

Formerly ORISSA
Agency

DHENKANAL

New Orissa
State

1930-40



(94)

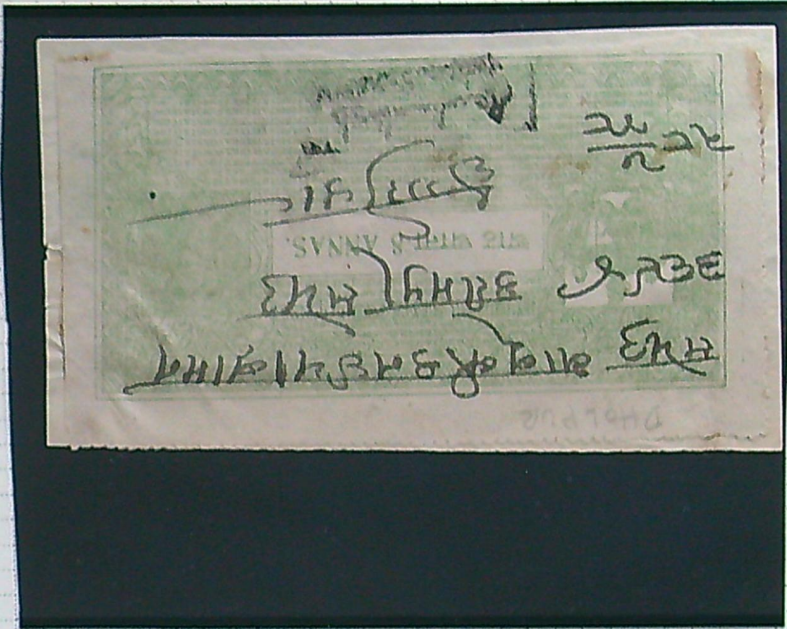
1940-45



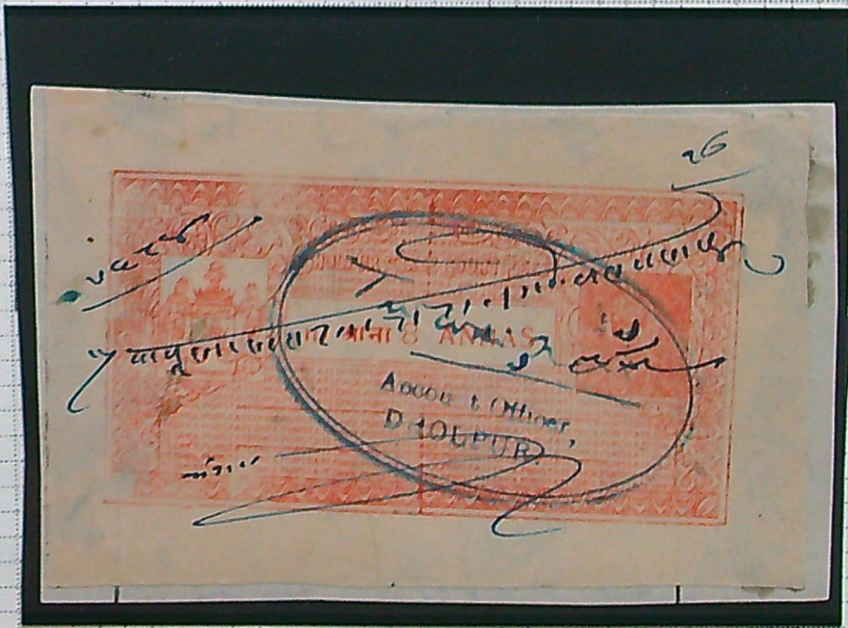
(104)

E
F
G
H

DHOLPUR



(125)



(126)

DHRAN GADHRA

Type 16

1925-40



E
F
G
H

DHRANGADHRA (DRANGDRA)

Formerly Western India (Kathiawar); Merged into Saurashtra;
now Gujarat State

1914-1918



(115)

1918
11



(113)

1920-1930



Type 14

141

E
F
G
H

1932-43

DUNGARPUR STATE

Now in Rajasthan
Type 9



(91)

(93)

(94)

E
F
G
H

Duttia - DATIA
Central India

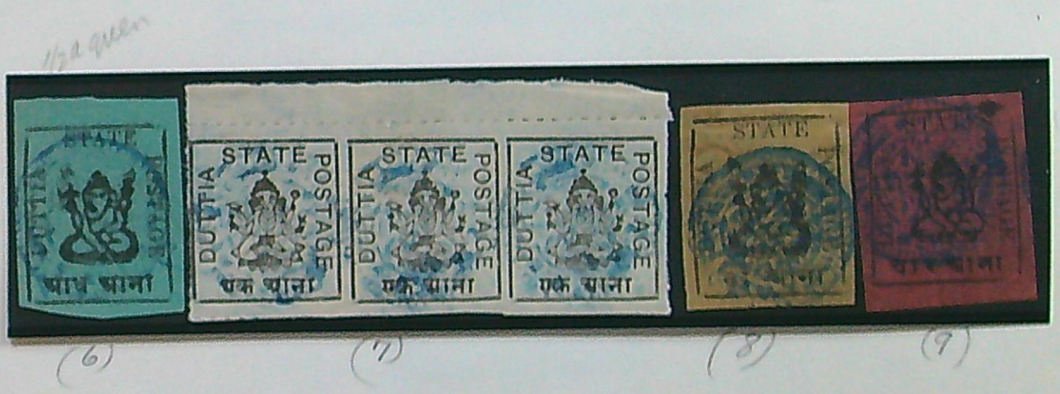
1893-1920

Total 35 stamps thru # 37
No Service Stamps.

1893-

- (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (5A) (5C)
 ↑ all of these are abt 5000.00 ea

1899



90-066-9

54⁰⁰
1/2a queen
(10)

10 black
(11)



(12)

40 rose
(13)

Duttia

1899-1900

2 yellow



76 # 19-21

18

(14)

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)

1904

1/2 yellow



(22)

(23)

(24)



According to DAVforth Walker, this # 28 is a FORGERY 8/24/86 at India Study Circle meeting Stamps Show.

1911



(25)

4a Bichhal 75⁰⁰ Rare



(26)

(27)

(28)

(29)

(29A)

E
F
G
H

Duttia

1917

1a Rare
\$1,250.00

(30)

1918

1a Rare

2a Val.



(31)

(32)

(33)



(34)

1920



(35)

(36)

(37)

E
F
G
L



FARIDKOT

M. G. P.
A. P. S.
61661

1879-1886



3 stamps listed in Scott - several others exist, but not certain they were used for postage. These became obsolete 12/31/1886. For others - see Faridkot under Convention states.



2 2 3 3 (3)

Revenues



Revenues

(52) (56)



These are not listed in either ^(51a) Stanley Gibbons or ⁽⁵⁴⁹⁾ Scott. Both recognize 3 ^(56a) varieties of imp. ultramarine, Scott says these other varieties exist, but were not for postal use. Revenues



(13) 1383

(149)

(16a)



Types 12
121 50

(15a)

(14a)

(16a)

(11a)

G
F

GONDAL STATE

Formerly Western India States Agency (Kathiawar) merged in Saurashtra; now in Gujarat State

1881 Type 5



(50)

4-28-1910



not a postage

Stamp #50 - Page 143 KAM

Imperfo not listed



(256)

1928-1944

Types 20



(200)



(201a)



(207)



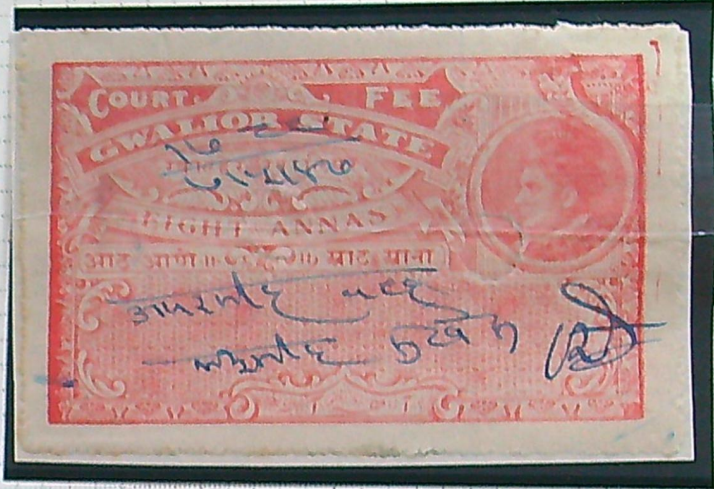
(208)

GWALIOR

Now M. P.

Type 22

1932-50



(225)



(501)

(521)

(552)



H

HINDOL STATE

Now in Orissa State

Types 12

1940-48



(121)



(122)



(124)



(125)



(126)

Hundi
FOR DIWANI STATE USE

1890 Type 30



(300)

(302)

Not Listed



59 stamps
56 officials

1849-71

HYDERBAD (1869-1949)

(DECCAN Central India)
Became a part of Andhra Pradesh



(1)

(2)

(3)



1871-1909



(4)

(4a)

(4d)



(4e)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)

4P deep Green

1900

1907

2015
15/16



(9)

(10)



(11)

(12)

(13)



(14)



(14)

1905

1908-11



(17)

(18)

(19)

(20)

(21)



(22)

(22a)

(23)

(24)

(25)

(26)

(27)

Hyderabad

1912

1915-16



(28)

(29)

(30)

(31)

(32)

No 33-35

1927



(36)

1930



(37)



(38)

1931-1948



(39)

(39a)

(39b)

(40)



shade varies o# 39



(40)

(40a)



(41)

Hyderabad

M. G. P.
A. P. S.
51661



(42)

(43)



(44)



(45)



(46)

1937



(47)

(48)

(49)

(50)

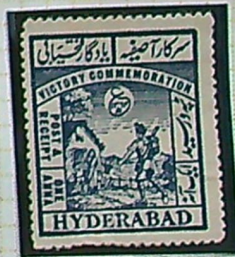
1946



(51)



(52)



(53)

Hyderabad

M. G. P.
A. P. S.
51661

1947



(55)

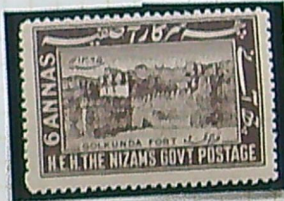
1947-49



(56)



(56)



(57)



1947



(58)

1949



(59) Completed
The end

cut squares from Postal Stationery



HYDERBAD 1908-1950 - SERVICE STAMPS

Scott lists 56

1873 A.1
1/2 Adam

A.1
2A 9/2000



(01) (02) (03) (04) (05)



(06) (07) (08) (09) (010) (011) (012)



(013) (014) (015) (016) (017) (018) (019) (020)

1908

1909-1911



(021) (022) (023) (024) (025) (026) (027) (028)



(021)

HYDERABAD - SERVICE (continued)

A-5
Savilet

1911-1912



1912



1917

1930



(045)

Hyderabad - Service

1930 - 7

1934 - 47



(046)



(046a)



(047)



(047a)

Hyderabad - SERVICE



(048)



(048)



(049)

(050)



(051)

1947-50 →



(052)

(053)

(054)

(055)

(056)

Hyderbad - Officials After 1950

Not listed in scott



(057) (058) (059) (060) (061)

H

HINDOL

STATE: Hindol. Formerly Orissa States Agency; now in Orissa State.
LOCATION: Lying between 20°29' 30" and 20°49'30" north, and 85°8' 35" and 85°31'15" east.

AREA: 312 square miles.

POPULATION: 48,896 (1931).

HISTORY: The Hindol ruling family is said to be descendants of Maharajahhiraj Kapilendra Deb of the Ganga dynasty, the former sovereign of ancient Orissa. The founders of the state are reputed to have been Lakshman Maharatta and Bharat Mahratta of the family of the Kimeri Rajahs in Ganjam, Madras. Originally the state, ruled by 3 or 4 chiefs, was completely buried in the jungle until the two Mahratta brothers drove out the old rulers and consolidated the entire territory into one principality (1560). The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the last ruler in 1921.

PEOPLE: The most important castes are the Chasas and Pans (Hindus).

PRODUCE: Oranges.

PLACES OF INTEREST: The old Cuttack-Sambalpur high road, which bisected the state in the southeasterly direction, was the only means of communication with the outside world.

CAPITAL: Hindol City.

RULERS (Kshatriya):

Raj Bahadur Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagdeb (1906-1940).
 Raja Jamaradan Mardraj Jagdeb (1877-1906).

Court Fee

Type 5

1885. Overprint A on British Indian Court Fees of 1882 (Victoria): "HINDOL/STATE".

51 1 anna, lilac 50.00

Type 6

1905. Overprint A on British Indian Court Fee series of 1904 (Edward VII): "HINDOL/STATE".

71 1 anna, brown-lilac 35.00
 73 3 annas, brown-lilac 35.00
 74 4 annas, brown-lilac 35.00
 76 8 annas, brown-lilac 35.00

Type 7

1915. Overprint A on British Indian Court Fee series of 1913 (George V): "HINDOL/STATE".

1 1 anna, brown-lilac 25.00
 93 3 annas, brown-lilac 25.00
 94 4 annas, brown-lilac 25.00
 96 8 annas, brown-lilac 25.00



Type 12

1940-48 cancels. 78×35 mm. Perf. 12. Surfaced wove paper. Lithographed. The design for each value varies in the portrait, the state name, the ornamented central background and the border. The portrait colour is always a deep chocolate brown. The basic stamp colour varies from a deep carmine through a deep vermilion to a vermilion. There are two portraits. (A) A bust of ruler facing slightly right and (B) the same portrait but diminished in size to include the ruler's waist.

121	1 anna, carmine and chocolate (B)	20.00
122	2 annas, carmine and chocolate (A) (B)	20.00
123	4 annas, carmine and chocolate (B)	40.00
124	8 annas, carmine and chocolate (A) (B)	30.00
125	12 annas, vermilion and chocolate (A)	50.00
126	1 rupee, carmine and chocolate (A) (B)	40.00
	(a) vermilion and chocolate (A)	60.00
127	2 rupees, vermilion and chocolate (A)	65.00
128	3 rupees, deep vermilion and chocolate (A)	80.00

Revenue



Type 15

1940 cancels. 18×23 mm. Rough perf. 10. Rotogravure. Thick surfaced wove paper. Many shades.

151 1 anna, yellow and crimson 25.00

HYDERABAD

STATE: Hyderabad (Deccan). Now the state of Andhra Pradesh.

LOCATION: Lying between 15°10' and 21°46' north, and 74°35' and 81°35' east.

AREA: 82,698 square miles.

POPULATION: 14,436,148 (1931).

HISTORY: The state was founded in 1712 by Mir-ud-din Ali Khan, also known as Nizam-ul-Mulk and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General Ghazi-ud-din Khan Diroz Jang who traced his descent from the first

Khalifah, Abu Bakr, the successor to the Prophet. Asaf Jah, a Viceroy of the Moghul Emperor sent to rule over the Aryo-Dravidians of the south, threw off the control of Delhi and made himself master of the Deccan. In the late 18th century the Nizam, hard pressed on the one side by the Marathas, and on the other by Hyder Ali, the Moslem adventurer who had conquered the Carnatic, entered into an alliance with the East India Company. When Hyder Ali's son, Tippu Sultan, was finally defeated, the Nizam received as his share of the booty territory formerly belonging to Mysore. A *sanad* of adoption was granted by Lord Canning in 1862. (See Berar for further history.) From 1869-1883, Sir Salar Jung, an able administrator, served as regent to the infant ruler and introduced and effected substantial administrative reforms, the benefits of which were present until independence.

PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE: The Nizam's subjects are mainly Tamil and Canarese-speaking farmers, but there is a considerable Moslem element, particularly in the capital city. Many of the Arabs, as they are called, are descended from the Moslem adventurers and soldiers of fortune brought into Hyderabad by the 18th century Nizams.

PLACES OF INTEREST: The state had a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom were elected, and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintained its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army, and is the home of a University with six Art Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law, Physical Education, Jagirdars and Teaching. Within its territorial limits are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings at Ellora and Ajanta.

CAPITAL: Hyderabad City with a population of 466,894 (1941), was the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city, situated on the banks of the River Musi, contains fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the state railway. Among places of interest are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs, the Osmao Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

FISCAL STAMPS: Before 1892 there were separate judicial and non-judicial stamps, but since that year all stamps have been marked "revenue". In 1903 the following revenue was derived from stamp sales:

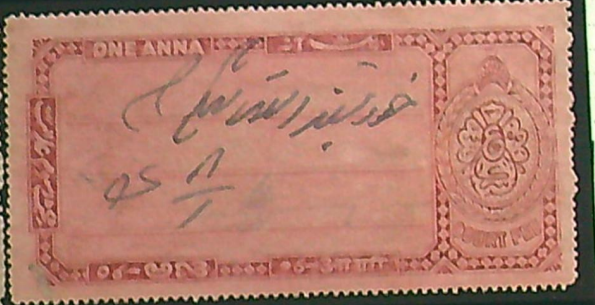
Stamped paper	636,000 Rupees
Hundi stamped paper	2,630 Rupees
Process stamps	42,000 Rupees

HYDERABAD

1908 TYPE 12



(141)



(142)



(122)



(123)



(125)



(124)



(124)

HYDERABAD



(126)

(127)

128-134 R3-9

HYDERABAD

1890-1903

Process Fee Type 40



(403)

(404)



(405)

(410)

HYDERABAD

1918-19

Type 46

2A
Red

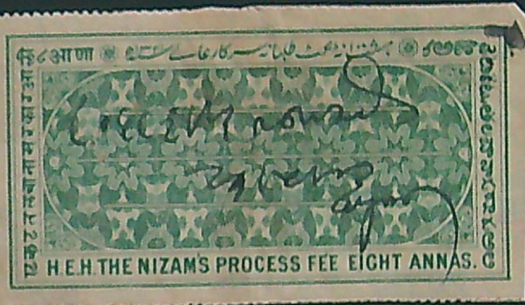
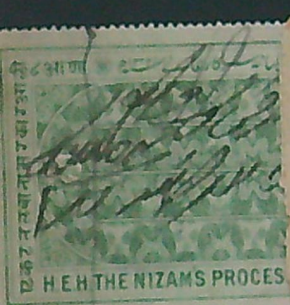
(461)

4A
Yellow-green

(462)

4A
yellow

(463)



(464)

(465)



(466)

HYDERABAD

1890-1905
Receipt

Type 50



(501)

(502)

(505b)

(502a)

(502c)

(503)



1895-1900

Type 51



(510)

(511)

Type 52



(521)

(521a)

Hyderabad

1900

Type 54



(541)

(541a)

(541b)

1931-2

Type 55



(551)

(552)

(553)

1950

Type 56



(561)

(562)

HYDERABAD

2A
924-bl

(601)



(602)

(603)



2R
car

3R
car

(604)

(605)

(606)

4R
924-bl



10R
purple

(607)

(608)

(609)

20R
purple

40R
924-bl

50R
924-bl

(610)

(611)

(612)

Hyderabad
- Receipt Stamps -



Type 56, # 562



Type 55 # 551



Type 56 # 561

3) HYDERABAD: 1a Receipt stamps blocks of 12 & 4 in diff. colours used on pieces. - V 1.00.

(Revenue)

See Page 151

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY BAZAAR

1901
Type 50



(371)

1792-95

Type 51



(511a)

(511b)

1790

Type 52



(521a)

(521b)

6 stamps issued
no officials

IDAR 1939-1944 1,669 sq. miles
Capital - Kimmatnagar



M. G. P.
A. P. S.
61661

completed

IDAR Revenue



(171)

1925-30 Type 20



(20)

INDORE (HOLKAR): Formerly Cen.
 India States Agency; merged
 with Madhya Pradesh. Cap.
 Indore City. Last ruler:
 Rajaji Sawai Shri Yeshwant
 Rao Holkar Bahadur, 1926-47

INDORE 1826-1947

original
 paper
 on dark
 rose
 3 types
 3 types
 ← 25



Nov 2
 30
 (1)
 1789-1892



(4) (5) (6) (7)

1904-1908



(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)

1905



(14)

1928-1938



(15) (16) (17) (18) (19)

M. G. P.
A. P. S.
51651

INDORE

1923-1932



(20) (21) (22) (23) (24)



(25) (26) (27)



(28)



(29)



(29)

1940



(30)



(31)



(32)



(33)

1941-1947



(34) (35) (36) (37) (38)



(39)



(40)



(41)

Completed

The end

INDORE 1904-06
(SERVICE)



(06)

(07)



(01)

(02)

(03)

(04)

(05)

(06)

(07)

complete

M. G. P.
A. P. S.
61661

INDORE (HOLKAR)

Formerly Central India States Agency - Now in Madhya Pradesh.

INDORE Revenue, Documentary and COURT FEE

Type I



11



12



(13)



(14)

80⁰⁰ set

1890-1900



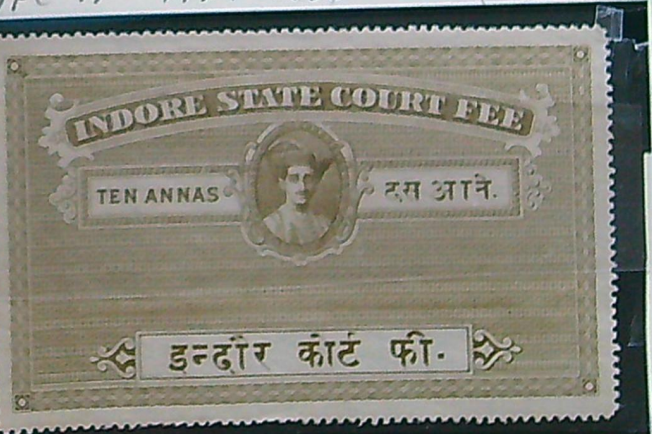
(21)

(214)

(22)

(24)

Type 14 1924-1930



(101)



(104)

Revenue 1935-40



Type 41 # 411

Documentary (Type 20)

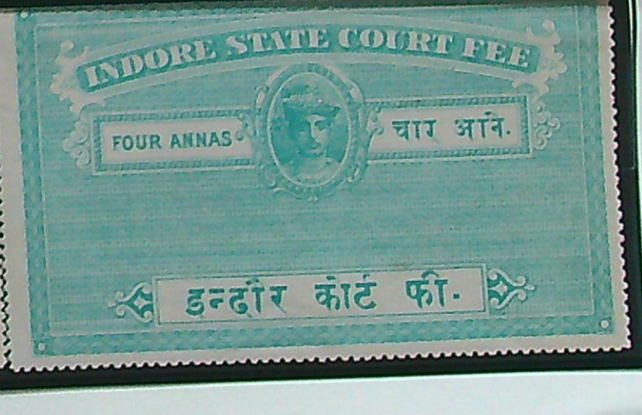
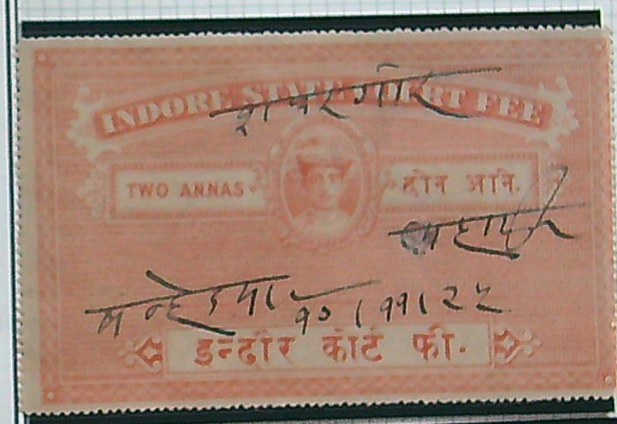


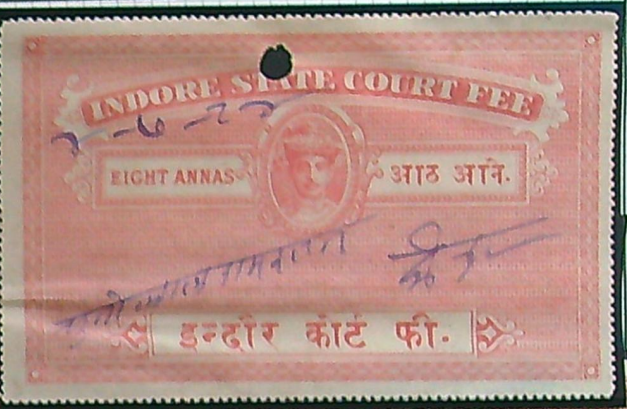
(201)



[Empty rectangular box]







JAIPUR

Formerly RAJPUTANA AGENCY; Now in RAJASTHAN State

AREA 15,601 sq. mi. 1931 Pop. 2,631,755

The MAHARAJAS descended from a CLAN of RAJPUTS claiming descent from KUSH, a son of SRI RAMA which family flourished for 850 years at NARWAR, near Gwalior.

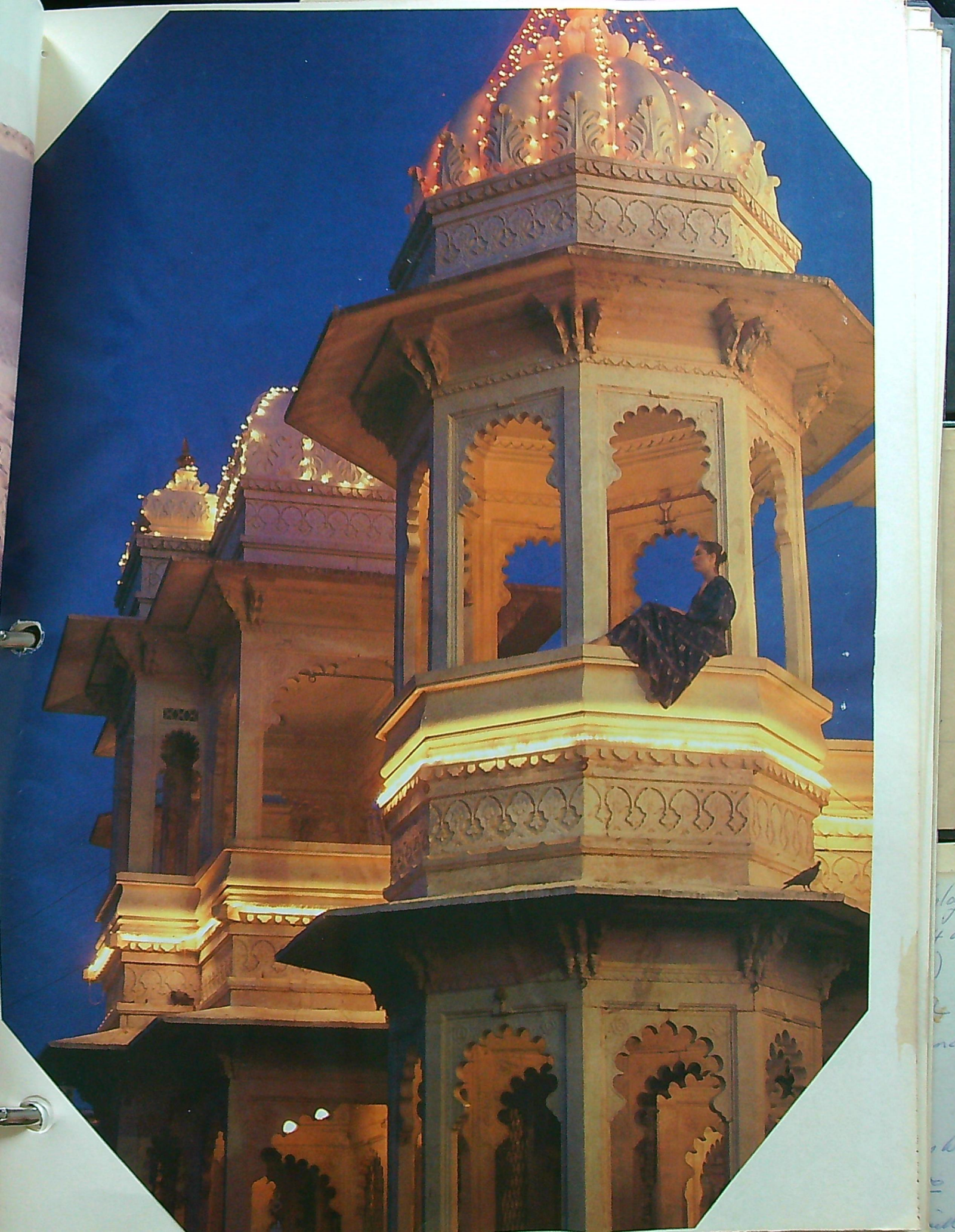
Rulers from 1835-1880 = MAHARAJA RAM SINGH

1880-1922 = SAWAI MADHO SINGH II

1922-1949 = MAHARAJA SIR SAWAI MAN SINGH BAHADUR

MAN SINGH BAHADUR is depicted on most JAIPUR STAMPS





JAIPUR

1904 Chariot of Surya (Sun God)



(1) (1D) (2) (3)

1904-1906 Engraved



(4) (5) (6) (7) (8)



(9) (10)



(6)

1911 Typographed Imperf.

Double Print
Both 1/2 & 1/3



(11) (12) (13) (13b) (14) (15)



(6) (7) (8)

Like above
but used

JAI PUR

1913-1918 watermarked "Dorling & Co., London in sheet Perf. 11"



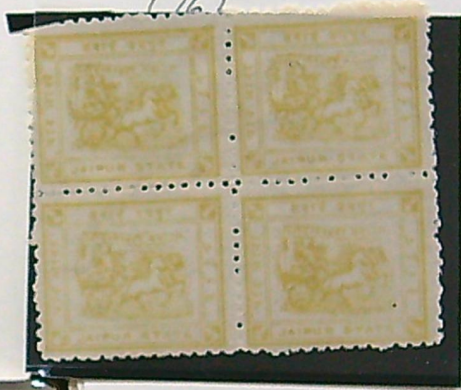
(16)

(17)

(17a)

(18)

(18a)



(16a)



(19)

(20)



(19) used

Stamps of 1904-06 surcharged - 1926 - Engraved Perf 13 1/2 unwatermarkd.



(21)



(22)

2a used

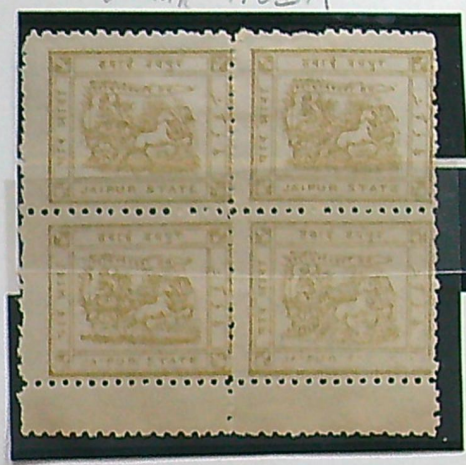
(23)

1R used
250⁰⁰

(23A)

Duplicates - Blocks & Singles

WTRMK NODM



JAIPUR

1931 Typographed Unwmk. Perf. 13½ x 14, 14, 14 x 13½



(24)

(25)

(26)

(27)

(28)



(29)

(30)

(31)

(32)



(33)

(34)

(35)

144 ⁶⁰
Resment
set
(24-35)

18 sets of these were overprinted in red "Investiture"
March 14, 1931 for presentation to Imp. People

JAI PUR

1932-1946

Perf. 14



(36)

(36A)

(37)

(37A)

(38)

(38A)



(39)

(40)

(41)

(41A)

(42)

P+R

2A double postage only

P+R

R1 same postage only



(43)

(43A)

(44)

(44A)



(45)



(46)



(47)

(48)

Jaipur

Amber Palace



(49)

(50)

MAP of Jaipur

JANTA MANTA - OBSERVATORY



(51)

(52)

#s 49, 52, 53, 55
have color variations

PALACE of The Winds

Coat of Arms of The Raja



(53)

(54)



(55)

RAJA MAN Singh II

(56)



#3, 14
for set
(49-57)



(58)

JAIPUR - SERVICE

1929 UNWMD

32 stamps issued



(01)



(02)



(03)

8A Purple



(04)



(05)



(06)



(08)



(08A)

(09)



(010)



(011)

Moharaja MAN Singh II



(012)



(013)



(014)



(015) ↑
SOWAR in ARMOR

ROYAL Elephant Carriage



(016)



(017)

JAIPUR - SERVICE (official)

Maharaja Man Singh II



(018)

(019)

(020)

(021)

(022)



(023)

(024)

2 1/2 A

1 R.



(025)

(026)

(027)

(028)

(029)

(030)

(031)

(032)



END

पोस्ट कार्ड
राजसवाई जैपुर



JAIPUR STATE
POST CARD



इसतरफ सिर्फ पताही लिखाजाय

Handwritten notes on the left side of the card, including a signature and some illegible text.

श्री रामचन्द्रा
श्री रामचन्द्रा लखनौवाला
लखनौ

उद्योग-धर्म-संतान

श्री. संतरण

S^{oo}
#18

S^{oo}
#12

पोस्ट कार्ड
राज सवाई जैपुर



JAIPUR STATE
POST CARD



लिखने की जगह

सिर्फ पता

Faint handwritten text on the left side of the card.

चौम. जयपुर Chomu

12/2/22

पोस्ट कार्ड
राज सवाई जैपुर



लिखने की जगह

Handwritten notes on the left side of the card, including a signature and some illegible text.

नोदीसर्पनामः - सेठ कीसनचन्द्रजी

मु. फतेपुरा
वेगसकेपास

डाकरवाना - बगरु

64 222
लन सडलकाए

2 3A stamp is catalogued
used (sect) x.4 on
er (Stanley Gibbons)
print on Post cards
imp says powanna
anna
leased from stamps with
Teeth 10/12/36 8^{oo}
no Bounce Laytonville

दीवल १५१ सा
मी. गीम दनपु
मिनजादि ३

आचदीप
२१३



२०८॥१॥

तेहवीकपोतहा

१५६

मी. आलो जसुदीदि मी. मागिखवदी

८०॥३॥

११॥

मी. पोसवदी ११ मी. आहवदी ४

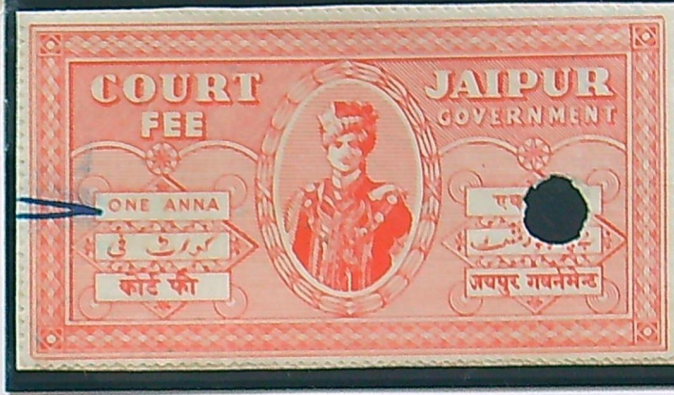
४१॥६॥

१४१॥३॥

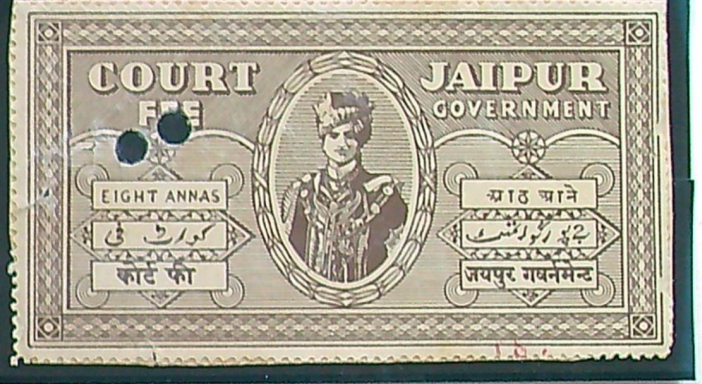
JAIPUR

1938-48

TYPE 10



(101)



(105)

1947-1948



(421)

(422)



Type 42 #552

TYPE 15

TYPE 18

TYPE 42

1940



(154)

(163)



(204)



(552)



(501) TYPE 41

११६४६

५



1903

Handwritten signature or scribble.

Handwritten text: سیلاب سرکار کا لالہ ۱۹۰۰-۰۵ کی مراد

۹۷۶۳



1905

Handwritten signature or scribble.

Handwritten text: سیلاب سرکار کا لالہ ۱۹۰۰-۰۵ کی مراد

Handwritten numbers: ۲۰۰۰, ۲۰۰۰



२४३

राजमल बजाज सा. धुजनाग ता. २४ ५/३ ६ गौरीशंकर



२४७

1991

११

५/३
२४६

राजमल बजाज सा. धुजनाग ता. २४ ५/३ ६ गौरीशंकर

२४७

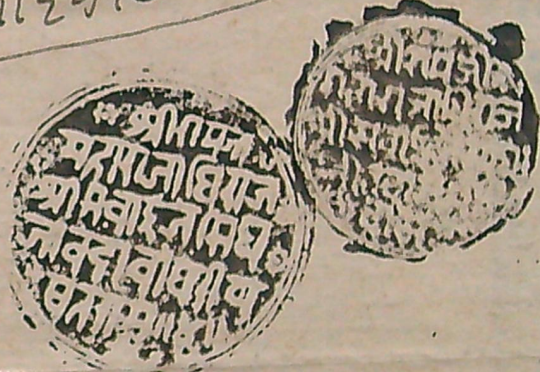
११

संवत् १७८२
शासन

संवत् १७८२
शासन

मिजादि
तहेसीवचोघरीवमतारासाह
नेरीदामआपी
तहेवीदोवनासांरपीतदार
नादवाडिदीर

मिजादि
तहेसीवचोघरीवमतारासाह
नेरीदामआपी
तहेवीदोवनासांरपीतदार
नादवाडिदीर



२२५

Translation

SRI RAM MAHARAJA DIRAJ
SRI SAOWAI
Je Singh ji Vidya
Vhagish JAIPUR
RAJASTHAN

SAN(year) 1792
+ 57

Christian 1849
year.

Each month of the Indian Calendar has 30 days and is divided into 2 equal halves, called "Shukla PAKSH" and "Krishna PAKSH". The 1st half starts after 'the no moon day' and grows with the moon to culminate into a full moon day or 'Purnima'. The 2nd half starts immediately after Purnima and ends with 'Anavasya', or the no moon day. The Indian Calendar contains 360 days. This is compensated for by adding one extra month every 3 years.

Christian Year 1984 =	
VIKRAM SAMVAT year 2041 =	+ 57
Shalivahana SHAK year 1906 =	- 68
Hijri Muslim Year 1404	- 580

From Lt. Col. RAVI MAKHOTRA
aug 1984

Former So. Maratha
Country, Bombay

1940-47

JAMKHANDI

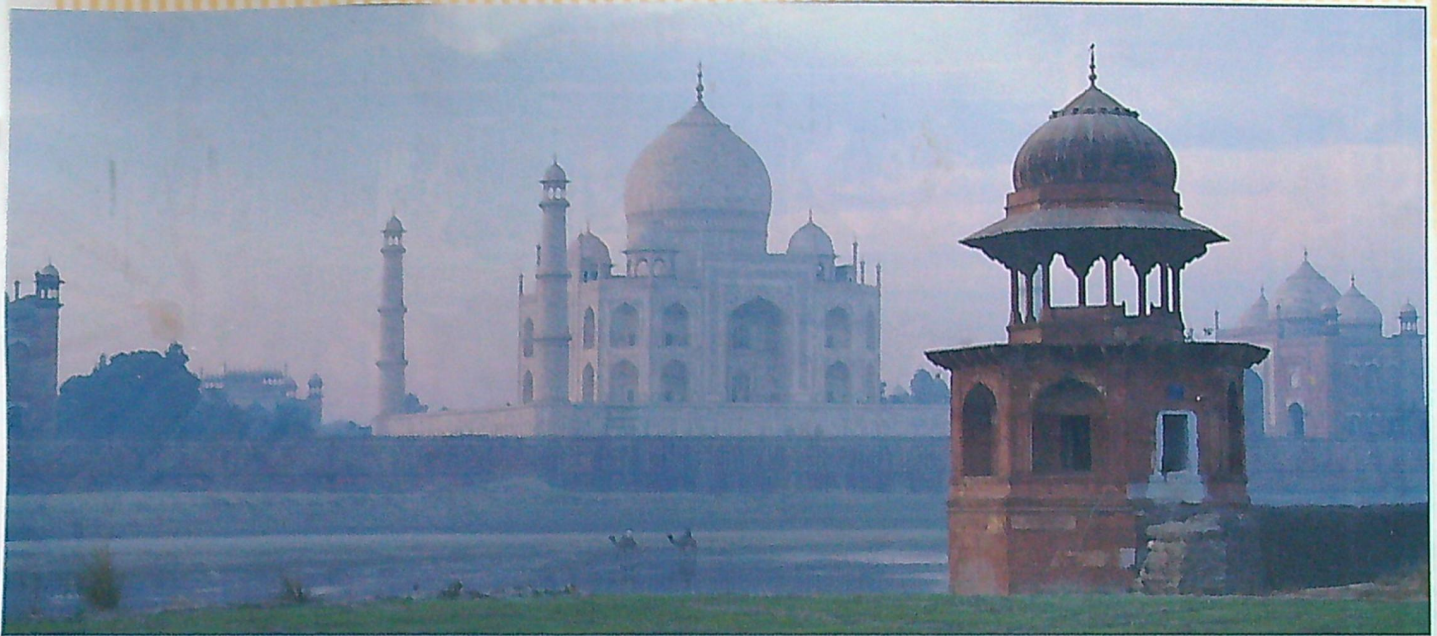
STATE

Now in Maharashtra
State



Type 25

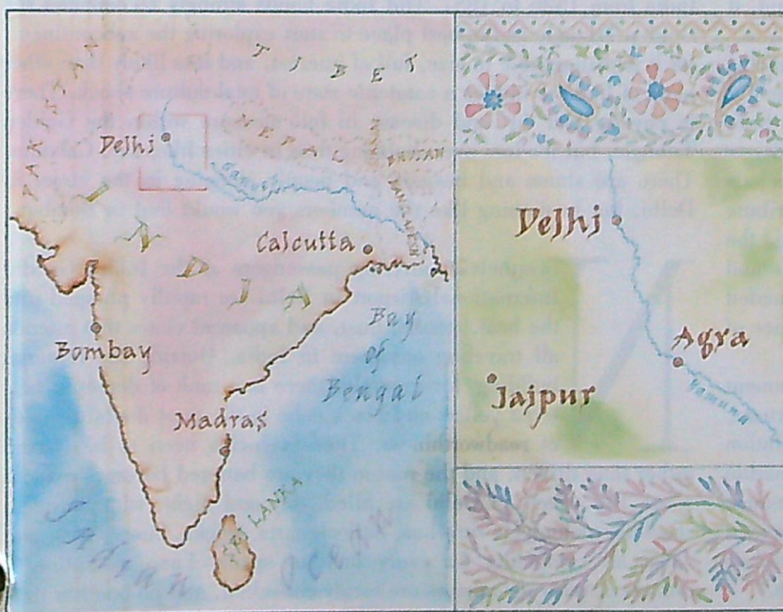
(251) 1a KIM Summary




The Golden Triangle

Heat and dust. Beauty and gentility.

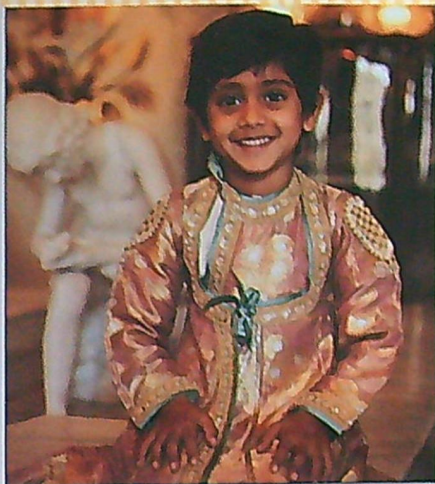
Chaos and mayhem. The best way to visit India is to start with the cities of Delhi, Agra, and Jaipur



It is corny, a visual cliché. It appears on calendars and chocolate boxes galore. It is a favorite subject for jigsaw puzzles and post-cards. Yet nothing, *nothing*, can adequately prepare visitors to India for their first spine-tingling glimpse of the Taj Mahal, the world's greatest monument to love. Whether wreathed in wispy layers of dawn mist, or shimmering in the midday heat, or glowing pink at sunset, or softly bathed in moonlight, the sublime Taj Mahal always takes the breath away, always surpasses expectation. Viewed from a distance, etched against an

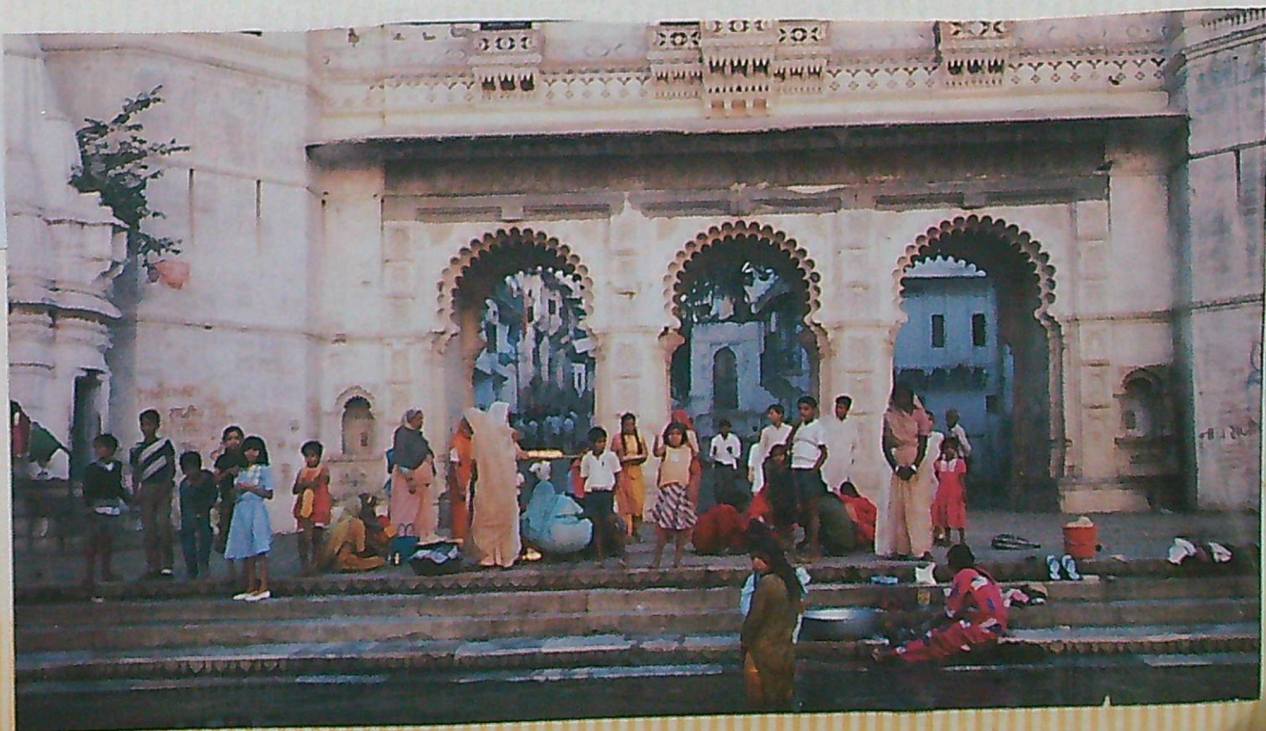
A woman is shown in profile, looking out from a balcony. She is wearing a dark, intricately embroidered silk vest with a scalloped neckline and a gold and silver striped silk jacket with puffed sleeves. A yellow shawl is draped over her shoulders. The balcony has ornate, scalloped archways. The background shows a view of a lake and buildings.

The scalloped cupola archways of the Lake Palace Hotel are mirrored by the scallops of Romeo Gigli's silk vest and gold silk gauze jacket, both stitched in silver. Beneath the jacket shimmer Gigli's pleated and cuffed pants of peach and gold striped silk. Originally called Jag Nivas, the palace was built in 1746 in the center of the man-made Pichola Lake, itself constructed in the fourteenth century.



Although the aristocracy was finally abolished in 1971, descendants of Gwalior's Sindhia dynasty still play leading roles in Indian society. Clockwise from top left: Yashodra Bhansali, Princess of Gwalior, and son Akshay; Jai Vilas Palace, built by her ancestor Jayaji Rao in 1874; an ornate family cenotaph at the Sindhia's summer capital in Shivpuri.

At Gangor Ghat, women wash clothes on the same lakeside steps (or *ghat*) where, in centuries past, dancing girls would perform for nobility watching from barges on the lake.





Just east of Jaipur lies the Galta temple (top), next to an ancient holy spring. Bottom left: Onetime leader of an Indian Army commando unit, Lieutenant Colonel Sawai Bhawani Singh, the 40th Maharaja of Jaipur, is known to all as "Bubbles." Bottom right: An upper terrace at the Shivniwas Palace hotel in Udaipur.

THIRD WORLD GRANDEUR

Glimpses of the royal family are part of the package at the Maharana of Udaipur's palace-turned-luxury-hotel, the Shivniwas. The Maharana himself—an imposing, silver-bearded figure in his white, ruby-studded *kurta*—makes an appearance every night at his table on the terrace, and his children play on the lawn.

Designed as the royal family's guesthouse, the Shivniwas has welcomed an impressive number of glittering guests since it was built in the 1850s. The dashing, polo-playing Maharaja of Jaipur used to descend with his entourage in the '30s, and actor Roger Moore occupied Royal Suite #5—a vast chamber with marble floors, tinkling Belgian chandeliers, and mosaic-tiled bathroom—for several months when filming *Octopussy* here in 1982.

The top floor suites offer views of the marble Lake Palace Hotel in the middle of Pichola Lake and the Gul Manal Pavilion, a palace built in 1628 and said to have been the blueprint for the Taj Mahal, but now just a mass of romantic ruins on the nearby island of Jag Mandir.

But even from within the pampered walls, Udaipur's "perfume" wafts—a pungent blend of cum-in, cardamom, and cow dung. The volume is high: Bicycle bells jangle, horns honk, and voices wail Hindi love songs over invisible loudspeakers.

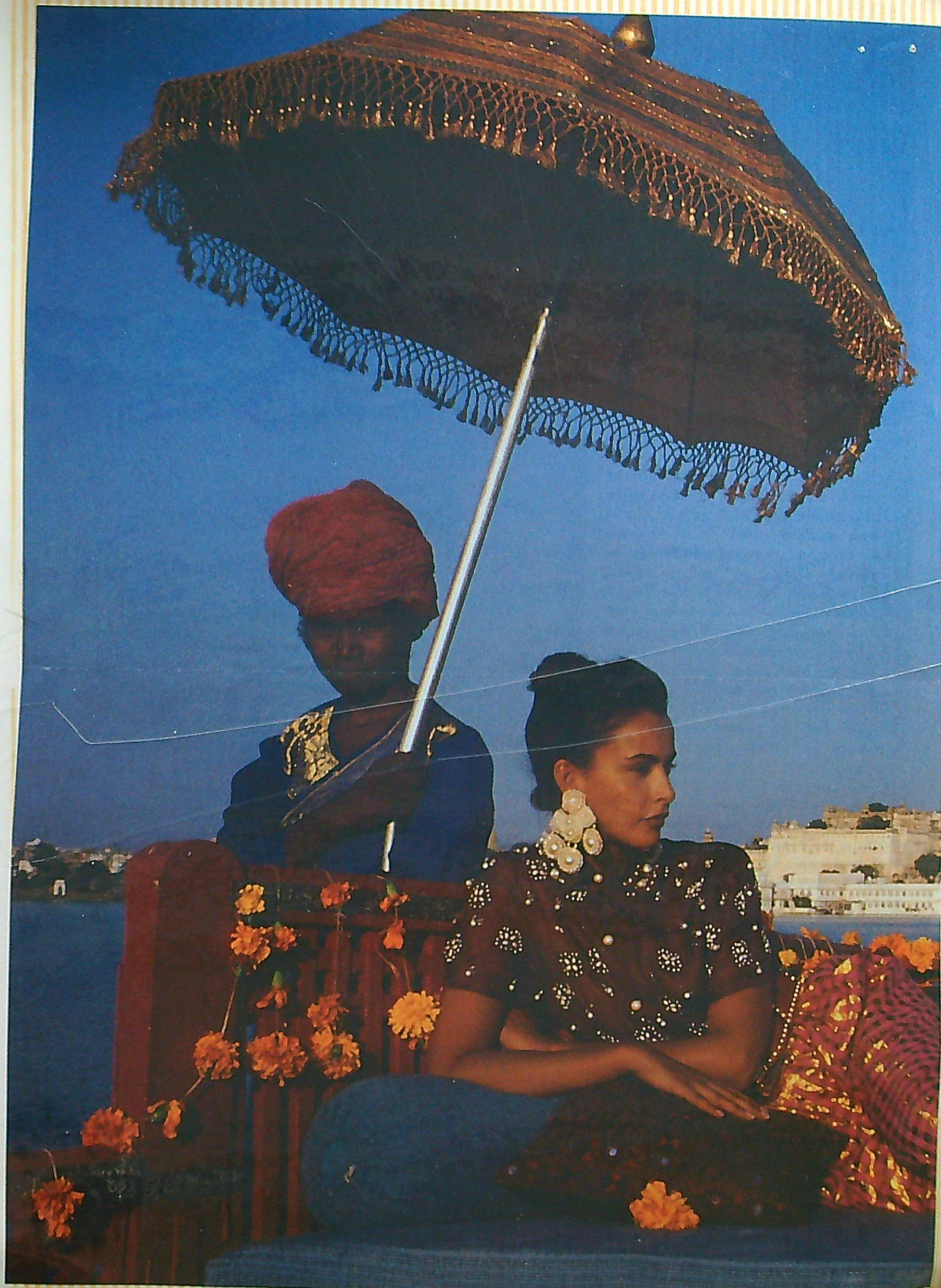
Step through the many-arched Tripolia Gate and you're assailed by a powerful mix of sensations. Udaipur is colorful, its sights and shopping tempting. In the mazelike alleys of Bapu Bazaar, there are carpenters fashioning the wooden toys and puppets for which Rajasthan is famous, as well as stalls selling brass work, books, fabric, and jewelry. But maneuvering its streets is a little like running the gauntlet—if the noise and odors don't assail you, some determined shopkeeper soon will.

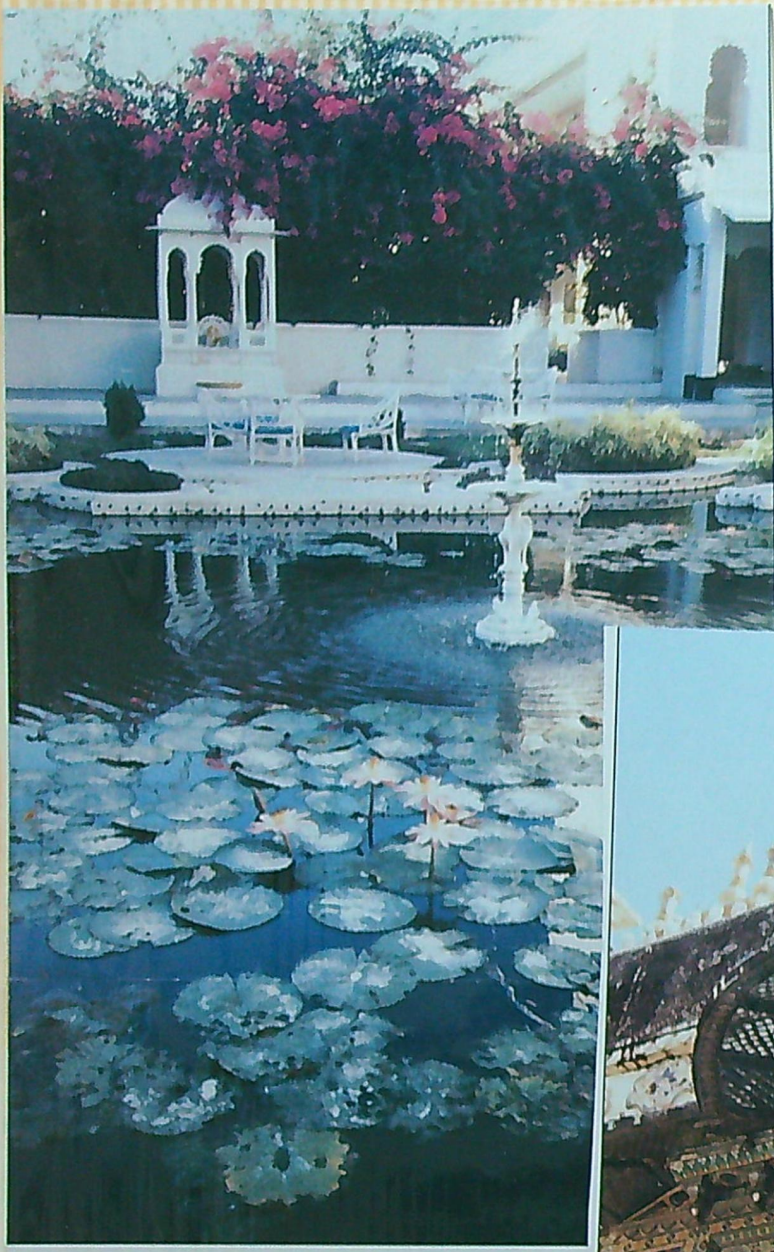
Hire a chauffeur-driven car through the hotel and brave Rajasthani roads, potholes, auto rickshas, and camel carts. A ninety-minute drive from Udaipur is Nathdwara, a Hindu holy town with an animated bazaar (silver sold by weight and woven fabrics are good bargains). More intrepid travelers should tackle the three-hour drive to Chittor, the former capital of Rajput's Mewar dynasty, to admire the ruins of its massive, cliff-hanging fortress.

Shivniwas Palace, tel. 28239, 14 suites from \$105 to 295.

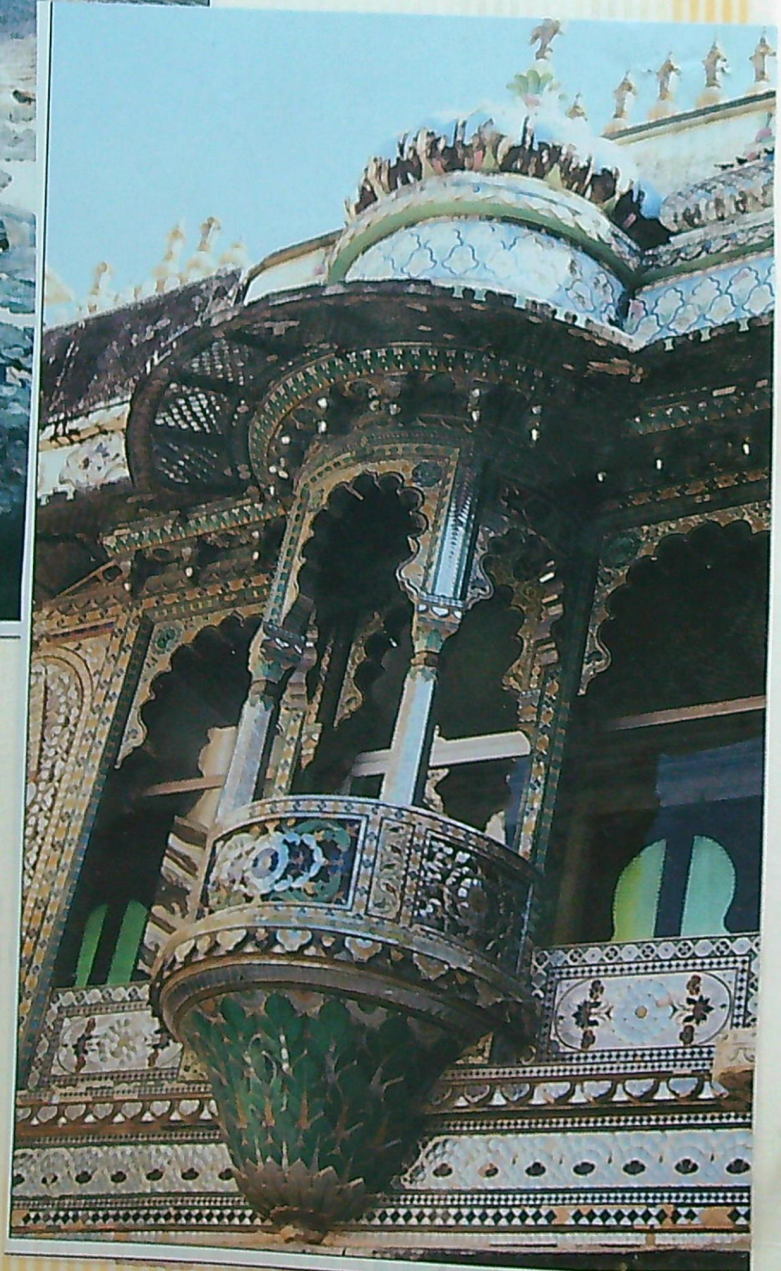
—CHARLA CARTER







Called the City of Dreams, Udaipur was founded in the sixteenth century as the namesake capital of Maharana Udai Singh. Top left: Lotuses float serenely in the gardens of the Lake Palace Hotel. Top right: Its walls richly inlaid with mirrors and multicolored tiles, City Palace is actually a maze of mansions built over hundreds of years.



Kashmir

When he first set eyes on the vale of Kashmir, Shah Jahan, the 17th century Mughal emperor said, "If there be a paradise on earth, it is this . . . it is this . . ." Here, towering snow-capped mountains, the highest in the world stand guard above the lovely emerald valleys, strung with bubbling mountain streams and flower-strewn meadows.

Srinagar, capital of Kashmir was once the dream garden of the great Mughal emperors. A quaint medieval city of bridges and bazaars cradled in icy mountains and silvered lakes, the Mughals nearly 400 years ago laid out the beautiful formal gardens whose

names sound like the splash of fountains or a chant of Persian verse: Shalimar, Nishat, Chashma Shahi.

The rippling waters of the Dal lake reflect the lovely terraced gardens around it. Connected to a network of canals and the river Jhelum, the Dal is the main thoroughfare for boats. Further down is Nagin lake.

You can rent a houseboat on these enchanting lakes. Vendors glide up to your doorstep in shikaras, the Kashmir-style paddle boat, and a floating market of fruits, flowers, shawls, carpets, jewelry and handicrafts blossoms before you.

Not far from Srinagar lies Gulmarg, "meadow of flowers," flanked by the breathtaking Nanga Parbat Peak (8100 meters high). Clear skies, brilliant sunshine and delightful ski slopes make Gulmarg a sportsman's winter paradise. Gulmarg also has the highest and most beautiful natural golf course in the world.

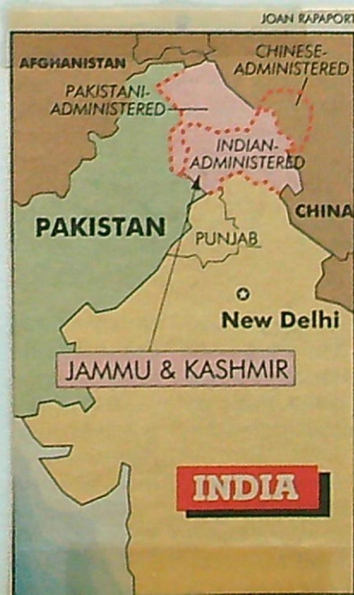
East of Srinagar, some 96 km, past saffron fields, rustic wooden bridges and the roar of waterfalls, you discover Pahalgam carving its way through a narrow fir-clad gorge. Pahalgam is an excellent base for trekking.

Once a year (August/September) you can join the pilgrimage to the cave of Amarnath. In this glacial cave is a "lingam" (the emblem of Lord Shiva) of ice that waxes and wanes with the moon.

Sonmarg, the "meadow of gold," is the base for some interesting treks to high altitude Himalayan lakes such as Vishansar and Gangabal. Thajiwas glacier, 3 km south of Sonmarg, has a plateau at its foot that makes for fine camping. The whole mountain range is covered by glaciers, from which water falls in silver sheets.

A veritable moonscape of desolate rock and gravel, Ladakh's tiny villages are dwarfed by the towering mountains of granite which surround them. It is a land of lamaseries carved into hillsides; of statues of the Buddha studded with stones; of rich art

treasures — timeless "tankhas" (painted scrolls) and murals with tantric symbols.



According to Scott 127 stamps issued
17 "officials"

JAMMU & KASHMIR

J-K: 1-5

J: 6-23

Reissues - J. only: 24-60

K: 62-73

J&K: 74-127

1866-67



(1) 1/2A (2) 1a (3) 1a (4) 1/4R (5) 1/4R (6) 1/2a

1867-77



(7) 1/2a

(8) 1/2a

(9) 1a

(10) 1a



(11) 1/2A

(12) 1/2a

1877



(16)



(24)

1869-76



(26)



(27) 1/2a



(28) 1/2A



(29) 1A

Jammu & Kashmir

1869-1876



(31) 1A



(32) 1a

(33) 1a



(36) 1/4R

(34) 1/4R

(35) 1/4R

1877

300 20



(37) 1/2A



(40) 1/2A



(41) 1/2A

(37) 1/4R

(38) 1/4R

100 20



(43a) 1a

(43) 1a

70FF (45) 1a
44



(46) 1a

(42) 1/2A



(47) 1/4R



(48) 1/4R



(49) 1/4R



(50) 1/4R



(51) 1/2A



(52) 1/2A

Jammu & Kashmir

1877



(57) 1/4R

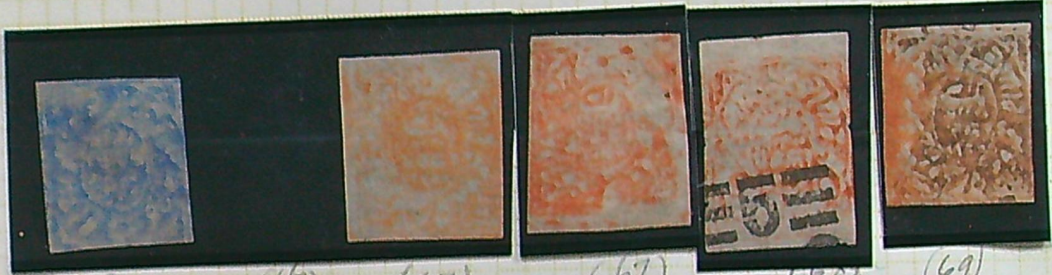
1866-1870

No. 61

Jammu + Kashmir



(63)



(65)

(66)

(67)

(67)

(68)

(69)

1878-



(71)



(72)



(73)



(74)

(75) 1/2A



(76)

1878-80



(79) 1/4A



(80) 1/2A



(81) 1/2A



(80) 1/2A



82



(83) 1A



(85) 2A



70904

88



(97)



(90) 2A



(91) 1/2A



(92) 1/2A



(93) 1/4A



(94) 1/4A



JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A-17

A-18



(95) 4A

(96) 8A

300⁰⁰



(97) 1/4A

(98) 1/4A

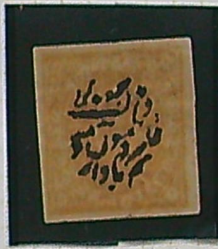
(99) 1/2A



(100) 1/4A (101) 2A (102) 1/4A



(103) 8A



(105) 1/4A



(104) 1/8A



(105) 1/4A



(105) 1/4A

(106) 1/2A



(106) 1/2A

(107) 1A

(108) 1/2A

(109) 1A

(110) 1A

(111) 4A

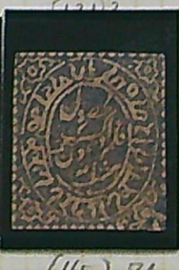
(112) 1A



(113)



(114) 8A



(115) 8A



(116) 8A

(117) 2A

(118) 2A

(119) 2A



(120) 2A

1/2A

(121)

1/2A

(122) 1/4A

(123) 1/2A

Total of 17

J&K SERVICE Stamps
"officials"



(01)

(02)

(03) 1/2 A

(04) 1A

(05) 2A

1880 -

1/2 a

1a

2a

1a

011



(06) 1/4 A

(07) 1/2 A

(08) 1A

(09) 2A

(10) 4A

(11) 8A



(012) 1/4 A

(013) 1/2 A

(014) 1A

(015)

(016)

(017)



also supposed to be
(011)

Jammu + Kashmir Revenue - Provisionals - Telegraph

1906-1909 Provisionals

Type 20



(201 watermark)

(201a) nowatermark

1899



1939

Type 33



(331)

Type 32



321

Not listed in Scott

JANJIRA

Listed in Gibbons

Formerly Kolhapur Agency, Bombay - now MAHARASHTRA
IS AN ISLAND off W. India, 50 mi South of Bombay - Corrupton of Arabic word

JAZIRA, meaning Island

1890



Type 10 / #105

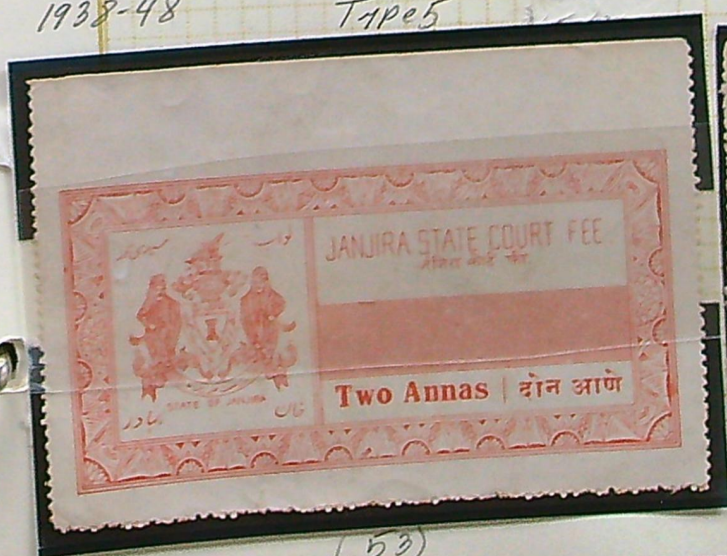
1925-1948



Type 15 - 151

1938-48

Type 5



(53)

Type 5



(57)

Formerly Central
India (Malwa Agency)

Type 6

JADORA STATE now Gujarat State

1908-10



(#63)



(#64) 8A Blue

JAORA State Revenue



(151)



(152)



(#162)

1908-10 Type 15

Type 16

1942-1948

JASDAN

Western India - Kathiawar Agency
1948 incorporated into SAURASHTRA (South)

These Carmine is
a Revenue stamps



(1)

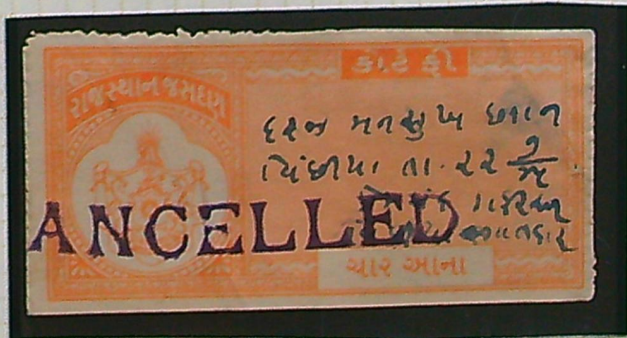
1940-50 Type 25



(251)

1945-50

Type 14



(143)

JAT STATE

Not Listed



JAWHAR (JAWAR-JOWAR)

Thana Distt
Bombay

Revenue

1904

Type 10



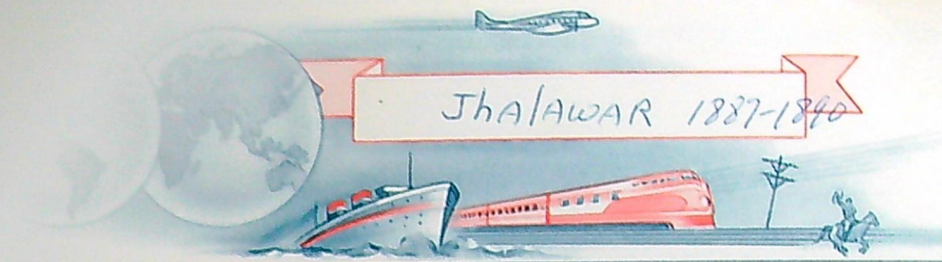
(101)

(105)

Type 30 1920-30



(301)



M. G. P.
A. P. S.
61661

Rajputana Agency No. Central India

Stamps only



(1)



(2)



(2) cut out

Obsolete since 10/30/1900



shade variation (2)

Small handwritten mark or signature on the left margin.

JHALAWAR



(108) R-1 Type 20



1942-48 (202)



(203) Type 23



(252)



(253)

1930-40-

Type 35

1940-45-

Type 36

Type 37-1945-50-



(351)

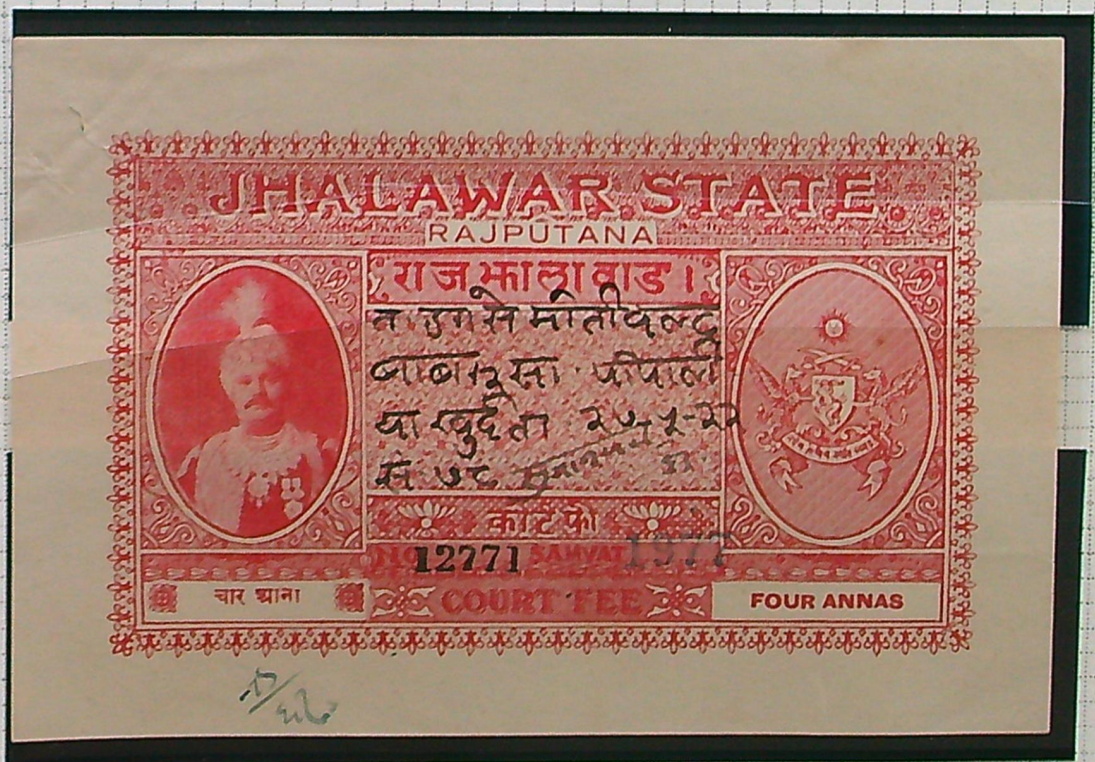
(365)

(391)

JHALAWAR



(51)



1/2

(52)

JHALAWAR



(211)



(212)

Indian states stamp trivia

There were 43 stamp-issuing states of India between 1864 and 1951. Many of the areas issued stamps only for a very short period of time.

Quiz

By R.C. Toole

Included were 34 feudatory states, two parts of one of them, six convention states and three unions of feudatory states. Also, two of the feudatory states became convention states.

This quiz will test your knowledge of those dead areas. Answering the questions requires general and specific stamp knowledge.

The questions range from easy to challenging.

Most answers can be found by looking at stamps or by checking a stamp catalog.

1. What was the first feudatory state to issue stamps, doing so in 1864-1949? It was located in the west on the Kathiawar peninsula.

- a) Barwani
- b) Idar
- c) Jaipur
- ✓d) Soruth

2. What feudatory state in the far north issued new stamps in 1866-67 and in 1878-94? In between these two time periods, the two parts of the land issued stamps.

- ✓a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Saurashtra
- d) Travancore-Cochin

3. Which of the following

was not one of the eight feudatory states of central India that issued stamps (between 1894 and 1950)? The land was in the north.

- a) Bhopal
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Indore
- ✓d) Poonch

4. What feudatory state was not in the Punjab in the northwest and issued



As a feudatory state, Jind issued stamps between 1874-84. This stamp is Jind Scott 20.

stamps between 1921-48? The land was in central India.

- ✓a) Barwani
- b) Bussahir
- c) Jind
- d) Sirmoor

5. What was the only stamp-issuing feudatory state in the east, issuing stamps in 1888-93?

- a) Alwar
- ✓b) Bamra
- c) Dhar
- d) Jhalawar

6. What was the only stamp-issuing feudatory state, not counting Bahawalpur, that is in present-day Pakistan? Stamps were issued in 1897-1904.

- a) Bhor
- b) Charkhari

- ✓c) Las Bela
- d) Nandgaon

7. What was the only feudatory stamp-issuing state, in addition to Faridkot, that became a convention state? This land in the Punjab issued stamps in 1874-84 and then very different ones in 1885-1949.

- a) Cochin
- ✓b) Jind
- c) Orccha
- d) Travancore

8. What land was never one of the convention states? This feudatory state in north central India issued stamps between 1885 and 1949.

- a) Chamba
- ✓b) Duttia
- c) Gualior
- d) Nabha

9. What union of feudatory states in the northwest included Bundi, Jaipur, Kishanghar and 13 others? Stamps appeared in 1948-49.

- ✓a) Greater Rajasthan Union
- b) Pakistan
- c) Travancore-Cochin
- d) United States of Saurashtra

10. What union of feudatory states in the west included Jasdan, Morvi, Nowanuggar, Soruth, Wadhwan, 11 other states and 191 smaller estates. Stamps were issued in 1949-50.

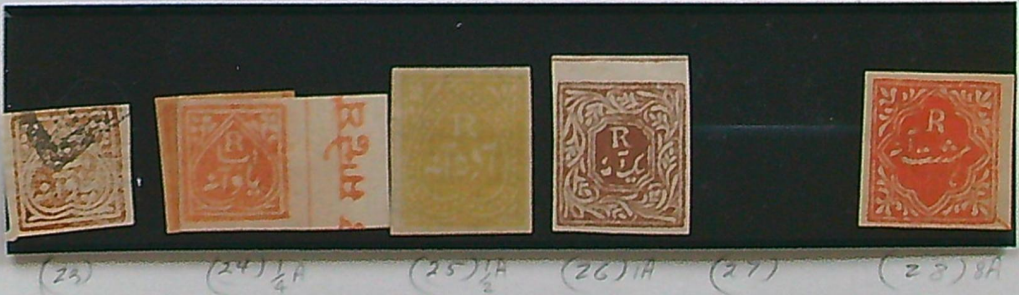
- a) Greater Rajasthan Union
- b) Pakistan
- c) Travancore-Cochin
- ✓d) United States of Saurashtra

(Answers on Page 51)

Jhind (JIND) 1874-1884

32 Stamps

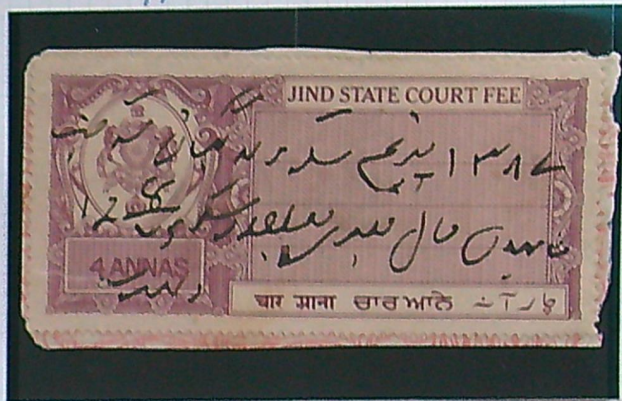
JHIND (JIND, JEEND) Formerly
Panjab States Agency, now
in Panjab State. Cap. Sangrur.
Last ruler: Raja-i-Rajan Mah
ranja Sir Ranbin Singh
(1887-1899)



M. C. P.
A. P. S.
61661

JIND STATE

Type 10



1949

No. 594

APR 1949



Handwritten signature or initials in blue ink.

Now Rajasthan

Jodhpur - Revenue & Court Fee

1939-1941

Gift of Philip Kinins - Stanley Gibbons
Mar - 1938



Type 7 #81



Type 1 #81 used

set runs three
#90

1939-40

Type 8



(89)



(82) mislabeled

K

Jodhpur - Court Fee

1939-1940

91 - 102

Gifts of Philip Kenner
Stanley Gibbons
Mar 1983



Type 3 # 94



95



98



96(a)



(99) (Mike Thadan)

Gifts of Philip Kinns
Stanley Gibbons

1942 #121-131

Jodhpur - Court Fee

De la Rue imprint bottom margin

no

122



#121

Type 9 #123



(116) mibe thaden



#125



#127

1930-40 Type 32



(311)



(128)

K
L
M

Formerly West India
States (Kathkwar)
Agency

JUNAGADH STATE

New Gujarat

1931-44

Type 16



(162) 2A

KAPURTHALA

1930-40



(101)

KARAU LI STATE

Formerly Rajputana
Now Rajasthan



(602a)



(603)

Khairagarh State

Formerly Raipur
now in Madhya Pradesh

1920-36

Type 8 overprint on India Govt.



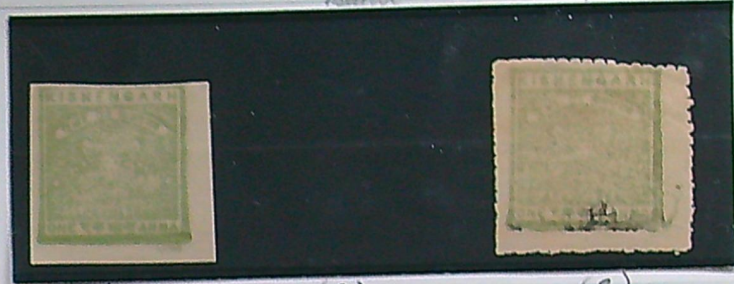
(101)

Kishengarh (1899-1912) - KishanGARH (1913)
 JAIPUR Residency (1899-1929)

Imperf issued
 Service (official)

Imperforate 1899-1900 ^{Hand} Typographed Pin perforated

A-1



(1)

(2)

(3)

IMPERF-HANDSTAMPED 1899-1900

A-2

1/4a A-2

A-3



(4) 1/4a

(5)

(6) 1/2a

(7) 1/2a

A-3

A-4

A-5

Canon

Violet

Rose



(8) 1/2a

(9) 1/2a

(10) 1a

(11) 1a

(11A) 2a

A-6

A-7

Italian Brn

A-8

A-9



(12) 4a

(13) 1R

(13A) 1R

(14) 2R

(15) 5R

L
M
Mc
V

Kishengarh

Pin Perforated

1899-1900



(16)

(16a)

Pin Perf

A2 Top Vertically

A-3

A-3

Green



(17) 1/4a

(17a) 1/4a

(18)

(18a)

(19a) Imp Pair Vert

A-4

← Same

A-4



(20) 1a

(20a)

(20b)

(20c)

(20E) 1a

A-5

A-6

A-7

A-8

A-9 Red-Viol



(21) 2a

(21B) 4a

(22) 1R

(23) 2R

(24) 5R

L
M
Mc
N

- Kishengach -

1901 Soft Porous Paper - Typographed

A9a Rose

A9b

A10

A-1

A11a Green



(24A) 1a

(24B) 1a

(25) 1a

(25B) 1a

(25D) 1R

MAHARAJA SARJUL Singh - INPF.



1904-1905

A-13 Engraved Perf 12 1/2, 13 1/2 (26)

MAHARAJA MADAN Singh



(27)

(28)

(29)

A-13



(30)

(31)

(32)

(33)

(34)

(35)

L
M
Mc
V

- Kishengarh -

1913

Thick Chalk surfaced paper; Rouletted 6 1/2
12

912 Tp 4 A-14 Typographed Rouletted 9 1/2



SAHR



Spelling
SAHR

66000 #53

cross 5/12-52 as usual

Deposited 2A 2/12/16

1913-1916 A 14 Rouletted 12, 14 1/2



(40) Plate 1 (41) Plate 2 (42) 41 Plate 1 Plate 2 used



1 a.
whl
f

42 Plate 1 Plate 2 43 Plate 1 Plate 2 (30)



44 Plate 1 Plate 2 (45)



K. S. G.

L
M
Mc
V