the unperforated stamps by nearly six months. After a deal of thought the solution suggested itself to me—*Chet* being the first month of the Hindu year, the writers made the mistake of continuing the use of the past year, writing 1935 for 1936, just as we by oversight often do in the first few days of our new years.

The stamps on thick paper—ordinary laid and wove—were used at Jammu up to the beginning of November 1879, and at Srinagar up to June 1880. I have copies of the higher values used so late as April 1881. On the other hand, I have a 1-anna red stamp, on thin wove paper, undoubtedly used so early as 7th November 1878, and I have a perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp on the same paper (uncatalogued) bearing the square black obliteration, and which therefore was presumably used between May and September 1878, while stamps were so obliterated. There was undoubtedly an occasional interchange or overlapping in the thick and thin papers, suggesting that the change to thin paper was decided upon soon after the introduction of the stamps, though those on thick paper were used up first. On the whole it seems to me misleading to classify the stamps on thick paper as of 1878 and those on thin paper as of 1879: I think that all should be shown as of 1878-83, and I shall so list them.

2. The Stamps Catalogued as of "1879."

There is little to add about these. They were printed in red for all denominations, on various kinds of thin wove paper, which might correctly be catalogued "yellowish to white" as in the case of the 1883-94 issues. The rare orange shades were mostly used from July to December 1881: in September of that year, especially, orange was the prevailing shade in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp blended in the 1883-94 issue, there being no change of colour, in this denomination, and only those bearing the earliest post-marks can be identified as belonging to the earlier issue.

The 1-anna stamp overlapped the stamp of similar value of the 1883-94 issue by about a year. My latest 1-anna red stamp was used in May 1884, while my earliest

1-anna green of the succeeding issue was used on 1st June 1883.

In the higher values there was a greater overlapping still, for the 2, 4 and 8-anna stamps were often used as late as 1892 or 1893. Either there was a reprinting of these stamps, or a considerable number were kept up and used late in the period of the next issue.

A very puzzling stamp of this period is the rare $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna ultramarine, on thin paper. I cannot but think it was meant to form part of the blue Srinagar series.

I should mention that I have seen stamps of 1878-83 halved vertically and horizontally (but not diagonally) and used for stamps of half their face value. From enquiry on the spot I know that this course was officially sanctioned when Post-offices ran out of stamps of the lowest values.

CHAPTER IV.

Rectangulars of 1883-94.

EVIDENTLY the use of a uniform colour for all denominations, amongst an illiterate population, was found unsuitable, for in 1883 we find a totally new issue introduced, with a separate colour for each denomination. A new denomination, of $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an anna, appeared about the same time, probably with the introduction of post-cards into Kashmir. The colours adopted were:— For the $\frac{1}{8}$ -anna, yellow; for the $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna, brown; for the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, red; for the 1-anna, green; for the 2-anna, red—coloured paper being used for this stamp, to distinguish it from the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna of the same colour; for the 4-anna, green; and for the 8-anna, blue. There are many shades of all these colours, which a specialist can generally classify as successive printings. In the case of the 1-anna stamp, for instance, the earlier issues are in blurred grey, bronze green and olive green, very different indeed from the later issues so well printed in decided green. Similarly the early 4-anna stamps are all dark or olive greens, and the later a brighter yellow-green. Again, the earlier 8-anna stamps were printed in a rich dark-blue, and the later in brighter blues. Altogether the colours suggest to my mind the difference between the lovely vegetable dyes of the old Kashmir carpets and embroideries as compared with the gaudy aniline dyes now-a-days sometimes seen. Probably the change was one from locally made pigments to coloured printing inks of European manufacture. The older colours

are in every case the rarer; they can generally be identified by the post-marks as well as by the shades. In the case of the 2-anna stamps the different printings can be distinguished by the colour of paper used. The paper for this stamp from 1883 to 1891 was yellow-green: the rare bright green paper was in general use only for about ten months, in 1888 and 1889, though I have seen occasional stamps on this paper used so late as 1891: the pure yellow papers were used from about December 1889. In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp the colour changed periodically, as if each supply of pigment lasted only for six to twelve months, and the exact shade could not again be matched. It would be tedious to state the ruling colours from 1883 to 1894, and it would serve no useful purpose, but I may say generally that the period 1883 to 1888 was that of scarlet and sombre reds (with an occasional variety on soft "blotting"-like paper which seemed to absorb the ink); from November 1888, through 1889 and partly through 1890, the usual colour was a beautiful bright orange; in 1891 came the period of bright colours, which I may call the aniline die period.

I have sheets and used copies of this stamp also in bistre, but these are very rare, and may be best classed as errors. I would similarly class a strip of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna stamp in bronze green, which I have in my collection.

The catalogues include in this series a $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp in blue, but I have never seen these used. I believe they must have been reprinted to order, probably in the hope that they might be undistinguishable from the similar stamp of the 1878 issue, the dealers' stocks of which would by this time be running low. There is also a new type of $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna stamp, which was printed in red from a block of eight stamps. This stamp is a puzzle,

because I can conceive no circumstance that could have called for a new type of any denomination at the time. I have never seen a copy genuinely used, on an original, though I have seen several obviously obliterated to order. I would class it with the "missing dies," were it not that the plate was handed over to the British authorities with the genuine ones, and that it shared defacement with them.* The design is similar to that of the 4 and 8-anna stamps, and it was apparently cut by the same engraver.

As a general rule, the stamps of 1883-94 were printed on thin wove papers like those of 1879-83. But occasionally thin laid paper was used. I have copies of some of the denominations printed on ordinary and thick laid paper, on which the stamp has hitherto not been catalogued. These sheets were obtained from an old Treasury specimen book, kept by the Treasury Officer for reference and the purpose of comparison. The sheets were pasted into the book amongst the known issues on thin wove and thin laid papers, and I know they were printed long before the administration of the post office was handed over to the Indian Government. It seems to me that these must be counted genuine stamps though they are not known to have been used, and I therefore include them in my lists. I must confess, however, that the use of stout paper for the 1883-94 issues can at best have been only accidental, and the stamps "errors," seeing that stout paper was undoubtedly abandoned permanently after the printings of 1878.

* See plate VII.

CHAPTER V.

Service Stamps.

THESE were printed in black, from all the new rectangular plates, including the special $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna plate mentioned in the preceding chapter; but, I believe, these latter were never postally used, though I have seen several "post-marked to order."

I have personally made but little investigation regarding service stamps, as I have had no opportunity. But I believe the catalogue classification to be correct.

The 1878 service stamps, like their contemporary stamps for use by the public, were printed on stout white laid paper. The later printings were on various thin woves, "yellowish to white," with occasional printings on thin laid, also like the contemporary stamps for public use.

The catalogues list only three denominations on stout laid, but I have all six denominations on this paper. I have only the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna and 2-anna *used*; the others may have been printed in 1878, when ordinary stamps were being printed on the same paper, or they may have been printed with the 1883-94 stamps on stout laid mentioned in the preceding chapter. "Ordinary" stamps of the two higher denominations were undoubtedly printed on stout laid in 1878, though only the 4-anna stamp is listed. It is impossible to believe that only the upper part of the plate could then have been printed from, though occasionally later each half

CORRECTION.

It should have been stated in the opening sentence of Chapter V that there was no printing of Service Stamps of the value of $\frac{1}{8}$ -anna.

was printed from according to requirements. And there is no reason why service stamps should not, at the same time, have been printed exactly as stamps of the lower denominations were. I think, therefore, that the full complement of stamps on stout laid paper may be listed, just as on thin laid and thin wove.

CHAPTER VI.

Missing Dies and Forgeries.

IN Chapter VIII, Part I, I mentioned how many of the circular and old rectangular dies were duplicated by some unscrupulous Postal official; and how impressions from these were sold to the unsuspecting public, or substituted in the State Treasuries for sheets of impressions from the genuine dies which had similarly been sold. A beginning was made in the same direction as regards the new rectangular plates, and naturally with the most paying denomination—the 8-anna one. The engraver's effort at reproducing the 8-anna plate of eight stamps will be found at the top of plate VIII. The plate is rough, especially in the beading which separates the stamps, and impressions from it can easily be distinguished from genuine stamps. No doubt we should have had a full complement of the new plates, just as of the old, had the Postal administration of the State not been taken over by the British authorities: as it is, I believe this 8-anna plate is the only one that was so engraved. It was printed from in red, to represent the 1879 stamps: and in blue, to represent the 1883-94 stamps. Many sheets of both colours were found amongst the "remainders" when the State administration of the Postal Department ceased. The genuineness of the stamps was never doubted by the British Accountant-General of the State, and I believe that many sheets must have been sold to dealers and the public. When I first expressed doubts about their genuineness I received the following opinion from a gentleman resident in Kashmir, who was understood to be *the* authority on the stamps of the State—"The 8-anna blurred dull

blue is all right. The Accountant-General has several of them *used*—hundreds—or rather *had* them.* * * There are red 8-annas also from the same block.” I have myself seen “used” copies, and I illustrate one on plate VIII. The obliteration is meant to represent the latest circular obliterations of the State Post Offices; but the lettering differs greatly from that of the genuine obliterations, as does also the spacing between the circles.

In forgeries we have a complete set from $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna to 8 annas. (The $\frac{1}{8}$ -anna appears not to have been included, probably because it was considered altogether too unremunerative). These* also I illustrate on plate VIII (the five lowest stamps). Fortunately they are from single dies. Only a comparison with the various types on complete sheets will shew the differences in the case of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna and 2-anna stamps. In the case of the 4-anna stamp detection is easy: on the genuine plate the five stamps on the upper row, and the first two of the lower row, have five dots, arranged thus $\cdot \dot{\cdot} \cdot$, at the top of the inner oval, and the last two stamps have four dots arranged $\cdot \dot{\cdot} \cdot$. These dots are altogether omitted in the forgery. In the 8-anna stamp a character like a small “o,” well above the line, will be found at the position of one o’clock between the oval lines. In all types of the genuine stamp this character divides the space between those on its right and left: in the forgery it just touches the character on its left.

I believe that these forgeries date from after the time when the Postal administration was taken over by the British. But officers or employés of the superseded State Department undoubtedly had a hand in the swindle, for the genuine obliterations (which are all collected in the Jammu Treasury) were (probably still are) freely used in

* I am unable to illustrate the $\frac{1}{8}$ -anna stamp, but I have seen copies,

obliterating the stamps. The favourite mode of "faking" was to affix one to five rupees worth of the stamps on a *parcel label*, just as had been the practice with the genuine stamps in the prepayment of parcels: this was much more remunerative than getting rid of one stamp at a time on a faked envelope.

But the most interesting forgery of all is one that did postal duty at Srinagar for thirteen months before it was detected or discontinued. I illustrate this stamp, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna one, on plate IX. Two dies appear to have been cut. The one to the left (No. 1) on the plate was used first, and very rarely, in December 1889. It was roughly cut, and it must have been considered unsatisfactory, for it was superseded in the following month by No. 2, from a die much more successfully engraved. No. 2 (which I call "the big D" type, on account of the character at the position of five o'clock on the oval) was used steadily and in considerable numbers throughout 1890, and up to February 1891, when it suddenly disappeared. All the stamps are in orange, the colour then prevailing in the genuine $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp. But they are in water-colour, while the genuine stamps were in oil-colour, and the pigment is identical with that of the old rectangular 1-anna Kashmir Province stamp. All I have seen were used at the Srinagar British Post Office, where it was nobody's business to see to the genuineness of the State stamps, but only of the Indian ones—as the forger no doubt well knew. I had an opportunity of showing the stamps to Mr. Appleby, who had been Postmaster at Srinagar in 1889-90, and he said they would have been passed by him without question as he had not studied the State stamps sufficiently to see any difference. He confirmed my view that the stamps must be forgeries—indeed there could be no doubt in the world about this, for there was no possible reason for a special stamp being used at the time.

Learning from Mr. Appleby that a Kashmiri had been convicted of forging stamps, about the time that these stamps were used, I lately spent a busy and successful afternoon in the Srinagar Courts, following up the clue. I found that the conviction* took place in 1892, more than a year after the stamps had ceased to be used; but the course of justice was slow in Kashmir in those days, and it is probable that the prisoner may have waited his trial for such a time. Through the courtesy of Mr. Justice Mukerji, Chief Judge of Kashmir, I now have in my collections one of the forged stamps from the file in this Case.† It is of the 1-anna denomination, *of just the same type* as the stamps under discussion, and like them *in water colour*. I think it is no great stretch of the imagination to give both stamps the same origin.

There is another point connected with the stamp from the Court file which makes it specially interesting to me. Instead of being of an orange shade, like my $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps, it is identical in pigment and bright vermilion colour with a "single-die" old rectangular stamp sent me by a leading London dealer. This is the third "hoary-headed impostor" described by me in Part I, Chapter VII, and it looks very much as if the forger had manufactured old and new rectangulars simultaneously.

The two forgeries which form the subject of these notes can easily be detected by measurement as well as from the pigment. The measurement of the genuine stamps are—

Inner oval	...	...	...	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$	mms.
Outer "	...	...	...	18×21	"

while those of the forgeries are :—

No. 1	{ Inner oval	...	...	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$	mms.
	{ Outer "	...	...	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$	"
No. 2	{ Inner "	...	...	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$	"
	{ Outer "	...	...	$20\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$	"

* The forger had gained courage, and had attempted to pass his wares at the State Post Office.

† Plate IX, the third stamp.

CHAPTER VII.

Post-cards.

The Indian Post-card was used in both Provinces from about August 1883. A State Post-card was introduced about June 1887,* presumably to save the cost of Indian postage on those used within the State. I illustrate the design on Plate IX. They were printed in red—with shades of rose and orange—on various stout wove and laid papers, cut to the size of $5\frac{1}{2}$ " to $5\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4". At first the paper was cut roughly by hand, but latterly the cutting appears, as a rule, to have been done by a guillotine machine. They were also printed in black, for Service use. But I have never seen a Service card used; if used at all, it must have been most sparingly, for when the Department was taken over by the Indian Post Office only a very few rupees worth of Service cards were found in the State Treasury.

* The catalogues give the State Post-card period as 1883-90. I am confident the correct dates are 1887-94.

CHAPTER VIII.

Post-marks.

1. KASHMIR PROVINCE.

AT the *State Post Office at Srinagar* the obliteration from the original circular seal* was continued, in black, until August 1879. It was then superseded by a combined post-mark and obliterator. The former was a circle, bearing the name of the office and the date of posting, in Dogra characters; the latter a double triangle, made up of diminishing lines and bearing in the centre a device somewhat resembling a reversed minim sign in musical notation (Plate X, fig. 1 A). This device, whatever it may mean, must have had some special connexion with the Postal Department, as it appears on most of the obliterators introduced up to the time that English styles were adopted. Somewhat similar obliterators were used at *Gilgit, Skardu* (Plate X, figs. 1 and 2) and other places where post offices were established; even *Jammu* had one allotted to it (Plate X, fig. 2 A) in addition to its standard marks.

These combined post-marks and obliterators were continued at all the State Post Offices of the Kashmir Province, until they were superseded by the well-known triple circle post-marks (Plate X, figs. 3–5) in December 1890. One of these new post-marks was then allotted to every post office in both Provinces. Shortly before the postal administration was taken over by the Indian Government new post-marks were introduced at Srinagar, somewhat similar to those then in use in British India. (Plate X, figs. 6 and 7.)

* Part I, page 5.

In the *British Post Office at Srinagar* the combined date stamp and barred obliterator (mentioned at page 7, Part I) was continued until about July 1880, when a new post-mark (Plate X, fig. 8) was introduced, having smaller letters than the previous one; also a new separate obliterator, having a large letter L within a circle of diminishing lines (Plate X, fig. 9). This again was superseded, in April 1884, by one having still smaller letters (Plate X, fig. 10), the L obliterator being continued as before. In July 1887 yet another date stamp was introduced, having the word "Kashmir" in circular form round the top (Plate X, fig. 11), and was used as before with the separate L obliterator. About May 1889, an additional stamp was introduced for registered letters (Plate X, fig. 12), and was used with the obliterator as before. A month or two later an oblong stamp, bearing a large R and the word "Kashmir," was added on registered letters (Plate X, fig. 13). I know of no further changes while Kashmir stamps were in use.

In addition to the above mentioned *despatching* marks for letters posted at the Srinagar British Post Office, there were also *delivery* stamps; but these are of little consequence, because postage on incoming letters was paid in cash, and no State stamps were, as a rule, affixed to them

At the *British Post Office at Leh (Ladakh)* the old post-mark* was adhered to throughout; but the barred obliterator was soon abandoned and the date stamp only used. An oblong stamp for registered letters, like the Srinagar one, was introduced here also.

At the *State Post Office here* the old large seal was continued, black being substituted for the brick-colour obliteration, as at Srinagar. No doubt a circle and double-triangle stamp was also supplied here, but I have been unable to identify one amongst those preserved at Jammu.

* See Part I, page 7.

2. JAMMU PROVINCE.

In the Jammu Province there were no British Post Offices. At the *State Post Office at Jammu City* the square black obliteration* was continued till July 1879. It was then succeeded by a barred obliterator (Plate XI, fig. 1†) having four full lines at the top and bottom, with four broken lines between, and the minim character, already mentioned, in the centre. On or about the 13th July 1878, the State obliterations were for the first time supplemented by a post-mark. The first post-mark (Plate XI, fig. 6) was composed of three lateral lines, in the Dogra character, within a circle. The top line contained the name of the post-office (in this case "Jammu"), the next the month, and the lowest the figures of the day of the month. No year was included in the post-marks, the State Department in this omission following the course then current in the British Post Office. This post-mark, and various successors, were occasionally used as obliterations.

The barred obliterator described above was used at Jammu until about the middle of 1887. Very rarely, in 1878 and 1879, two special obliterations‡ were used, instead of the two standard ones. The first (Plate XI, fig. 3) was composed of two circles, bearing the words "*Dák Jammu*" ("Post of Jammu") between the circles, and the Persian inscription "*Mohr Dák Jammu*" (Seal of the Post of Jammu) within the inner circle: the other was an octagonal one, having a Persian inscription which I have not been able to decipher (Plate I, fig. 4). In May 1887, a new form of obliteration was introduced, consisting as before of a square of bars having, however, only nine bars

* See Part I, page 6.

† Fig. 2 represents the same obliterator in 1887, after the bars had been worn and the obliterator gave only a smudged impression.

‡ The one mentioned at page 25 was also in constant use, but I cannot say why.

instead of twelve (Plate XI, fig. 8). The centre contained a character distinguishing the various post offices. About the same time a new circular post-mark appeared, like the old ones but much larger (Plate XI, fig. 7), probably representing a new post office in the districts.* The use of the new barred obliterators soon became universal, until they were supplemented and finally superseded by the well-known triple-circle post-marks (used as obliterators) as stated on page 25.

At some of the subordinate post-offices obliterators without post-marks were used, from January 1886, contemporaneously with the circle and double-triangle and the barred obliterators. (See Plate XI, fig. 10.)

Stamps like fig. 11 are often met with on the envelopes. The one illustrated is *mahsúl bákhi*, or "more duty," corresponding to our "postage due." There were similar stamps for "bearing," "too late" and other purposes, until later these were superseded by stamps bearing these inscriptions in both English and Persian characters.

The latest forms of obliteration at Jammu are shown on Plate XI, figs. 12—14. Fig. 15 shows a form of obliteration, leaving the lettering uninked, which was used occasionally at various post offices at the same time. I cannot but think these may have been intended for sealing the letter bags, though they bore a space for dates; but, as I have said, they were frequently used to obliterate stamps and also as post-marks. The "Jasrota" office stamp (fig. 16) shows the form used latterly in listing registered articles: there were several somewhat similar ones, all in the vernacular character, used earlier.

* There were several more of these circular post-marks, but I have been unable to have them deciphered. There were also obliterators having ten full bars—fig. 9.

CHAPTER IX.

Shading and Plating.

I KNOW of no stamps that are more suitable than are those of Kashmir for either of these delightful "patience" pastimes.

Shading.—Even the old "circulars" have many shades, especially in the reds and blues, as have also the early blue rectangulars. In the red old rectangulars of Jammu there are very many shades, from pale orange through orange-reds to scarlet and even cherry-red, the last being a prize.

But perhaps the stamp amongst the old rectangulars that lends itself best to shading is the 1-anna Srinagar one: in my collection I have all shades, from the palest orange up to the darkest brown. The 4-anna green Srinagar stamp, too, was printed in very many shades. Coming to the 1878-83 issues there are many shades in the blue and mauve "1878" stamps, and in the red and orange stamps catalogued as of "1879." For the beginner the 1883-94 issues afford a practically unlimited field, with the great advantage that the stamps are moderately priced. Indeed the 1-anna green stamp, ranging from the palest yellow-green to the darkest olive, is quite a field in itself for the beginner.

Plating.—There is a general impression that some knowledge of the vernacular is necessary to enable one to indulge in this pastime, as regards the stamps of Kashmir, but I hope I may be able to show that this is quite an erroneous idea. I myself have reconstructed almost every plate of Kashmir, yet I am practically ignorant of Urdu,

except colloquially, and I do not know even the alphabet of the Dogra language. I have, however, found little difficulty in reconstructing the plates, by simply examining the prominent characters on each stamp, and noticing how they differ amongst themselves.

I would advise philatelists to begin with the Jammu old rectangular plate (Vol. I, plate ii) for which at least the red stamps are moderately priced. Here the position of the anna stamp (the lower left-hand corner one) is known, and only the three $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps have to be placed. As a rule, the margins will show the proper positions for each stamp, for a glance at the plate shows that each should have a slight margin on two edges and none on the other two. For stamps cut close on all sides, the next best test in ascertaining their proper positions on the plate is the lettering for the word "Kashmir," occupying the right upper half of the space between the oval lines. Looking at the plate from the right-hand side these characters resolve themselves into our EIUYE. In type No. 1 the I is taller than the E, and its head is bent back over the E; in type No. 2 both letters are the same height, and the I is not bent over; in type No. 4 the I is much taller than the E, and it is not only bent over the E but touches the inner oval line, while in the somewhat similar type No. 1 the character does not approach this line.

From this it will be seen that the Jammu plate at least presents no difficulties. The Srinagar plate,* having more types, requires more careful examination, but here too differences will be easily detected in each type. Taking the lowest row first, which contains the five types of 1-anna stamp, I would suggest the following tests. At the top of the inner oval, in each case, there is a long

* Part I, plate iii.

character across the oval, representing “*ek*” (one), the three smaller characters above representing “*ana*.” The right upper limb of the former word, in the first type, points to the second Dogra letter above. In the second type it points between the first and second characters. In the third it points again to the second character, as in type No. 1, and a second test is necessary; this will be found in an inverted R near the centre of the lower edge of the rectangle, the left limb of which if prolonged would in type No. 1 pass between the star at the top of the oval and the first Dogra letter, whereas in type No. 2 it would pass through the star. In type No. 4 we have the additional test that this limb points to the third figure of “1923,” (the lowest line in the oval), whereas in the third type it points between the third and fourth figures. With type No. 5 there can be no mistake, as the limb of “*ek*” points straight to the first Dogra letter. In the twenty types of $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps similar differences can easily be found, *e. g.*, the upper ten stamps are at once distinguished from the lower ten in the three dots at the position of 9 o’clock between the oval lines, which are in line with the Dogra letters within the oval in the former, and well above their line in the latter.

I shall leave specialists to discover other differences for themselves, on the various old rectangular plates; but, to assist beginners, I will carefully examine one plate of the new rectangulars—say the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna one (Vol. II, plate ii.) The first guide here is in the dots that appear within the inner oval on each stamp. The lowest line of the inscription, within this oval; reading from right to left, runs *nim ana* (half anna), the character resembling the top of a walking-stick representing the former word, and the rest the latter. Now in the first six types on the plate three dots appear to the left, over the word *ana*, and the twelfth stamp also has these three dots. Nos. 9 and 14 have only two dots in this position; Nos. 7, 8, 11 and 13 have only one dot

there, and Nos. 10 and 15 have no dot at all. Here we at once have four separate varieties. The two types of dot-less stamps are easily distinguished from one another, because No. 10 has two dots to the right of the walking-stick character, where No. 15 has none. Coming next to the one-dot types we find that No. 11 has no dots to the right of the walking-stick, while the other three have. We have now to separate Nos. 7, 8 and 13 from each other, and No. 8 at once shows two dots at the position of half-past two o'clock, where Nos. 7 and 13 have none. We then try to distinguish No. 7 from No. 13, and we find that the two dots of the former are placed high up close to the walking-stick, and those of the latter low down close to the oval line. We now have the more difficult task of separating the seven three-dotted types. No. 3 immediately stands out in the proud distinction of being the only stamp on the plate having three special dots at the position of 9 o'clock. No. 2 next separates itself by having two dots under the walking-stick and one over. No. 1 has one dot over the walking-stick and none under. No. 12 has two dots at the position of 3 o'clock, which no other three-dotted variety has. We are now left with Nos. 4, 5 and 6 which, being close together, in one row, can be easily compared. These stamps look much alike, but a careful examination will show differences. At the position of 9 o'clock in each, between the ovals, will be found a character very like "31;" a wavy line comes—more or less diagonally—across the plate and strikes the inner oval line near this character: in No. 4 the wavy line strikes below the "31," and this distinguishes the stamp from its two neighbours, seeing that in the latter it strikes full in the middle of the "1;" in No. 4, too, the outer dot is close to the oval-line while in the other two it is well away from it; Nos. 5 and 6, when taken by themselves can be distinguished from each other by the following tests amongst others:—

(1) Take the character at the top of the oval, resembling a school-boy's pot-hook reversed: in type No. 5 the right limb points within the first Dogra character appearing between the two stars; in type No. 6 it points between the first and second characters: (2) in type No. 6 a crooked character, appearing below the three dots, points between another "31" and an z beyond, and it is joined by a bracket to its perpendicular neighbour on its right; in type No. 5 the crooked character points more directly to the "31," and the bracket over the perpendicular neighbour does not reach far enough to join them together.

In heavily obliterated copies, where the dots are not clear, the other characters mentioned,—*viz.*, the pot-hook, the wavy line, the crooked character, the walking-stick and the perpendicular neighbour—will always be good guides: the three latter are especially useful, as they never point quite in the same relative directions towards the characters within the oval lines beneath them, which read like "31, N, z, z."

I hope I have said enough to show it is easy for collectors who are quite ignorant of Oriental characters to reconstruct plates of all the stamps of Kashmir.

REFERENCE LIST.

I.—ORDINARY STAMPS.

1878—83.

The differing colours were meant for the two Provinces ; but the higher values were soon used indiscriminately, and in 1879 red prevailed for both Provinces. The stamps on ordinary laid and ordinary wove were, as a rule, used first. The red stamps are all printed in oil-colour, the others in fugitive colours.

ORDINARY LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna slate.

„ slate violet—*Shade*.

1-anna lilac.

„ mauve — *Shade*.

2-annas violet.

„ mauve.

„ violet blue.

„ dull blue.

„ dark blue.

} *Shades*.

VARIETY PERFORATED 10 TO 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna slate violet.

LAID BATONNE PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna ultramarine.

ORDINARY LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna red.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
1 " "	
2-annas "	
4 " "	
8 " "	(?)

VARIETY PERFORATED.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp is perforated 10 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$: the 1-anna and 2-annas about 20.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red.	
1 " "	
2-annas "	

THICK LAID PAPER.

1-anna red.

ORDINARY WOVE PAPER.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red.	
1 " "	
2-annas "	

VERY THICK WOVE PAPER.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red.	
1 " "	
2-annas "	

THIN WOVE PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna red.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
1 " "	
2-annas "	
4 " "	
8 " "	

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna orange.	} <i>Shades.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
1 " "	
2-annas "	
4 " "	
8 " "	

Some of the above stamps were cut vertically and laterally (but not diagonally, so far as is known) and used for stamps of half their face value.

1883—94.

Thin wove paper: white to yellowish for all except the 2-annas stamp; the 2-annas stamp was printed on yellow, yellow-green and deep green paper.

$\frac{1}{8}$ -anna yellow.	
" yellow-brown— <i>Shade.</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna brown.	
" sepia.	} <i>Shades.</i>
" pale brown.	
" bronze green (error).	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna dull blue.*	
" bright blue.*	
" red.	
" rose.	
" orange.	} <i>Shades.</i>
" orange red.	
" bistre (error).	
1-anna green.	
" greenish grey.	} <i>Shades.</i>
" bronze green.	
" dull green.	
" bright green.	
" blue green.	

* The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna blue stamps appear to have been a re-issue of the 1878 stamp, printed "to order." They were not postally used.

ADDENDA.

On page 37, *after* the list on "Thin laid paper," *add—*

STOUT LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna brown.

4-annas green.

2-annas red on yellow green.	
" " deep green.	
" " yellow.	
4-annas green.	
" deep green.	} <i>Shades.</i>
" pale green.	
" sage green.	
8-annas blue.	
" black blue.	} <i>Shades.</i>
" bright blue.	
" pale blue.	

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp is known cut diagonally and used for the $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna stamp. Probably other denominations, and even the issues on thin laid paper, were similarly used.

SAME PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna vermilion.*

THIN LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{8}$ -anna yellow.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna brown.
 " vermilion.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna "
 " orange red.
1-anna green.
4-annas "
8 " blue.

NATIVE-MADE STOUT LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna vermilion. *
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " red.

These exist: but they should, I think, be classed as essays.

* Impressions from plate illustrated on plate VII. These were not postally used.

II.—SERVICE STAMPS.

The service stamps or stout laid paper were the earliest issues, as in the case of the ordinary stamps.

1878.

STOUT LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna black.

1 " "

2-annas "

4 " "

8 " "

1883=94.

THIN WOVE PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna black.

" " *

$\frac{1}{2}$ " "

1 " "

2-annas "

4 " "

8 " "

THIN LAID PAPER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -anna black.

" " *

$\frac{1}{2}$ " "

1 " "

2-annas "

4 " "

8 " "

* Impressions from plate illustrated on plate VII. These were not postally used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Vol. I.

PLATE I.—Three stamps on left are from the genuine dies, $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna and 4-annas.

Three on the right those from the “missing dies,” or “official forgeries.”

The bottom stamp is an additional 1-anna stamp of the latter category.

PLATE II.—The top stamp is the *khat zarúri* or old “official” stamp.

The centre plate shows the Jammu rectangular plate of three $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and one 1-anna stamps.

The lower stamp is the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna Srinagar “single die” rectangular.

PLATE III.—Shows the Srinagar rectangular plate of twenty $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps and five 1-anna ones, the latter being the lowest line.

PLATE IV.—Srinagar rectangular plate of five $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna and five 2-anna stamps, the latter being the lower.

PLATE V.—The two upper stamps on the left are the notorious $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and 1-anna “Die I” forgeries.

The two upper stamps on the right are impressions from the genuine dies, for comparison.

The two lowest stamps are forgeries of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp.

PLATE VI.—The three upper stamps on the right are the “missing die” or official forgeries of the Srinagar 2-anna, 4-anna and 8-anna stamps.

The three on the left are the three genuine stamps, for comparison.

The right-hand lower stamp is a forged $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna Jammu stamp.

The left hand lower is a similar genuine stamp, for comparison.

Vol II.

PLATE I.—The “new rectangular” plate of fifteen $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna stamps. See page 7.

PLATE II.—The similar plate of $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamps. See page 7.

PLATE III.—The 1-anna plate. See page 7.

PLATE IV.—The 2-anna plate. See page 7.

PLATE V.—The plate of eight 8-anna stamps (above) and eight 4-anna stamps (below). See page 7.

PLATE VI.—The $\frac{1}{8}$ -anna plate. See page 7.

PLATE VII.—Four stamps from the *special* $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna plate. See page 7.

PLATE VIII.—The “missing plate” or official forgery plate of 8-anna stamps. See page 20.

One of these stamps, “used.” See page 21.

Forgeries of the denominations $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna to 8-anna (new rectangulars), printed from single dies. See page 21.

PLATE IX.—The left-hand stamp is the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna forgery that was postally used in December 1889
See page 22.

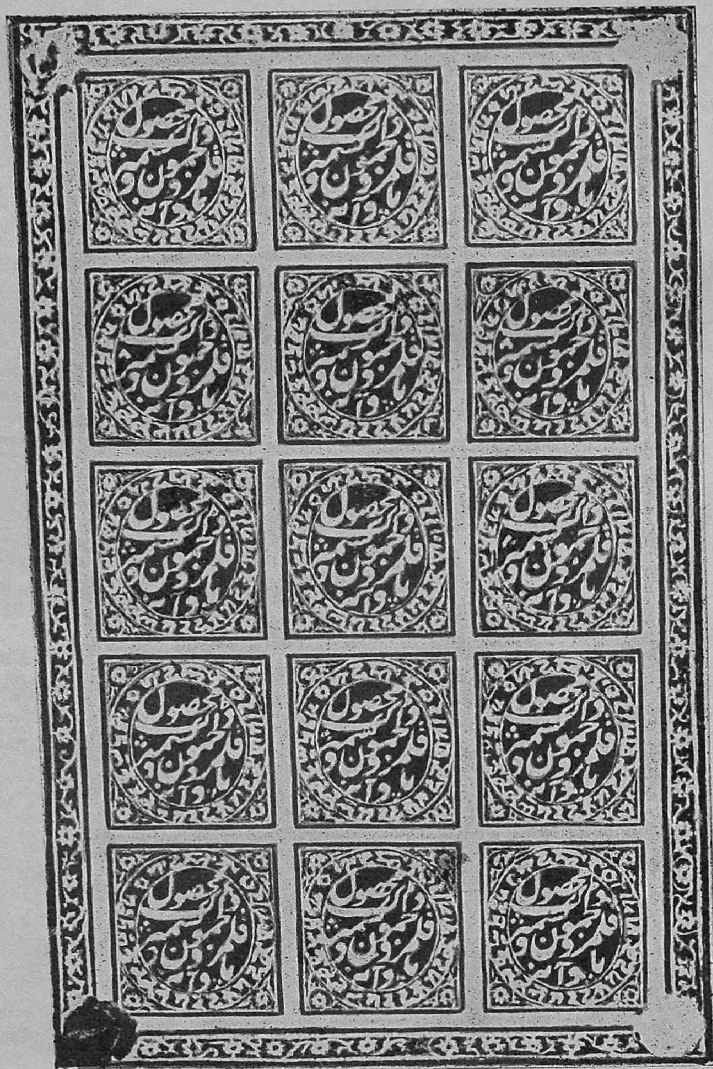
The centre stamp is its successor, which was frequently used undetected from January 1890 to February 1891. See page 22.

The right-hand is a 1-anna forgery (by the same hand?) for which the forger was convicted. See page 23.

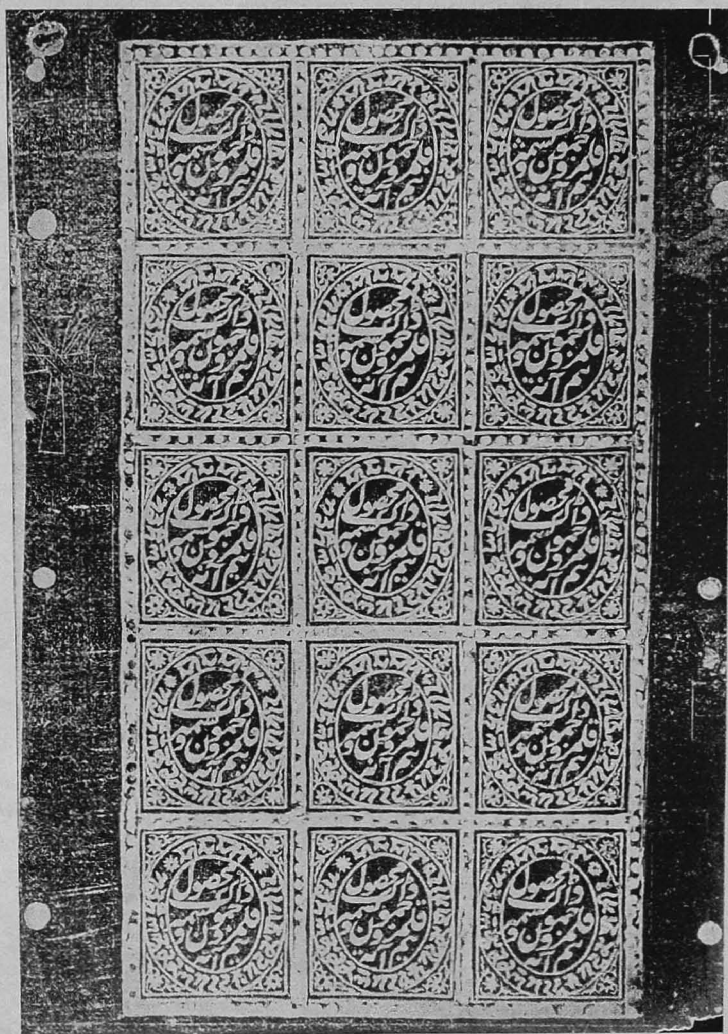
The lower half of the plate shows the State post-card. See page 24.

PLATE X.—Post-marks, mostly of the Srinagar Province. See Chapter VIII.

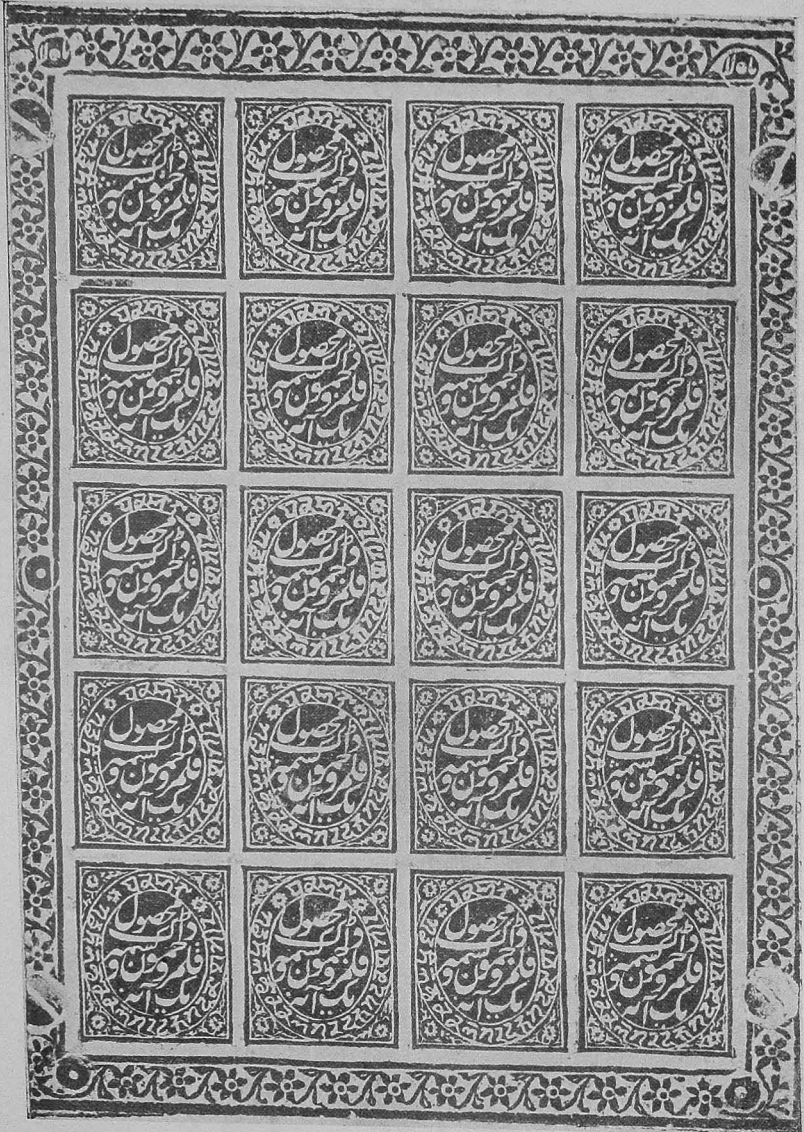
PLATE XI.—Post-marks, mostly of the Jammu Province. See Chapter VIII.



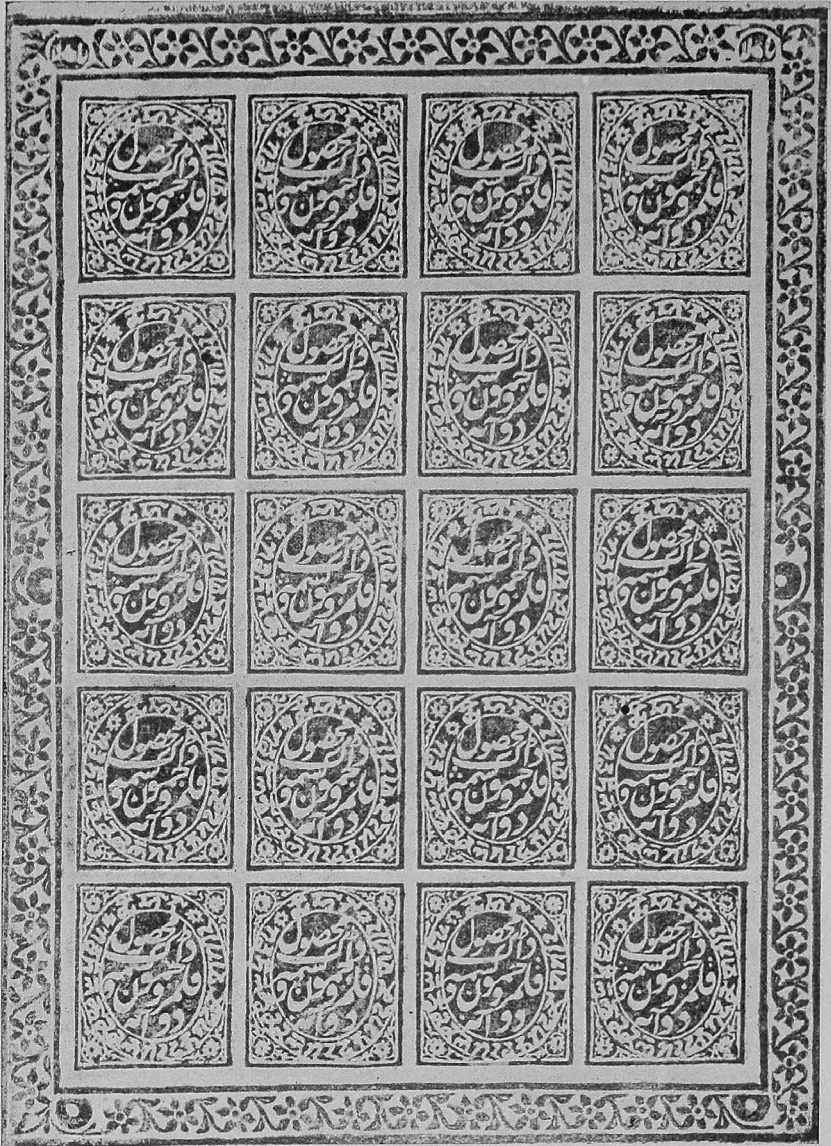
The $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna "New Rectangular" Plate.



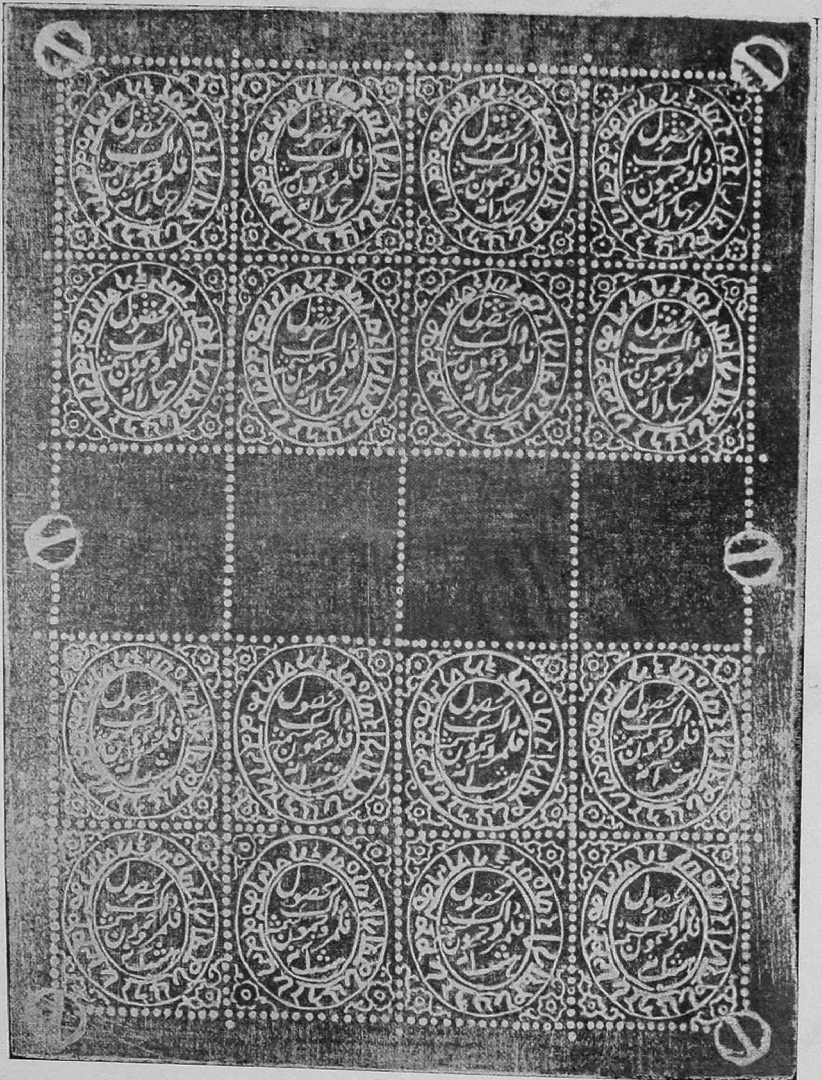
The $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna "New Rectangular" Plate.



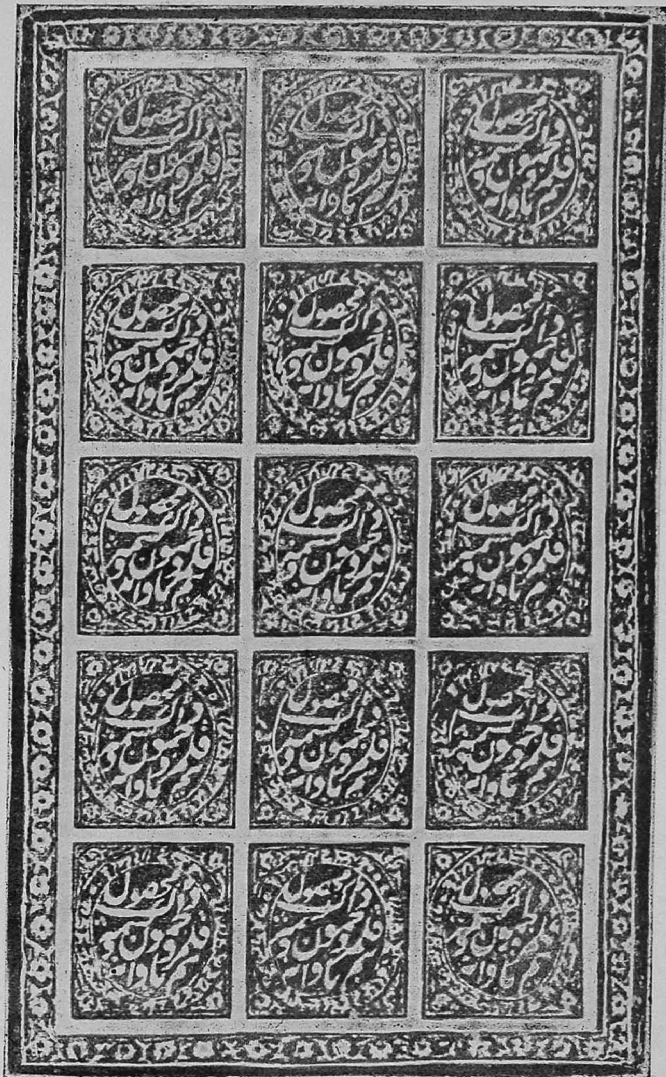
The 1-anna "New Rectangular" Plate.



The 2-anna "New Rectangular" Plate.

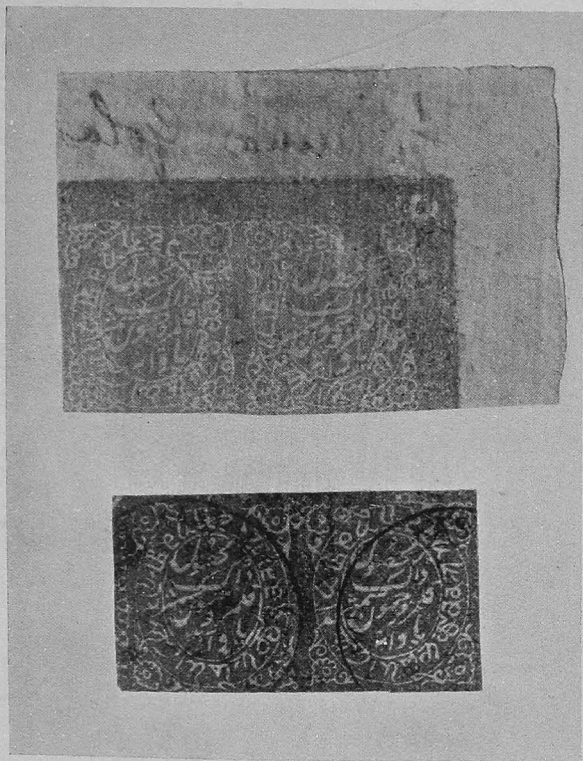


The 4-anna (above) and 8-anna (below) "New Rectangular" Plate.



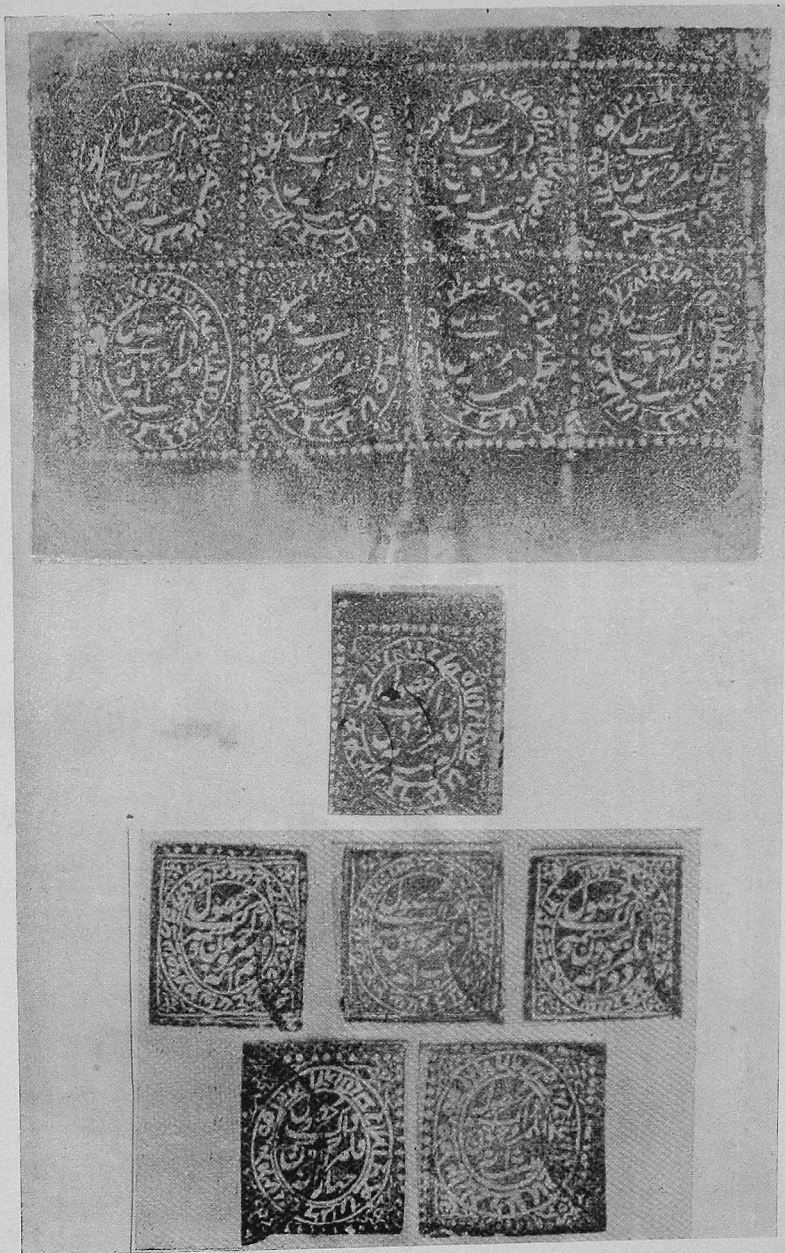
The $\frac{1}{8}$ -anna "New Rectangular" Plate.

(VII)

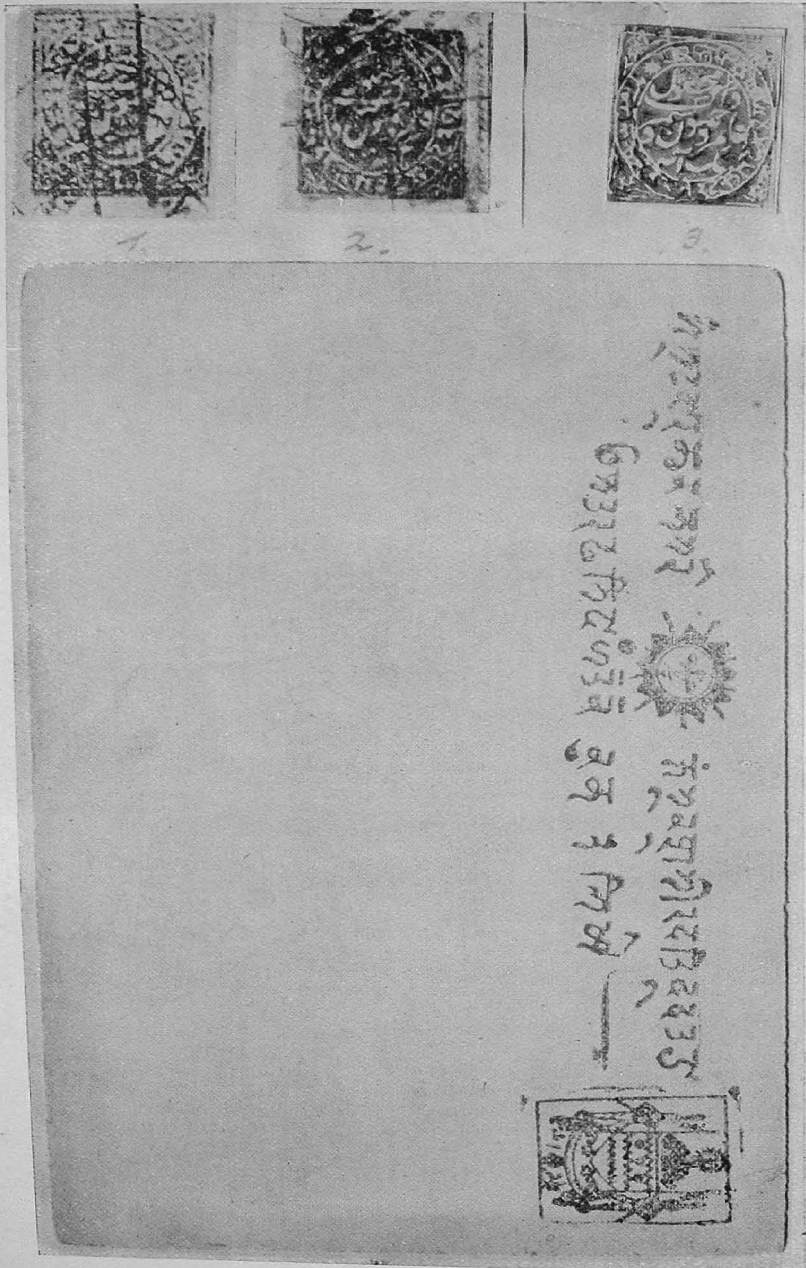


THE SPECIAL $\frac{1}{4}$ -ANNA STAMP.

The plate consisted of 12 types, in three rows of four stamps. Two of the four types illustrated above bear post-marks, but they must have been obliterated "to order" as the stamp was never postally used.



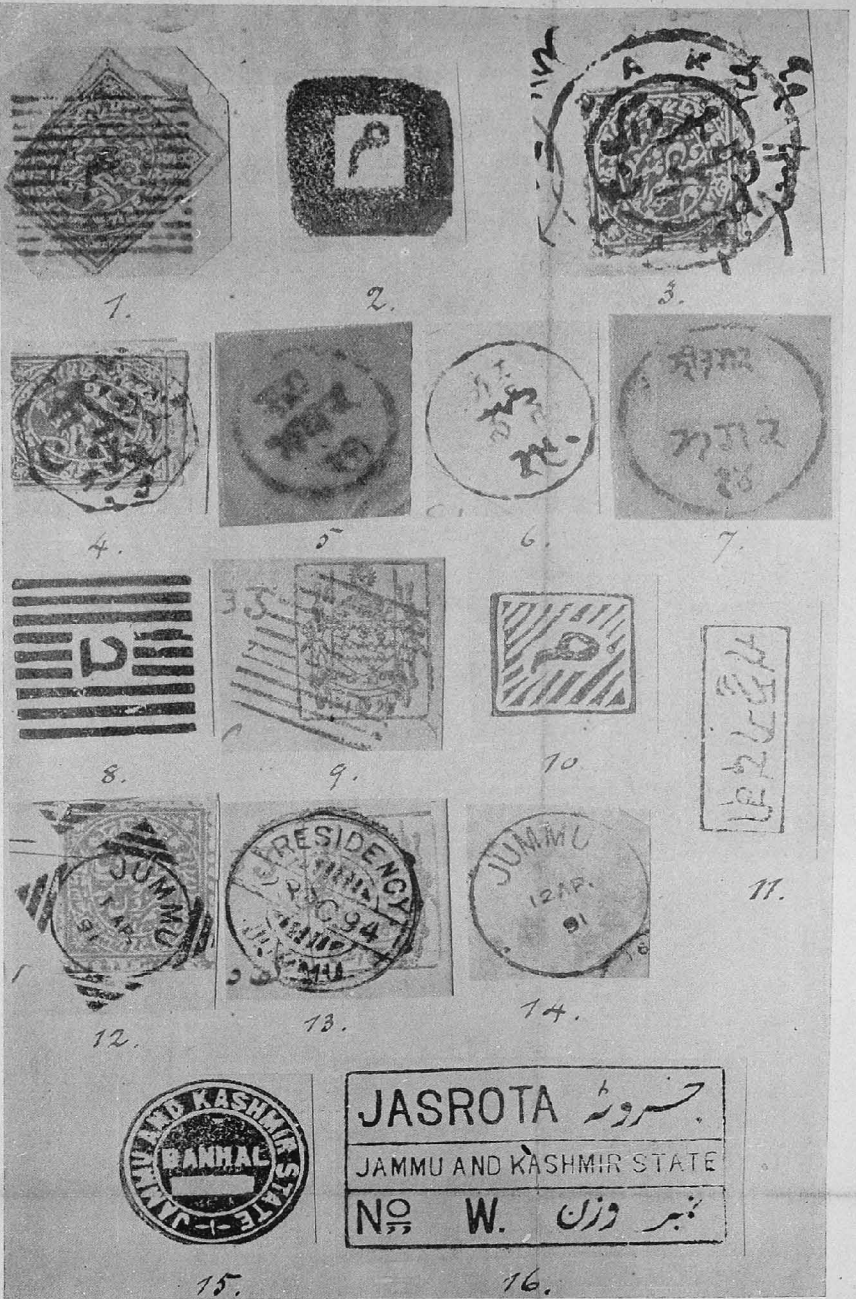
The "Missing Die" 8-anna Plate ; one of these stamps, "used"; and forgeries
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 8-annas.



1 and 2 forgeries, which were used at Srinagar for a year ; No. 3 a forgery which led to a conviction ; and the State Post-card.



Obliterations and Post-marks, mostly of the Kashmir Province.



Obliterations and Post-marks, mostly of the Jammu Province.