ALWAR

by R. J. BENNS B.Sc.

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I N D E X

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INDIA
STUDY CIRCLE

I - INTRODUCTION TO THE STAMPS OF ALWAR.

The Native States of India have often been described as the "black sheep" among stamp issuing territories. Nevertheless, during the past eighty or so years, numerous learned articles have been written about these States by knowledgeable collectors and philatelists. Alwar is no exception and a list of the more important of these writings is given on a later page. Many of the articles are difficult to read in isolation since they told the story of the methods of printing and other features piece by piece as the discoveries were made, one article often altering the deductions of another. The main object of these chapters is to collate the information from all these articles and present it in a logical sequence. Where necessary, the notation has been revised to simplify future study so that the Handbook can be used as a starting point for all future research into the stamps and postal history of this State.

In collating the data, much new information has come to light, not previously published, and this has been included. Much credit must be given to certain members of the India Study Circle who contributed details from their own collections. It is clear that many aspects still require considerable research before the true story can be known and a chapter has been included which outlines suggested avenues for future research. It will be of interest, for those collectors who are not fortunate enough to possess large blocks or sheets, to note that much can be learned from single stamps by studying postmarks, flaws, rouletting features and even paper types, since these are all discussed in detail. Indeed, this may prove to be the only way to solve certain problems where large blocks do not exist.

Alwar itself, or Ulwar as it used to be spelled phonetically, was a small but moderately important State, situated in Rajputana at about latitude 27°30'N and longitude 76°30'E, with a capital of the same name. The population in 1891 was 767,786 and the area about 3,200 square miles. The State was founded in 1771 by Pratap Singh of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs. In 1892 it came under the rule of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur, who was entitled to a fifteen gun salute. There is little doubt as to the importance of this State, and that it had far more need for postage stamps than many States whose number of issues was much greater. Yet, during the whole

twenty-five years that native postage stamps were used, there were only two denominations - quarter anna and one anna. Also, apart from small modifications in design and colour, the same basic design was used throughout.

Returning to the stamps, the quarter anna value was first recorded in *Le Timbre-Poste* of February 1877, although the stamps had possibly been issued as early as 1st September 1876 according to research carried out by Mr. P. Röver. In November 1877, Dr. Legrand laid a full description of the stamps and their inscriptions before a meeting of La Société Francaise de Timbrologie.

In the centre is a type of Indian dagger, known as a Kandjar or Katar. Above this is an inscription in Devanagari script reading RĀ-J-A-L-WA-R, i.e. Raj Alwar, and below, in the same script, are the values PA-O-A-NA for quarter anna and EK-A-NA for the one anna value. The value is followed by two characters resembling the numerals 31 which mystified philatelists for some time but are now believed to indicate 'of', i.e. 'of the value'. The dagger and inscriptions are surrounded by an oval border with minute scallops inside, and in the four corners are floral leaf designs. The dagger is an unusual type since it is grasped by the cross-bar and when this is squeezed hard the broad double blades open up in the body of the unfortunate victim like a pair of scissors. Major Evans related an interesting story about this dagger in which Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Naruka clan who rule Alwar, escaped from his captors by stabbing their leader with a Katar, manipulating it with his feet since his hands were tied. It is not known if this story is true, but it is said to be the origin of the Katar in the arms of Alwar State.

Alwar used its own stamps until 1st July 1902 when the postal service was taken over completely by the British Indian authorities. Under British Paramountcy the State was controlled through the Jaipur sub-agency of the Rajputana Agency. After India became independent, it joined the Matsya Union (March 18th 1948) and the union was merged with Rajasthan on May 15th 1949. During these later years, a number of Court Fee and other fiscal stamps were issued and these will be discussed in a future chapter.

II - THE ROULETTED QUARTER ANNA ISSUES.

Much research has been carried out, especially since the 1930s, into the intricacies of the printing methods used for the rouletted quarter and one anna values. The details selected for the present chapter and the next include the most up-to-date information on these stamps together with some aspects which have not yet been published. There is still much to be learned about these stamps and it is quite possible that the story outlined here may yet be changed in the light of future research, but the present aim is to put forward the story as it is believed to be, so that future researchers can see clearly what they are trying to prove or disprove.

In preparing the printing stones for the rouletted quarter anna stamps, a single master die was first made. From this, six transfers were taken to form an intermediate matrix stone, which in turn was transferred as many times as necessary to produce the printing stone itself. It is fortunate that, as so often happens in lithography, each of the six clichés on the matrix stone shows distinct characteristic flaws by which any particular cliché can be identified. By a study of these, two distinct matrix stones have been discovered, each of six units, and so two different printing stones, referred to as A and B, may be recognised. It remains an open question as to whether more than one printing stone was constructed from either of the matrix stones, but there is a distinct possibility of this, especially with matrix A.

THE PRINTINGS FROM STONE A.

Although there are many secondary clues to the A stone printings which are discussed later, the only really positive identification of this stone is by recognition of the appropriate transfer characteristics. The flaws mentioned in the table below have been described using a clock-face system to locate them. The arrangement of the transfers in the sheet, starting at the top left hand corner of the printed sheet, is in two rows of three and they are believed to be arranged 1 2 3 as follows:
4 5 6

(1) This is a difficult transfer. A coloured dot is frequently present in the white oval at 4.30 o'clock, but may be absent. A very tiny dot may also be visible just inside the thin right-hand frame line, 2½mm. from the top.

(2) Coloured dot inside the white oval at 8.30 o'clock.

(3) Coloured dot on the edge of the leaf at 10.30 o'clock.

(4) Thin coloured line across the white oval at 11.00 o'clock.

(5) Coloured dot in leaf near the oval at 7.30 o'clock.

(6) Prominent break in the left vertical of the cross-bar of the dagger. Also a small projection in the top frame at 1.00 o'clock.

It should be noted that the order in which the transfer subjects are listed above is not that which has been quoted in earlier articles on the stamps of the A-stone. The order now quoted corresponds to subjects 3,1,2/6,4,5 using the original numbering by Mr. Dawson, i.e. Handbook transfer No.1 is Mr.Dawson's No.3; No.2 was No.1 etc.

Early researchers only surmised that the quarter anna A stone contained 10 rows of 15 stamps like the B stone and also the one anna A2 and C stones, but it is probable that they were right, although few large blocks exist and no sheet has been reconstructed. The most important recent information comes from a block of nine, kindly loaned to the writer by Mr. D.Herrmann (Fig.1). This block was from the bottom right-hand corner of the sheet since it had full margins, 18mm. at the right and 10mm. at the bottom. It was in a medium grey-blue shade (formerly known as milky blue) and was on

vertically meshed wove paper. The transfer subjects were arranged 4,5,6/1,2,3/4,5,6 using the current notation, i.e. 6,4,5/3,1,2/6,4,5 in Mr. Dawson's notation. This clearly did not fit in with the regular pattern described by Mr. Dawson and two explanations seemed possible - (1) the full sheet did not consist of 15 columns but was a multiple of three less one, e.g. eight columns, or (2) the sheet did consist of a multiple of three columns (e.g. 15) but Mr.Dawson's transfers were not quoted in the correct order. The clue came from a reversed-L shaped mark south-east of transfer No.6, i.e. in the corner of the sheet (arrowed in illustration). Examination of blocks, sheets and singles of roulette stamps of all different stones revealed that traces of similar marks were not uncommon and, where they occur, they are always to be found in a position where they could have been caused by the edge of the matrix stone or its corner when the printing stone was being laid down. This was confirmed by printings from stones of which the order of the transfers in the matrix stone was well-known and so, if several could be found for the quarter anna A stone it would be strong evidence that the order of transfers originally quoted was wrong. Four other examples of a similar mark were noted to the north-east of transfer No.3 (Dawson's No.2) and one of these joined a similar mark from the matrix application diagonally opposite to form a distinct cross. A similar, but much stronger, cross was noted to the north-east of transfer No.3 of the one anna A2 stone and several similar but fainter traces were found on the one anna C stone. Thus, the evidence is fairly strong to indicate that the true order of the transfers of the quarter anna A stone was as now quoted.

It is not difficult to understand how the incorrect order originated, or survived without question for so long, because of the scarcity of blocks from this stone. Also, no marginal details have been quoted in the past for the sides of the sheet, only from the top and bottom, which may explain the error. It should be pointed out that the "matrix edge flaws" are not necessarily constant and, as will be discussed later with the states of the one anna A2 stone, it appears that they are latent on the stone and only appear on over-inking or on allowing a build-up of dried ink on the stone due to insufficient removal of excess. The strong cross mentioned above on the one anna A2 stone was not present, or only showed the faintest trace (row 3, col.12) on a complete sheet examined in state one of the stone.

At the bottom left hand corner of the sheet-corner stamp in Mr. Hermann's block, in the margin, was a coloured circular dot, about 2 mm. across with a tiny white centre to it (arrowed in illustration). Mr. L.E.Dawson had mentioned these dots in the Philatelic Journal of India, June 1939, and suspected that they divided the sheet into 4, 4, 4 and 3 columns. To reach such a conclusion, he could not have been aware of the dot in the side position mentioned here and, since the conclusions must have been partly based on an incorrect, we believe, order of transfers, it is now difficult to be sure how these dots actually are arranged. It should be mentioned that in the article referred to, he considered that the

A stone which is now being discussed was the second stone, i.e. the B stone, but this order was later reversed on discussion with Col. (then Major) D.R.Martin over postmarks and other aspects. Col. Martin commented on an article in Le Timbre-Poste of June 1879 which quoted ultramarine, pale blue and dull blue, shades which are more typical of the A stone and at an early period. He also mentioned Major Evans' statements in 1898 about the most recent sheets that he had seen when he mentioned one of the B stone transfer characteristics. Mr. Dawson agreed with some reservations and, adding a comment about B stone sheets being fairly common while A stone sheets were unobtainable, the order was reversed. However, in preparing this Handbook, the writer feels that the whole story is still not resolved, since used copies of the A stone stamps are frequently found with the early seal obliterations and also with the later circular postmarks which did not appear until about 1898, whereas B stone stamps with a circular postmark have not yet been recorded. It is quite possible, however, that they exist with a circular mark, but there is no doubt that they are much scarcer.

Description of the shades of these stamps presents a considerable problem. In the many articles written on the stamps of this State, many different shades were referred to and, in many cases, no doubt, two different names were quoted to refer to the same shade. In order to attempt some measure of uniformity, use has been made of Stanley Gibbons' recently published specialised Stamp Colour Key, containing 200 standard colours. The great variety of shades in Alwar stamps still makes it a difficult problem and, in some cases, it has been necessary to add some qualification to the colour key standard, e.g. pale or bright or dull, where a true match could not be found.

Before attempting to list the shade groups which exist for the quarter anna A stone, it may simplify matters for the more general collector, to mention that the stamps from the B stone are much more constant and are invariably a pale to very pale shade of grey-blue. Stamps in other shades are almost certain to be from the A stone, but it should be mentioned that the pale grey-blue shades exist in both the A stone and the B stone, although the A stone stamps are often a little deeper. In this case, the transfer characteristics should be used to identify the stone or, as will be shown later, the direction of the mesh in the paper is a reliable guide.

The shade groups to be found in the A stone stamps are as follows:-

(i) Steel Blue: This is believed to be the earliest shade to have been used. It is an uncommon shade which is fairly constant and is not unlike a deep grey-blue at times but is always much deeper than the stamps of group (iv). It has been recorded on several covers used in conjunction with the pale yellowish-brown shade typical of the one anna A1 stone which is believed to be the earliest printing of that value. Used copies generally have the early small seal obliterator.

(ii) Bright pale greenish-blue: This is a bright shade (S.G.1c) and is easily recognisable, but shade variations exist.

(iii) Ultramarine: Strictly this is a pale dull ultramarine, and stamps in the full colour are not often seen, possibly due to fading. It is often difficult to separate the paler shades of this group from the stamps of group (iv).

(iv) Medium-pale grey blue: This is the commonest shade, and the paler varieties are almost identical in shade to the stone B stamps.

The interesting characteristics of the paper, watermark and rouletting will be discussed in Chapter 5, but one further important indicator in sorting these stamps should be mentioned, and that is the mesh direction in the wove paper. In all stone A stamps, the mesh is directed vertically, with the exception of the steel blue shades. In the steel blue shades, and in all stone B stamps, the direction is horizontal. This is a great help in avoiding confusion with the stone A group (iv) stamps.

THE PRINTINGS FROM STONE B.

The same layout of the transfers in the matrix stone was used here as for the A stone, i.e. two rows of three. The six subjects are as follows:-

(1) Coloured projection inside left frame line near the top.

(2) Coloured dot inside scallop at 3.00 o'clock.

(3) Tiny curved white indent inside the centre of the thick left hand frame. This is often difficult to see.

(4) Several minute coloured dots and dashes inside the white oval between 8.30 and 9.30 o'clock.

(5) Coloured projection inside the white oval at 7.15 o'clock.

(6) White flaw in the middle of the vertical stroke of the first character (PA) in the bottom line. Broken leaf near oval at 7.00 o'clock.

This stone is known to consist of 150 units made by 25 regular transfers from the second matrix stone, thus giving ten horizontal rows of fifteen stamps. Major Evans described a sheet of these in Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal* of November 1898, but dated post-marks show that this stone was in use as early as 1890.

As mentioned earlier, only a small range of shades exist - pale to very pale grey blue. They often give the impression of being badly faded and this may account for the variations.

The writer is indebted to Mr. A.M.Benders for the loan of two blocks of 80 from this stone. They consist of ten rows of eight from the right hand side of the sheet with the exception of a block

of four missing from the top right hand corner of one of them. There is a 13mm. margin at the bottom but the top and right hand margins are trimmed to distances of two to three millimetres from the stamps. The transfer subjects are regular, ending with subjects 3 and 6 alternating down the right hand edge as is consistent with a sheet of 150.

A number of tertiary flaws, i.e. flaws appearing on the final printing stone but not present on the master die or on the matrix stone, appeared on both blocks. It is just possible that some of these may be transient. i.e. appearing only temporarily on a few sheets due to over- or under-inking or to dirt on the stone and so care should be taken in their interpretation, but some of the more prominent ones have been listed below as a possible aid in plating small blocks. The system used for describing the location of the stamp is, for example, R4/7, implying row 4 No.7.

R1/8: Coloured scallops at 9.00 o'clock; smudge in inner left hand frame 3mm. from the top; heavy dot one millimetre outside the bottom left hand corner.
R1/12: Break in outer coloured oval at 11.00 o'clock.
R2/8: Short, nearly vertical line, just below second and third characters (i.e. before the A of ANA) in the bottom line.
R4/10: Missing scallop at 09.15 o'clock.
R5/11: Notch just right of centre inside bottom frame line.
R5/12: Two scallops run together at 12.00 o'clock.
R5/15: Second vertical stroke of the middle character in the bottom row is as short as the first vertical stroke.
R10/9: Thickening at the right hand end of the thick bottom frame line.
R10/10: Very irregular bottom frame line and smudged leaves at bottom left hand corner.
R10/12, 13, 14, 15: Thin bottom frame line.
R10/12: Damage inside bottom left hand corner and horizontal mark under second and third characters in the bottom row.

In May 1938, Mr. Dawson made an appeal for large blocks of Alwar for study. The only response was from Messrs. Bridger & Kay who obligingly sent him six large blocks of the quarter anna value. Five of these were from the B stone and, from Mr. Dawson's description in the *Philatelic Journal of India* of June 1939, it is probable that two were the very same as those loaned by Dr. Benders. The sixth was in the ultramarine shade from the A stone and had a 7½mm. margin at the top but none at the bottom. Mr. Dawson also described a variety of the quarter anna printed on paper with natural folds. He did not however record the shade or the stone of this interesting curiosity.

FORGERIES OF THE QUARTER ANNA VALUE.

Five types of forgery of the early quarter anna stamps can be recorded, of which only F1 and F2 were known to earlier writers. Note that F4 is printed in the colour of the one anna value.

Type F1: This is imperforate and exists in shades varying from pale grey blue to almost a lilac-grey. It is on slightly thinner paper than the genuine stamps and has a thin outer frame printed in the position where the roulette is normally located. The blade of the dagger is rather too wide and its outer edges coincide with the outer edges of the handles instead of the inner edges as in the genuine stamps. The lettering at the bottom is rather too large, especially the first letter (PA) which is too tall (Fig.2).

Type F2: This is roughly perforated about 9. It is light blue and is about half a millimetre wider than the genuine stamp. The leaves in the corners are more delicately drawn with more open space between them and there are also traces of an outer frame rather like type F1. There are fewer scallops in the oval (e.g. 15 instead of 19 in the quadrant from 9.00 to 12.00 o'clock). The shading of the blade of the dagger differs in that it has two long and two short lines in the upper half instead of two long and one short. Also, there are clear horizontal lines to be seen in the lower dark shading of the blade. The lettering is not good and the character like a '3' and the N of ANA are much too tall. The first stroke of the latter character is too long, making it almost into a Devanagari letter T, which suggests that it may not have been of Indian origin (Fig.3). The Tapling collection possesses a pair and a block of four of type F1 and a single of type F2. Since the majority (if not all) of the stamps in the collection are from either the quarter anna or the one anna A stones, it is probable that these forgeries originate from an early period.

Type F3: A third type of forgery has been reported by Mr. Herrmann, but this is so crudely drawn, with a very irregular oval, that it would not fool a child. There is no thick frame at the left or bottom and the scallops are mainly very tiny and very irregularly drawn. The frame is only 23 x 19mm. and there are probably only very few in existence. (Fig.4).

Type F4: A very crudely printed forgery of the ¼a. value in the colour of the 1a. value! The rouletting is imitated by coloured dashes. (Fig.4a).

Type F5: Mr. D.C.Padgham reports another very crudely drawn ¼a. forgery. It is imperforate and a very distinctive feature is the top bar of the A of ANA which is level with the top bar of the O of PAO. (Fig.4b., PLATE IV).

III - THE ONE ANNA VALUE.

The printings of the one anna value are a little more complex but are even more interesting than those of the quarter anna. Three matrix stones have been identified and, from these, at least four printing stones were prepared, one of which exists in about three distinct states. The original quarter anna master die was used to prepare these matrices but, in each case, the word PAO (quarter) was erased from the matrix stone and the word EK (one) was substituted with the aid of a tiny sub-die bearing this word. In performing this operation, the adjacent scallop border was often damaged and also the position of the word varies slightly from one transfer to

another. In one case it is quite crooked. These flaws and others help in the identification of the transfer subjects of the three matrix stones A, B and C.

MATRIX STONE A.

This consisted of six clichés in two rows of three, the subjects being numbered as they appear in the printed sheet starting at the top left hand corner, i.e. 1 2 3
4 5 6
This regular order should be noted carefully and great care must be taken in reading earlier articles by Mr. Dawson and others, since, in those, due to an initial misunderstanding, the subjects were quoted as 1 3 2/4 6 5. The more logical convention has been adopted here so as to simplify matters for future research.

The transfer characteristics are as follows:

(1) Slanting coloured line projecting south-west from the inner frame-line of the white oval at 5.30 o'clock. In the A2 stone, a prominent vertical curved line is present in the leaves directly above the first character (RA) in the top line.

(2) The horizontal top line of EK slopes downwards from the left. Often, there is a dash inside the right hand frame 2mm. from the bottom and a mark in the scallops at 12.00 and 2.00 o'clock.

(3) Scallop missing at 7.30 o'clock and others may be weak also. Also a break at the bottom of the thin right hand frame line.

(4) Scallop broken at 7.30 o'clock and its lower half thickened. In the A2 stone printings there is often a dot in the oval at 5.30 o'clock. The thin leaf directly above RAJ extends almost to touch the oval.

(5) Four scallops at 7.30 o'clock are broken. The line across the two upper diagonals of the guard of the dagger is missing. In the A2 stone there is a slanting coloured flaw among the leaves in the top right hand corner and a horizontal flaw leading left from the bottom of the circle in the same corner. Certain other flaws are discussed below which are associated with the state of this stone.

(6) The left half of the top frame is broken in two places. Also there is a tiny dot just below the scallops at 10.30 o'clock, and the bottom of the Hindi N of ANA is broken, leaving a tiny dot beneath the vertical stroke.

THE PRINTING STONES FROM MATRIX STONE A.

At least two printing stones are believed to have been prepared from matrix stone A and one of these exists in three states. The story of these was discussed in the *Philatelic Journal of India* in the 1940s by Mr. L.E.Dawson, Col. D.R.Martin and others and makes fascinating, albeit complicated, reading. The notation used to refer to the stones became a little confused as the story unfolded and so the writer proposes to use a slightly different and more logical notation for the purposes of this Handbook:

Handbook stone A1 is what Mr. Dawson and others referred to as "the A stone of 70" with the irregular transfers in the last

column. Handbook stone A2 existing in states 1, 2 and 3 is what Mr. Dawson and others referred to as "the A stone of 150 in states A1, A2, A3".

The A1 stone is believed to have been the earlier of the two. Its printings are in a fairly constant shade of pale yellowish brown on a horizontally meshed wove paper and used copies are always cancelled with one of the early oval seal obliterators. No complete sheet is known or has been constructed but Mr. Dawson described a reconstruction of the last column of the sheet from a block of six, two vertical pairs and seven singles. The six are from the south-east corner of the sheet and the sub-types are arranged 2,3,2/5,6,5 instead of the normal 1,2,3/4,5,6 as is known to exist for the more common A2 stone of 150. One of the vertical pairs comes from the north-east corner of the sheet and is 1/4 instead of 3/6, and this joins up with four of the singles which fit nicely together to give the last column as 1/4/2/5/3/6?/1/4?/2/5 instead of 3/6/3/6/3/6/3/6/3/6 as in the A2 stone. Thus the last column is made up of five transfers of vertical pairs from the matrix stone. The stone probably consists of one more than a multiple of three columns and it was suggested that it might be seven columns of ten by analogy with the B stone, but the evidence is very slim.

The A2 stone was prepared from the same A matrix at a later date when the type 1 and type 5 transfers had developed some prominent flaws. These flaws were described in the table of transfer characteristics earlier in this chapter but, in addition, some stamps of type 5 possessed a flaw which was present only on some stamps of the sheet and only on some printings of these stamps. Several theories were proposed to explain this, but Col. Martin's over-inking hypothesis seems to be the most plausible. It seems that a flaw was present on the matrix stone in type 5 which consisted of two roughly parallel lines which joined the scallops at 11.30 o'clock to the third character (A) in the top line. When the printing stone was made, by a regular pattern of 25 applications of the matrix stone, this flaw appeared, probably weakly in each of the 25 positions and was probably touched out in any position where it appeared strongly. This was state 1 of the A2 stone. In this state, projections are often still present on the letter or on the scallops even if there are no lines to be seen. The writer has examined a complete sheet in this state and can confirm that the projections are present in positions 23, 59, 89, 119 and 149, and the lines can be seen, faint but more or less complete, in positions 17, 53 and 113. In another sheet, kindly loaned to the writer by Mr. W.D.Walker, faint lines were present in No.53 and projections were present on the letters and/or scallops in all transfer (5) positions except 50, 56, 59 and 77. This sheet clearly fits in more closely with state 1 than with state 2 but it does show that there are a number of variations in the transfer (5) flaws according to the inking or the cleanliness of the stone and that, strictly speaking, there is not just the one state 1 but a number of different versions of it.

In the second state of the A2 stone, some of the lines reappeared quite strongly and it was proposed that these flaws, although not showing in the first state, were latent in the stone and came to the surface due to over-inking and improper cleaning of the stone. Col. Martin reported these lines as fully developed in positions 23, 29, 59, 89, 119 and 149 but, curiously, the flaw had disappeared from position 53.

In the third state of the stone the same type 5 flaws occur as in the second state but seven new transfers had been introduced at the upper right hand corner of the sheet. This must have been due to some damage having been sustained by the stone while in its second state. The stamps involved are row one, positions 10, 11 and 12; row two, positions 11 and 12; and row three, positions 11 and 12. Instead of being transfers 1,2,3/5,6/2,3 they are 3,1,2/4,5/1,2. Mr. R.F.Stoney showed, by means of individual tertiary flaws, that the transfers were taken from other stamps on the printing stone instead of from the matrix stone. The units concerned were a block of six from columns 13 and 14, rows 1, 2 and 3 and a single transfer of row 1, number 15.

The A2 stone printings exist in a great variety of shades of brown, red-brown and chocolate and, so far, no relationship has been established between shade and the state of the stone, if that is possible. The mesh of the paper is, unlike the A1 stone printings, almost always vertical.

As an aid to plating, the following tertiary flaws were recorded from two A2 sheets in the first state. Those marked with an asterisk were also recorded by Mr. Stoney on a sheet in the third state and so they are probably constant.

R1/14* Fine coloured line above scallops at 7.00 o'clock.
R1/15* Tiny dot 1mm. outside right-hand frame line, 4½mm. from the top.
R2/1 Bar through the first letter in the top line, making it into the Devanagari letter SA instead of RA. An interesting major flaw known to be constant (Fig.5).
R2/7 Small dot between third and fourth characters in top line.
R3/14* White scratches across the lower handle of the dagger and across the K of EK.
R4/2 Dot north-west of EK.
R5/1* Dot under bottom frame, 4mm. from right hand corner.
R5/14 Line through three scallops at 6.30 o'clock.
R6/6 As R2/7 but higher.
R6/7* Dot between handles, nearer top handle.
R6/9 Dot just above third character in the top row.
R7/8 Lump in left hand frame line, 5mm. from the top.
R7/13* Two short vertical lines between the two bottom frame lines, 8mm. from the left hand corner.
R9/1* Mark inside bottom frame line 2½mm. from right hand end.
R9/12* Tiny dot before the first character in the upper inscription and another between handles of dagger near top handle.
R10/2* Large dot under the second character in the top row.

It should be noted that the flaws described for R1/14, R1/15 and R3/14 also apply to positions R1/12, R1/10 and R3/12 for the third state of the stone, since the latter units are substituted transfers from those positions.

As was noted for the quarter anna stamps, matrix edge flaws are to be found in printings of this value, sometimes quite strongly and it is quite probable that, like the type 5 flaw, these too were latent flaws which came to the surface due to over-inking (Fig.6).

In common with the quarter anna B stone and the one anna C stone, the side margins of the sheets were generally very small - only two or three millimetres - and it is known for the side to be imperforate either due to trimming or, more likely, due to the paper not being quite wide enough for the roulette forme to cut on the paper; the margins are generally much wider at the top and bottom and two state one sheets examined had 5-6mm. at the top and 16-17mm. at the bottom. It is believed that printings from the A1 stone had much wider side margins.

PRINTING STONE B OF THE ONE ANNA.

This is much more straightforward. Unlike the others, however, the matrix stone consisted of eight units arranged in two rows of four - 1,2,3,4/5,6,7,8. The printing stone consisted of 70 units in ten rows of seven and was prepared by five applications of the complete matrix stone and five of the left hand block of six, i.e. 1,2,3/5,6,7, so that types 4 and 8 are not so common as the other subjects. The stamps are invariably in shades of chocolate, which could be confused with some printings of the A2 stone. Col. Martin suggested that the B stone preceded the A stone since, having the equipment to print large sheets of 150, the State was not likely to revert to smaller sheets. However, we know that this did happen with the later redrawn quarter anna stamps in slate-blue and green and there is no direct evidence to cause the order to be reversed at present. Postmarks suggest that the B stone was in use about 1890-91 or earlier, possibly preceding the A2 stone!

The transfer characteristics are as follows:-

(1) The top horizontal line of EK is broken between the two letters and a scallop is broken at 7.15 o'clock.
(2) The right-hand frame is broken in the middle and two scallops are broken at 7.30 o'clock.
(3) Two scallops are broken at 7.00 o'clock. There is a tiny notch in the oval at 5 o'clock and a faint dot between the A and L of ALWAR.
(4) Small coloured projection inside the right-outer frame line, a quarter of the way down.
(5) Two short coloured horizontal dashes above the top horizontal line of the first character of EK. The leaves are weak at 11.00 o'clock. Coloured projection right from the vertical line of the N of ANA.

(6) White flaw towards the top of the second vertical line of the second character of EK and a dot before the E. Right outer frame line broken near the top, 3½mm. from the corner.
(7) Very thin coloured dash running down from the loop of the first character of EK. Small cut in horizontal line of the upper handle of the dagger.
(8) EK almost touches the scallops and is slightly crooked. There is a cut in the thick outer frame line of the white oval at 8.45 o'clock. Small coloured dot in the scallop just above 3.00 o'clock.

PRINTING STONE C OF THE ONE ANNA.

This is another six unit matrix with the transfers arranged in two rows of three, i.e. 1,2,3/4,5,6. The printing stone was prepared, like the A2 stone, by a regular arrangement of 25 applications of the matrix stone, thus giving ten rows of 15 stamps.

The transfer characteristics are as follows:-

(1) Two coloured flaws inside the crossbar of the handle of the dagger, one near the middle of the left vertical line and the other near the top of the right hand vertical line.
(2) Very minute coloured dot in the leaf just below the 7.30 o'clock position of the oval.
(3) Left vertical line of the crossbar of the handle is broken near the bottom, and small break in the lower horizontal frame of the handle.
(4) Minute white nick in the top of the broad left hand frame. The end of the curved line of the first character of EK is thickened instead of being slightly pointed.
(5) Scallop at 9.45 o'clock is missing. Lower part of the first character of EK is short.
(6) Minute coloured dot in scallop at 5.00 o'clock. The horizontal top of the A of ANA extends to the right much more than in any other transfer.

Printings from this stone are in a fairly constant shade of pale red-brown, not unlike those from stone A1 but a distinctly warmer tone. The mesh of the paper is invariably horizontal, as are the printings from the A1 stone. Unused sheets and large blocks are much more common than from any other stone as a result of extensive remainders. Late in 1919, the State authorities advertised in the *Pioneer* newspaper inviting offers for some 200,000 copies of the 1 anna value, and clearly the bulk of this stock comprised stamps from stone C. The writer has examined a number of these blocks and sheets, kindly loaned by Dr. A.M.Benders, and can confirm that the following tertiary flaws are constant:-

R1/5 Break in the A of RAJ.
R2/4 Nick at the centre of the bottom frame line.
R2/11 Break in the outer oval at 5.00 o'clock.
R3/2 Heavy curved line through the ALW of ALWAR. This is a major flaw (Fig.7).
R3/5 Dot touching the scallops at 9.00 o'clock.

R4/3 Accent attached to the NA of ANA.
R5/8 Weak scallops at 08.30 o'clock and scratches on the leaves at 10.00 o'clock.
R6/7 Dot over the W of ALWAR.
R8/4 Break in top handle of dagger over right hand crossbar.
R10/2 Prominent smudges in a north-westerly direction from the bottom handle of the dagger.
R10/11 Nick inside bottom frame, 5mm. from the left corner.

From the various blocks and sheets examined (8 in all), the margin sizes were fairly constant. In common with sheets from the quarter anna stone B and the one anna stone A2, there were negligible margins at the sides and there was frequently no rouletting at all at one or other vertical side margin. The top margins varied from four to six millimetres from the roulette, and the bottom margins were fourteen to sixteen millimetres. None of the blocks possessed a watermark.

Several "matrix-edge flaws" have been recorded for this stone but the marks are generally quite faint and, as was mentioned when these were discussed with the quarter anna A stone, they may appear or disappear according to the inking or cleanliness of the stone. Those which have been located in the sheet are (i) column 15 between rows 2 and 3, faint horizontal traces, (ii) column 3 between rows 8 and 9, similar traces, (iii) faint trace at the top of row 1, number 13 (i.e. cliché (1)). Other faint marks have been noted but are not strong enough to be worth recording. They are all 0.8mm. from the top frame of the stamp.

IV - THE REDRAWN QUARTER ANNA VALUES.

THE ¼ ANNA DEEP SLATE-BLUE, WIDE SETTING, STONE C.

These were recorded in Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* of July 1899. They were produced from a new die, the engraving of which was not so fine as that used for the rouletted stamps. There was a thick frame-line at the bottom of the stamp only and there are many other minor differences. A complete sheet of these was described in the September issue of the *Journal*. This was said to consist of ten horizontal rows of six stamps. Multiples are scarce but a complete sheet was offered as lot 330 in the Bournemouth Stamp Auctions sale of 2/2/68.

Unlike the earlier issues, these stamps were pin-perforated about size 12 and were set out widely spaced on the stone so that each stamp has a wide margin all round averaging about 3mm. A left-hand side margin can be recorded 19mm. wide and a top margin of 14mm. There are small crosses in the margins, said to mark the centres of the top and bottom (Fig.8). A watermark occurs in the sheet "W.T. & Co." in script letters in a zig-zag frame. No matrix stone appears to have been used and it seems that the printing stone was prepared by direct transfers from the master die.

The following perforation varieties are known: horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between. Totally imperforate pairs sometimes described as "plate proofs" appear to be imperforate between items with the external perforations trimmed off - see, for instance, lot 1 of the Dawson sale, whence the imperforate pair re-appeared as lot 6 in the Robson Lowe 11/3/81 sale. In addition, Mr. Herrmann possesses a pair, imperforate between, but with one of the stamps trimmed to make it appear totally imperforate. This is not difficult with such wide margins and the collector should beware of such fakes. Postmarks earlier than mid-1899 have not been reported.

Mr. Whitehouse has shown the writer two copies of this stamp with scratch marks in the form of horizontal lines leading into the right hand margin (a) from the direction of the lower handle, (b) from the point of the dagger, and (c) from the top frame. It is not known if these are constant flaws.

THE ¼ ANNA EMERALD GREEN, WIDE SETTING, STONE D.

In May 1904 *Gibbons Monthly Journal* recorded a quarter anna emerald green in a wide setting. Despite the very late recording of this stamp, it is believed that it was probably the earliest printing of this value in green because of its similarity in spacing to the slate-blue stamps. The late recording may be due to the scarcity of the stamps, which are the scarcest of all Alwar stamps. Mr. Röver has reported a used copy, cancelled at Kathumar 7 AU 1901.

In August 1904 it was reported in the *Journal* that the block of four known at that time was probably from a different stone from the slate-blue stamps since it possessed a guide cross in the bottom margin directly below one of the stamps instead of between two stamps as in the slate-blue sheet. A horizontal pair with such a guide cross in the bottom margin has been reported and illustrated by Mr. J.W.Millard in *India Post* No.69, p.124.

THE ¼ ANNA EMERALD GREEN, NARROW SETTING, STONE E.

These were first recorded in the *Monthly Journal* of February 1901. The earliest recorded postmark date is 3 Jan 1901. They were printed from a new stone with the stamps laid out very close together and were pin-perforated about 12 as before. It is believed that the same re-drawn die was used to prepare the stone as for C and, presumably, D, as one can frequently find a tiny dot inside the dagger, just to the right of the right-hand crossbar of the dagger in both the slate-blue and the green stamps.

The complete sheet consists of eleven rows of seven stamps. It was erroneously described as sixty-six instead of seventy-seven to the sheet in several early articles, probably due to Major Evans' original incorrect statement in the *Monthly Journal*. Further confusion arose in the Robson Lowe catalogue of the Dawson collection which quoted it as eighty, but the purchaser has confirmed that it was, in fact, seventy-seven.

There are small guide crosses in the margins, one at the top and the other at the bottom. Curiously, these are said to be at the right hand edge of the third column instead of in the centre of the sheet. The margins are very wide at the bottom and left, and a corner block which the writer has seen had a 27mm. bottom margin and a 46mm. left margin. A single copy seen with top margin attached was only 13mm.

In common with the slate-blue stamps, the sheet is watermarked "W.T. & Co." and the stone was laid down without the use of an intermediate matrix stone. The following perforation varieties are known: totally imperforate, imperforate horizontally, and horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between (Fig.9). A complete sheet of this stamp with one column of vertical perforations missing, giving eleven horizontal pairs imperforate between, was reported in the April 1901 *Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

THE ¼ ANNA PALE YELLOWISH GREEN, NARROW SETTING, STONE F.

Single copies of these are easy to confuse with the stone E printings. The shades are distinctly yellower and the margins of the stamps are generally, but not always, fractionally larger. There is a great deal of overlap in the range of margin widths for the two printings so it is best to compare any stamp with several known copies of the two shades to be sure.

A sheet of these was described in the *Monthly Journal* for October 1901 and this consisted of 35 stamps in five rows of 7. Mr. Dawson possessed a sheet which had very wide margins except at the top and had very long guide cross-lines in the centre of the middle row in the left and right hand margins.

The same sheet watermark exists as before and, once again, no matrix stone was used. Gibbons' catalogue lists this stamp imperforate (S.G.5ea), but no example has been seen by the writer. The earliest known date of use is 5 AU 1901, at Lachmangarh, but it is probable that the emerald green stamps from stone E remained in concurrent use until at least October 1901.

Dr. A.M.Benders has shown the writer a forgery in a rather bluish-green shade with a clean-cut perf.14. The paper is cream, without gum. The scallops are rough and there is an oblique stroke under the O of PAO. This type will be referred to as F6.

V-THE ROULETTE AND THE PAPER.

In preparing the information for this Handbook, a number of new facts have come to light. Those which are discussed in this chapter have not been previously published but could be of great value in future research into the stamps of Alwar.

The method of rouletting the stamps has been known for many years to collectors and was described by Major Evans in the *Monthly Journal* of November 1898. A "forme" of dotted rules was set up, which rouletted the complete sheet in one operation. The vertical lines in the sheet and the top and bottom horizontal lines are, on

the whole, continuous, but the horizontal lines within the sheet consist of short pieces of rule which stop short of the vertical lines. Careful examination of large blocks and sheets of various issues revealed that the "continuous" vertical and extreme horizontal lines were often broken and often exhibited slight discontinuities or lateral displacements. There are also occasional overlaps. Furthermore, the constancy of these flaws in the rouletting revealed that the same forme was used for rouletting the quarter anna stone B, the one anna stone A2 (state 1) and the one anna stone C, all of which are 150 unit sheets.

The constancy of the following flaws has been established, except where indicated otherwise:-

(a) Top horizontal: very slight discontinuity over column 14.
(b) Bottom horizontal: distinct discontinuity below column 12 (only slight on the A2 stone, state 1).
(c) Extreme left vertical: short overlap by the side of row 2, causing a gap near the top of the row 4 stamps like a missing tooth. (This is recorded only for the one anna A2, but may exist on the others).
(d) Vertical between columns 4 and 5: this is a major flaw which takes the form of a doubling of the rule for 7mm. at the top of the column, while a corresponding 7mm. is imperforate at the bottom of the rule. It has been seen on a sheet and four blocks of the 1a. stone C and also a single of the ¼a. stone B, but was not present on the 1a. A2 stone in state 1.
(e) Vertical between columns 9 and 10: discontinuity between rows 3 and 4.
(f) Vertical between columns 11 and 12: discontinuity at row 3.
(g) Vertical between columns 12 and 13: discontinuity at row 4, (but absent in the A2 stone, state 1).
(h) Vertical between columns 14 and 15: discontinuity at row 8.

These damaged rules could be useful aids in plating and some flaws, e.g. (b), (d) and (g) could be useful in determining the states of the stone. A most interesting fact that came to light was that, in certain positions of stone C, and in corresponding positions in the quarter anna B stone and, to a lesser extent in the one anna A2 stone sheet, the short pieces of horizontal rule did not cut the paper and so appeared to give imperforate-between pairs. In all cases where these were seen in sheets or large blocks, traces of the surface impression of the teeth were visible, particularly with the quarter anna and the one anna A2 stones. Several examples of so-called imperforate-between pairs have been seen and plated, and these correspond with the weak positions but show virtually no sign of the surface impression. Although true imperforate-between pairs cannot be ruled out, it is believed that these pairs from the weak positions in the sheet are not imperforate-between in the sense that the piece of horizontal rule had fallen out. The most noticeable positions recorded were:- (i) between rows 1 and 2, stamp No.5; (ii) between rows 7 and 8, stamps 11 and 12; (iii) between rows 8 and 9, stamps 13, 14 and 15 (sometimes partly cut); (iv) between rows 9 and 10, stamp 12. In purchasing pairs described as imperf-

orate-between, therefore, the collector should carefully examine the specimen obliquely under a good light, including the printed frame of the stamp over which misplaced roulettes often lie. So far, no truly imperforate-between pair has been seen by the writer, or offered for verification, although, due to the method used for the rouletting, there is a strong probability that they do exist. Fully imperforate stamps of the roulette period have not been recorded and are not likely to exist, except for the quarter anna forgery, of course.

WATERMARKS

Only three types of sheet watermark have been recorded so far:

(i) Quarter anna, stone A, and one anna, stone B, with the word "COWAN" in large fancy double-lined letters.

(ii) Quarter anna, stone A, and one anna, stone A2, state 1 and state 2, with "A. C & F" in large script single-lined letters, and the word "SUPERFINE" below in large double-lined capitals. These are repeated twice, sideways, in the sheet.

(iii) The redrawn quarter anna stamps in slate-blue and green have the sheet watermark "W. T. & Co." in script letters in a zig-zag frame.

It is not known if all printings of these stamps bear these watermarks in the sheet, but it does appear to be a constant feature. There were no watermarks to be seen in two blocks of 80 of the quarter anna B stone, or in two sheets and several large blocks of the one anna C stone which were examined.

THE PAPER AND THE GUM.

All sheets were gummed before issue. With the earlier roulette issues, the gum is quite yellowish and was thickly but smoothly applied to the edges of the sheet. With the later redrawn quarter anna stamps, the gum was often thinner and less evenly applied. At times it appeared to be whiter, but this may be due to the fact that it was very thinly applied in these instances.

The paper used throughout was a slightly greyish wove, often slightly toned by the yellowish gum or by age, especially with the roulette issues, although the latter may appear thicker than they really are, due to the thicker gum.

THE MESH OF THE PAPER.

When one talks of the direction of the paper mesh, it is often dismissed as an unreliable feature which simply depends on the random way in which the sheet was applied to the plate or stone. With the stamps of Alwar, this is not true since it gives a remarkably useful clue as to the particular printing, due to its constancy of direction.

This is a feature of philately which is often ignored and so a few words on it may be useful here. Until one is used to distinguishing mesh directions it is well to practise with the redrawn

quarter anna stamps for which the mesh is generally much clearer than the roulette stamps. With the slate-blue stamps the direction is invariably vertical and with the narrow setting green stamps it is invariably horizontal. On holding the stamp up to a strong light and viewing through the paper, the mesh can be seen as a regular pattern of tiny semi-transparent "diamonds". If these diamonds are elongated vertically, the paper is said to be vertically meshed, if horizontal, then horizontally meshed. When one is used to examining the mesh, it can generally be done at a glance and only rarely should there be any doubt as to the direction. With stamps on cover, the only way is to examine the stamps edgewise, i.e. across the surface, and although difficult, the direction can be distinguished. The thinner redrawn stamps can often be distinguished by laying the stamp face downwards on a dark surface. The regular mesh directions may be classified as follows:-

Value.	Stone.	Shade.	Sheet size.	Mesh.	Issue.
¼ A	A	Steel blue	Unknown	Horizontal	Roulette
"	A	Bright greenish-blue	10 x 15?	Vertical	"
"	A	Ultramarine	10 x 15?	Vertical	"
"	A	Med/Pale grey-blue	10 x 15?	Vertical	"
"	B	Pale grey-blue	10 x 15	Horizontal	"
1 A	A1	Pale yellowish-brown	10 x 7?	Horizontal	"
"	A2	Brown, all shades	10 x 15	Vertical	"
"	B	Chocolate	10 x 7	Vertical	"
"	C	Pale red-brown	10 x 15	Horizontal	"
¼ A	C	Slate-blue	10 x 6	Vertical	Pin-perf.
"	D	Emerald green (wide)	?	Horizontal	"
"	E	" " (narrow)	11 x 7	Horizontal	"
"	F	Pale green	5 x 7	Horizontal	"

Only a single exception has been seen to this remarkable regularity, i.e. a single copy in a medium shade of red-brown with a distinct horizontal mesh. This stamp is postmarked with the rectangular type mark but the date is too indistinct to translate. This postmark obscures the transfer characteristics but, although the shade is characteristic of the A2 stone, it could well be transfer number six of the A1 stone, since there are slight traces of breaks in the top frame and the dot at 10.30 o'clock is faintly visible under the postmark. It was previously thought that only the pale yellowish-brown shade existed for this stone but it could be that this was a late shade of the A1 stone and the colour continued when the A2 stone was brought into use. It is also possible that the chocolate shade of the A2 stone was continued into the B stone so that it may be possible to distinguish distinct periods of use of the various shades with further research.

The constancy of the mesh direction makes it a valuable subsidiary tool in determining the stone, e.g. the pale grey-blue shades of the A and B stones may be separated at a glance using the vertical and horizontal meshes.

It seems curious that for sheets of the same lay-out, e.g. the one anna A2 and C stones, the mesh is in different directions, and no explanations are yet forthcoming; however, the A1 stone has a different direction from the A2 stone and this raises the interesting question as to whether the horizontally meshed quarter anna in steel blue, so often seen with the A1 one anna, is from a different A stone.

VI - THE POSTMARKS AND THE OBLITERATIONS.

These may be conveniently studied under three main headings:-

(A) The oval "seal" obliterators.

(B) The rectangular postmarks and "bearing" marks.

(C) The circular postmarks.

GROUP A.

Five types of these seals have been identified, each consisting of white native lettering on a black background. Impressions are generally very blurred and they are very difficult to read or to measure accurately, but the following classification is in accordance with the clearest examples seen. The basic sub-division of types is that two (A1 and A2) are inscribed only in Hindi (Devanagari script) and this is in two horizontal lines, while another (A3) has the Hindi characters right round the circumference, reading inward, and the remainder (A4 and A5) are undoubtedly bi-lingual, with the Hindi in one curved line at the top and the Persian or Urdu below. To deal with each in detail:-

Type A1: (Figs.10 and 23) A small oval seal measuring approximately 14 x 18 mm. There is a thin outer frame line (sometimes missing even in clear impressions, as in Fig.10) and the inscription is in two horizontal lines of Devanagari script reading "DAK RĀJ A" in the top line and "LWAR" in the second, i.e. "Alwar State Post". In this type only, the characters forming "DAK" are condensed, and in particular the long "A" stroke is omitted. In the Tapling collection of the British Museum there are two clear strikes of this mark in deep blue and another in black, which appear to be proof impressions, though at one time alleged to be "official" stamps, or even stationery. This mark is believed to be the earliest used for cancelling the native stamps, but it is not easy to date due to the scarcity of dated covers. It is most frequently found cancelling the early horizontally meshed steel-blue quarter anna and pale yellowish-brown one anna stamps, but does occur on other A stone stamps. Mr. Medhora reports some registered covers bearing these marks which are dated 1881 and 1883, which confirms a fairly early date of use.

Type A2: (Fig.11) A large oval seal measuring approximately 20 x 24 mm. This is identical to type A1 except that it is larger and the "A" of "ALWAR" is in the second line with the rest of the word. It appears to be of later date than type A1.

Type A3: (Fig.12) This is a medium sized oval seal, approximately 17½ x 21½ mm. and a typically smudged impression would be difficult to distinguish from types A2 or A4. It differs in that the Hindi inscription, in thick characters, reads continuously round the circumference "DĀK RĀJ ALWAR" with no break between the end and the beginning, the last word being inverted in relation to the first two. No completely clear impression has been seen but it is un-

likely, though not impossible, that it is bi-lingual with an Urdu inscription in the small central area.

Type A4: (Fig.13) This is midway in size between A2 and A3, i.e. about 18 x 23mm. It is bi-lingual with quite thin lettering and is almost always very smudged and difficult to identify. Although verification is required from clearer strikes, it appears that the whole Hindi inscription DĀK RĀJ ALWAR is in one curved line round the top and the Urdu equivalent probably fills the remaining area in two lines of characters. In the example illustrated, the words RĀJ DĀK ... can be discerned in the centre. Any large seal showing a large area of Urdu may probably be identified with this type. Clear copies show a Hindi word at the bottom.

Type A5: (Fig.14) This is a scarce type. It appears to be similar in design to A4 but is smaller, though the Hindi characters are thicker. A complete strike has not been recorded, but it is probably about 15 x 19mm., i.e. a little larger than A1.

It is difficult to assess the above seals and much more research is required. A1 is probably the most common of the group and is clearly the earliest. Both A1 and A2 are generally recognisable by the horizontal lay-out of the lettering or by the size. The last three are frequently blurred but A4 is probably the commonest since many of the indecipherable smudges are seen to show traces of Urdu characters in the bottom two-thirds and are of a size conforming to A4. It may be proved, however, with further research that more than one type exists with these characteristics.

Apart from A1, the other seals are of a later period. Mr. P M. Medhora reports some registered covers bearing large seals (A2, A3 or A4) which are dated 1890 and 1891. Mr. Herrmann reports yet another cover of February 1889 which is cancelled by one of the large seals (A2 or A4). The A2 to A5 seals are to be found on the A stone stamps of both values or occasionally on the one anna B stone stamps, but only the A1 type has been recorded on the early steel blue and pale yellowish-brown shades.

GROUP B.

There are two distinct types of rectangular marks, the first of which is quite scarce:-

Type B1: (Fig.15) This is almost square with an outer frame 23½mm. wide by 24½mm. high and an inner frame 13½ x 14½mm. In the centre of the inner square is a fine drawing of a dagger pointing to the right and no other inscription. Between the two frames are Devanagari inscriptions as follows: At the right is RAJ DAK reading inwards and, at the left is ALWAR reading outwards; at the bottom is the year and at the top is the day and month, using the English calendar but native script. The mark is to be found in violet (type B1a) or occasionally in black (type B1b). Strikes are to be found on both stones of the quarter anna but they have only been recorded, so far, on the B stone of the one anna value. Mr. Sturton has shown the writer a cover dated 26th. Sept.(?) 1890, in which

the violet ink is quite dark and patchy as if the canceller had not been cleaned after using it for black ink.

Five readable examples which were examined recently were all clearly dated 1890 with the curved stroke over the third numeral. which distinguishes a nine from an eight, clearly visible, although it was only partly printed in one instance and so confusion could arise. The lines were all quite thin and fairly sharp and unworn, so it seems probable that it was in use for only a short time about 1890, coinciding with the late period of use of the large seals and with the early period of use of the rectangular marks, type B2.

Type B2: (Figs.16,17) This is a common type. The outer frame measures 19½mm. wide by 21½mm. high and the inner frame is 10¼mm. wide by 12mm. high, although worn copies may be a little larger than this. The inscriptions between the inner and outer frames are the same as in type B1 although the lettering is smaller. It differs considerably, however, in the details in the inner rectangle. At the top of this are Devanagari characters which transliterate into the English word BEARING; below this is a plough-shaped symbol followed by two vertical lines, together indicating the bearing value (half anna) in "merchants' notation" and, under this, a small poor representation of the ubiquitous dagger. In some strikes a large dot is visible 9mm. below the outside frame (Fig.17) and this appears to be at least semi-constant.

This mark has been recorded on stamps of all the rouletted printings with the exception of the A1 stone of the one anna and the early steel-blue shade of the quarter anna A stone. The mark is known in violet (type B2a) and in black (type B2b). Four covers have been reported with this mark in violet and three of these have clear dates - 31st Aug. 1890, 16th Sept. 1890 and ? Jan. 1891; the years on the last two being confirmed by manuscript in Urdu characters on the cover. The violet impressions are generally a little sharper than the average black (B2b) impression and this, together with the date evidence recorded suggests that the black colour superseded the violet.

The writer has a clear copy of the black postmark with an 1890 date and so it is probable that the black and violet versions were in use together for a short period. Up to early 1893 (6th. May latest recorded so far), the Hindi date was inserted upright and, from then until 1897 (12th March latest recorded so far), the date was inverted. In the final years (20th August 1897 earliest reported so far) the year was again inserted upright. There is, however, some overlap of the earlier upright dates with those postmarks with the date inverted, since an inverted date has been recorded for 1892.

Unfortunately, the postmarks, especially of the later period, are frequently very smudged. Also, since the postmark is slightly taller than the stamp, one can often read the year but not the month and day, or vice-versa. As an aid to deciphering the dates, Mr. Padgham has kindly reproduced the numerals and months in Plate VII at the back of this volume.

Another interesting feature of the dates is that, in the earlier strikes, up to 1892 (February latest reported so far), the top horizontal of the '8' of the year is almost level with the top horizontal of the '9'. From then on, the font was changed so that the top horizontal of the '8' was distinctly lower than that of the '9', its accent being roughly level with the top of the '9'. This type continued to be used until the end of the rectangular period. So far, none of the inverted dates has been found with the taller original '8', but they may exist.

The B2 mark appears to have been used as a normal obliterator throughout the period 1890 to 1897, in spite of the word "bearing" which in normal Indian parlance implies "posted unpaid" or "postage due". However, it has been recorded in black on three examples of Indian ¼a. postal cards travelling into Alwar State, for delivery by the State postal service but not bearing Alwar adhesives. On these it appears to be employed in its true function as a "bearing" mark. One card (Fig.18) was posted at Bombay 2. 1. 97, addressed to Ramgarh, Alwar. After being wrongly sent to the Imperial P.O. at Ramgarh, Jaipur (6.1.97) it received the delivery mark of Ulwur (Imperial P.O.) on 9.1.97 and, on being handed over to the State post, the B2 "bearing" mark was struck on the same date. A second card, posted at Deeg (Bharatpur) 20.9.99, has the Ulwur (Imperial P.O.) delivery mark of 1.30 a.m. 22.9.99, then the B2 "bearing" mark of the State P.O. struck later the same day, and finally the Rajgarh/ Ulwar State datestamp 23.9.99. The third example was reported by the late Mr. A.C.Gledhill as originating from Delhi on 19.1.92, but this cannot at present be verified.

The only theory so far advanced in explanation of the use of this B2 "bearing" mark as an obliterator suggests that types B1 and B2 were prepared about the same time, one for obliterating adhesives and the other for postage due purposes, and that B1 was withdrawn after 1890, possibly through loss or damage, leaving B2 to perform all functions for nearly a decade.

No mention has been made hitherto as to where the various seals and postmarks were employed. As none of the A or B types is inscribed with the name of a specific office, but only "Alwar", and as comparatively few marks were in use at any given date, it is virtually certain that all were used at the State head office at the capital and that all mail was cancelled as it passed through, regardless of place of origin. It is just conceivable that identical seals and/or rectangular marks were issued to each office but by analogy with, for example, neighbouring Jaipur State, one would expect each to have differed by inclusion of the office name in such circumstance. Before proceeding to the last group of postmarks containing the name of each office, mention must be made of one more rectangular "bearing" mark, type B3, inscribed in English and used on deficiently franked mail in the final years of the postal service. This reads, in three boxed lines, 28mm. wide by 17½mm. high overall, ULWAR STATE/POSTAGE DUE/¼ ANNA, and the example shown

(Fig.19) is struck in black on a mis-sorted and much-travelled Indian postal card which passed through Ulwar State Post Office on 2.1.01. It is interesting that the charge is only ¼ anna, whereas the "bearing value" of the earlier B2 mark was ½ anna.

GROUP C.

The group of circular postmarks with the town name and date inscribed in English, probably replaced the rectangular type in 1898. In each case the date is inscribed across the centre in a frame shaped similar to a Katar dagger (except for type C6) although in weak strikes the tip, tail or side lines of the dagger may not always be clearly visible, or may appear to be absent. Six distinct varieties may be recognised:-

Type C1: This was used only for Alwar Head Office. Around the top is the word ULWAR and, horizontally beneath the date dagger is the word STATE, and around the bottom is POST OFFICE. The dagger points to the left and both ends touch the circle. The "blade" of the dagger is a blank triangle. The earliest date so far reported for this mark and, incidentally, for any of the circular marks, is 7.SE.98. The full year was given during 1900 and up to mid-1901.

Type C2: This is similar to type C1 but it has the town name around the top and only ULWAR STATE around the bottom segment. The date dagger is similar to C1. It was used by BAHADURPUR, GOBINDGARH, MALAKERA, MANDAWAR, MANDHAN, NARAINPUR, TAPUKRA, THANAGHAZI and TIJARA.

Type C3: (Fig.20) This is similar to C2 but the date dagger is shorter and its ends do not touch the circle. The point has a horizontal line in it and its right hand end splays open. This was used by BANSORE, KATHUMAR, KISHENGARH, LACHMANGARH and PARTAPGARH.

Type C4: This is again similar to types C2 and C3 but the point of the dagger touches the circle and is filled with vertical shading lines. The splayed right hand end is closed by a curved line. This type was only used by BEHRAR and RAMGARH.

Type C5: This is similar to C4 but, curiously, the dagger points to the right. It was only used by RAJGARH.

Type C6: (Fig.21) This is a late type which probably did not come into existence until 1901. It differs from the other types in that the date is inscribed in two lines below a small single-lined representation of a dagger pointing to the left. The town name is around the top and is separated from ULWAR STATE around the bottom by a fleuron at each side. It has been recorded for BAROD, DUSOD and HARSORA but it is possible that other towns exist in this type. Mr. Röver, in his Postal History study in *India Post* Apr/June 1981, indicates the existence of 25 POs during the stamp issuing period, quoting HARSAOLI, JINDOLI, KHAIRTAL and TEHLA, in addition to the afore-mentioned twenty-one names. Research is still continuing but it is possible that postmarks of these towns are still to be discovered.

Other Circular Types: Mr. Medhora reports a postmark of HARINAGAR (otherwise unknown) with the date 14 JU 02 in one line and ULWAR STATE at the bottom, as in types C2 to C5, but the date does not appear to lie within a dagger or even between lines. There also

exists a circular type with inscriptions in Hindi (Type C7). The example illustrated (Fig.22, courtesy of Mr. D.C.Padgham) consists of a single circle of about 28mm. with DAK THANA TIJARA (Tijara Post Office) around the top and the two-line date "October 21st" with no year, across the centre. This is cancelling S.G.3.

Several date errors have been noted in the type C postmarks, e.g. inverted month for Tijara 25 FE 02 and Tapukra 9 MA 19?; also inverted year for Bansore MY.19.92 and for Mandawar 22.NO.1901. The writer has also seen two Kathumar strikes with the year missing dated February and March respectively and also an Alwar (type C1) strike dated 7.OC.99 with the year inverted.

ALWAR COVERS.

Some 90 covers have been reported so far, including 40 owned by the late Mr. Shroff and 27 in the Couvreur sale. Of those seen by the writer, ten were of a strictly native type generally consisting of a crudely made envelope with a pair of the quarter anna stamps and a pair of the one anna stamps, i.e. 2½ annas postage, possibly indicating ½ anna postage plus 2 annas registration fee, in common with other Native States, although it should be mentioned that there is no other sign of registration. These covers were used over a wide period:-

(a) One cover with a pair of quarter anna A stone and a pair of one anna A1 stone cancelled with the small seal, type A1 (Fig.23).
(b) Two covers with a pair of quarter anna A stone and of one anna B stone. One is cancelled with a large seal (A2?) and the other with the violet rectangular mark dated 16 Sept.1890.
(c) Four covers with a pair each of the B stone of each value. Two of these have the violet rectangular (B2a) marks dated 1890 or 1891, a third has the square type B1a postmark in violet dated 1st Sept.1890 and the fourth has an illegible B2b mark.
(d) Two covers with a pair of the quarter anna A stone and a pair of the one anna A2 stone with a B2b mark of 28 Apr.1897 and a circular Narainpur mark of 19 May 1899 respectively.

Of the other covers recorded there was one similar to the above, i.e. an in-State native cover with nine quarter anna stamps from the B stone cancelled with type B1a dated 26 Sept.1890, with each stamp signed! One stamp was missing and so the rate was probably the usual 2½ annas.

Only one cover was recorded with any of the redrawn quarter anna stamps, i.e. one with a pair of the slate-blue stamps cancelled with type C1 (21 OC 99). There were five covers going outside the boundaries of the State. Two of these were ½a. India postal stationery envelopes used in combination with a quarter anna stone B stamp (both 1895). Two others had a one anna Alwar stamp and a half anna Indian stamp (1889) and a one anna Indian stamp (1895) respectively. Yet another had only a quarter anna Alwar stamp and a one anna India due mark (Fig.24).

VII - FUTURE RESEARCH.

There are still many problems to be solved and much to be learned about the stamps of Alwar. Having read thus far, many collectors will think of some feature or other which they would like to follow up, generally based on some item in their own collection which does not quite fit the facts laid down in the preceding chapters. In this chapter several important topics are discussed for which information is weak, and useful research could be forthcoming if any collector has the right material. It should be emphasised, however, that this research is not limited to the philatelist with a strong collection of blocks, sheets and covers (if one exists) and much can still be learned from single stamps by examination of flaws, rouletting, paper, postmarks &c.

(1) Dating the Stones. Information about the dates of use of the various stones, especially of the rouletted stamps, is weak. With the quarter anna, there is a mystery concerning the postmarks most commonly seen. The A stone stamps appear to have been used throughout the entire roulette stamp period, i.e. it is found with the small and the large seals, the B1 rectangular marks of about 1890 and the B2b marks with dates up to about 1897, and also, quite commonly, the circular postmarks of 1898 and 1899. With the B stone quarter anna stamps, however, the black rectangular mark B2b is by far the most common (generally 1892 - 97) and, more rarely, the large oval A2 seal or the violet B2a rectangular marks. But, strangely, no examples with the early small seal to suggest that it pre-dated the A stone, nor any of the circular postmarks to suggest that it post-dated the A stone have yet been reported. This suggests that the A stone was first, then came the B stone (about 1890) for a few years during which the A stone may have continued or may have stopped, then about 1897 the B stone may have been discontinued and the A stone printings resumed, or perhaps even a new A stone constructed. This interesting theory, however, does not explain why large blocks and sheets of the B stone are in existence but no sheets and very few blocks of the A stone are known.

Dates have also to be established for the various one anna stones. Used copies from stone A1 generally have the small seal obliterator and so this is almost certain to be the earliest. The A2 stone stamps have not yet been reported with any seal obliterations and the earliest readable mark noted so far is a rectangular B2b mark of 1893. These rectangular marks and also the circular marks are both quite common on stamps of this stone. No date can yet be attached to the three states which exist for the A2 stone.

A similar mystery exists with the one anna B stone stamps which are usually found with either the large seal types or the 1890 period B1b or B2a marks or an early date B2b mark. It appears, therefore, to precede most if not all the A2 stone stamps, but postdates the A1 stone which, of course, is also a 70 unit stone!

The C stone stamps are not commonly found used, but when they are, it is generally with a late blurred impression of the B2b mark (earliest seen June 1897) or a circular type.

(2) Dating the Postmarks and Obliterations. Much of the research into dating the stones depends on a knowledge of the periods of use of the various postmarks and obliterators. This is particularly important with the oval seals, which are not dated. Also, the rectangular marks, which are in native script, frequently blurred, and there is still some reservation as to whether they might have been used earlier than 1890 although the writer has seen no direct evidence of this. The general pattern appears to be: Small seal (A1) the earliest; then the various other seals (A2 to A5) - the late period of use of these appears to coincide with the short (?) period of use of type B1 in violet or black (about 1890); then came B2 in violet during 1890 and 1891 and in black from 1892 to 1898; finally this was superseded by the circular marks for various villages in the State. The evidence upon which this suggested order is based relies on a limited number of examples being studied, and there is still scope for more research to establish the periods with greater certainty.

(3) The Roulette Flaws. This unusual line of research could prove invaluable in sorting out certain problems for which insufficient material is available to solve in other ways. It has been established that the 150-sheets of the quarter anna B stone and the one anna A2 and C stones all used the same roulette forme, since the same roulette flaws exist in each. The short horizontal pieces of rule in the forme generally do not touch the vertical lines and, on average, there is about a millimetre imperforate at each end, as if the forme had been stretched horizontally. Very little is known about the quarter anna A stone, in spite of its apparent long period of use but, if the stone did in fact have 150 units, as is suspected, then there is a strong possibility that the same forme was used for this too. However, the spacing of the stamps on the A stone matrix was a fraction less than that for the B stone or for the one anna A2 and C stones, i.e. about 78 mm. between the extreme edges of the transfers one and three of the A stone as compared with about 80 mm. for the B stone and the others. From Mr. Herrmann's block of nine of the A stone, although no definite roulette flaws can be identified, the number of roulette holes per centimetre over different parts of the block is similar to that in corresponding parts of the B stone forme. Furthermore, there are negligible gaps at the ends of the horizontal rules, which is consistent with the closer setting of the stamps. It is a fairly strong suggestion, therefore, that the same forme was used for the A stone as for the others, but in a "closed" state. If this line of research is pursued and can be proved, e.g. by finding roulette flaws in known positions, it may enable the size of the A stone to be established with certainty as 150 units, without any sheet being constructed. If this horizontal closing did take place, it could account for the 18 mm. side margin observed in Mr. Herrmann's

block, where the other stones normally have a negligible side margin. One interesting point to look for is the top and bottom continuous horizontal rule. If this rule were the same in the "closed" setting as in the "open" setting, it would protrude some distance into the margin in the former state. This was not so with Mr. Herrmann's block but, of course, might have done so at the left hand corner. Alternatively, the lines could have fitted exactly in the closed state, but a small extra piece could have been added in the open state. If so, it has yet to be located.

The roulette flaws became more and more frequent as time went on and this could provide some useful clues as to the order in which the quarter anna A and B stone printings actually appeared and also some useful clues about the states of the A2 stone.

There is no evidence to suggest that the A1 or B stones of the one anna used an adaptation of the 150-unit forme, although such evidence might turn up. However, it is possible that roulette flaws might show that both these stones used the same forme, which could establish that the A1 stone did, in fact, consist of 70 units. Also, dare it be suggested, the steel-blue quarter anna with its anomalous horizontally meshed paper, which appears to have been contemporary with the A1 stone one anna, might also prove to be from a stone of 70 units, i.e. an A1 stone of the quarter anna.

(4) Identifying the Stones and their States. Much has already been said about this in the other chapters. Apart from the direct evidence of the transfer flaws and other characteristic flaws, there is the subsidiary evidence of mesh directions and shades. It is possible that other clues might be developed to a greater degree of reliability. For instance, the states of the one anna A2 stone are rather obscure since only a few stamps in the sheet bear the necessary flaws which establish the state. However, little investigation has been made into the usefulness of other means of identification of the states, e.g. shades, dates of the postmarks, roulette flaws or matrix-edge flaws. These might prove invaluable clues in some cases.

Two watermarks have been recorded on the rouletted stamps; both exist on the quarter anna A stone and one also on the one anna A2 stone, but has it been established that the presence of a watermark positively identifies these stones, or do they exist on other stones? Also, do they only exist on some printings of the said stones? Note that since these are sheet watermarks, the latter may be difficult to establish.

The marginal guide dots of the quarter anna A stone have not been located with any certainty, apart from that under the last stamp of Mr. Herrmann's block. These could be invaluable in deciding whether the steel-blue stamps are from a different A stone or, indeed, whether another later quarter anna A stone was produced after the B stone, as was suggested in the discussion on dating the stones.

(5) Other Lines of Research. It will be seen from the previous paragraphs that there are many lines to follow up and so Alwar is by no means a dead field so far as research is concerned. Many of the arguments interlock so that by proving one aspect, strong clues are provided to other aspects, and it should be possible in time, with co-operation between collectors, to piece together the true story.

Many other lines of research suggest themselves, especially those associated with the postal history of the State and progress may be made in these directions if material and information can be located. It remains at present, however, to summarise the postage stamps in the form of a catalogue outlining what has been recorded to date.

VIII - THE CATALOGUE.

The listings in the following tables are in accordance with what has been described in the text. Each item has been given a reference number preceded by the letters AL (for Alwar) so that catalogue numbers from the "Handbook" can be quoted without any confusion with Gibbons' numbers. With rapidly changing values these days, it is not easy to quote prices for a catalogue such as this, but a rarity grade has been attempted, based on the number of items of each which has been seen or recorded during the collection of the details:-

c = a common stamp relative to the others.

m = moderately common.

s = fairly scarce.

r = rarely seen.

rr = very rare.

The other abbreviations used are: V and H for the vertical and horizontal meshes; M for mint; A1 and A2 for the small and large seals with horizontal inscriptions; A3 for the three types with curved and/or bi-lingual inscriptions; B1a and B1b for the violet and black square postmarks; B2a and B2b for the violet and black rectangular "bearing" postmarks; and C for the circular postmarks.

THE 1877 - 1898 QUARTER ANNA VALUE ROULETTED:

No.	SG	Shade	Stone	Mesh	M	A1	A2	A3-5	B1a	B1b	B2a	B2b	C
AL1	-	Steel-blue	A	H	s	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AL2	1c	Brt Greenish Blue	A	V	m	s	s	s	-	-	-	r	r
AL3	1a	Ultramarine	A	V	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	m	r
AL4	1	Med-Pale Grey-blue	A	V	c	s	m	m	r	r	r	c	m
AL5	1	Pale Grey-blue	B	H	c	-	r	-	s	-	s	c	-

The shades quoted represent groups of shades within which there is some variation. Stamps from the A stone sometimes show portions of a sheet watermark. 'Imperforate-between' varieties of these stamps

have been reported, but all those examined have come from parts of the sheet where the roulette rule had not cut the paper; true examples may exist, however.

THE 1877 - 1902 ONE ANNA VALUE ROULETTED

No.	SG.		Stone	Mesh	M	A1	A2	A3-5	B1a	B1b	B2a	B2b	C
AL6	-	Pale Yellowish Brn	A1	H	m	m	-	r	-	-	-	-	-
AL7	2b	Red-Brown shades	A2	V	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	c
AL8	-	Red-Brown	A?	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	-
AL9	2/2c	Chocolate-Brown	A2	V	m	-	-	-	-	-	-	m	m
AL10	2c	Chocolate	B	V	m	s	s	s	r	r	m	m	-
AL11	-	Pale Reddish Brown	C	H	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	r	s

The comments re shade and imperforate-between varieties under AL5 apply to this value also. AL9 and AL10 can only be separated with certainty by means of the transfer characteristics and care must be taken with some of the paler shades of AL7 not to confuse them with AL11, although the mesh is a sure guide. There are two major varieties worth noting: (i) A2 stone - a bar through the first character in the top line, making it read "SAJ" instead of "RAJ". (ii) C stone - a heavy curved line through characters three to five (ALW) in the top line.

THE 1899 REDRAWN QUARTER ANNA VALUE, PIN-PERF.12, WIDE SETTING

No.	SG.	Shade	Stone	Mesh	M	C	Hindi
AL12	3	Slate-blue	C - 10 x 6	V	m	m	r
AL12a	3a	Imperf.betw.horiz.pr.			rr	-	-
AL12b	3b	Imperf.betw.vert.pr.			rr	-	-
AL13	4	Emerald Green	D - ?	H	rr	rr	-

THE 1901 REDRAWN QUARTER ANNA VALUE, PIN-PERF.12, NARROW SETTING

No.	SG.	Shade	Stone	Mesh	M	C
AL14	5	Emerald Green	E - 11 x 7	H	m	m
AL14a	5a	Imperf.betw.horiz.pr.			rr	-
AL14b	5b	Imperf.betw.vert.pr.			rr	rr
AL14c	5c	Imperf.horiz.vert.pr.			rr	-
AL14d	5d	Imperf.pr.			rr	-
AL15	5e	Pale Yellow-green	F - 5 x 7	H	s	m
AL15a	5ea	Imperf.pr.			rr	-

N.B. As mentioned in the text, totally imperforate pairs of AL12 have been reported and are believed to have been faked from imperf. between pairs. Care may be required to distinguish AL14 from AL15 and if in doubt the specimen should be compared with known copies. The stamp margins of AL15 may be fractionally larger than AL14, but this is not a sure guide. Used copies of AL14 are usually dated before October 1901, and AL15 after.

The dashes in the preceding tables indicate that specimens have not been recorded at the time of writing (June 1982), although specimens may exist. It is also possible that the rarity grading may have to be altered in some cases in the light of new information.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CREDITS. Much valuable information has been gathered from the following articles for inclusion in the foregoing pages:

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Nov.1898: *SGMJ* Vol.IX p.77 - article by Major Evans.
Apr.1899: *SGMJ* Vol.IX p.164 - list of post offices.
Jul.1899: *SGMJ* Vol.X p.3 - recording the ¼a. slate-blue.
Sep.1899: *SGMJ* Vol.X p.59 - recording a sheet of ¼a. slate-blue.
Dec.1900: *SGMJ* Vol.XI p.139 - brief note on the roulette.
Feb.1901: *SGMJ* Vol.XI p.167 - recording the ¼a. green.
Apr.1901: *SGMJ* Vol.XI p.215 - recording the imperf-betw. ¼a green.
Oct.1901: *SGMJ* Vol.XII p.63 - recording the ¼a. pale green.
Oct.1902: *SGMJ* Vol.XIII p.64 - take-over by the Imperial Post.
May.1904: *SGMJ* Vol.XIV p.224 - recording ¼a green wide setting.
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INDEX TO ILLUSTRATION PLATES (reference to pages of text in brackets)

PLATE VI (continued)

Fig.17 (23) Type B2 - later, smudged appearance (dated 22.3.97); three strikes all showing the semi-constant dot outside the lower frame.

Fig.20 (25) A typical office date-stamp; type C, sub-type 3.

Fig.21 (25) The late type C6 office date-stamp.

Fig.22 (26) Type C7 date-stamp in Hindi (TIJARA office).

(tracings) The complete designs of rectangular types B1 and B2.

PLATE VII

Fig.18 (24) Type B2 used as a "bearing mark" on an Indian postal card.

Fig.19 (24) Type B3 "POSTAGE DUE" mark used in 1901.

(tracings) Hindi numerals and months used in types B1 and B2.

PLATE VIII

Fig.23 (26,21) An early cover with small seal, type A1.

Fig.24 (26) Quarter anna on cover from Alwar, delivered through Imperial Post to Kotah and charged "postage due" as no Indian stamps had been added.

PLATE IX

Fig.25 Map of Alwar State, showing location of Post Offices.

NOTE: Plates I, III and IV are enlarged to three times and Figs. 2 to 7 inclusive to twice actual dimensions; all others are actual size or very slightly over.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR MATERIAL ILLUSTRATED: Figs. 1 to 4, Mr. D.U. Herrmann; 4a, Mr. F. Whitehouse; 9 and 18, Mr. W.P.Molineux; 24, Mr. C.T.Sturton; 4b, 8, 13, 14, 19, 22 and 25, Mr. D.C.Padgham; others from the author's collection.
Plates I, III and IV drawn by Mr. G.C.Horsman.

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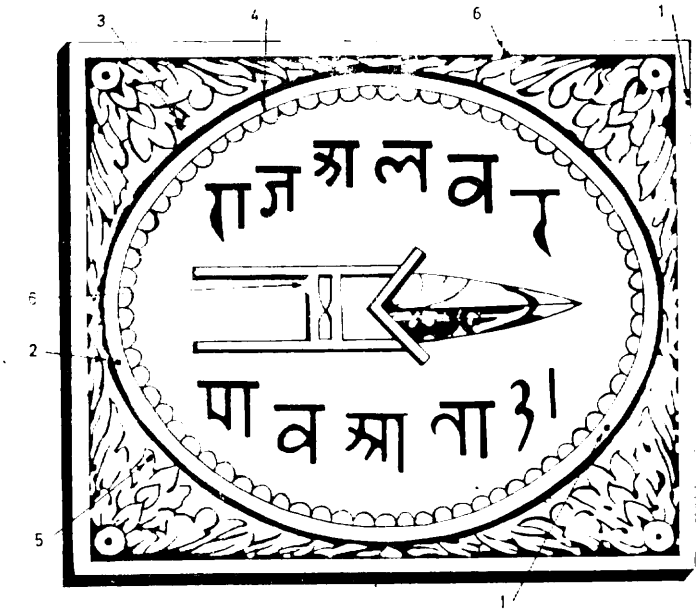

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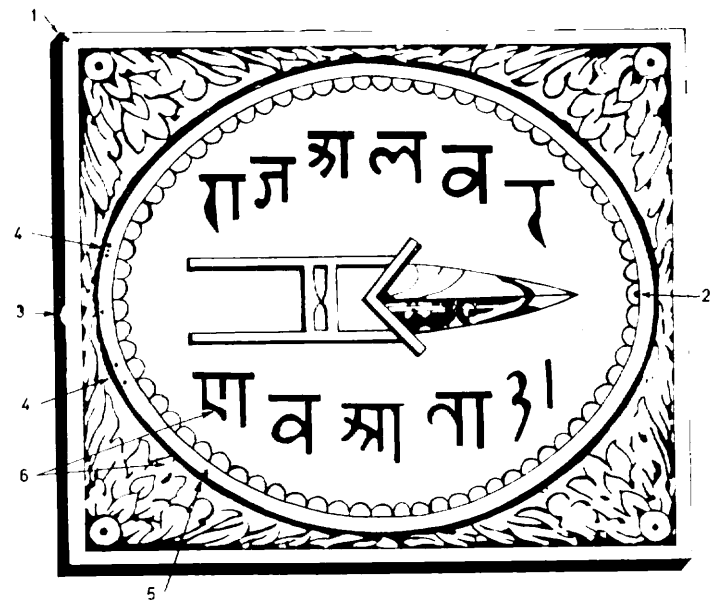

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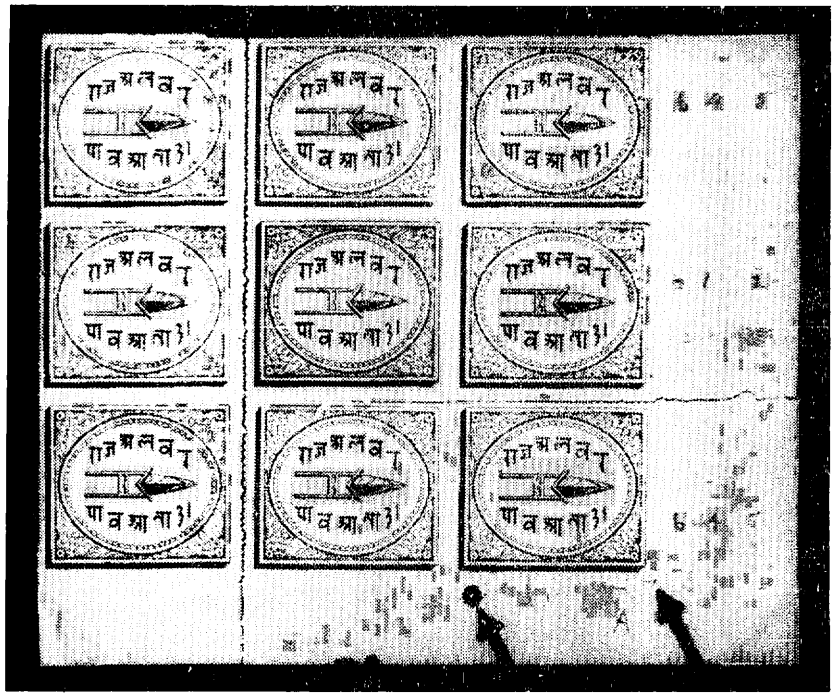


Fig.1.

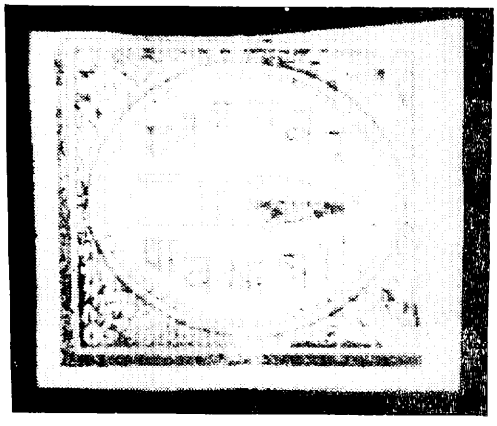


Fig.2.

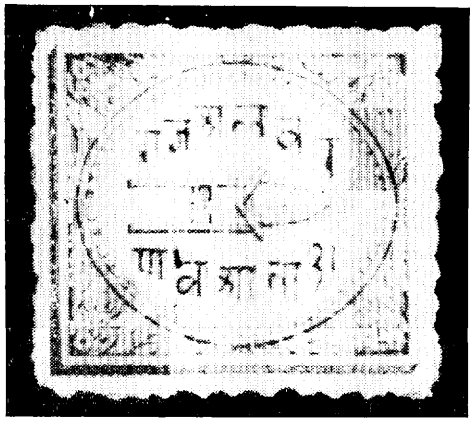
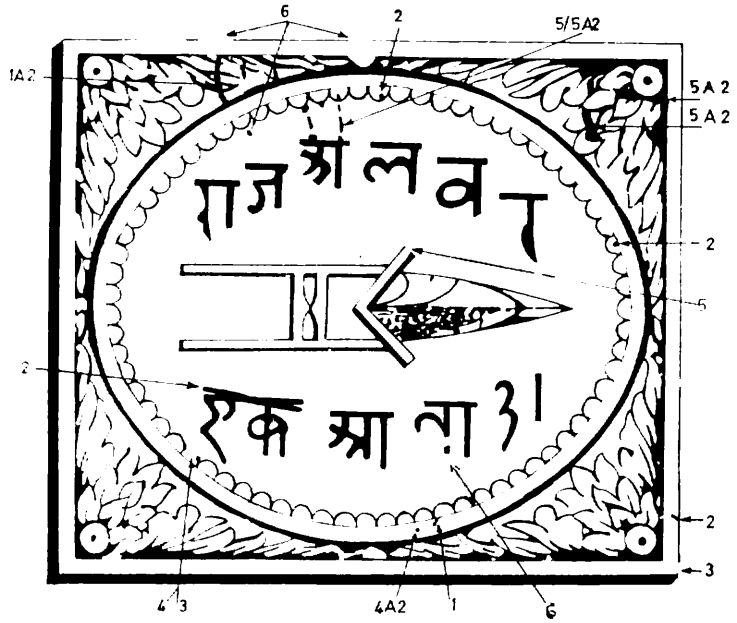


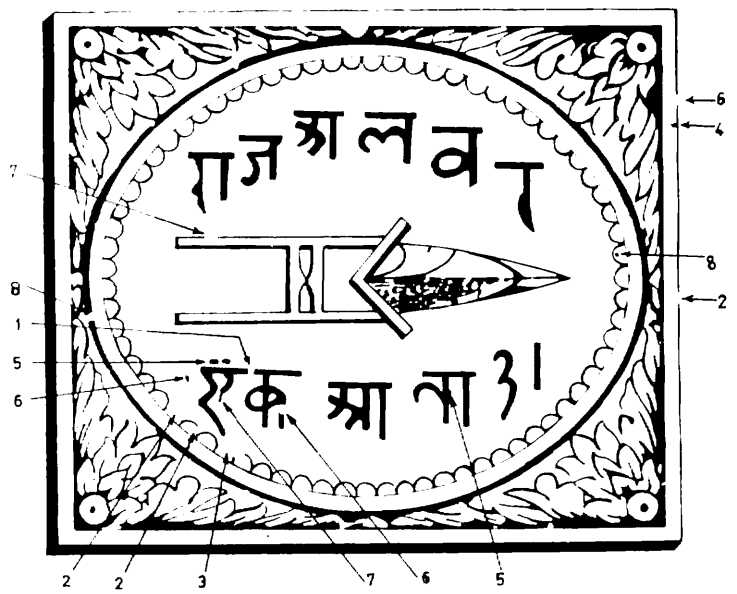
Fig.3.

Fig.4.

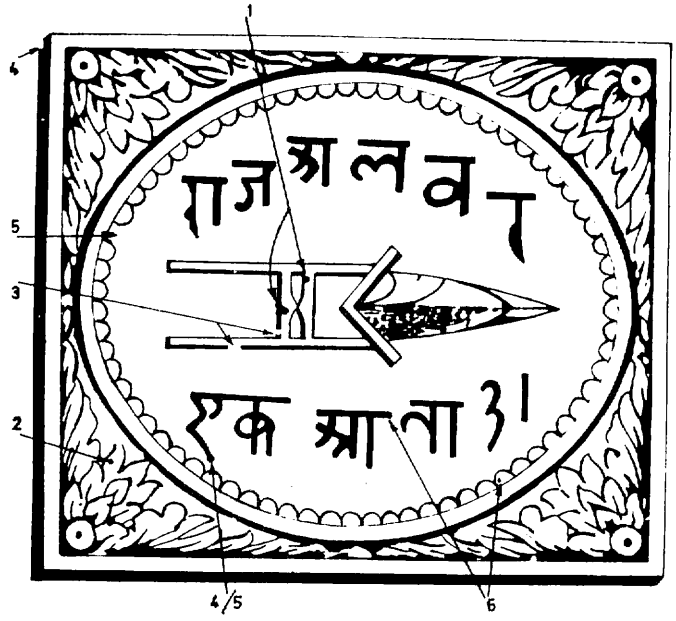
Fig.5.



One anna A stone.



One anna B stone.



One anna C stone.

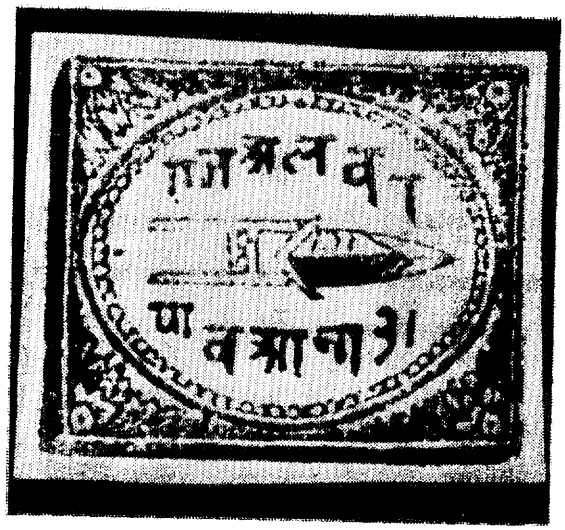


Fig.4b.

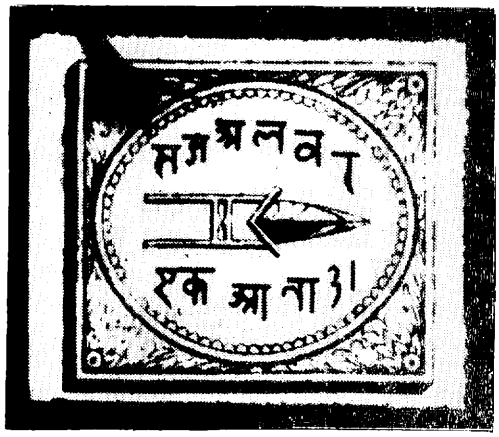


Fig.5.

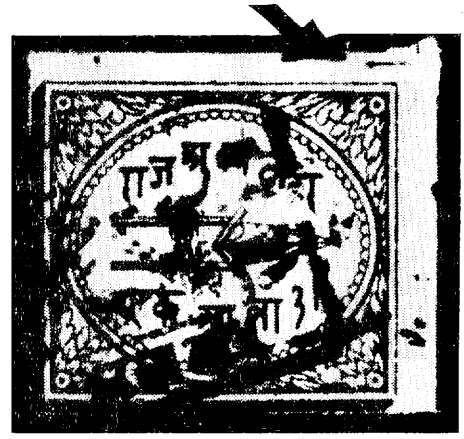


Fig.6.

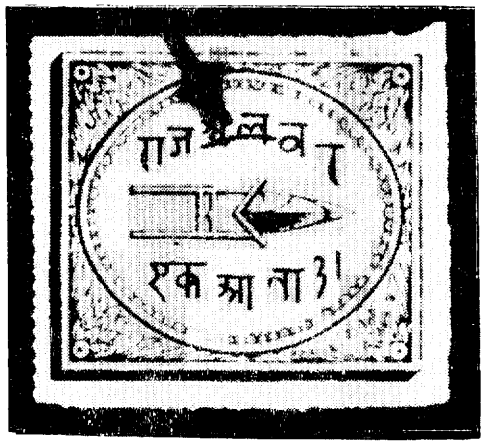


Fig.7.

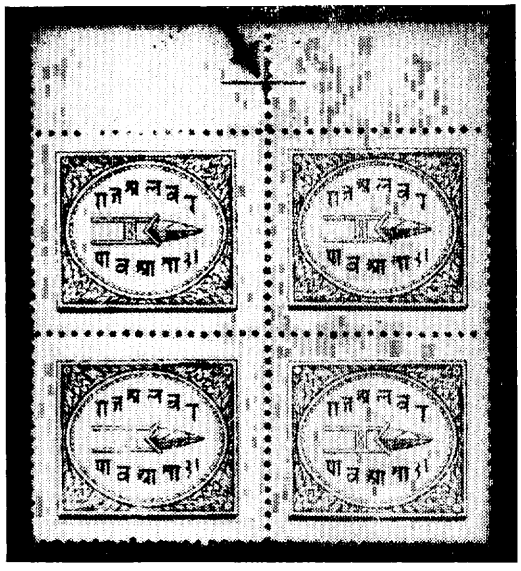


Fig.8.

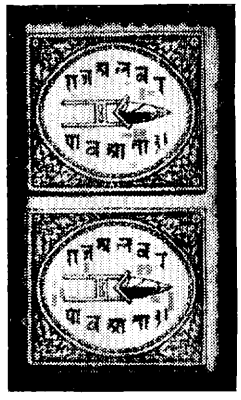


Fig.9.

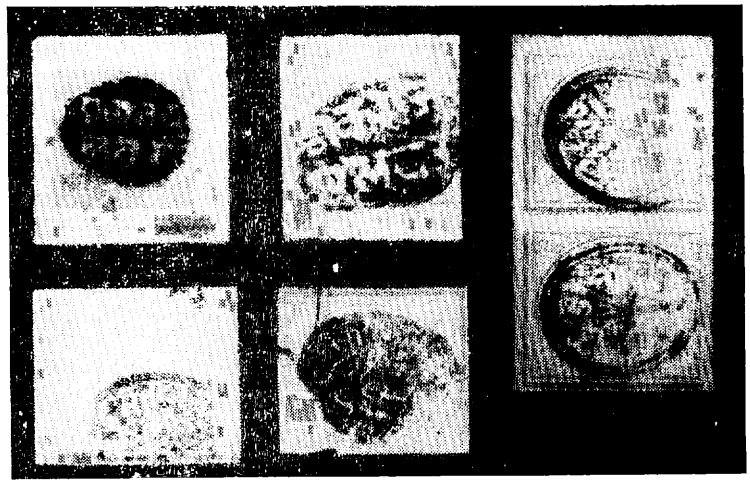


Fig.10. Fig.11. Fig.12.

Fig.14. Fig.13.

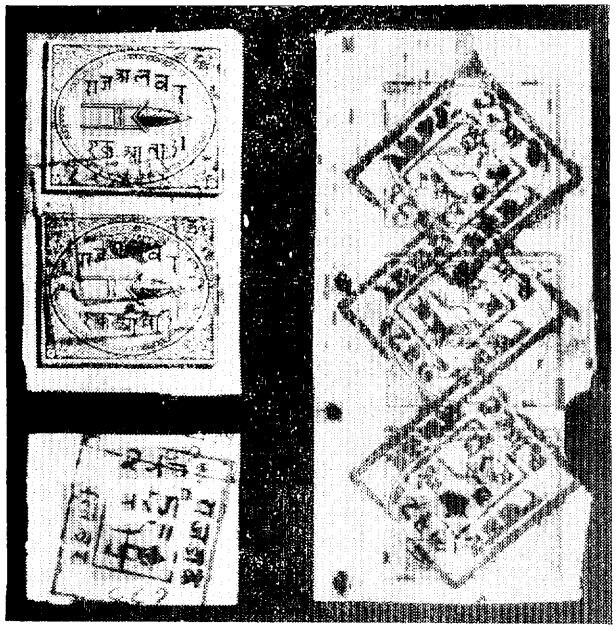
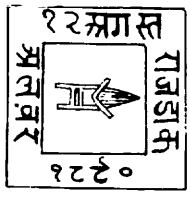


Fig.15. Fig.17.

Fig.16.

Fig.20.

Fig.21.



B.1

B.2

Fig.22.

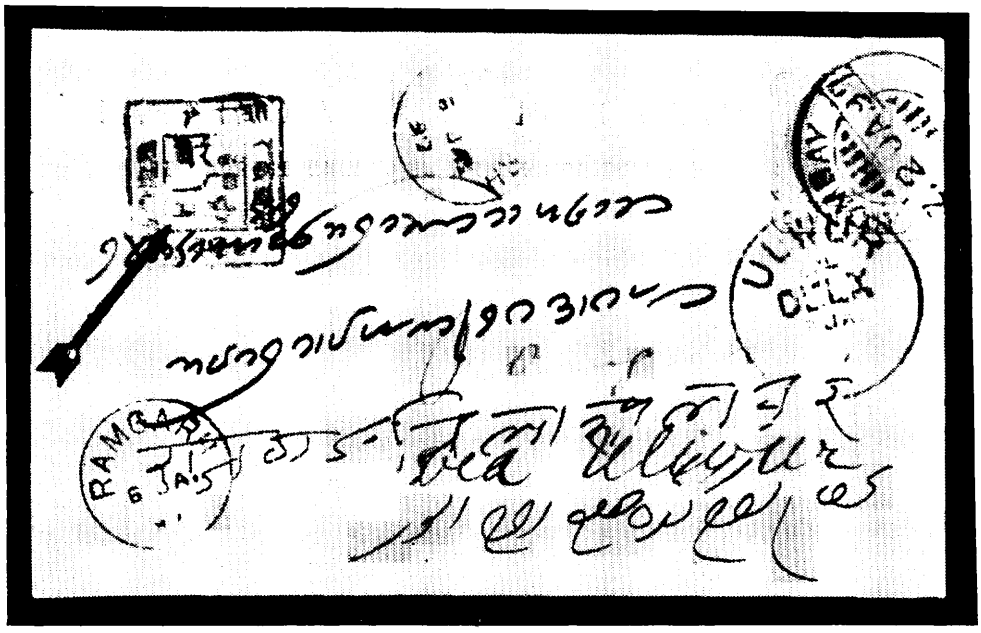


Fig.18.

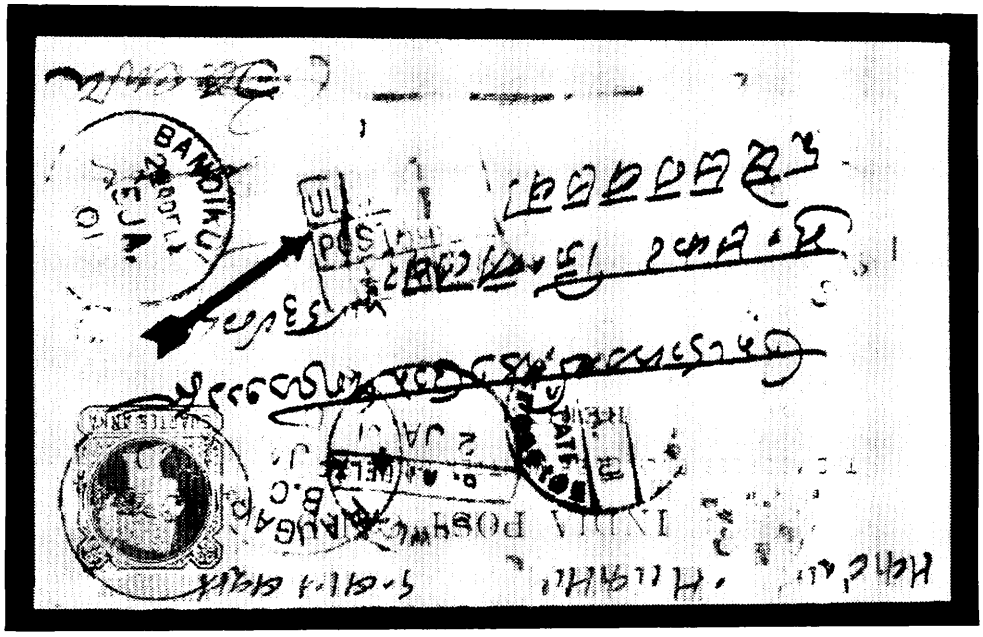


Fig.19.

जनवरी फर्वरी मार्च अप्रल मई जून जलई

JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY

अगस्त सितंम्बर अकतूबर नोम्बर डिसम्बर

AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER

१२३४५६७८९०

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

DCP

Fig.23.

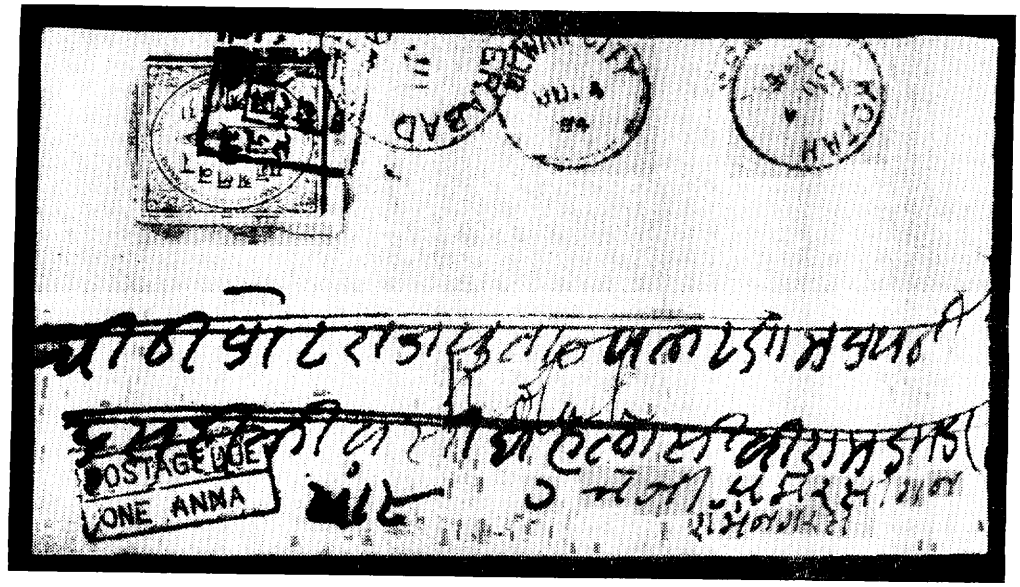


Fig.24.


ALWAR STATE
• Post Offices
..... ROADS & MAIL LINES
PATIALA STATE
NABHA STATE
GURGAON DIST.
GURGAON DIST (PUNJAB)
BHARATPUR STATE
JAIPUR STATE
JAIPUR STATE RAILWAY
B.B.C.I. RLY.
B.B.C.I.
KOT KASIM (JAIPUR)
Tapukra
Tijara
Harsauli
Kishengarh
Khairthal
Bahadurpur
Ramgarh
Gobindgarh
ALWAR
Malakhera
Lachmangarh
Kathumar
Raigarh
Tehla
Partapgarh
Thanaghazi
Narainpur
Bansore
Jindoli
Hansora
Mandawar
Behror
Barod
Dudod
Mandhan
0 10 20 MILES

Fig.25.