

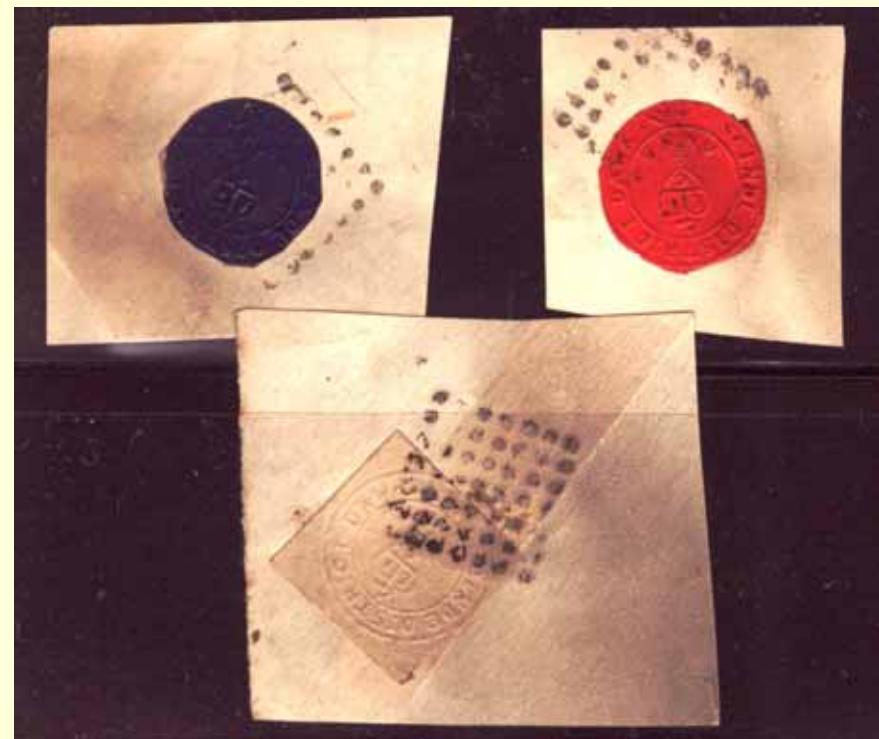
# Indian States Stamps

- Brief history of India and its postage stamps
- What are the Indian States?
- “Convention” States
- “Feudatory” States
- Indian States revenues
- Indian stamps used abroad
- Questions & Comments

# History of Indian Stamps

The first “stamps” of India were issued in the **Sind Province** (now part of Pakistan) in 1852.

These stamps are wax impressions and are usually considered forerunners to the stamps of India.



# History of Indian Stamps

The **East Indian Company** issued the first stamps valid for postage throughout India in 1854.

The first issues were printed in India but later issues were printed in England.



# History of Indian Stamps

After the 1857 rebellion against the East India Company, there was the formation of the **Crown Colony of India** in 1858.

Stamps, now simply reading “India Postage”, were issued, containing an image of the current reigning monarch. This practice continued for 90 years through the reign of King George VI.



# History of Indian Stamps

Following World War II, India was granted **Dominion** status, and the first stamp without the portrait of a monarch was issued in 1947.

The **Republic of India** was formed in 1950. The first post-independence stamps were issued on January 26th of that year.



# What are the Indian States?

- 600-900 different feudatory states
- Control by “Princes” Maharaja / Nawabs
- 30% of India
- Many states issued revenue stamps but only ~40 states issued postage stamps





# Conventional States (1885-1949)

- Signed postal “convention” with Imperial Government
- Overprinted Indian stamps with state name (Chamba, Jind, Nabha, Patiala, etc.)
- Stamps were valid for mail throughout India



# Feudatory States (1865-1950)



- About forty states printed their own stamps for intra-state mail.
- Stamps range from very primitive to high quality engraved issues.

# Bhopal Feudatory State



Note Differences in stamps with same Scott #

# Charkhari Feudatory State

Small city-state in north-central India.

Note the direction of the crossed swords in the perforated vs. imperforated stamps.

Issues noted for many forgeries.



# Cochin Feudatory State

Cochin, located at the southern tip of India, issued over 200 stamps, most containing portrait of the ruling maharaja.

These are probably the most common Indian States stamps.



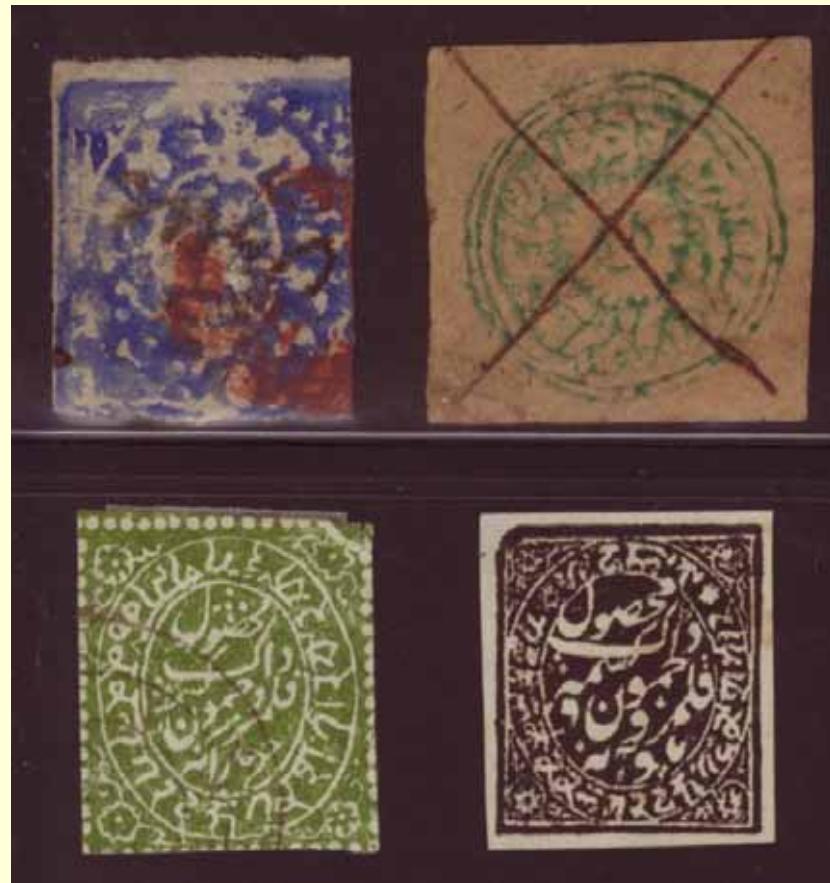
# Jaipur Feudatory State

- Large state located in Northwest India.
- Stamps range from very primitive (printed in Jaipur) to superb (printed in London).
- Noted for beautiful pictorials from 1931-1947.



# Jammu and Kashmir

The region of northern India and Pakistan produced some of the most primitive stamps, leading to many varieties and forgeries.



# Feudatory States

Note the color and paper variations in stamps from Junagadh (top) and Nawanager (bottom)

Which are forgeries?



# Indian State Revenues



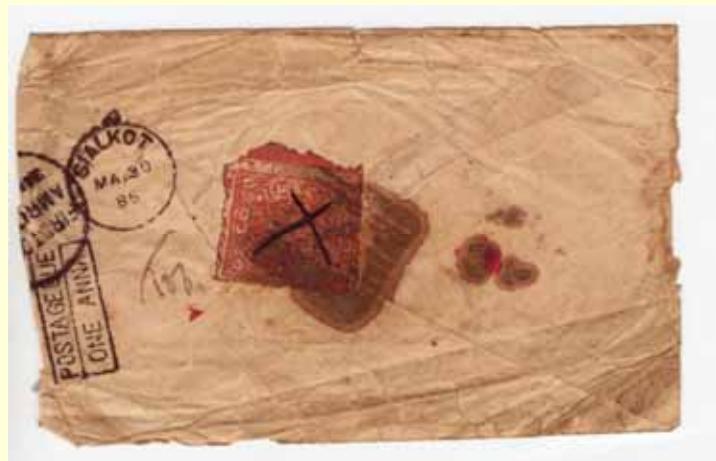
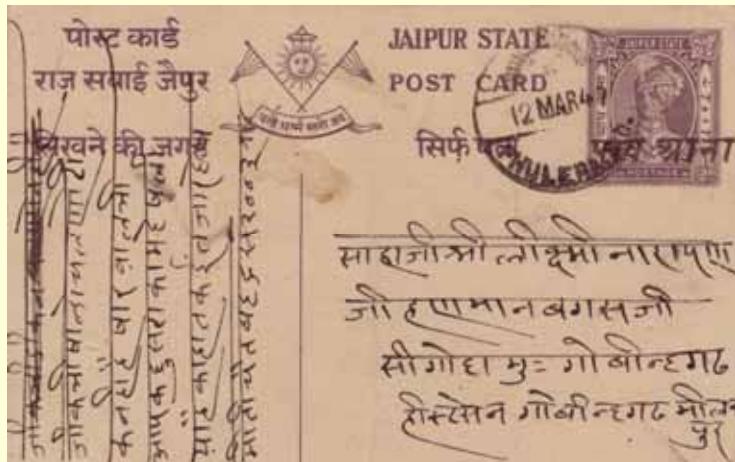
- Over 400 states issued revenue stamps
- Court fees and Legal documents
- Many contained pictures of rulers

# Indian Stamps Abroad

Indian stamps were used in other British possessions and colonies including Aden, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, etc....



# Covers & Postcards



- Many states also issued postal stationary.
- Covers, especially from feudatory states, are a major collecting interest.