



David Feldman
INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONEERS



Indian Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

June 12, 2018 – Geneva





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Indian Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

Tuesday, June 12, 2018, at 14:00 CET

Geneva – David Feldman SA



Contact us



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59, Route de Chancy, Building D, 3rd floor
1213 Petit Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 (0)22 727 07 77, Fax +41 (0)22 727 07 78
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Indian Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir
A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection
Tuesday, June 12, 2018, at 14:00 CET

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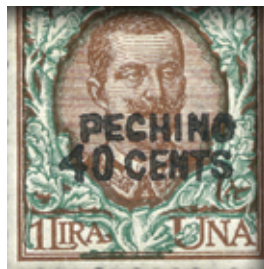
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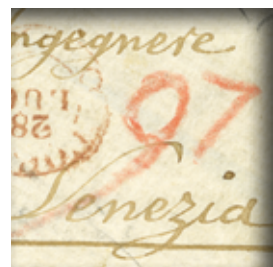
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Mobile +39 (0)339 730 9312
E-mail gbstamps@iol.it

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David Feldman SA

59, Route de Chancy, Building D, 3rd floor
1213 Petit Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland

Tel. +41 (0)22 727 07 77 **Fax** +41 (0)22 727 07 78
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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.

After the success of the December sale of Indian States, I returned to visit Dan Walker and we decided to present to the market something slightly different. The stamps and postal history of Jammu and Kashmir have fascinated the philatelic world for generations and have been collected by many serious philatelists including Frits Staal, D.P.Masson, A.S.Bard, Wolfgang Hellrigl, T. Eames, L.E.Dawson and many others.

This sale of almost three hundred lots represents a wonderful array of items from almost all the different issues of Jammu and Kashmir and gives the new and experimented collectors the opportunity to start a new collection or add items to there already advanced holding.

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.

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

Geneva, April 2018







Indian Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir

Circular Stamps	10000-10072
Jammu Old Rectangular Stamps	10073-10110
Kashmir Old Rectangular Stamps	10111-10172
New Rectangular Stamps	10173-10253
Officials	10254-10282
Telegraphs	10283-10287

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.

Indian Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

Introduction

by Dan Walker*

Circular Stamps

Values



1/2 anna



1 anna



2 annas

The circular stamps were hand-printed from single dies engraved in brass at the Printing Works of Jammu City. Except for some of the later printings in oil colours, native papers of Kashmir were used throughout. The first issue of the circulars, which was intended for use in both the Province of Jammu and the Province of Kashmir, was printed in watercolours.

The three denominations— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 4 annas—expressed in the Indian traders' notation are shown in the centre (see illustrations above). The denomination of the 1 anna stamp had long been taken to read 4 annas and vice versa. It was only in 1985 that the Gibbons catalogue finally recognized the correct situation and reversed the two types.

Native Paper, Circulars, and both Jammu and Kashmir Old Rectangulars

The paper on which the first circulars were printed was manufactured by the State itself. It was the only paper employed, whether for Circulars or Old Rectangulars, from 1866 to 1878, with the exception of some European papers used by the Jammu Province in the last two years of this period.

Like all handmade papers it was subject to wide fluctuations of thickness, great variation being not uncommonly found in different parts of a single sheet. With some of the circulars in particular, the thickness almost amounts to thin card; while, on the other hand, Old Rectangulars of the Kashmir Province were frequently printed on varieties so thin as to produce an impression of pelure or tissue paper. These very thin papers do not occur with the Reprints or Official Forgeries (probably the Missing Die Forgeries), but a very thick paper is found, though rarely, with the former.

Hitherto the paper has been known as "native laid" owing to the "laid" appearance when viewed towards the light. It however is not true "laid"; it will be referred to as "native paper." In tone it is greyish or yellowish, the greyer varieties usually being those found with the Reprints.

The paper has been manufactured near the capital, Srinagar, by a carefully-guarded secret process, for more than 600 years, skilled workmen having, in the first instance, been imported by one of the old Sultana of Kashmir.

* This introductory work to the Jammu & Kashmir stamps combines texts taken literally from the bibliography mentioned at the end of the article, with the author's own knowledge on the subject.

Cancels



*Srinagar
Round Seal (1)*



*Srinagar
Round Seal (2)*



*Jammu Round Seals with and
without outer ring*



*Jammu Iron-
Mine Seal*

The Srinagar Round Seal (1) – March 1866

This seal cancel was introduced in 1866 with the stamps, and was used at the public post office of Srinagar. It wore out very quickly in its early years. The inscription reads “Zarb Srinagar”—“Srinagar Strike” (very rare and appears as unreadable solid circle).

The Srinagar Round Seal (2) (the main Srinagar cancel) – 1866

This brick-red pigment seal cancel served as a chief obliterator for more than a decade (1866 to 1879) but printed in black from 1877 till November 1879. The Inscription reads munshi dak Srinagar—Official Post Srinagar. This is the 2nd Srinagar Seal usually mistaken for seal 1, which it is not (like the above cancel appears as unreadable solid circle).

The Jammu Round Seal (with and without outer ring) – April 1866

The above seals in magenta were used from April 1866 and discontinued in May 1868, the same month that Jammu Reds were first used. It was also struck in black (1868-70) after which it was replaced by the Jammu iron-mine seal. It was thus a considerably shorter-lived implementation than the Srinagar seal. The inscription reads “Jammun dak khane”—“Jammu Post Office”. It was also used as in a form of a transit marking. The impression is somewhat typical smudged.

The Jammu Iron-Mine Seal – April 1870

The seal was produced in 1858, some six years before the beginning of the State stamps, but perhaps put into use in 1870 (mid-April). This seal served as a chief obliterating cachet in the Jammu post office for more than nine consecutive years, yet the seal on stampless covers is scarce. The Jammu Iron-Mine seal is 19 x 19 mm with corners tapered-in.

This marking is known as “Jammu Square”, the “black square”, “the Jammu Iron-mine” or even “Iron-mine” (even though its corners were truncated to form a kind of octagon). It replaced the Jammu circular seal that was being struck in black at this time (and indeed since that summer of 1868). The inscription reads “mohr-e kan-e Jammu 1915”—‘Seal of the Iron Mine of Jammu 1858 AD’.

The usage was discarded from August or September 1879, during the early New Rectangular period.

Stamps

SG 1 to 5a (First Issues, 23 March 1866, handstamped in water colour on native paper)



SG 1 (Lot 10000)



SG 3 (Lot 10015)

The first issue of the circulars, which was intended for use in both the Province of Jammu and the Province of Kashmir, was printed in watercolours {on native paper} and comprised the following stamps:

½a.	1a.	Grey Black	(March 1866–September 1867)
	1a.	Royal Blue	(March 1866–April 1866)
½a.	1a.	4a.	Ultramarine (April 1866–May 1867)

The earliest known use of the first issue dates back to 23 March 1866 (½ anna Grey Black) and 24 March 1866 (1 anna Royal Blue), respectively.

(The Gibbons catalogue lists a 4 annas Royal Blue, SG 5, as part of the first issue; unpriced both unused and used!)

SG 6 to 11 (1867 to 1876, reissued for use in Jammu only)



SG 7 (Lot 10026)



SG 10 (Lot 10032)

SG 6 and 7 are two very rare four annas stamps in grey-black, SG 6 and Indigo, SG 7 listed in the Gibbons catalogue as Reissued for use in Jammu only

SG 8 and 11 are red, orange-red, orange and carmine-red listed in the Gibbons catalogue as Reissued for use in Jammu only.

Circulars in red water colour were issued on native paper from 1869 to supplement rectangulars (see SG 60 to 65 for an explanation of the Jammu rectangular composite plate of four), since the composite plate was too small to fulfill all the needs, and moreover did not provide any stamps of the ¼ rupee value (i.e. the four annas value). That the red circulars were printed to supplement the red rectangulars is confirmed by the fact that the circular reds are scarce in used condition, while the rectangular reds are commonly found used; priority was apparently given to the stock of rectangulars, and the circulars were resorted to only in case of emergency. The earliest known combination of a red circular with a red rectangular dates from January 1869.

There are three shades, each rarer than the preceding one: red, orange red, and orange. These correspond to the colours of the Jammu old rectangulars, the same water colours being used. The SG catalogue only lists the four annas in the three colours plus a carmine-red four annas stamp.

SG 12 to 25a (1874 to 1876, Special Printing)



SG 13 (Lot 10038)



SG 16 (Lot 10044)



SG 19 (Lot 10049)

Stamps from the so-called “Special Printings” in brilliant, bright colours, were issued in far lower numbers than the contemporary Jammu Old Rectangulars. They were presumably experimental printings and only few stamps were used to meet occasional shortages. Some students believe that these issues may include printings that were prompted by the demand arriving from European philatelists and dealers. At any rate, all printings al known to have been commercially used.

The Black and Blue printings are much brighter than the Grey-Blacks and Ultramarines of the 1866 issue.

This issue comprised the following stamps:

½a.	1a.	4a.	Deep Black	(1874-1876)
½a.	1a.	4a.	Bright Blue	(November 1875-July 1876)
		4a.	Deep Blue-Black	(1876)
½a.	1a.	4a.	Bright Emerald	(February 1876-December 1876)
½a.	1a.	4a.	Yellow	(July 1876)

The Gibbons catalogue now list five of the red shades as special printings as follows a half and one anna red SG 12 and 13 respectively, a half and one anna orange-red as 12a and 13a respectively and a one anna orange SG 13b; no half anna orange is listed.

SG 26 to 37 (June 1877 to 1878, handstamped in Oil on Native Paper)



SG 26 (Lot 10056)



SG 35 (Lot 10069)

Jammu started printing in oil colours in 1877. The first series was printed on native paper. It should be noted, however, that the circulars were also frequently reprinted in oil, and great care must be taken to distinguish these reprints from the originals. The main criteria for distinguishing between the two are that the reprints are clearer and printed on thinner and more smoothly surfaced paper.

The differences in colour between the water and oil printings is that instead of the deep black water colour, we find a grayish black oil colour, not entirely dissimilar to the gray black water colours or the first issue. Instead of the bright blue, (orangish) red and emerald green of the water colour we find slate blue, (brownish) red, and sage green in oil. All oils are mottled and heavily blurred, but the sage green is particularly smudgy. One variety of the ½ anna black exhibits a curious embossed effect, which is probably due to the impressions being struck on soft clamp paper.

Most varieties exist in used and unused condition, the unused being the more common. This contrasts again with the contemporary Jammu oil rectangulars printed in the same pigments, which are always rarer in unused condition. No undoubted copies are known of the 1 anna in black (not listed in Gibbons), and no used copies have been reported of any of the ¼ rupee (4 annas) value. The ½ anna value of the slate blue is relatively common in unused condition, but this may have some connection with an assumption that has always been widely held that the slate blue stamps were never reprinted. Since some of the existing copies are printed rather clearly, this assumption may need to be questioned, if they are always unused these could obviously be reprints.

At the other extreme from the slate blue stamps are the sage green varieties, which have always been scarce, exceedingly so in used condition (in which the ¼ rupee—4 annas—value, as we have just seen, does not appear to exist). These are among the most difficult stamps when it comes to distinguishing the genuine from the reprints. The genuine copies are in “mottled green and yellow” (Dawson and Smythies), “very blurred, ink caked upon the paper” and “on unusually rough paper” (Sefi and Mortimer). The reprints are clearer but not as clear as some of the reprints in other colour; the paper is, as usual, smoothly surfaced.

Under magnification the oil colours show oily patches that are invisible to the naked eye. Magnification also shows that the sage green oil colour consists of two distinct colours: an olive green which is relatively flat (like the water colours) and an emerald green that projects from the surface in globular oily spots.

SG 38 to 48 (June 1877 to 1878, handstamped in Oil on European Laid Paper)



SG 47 (Lot 10072)

Jammu started in 1877 to experiment with various papers in addition to the native paper. While the Jammu old rectangulars are known on European laid and wove, and even on laid bâtonné papers, the circulars exist only on European laid (barring the local paper and a single variety on wove). While the Jammu old rectangular varieties on these special papers are all exceedingly rare, the series of circulars on European laid comprises only one rarity, which is however a major philatelic rarity. Fortunately, no reprints are known on European laid paper, so that the

identification of these stamps presents no particular problems. The only complication in this series consists in the existence of a few unrecorded varieties, which have to be added to the catalogues or classified as reprints, in which case reprints of circulars on European laid paper have to be admitted.

We find as before that the unused varieties are much more common than the used ones, which is again the reversal of the situation found in the case of the Jammu old rectangulars. The colours are the same as in the oil series on native paper, but a yellow shade has to be added for the ½ anna value. Though the latter stamp is unique in used condition, it is not as scarce in unused condition as one might expect. The major rarity already referred to is the ¼ rupee (4 annas) in sage green, of which less than a dozen copies are known. The unrecorded varieties which belonged to Dr. Wolf consist of a ½ anna in sage green and a 1 anna in yellow. Since the present whereabouts of these two stamps is unknown, they are placed between parentheses in the next table

Jammu Oils on Laid Paper. 1877-1878.

	½ anna		1 anna		¼ rupee (4 annas)	
	unused	used	unused	used	unused	used
(hmviii41) red	*	*	*		*	
(greyish) black	*	*				
slate blue	*	*	*	*	*	
sage green	(*)				*	
yellow	*	*	(*)			

The black and slate blue varieties are not always easy to distinguish; in some cases, the pigments almost merge into each other. The composition of this table suggests that there may have been other varieties of oil circulars on European laid paper.

Old Rectangular Stamps

SG 52 to 86 (Jammu Old Rectangulars, composite plate of 4)



*The Jammu
Old Rectangular Composite Plate*

In 1867, Jammu had been provided with a single and very small plate which, from that date until superseded by the New Rectangulars of 1878, continued to do the bulk of the production of Jammu stamps; also that, owing to the inadequate size of the Plate, this had to be supplemented, as occasion arose, by further printings from all three circular dies, printings from both plate and dies proceeding side-by-side in the same colours; and, finally, that, in the latter respect, Jammu differed entirely from Kashmir which, having from 1866-7 onwards been provided with a comprehensive series of plates and dies, had no need to supplement them in any way.

Capable of printing but four stamps at an operation, and of a total value of 2½ Annas, it can scarcely be a matter for surprise that its feeble resources of production were supplemented by printings from the old circular dies, particularly since one of the latter was a 4 annas—a denomination which was not included on the plate.

The 1 anna on the plate occupied the left lower corner, the remaining three types being those of ½ anna denominations. All four types, having been separately engraved, differ from each other in their details. Stamps from this Plate, as in the case of the plates and dies engraved for Kashmir, shew, in the lower part of the inner oval, the Dogra year 1923 which is the equivalent of 1866.

SG 52 to 59 (September 1867, for use in Jammu)



SG 54 (Lot 10075)



SG 56 (Lot 10078)



SG 59 (Lot 10086)

SG 52 and 53 (September 1867, ½ anna and 1 anna greyish-black, Watercolour on Native Paper)

The earliest known date of use is September 13th, 1867, and the shade of black is that of the first circulars: there can be little doubt but that both were printed side-by-side,

The stamps are rare, having been quickly withdrawn from use, and superseded by printings to blue, in order to avoid confusion with the and ½ and 1 anna rectangulars of the Kashmir Province which were also being printed in black. The duration of this issue can scarcely have exceeded one or two weeks.

SG 54 to 59 {September 1867–May 1868, ½ anna and 1 anna Blue (shades) Watercolour on Native Paper}

This issue lasted for some eight months until May, 1868. The stamps are scarce in unused condition, but, when used, are far more common than any of the preceding black issue, whether used or unused, a fact not appreciated by present catalogues. An analysis of a very large amount of material in the Masson, Sefi, and other important collections proves that the old colour-divisions of indigo, deep ultramarine and violet-blue possess but little importance and are perfectly useless for providing the basis of a chronological sequence of printings. The indigo is somewhat more violet than true indigo and varies, as does ultramarine in intensity; while the so-called “violet-blue” is merely a rather pale and warm shade of Indigo and all three shades are found used at all period of the issue. It is not, of course, suggested that differences of shade should be ignored by collectors, since such shades show very clearly the results of numerous small “hand-to-mouth” printings, sufficient for immediate requirements. The shades, however, most certainly do not indicate distinct printings, made at definite periods.

SG 60 to 65 (1868 May, red —shades— for use in Jammu)



SG 61 (Lot 10089)



SG 62 (Lot 10091)



SG 64 (Lot 10096)

SG 60 to 63 (May 1868 to 1872, ½ anna and 1 anna red and orange-red in Watercolour on Native Paper)

Masson gave the date of the first red issue as June, 1868, but his collection showed no example used until 1869. It is significant also that, though both Circulars and Rectangulars were printed in the same pigments, Masson should have given 1869 as the date of the first red Circular stamps (Gibbons now lists the first reds as used in May 1868).

Of these, the orange-red is rare, particularly in the 1 anna, and the colour is, at times, very brilliant and distinctive. It occurred, however, at various times during the duration of the issue, and does not characterise a single well-defined printing. The red stamps are the commonest, whether used or unused, of all the Jammu Rectangulars. Strips of three are known, skewing the 1 anna as the central stamp, this being caused by two plate-impressions having been made without a space between them. As In the case of the preceding blue issue, these stamps are also known to have been used from the Kashmir Province.

It was a general, though not invariable practice of the Post Office, to cut up sheets of the plate-impressions vertically, and then to remove all the 1 anna stamps. This was probably done in order to avoid confusion of the denominations, and to facilitate supply to customers. The practice was also adopted with the following printing in orange.

SG 64 and 65 (1872, ½ anna and 1 anna orange in watercolour on native paper)

This is a wall-defined printing, used, for some three months, from August, 1872. The 1 anna is exceedingly rare: only two used copies are known, and there appears to be no record of one unused. The colour, to the case of printings from an over-charged plate, occasionally approaches orange-red, but is, as a rule, very distinctive.

SG 66 to 69b (1874 to 1876 Special Printings in Watercolour on Native Paper)



SG 67 (Lot 10099)



SG 68 (Lot 10100)

SG 66 and 67 (1876 Special Printings, ½ anna and 1 anna bright blue in Watercolour on Native paper)

These stamps, unlike the circulars printed in the same colour are, though somewhat rare, fully authentic in having done legitimate postal duty. The ½ anna, indeed, would seem to be only known used. The 1 anna, on the other hand, is rather more common in unused condition, A possible explanation of this may be that, owing to the smaller demand for the higher value, some of these formed part of the few genuine old Rectangulars which ultimately passed, as remainder stock, into the hands of Father Simons.

Evans, who condemned most unsparingly the following oil-printed issues of 1877-78, nevertheless proved to his satisfaction by various arguments that, whatever the reason for the production of these “special printings” of 1874-76, it could not possibly have been for sale to collectors; and this opinion was published four years after the full details of the Simone Controversy had been made public in India. The disclosures then made, undoubtedly show that the question of sale to collectors had been a factor of influence, but Evans, appreciated that the Jammu “Special Printings” in watercolour had not, in fact, been so sold, but had been applied solely for legitimate purposes.

SG 68 and 69 (April 1876 Special Printings, ½ anna and 1 anna emerald green in Watercolour on Native Paper)

Both denominations have always held a high place among Jammu rarities, and as with the bright-blue stamps, the 1 anna unused, is more common than the ½ anna in like condition. When genuinely used it is by far the rarer of the two. The stamps are only known used in 1876, the earliest dates being April 19th and 21st, and they appear to have been withdrawn before the commencement of oil printing. They were probably superseded by further printings in watercolour red, which are known used up to, and even some three months after, June 1877, at which date oil-printing commenced.

SG 69a and 69b (1874-76 Special Printings, ½ anna and 1 anna deep (jet) black in watercolour on native paper)

Used copies, which must show the square black obliterator, are rare; unused ½ anna stamps are common, by comparison, though still much undervalued (in 1937). Both denominations are known used, but we have not yet seen the 1 anna unused. There are, however, reasons for believing that it exists.

We have never seen any dated example and therefore simply retain the date given by Masson which, it will be noticed, is that of the “Special Printings”. The rarity of the stamps makes it certain, however, that only a single printing took place, and that this was even smaller than that of the emerald-green stamps.

SG 70 to 77 (June 1877 to 1878 in oil colour on native paper)

Attempts to print in oil colour as distinct from stable printing ink were made from June 1877. As they were made from both the rectangular plate and the circular dies on both local and European papers (including several varieties of the latter) in a whole range of colours, it could be considered that most of these attempts were of an experimental character, which would account for their rarity. The only stamps which are reasonably common are those in red shades on native paper. It should be pointed out, however, that there is every evidence that once printing in oil colour had commenced there was no further water colour printing at Jammu.

SG 70 to 73 (June 1877 to 1878, ½ anna and 1 anna red (shades) in oil colour on native paper)

While the earliest record for these stamps appears to be July 4th, 1877 Sefi and Mortimer believed they were issued in June. The writer has examples of the ½ anna in every month from July 1877 to January 1878, during which period there can be little doubt these stamps formed the normal issue, though copies are known used in February and April 1878 and even later; their use after mid-January 1878 was abnormal. The paper shows the usual variations but frequently in the brown/red shade caused by too much oil in the colour makeup; the paper is also toned by the oil. Most of these stamps show very indifferent impressions, sometimes so little of the design can be seen, that the 1 anna can on occasion be identified by margins; however, there are quite clear prints in the early printings. Complete sheets of four are a rarity, used are much more common than unused, and the ½ anna is much more frequently found than the 1 anna. The brown-red shade is not a deliberate shade but it occurs more frequently in the later printings. Very occasionally the red tends toward vermilion but such examples are rare.

At this point it should be mentioned that printings on the experimental paper were all in red; and used copies, strange as it may seem, are known only between June and October 1877. It is more logical, however, to consider first the other printings on native paper even though they appear later.

SG 74 and 75 (January 1878, ½ anna and 1 anna black in oil colour on native paper)

This is a true black. The oil colour was very unsuitable and little of the design may be seen. It should be emphasized that these stamps are in a true black and of very considerable rarity, the recorded dates of use being only from 16 to 20 January 1878. The writer is unable to record any unused copies of either value.

SG 76 and 77 (January 1878, ½ anna and 1 anna slate (deep) blue-black in oil colour on native paper)

The shade of this stamp, while close to the preceding, always shows a bluish tinge. The colour, as given above, seems more appropriate than “steel blue/black” of Sell and Mortimer. If anything the impressions are even more heavily blurred, the colour standing out on the surface. For this reason no example of the 1 anna is known for certain; neither denomination has been found unused. The dates are extremely close to that of the previous issue, only the 17th, 19th, and 20th of January being known. This is the last printing of the Jammu old rectangulars.

SG 79 and 80 (October 1877, ½ and 1 anna red in oil colour on thick wove paper)

Examples are rare, though somewhat less so than the preceding (native paper). Both denominations (½ and 1 anna) are known used, but neither unused. The paper now described for the first time, which is the only wove variety known to have been used for any oil-rectangular, is not known to have been employed for the oil-circulars; it is abundantly distinct, by its whiteness and fine texture, from the coarse “sugar-wove” which was used for circulars, some six months later, in April 1878. No rectangular is known on the latter paper.

The dates in October lie between the 6th and 27th inclusive, a period of no more than three weeks, yet probably longer than more than one of the laid papers, and suggesting a somewhat larger printing. This wove paper may be identical with some of that employed for the New Rectangulars.

This brings us to the end of a remarkable series of emergency printings, as far as these were made in red and on European papers. There can be no doubt whatever but that all of them were undertaken for some definite reason, and that they were legitimately issued and used. Further printings, occurred after October 1877, but in order to keep as nearly as possible to our chronological sequence, we insert here a stamp which should, otherwise not be included with the oil-rectangulars at all.

SG 86 (September 1877, provisional seal obliterator of Jammu, handstamped in rose-red watercolour on pieces of native paper and used as a ½ anna stamp)



No explanation has yet been offered for the production of this extraordinary stamp, with its sudden reversion to native paper and watercolour printing. We think that this can now be given (written in 1937).

The rose-red impressions and their subsequent obliterations in black are both from the “square seal” (iron mine) obliterator of Jammu. In the first instance it was Stuart Godfrey who noticed any abnormal use of this obliterator, he having found covers which, though bearing no stamps, had been franked to their destination by the mere impression, in black, of the obliterator on the cover. We have found covers similarly franked by the application, also in black, of one of the small circular seals.

Stuart Godfrey communicated his discovery to Masson who, having subsequently found these red impressions stamped on native paper and used as adhesives, wrote to the "Philatelic Journal of India" (Vol. IV, p. 185) as follows:

Impressions were also taken in the ordinary red watercolour of the Jammu Old Rectangular stamps [...] the same seal being thus used both as a die and an obliterator. Captain Godfrey was assured by old officials that the obliterating seals were used to frank letters when Post Offices thus ran out of stamps, and he has envelopes hearing clear seal-impressions, and no stamps, which would support this assertion. But it seems to me that when impressions are taken on separate pieces of paper, in the colour of the correct stamp. and these are obliterated in the usual way, then they cease to be frank, and are raised to the status of postage-stamps.

This communication of Masson's needs some comment. He was scarcely accurate in his description of the colour as "the ordinary red watercolour," for the shade is certainly not to be found in any watercolour-rectangular of Jammu: and, moreover, watercolour printing had entirely ceased in July, some three months previously. Masson's statement that the impressions in red were first taken "on separate pieces of paper" need not be taken too literally. They would, no doubt, have been applied to whole sheets, which were subsequently cut up as required. No mention is made of the denomination represented by the impressions, but this would unquestionably have been that of the ½ anna of which, being by far the most in demand, there would be most likely to be a shortage.



SG 86 (Lot 10110)

It is impossible to cavil at Masson's contention that these curious provisionals fulfil every condition needed to definitely establish them as true postal adhesive stamps.

His collection contained six examples on entires, and a single copy was found classified among his watercolour-rectangulars. Of the entires, only one gave the year (1877), and the different dates were, respectively, 18th September; 8th, 18th and 26th November, and 2nd December two of the covers having shown the same date. A further copy has been seen by us in the Earl Collection, and one other in that of Mr. R.B. Yardley, the President of the Royal Philatelic Society. Other used copies exist, but no unused example is as yet known.

Our problem is now to explain why a temporary shortage of ½ anna stamps—as must be pre-supposed—should be met by a sudden reversion to watercolour printing and native paper at a period when, as we have shown, European papers were freely purchasable in the open market and oil-colour stamp-printing in full swing.

The explanation must, in our opinion, lie in the fact of the urgency having been so great that the provisionals were produced in the native post office and not by the Jammu printer since time did not permit of application being made to the latter. In support of this theory we offer the following points for consideration:

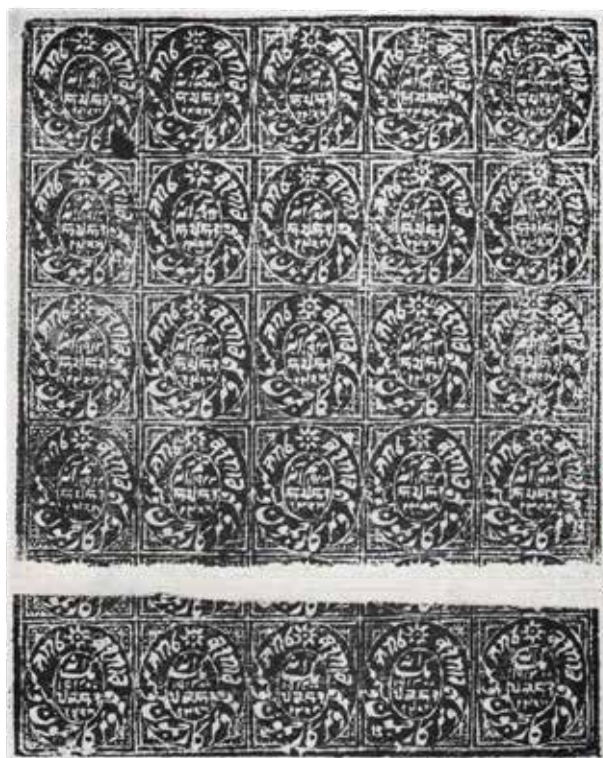
Native paper and watercolour had, at this time, both been discarded by the stamp-printer, but both would, almost certainly, have been ready to hand at the post office. Native paper was being freely used for official stationery, and, as the post office was, in fact, actually using black-watercolour for the seal-obliterations, it may well have been employing a rose-watercolour for other Official purposes.

If urgency of supply had been as acute as we suggest, the seal-obliterator would have been urgently needed in the post-office for stamp cancellation and could not, therefore, have been spared for dispatch to the stamp-printer for use with normal paper and oil colour of the period.

These arguments appear to us to afford fairly conclusive proof that these curious provisionals had their origin in emergency printings made at the native post office.

SG 87 to 101 (Kashmir Old Rectangulars 1866 to 1878}

The issues exclusive to the Kashmir Province, embracing a period of twelve years (1866-1878), are singularly free from such complications as attached to those of Jammu. Throughout this considerable period, Kashmir retained its original practice of printing in watercolour on native paper without any exception whatever. Unlike Jammu, however, this Province produced a number of proof and allied impressions, for which a varied assortment of papers and pigments were employed. The fact is not surprising when we contrast the single little plate of four subjects which was all that Jammu received, with the much more extensive supply to Kashmir of dies and plates shown below:



1867-77 composite plate of ½ anna and 1 anna



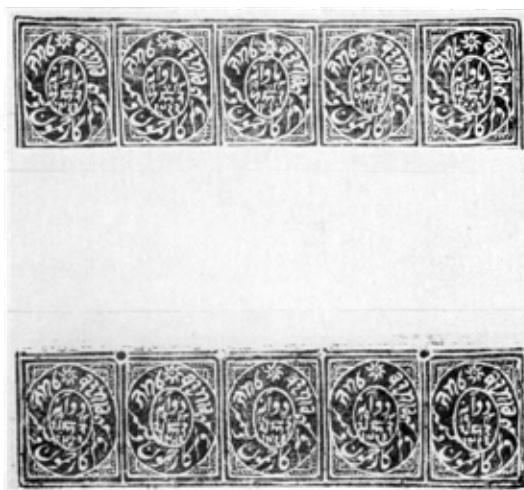
1866 ½ anna
single die



1867-77 4 annas
single die



1867-77 8 annas
single die



1867-77 composite plate of ¼ anna and 2 annas

SG 87 (September 1866, ½ anna single die black in watercolour on native paper)



SG 87 (Lot 10111)

Masson fixed the commencement of this issue from a cover dated 3rd October, but catalogues have followed Evans, who tentatively suggested September. We have found no authentic record of any used in this month, and Masson's record should stand (Gibbons lists September 1866).

The stamp is rare in any condition, and excessively so unused. We have only once seen an unsevered pair of these stamps, this being in the Beckton Collection.

This die alone was, for some unexplained reason, the only one among all the Jammu-Kashmir dies and plates, which was not produced, in 1898, for official defacement, and a Reprint might therefore still be a possibility (but highly unlikely after more than 80 years has elapsed since this caution was written). As, however, it is the only Kashmir impression which was not reprinted, the probabilities are that it had been destroyed at some previous period.

The outer frames of the spandrels of this die are unmarked by a series of dots and, in this respect, impressions differ essentially from those of any other Old Rectangulars, whether of Kashmir or of Jammu.

No exact date has yet been suggested for the termination of this issue, and the commencement of the next. The latest date which we can trace is 22nd April, 1867, and the earliest for the ½ anna plate-printed stamps, 1st April in the same year. The life of the issue may, therefore, be put at about six months. The obliteration on used stamps should either be the brick-red seal of Srinagar or pen-cancellation.

SG 88 and 89 (April 1867, ½ anna and 1 anna black from composite plate of 25 with twenty ½ anna on top four rows and five 1 anna on bottom row in watercolour on native paper)



SG 88 (Lot 10118)



SG 89 (Lot 10119)

Printings from this plate in blue are known as early as 22nd June, 1867, giving barely 3 months, at most, for the black issue. The only dates for the latter (i.e. the black issues) which we have seen, occur in April and May (1867). These black stamps are, therefore, of considerable rarity, but when used, the ½ anna is less so than its die-produced predecessor. Both values are really rare unused, and out of more than a hundred specimens examined by us, we have only found a single 1 anna and some seven or eight ½ anna stamps in unused condition. A suggestion made by Evans that this had been some special issue for local use at Srinagar, is not supported by any evidence obtainable from the stamps themselves.

The obliteration should be the brick-red seal. Collectors should note that, at about this period and for some years following, a very brilliant magenta gum was being used by natives for affixing stamps. This gum, when appearing on the face of a stamp, may very easily be mistaken for a blurred impression of the magenta seal of the Jammu Province, and so lead to serious errors in classification.

SG 90 to 101 (1867 to 1877, ½ to 8 annas composite plates and single die in different watercolour pigments on native paper)



SG 98 (Lot 10169)



SG 99 (Lot 10170)



SG 100a (Lot 10172)

SG 90 (¼ anna black shades)

This stamp occurs in shades from pale gray-black to deep glossy black, the clear gray-black shades being earliest and the heavy glossy blacks the latest prints. These stamps were printed in strips of five which constitute the top half of a two-row plate, the bottom half being a strip of five of the 2 anna value. Although no doubt difficult to print separately, no copies are known of 2 annas in black or of ¼ anna in buff or yellow. This stamp used alone could serve only one purpose: to pay the half-rate {concession rate} on minimum rate letters sent by visitors to addresses outside the state. No early date is known to the writer. It is known with the cancellation of the first type of the imperial post office (in use from 1867 to 1870).

Earlier writers have stated that this stamp was available for use only from the Imperial post office, but the writer has several copies used at the state post office at Srinagar. It can be found used in pairs to make up the half rate, and occurs used in Leh. Unused it is quite common, less so used, and rare on cover.

SG 91 and 92 (½ anna ultramarine and violet-blue)

This stamp was by far the most heavily used of all the stamps of Kashmir of the old rectangular period. It was printed from the top section of the composite plate with the 1 anna, there being twenty types of the ½ anna in four horizontal rows of five stamps. Shades are innumerable, from pale ultramarine through various tones of mid-blue, violet blue and bright blue

The earliest shades are clear and the colours often very vivid, so that the stamps are exceptionally attractive. Later prints are normally duller and the plate shows signs of clogging with ink and irregular printing. The violet blue shade is quite distinctive and belongs to the middle period, 1870-1871; it cannot be defined as a specific issue.

The bright blue shade (not listed in the Gibbons catalog), which appears to occur in 1876, almost exactly matches the colour of the Jammu special printings of similar date; one is therefore tempted to believe that the same pigment was used. A warning is in order, however many copies of so-called bright blue stamps of Jammu that the writers have seen have proved under examination to be in fact Kashmir issues of the above shade.

SG 94 to 96 (1 anna red and orange shades)

We list the shades as follows:

- (a) Chestnut (1867-1870) – probably SG 95 brown-orange
- (b) Venetian red (1867.1868) – probably SG 96 orange-vermilion
- (c) Orange (1871-1875) – SG 94
- (d) Orange-vermilion (1876.1878) – SG 96

Sefi and Mortimer rejected yellow and brown-orange. With regard to the brown-orange, both the orange and orange-vermilion shades unfortunately suffered from blackening due to sulphuration and there is therefore no true brown-orange or dark brown. However, the orange shade does approach yellow on occasion, though this is probably no more than poor colour mixing.

A single copy of the 1 anna orange-vermilion bisected horizontally used on a cover was originally in the collection of Sir Charles Stewart Wilson and later that of H.D.S. Haverbeck, who regards it as used in March 1875 at the British post office at Leh for the ½ anna value, and considers it an authorized provisional. Tony Bard and others have thrown doubts on this cover, which was in the Mohrmann auction of April 14, 1982 (lot 176).

Relatively speaking, the 1 anna is fairly frequently found used and covers showing this value although scarce are not really rare since for a large portion of the period of its use this was the Kashmiri rate charged not only on letters to foreign countries irrespective of rate but also on registered letters dispatched through the British post office at Srinagar. Covers sent through the state posts bearing pairs are not exceptionally rare but more than two copies on a cover would be very exceptional.

SG 97 and 98 (2 annas yellow –SG 97– and buff –SG 98–)

These stamps were printed in strips of five from the bottom half of the composite plate of ¼ anna and 2 annas. The earliest shade of the 2 anna stamp was in buff of which no copy earlier than 1868 has been recorded. Later from about 1873 a clear yellow was always used but there are some intermediate shades. Some of the yellow pigment shows gold-like specks which Sefi and Mortimer describe as mica but which has elsewhere been described as auripigment.

For a long time this value formed the state registration rate, but not for a long period of its issue. Consequently it is relatively scarcely used, and covers are very rarely seen with this value alone.

SG 99, 100 and 100a {4 annas emerald-green (SG 99), sage-green (SG 100) and myrtle-green (SG 100a)}

4 annas myrtle green –SG 101a–. This stamp is extremely rare but is known from two undated entires, in each case with a ½ anna blue stamp, one of which from the Mortimer collection is in the possession of Dr. Staal, who also has two unused copies which have received Royal Certificates. Nevertheless it is a stamp of considerable rarity and in our opinion is the first shade. The impressions are clear in spite of the heavy pigment.

4 annas sage green – SG 100–. This is a very distinct shade much undervalued. Masson had two copies on dated entires dated 1284 and 1285 which could give dates from 1867 to 1869. While one or two other copies are known. it is a rare stamp though less so than the myrtle green.

4 annas emerald green – SG 99–. This is the normal colour of the 4 annas from about 1868 to 1878, or possibly 1879, if a record of late use quoted in *Le Timbre Poste* is to be accepted as correct. The only variations in colour that can really be noted are of depth from the quantity of pigment applied to the single die from which this stamp was printed.

It is a scarce stamp on cover; used it is more commonly found with the cancellation of the British post office at Srinagar, usually showing later type cancellations, probably most often from parcels.

8 anna red –SG 101–. This stamp passes through a number of shades, though they do not appear to indicate chronological use, varying from scarlet vermilion through various shades of red to rose. The fact that this stamp was recorded in the Philatelist for 1 November 1867 would appear to indicate that it was on sale not later than the end of September 1867. Since it has the highest value, one is tempted to believe that this single-die stamp was the last to be produced and therefore all other values had appeared earlier. Varieties can be found tête-bêche. A number of blocks exist; one of six in the Tapling collection shows the right hand stamps in the second and third rows inverted in relation to the other four. Such blocks are almost invariably found used, usually with the 5 over L-6 duplex Kashmir cancellation. Frequently these blocks show an impression of having been attached to a canvas, no doubt to large canvas covered parcels.

New Rectangular Stamps

SG 101b to 168a, Jammu & Kashmir New Rectangulars May 1878 to 1894

For the New Rectangulars seven plates in all were engraved—one of 1/8 anna denomination, two of 1/4 anna, one each of 1/2 anna, 1 anna and 2 annas (all of these being single-denomination plates) and one composite plate containing the 4 annas and 8 annas. All plates were separately hand-engraved as previously, and give a combined total of 113 distinct types of stamps.

Of these the 1/8 anna was not issued until some five years after the other denominations; and from one—the second 1/4 anna plate—no stamps were ever put into use. The engraver of the Old Rectangulars, Rahat Ju, was again employed except for the second (unissued) plate of the 1/4 anna and the high-value composite plate, these two having been entrusted, for some reason unknown, to a different engraver whose name has never been disclosed.

If we may judge from the composite plate, all plates would seem to have been made up in order to fit the perforating machines instead of (as ordinarily) making the perforators fit the plates. The “A” machine was capable of perforating 15-subject plates with five horizontal rows, each of three subjects, while the “B” machine could perforate 20-type sheets containing five rows of four. The Composite plate, however, contained 16 subjects only—eight each of 4 annas and 8 annas, and this was brought up to 20-type size by dividing each group of eight by a central horizontal row of four blank spaces and, thereby, rendered suitable for perforation by the “B” machine. The unissued 1/4 anna plate was of 12 subjects only, but long before this plate was engraved, perforation had definitely been abandoned.

Plate	Type of Plate
1/8 anna	Single 15-type (of stamps)
1/4 anna (issued)	Single 15-type (of stamps)
1/4 anna (unissued)	Single 12-type (of stamps)
1/2 anna	Single 15-type (of stamps)
1 anna	Single 20-type (of stamps)
2 anna	Single 20-type (of stamps)
4 + 8 annas	Composite 16-type (of stamps)

It may be stated, broadly, that all plates were, in the first instance, affixed to their beds by small marginal rivets only, some of which gave impressions in printing. At a later period the plates were disbedded and re-fixed by other rivets or screws, the heads of all of which produced impressions in the printing.

The primitive Circular and Old Rectangular issues were followed, in May 1878, by a modern, well-executed issue, the so-called New Rectangulars. They were no longer printed in watercolours or cloggy oil colours, but in printer's ink, which resulted in much clearer impressions. The native paper was replaced with European papers of good quality.

The various denominations were printed in sheets of individually engraved clichés. The initial printings were in Red—the standard colour for Jammu—followed by Slate Violet, Blue and similar shades, for use in Kashmir. The New Rectangular issues contain printings in black, intended for official use. The old seal cancellations were soon replaced with more modern devices.

Another new feature was perforation. However, the perforating machines appear to have had a very short life, and were subsequently abandoned. Very few perforated sheets have survived, and the only perforated stamp known on cover is the ½ anna. All perforated Issues (and all Imperforates issued prior to April 1881) were printed in Jammu City.

New Rectangular and Official Stamp Paper

The 1878-1881 issues of the new rectangulars were printed on a great variety of papers. The earliest printings are on European laid papers of varying thickness, horizontally as well as vertically laid. From the middle of 1878, wove papers of different kinds were also used. Three grades of thickness may be distinguished: “thick” or more than 0.005”; “thin” or less than 0.002”; and the remainder which is generally about 0.004”. The three grades can be distinguished relatively easily without measuring them. The thick paper is very thick, and relatively uncommon, the 2 anna value being the least uncommon. The thin wove of the definitive Issue of 1879 is often flimsy and toned, and is very common. The medium wove paper is neither as thick as the former, nor as thin as the latter, and relatively uncommon.

The wove papers used from 1879 onward can be divided into two kinds: fine smooth grayish toned, and coarse rough yellowish toned. These paper varieties continued throughout the early issues of the new rectangular period, and as they often overlap with each other and with other varieties. they have no further chronological significance within the period 1879-1881.

SG 101b to 104b (¼ anna to 2 annas ordinary white laid paper and rough perforation 10 to 12)



SG 104 (Lot 10178)

Perforation was adopted for sheets of three by five stamps (for the ¼ and ½ anna values, and later for the ⅓ anna), and for sheets of four by five (for the 1 and 2 anna values). A perforation pattern was included in the design of the ½ anna stamp, which was probably printed and issued first, since it was always in greatest demand. The gauge size, though rough, was 10 to 12, and the holes of the perforation design were intended to be pierced by the pins of the perforating device. Perforation was done by the harrow method—that is, by a machine that perforates an entire sheet by one operation (as distinct from the line method of perforation, when one line of pins pierces a single row of holes at a time, so that holes may overlap, in a manner of speaking, at the intersections). Since there were two sizes of sheets, it has been assumed (specifically by Sefi and Mortimer) that there were two kinds of perforating machines. However, only one such machine has ever been seen. It was found in a dilapidated state when the princely mail was discontinued in 1894. Masson described this machine in the following terms: “The perforators are line brass needles, unsharpened, about one-sixteenth of an inch long. There is a brass lid, with hinges and handles broken off; which is said to have completed the machine. No wonder the perforations are ‘rough’!”. Except for the ½ anna red (SG 102) and ½ anna slate violet (SG 104), other values or colours are rare

SG 105 to 116 (½ anna to 4 annas ordinary white laid paper imperforate)



SG 106 (Lot 10183)



SG 107 (Lot 10184)



SG 109 (Lot 10185)



SG 112 (Lot 10188)

In August (now believed to be May) 1878 the ½, 1 and 2 anna plates were printed in Jammu, in shades of slate-violet, slate-purple, mauve, violet, bright mauve, slate-blue, dull blue –SG 105 to SG 111. Also, the ¼, ½, 1, 2 and 4 annas were printed in red printers ink for use in both Jammu and Kashmir provinces up to 1879.

SG 117b to 130 (¼ anna to 8 annas wove paper of various thicknesses, imperforate and in red printers ink)



SG 126a (Lot 10203)

Between July 1878 and March 1881, numerous printings of all denominations in red were made in Jammu. All printings are from State I of the respective plates. The papers used range from thin (all values from ¼ anna to 8 annas), medium (¼, ½, 1 and 2 annas) or thick (½, 1 and 2 annas and the most difficult to find) wove papers. With these printings, red became the standard colour for both Provinces.

SG 130a (¼ anna ultramarine watercolour provisional printing on thin bâtonné paper, imperforate)



SG 130a (Lot 10208)

The stamp is exceptional in various respects. It is a ¼ anna printed on thin laid bâtonné paper in water colour, a pigment that was no longer in general use (though we found it on one slate variety of 1878-1879). The stamp was used from Kashmir only during May, June, and July of 1880. It is rare used and extremely rare unused. The only respect in which it is not exceptional is that it is printed in the standard blue that Srinagar had used for its provisionals from 1878.

A solution to the mystery of this stamp was proposed by H. Garratt-Adams in the *Philatelic Journal of India* of 1947 (vol. 51, pp. 48-51). The ¼ anna issued in Jammu in red between 1878 and 1880 was needed only for the half rate privilege accorded to nonresidents in Kashmir. Since this value was not required at Jammu, where foreigners did not go, the plate was sent to Srinagar, where it was printed with a pigment and on paper that happened to be locally available; the ultramarine water colour that had been used for the ½ anna Kashmir old rectangular, and a thin laid bâtonné that was available in the market.

In April 1880 postcards were introduced which also required a ¼ anna stamp. The ¼ anna plate was therefore ordered back to Jammu. The plate must have taken some time to return, since ¼ anna printings in red on thin wove paper are found used in both provinces only from July 1880. The latest known use of the ¼ anna ultramarine water colour is in fact July 13, 1880, which further supports this theory.

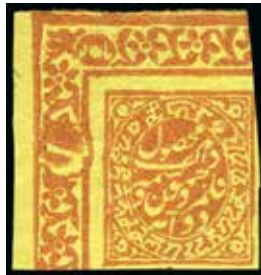
SG 131 to 136 (¼ anna to 8 annas wove paper of various thicknesses, imperforate and in orange printers ink)

Around April 1881, the printing plates of all denominations were sent from Jammu to Srinagar. There, new printings were made in orange, whereby the re-bedding of the plates required the fixing of additional screws through the plate borders, giving rise to State II of all plates. Orange now became the standard colours for both Provinces. All values from ¼ to 8 annas are printed in orange.

SG 138 to 168 ($\frac{1}{8}$ anna to 8 annas various thin wove papers, imperforate and in various new colours)



SG 144 (Lot 10228)



SG 152 (Lot 10241)



SG 162 (Lot 10247)



SG 166 (Lot 10251)



SG 168a (Lot 10253)

Though the printing of all values in the same colour—red or orange—was convenient and inexpensive, a familiar difficulty raised its ugly head again: it was not easy to distinguish the values from each other. And so it was finally resolved, in 1883, to issue each denomination in a different colour. The 1 anna and 4 annas were issued in different shades of green, overlapping only rarely, but since the designs were different, this was not felt to present a problem. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 2 annas continued to be printed in red, but on differently coloured papers. A new value, the $\frac{1}{8}$ anna was added for use on postcards by nonresidents entitled to the half-rate privilege. It occurs on such postcards addressed to a destination outside the state in combination with an imperial stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna value.

The majority of the stamps of the final series were printed on four kinds of paper: the two varieties of thin wove already used for the earlier issues, fine grayish and course yellowish; a third thin wove which is pure white and is found from 1889 and a creamy laid paper introduced after 1887, used Intermittently until 1894 –SG 162 to 168. In addition to these papers, the 2 anna value was printed on coloured semi-pelure paper, ranging from fine to coarse, the latter confined to the period between 1892 and 1894.

The standard colours of the multicoloured issue are:

$\frac{1}{8}$ anna	yellow
$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	brown
1 anna	green
2 annas	red on green
4 annas	green
8 annas	blue

All printings are made in insoluble painter's ink, unless mentioned otherwise. The actual colours of these pigments vary over an enormously wide range, and are therefore discussed separately for each of the denominations.

$\frac{1}{8}$ anna – The early printings were in inks of varying shades, ranging from yellow-brown to buff, and contained a turmeric ingredient, which often produced a turmeric "shadow"! as if the border of the sheet was printed more faintly for a second time. In 1886, this turmeric was abandoned, and the printings continued in dull yellow. Some of the colours were fugitive, and faded into pale yellowish gray. Because of the nature of these pigments, most of the printings are rather blurred.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna – A range of browns was printed on all four kinds of paper. These include a distinctive chocolate brown which exists on pure white wove and on creamy laid paper –SG 163. There is a rare double impression, not to be confused with the more common shifts which produced less distinct doubling effects. The scarce variety in green on pure white wove is probably an error.

½ anna – The shades are endless, occur on most of the wove papers, and appear to have little chronological significance with the exception of orange which belongs to 1890-1892, vermilion on pure white wove which belongs to 1890-1891, and rose which belongs to 1892. The shades of red and orange have been referred to by numerous colour terms—pale red, brownish red, venetian red, orange red, and so on. The varieties on creamy laid paper are orange-red. Less common dull grayish blue and scarce bright blue varieties—the latter on pure white wove—are rare used and may be a carryover from the standard blue of Srinagar, possibly made in response to dealers’ orders, but available for postage, like the Jammu special printings.

1 anna – The shades of green of the 1 anna are even more bewildering in their variety. Sefi and Mortimer may be quoted here: “It would be hardly any exaggeration to say that it is scarcely possible to find two stamps (apart from unused blocks or sheets) which could be matched exactly in any particular shade of colour.” The earlier pigments were of local manufacture and included blue-greens and gray-greens on thin toned wove papers. In one of the blue-green printings the blue was highly fugitive, and faded into a dingy yellow. The European pigments used for the later printings were stable. They include gray-green and greenish black on toned wove, and yellow green, olive green, and bright green on pure white wove. The variety on creamy laid paper is in grayish green and is scarce –SG166. It is sometimes found with obliterations in the merchant’s script, which appear in be “stop-the-thief” marks.

2 annas – These stamps were printed in red on semi-pelure coloured wove papers, first fine and later also coarse. The colours of the papers are greenish yellow, yellow green, green, and yellow. The 2 annas stamps are often used for prepayment of a registration fee, and also, sometimes in pairs or blocks, for parcel post. It should be mentioned here that forgeries of the 2 anna stamps are rather common: they are slightly smaller in size than the genuine varieties and can generally be detected without great difficulty.

4 annas – This value exists on all three varieties of thin wove paper. The colour include bright and dull yellow green, olive green, deep green, and sage green. The stamps were used primarily for prepayment of the registration fee, but were also used for parcel post.

8 annas – Some unusual varieties exist of this value. Apart from shades of blue such as pale blue, deep blue, and bright blue on all three kinds of thin wove paper, there is a distinct “slate-lilac” (Stanley Gibbons) or “gray-violet” (Scott) hue on thin toned wove, and an indigo blue on a thick wove paper not used for any other variety. Two more varieties deserve special mention: a grayish blue water colour printing on thin wove paper which is scarce (SG 168a), and a similar water colour on thin laid paper which is rare (SG 168). All the 8 anna stamps were used for parcel post and occasionally on large or heavy registered envelopes.

From 1887 to 1894 the so-called Maharaja Partap Singh issues on thin creamy laid paper, imperforate, were issued intermittently. The ⅓ anna was issued in yellow, the ¼ anna in brown, the ½ anna in brown-red in January 1878 and later in orange-red, the 1 anna in grey green and the 8 annas in blue watercolour. Also, as described above, the 8 annas was printed in blue watercolour on wove paper.

Jammu & Kashmir Official Stamps

SG O1 to O18 (¼ anna to 8 annas various laid and thin wove papers, imperforate and all values from ¼ anna to 8 annas in black and printed from the same plates as the New Rectangulars)



SG O2 (Lot 10254)



SG O4 (Lot 10259)



SG O6a (Lot 10266)

Official stamps were issued only during the new rectangular period, between 1879 and 1894. They were printed in black from the same plates as the other new rectangular issues, excluding the ⅓ anna, which could not be used by officials as they were always residents. The official stamps exist on most of the papers on which the other new rectangulars were printed.

Corresponding to the early issues of the new rectangulars (1878-1881) there exists, first of all, one perforate variety, which is extremely rare: a ½ anna black on European white laid paper with perforation gauge 10-12. Two

copies are known, both on cover, obliterated with the square Jammu seal, and illustrated on Sefi and Mortimer's Plate 34. One of the stamps is defective. It occurred in the Dawson and Haverbeck collections, and is now in the writer's possession. A third copy belongs to Mr. Garratt-Adams.



SG O16 (Lot 10280)

Three imperforate varieties are known on the same European laid paper: ½, 1, and 2 annas. The ½ and 1 anna exist on thin wove, and the 1 anna on medium wove.

During 1880-1889, stamps were issued in all values on the two kinds of thin toned wove paper. A double print exists of the ½ anna value. After 1887 all values appear on creamy laid paper, and after 1889 on pure white wove. The 2, 4, and 8 anna values of the former (i.e. thin creamy laid paper) are scarce in unused condition, and rare to very rare in used condition. Only two unused sheets of the 2 anna value have been claimed to be in existence.

One ¼ anna variety is known on a stout white wove paper not known used for any other issue. This stamp is rare and almost all known copies are in used condition. The obliteration, however, is not readily identifiable with any known type of obliteration, which has led Garratt-Adams to suspect that the stamp might be a (Brighton) forgery. Its size, however, is correct.

Printings of the unissued plate of ¼ anna are known in black on toned and pure white wove paper, and on creamy laid paper.

All official stamps are scarce to rare on cover.

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Indian Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir

A Selection from the Dan Walker Collection

Tuesday, June 12, 2018, at 14:00 CET





Indian States Princely States – Jammu & Kashmir

Old Circular Stamps

(The following lots are in watercolour on native paper – 10000-10055)



10000 (*) 1 280-360
 1866 ½a grey-black, unused, clear sharp impression, cut square, fine and scarce



10001



10002

10001 ☉ 1 100-150
 1866 ½a grey-black, used, Srinagar brick red cancel, cut round, fine & scarce

10002 ☉ 1 100-150
 1866 ½a grey-black, used, Srinagar brick red cancel, cut round, fine & scarce



10003 △ 1 100-150
 1866 ½a grey-black, used on fragment with magenta cancel, dated July 6 1867; showing two Sealkot and one Umritsur cds with two strong "bug" images in cancel, scarce



10004



1

300-400

1866 ½a grey-black, cut square, send with Magenta cancel on native homemade cover, posted locally within the state, fine & scarce



10005



1

400-500

1866 ½a grey-black, cut round, used on cover in combination with India ½a blue, showing Magenta cancel; dated May 28 1866; about two months after issue, fine and scarce



10006



1

300-400

1866 ½a grey-black, used in combination with India ½a blue, with Magenta cancel; dated FE 1867; with rectangle "TOO LATE" h/s alongside, with part cover cut off, scarce



10007

△

1

150-200

1866 ½a grey-black, cut square, used on part cover front, in combination with India ½a blue, dated June 10 1867, fine and scarce



10008

✉

1

400-500

1866 ½a grey-black, cut round, used on cover in combination, addressed in English to Calcutta cancelled by Sealkote "JA (2)9 66" duplex (error for JU 29), name of addressee cut out, scarce, cert. BPA (2010)



10009

✉

1

200-300

1866 ½a grey-black, cut round, used on large part small native cover, dated May 19 1866, to India but no India half anna stamp



10010



1

300-400

1866 ½a grey-black, cut round, used on cover local cover, with Srinagar red brick circular cancel, posted within Jammu & Kashmir, unusual and scarce as most surviving covers were posted to India



10011



1

150-200

1866 ½a grey-black, used in combination with India ½a blue India, magenta cancel, dated July 19 1866; first year of issue, stamp damaged, scarce



10012



1

300-400

1866 ½a grey-black, cut square, used with Magenta cancel on native cover within the state with five small oval seals in the corners, attractive and scarce



10013



1

200-300

1866 ½a grey-black, cut round, used on small native cover, dated July 18 1866 to India but no India half anna stamp, fine



10014



1

200-300

1866 ½a grey-black, used on cover part local cover, with Srinagar red brick circular cancel. apparently used locally within Jammu and Kashmir, scarce

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10015

(*)

3

4'000-5'000

1866 1a royal blue, unused, cut square, good to large even margins, very fine & an extremely rare showpiece, cert. RPS (1988)



10016



10017

10016

⊙

3a

150-200

1866 1a ultramarine, cut square, used with Jammu magenta circular cancel, fine

10017

⊙

3a

150-200

1866 1a ultramarine, cut round, used with small manuscript cancel of two short slanted black lines, scarce



10018

△

3a

300-400

1866 1a ultramarine, cut square, used strip of three showing Srinagar brick red circular cancel on small fragment, fine & scarce



10019

✉

3a

400-600

1866 1a ultramarine, cut square, used on locally posted cover, with Jammu magenta cancel; dated January 30th 1868; unusual as most surviving covers were posted to India and Jammu had very limited need for internal mail



10020



3a

400-600

1866 1a ultramarine, cut round, used on local cover, with Srinagar red brick circular cancel, posted within J & K, unusual as most surviving covers were posted to India, scarce



10021



3a

500-700

1866 1a ultramarine, cut square, used on small native handmade cover with good impression of the 1 anna stamp; posted within J & K, unusual as most surviving covers were posted to India, part of address cut out, scarce



10022




3a

300-400

1866 1a ultramarine, pair, cut square, used on part cover with Jammu magenta cancel; dated Nov 19 1866, fine and scarce



10023  3a **500-700**

1866 1a ultramarine, cut round pair of stamps, on the reverse of a cover mailed within the state with apparent part of a registration slip visible below the stamps, unusual & scarce



10024



10025



10026

10024 (*) 5a **1'200-1'500**

1866 4a ultramarine, cut square, unused, very fine & scarce, cert. BPA (1997)

10025  5a **400-600**

1866 4a ultramarine, cut round, on small fragment, with Srinagar brick red circular cancel, fine & scarce

10026  7 **1'500-2'000**

1867-76 4a indigo, cut square, used, with Jammu magenta circular cancel; fine & scarce very rare, cert. RPS (1957)



10027



10028



10029

10027 (*) 8 **70-100**

1867-76 4a red, cut square, unused, fine impression

10028 (*) 8 **70-100**

1867-76 4a red, cut square, unused, fine impression

10029  8 **100-160**

1867-76 4a red, cut square, used, with Jammu large square cancel in black; Hellrigl reports usage of cancel 15 AP 1870 to 19 AU 1879 with stamp issued in 1869, fine



10030



10031



10035



10036

10030 ☉ 8 **100-160**
 1867-76 4a red, cut square, used, showing large square cancel in black on very small fragment; Hellrigl reports usage of cancel 15 AP 1870 to 19 AU 1879 with stamp issued in 1869, scarce

10031 (*) 9 **200-300**
 1867-76 4a orange-red, cut square, unused, fine impression



10032



10033



10034

10032 (*) 10 **3'000-4'000**
 1867-76 4a carmine-red, cut square, unused clear to large margins, small thin but difficult stamp to find; unpriced unused and used in Gibbons, fine impression, extremely rare

10033 (*) 10 **3'000-4'000**
 1867-76 4a carmine-red, cut square, unused clear to good margins, some oxidation but difficult stamp to find; unpriced unused and used in Gibbons, fine impression, extremely rare

10034 (*) 11 **1'200-1'800**
 1867-76 4a carmine-red, cut square, unused, fine impression, very rare, cert. RPS (2010)

10035 (*) 12 **100-150**
 1874-76 ½a red, cut square, unused, good to large margins, fine impression with small smear above one native character

10036 ☉ 12 **200-300**
 1874-76 ½a red, cut square, used, with Jammu large square iron mine cancel in black on small fragment, fine and scarce

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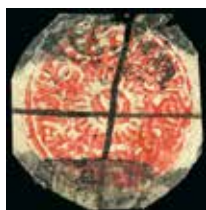




10037 ✉ 12 **700-1'000**
 1874-76 ½a red, cut square, tied by iron mine cancel, used on small native cover via Sialkot to Chamal; postage due 1 anna as no half anna British India stamp was used, fine & scarce



10038



10039



10040



10041

10038 (*) 13 **200-300**
 1874-76 1a red, cut square, unused, good margins, deep fresh colour, scarce

10039 ☉ 13 **200-300**
 1874-76 1a red, cut round, used with large margins, with Jammu large square iron mine cancel in black, very fine & scarce, cert. RPS (1957)

10040 (*) 13a **500-700**
 1874-76 1a orange-red, cut square, unused, very fine & scarce

10041 ☉ 13a **600-800**
 1874-76 1a orange-red, cut square, used, with Jammu large square iron mine cancel in black, fine & scarce



10042 (*) 14 **120-180**
 1874-76 ½a deep-black, cut square, good to large margins, unused block of four, very fine & scarce



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10043



10044

10043 (*) 15 **300-400**
1874-76 1a deep-black, cut square, unused, very fine and scarce, cert. RPS (1957)

10044 (*) 16 **300-400**
1874-76 4a deep-black, cut square, unused, large to very large even margins, fine and scarce, superb appearance, cert. BPA (2005)



10045



10046



10047



10048



10049

10045 (*) 17 **400-500**
1874-76 ½a bright blue, cut square, unused, good to large margins, very deep bright blue shade, scarce

10046 (*) 17 **400-500**
1874-76 ½a bright blue, cut square, unused, good clear margins, fine and scarce

10047 (*) 18 **100-150**
1874-76 1a bright blue, cut square, unused, good to large margins, fine

10048 (*) 18 **100-150**
1874-76 1a bright blue, cut square, unused, good to large margins, fine

10049 (*) 19 **200-300**
1874-76 4a bright blue, cut square, unused, fine and scarce



10050



10051



10052



10053

10050 (*) 20 **150-200**
1874-76 ½a emerald-green, cut square, unused, clear to good margins, very fine

10051 ☉ 20 **200-300**
1874-76 ½a emerald-green, cut square, used, with Jammu large square iron mine cancel in black, fine and scarce

10052 (*) 21 **180-250**
1874-76 1a emerald-green, cut square, unused, good to large margins, very fine

10053 (*) 22 **300-400**
1874-76 4a emerald-green, cut square, unused, close to good margins, fine and scarce



10054



10055

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|----|--------------------|
| 10054 | (*)
1874-76 ½a yellow, cut square, unused, very fine & scarce, cert. RPS (1979) | 23 | 500-700 |
| 10055 | (*)
1874-76 1a yellow, cut square, unused, very fine and rare, cert. RPS (1962) | 24 | 1'000-1'400 |



(The following lots are in oil colour on native paper – 10056-10072)

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|
| 10056 | ⊙ (*)
1877-78 ½a red, cut square unused and used, with Jammu large square iron mine cancel in black for the used example, fine | 26 | 100-150 |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|----|----------------|
| 10057 | ✉
1877-78 ½a brown-red, cut square, used on cover with Jammu square black iron mine seal cancel; used April 1877 or April 1878, in combination with India ½a blue postal stationery envelope; fine and scarce | 26 | 200-280 |
|--------------|--|----|----------------|

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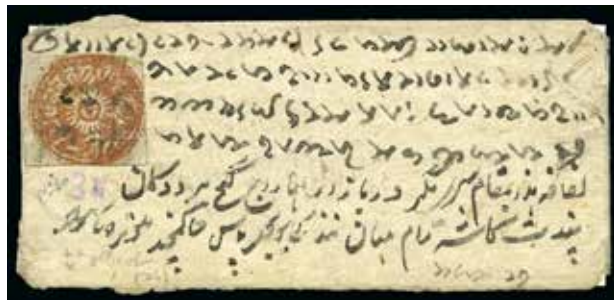
10058



26

200-280

1877-78 ½a brown-red, cut square, used on cover, with Jammu square black iron mine seal cancel; probable April 1878 (stamp in use June 1877 to May 1878) usage, fine and scarce, cert. BPA (2010)



10059



10060

10059



26

100-180

1877-78 ½a brown-red, cut square, used on cover front, with Jammu square black iron mine seal cancel; dated April 1877 or April 1878, fine

10060



26

120-160

1877-78 ½a brown-red, cut square, used on cover reverse with Jammu square black iron mine seal cancel; "Too Late" in boxed rectangular handstamp; dated April 1877 or April 1878, fine and scarce



10061



26

200-280

1877-78 ½a brown-red, cut square, used on cover, with Jammu square black seal cancel; probable April 1878 (stamp in use June 1877 to May 1878) usage, fine and scarce, cert. BPA (2010)



10062

29

400-500

1877-78 ½a black, cut square, unused block of 12, large blocks of circulars are unusual, very fine & scarce



10063



29

200-280

1877-78 ½a black, cut square, used in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope; cancelled Jammu large black iron mine square cancel, fine and scarce

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10064



29

200-280

1877-78 ½a black, cut square, used on native cover, with Jammu iron mine large black square cancel; unusual & scarce local usage



10065



29

200-280

1877-78 ½a black, cut square, used in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope; cancelled Jammu large black iron mine square cancel, fine and scarce, ex. Masson



10066



29

200-280

1877-78 ½a black, cut square, used on reverse of envelope, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope; cancelled Jammu iron mine large black square cancel, dated 15 FE 1878, fine and scarce



10067



29

200-280

1877-78 ½a black, cut round, used in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope; cancelled Jammu large black iron mine square cancel, fine and scarce



10068



29

200-280

1877-78 ½a black, cut square, used in combination with India ½a blue, fine & scarce



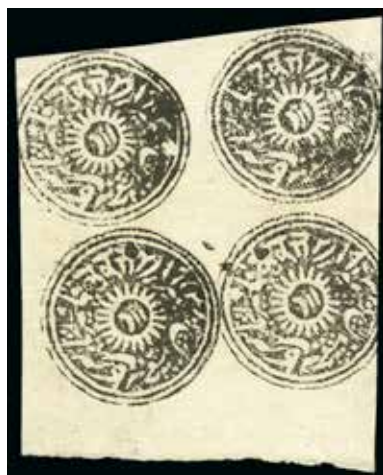
10069

(*)

35

100-150

1877-78 ½a sage-green, cut square, unused on oil coloured native paper; good to very large margins; cert. RPS (1981)



10070

(*)

41

100-160

1877-78 ½a black, European laid paper, cut square, unused block of 4, circular multiples are not common, very fine & scarce



10071

(☒)

41

200-240

1877-78 ½a black, European laid paper, cut square, used on cover front with Jammu iron mine large black square cancel; used 1877 to 1878, fine & scarce



10072

(*)

47

1'800-2'200

1877-78 4a sage-green, European laid paper, cut square, unused, very fine & extremely rare, cert. BPA (2004)

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Jammu Old Rectangular Stamps

(The following lots are in watercolour on native paper – 10073-10102)



10073



10074



10075



10076

10073	⊙ 1867 ½a indigo, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine & scarce	54	300-400
10074	⊙ 1867 ½a indigo, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine & scarce	54	300-400
10075	⊙ 1867 ½a indigo, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine & scarce, cert. BPA (2007)	54	300-400
10076	⊙ 1867 1a indigo, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine & scarce	55	400-600



10077



10078



10079

10077	⊙ 1867 ½a deep ultramarine, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine & scarce	56	200-280
10078	⊙ 1867 ½a deep ultramarine, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine & scarce	56	200-280
10079	⊙ 1867 ½a deep ultramarine, used, with partial Indian cancel, poor impression	56	100-150



10080	✉ 1867 ½a deep ultramarine, used on reverse of small native cover, with Jammu Magenta cancel, dated MY 15 68, fine & rare	56	500-700
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10081



58

600-800

1867 ½a deep ultramarine, used on cover with Jammu Magenta cancel; in combination with India ½a blue, dated 18 DE 1867, fine and scarce



10082



10083



10084

10082



57

400-600

1867 1a deep ultramarine, used on small fragment, very fine and rare, cert. BPA (2004)

10083



58

80-120

1867 ½a deep violet-blue, used, with light black cancel, fine

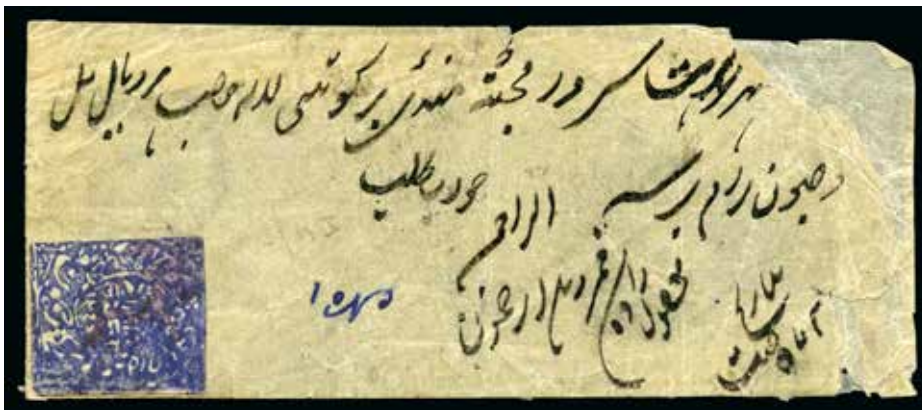
10084



58

80-120

1867 ½a deep violet-blue, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine



10085



58

300-400

1867 ½a deep violet-blue, used on cover, with Jammu Magenta cancel; Sealkot 1 AP 1868 ds alongside, fine and scarce



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Die Wahrung fur diese Versteigerung ist britische Pfund





10086



10087



10088

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|--------------------|
| 10086 | (*)
1867 1a deep violet-blue, unused, very fine & extremely rare | 59 | 1'000-1'400 |
| 10087 | ⊙
1867 1a deep violet-blue, used, with Jammu Magenta cancel, fine and scarce | 59 | 400-500 |
| 10088 | ⊙
1867 1a deep violet-blue, used, with light cancel, fine and scarce | 59 | 400-500 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|----------------|
| 10089 | (*)
1868-72 1/2a red, unused, irregular reconstructed block of three and 1a red unused, fine (4) | 60-61 | 100-150 |
|--------------|---|-------|----------------|



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|----|---------------|
| 10090 | ✉
1868-72 1/2a red, three singles used on three covers, one internal usage; one to India with 1 anna postage due as no 1/2 anna was available and one combination with 1/2 anna blue envelope, all with iron mine cancels, fine | 60 | 80-120 |
|--------------|--|----|---------------|



10091



10092



10093

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|
| 10091 | (*)
1868-72 ½a orange-red, unused single from position 1, very fine and scarce | 62 | 200-300 |
| 10092 | ⊙
1868-72 ½a orange-red, used, with Jammu iron mine large square cancel in black, fine | 62 | 60-80 |
| 10093 | ⊙
1868-72 ½a orange-red, used, with Jammu iron mine large square cancel in black, fine | 62 | 60-80 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|----|----------------|
| 10094 | ✉
1868-72 ½a orange-red, used on cover, with Jammu large iron mine square cancel in black, fine & scarce, ex. Pemberton and Garrett-Adams | 62 | 180-240 |
|--------------|--|----|----------------|



- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|
| 10095 | ✉
1868-72 ½a orange-red, two covers, on combination usage with India ½a blue envelope and one internal usage, both with Jammu iron mine large square cancel in black, a scarce duo | 62 | 300-400 |
|--------------|---|----|----------------|



10096



10101



10102

10096

(*)

1868-72 ½a orange, unused, fine and scarce, cert. RPS (1979)

64

150-200



10098

10097

10097

✉

1868-72 ½a orange, used on cover, with Jammu large iron mine square cancel in black; dated Sept. 1872, fine

64

400-600

10098

△

1868-72 ½a orange, used on part cover, with Jammu large iron mine square cancel in black, showing Sealkot 21 SE 1872 ds alongside, fine

64

180-220



10099



10100

10099

(*)

1874-76 1a bright blue, unused, very fine and extremely rare, cert. BPA (2014)

67

600-700

10100

(*)

1874-76 ½a emerald-green, unused, small stain and small tear, very rare, cert. RPS (1988)

68

1'800-2'400

10101

(*)

1874-76 ½a jet-black, unused, fine and scarce, cert. RPS (2010)

69a

180-240

10102

⊙

1874-76 ½a jet-black, used with part iron mine cancel, fine and scarce, cert. RPS (1991)

69a

200-300



(The following lots are in oil colour on native paper – 10103-10106)



10103



72

150-200

1877-78 ½a brown-red, used on cover with iron mine cancel, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, dated 23 Dec 1877, fine and scarce



10104



72

150-200

1877-78 ½a brown-red, native wove paper, used iron mine cancel on cover, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, fine and scarce, cert. RPS



10105



72

150-200

1877-78 ½a brown-red, used on cover with iron mine cancel, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, fine and scarce, cert. BPA (2008)



10106



72

150-200

1877-78 ½a brown-red, used with iron mine cancel on cover, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, fine and scarce

(The following lots are in oil colour on thick wove paper – 10107-10108)



10107



79

1'000-1'500

1877-78 ½a red, thick wove paper, used with iron mine cancel on cover, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, boxed "TOO LATE" alongside, fine and scarce, ex. Masson, cert. RPS



Please ensure your bids arrive on time!

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



10108



79

1'000-1'500

1877-78 ½a red, thick wove paper, used with iron mine cancel on cover, to India, no ½a was applied and hence 1a postage due, fine and scarce, cert. BPA (2004)

(The following lots are in watercolour on native paper – 10109 -10174)



10109



86

2'000-3'000

1877 (½a) rose-red, applied to the reverse of a cover with iron mine cancel, very fine & extremely rare, ex Staal and Mix



10110



86

3'000-4'000

1877 (½a) rose-red, applied to the reverse of a native cover with iron mine cancel, very fine & extremely rare, cert. BPA (2013)



Kashmir Old Rectangular Stamps



10111 (*) 87 **4'000-5'000**
 1877 (½a) black, unused, showing very large margins, a superb showpiece and extremely rare, cert. PF (1953)



10112 ☉ 87 **200-300**
 1877 (½a) black, used, with Srinagar brick red cancel, very fine & scarce, cert. RPS (1911)



10113



10114

10113 ☒ 87 **900-1'200**
 1877 (½a) black, used on cover, with very clear strike of Srinagar brick red cancel, fine & a rare showpiece, cert. RPS (1979)

10114 ☒ 87 **900-1'100**
 1877 (½a) black, used on native cover, with light strike of Srinagar brick red cancel, fine & a rare showpiece, cert. BPA (2007)



10115



10117

10115



1877 ½a black, used on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine & a rare usage

87

900-1'100



10116



1867 ½a black, used on cover, with weak Srinagar brick red cancel, in combination with India ½a blue, fine & scarce, cert. BPA (2004)

88

400-600

10117



1867 ½a black, used on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, scarce internal within J & K

88

400-500

You can view our catalogues and bid during the auction via our website, www.davidfeldman.com





10118

(✉)

88

200-280

1867 ½a black, used on large part cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel



10119



10121

10119

⊙

88

200-280

1867 ½a black, used, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine, cert. ISE (2015)



10120

⊙

89

2'000-3'000

1867 1a black, used with good to large margins for this stamp from a composite sheet, very lightly cancelled, very fine and extremely rare, cert. BPA (1996)

10121

(*)

90

80-120

1867-77 ¼a black, unused sheet of 5, horizontal strip, very fine



10122



10123

10122

(✉)

90

70-100

1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, in combination with India ½a blue, folded letter, dated 7 Aug 1868, fine

10123

(✉)

90

70-100

1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, postage due 1 anna double half anna postage, fine



10124



10125

10124 ☒ 90 **70-100**
 1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, in combination with India ½a blue, dated Sept 1870, fine

10125 ☒ 90 **70-100**
 1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, in combination with India ½a blue, folded letter, dated 1871, fine



10126



10127



10128

10126 ☒ 90 **70-100**
 1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, postage due 1 anna double half anna postage, fine

10127 ☒ 90 **70-100**
 1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, in combination with India ½a blue, fine

10128 ☒ 90 **70-100**
 1867-77 ¼a black, used on cover, with m/s cancel on visitors concession rate of ¼ anna to India, in combination with India ½a blue, dated Sept 1870, fine



10129 (*) 91 180-240
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, unused sheet of 25 (5 x 5), very fine



10130



10131

10130 ☒ 91 70-100
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, on cover, manuscript cross cancel on cover to India, no India postage so postage due double rate to 1 anna, fine

10131 △ 91 70-100
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, used pair on fragment, plus India stamps 6/8as, 2 as, 8 pies, probably to USA, unusual



10132 ☒ 91 150-200
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, four singles on registered cover front to India, all with manuscript cross cancels, dated 22 AP 1875, fine and scarce

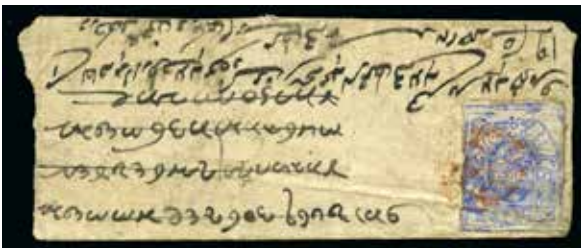


10133

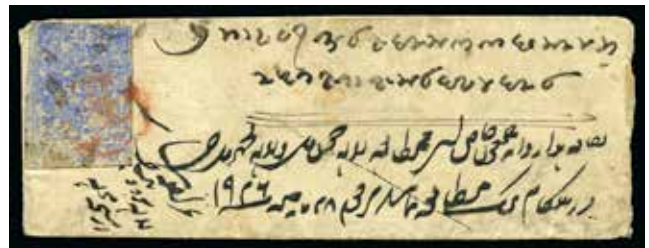


10134

- 10133** ☒ 91 **70-100**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, pair used on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, plus contents in native script, fine
- 10134** ☒ 91 **70-100**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, pair on cover to India, cancelled with India cds, pair of ½a missing from back



10135



10136

- 10135** ☒ 91 **70-100**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, with deep crisp impression, on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, internal J & K usage
- 10136** ☒ 91 **70-100**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, used on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, part of second stamp at bottom, internal J & K usage



10137



10138

- 10137** ☒ 91 **70-100**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, on cover to India, with manuscript cross cancel, no India postage so postage due double rate to 1 anna, fine
- 10138** ☒ 91 **70-100**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel and pen cancels; no Indian stamp so 1 anna postage due was applied



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 La monnaie utilisée pour cette vente est la livre sterling
 Die Währung für diese Versteigerung ist britische Pfund





10139



10140

- 10139**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, pair on cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue pair, plus manuscript cancels, dated May 1877, scarce
91
80-120
- 10140**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, on cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel and manuscript cross on internal J & K usage
91
70-100



- 10141**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, used on two cover fronts, Srinagar brick red cancel on both items, single on one, a pair on the second, both internal J&K usages
91
70-100



10142

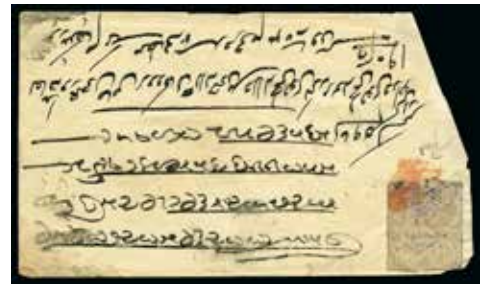


10143

- 10142**
 1867-77 ½a ultramarine, on cover to India, with manuscript cross cancel, no India postage so postage due double rate to 1 anna, fine
91
70-100
- 10143**
 1867-77 ½a violet-blue, on internal 1871 cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine
92
70-100



10144



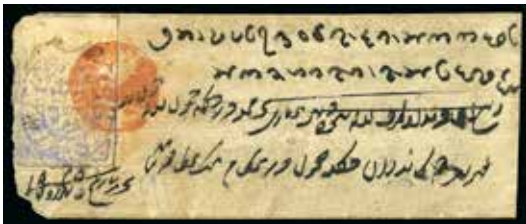
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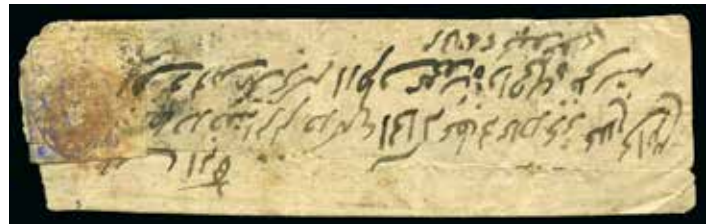
10146



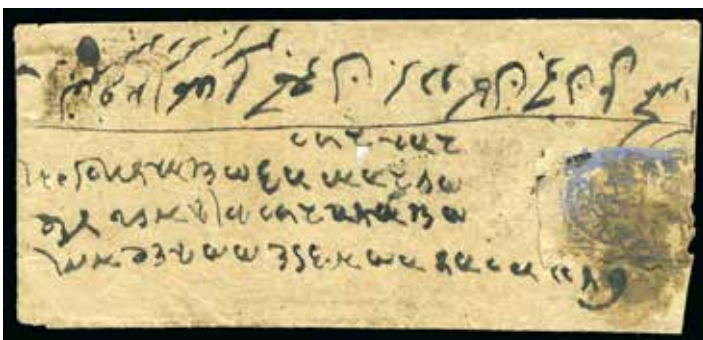
10147



10148



10149



10150



10151

10144	☒	92	70-100
			1867-77 ½a dark violet-blue, on cover to India, with Srinagar brick red cancel, 1 anna postage due boxed cachet alongside, fine
10145	☒	92	70-100
			1867-77 ½a light violet-blue, on 1868 internal cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel. fine
10146	☒	92	70-100
			1867-77 ½a dark violet-blue, on cover Kashmir to Rawalpindi, with Srinagar seal in black/brown, fine
10147	☒	92	70-100
			1867-77 ½a violet-blue, on internal cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine
10148	☒	92	70-100
			1867-77 ½a light violet-blue, on internal cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine



- 10149 ✉ / 65 92 70-100
1867-77 ½a dark violet-blue, on cover to India, with Srinagar brick red cancel, but no 1 anna postage due, fine
- 10150 ✉ / 65 92 70-100
1867-77 ½a dark violet-blue, on internal cover, with Srinagar seal in black/brown, fine
- 10151 ✉ / 65 92 70-100
1867-77 ½a violet-blue, on internal cover to India, with Srinagar brick red cancel and m/s cross, but no 1 anna postage due, fine



10152



10153



10154

- 10152 ✉ 94 180-240
1867-77 1a orange, on cover via Southampton to Hawick, Scotland, in combination with India 6a postage, scarce
- 10153 ✉ 94 100-180
1867-77 1a orange, on cover registered to India with India 2 as x 3 and worm hole, scarce
- 10154 ✉ 94 180-240
1867-77 1a orange, on 1893 cover via Brindisi to Scotland, in combination with India 8a postage, scarce

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10155

10156

- 10155 1867-77 1a orange, on 1873 cover via Brindisi to Bedford, England, in combinations with India 8a, scarce 94 180-240
- 10156 1867-77 1a orange, on internal cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine 94 100-180



- 10157 (*) 1867-77 1a brown-orange, unused horizontal sheet of five, all with above average impressions, very fine 95 200-300



10158

10159

- 10158 1867-77 1a brown-orange, on cover via Brindisi to Aberdeen, Scotland, in combination with India 8a, scarce 95 180-240
- 10159 1867-77 1a orange, on 1868 internal cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, far above average seal cancel, fine and scarce 95 100-180



10160



10162



10161

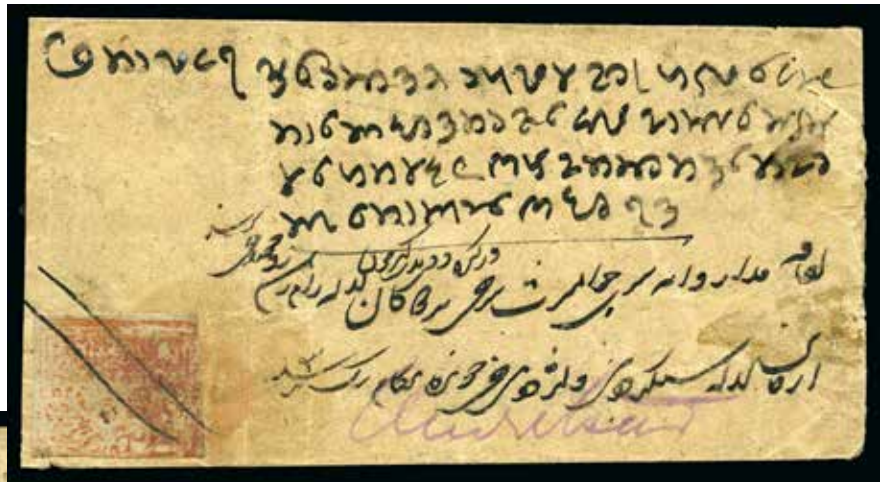


10163

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----------------|
| 10160 | (☒) | 95 | 100-180 |
| 1867-77 1a brown-orange, on registered 1876 cover front to India, in combination with 4 ½as of India postage, dated 24/JY 1876, scarce, ex. Masson | | | |
| 10161 | ☒ | 95 | 100-180 |
| 1867-77 1a brown-orange, showing above average clear impression, on internal cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, very fine | | | |
| 10162 | ☒ | 95 | 150-200 |
| 1867-77 1a brown-orange, on registered 1872 cover to India, in combinations with 5as of India postage, dated 26 JY 1872, scarce | | | |
| 10163 | ☒ | 96 | 180-220 |
| 1867-77 1a orange-vermilion, showing excellent impression of the Kashmir stamp, on internal local cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine | | | |



- | | | | |
|--|---|----|----------------|
| 10164 | ☒ | 96 | 180-240 |
| 1867-77 1a orange-vermilion, showing well above average impression of Kashmir stamp, on 1877 registered cover to Lahore, India, in combination with 5 annas of Indian postage, dated 26 Sep 1877, scarce | | | |



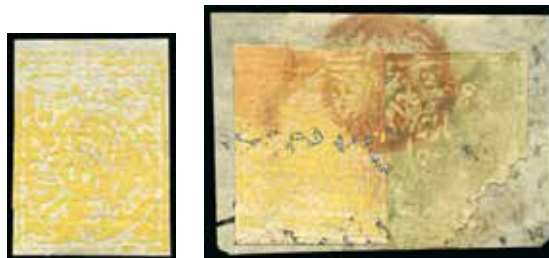
10165

10166

- 10165**

1867-77 1a orange-vermilion, on cover to India, with Srinagar brick red cancel. showing m/s lines and postage due two annas, fine
96
180-220
- 10166**

1867-77 1a orange-vermilion, on internal local cover, with Srinagar brick red cancel, fine
96
180-220



- 10167**

1867-77 2a yellow, unused and used on piece with damaged SG 100 cancelled with Srinagar brick red cancel
97
100-150



- 10168**

1867-77 2a yellow, used, in combination with pair of India 4a on fragment with Kashmir duplex cancel
97
100-150



10169



10170



10169

(*)

98

70-100

1867-77 2a buff, unused pair, multiples are very unusual and scarce

10170

⊙ (*)

99

100-150

1867-77 4a emerald-green, unused and used, both copies have well above average margins, fine



10171



10173



10174

10171

△

99

50-80

1867-77 4a emerald-green, used with Srinagar brick red cancel and m/s cross on fragment



10172

(*)

100a

1'000-1'400

1867-77 4a myrtle-green, unused, small stain on front; showing a well above average impression, rare

New Rectangular Stamps

10173

⊙ (*)

101

100-180

1867-77 8a red, unused and used, two examples with good margins for the issue, scarce

10174

⊙

101

100-150

1867-77 8a red, used pair with light India duplex cancel and m/s cross, fine



10175



1878-79 ½a red, ordinary white laid paper, used, on cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope, fine

102

70-100



10176



1878-79 ½a red, ordinary white laid paper, used, on cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope, plus boxed 'TOO LATE' alongside, fine

102

70-100

10177



1878-79 ½a red, ordinary white laid paper, used, on 1878 cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope, dated 2 AUG 1878, fine

102

70-100



10178

(*)

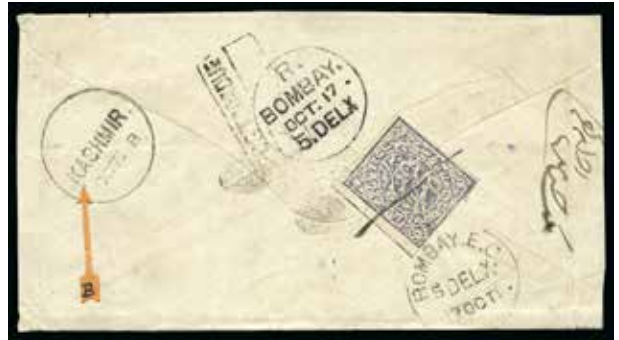
1878-79 ½a slate-violet, ordinary white laid paper, unused, good margins for this stamp, fine

104

70-100



10179



10180



10181



10182

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----|---------------|
| 10179 | ✉ | 105 | 70-100 |
| 1878-79 ½a slate-violet, ordinary white laid paper, used, on 1878 cover to India, showing 1 anna postage due, dated 9 NOV 1878, fine | | | |
| 10180 | ✉ | 105 | 70-100 |
| 1878-79 ½a slate-violet, ordinary white laid paper, used, on 1878 cover to India, with 1 anna postage due, dated 8 OC 1878, fine, ex Mix | | | |
| 10181 | ✉ | 105 | 70-100 |
| 1878-79 ½a slate-violet, ordinary white laid paper, used, on 1879 cover to India, showing 1 anna postage due, dated 9 NOV 1878, fine, ex. Staal | | | |
| 10182 | ✉ | 105 | 70-100 |
| 1878-79 ½a slate-violet, ordinary white laid paper, used, on 1878 cover to India, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, showing "TOO LATE" alongside, fine | | | |



10183



10184



- | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|---------------|
| 10183 | ◎ (*) | 106 | 70-90 |
| 1878-79 1a slate-purple, ordinary white laid paper, unused and used, both well centred for the issue | | | |
| 10184 | (*) | 107 | 80-120 |
| 1878-79 1a mauve, ordinary white laid paper, unused in light and dark shades, fine | | | |



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10185



10186



10188



- 10185** (*) 1878-79 2a bright mauve, ordinary white laid paper, unused in light and dark shades, fine 109 **70-100**
- 10186** (*) 1878-79 2a bright mauve, ordinary white laid paper, unused, bottom left corner marginal pair, fine 109 **70-100**



- 10187** (*) 1878-79 2a bright mauve, ordinary white laid paper, unused marginal block of 8 (2 x 4), fine & scarce in multiples 109 **300-400**
- 10188** © (*) 1878-79 ¼a red, ordinary white laid paper, unused, right top corner single unused and vertical pair used, fine 112 **70-100**



10189



10190

- 10189** ☒ 1878-79 ½a red, ordinary white laid paper, used, on cover to India, with "TOO LATE" & postage due 1 anna applied alongside, fine 113 **50-80**
- 10190** ☒ 1878-79 ½a red, ordinary white laid paper, used, on cover to India, not showing India ½ anna stamp or postage due 113 **50-80**



10191



1878-79 1/2a red, medium wove paper, used, on internal cover, fine, ex Bernard Davis

118

70-100



10192



1878-79 1/2a red, medium wove paper, used, on 1879 cover to India, in combination with India 1/2a blue stationery envelope; with "TOO LATE" alongside, dated 5 JA 1879, fine

118

70-100



10193



1878-79 1/2a red, medium wove paper, used, on 1880 cover to India, in combination with India 1/2a blue stationery envelope; dated 7 FEB 1880, fine

118

70-100



10194

10195

10194



118

70-100

1878-79 1/2a red, medium wove paper, used, on 1879 cover to India, in combination with India 1/2a blue stationery envelope; dated 25 AUG 1879, fine

10195



119

50-80

1878-79 1a red, medium wove paper, used, two pairs plus one single on front, one stamp damaged



10196

10197

10196



125

70-100

1879 1/4a red, thin wove paper, used, on local internal concession cover, no 1/2 anna India so 1 anna postage due, fine

10197



125

70-100

1879 1/4a red, thin wove paper, used, on cover to India, in combination with India 1/2a stationery envelope, fine



10198

10199

10198



125

50-80

1879 1/4a red, thin wove paper, used, on 1/4a postcard sent within the state, fine

10199



125

50-80

1879 1/4a red, thin wove paper, lower left corner marginal pair, used, on cover to India, but no 1/2 India stamp or 1 anna postage due, fine



10200



126

50-80

1879 ¼a red, thin wove paper, used, on 1882 cover to India, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, dated 29 APR 1882



10201



10202

10201



126

30-50

1879 ½a red, thin wove paper, used, on internal local 1881 cover, fine

10202



126

50-80

1879 ¼a red, thin wove paper, used, on 1880 cover to India, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, with native boxed "TOO LATE" alongside, dated 17 APR 1880

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THE FAMOUS BISECT COVER



10203



126a

5'000-7'000

1879 1/4a red, thin wove paper, BISECT used, in combination with India 1/2a blue stationery, to India, extremely rare usage, cert. RPS (2009)



10204



127

50-80

1879 ¼a red, thin wove paper, used, on 1880 internal registered usage



10205



10206

10205



127

50-80

1879 1a red, thin wove paper, used, on 1882 cover to England, in combination with 5 annas of India postage, dated 7 OCT 1882

10206



128

70-100

1879 2a red, thin wove paper, used, on 1880 cover to India, in combination with India ½a stationery envelope, dated 28 APR 1880, ex. Masson



10207



128 & 127

70-100

1879 2a red & 1a red, thin wove paper, used, both on 1883 registered cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue, dated 25 NOV 1883



10208

(*)

130a

500-800

1880 ¼a ultramarine, on thin bâtonné paper, unused, fine and rare, cert. RPS



10209

✉

130a

4'000-5'000

1880 ¼a ultramarine, on thin bâtonné paper, used, on 1880 concession rate cover, in combination with India with ½ anna blue stationery envelope, usage in May 1880 being the first month of issue, an extremely rare usage



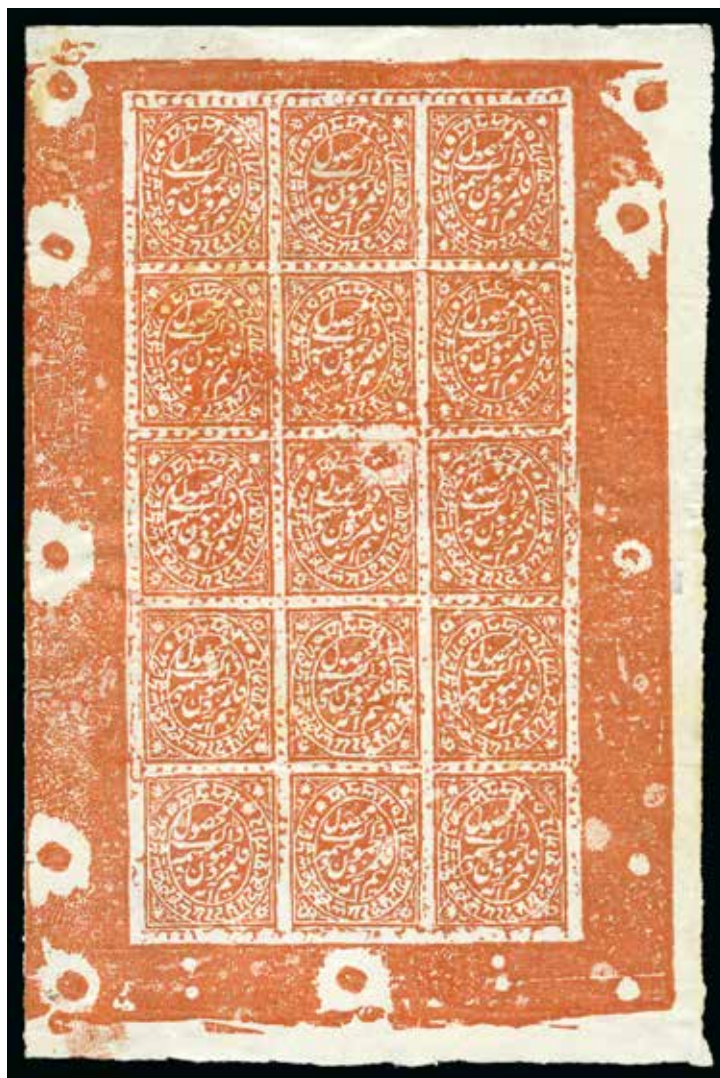
10210

✉

131

180-240

1881-83 ¼a orange, pair, used on internal local native cover



10211

(*)

1881-83 ½a bright orange, unused sheet of 15 (3 x 5), could be reissue

132

70-100



10212

10212

✉

1881-83 ½a orange, used, on cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope

132

150-200



10213

10213

✉

1881-83 ½a orange, pair, used in combination with 1 ½a postcard to London, England, dated 5 AUG 1889

132

150-200



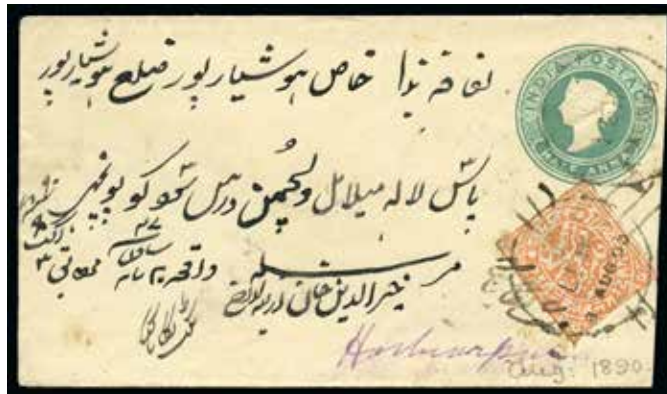
10214



132

150-200

1881-83 ½a orange, pair, used, on cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope



10215



132

100-150

1881-83 ½a orange, reissue, on India ½ green stationery envelope to India, dated 3 AUG 1890, fine & scarce



10216



132

150-200

1881-83 ½a orange, pair, used, on cover to India, in combination with India ½a blue stationery envelope



10217



10218

10217 ☒ 132 **150-200**
 1881-83 ½a orange, pair, on cover small native internal cover sent within J & K, dated 16 SEP 1881

10218 ☒ 132 & 145 **150-200**
 1881-83 ½a orange, reissue pair and 1883-94 ½a vermilion, strip of three, used internally on reverse of native envelope sent within J & K, probably registered but no evidence of a register handstamp, unusual and scarce



10219 (*) 133 & 134 **50-80**
 1881-83 1a and 2a orange, both stamps with good margins, 2 annas showing full top marginal, very fine



10220 ☒ 133, 132, 128 **150-200**
 1881-83 ½a pair and 1a orange, plus 1878-79 2a red, all on a major part of cover front, unusual, ex. Masson



10221



134 & 127

300-400

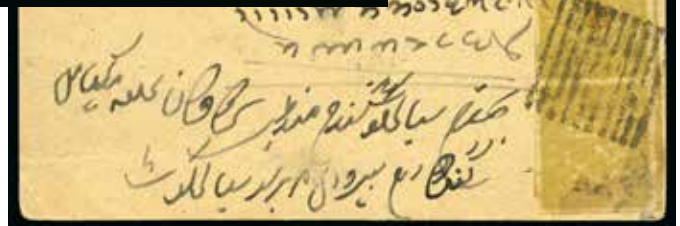
1881-83 2a orange and 1878-79 1a red, on 1883 cover, both on internal local usage within J & K, dated 7 MAR 1883, ex. Garrett-Adams



10222



10223



10224

10222



138

200-260

1883-94 1/8a yellow-brown, thin wove paper, pair, tied boxed grid cancel, on India ¼a postcard to India, with SILAKOT/5 AU 1889 cds, scarce

10223



138

200-300

1883-94 1/8a yellow-brown, thin wove paper, tied on India ¼a postcard to India, by SILAKOT/13 FE 1887 cds, scarce concession rate

10224



138

200-260

1883-94 1/8a yellow-brown, thin wove paper, pair, tied boxed grid cancel, on India ¼a postcard to India, with SILAKOT/18 MAY 1889 cds, scarce



10225



140

100-150

1883-94 ¼a sepia, thin wove paper, block of four, tied on reverse of envelope to Germany, dated LEH 25 JAN 1890, scarce, cert. Sismondo (2002)



10226



10227

10226



140, 141 & 146

70-100

1883-84 ¼a sepia, strip of three, ¼a brown and ½a rose irregular block of three, all tied in internal registered cover by squared grid cancels, scarce

10227



141

80-120

1883-94 ¼a brown, thin wove paper, pair, on India ½a green stationery envelope, dated LEH 14 NOV 1888, very fine



10228

(*)

144

50-80

1883-94 ½a bright blue, thin wove paper, unused, top left corner marginal single, superb strong colour, very fine



10230

10229

10229 1883-94 1/2a rose, thin wove paper, in combination with India 1/2a green stationery envelope, dated LEH 11 OCT 1886, very fine usage 146 50-80

10230 1883-94 1/2a orange-red, thin wove paper, on 1892 cover to Germany, in combination with India 2 1/2a of postage, all tied by LEH 15 JUN 1892 cds, a colourful and fine usage 147 80-120



10232

10231

10231 1883-94 1/2a orange-red, thin wove paper, on 1887 cover, in combination with India 1/2a of postage, all tied by grid cancels, dated 21 JY 1887, a fine concession rated usage 147 70-100

10232 1883-94 1/4a brown in two singles and 1/2a orange-red, thin wove paper, in combination with India 4 1/2a of postage, dated 26 AUG 1889, a colourful and fine usage 147 & 141 70-100



10233



10234

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-----|---------------|
| 10233 | ✘ | 1883-94 1a greenish-grey, thin wove paper, on 1889 cover to Germany, in combination with India 3a of postage, all tied by LEH 3 AUG 1889 cds, a fine mixed franking | 148 | 80-120 |
| 10234 | ✘ | 1883-94 1a greenish-grey, thin wove paper, on 1889 cover to France, in combination with India 3a of postage, all tied by grid cancels, dated 28 May 1889, a fine and colourful mixed franking | 148 | 80-120 |



10235



10237

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|-----|---------------|
| 10235 | ✘ | 1883-94 1a greenish-grey, thin wove paper, on 1890 cover to Suffolk, England, in combination with India 4a 6p, all tied by grid cancels, dated 23 MAY 1890, a fine usage | 148 | 70-100 |
| 10236 | ✘ | 1883-94 1a greenish-grey, thin wove paper, on 1887 cover to England, in combination with India 4a 6pies of postage, all tied by grid cancels, dated 28 AUG 1887, a fine combination usage | 148 | 70-100 |
| 10237 | ✘ | 1883-94 1a bright green, thin wove paper, on 1887 cover to Ireland, in combination with India 4a 6pies of postage, all tied by grid and pen cross cancels, dated 22 SEP 1887, a fine usage | 149 | 70-100 |



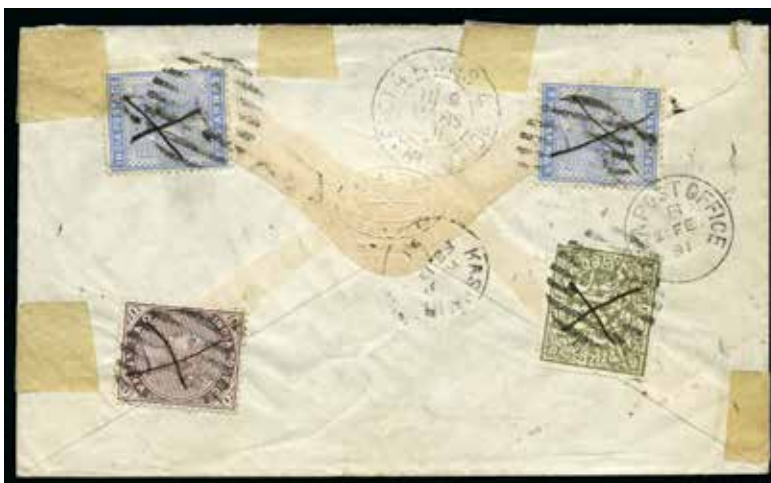
10238



149 & 146

70-100

1883-94 1a bright green & ½a rose, thin wove paper, on 1887 registered cover to India, in combination with India 6a of postage including ½a stationery envelope, all tied by grid, dated 4 FEB 1887, a fine usage, colourful and scarce usage



10239



10240

10239



150

100-150

1883-94 1a dull green, thin wove paper, on 1891 cover to France, in combination with India 5a of postage, all tied by grid and pen cross cancels, dated 13 FEB 1891, a fine & colourful combination usage

10240



150

70-100

1883-94 1a dull green, thin wove paper, on 1887 cover to England, in combination with India 4a 6pies of postage, all tied by grid and pen cross cancels, dated 23 JULY 1887, a fine usage



10241

☉ (*)

152, 153 & 154

50-80

1883-84 2a selection of three shades, on thin wove paper, unused and used, three with sheet margins, a scarce group (6)



10242

✉

152 & 151

70-100

1883-94 2a red on yellow and 1a dull green & ½a rose, thin wove paper, on reverse of 1892 registered internal local cover, all tied by cds, with boxed registered cachet alongside, dated 16 SEP 1892, a fine registered usage



Through our different partnerships, we can also assist you to sell and buy

Other Collectibles

If you or someone you know wish to sell coins and banknotes, old books and manuscripts, Olympic memorabilia, watches and jewellery, classic cars, etc., please contact us at info@davidfeldman.com





10243

(*)

154

70-100

1883-94 2a red on deep green, unused, lower right corner marginal block of four, very fine



10244

✉

154 & 146

300-400

1883-94 2a red on deep green & ½a rose, thin wove paper, on the reverse of internal local registered usage, attractive and scarce



10245

✉

154 & 147

300-400

1883-94 2a red on deep green & ½a orange-red, thin wove paper, on the reverse of registered usage to India, in combination with 2 ½a of Indian postage, dated 7 JUL 1890, attractive, colourful and scarce



10246



155

50-80

1883-94 4a deep green, thin wove paper, on the reverse of 1885 registered cover to India, in combination with 3 1/2a of Indian postage plus 1/2a PSE, dated 21 OCT 1885, attractive, colourful and scarce



10247



10248

10247



162

70-100

1887-94 1/8a yellow, thin creamy laid paper, unused, top left corner marginal single, superb

10248



162

60-90

1887-94 1/8a yellow, thin creamy laid paper, unused, good to large margins, very fine



10249



165

150-180

1887-94 1/2a orange-red, thin creamy laid paper, singles on reverse of registered cover from LEH to India, in combination with 5 1/2a of Indian postage, all tied by tied LEH 28 SEP 1890, scarce





10250



1887-94 ½a orange-red, thin creamy laid paper, two singles tied pen cancels on internal local cover sent within J & K, scarce

165

100-150



10251



10252



10253

10251



1887-94 1a grey-green, thin creamy laid paper, used, clear to close margins, fine

166

50-80

10252



1887-94 8a blue, thin creamy laid paper, on watercolour, unused, bottom left corner marginal single, superb

168

80-120

10253



1887-94 8a blue, thin creamy wove paper, on watercolour, unused, large even margins for this difficult stamp, superb

168a

70-100

Officials



10254



10255

10254



1878 Official ½a black, imperforate on white laid paper, unused, small thin, scarce

02

80-120

10255



1878 Official ½a black, imperforate on white laid paper, used, scarce

02

80-120

Please ensure your bids arrive on time!

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





10256



02

800-1'200

1878 Official ½a black, imperforate on white laid paper, used single on cover local internal cover, extremely rare as it is very difficult to find official covers properly used



10257



02

800-1'200

1878 Official ½a black, imperforate on white laid paper, used single on cover to India; no India stamp so postage due one anna, extremely rare as it is very difficult to find official covers properly used, cert. Sismondo (2002)



10258



10259

10258

(*)

03

70-100

1878 Official 1a black, imperforate on white laid paper, good to large margins, unused, very fine & scarce

10259

(*)

04

50-80

1878 Official 2a black, imperforate on white laid paper, good to large margins, unused, very fine & scarce



10260

✉

04

800-1'200

1878 Official 2a black, imperforate on white laid paper, pair with good to large margins, plus additional 1/2a red, all tied on reverse of registered part cover to India, with 1/2a of Indian postage, dated 22 May 1879, scarce, ex Masson

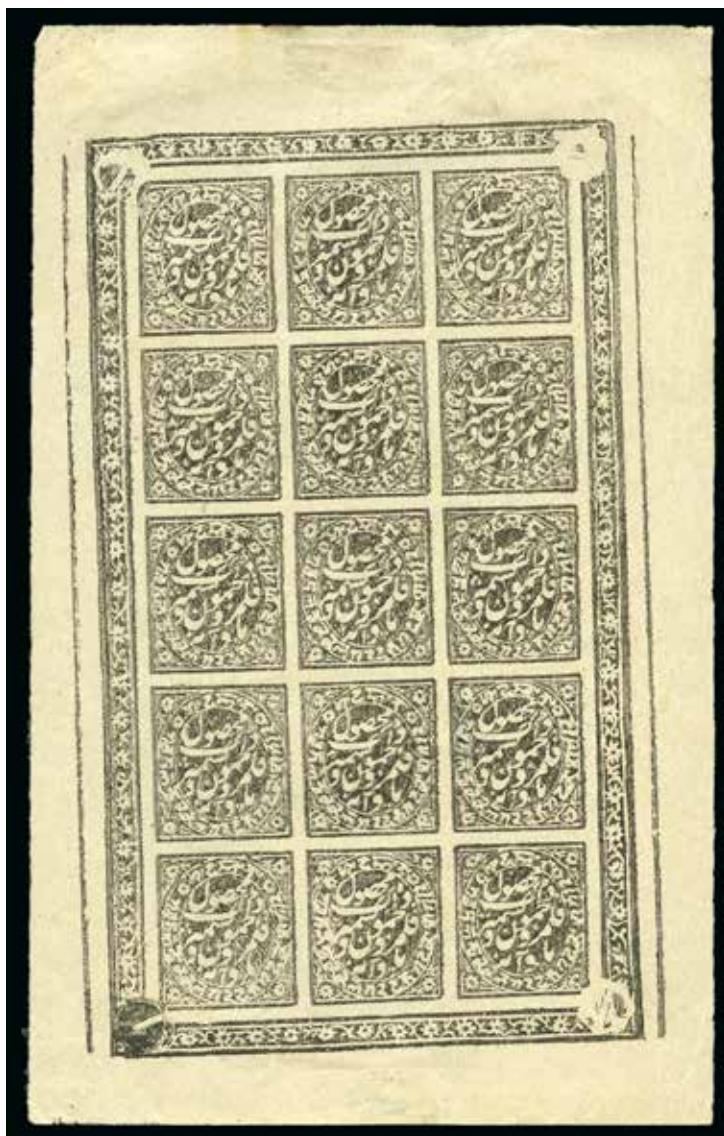
Bidding Steps

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

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.





10261

田 (*)

06

50-80

1880-94 Official ¼a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, unused sheet of 15 (3 x 5), with decorative margins and screw heads in all four corners, very fine



10262

06

300-400

1880-94 Official ¼a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, pair on reverse of small native cover, sent within J & K provinces, very rare Official local usage



10263

✉

06

150-200

1880-94 Official ¼a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, horizontal strip of three plus single, tied on reverse of native cover by Srinagar 23 SE 1890-94 cds, probably philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, extremely rare



10264

✉

06

150-200

1880-94 Official ¼a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, block of 8 (2 x 4), tied on reverse of native cover tied Srinagar 19 APR 1892 cds, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



10265

(✉)

06

150-180

1880-94 Official ¼a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, vertical strip of four on cover front, fine and very scarce



10266

(*)

06a

150-200

1880-94 Official ¼a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, unused showing double print error, fine & scarce



10267



07

150-200

1880-94 Official ½a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, block of 8 (2 x 4), tied on reverse of native cover tied Srinagar cds, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



10268



07

150-200

1880-94 Official ½a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, block of 8 (2 x 4), tied on reverse of native cover tied Srinagar 19 APR 1892 cds, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



10269



07

300-400

1880-94 Official ½a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, right marginal single showing one nail hole, on a commercial internal local cover, tied on reverse of native cover, very difficult to find official covers properly used, extremely rare



You can view our catalogues and bid during the auction via our website, www.davidfeldman.com



10270



07

400-600

1880-94 Official ½a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, single on an 1886 commercial cover to India, tied on reverse of native cover, dated 9 MAR 1886, very difficult to find official covers properly used, extremely rare



10271



08

50-80

1880-94 Official 1a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, unused sheet of 29 (4 x 5) with decorative margins around sheet, screw and rivet images in margins, fine and scarce



10272



08

150-200

1880-94 Official 1a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, horizontal strip of four, tied on reverse of registered native local cover by Srinagar cds, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



10273

08

200-260

1880-94 Official 1a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, single in combination with India 1/2a dark green postal stationery, very scarce and unusual printed address in India



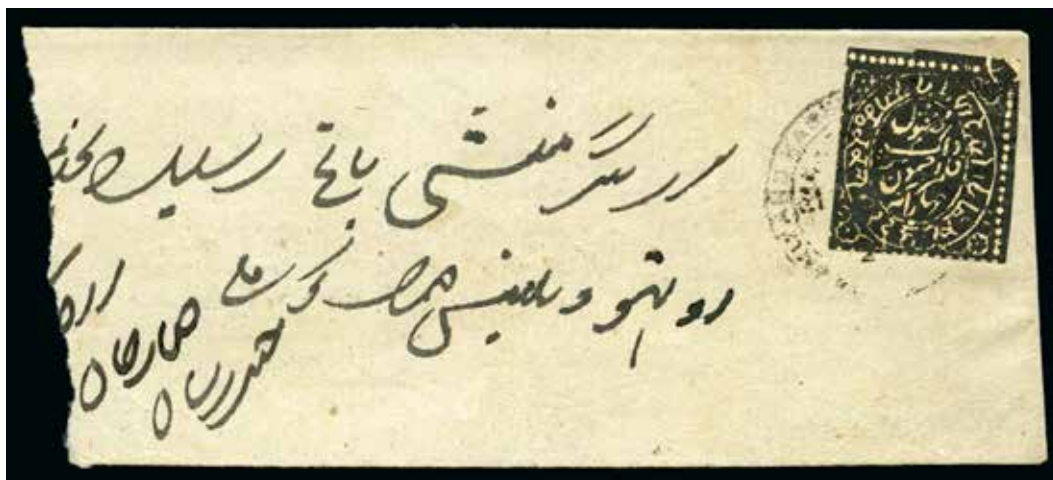
10274



010

150-200

1880-94 Official 4a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, single, tied on native local cover by Srinagar cds, dated 19 AP 1892, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



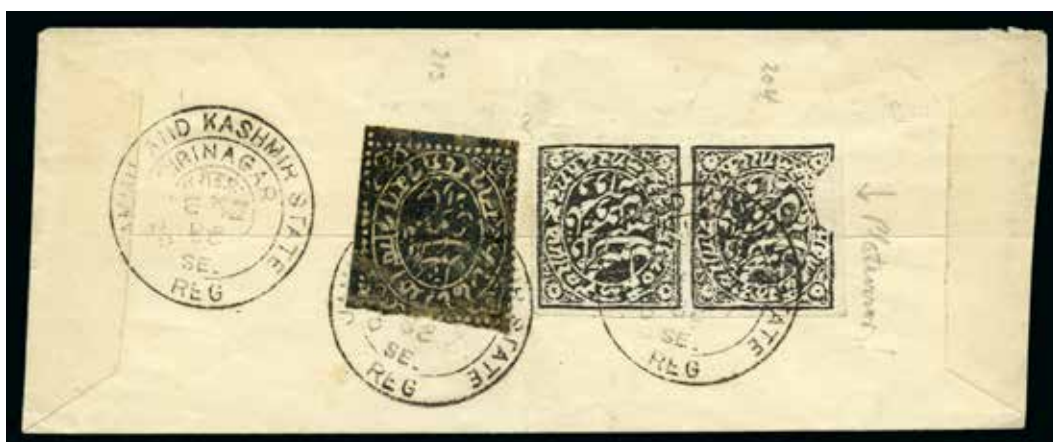
10275



010

150-200

1880-94 Official 4a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, very fine dark impression, single tied on internal cover, fine and very scarce local usage



10276



010

200-300

1880-94 Official 4a black and pair of 2a black (one showing dramatic printing flaw), imperforate on thin wove paper, all tied on reverse of registered native local cover by Srinagar cds, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



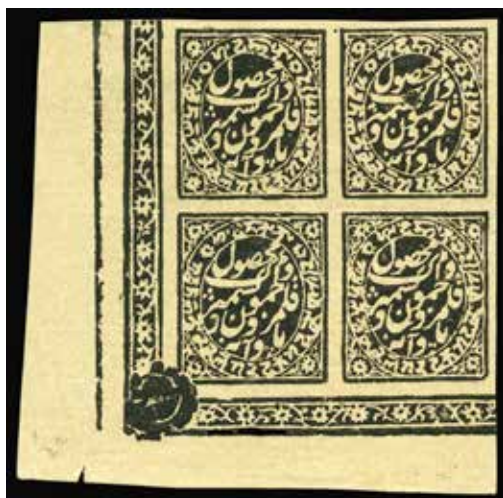
10277



010

150-200

1880-94 Official 4a black, imperforate on thin wove paper, pair (one stamp small piece missing), tied on a registered native local cover by Srinagar cds, philatelic but still difficult to find official covers, very scarce



10278



10279

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|---------------|
| 10278 | 田 (*)
1887-94 Official 1/4a black, thin creamy laid paper, left hand corner block of four with decorative marginal band, fine and scarce | 012 | 50-80 |
| 10279 | 田 (*)
1887-94 Official 2a black, thin creamy laid paper, right hand corner block of four with decorative marginal band, fine and scarce | 015 | 70-100 |



- | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----|----------------|
| 10280 | 田 (*)
1887-94 Official 4a black, thin creamy laid paper, sheet of eight without any marginal bands, fine and scarce | 016 | 200-300 |
|--------------|--|-----|----------------|

David Feldman Extended Payment Facility

David Feldman SA (DFSA) 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 on receipt, and the balance over an extended period of **6 months**, paying an equal installment at the end of each month. Interest plus charges of 1% are debited to the buyer's account at the end of each month. When the Special Extended Facility has been granted, the buyer understands that every claim regarding his/her purchases must be made within **30 days** of the auction sale date, even though the lots may be held by DFSA awaiting full settlement of the account. Until delivery, lots may be examined by their respective buyers at the offices of DFSA.





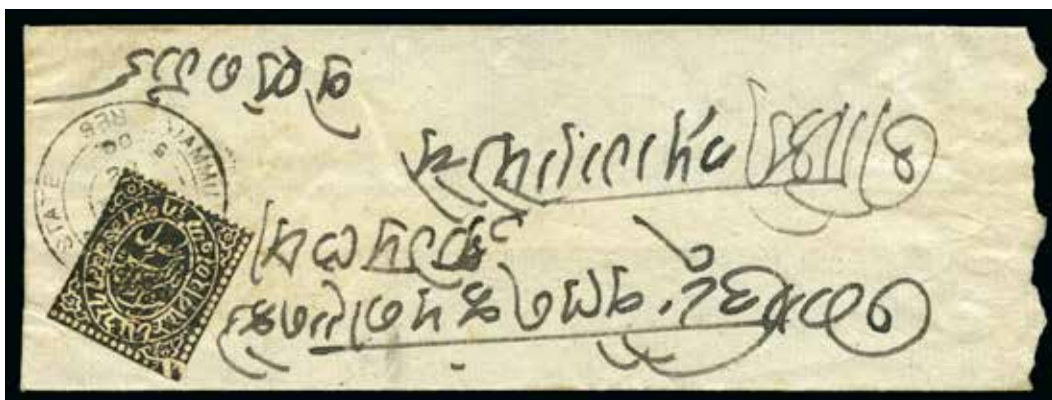
10281



016

200-300

1887-94 Official 4a black, thin creamy laid paper, pair tied on reverse of native local cover by three ring registered Srinagar cancel, fine and scarce, cert. Sismondo (2002)



10282



017

200-300

1887-94 Official 8a black, thin creamy laid paper, pair tied on reverse of native local cover by three ring registered Srinagar cancel, fine and scarce, cert. Sismondo (2002)

Telegraphs



10283



T22/23

50-80

1899-1909 Telegraph double stamps, ½a blackish olive and blue-green & 1a bright blue and carmine, mint, very fine



10284



10285



10286



10287

10284	* 1899-1909 Telegraph double stamps, 2a reddish violet and olive-brown, mint, very fine	T24	50-80
10285	* 1899-1909 Telegraph double stamps, 4a rose-carmine and olive-brown, mint, very fine	T25	50-80
10286	* 1899-1909 Telegraph double stamps, 1r brown-orange and reddish violet, mint, very fine	T28	70-100
10287	* 1899-1909 Telegraph double stamps, 2r brown and light blue, mint, very fine	T29	100-150



NOTES



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 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 7.7% 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>
田	block of four or larger <i>multiple / Viererblock</i>
ru	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

Evident wear or other factors (see description and photo), still a presentable example. / *Evidentes traces d'usures ainsi que d'autres facteurs (voir photo et description) mais exemplaire très présentable. / Offensichtliche Gebrauchsspuren oder andere Mängel (siehe Beschreibung und/oder photo bzw. scan) aber noch immer herzeigbare und sammelwürdige Qualität bzw. Erhaltung.*

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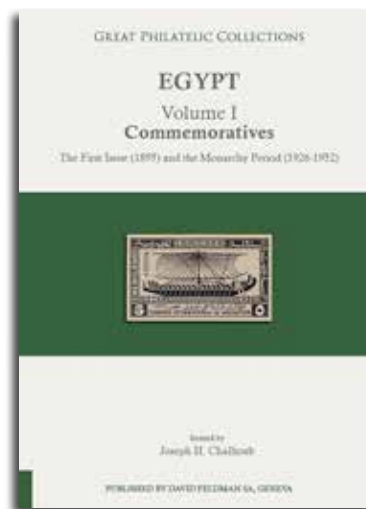
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Officer



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Chief Philatelist
Europe, Africa,
Middle East



Gaël Caron
Director
France & Colonies,
Postal History



Anders Thorell
Auctioneer
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Marina Poncioni **Finance** Fabrice Bac, Marzena Pilch (accounts) **Information Technology** Romain Kohn **Publishing**
Department Alex Porter, Gilles Lüthi (assistant)

David Feldman SA 59, Route de Chancy, Building D, 3rd floor, 1213 Petit Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 (0)22 727 07 77 **Fax** +41 (0)22 727 07 78 **Email** info@davidfeldman.com **Web** www.davidfeldman.com



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(Updated: AEP-09/17)



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