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THE

# POSTAGE STAMPS,

Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps,

OF

## BRITISH INDIA,

AND

## CEYLON.

With Twenty-four Sheets of Autotype Illustrations.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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LONDON, 1892.



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## PREFACE.

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**B**UT few prefatory or explanatory remarks are necessary in introducing to Philatelists the London Society's treatise on the "Stamps of British India and Ceylon."

The Reference Lists include all issues down to the end of the month of November, 1892, and have been most carefully revised by the Society in general meeting, and subsequently by the members individually of the "Publishing Committee" of the Society.

The "Official Correspondence," which forms Appendix A. to this work, was for the most part collected by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling during his recent visit to India, and a Paper read by him before the Society on his return from that country, adds interest to the volume, as being the last paper on Philatelic subjects written by our late Vice-President.

I have also to express our thanks to Mr. Alfred Simson, of Calcutta, for much assistance rendered by him, both to Mr. Tapling personally when in that City, and subsequently in correspondence to myself. The work is further rendered the more complete by the carefully-selected *Gazette* notices, sought out, and skilfully collated, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, which will be found given under Appendix B.

The autotype illustrations are from specimens selected from "The Tapling Collection," from stamps kindly lent by Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, Dr. F. Kalekboff, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons (Ltd.), Mons. J. B. Moens, Mr. W. T. Wilson, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and Mr. M. Giwelb, and from specimens in my own collection. It will be observed that Illustrations Nos. 38 and 39 are not taken direct from original sheets of the stamps, but from tracings of sheets in the possession of the India Post Office, and kindly obtained and forwarded to me by Mr. G. J. Hynes, the present Postmaster-General of Burmah. Illustrations Nos. 41, 75, 76, and 78 are also not from original specimens of the stamps but from engraved facsimiles, themselves used for purposes of illustration.

DOUGLAS GARTH,  
*Honorary Secretary Philatelic Society, London.*

*December 15th, 1892.*



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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T.	.	.	.	.	.	Top.
B.	.	.	.	.	.	Bottom.
R.	.	.	.	.	.	Right.
L.	.	.	.	.	.	Left.
a.	.	.	.	.	.	Anna or annas.
c.	.	.	.	.	.	Cent or cents.
d.	.	.	.	.	.	Penny or pence.
p.	.	.	.	.	.	Pies.
r.	.	.	.	.	.	Rupee or rupees.
s.	.	.	.	.	.	Shilling or shillings.
Perf.	.	.	.	.	.	Perforated.
Mm.	.	.	.	.	.	Millimètres.

# INDIA.

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## PRELIMINARY PAPERS ON THE FIRST ISSUE.

I.—*Read by Mr. DOUGLAS GARTH,*

*At a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, 9th January, 1891.*

THE omission on the part of those at the head of the early Postal Administrative Departments in our Colonies to preserve any accurate records or official history of the stamped envelopes or labels employed from time to time for prepayment of postage, and of designs accepted or rejected by the Government for such purpose, is as fully noticeable in the case of British India as in that of New South Wales and other of our larger Colonies. The first official issue of Postage Stamps in India dates back 37 years only, to a time when our British administration of the country was in full and complete working order, and yet it would appear that neither was it considered necessary, or in any way obligatory upon the Postal Authorities to preserve with any completeness or accuracy records and specimens, nor was there found any officer or servant of the Post Office having sufficient private enterprise to form any complete collection of such specimens, which might serve as a guide to future collectors and others taking an interest in the subject, or assist any future attempted history of the Postal system in India.

Thus it happens that it is left to the Philatelists of the present day to unravel, from such official correspondence as may still be available, and from close observation of such specimens as have chanced to be preserved, the interesting circumstances connected with the earlier issues of this and other countries.

Our Society is largely indebted for the information which I am now enabled to lay before you to the efforts made by our Vice-President, Mr. Tapling, during his visit to India in the winter of 1889. He has been enabled, by securing copies of official correspondence, to confirm and correct much that was purely theoretical in our catalogues, and by personal interviews with some of the older officials in the Post Office, to add not a little to our previous knowledge of this first issue of stamps in India.

The difficulties with which those entrusted with this native-printed issue had to contend are alluded to in Reports made to the Governor-General in Council, from time to time during the months of February to July, 1854, by Capt. H. L. Thuillier, then holding the office of Deputy Surveyor-General.

Early in the year 1854, instructions had been given by the Indian Government for preparation of a Report upon the means then available for designing and producing, by lithography or otherwise, a large number of postage stamps for the public use, and in compliance therewith, Capt. Thuillier, in a memorandum under date the 22nd February, 1854, reported that the project was perfectly practicable, provided an adequate establishment was placed at his disposal for the purpose. Specimens of designs prepared by Mr. H. M. Smith, drawn on transfer paper and struck off on ordinary paper and card, were submitted with his Report, and his proposal was to have these designs carefully engraved, and then multiplied by transfer so as to cover a moderate sized stone, to contain 144 stamps in 12 rows of 12 labels each. He further estimated that from such a stone 300 sheets could be obtained in a day, or on an average one million stamps per month, the cost of production being (exclusive of paper) about Rs. 200 per million stamps.

The question as to the paper to be employed next received attention, and in the foregoing and subsequent Reports, Capt. Thuillier alludes to this subject, his special recommendation being in favour of a thin water-marked paper manufactured in France. It happened, however, that there was in Calcutta at the time a stock of medium wove paper, watermarked with the arms of the East India Company, which had been sent out from England for fiscal purposes. This was ultimately adopted for the proposed postage stamps, and was used for all the four values of the first issue.

This watermark has been perhaps already sufficiently described in Philatelic publications, but as it forms an important element hereafter in the more purely theoretical statements in this short treatise, I think it worth while to give the following description and admeasurements:—An oval band formed by two lines 12 millimètres apart, contains at the top the words "Stamp Office" in large Roman capitals, nearly the height of the band, and at the bottom a native inscription. In the centre is a shield containing the Arms of the East India Company, supported by lions rampant, beneath which is a scroll containing the legend "Auspicio regis et senatus Angliæ." A crest surmounts the shield, and the lions hold flags each in the lower paw which touches the shield. The oval design is placed horizontally, its extreme length measuring from the outer lines is 146 millimètres, and its extreme height or width 124 millimètres. In the sheets of the three lower values there appears a supplemental outer single line extending in wide curves and forming a rectangular frame to the oval design in the centre. This outer line was, however, necessarily cut off when the paper was shaped for the smaller plate of the 4 annas value. Outside this outer line and in the top left hand corner, appears "No. 4" in Roman capitals, probably signifying the quality of paper employed.

The design of the half anna value having been ultimately approved and engraved on stone, transfers were taken until a block of 120 stamps in 12 rows of 10 labels each had been laid off upon the stone, and three of such blocks were printed upon each sheet of the paper, the watermark having its design complete in each block, or thrice repeated in each sheet. Several of such stones were at once prepared, and a few hundred sheets of stamps, printed with a red vermilion English lithographic ink, of which a small supply only was available, were struck off, apparently with some measure of success, and at the urgent request of the Director-General, the whole of this stock was transmitted to Bombay on the 5th April, 1854.

A few at any rate of these stamps seem to have been put into circulation, and this represents the "half anna red," referred to in our older catalogues, and erroneously by some characterised as either an error or an essay.

The small quantity of English red ink was thus soon expended, and colour of an apparently similar quality was obtained from the Stamp Office, but this was found (to quote Captain Thuillier's own words) "entirely to destroy the impressions on the stone, the proofs coming off thick and smeared," and after many trials it was found necessary to abandon that colour for the time being, having regard to the urgent necessity for production of the stamps, and to the approach of the hot season of the year, which was not favourable to further chemical experiments.

To ensure success in another colour all the stones so previously prepared were cleaned off, and experiments made both in black and blue, the former being in every way successful, and strong recommendations as to its adoption were accordingly put forward.

In the meantime, however, in order that a reliable standard design should be secured, a careful engraving was made on copper, by a native engraver of the name of Numeeroodeen, who was employed as a draughtsman in the Lithographic Office. Transfers were once more obtained, and blocks again formed upon the stones in the same manner as before, but having 96 stamps only in the block, namely, 12 rows of 8 labels each.

It was probably in connection with this second printing that it was decided to add an inscription round the block of 96 stamps declaratory of their value, and with directions as to the mode of affixing the labels. The inscription in the case of the half anna value ran thus:—

On the left hand side of the blocks the words—

"NINETY-SIX POSTAGE STAMPS, PRICE THREE RUPEES PER SHEET, FOUR ANNAS PER ROW."

On the top of the block—

"HALF ANNA each stamp—stamps of the required"

On the right hand side of the block—

"Amount to be cut off and affixed towards the RIGHT HAND corner of the letter, on the address side."

On the bottom of the block—

"Lithographed under the superintendence of Captain H. L. Thuillier, by H. M. Smith, of the Surveyor-General's Office."

The date of printing is added, and corner floreate ornaments divide the inscription.

Objection would seem to have been taken by the Governor-General to the proposed printing in black, on what grounds appears doubtful, but Mr. G. J. Hynes, now Postmaster-General of Burmah, formerly Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in India, asserts that it was owing to certain sheets experimentally printed in black having been about this time stolen from the Post Office prior to their circulation. It seems obvious, however, that had any quantity of these stamps been thus abstracted some of them would have found their way into the hands of collectors, and I believe no impression in black upon watermarked paper (which would have been

employed) is known to philatelists. I am more inclined to the belief that the black colour was never in favour with the authorities, and that at any rate on the present occasion it was reserved for possible reconsideration in fixing the colour of the one anna value.

It is certain that between the 1st and 5th May, 1854, Capt. Thuillier devoted considerable attention to the preparation of a suitable blue ink, and as he had already failed to obtain any satisfactory results from cobalt, he restricted his experiments to a preparation of refined indigo, which eventually proved successful, and specimen sheets being approved, the printing proceeded rapidly, so that on the 11th May, Capt. Thuillier was enabled to report that  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million of half anna labels had been delivered or were ready for delivery, and that he was printing at the rate of "3 lacs per diem." On the 25th May he further reported that three million impressions had been struck, but the strain on the Department would seem to have been enormous, the printers being employed night and day. On the 30th June 15 millions, and on the 31st July the full number of 30 millions originally mentioned as necessary for the public supply, had been printed off.

On the 1st August, 1854, the design and arrangements for printing the "one anna" and higher values for the first time began to receive serious attention, and further experiments were made by Capt. Thuillier and his assistants in the mixing of the vermilion colour which had before been unsuccessful. A few days sufficed to bring these experiments to a satisfactory result, and the design having been meantime approved for the "one anna" stamp, differing only slightly from that of the second half anna, and the same process of engraving having been resorted to, the printing of these labels in red was by the middle of August reported as again "proceeding rapidly," and a bi-coloured design for the four anna value had been submitted and approved.

It must be observed here that more than one matrix die does not appear to have been actually in use at the same time. Variations of type are not observed between the labels of any one sheet, although the type employed in one sheet is found, at any rate in the case of the one anna value, to differ from that in others.

In August, 1854, mention is made in one of Capt. Thuillier's letters of a design having been prepared for a label of two annas value, but I regret to say that at present no further information is in my hands respecting the printing of this stamp. It is certain that the printing did not take place in the Surveyor-General's department, as in the case of the other values, and it seems probable that the pressure of work already put upon this Department induced the authorities to entrust the printing of the "two annas" value to other hands, which there is reason to believe were the Stamp Office, or Mint Department, in Calcutta. The design and colouring of the label are, of course, well known to us, and I may only mention in passing that neither in the case of this value, nor in that of the four annas value, do I find any record of any mode of perforation being employed officially.

I now come to the consideration of the four annas label. Of this value at least four successive printings took place between the 11th October, 1854, and the 3rd November, 1855.

On the former date the order was first given to proceed with the printing of this value, and on the 14th October following Capt. Thuillier reported that 700 blocks had been struck off and delivered to the Supervisor of Stamps. These were of the

well-known octagonal design, the frame being in red and the Queen's head in blue, the latter being printed separately, thus accounting for the head being occasionally, but rarely, found inverted. Each sheet contained twelve labels, arranged in three horizontal rows of four stamps 18 millimètres apart, divided vertically and horizontally by wavy lines in blue, having small rosettes at the intersecting points. The paper was similar to that employed for the lower values, and the sheet is stated to have been specially arranged to allow of a portion of the design of the watermark appearing in each label. I append diagrams (*Illustrations* 35, 36, and 37) showing how far this object was actually attained in this and the succeeding printings respectively.

The space occupied by this block of twelve stamps and by the twenty-four stamps of the subsequent arrangements was of course far less than that occupied by the 96 stamps forming the blocks of the half anna and one anna value, and, as I have never seen any specimen of the four annas showing a wide outer margin on the edge of the sheet, I am led to the conclusion that the paper in use for the other values was cut to the size of the smaller stone, the outer curved line of the watermark being thus cut off.

By the 2nd November 17,170 blocks or sheets of twelve labels each (making 206,040 labels) had been delivered, and directions were received at the Surveyor-General's office to discontinue printing this value until further order. Early in the following month, however, a further supply was needed, and another 32,829 sheets were printed and delivered, evidently from the same stones as before, it being again stated that there were twelve stamps only to each sheet. This brought the number of labels delivered to that date to 600,000. This is afterwards referred to in the official correspondence as "the first batch of four annas labels." At the end of March, 1855, a further supply of this value was required, and Captain Thuillier (although he would appear to have commenced to print from the old stones) reported in a letter written to Mr. Beadon, the Government Secretary, on the 2nd April following, that, owing to the inconvenience caused to the public by the small number of labels on each sheet, he had had blocks constructed comprising twenty-four instead of twelve labels for future use. On the 26th May following he further reported that 22,540 sheets, or 540,960 labels of this second batch had been delivered, and printing again ceased.

A further supply of this value was not needed until July, and between the 3rd July and the 3rd November following, when the printing finally ceased, there is definite record that 15,836 sheets and 380,064 labels in all were delivered, being, it is to be observed, still at the rate of twenty-four labels to the sheet.

No mention is made in any correspondence or report of any difference in the construction or arrangement of the sheet, between the "second batch" and what may be termed the "third batch" issued between July and November.

That some such re-arrangement was, however, made at some period between April and November is certain, as pairs of specimens and undivided blocks are found having the octagonal designs respectively one-quarter and one-eighth of an inch apart (3 and 6 millimètres).

From careful admeasurement of the stamps when arranged at these distances respectively from each other, it would appear probable that, in the original scheme of bringing twenty-four labels into the space formerly occupied by only twelve, an

arrangement of four horizontal rows of six labels, each one quarter of an inch apart, was first adopted, the space thus occupied being almost identical with that occupied by the twelve labels, measuring up to the outer blue wavy line on all sides—that after the first delivery (on the 15th April, 1855) of labels from the reconstructed stone, it was deemed advisable, owing to the failure of the new arrangement, to display a portion of the watermark on every stamp, to compress the octagonal designs still closer together, retaining, however, the same arrangement of four rows of six labels, and that in this new form all subsequent sheets were printed. In the diagrams (*Illustrations 36, 37*) I have exemplified how, in *Illustration 36*, the four corner stamps were liable to escape all trace of the watermark, and how this is rendered practically impossible by the new arrangement shown in *Illustration 37*.

Possibly this latter alteration was considered of too insignificant a nature to form the subject of any special Report to the Government, but, at any rate, no official record of the change appears upon the correspondence.

There can be no doubt that up to the 1st April the earlier arrangement of twelve labels, intersected by the blue line, was exclusively adopted, and that the second modification occurred, therefore, at some period between that date and the following November. From the extreme scarcity of specimens shewing the distance of one quarter of an inch between the stamps, I am naturally led to the theory that this method of arrangement was in use but for a short time only, and from comparing the dates on letters bearing four annas labels it appears certain that the arrangement one-eighth inch apart was the latest of the three plates.

This comprises all the information at present at my disposal, relating to the printing of the first native postage stamps of British India, and in conclusion it may be useful that I should quote from official sources the actual number of sheets and labels of each value (other than the 2 annas value of which I have no record) printed up to 3rd November, 1855, when the order was received to discontinue their printing and circulation, the new series of stamps prepared by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of London, having arrived from England.

Description of Labels.	No. of sheets or blocks.	No. of labels.	Value.
<i>Of Four Annas value</i>			Rs.
12 to the sheet	61,580	738,960	217,570
24 to the sheet	38,376	921,024	230,256
<i>Of One Anna value</i>	97,692	9,378,432	586,152
<i>Of Half Anna value</i>	382,230	36,694,180	1,146,690
TOTAL . .	579,878	47,732,596	2,180,668

II — *Read by the late Mr. T. K. TAPLING, M P,*

*At a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, 6th March, 1891.*

AFTER the very able Paper by Mr. Garth, which was read a few weeks since before the Society, a second on the same subject seems to invite a few words of explanation. Before leaving for India towards the end of 1889, our Secretary asked me, if possible, to get answers to certain written questions he gave me relating to the first and subsequent issues of the stamps of British India.

Through the courtesy of Colonel Waterhouse, the head of the Lithographic Department at Calcutta, I was enabled to obtain satisfactory replies to several of the queries put by Mr. Garth; and the search by the officials of the Department which this involved, resulted in the discovery of an old letter book containing copies of the correspondence which passed between Captain Thuillier, then Deputy Surveyor-General of the same Department, and the Director-General and other officials interested in the then pending introduction of postage stamps. This correspondence and such notes and information as I was able to collect from other quarters, have formed to a great extent the basis both of Mr. Garth's paper and my own, though he and I both wrote quite independently of each other. The same subject, however, never strikes two minds exactly alike, and while it was inevitable that we should touch upon some of the same points, a prolonged examination I was able to make last autumn of the stamps themselves, resulted in the discovery of some interesting facts that I believe will be new to most members of the Society, and which I will now proceed to lay before you.

The correspondence I have just alluded to has been fully dealt with by Mr. Garth, but it is of so much interest and value that the Sub-Committee of Publication propose to ask the assent of the Society to its being reprinted *in extenso* in the form of an Appendix to the forthcoming work by the Society on the Stamps of the Asiatic Colonies of Great Britain, which it is to be hoped will appear this year. A flood of light is thrown upon the circumstances which attended the introduction of postage stamps in India, and the history is very graphically told by Captain (now General) Thuillier. The resources of the Lithographic Department, where the first stamps were printed, appear to have been very heavily taxed to meet the requirements of the Post Office, the Government having asked for no less than thirty million specimens of the half anna alone. About two months were spent on experiments of various kinds before Captain Thuillier could report that he was in a position to commence printing off the postage stamps, and to carry out the instructions of the Government. The want of workmen experienced in the particular class of work required, the deficiency of plant, printing presses, &c., which it was difficult to supply at that date in Calcutta, and the exceptional difficulty of manufacturing proper lithographic ink in the trying climate, all combined to render Captain Thuillier's task a very formidable one. How he accomplished it you will be able to judge when the correspondence is reprinted, and I think you will share my opinion that the result reflects great credit on his energy and perseverance, if we make allowance for the fact that this was the first attempt to print in colour in India. It appears from the letter of 22nd February, 1854, that the designs of the first stamps ever printed were drawn upon transfer paper and "struck off in a hurried manner," I conclude, from a lithographic stone. Four values, we learn, were submitted for the inspection of the



Governor-General, and duplicates of them still exist in the old letter book. These of course were simply essays or specimens of what could be done, and they were never issued to the public, though I have a note that the four annas is marked in the book "approved to be coloured of one colour," and the eight annas, "approved." A fuller description would be out of place in this Paper, which will only deal incidentally with essays or trial designs, but through the kindness of Mr. Simson, of Calcutta, I am able to present for your inspection to-night two of these values, the half and one anna. On 1st May, 1854, Captain Thuillier wrote that a standard die or matrix had been engraved on stone, and transfers taken from it and laid upon lithographic stones in blocks of 120, three such blocks filling up the sheet of water-marked paper. He also states that he used for printing a small stock of English red lithographic ink he had by him.

That these were sheets of the well-known half anna red stamps I think there can be no doubt; and we know now that each sheet contained 360 specimens arranged in three blocks of 120. Whether these were ever issued to the public has been for years an open question with collectors, and I will briefly examine the fresh evidence that is now available. In the same letter Captain Thuillier writes:—"In this manner a considerable number of stones were prepared . . . a few hundred sheets were struck off, and at the urgent request of the Director-General transmitted to Bombay by the steamer of the 5th inst." One asks, what were "a few hundred sheets" transmitted for if not for issue? One sheet would have been enough as a sample. I have never seen an obliterated copy, but Herr von Ferrary tells me he possesses one in his collection, and that a few may have got into circulation by accident seems more than probable. The difficulty of manufacturing the vermilion ink, we are told in another letter, was the reason why blue was the colour finally adopted for the half anna, and according to the letter of 11th August, 1854, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions in the latter colour had been delivered up to that date to the Post Office Authorities at Calcutta. As the stamps were actually on sale to the public on 20th September in Calcutta, and on 15th September in Madras (as will be seen by a reference to the notices in Appendix B), there would have been ample time for a fresh supply of the half anna in blue to reach Bombay and replace those previously sent in red, the formal introduction of postage stamps in India, or rather the prohibition of letters not bearing stamps, coming into operation on 1st October, 1854. The notices in Appendix B have been kindly furnished to me by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and have been extracted by him from the different Official Gazettes. The first that has been found relating to Bombay is taken from the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1854, and simply states that a supply of one, two, and four anna labels had been received from Calcutta and could be distributed to local offices requiring those values. You will notice that no mention is made of the half anna, and the supply of that value had evidently been sent previously to Bombay. It is curious, too, that while the authorities at Calcutta and Madras were able to announce the sale of half and one anna stamps on 20th and 15th September, it was not until about two months later that the supply of the one anna appears to have reached Bombay. The notice just quoted mentions the number of stamps on the sheets of each value received, a detail one would hardly have expected to find given. If the half anna had first been issued in red, and afterwards in blue, a change of some importance to the public, it seems a reasonable inference that this fact would also have been made the subject of an official notice (so the only thing we know for certain is that some hundreds of sheets of the red

half-anna were actually sent to Bombay as well as to the Stamp Office in Calcutta, but there is no record or notice left of their ever having been put into circulation). I have had the advantage of an interview with General Thuillier, who has most kindly given me all the information at his disposal on this and other points. His belief is, that though an order to stop the issue in red was sent after the despatch of the parcel to Bombay, a few specimens were actually sold to the public. His recollection, however, on the matter is not perfectly clear, and after the lapse of 36 years it appears to me that nothing short of the discovery of obliterated specimens on the original letters would be absolutely conclusive.

These stamps must not be confounded with the proofs in vermilion, referred to in the letter of 1st May, 1854, from the copper-plate die of the half anna, which was eventually used as the standard for the regular issue. You will notice a strip of six in my collection, and that they are of the same type as the half anna blue. These were found, I was told, in the Post Office at Calcutta, many years afterwards.

Leaving the question of the half anna red, I come next to the same value in blue, as issued to the public, and of which we know now some thirty-five millions were printed. From the letter of 1st May, 1854, it appears that the lithographic stone became thick and smeared and spoilt with the native manufactured vermilion ink, and in consequence a fresh die was engraved on copper from which better results could be expected. Experiments were made again with red and blue inks, and the blocks of stamps again made up on the stones. This time the number of stamps in the blocks was reduced to 96, and they were arranged in twelve horizontal rows of eight specimens. Blue was finally decided upon as the colour, the matrix die locked up, the stones guarded day and night, and on 5th May, Capt. Thuillier was able to write, "yesterday was the first day of real progress." The entire sheet in my collection is dated May, 1854, and you will notice that the fifth stamp in the third row is placed somewhat crookedly as regards its neighbours, an irregularity which Colonel Waterhouse tells me was probably caused "by a slipping of that transfer in the damping book, the paste being soft." There is the same irregularity of placing of the same stamp in the sixth, ninth, and twelfth rows. There are also some less noticeable irregularities of placing in the case of other stamps on the sheet, which always occur in the same position in one or other of the four sets of three rows. This appears to prove that while impressions were taken one by one from the matrix die, they were actually transferred to the stones in batches of 24, four times over ( $8 \times 3 \times 4 = 96$ ), probably by means of a single sheet of paper upon which the 24 impressions were affixed one by one. I wrote to Mr. Simson on the subject to see if anything could be ascertained at the Lithographic Department, and added, "The point is only important in this way. The entire sheets I have been describing are undoubtedly early ones, and bear the date May, 1854. Capt. Thuillier stated that after the 30,000,000 half annas were printed, he had the stones cleaned off and the dies locked up, &c. If then another entire sheet turns up *without* these irregularities of placing, we shall know that it belongs to the second edition or transfer, which there is reason to think he had done in 1855." Such a sheet exists, and has been kindly lent to me by Mr. Garth to show you at this meeting, but the date upon it is not 1855. My sheet is dated May, 1854, his, August in the same year, and you will notice that in his the type of the surrounding inscription and the ornamental bordering at the four corners, vary in small details, and the irregularities in placing no longer appear. No doubt the sheet dated August belongs to the second transfer.

From the correspondence we know that a third was executed about July, 1855, and if an entire sheet of the third series is ever discovered, it will probably be found to bear that date in the margin. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that the dates in the margins are the dates of the transfers, and not the dates of issue, in the case of the half anna. The point of course is definitely got at by the official notices unearthed by Mr. E. D. Bacon. But for the latter, it would have been of some importance as collateral evidence in dealing with a question that arises in connection with the four annas. As for the method in which the stones of 96 impressions were made up, Colonel Waterhouse writes in reply to my letter to Mr. Simson, "With regard to the half anna stamps I cannot recollect any record of how they were printed, but it seems quite probable that a *standard stone* was in the first case made up from transfers from the copper-plate, and that from this standard re-transfers were made in sheets for printing. It also seems not unlikely that as there was only one plate to take transfers from, the basis of the standard stone was a group of 24, which was again re-transferred four times to make up the sheet of 96 impressions. From the fact of the repetition of the same defect four times over, it seems almost certain that this was the case." Here Colonel Waterhouse's opinion is at variance with the recollection of General Thuillier, who cannot remember the preparation of any "standard stone," but who does remember the transfers being taken one by one from the standard die. Anyhow the two entire sheets before you and the correspondence make one thing quite clear: that there were at least three perfectly distinct and separate editions of the half anna, only to be distinguished from each other when the sheets, or portions of them, are collected entire.

When I visited the Lithographic Department in Calcutta Colonel Waterhouse allowed me to inspect the old copper-plates of the half, one, and four annas, which are still carefully preserved there. All three are part of a copper-plate previously engraved with an illustration for some book or magazine, the design of which still remains, and Numeeroodeen, the native engraver employed, evidently cut it up and used the back for the purpose of engraving the standard dies of the postage stamps. The plates are about  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in thickness, and that of the half anna in size is about  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the one anna  $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the four annas  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3$  inches. The plates of the half and one anna each contain eight engravings or standard dies in a row, about two-fifths of an inch apart.

That of the four annas contains in the centre a single die of that value with the wavy frame line; to the left and right two proposed standard dies of the two annas, neither of which, however, was ever made use of; and to the left and right again respectively the floreate ornamentation used for the corners of the entire sheets, and a single engraved bust of Her Majesty. The beautiful proofs which were kindly given me, and which I present for your inspection, were taken direct from the plates without the intervention of lithography, and render a more detailed description of the designs unnecessary. As you will see, each stamp was separately engraved on the three plates, and of course each differs from the others in minute details. The stamps are drawn reverse on the plates, and we thus have eight varieties of type of the half and one anna. Knowing that the lithographic transfers of these two values were arranged in rows of eight on the entire sheets, I very naturally came to the conclusion that there would be eight lithographic varieties of type also among the stamps issued to the public, and that I should find no difficulty in identifying them when I returned to England. On examining a large quantity of the half anna I was unable (after making due allowance

for defective printing) to trace any difference of type at all, and it became evident that all the stamps of this value were transfers from one matrix die only. The next step was to find out which was the die employed, and much to my surprise I was unable to identify the ordinary blue half anna with any one of the eight dies on the copper-plate. I had a lithographic reprint from the plate in my possession, and this showed beyond all question eight lithographic varieties of type, but not one of them agreed in detail with the half anna that was issued. The principal difference was in the upper corners. You will notice that in the ordinary half anna there is a small cross, whereas in the reprints and the proofs from the plate the corners very closely resemble those of the one anna. I accordingly wrote to my indefatigable friend, Mr. Simson, for an explanation of these differences in type, and in due time he replied, "I have now cleared up the mystery about the plates of the first issue. I also examined all the plates myself. The original half and one anna stamps were designed and lithographed, and then a copper-plate for each issue, differing very much from the original design, was engraved, and from this all the stamps issued were printed after transfer to a stone. The one anna plate has always been the same, and there appears to be one only. But for the half anna stamp there are two plates, which I saw. The original old one has only one stamp engraved upon it, and from this all the transfers on to the stones were made, and apparently all the stamps issued were taken from it. But there is another plate of eight half anna stamps in a row, showing very little sign of wear, with the corners at the top as they were in the reprints of the blue half anna and in the one anna stamps. There is no definite record, but probably this plate was finished just when the stamps came out from De La Rue, and none were therefore printed from it for issue. I have looked through many hundreds of specimens, and cannot find a single one of the real issue of the type of the reprints." You will agree with me in thinking that this letter of Mr. Simson's is of much interest. The second plate of the half anna containing eight dies is the one I saw myself, and it is just an open question whether specimens from it were ever issued. Thanks to Colonel Waterhouse, I am able to show you to-night a proof taken direct from the first plate, which you will see is in every respect identical with the ordinary half anna we are acquainted with. But I have so far looked in vain for specimens from the second plate, and if any such were ever issued they must be of the greatest rarity. General Thuillier has no recollection whatever of this second plate, which, however, must have been prepared under his *régime* at the Lithographic Department, and until I showed him the proofs was inclined to doubt its existence. The workmanship is so like that of Numeeroodeen, the engraver of the ordinary half and one anna, that I think we may fairly assume he engraved the new plate also. It is clear that much time would be saved by taking eight transfers at once from the new plate instead of one at a time from the old one. From Captain Thuillier's letter it is evident that some uncertainty existed as to when the supply of new stamps would arrive from England, and it was probably in anticipation of renewed demands upon the department that the second plate was ordered, though, as I remarked above, the matter has now passed from his memory. When it was engraved is a matter of conjecture, but the latter part of 1855 seems a not unlikely date. Collectors ought now to search for obliterated specimens from the second plate (they may be easily distinguished by the upper corners, which are almost identical with those of the one anna), and it will be interesting to see if any are found.

Turning next to the one anna, much of what I have said about the half anna applies to this value also. There are eight varieties of type on the copper-plate, the only

one in existence, according to Mr. Simson; and if a transfer had been taken from the entire plate one would naturally have expected to find eight lithographic varieties of type among the stamps that were issued. This, however, did not prove to be the case. I examined many specimens, including each stamp on the entire sheet which lies before you, and came to the conclusion that with the exception of the well-known variety with the pointed bust, which I shall deal with directly, there are no differences of type among the one anna stamps. The reprints and proofs from the entire plate of course show the varieties clearly enough, but up to the present I have never been able to ascertain that more than one matrix die was made use of for the one anna stamps that were actually put into circulation. Here, again, until I showed him the proofs, General Thuillier had no recollection of there being more than one die on the plate, and he is unable to say when the other seven were added; but most probably they were engraved by Numeeroodeen about the same time that he prepared the second plate of the half anna. If there were eight dies from the first on the plate it seems curious that only one should have been made use of, but this may perhaps be explained by the fact that Lord Dalhousie and other Government officials were very apprehensive of forgery, and wished absolute uniformity of design to be secured. In all probability therefore, there was only one die upon the plate to start with, as in the case of the half anna, the remaining seven being added at a later date for the same reason that led to the construction of a new plate for the former value, and when it had been ascertained that the risk of forging was very slight. The existence of two varieties of type, one with a pointed and the other with a rounded bust, remains to be accounted for, and it is necessary to determine if possible which came first.

You will see from the proofs that there are two specimens on the copper-plate, both with pointed busts. They are Nos. 2 and 8 of the proofs, but as the dies are all drawn reverse and the print taken direct, their actual positions on the plate are, of course, Nos. 7 and 1 respectively. A very little examination was sufficient to prove that the variety with a pointed bust that was issued was a lithographic transfer from die No. 2. That with the rounded bust was much more difficult to identify, and apparently did not exist on the plate at all; for though there are six specimens, each with a rounded bust, not one of them corresponds in detail with the stamps that were issued. The point was puzzling, and appearances pointed to the probability of there being a second plate of the one anna also. It did not occur to me for some time to examine the two dies with the bust pointed; but at length very much to my surprise I found that all the specimens issued to the public with rounded bust (including every stamp on the entire sheet) were lithographic transfers from die No. 2, one of the varieties with the pointed bust. A most careful examination of details placed the fact beyond doubt, and any collector will be able to see that with the exception of the variation in the bust, the two stamps are practically identical. In support of this it is worth while drawing your attention to one minute detail. The lower part of the bust is shaded with small dots, and the fifth one is placed a little out of line below the others, but close to the fourth. This occurs upon both the varieties we are considering, but upon no other stamp on the plate. The conclusions I draw are that one die only was used for the one anna; that at length it became necessary to retouch it; and that the variety with the pointed bust is from the retouched plate. Colonel Waterhouse writes, speaking of the proofs from the plate which he kindly sent me:—"You will notice that the second and eighth impressions print blacker and have the eyes different to the others. In both the eye has been beaten up from the

back and corrected, but there is no trace of any alteration at the point of the bust. It seems probable that these engravings were deepened to print up black round the head, and that the theory that all the one anna stamps were printed from one of these two heads is quite correct."

So we have the fact that the plate as it exists bears traces of alteration or repair, and there seems little doubt that in deepening the background, one or two additional lines were engraved which had the effect of cutting off that portion of the bust which had previously appeared rounded. That this was done about the time the other seven dies were added is by no means improbable, though as I explained, for the sake of uniformity the latter were very likely never made use of; all the same, specimens from the other dies are well worth looking for, and would rank with those of the half anna in rarity. In connection with these two varieties of the one anna there is one other suggestion that comes from Colonel Waterhouse to which it is only right to give a few minutes' consideration. He remarks, "The point of the bust would easily get blunted in transfer, or in the subsequent filling in of the background, or in the printing from stone." This is possible, no doubt, and if it occurred it negatives the theory of the pointed bust being due to a retouch. But against it we have the following facts:—The plate of the one anna still bears traces of alteration, and there is *prima facie* evidence in the proofs from it that the lines of two of the dies, one of which was used, were deepened in order to secure "blacker" or more solid printing. It seems almost certain that the "deepening" included the addition of two or three fresh lines which were all that were needed to turn a rounded into a pointed bust. The alteration being made upon the front and not upon the back of the plate could not now be distinguished from the lines that were there previously, unless a proof from the plate in its original stage were forthcoming. If again the rounded bust is merely due to an accident in transfer, it seems strange that the accident should have occurred 96 times on the sheet before you, which contains no specimen of the pointed bust at all. One would have expected to have occasionally found the two varieties *se tenant* or side by side, but as far as I am aware none such have ever been seen. An uncut strip of three, all with the pointed bust, in Mr. Garth's collection, seems, on the other hand, to confirm the theory that they are the result of a later and distinct transfer from a re-engraved plate. How many transfers of the one anna were taken is not known, but it is certain that there were at least three. My sheet is dated September, 1854, and I have a note of one dated August in the same year, which I saw some months back, and which was then in the possession of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. A third (according to the letter of 7th July, 1855) took place in the latter part of 1855, and to this I think must be assigned the stamps with the pointed bust, which are certainly rarer than the others. Nearly 50,000 sheets in all were printed off in that year between July and November, of this value, and I think we may assume that all or most of them were from the retouched die. As I have shown in the case of the half anna the dates in the margin of the sheets are not the dates of issue but merely those of the transfers.

The information that is available about the two annas is rather meagre, and there does not appear to be much likelihood of getting any more. The standard die was engraved at the Calcutta Mint, and the supply of stamps furnished from that Department to the Director-General, in what quantities we do not know. The second portion of the correspondence which has come down to us, which passed between the officials of the Mint and the Director-General, contains no reference to the two annas, but deals

principally with suggestions for the production of the higher values, and these suggestions are of some importance, as we shall see presently. I think a careful examination will convince you that the two annas was not printed by lithography if you will put a specimen side by side with one of the one anna. The impression is very different, and if you take an unused specimen that has not been gummed down in a collection, you will usually find traces of what the French call "foulage," a "pressing" or "bulging out" at the back of the paper of the heavier lines printed on the surface. I consulted Mr. Heath and Mr. Gill, of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., and they both concurred in the view that these stamps were electrotyped. As will be seen from the correspondence, the proposal was to produce the higher values from electrotypes, shewing that the necessary materials existed in the Stamp Office; and it does not seem too much to assume that when the preparation of the two annas was finally entrusted to that Department, the officials made use of the appliances ready to hand. The interesting facsimile sheet of dies, punches, &c., of the two annas, which I obtained through Mr. Simson from the Mint, corroborates this theory. First we have the original matrix die, engraved probably on steel or copper; next, the punch obtained by pressing a piece of soft metal upon the matrix. The design on the punch comes out reverse, and in relief, the metal having been pressed into the engraved lines of the matrix. The punch is then hardened, and in its turn pressed upon a piece of soft metal, which therefore shews a direct sunken design. This also is hardened, and from it the electrotypes are then prepared, one by one, each one shewing a reverse design and fixed up together as a plate for use. The evidence seems to fit in perfectly with the theory of electrotyping, and it seems most probable the Department would use a process it was familiar with. The stamps were arranged in ten horizontal rows of eight specimens, and as one die only appears to have been used no questions of second or retouched plates arise here. Reprints are known, and I am inclined to think the original die is still in existence, and that it is probably to be found at the Calcutta Mint. It is not clear why the production of the two annas stamps was entrusted to the officials at the Mint, but in all probability Capt. Thuillier felt that sufficient strain had already been put upon the resources of the Lithographic Department, in respect of the other three values of the first issue. The stamps were probably printed on similar, though not, I believe, on the same watermarked paper as the other values. It is a fact that more stamps of this value appear to have escaped the watermark altogether than in the case of the others. You will notice a specimen in my collection with a large bottom margin. There is no trace of watermark, but on a similar specimen of the half or one anna, we should have found the outer wavy line. This seems to prove that different paper was employed.

Mr. Garth has dealt so fully with the questions connected with the transfers of the four annas, that there is not much for me to say, except that I entirely agree with him in his conclusions. The discovery of a large portion of an additional sheet by a correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste*, formed the subject of an article in that journal in November, 1890, M. Moens comes to the conclusion that the sheets of the four annas first contained the twelve specimens only, and this, of course, is completely confirmed by Capt. Thuillier's correspondence. His sheet is dated March, 1855, and he goes on to say, "Since the first four annas were finished in 1855, it is not possible that they could have been finished at the same time as the half and one anna which appeared in October, 1854. It is therefore probable that the four annas only saw the light for the first time in July, 1855, towards September

for the second transfer, and towards the end of the year for the third, at the same time as the two annas." M. Moens has fallen into the error of supposing that the date in the margin is approximately the date of issue with which, as in the case of the half and one anna, it has absolutely nothing to do. The whole paragraph is shown to be wrong by the official correspondence and the official notices, from which we learn that the printing of the four annas began in October, 1854, and that the stamps were actually on sale to the public at Madras on 10th November, 1854, and on 23rd November, at Bombay. The two annas was on sale at Bombay on the same date, and it is therefore a mistake to say it was only issued at the same time as the third transfer of the four annas. As to the different transfers of the latter value, there were no less than five altogether, although without entire sheets with dates in the margins, it only appears possible to distinguish between the three described by Mr. Garth. The following is an analysis of Capt. Thuillier's figures :—

#### DATES OF PRINTING OF THE FOUR ANNAS.

##### First Issue.

- (1) *October 14th, 1854.*—700 blocks, 12 stamps to each block. Including the above 700 blocks, the number printed on November 2nd, 1854, was 17,170 blocks, equals 206,040 stamps, twelve to each block (stones cleaned off).
- (2) *December 13th, 1854.*—32,829 blocks, 12 to each block, making 599,988 labels in all of this value printed to date, not 600,000 as stated in letter of this date (stones cleaned off).
- (3) *March 15th, 1855.*—11,581 blocks, 12 to each block, making 138,972 labels, which, with the number of stamps printed on December 13th, 1854, makes 532,920 labels, as mentioned in letter dated May 26th, 1855 (stones cleaned off).
- (4) *April 4th, 1855.*—11,911 blocks, 24 to sheet (part lot) May 26th, the order was completed at this date and including the 11,911 blocks numbered in all 22,540 blocks, 24 to sheet, equals 540,960 labels (see letter this date).
- (5) *July 3rd to November 3rd, 1855.*—15,836 blocks, 24 to sheet, equals 380,064 labels. December 14th blocks cleaned off.

You will observe that in most cases Captain Thuillier reports that the stones were cleaned off as soon as the requisite supply had been furnished, and this was probably an invariable rule. No doubt when a fresh supply was ordered and transfers again laid upon a new stone the new date would also be added in the margin. Sheets with 24 impressions were first printed in April, 1855, and this continued to be the adopted number until all printing ceased at the Lithographic Department in December. It is not easy to say when the third arrangement of the stamps described by Mr. Garth took place. But it is possible that the second half of the order, which was completed on 26th May, 1855, may have consisted of sheets of what we call the third transfer; but it is equally likely that the latter should be referred to a date between 3rd July and 3rd November. As the stamps are placed so close together one would rather have expected to find a greater number than 24 on the sheets of the third transfer, but the official figures speak only of 12 or 24 to the sheet, and if



a larger sheet was ever employed it must have contained a multiple of one or the other of these numbers or the total returns would not tally. M. Moens' suggestion of 80 to the sheet must on this ground be dismissed as untenable. It occurred to me that this third transfer might have been taken in 1856 or at some later period pending the temporary dearth of the De La Rue four annas, and in this case the number of sheets would not appear in the figures presented at the end of 1855, but General Thuillier assured me that he was perfectly certain no stamps were ever printed in the Lithographic Department after 1855, and that his final table of figures furnished an accurate account of every stamp ever supplied by him to the Government. The Mutiny occurred soon afterwards, and as he remarked he had his hands far too full with other and more serious matters. His figures are evidently drawn up with great care, and there seems no reason whatever to doubt their accuracy, or to suppose that any other change in the size of the sheets would not have been noted like the others. Before I conclude, I must not omit to thank my friends in India, Mr. Kisch (the Postmaster-General), Colonel Waterhouse, Mr. Waite, and the officials of the Mint for their kindness in allowing us to hunt up these old and valuable records. Mr. Simson has appeared to think nothing a trouble in this matter, and but for him I should not have been in possession of one-tenth of the information I have been able to lay before you to-night, and it is even doubtful if the correspondence would ever have been obtained at all without his help. Major Evans, Mr. E. D. Bacon, and Mr. A. H. Wilson, have also rendered me much assistance verifying the results of a long investigation; and I also owe a debt of gratitude to General Thuillier for his ready courtesy in affording me all the information in his power. It is satisfactory to think that we know now all that is ever likely to be known of the early Indian stamps, and that there are only two or three lacunæ of comparatively minor importance in the history of the first issue of British India.

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## REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

## Issue I. 1854.

*Four values.* Designed and produced in Calcutta, and printed in colour upon paper watermarked with the Arms of the East India Company, consisting of a shield with two lions rampant and gardant, with a scroll below containing the inscription "AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ," and surrounded by a broad transverse oval band containing the inscription "STAMP OFFICE" above in Roman capitals, and a native inscription below. The watermark extends over a large portion of the sheet, but some of the stamps in the sheets of the half, one, and two annas values, and in one arrangement at least of the four annas value, escape the watermark, and specimens are thus found without trace of it. In the sheets of the three lower values the watermark is found with an additional wavy outer line, enframing the design previously mentioned, but even this addition does not entirely preclude the result above mentioned. Specimens of the two annas stamp are more often found without, than with, traces of the watermark in the paper.

The HALF ANNA labels were first produced from lithographic transfers taken from an engraved die made upon stone, and as originally prepared for issue were printed in a red colour (See Official Correspondence, Appendix A, Letter No. 3), in panes of one hundred and twenty stamps (being arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten stamps) three of such panes being arranged side by side on one sheet of paper, each surrounded by an inscription indicative of the value.\* The watermarked design before described is repeated thrice in the sheet, thus covering the labels of each pane. The few sheets printed in red were sent to Bombay apparently intended for issue to the public, and although but few specimens can have passed the post it has been thought best to include the stamp in the official issues.

In the second printing of this value the lithographic transfers were taken from a new die, which was engraved upon copper by a native engraver of the name of Numeeroodeen. The stamps were again arranged in panes, but of ninety-six stamps only in each (being in twelve horizontal rows of eight stamps). The paper employed was in two sizes, one size being large enough to contain as before three entire panes side by side, and the other size large enough only for a single pane. Each pane was surrounded by a single outer line of colour, with floreate ornaments at the four corners, between which border lines and the pane of labels appear inscriptions in a variety of type as follows:—On the left side reading upwards the words "Ninety-six stamps, Price Three Rupees per sheet. Four Annas per row or"—on the top—"Half Anna Each Stamp.—Stamps of the required"—on the right side reading downwards—"amount to be cut off and affixed towards the right hand corner of the letter on the address side." At the bottom in two lines is the inscription, "Lithographed under the superintendence of Capt. H. L. Thuillier—By H. M. Smith, at the Surveyor-General's office, Calcutta (date)."

\* Capt. J. Day, R.E., has had the opportunity of inspecting an entire pane of this stamp in India, probably the only one now in existence. He states the full inscription round the pane is as follows:—At the left side, reading upwards, is "120 postage stamps price Rs: 3—12 per sheet—5 as. per row," at the top " $\frac{1}{2}$  anna each stamp—stamps of the required": at the right side, reading downwards, "amount to be cut off and affixed towards the right hand corner of the letter on the address side": and at the bottom is "Printed under Superintendence of Captain H. L. Thuillier at the Survr.-General's office by H. M. Smith, Calcutta, April 1854." The inscription is surrounded by a single outer line of colour, with floreate ornaments at the four corners.

The inscriptions surrounding each block vary slightly in the type employed for each word, and in other small details.

The arrangement of the ONE ANNA labels (the die for which was also engraved upon copper by Numeeroodeen) is practically identical with that of the second printing of the half anna value, the inscription surrounding each block of labels, being, of course, altered to specify the increased value of each stamp, row of stamps, and the entire block or sheet respectively. The paper employed was in two sizes, as for the second half anna.

The TWO ANNAS value was designed and engraved by the Head Government Engraver at the Mint, Calcutta, under the superintendence of Mr. R. H. Snell, the Superintendent of Stamps. It is known that the plate, composed of electrotype dies, taken from the original engraved die, was purposely made of a size to fit the printing press of the Stamp Office, and the sheet consisted of a pane of eighty stamps (being ten horizontal rows of eight stamps each). Each block was surrounded by two solid lines of colour the inner being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm., and the outer  $\frac{1}{2}$  millimètre in width. An inscription appears at the top and bottom of each sheet, that at the top reading "Eighty Two-anna Postage stamps" in block capitals, and that at the bottom notifying the price in Roman capitals.

The FOUR ANNAS value was designed by or under the superintendence of Captain Thuillier, the die being engraved upon a copper-plate, by Numeeroodeen. Several transfers were successively prepared and lithographed in the Surveyor-General's office, some of these varying in the number of labels to the sheet. Three distinct arrangements are known; the first comprising twelve stamps in three horizontal rows of four labels, and the second and third comprising twenty-four stamps in four horizontal rows of six labels, but differing in the space between the stamps. In all three arrangements the stamps are surrounded by a single line of colour with floreate corner ornaments and inscriptions, similar to those surrounding the blocks of the half and one anna values. The paper used was in two sizes, as before. The reasons for, and approximate dates of, the above several printings are more particularly referred to in Mr. Garth's and the late Mr. Tapling's papers. (Pages 1—16).

## DESIGNS.

### HALF ANNA.

*1st design.*—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of solid colour within a white lined rectangular frame. Straight labels of solid colour above and below contain the words "INDIA" and the value in white block letters respectively. The upper corners contain coloured square blocks with white star-shaped ornaments, and at the sides are perpendicular coloured bands filled in with white arabesque ornamentation comprising  $9\frac{1}{2}$  arches or curves on each side. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustration 1.*)

*2nd design.*—Similar in most respects to the design lastly described, but the head of Queen Victoria is somewhat larger, and the lettering thicker. There are 8 arches or curves at either side, instead of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  as found in the first design. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustration 2.*)

NOTE.—A second copper-plate with eight separately engraved dies was made, but for some unknown reason was not used for printing purposes. The design differs principally from that last described, in the top corners of the stamp, which contain Maltese crosses similar to those on the one anna value.

## ONE ANNA.

Similar in design to the type of the second Half Anna value, except that the head is again rather larger, and the white ornaments in the top corners are Maltese crosses. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustration 3.*)

NOTE.—Eight different matrix dies were engraved for the one anna, of which proof impressions are found. Only one die was ever used for printing purposes, and this was afterwards retouched. Stamps printed from this retouched die have the base of the bust of Queen Victoria sharply pointed instead of rounded. (*Illustration 4.*) The late Mr. Tapling has dealt exhaustively with this subject in his paper read before the Society in March, 1891.

## TWO ANNAS.

Similar in design to that of the two lower values, but the side borders are composed of interlacing reticulations, and there are no corner blocks. There is a white beaded line above and below the straight coloured bands at top and bottom containing the word "INDIA" and the value respectively, which in this case are in white Roman capitals in lieu of block letters. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustration 5.*)

## FOUR ANNAS.

Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on plain white ground within a beaded circle. Curved labels of solid colour above and below following the shape of the circle contain respectively the word "INDIA" and the value in white block letters. The labels are divided from each other by white lines following the shape of the circle, and pointing towards its centre. The spandrels are of solid colour, and the whole design is enframed in a triple lined octagon. In the earliest printing of this value the stamps are separated by wavy blue lines, running vertically and horizontally across the sheet, with small rosettes at the intersecting points. Shape, upright octagonal. (*Illustrations 6, 7, 8, 38, 39.*)

All the above values were printed upon wove paper varying considerably in substance and of native manufacture, and were issued without gum or official perforation.

T.	"INDIA."	B.	"HALF ANNA."	"ONE ANNA."	"TWO ANNAS."	"FOUR ANNAS."
	(April? 1854)	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	vermilion	(shades).		
	(Oct. 1, 1854.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	blue (pale and deep),	indigo (shades).		
	( " " )	1 a.,	vermilion.	Head with rounded bust (shades).		
	( 1855. )	1 a.,	do.	Head with pointed bust ( do. ).		
	(Oct. 6, 1854.)	2 a.,	green.			
	(Nov. 1, 1854.)	4 a.,	vermilion frame and blue head	( do. ).		
				Stamps in sheet separated by a blue line.		
		4 a.,	do.	and blue; no blue line in sheet, but stamps		
				six millimètres apart.		
		4 a.,	do.	do do.	but stamps three mil-	
					limètres apart.	

*Varieties.*—*a.* With frame inverted.

4 a., vermilion and blue.

*b.* With fine saw perforation (probably unofficial).

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue.

1 a., vermilion. (Head with rounded bust.)

2 a., green.

4 a., vermilion and blue.

## Issue II. November 1855.

*Five Values.* Engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. of London. Coloured impression upon stout bluish glazed paper and on ordinary white wove surfaced paper (sometimes yellowish in appearance from the gum), unwatermarked; yellowish gum, machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within an oval band of solid colour containing the inscription and value in white Roman capitals. At the top, bottom and sides are narrow straight white bands impinged upon by the oval band and filled in with minute horizontal dashes of colour. The spandrels are filled in with reticulated ornamentation, and an outer double line of colour completes the design. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 9, 10.*)

I. "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." B. "HALF ANNA." "ONE ANNA." "TWO ANNAS."  
"FOUR ANNAS." "EIGHT ANNAS."

A.—On stout bluish glazed paper varying from dark to almost white.

4 a., black, grey black.  
8 a., rose (shades).

B.—On white or yellowish white paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., pale blue, (shades).  
1 a., brown ( , ).  
2 a., brown-pink  
4 a., black, grey black.  
8 a., rose, (shades).

*Varieties.* a. The half, one, and four annas on white paper exist imperforate, and although found occasionally defraying postage upon letters in this condition, were probably proofs which have passed the post. b. The One Anna brown exists imperforate vertically. c. The Four Annas black has been found cut in half, and used thus as a stamp of two annas value.

*Remarks.*—Both the One Anna and Two Annas values, the latter in a reddish brown colour (see Issue III.), have been catalogued as on bluish paper, but such specimens as are known to the Society have the appearance of having been subject to chemical action and are not upon the blue glazed or enamelled paper of sub-division A. The latter paper is similar to that employed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., about the same period, for the first English fourpence.

A specimen of the One Anna has been seen in the same brown-pink colour as the two Annas value, but from the appearance of the specimen in question, it seems probable the brown colour had been altered to try and make it correspond to that of the Two Annas.

The stamps of this issue were arranged in sheets of 320 labels. Each sheet contained four separate blocks or panes of 80 stamps each, being in ten horizontal rows of eight stamps. The margin of the sheet and the space between the panes contained inscriptions printed in the same colour as the stamps, and also inscriptions watermarked in the paper. The inscriptions on the sheet of the half-anna value were as follows:—At the top of the sheet and at the bottom, printed in light blue Roman capitals, the words: "ONE HALF SHEET CONTAINING 160 STAMPS—FIVE RUPEES." On the left hand outer margin: "WHOLE SHEET CONTAINING 320 STAMPS—TEN RUPEES," and the right hand outer margin: "PRINTED BY THOMAS DE LA RUE

AND CO., LONDON, UNDER SUPERVISION OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE." Between the panes, and reading upwards, repeated four times, the words "ONE QUARTER SHEET CONTAINING 80 STAMPS—TWO RUPEES AND EIGHT ANNAS." Water-marked in the paper were inscriptions as follows:—Along the top of the sheet, and as a rule not touching the labels (on which it is unusual to find any trace of the water-mark), the words "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" inverted. In the centre of the sheet, and horizontally between the two upper and the two lower panes, the words "EAST INDIA POSTAGE," and the same words—"EAST INDIA POSTAGE"—at the bottom of the sheet. On the left hand side of the sheet reading downwards, and on the right hand side reading upwards the words "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—EAST INDIA POSTAGE," and in the centre of the sheet vertically reading both upwards and downwards the words "EAST INDIA POSTAGE—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA." The sheets of the other values had similar inscriptions in the margins to those above described, differing only in the expressed value of each sheet or part of a sheet.

The system adopted by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. in England of the use of "plate numbers" on the margin of the sheet, but not upon the labels themselves, denoting the plate in use for the time being, seems to have been adopted for the Indian stamps, each sheet having the number on a coloured octagonal shield surrounded by a coloured line. This shield appears at the top right hand corner and bottom left hand corner of each sheet.

The design adopted for this issue remained practically unchanged for more than twenty years.

### Issue III. Sept. to Dec., 1857.

*One value.* Identical in design, paper, and perforation, with the preceding issue, the colour only being changed. (*Illustration 9.*)

2 a., green.

2 a., buff, dull yellow, to orange (shades).

*Varieties.*—(a.) Error of colour?

2 a., reddish-brown.

(b.) Imperforate, probably proofs.

2 a., green.

2 a., buff.

*Remarks.*—The changes in colour of the two annas value, which appear to have occurred within comparatively few months, must have been doubtless the result of reports received from various officials on the suitability of the colours as proved by practical experience. The two annas value as originally transmitted from England, is believed to have been of the brown-pink colour (the plate for the green being numbered 4), and the first change occurred probably owing to some difficulty in distinguishing the first colour, by lamp or gaslight, from the eight anna value. Sheets were accordingly submitted from England in a green colour, but were at once discarded by the authorities as being difficult to distinguish by candle light from the blue of the half anna value. The buff colour was then adopted. The two annas, green, thus became a stamp of some rarity and, until the recent discovery of an almost entire sheet amongst the lumber of an Indian Post Office, commanded an extravagant price. The sheet thus discovered had evidently been used as waste-paper for the trial of obliterating dies, and a considerable number of these stamps bearing this trial

obliteration are now in the principal collections in this country, and occasionally upon the market. They are readily distinguishable, however, from the few known specimens which have passed through the post in a legitimate manner, and which bear the usual octagonal obliteration then most commonly in use.

A properly cancelled specimen of the two annas in a reddish-brown colour is in the collection of the late T. K. Tapling, Esq., now at the British Museum. Nothing further is known to the Society of this stamp, and it seems probable that a sheet, or sheets, got printed in this colour in error.

#### Issue IV. May 9th, 1860.

*One value.* Engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., on white or bluish-white unwatermarked paper, white gum, machine perforated 14.

*Design:* Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within an oval. At the top and bottom of the stamp are straight white hexagonal labels, terminated by triangular blocks of colour with floreate ornaments, containing the value in words in coloured Roman capitals. At the sides are perpendicular hexagonal bands of solid colour containing an inscription in white Roman capitals. The design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape small upright octagonal. (*Illustration 11.*)

T. "EIGHT." B. "PIES." L. (reading upwards) "EAST INDIA." R. (reading downwards) "POSTAGE."

A.—*On paper blued by chemical action of the ink.*  
8 p., lilac.

B.—*On white paper.*  
8 p., lilac, lilac-grey (shades).

*Remarks.*—This stamp was specially required for the prepayment of soldiers' half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom and British Colonies, the postage chargeable on which was fixed by Act of Parliament at one penny each, equal to 8 pies in Indian currency.

The paper of some specimens of this issue, as of Issue II., appears yellowish from the gum, which though originally white, was apt to change colour after a short time.

#### Issue V. End of 1864.

*One value.* Of the same design as Issues II. and III., on white paper, and perforated 14 as before, the colour only being changed. (*Illustration 9.*)

4 a., green (shades).

*Remarks.*—For the same reason that the colour of the English black penny stamp was changed to red—viz., on account of the indistinctness of the marks when the stamp was obliterated with black ink, the colour of the four annas value was altered to green. Also for the further reason that an imitation of the stamp had been attempted by photography.

#### Issue VI. Early in 1865.

*Six values.* Identical in all respects with the corresponding values of Issues II., III., IV., and V. with the exception that the paper is invariably white, and is water-

marked with an elephant's head. The perforation remains 14. (*Illustrations 9, 10, 11.*)

- ½ a., blue, pale blue (shades).
- 8 p., lilac (shades).
- 1 a., brown, reddish brown (shades).
- 2 a., yellow, orange-yellow, dark orange (shades).
- 4 a., green.
- 8 a., carmine-rose (shades).

*Variety.*—Imperforate,  
½ a., blue.

*Remarks.*—The blank marginal space, on the sheets of stamps, of this and of subsequent issues, were filled in with an ornamental border, to prevent the use of these marginal strips in the production of fraudulent imitations of the stamps.

#### Issue VII. June 28th, 1866.

*One value.* A demand for stamps of six annas having arisen, the then current six annas "Foreign Bill" stamps were for a time brought into use for postal purposes. The upper and lower portions of the stamp were cut off and the word "POSTAGE" was surcharged in a curve, across the upper portion of the design in green block letters two or three millimètres in height. The smaller type of surcharge was no doubt the earlier of the two, and, in the case of the later and larger type only, the surcharge included (in addition to the word "POSTAGE") two thin green lines above and below respectively, notifying the portions of the Bill stamp at top and bottom to be cut off. These lines are naturally only observable upon such few specimens as have not been cut with accuracy. The relative positions of the letters forming the word "POSTAGE" in the later surcharge, vary considerably in different specimens. Engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on bluish enamelled paper. The stamp is watermarked with a large crown at the upper part and the word "INDIA" at the lower part, but as the top and bottom portions of the stamp are cut off specimens generally shew little or no part of the watermark. Machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines within a treble lined beaded circle. Curved linear labels, following the shape of the circle above and below, contain the value in large Roman capitals. These labels are separated by conventional ornaments which are impinged upon by the outer frame lines of the design. The spandrels and upper and lower portions of the design are filled in with reticulations, and what remains of the corners consists of triangular blocks of colour bordered with circular white dots. The design is completed by a double lined outer frame. Shape, large upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 12, 13.*)

T. "SIX." B. "ANNAS."

- B. Surcharge in letters 3 millimètres in height.
- 6 a., green surcharge on lilac, mauve (shades of each).
- A. Surcharge in letters 2 millimètres in height.
- 6 a., green surcharge on lilac, mauve (shades of each).

*Variety.*—The last mentioned stamp (surcharge B) is known with the surcharge inverted at the bottom of the stamp.

*Remarks.*—The stamp with surcharge A has been met with perforated 11½ at the top, and 10½ at the bottom. Nothing is known of the origin of this perforation, but, from its irregularity, it is probably altogether bogus.



**Issue VIII. September, 1866.**

*One value.* Engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper, watermarked with an elephant's head, white gum, machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines within a beaded circle. Curved labels of solid colour following the shape of the circle above and below, contain an inscription and the value respectively in white block letters. The remainder of the design is filled in with reticulations, the whole being contained within an outer line of colour. Shape, small upright octagonal formed by cutting off with concave lines the corners of an upright rectangular design. (*Illustration 14.*)

T. "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." B. "FOUR ANNAS."

4 a., green, dark green (shades).

*Remarks.*—This stamp is also found upon paper rendered of a yellowish hue from the action of the gum. The dark shade of green was not employed until 1876.

**Issue IX. May? 1867.**

*One value.* Engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium white-wove paper, watermarked with an elephant's head, white gum, machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines within an octagonal frame. Around this frame and following its shape is a narrow band of solid colour containing an inscription and the value in white block letters, the inscription and value being separated on either side by a star. The corners are filled in with conventional ornaments, an outer line of colour completing the design. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustration 15.*)

T. "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." B. "SIX ANNAS AND EIGHT PIES."

6 a. 8 p., slate (slight shades).

*Remarks.*—This value was issued on account of the rate of postage on half-ounce letters for the United Kingdom, *via*. Marseilles, having been fixed at six annas eight pies; it was withdrawn from circulation on 31st May, 1874.

**Issue X. January 1st, 1868.**

*One value.* Engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. on medium white wove paper, watermarked with an elephant's head, white gum, machine perforated 14. Design: Very similar to that of the eight annas value of Issue VI., but the diadem on the head of the Queen here contains a row of pearls. The head is rather larger and the inscriptions in somewhat larger letters. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustration 16.*)

T. "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." B. "EIGHT ANNAS."

8 a., carmine rose (shades).

*Remarks.*—There appears to be no record of the reasons for this slight change in the design of the eight annas value.

**Issue XI. 1874.**

*One value.* Engraved on steel and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium white or yellowish wove paper, watermarked with an elephant's head,

white gum, machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within a single-lined octagonal frame. Around this frame, and following its shape, is a narrow band of solid colour, containing an inscription and the value in white block letters, the inscription and value being separated on either side by a key pattern. The corners are filled in with floreate ornaments, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustration 17.*)

T. "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." B. "ONE RUPEE."

1 r., grey (slight shades).

*Remarks.*—In this year a demand arose for stamps of the value of nine pies the rate for soldiers' letters having been raised from eight to nine pies. There being, therefore, no further demand for the current eight pies stamp, directions were given by the Government that the remaining stock of eight pies stamps should be sold on and after the 1st June, 1874, at the rate of nine pies per label. Specimens of the eight pies stamp (whose authenticity is apparently unimpeachable) exist with the word "NINE" surcharged in black Roman capitals over the word "EIGHT" at the top of the stamp. This surcharge does not appear to have been officially sanctioned, and was probably applied unofficially at one or more up-country post-offices, to avoid any misunderstanding on the part of the public. Specimens so surcharged are of considerable rarity. (*Illustration 18.*)

#### Issue XII. October, 1876.

*Three values.* Engraved on steel and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., on medium white wove paper, watermarked with an elephant's head. White gum, machine perforated 14. Designs: NINE PIES. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a white-lined oval frame. Above, and following the shape of the oval, is a narrow coloured band, containing an inscription in white block letters. Below, a curved white tablet contains the value in coloured block letters, which increase or diminish in height with the width of the tablet. The corners are filled in with Arabesque ornamentation, and an outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, small upright rectangular.

SIX ANNAS.—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a rectangular frame arched at the top. Following the shape of the frame is a broad white band, containing an inscription in coloured block letters. A straight white label extends across the bottom of the stamp and contains the value in coloured block letters. The upper corners are filled in with Arabesque ornaments enclosed in triangular frames, and an outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, small upright rectangular.

TWELVE ANNAS. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within an upright rectangular frame curved at the top and bottom. Above and below, and following the curves of the frame are narrow white bands containing an inscription and the value, respectively, in coloured block letters. At the sides, and terminated by these bands, are narrow perpendicular coloured labels containing ornamentation in white of a zig-zag pattern. The corners contain leaf-shaped ornaments and an outer line of colour having two indentations on each of the four sides completes the design. Shape, small upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 19, 20, 21.*)

- T. "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." B. "NINE PIES." "SIX ANNAS." "TWELVE ANNAS."  
 9 p., mauve (shades).  
 6 a., yellow-brown, brown (shades).  
 12 a., maroon (slight shades).

*Remarks.*—The three values above described have been usually catalogued as issued together in October, 1876. The necessity for a stamp of nine pies value arose, as previously stated, in 1874, and it is probable that the new nine pies label was then immediately prepared for use and issued to the Post Offices as the stock of eight pies stamps became exhausted in different parts of India.

The colour of the six annas label was originally yellow-brown, but a darker shade of brown was subsequently substituted.

#### Issue XIII. 1879.

*One value.* This is the half anna of Issue VI., but printed from a newly engraved die. The principal differences lie in the letters of the inscription, which are rather flatter, or more "squat" in shape, and in the profile of Her Majesty, the nose being larger and the ear drawn in a more horizontal position. There are other minute differences in the shading and in the diadem, difficult to describe, but easy of verification by close examination. The paper, watermark, and perforation remain unchanged. (*Illustration 22.*)

½ a., blue (shades).

#### Issue XIV. January, 1882, to April, 1888.

*Twelve values.* Engraved on steel, and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., on medium white wove paper (except in the case of the twelve annas value, for which coloured paper is employed), watermarked with a five-pointed star, white gum, machine perforated 14. Designs: HALF ANNA. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within an oval frame composed of a single line of colour and an outer line of white. Surrounding the oval frame and following its shape is a coloured band containing an inscription and the value in white block letters. The corners are filled in with ornamentation of small ovals, and an outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

NINE PIES. This design is almost identical with that of Issue XII., the principal differences being in the inscription, which now reads "INDIA POSTAGE.", and in the shape of the tablet, which now appears printed in solid colour in lieu of white, the value being in white block letters all of equal height. Shape, upright rectangular.

ONE ANNA. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a circular frame, which touches the sides of the stamp. Above and below, and following the shape of the circle, are two narrow coloured bands containing an inscription and the value, respectively, in white block letters. The corners are filled in with Arabesque ornaments, and the design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular.

ONE ANNA AND SIX PIES. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines, within a double-lined oval frame, impinged upon at the top and bottom by two straight labels of solid colour containing an inscription and the value, respectively, in white block letters. The corners are filled in with conventional ornaments contained in notched triangular frames, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular.

**TWO ANNAS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within an irregular frame. Straight coloured labels above and below contain an inscription and the value, respectively, in white block letters. The spandrels are filled in with dotted white circular ornaments, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular.

**THREE ANNAS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within an upright rectangular frame, within the four corners of which are triangular blocks containing small white floreate ornaments. Above and below are two straight labels of colour extending across the stamp, and containing an inscription and the value, respectively, in white block letters. At the sides are perpendicular coloured bands containing dotted white rosace-shaped ornamentation, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular.

**FOUR ANNAS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a beaded circle. Curved coloured labels above and below following the shape of the circle contain an inscription and the value, respectively, in white block letters. The corners are filled in with irregularly-shaped coloured blocks enframed with white lines, and each containing five white dots. An outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, an upright octagon formed by cutting off with concave lines the four corners of an upright rectangular figure.

**FOUR ANNAS SIX PIES.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a narrow octagonal coloured band containing an inscription and the value in white block letters. A small square of white dots separates the inscription from the value on either side. The spandrels are filled in with dotted ornamentation, and the corners with white circular blocks containing star-shaped ornaments. Two wavy outer lines of colour complete the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

**SIX ANNAS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a rectangular frame arched at the top. A curved label above and a straight label below, both of solid colour, and extending the full width of the stamp, contain an inscription and the value respectively in white block letters. The sides and top corners are filled in with a Greek pattern, and the design is completed by a single outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular.

**EIGHT ANNAS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within an upright rectangular frame, in the four corners of which are white triangular blocks containing small triangular ornaments. Straight coloured labels above and below contain an inscription and the value, in white block letters, and perpendicular white bands at the sides contain rows of coloured beads or pearls. An outer coloured frame with scalloped edges completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

**TWELVE ANNAS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within an upright rectangular frame curved at the top and bottom. Above and below and following the curves of the frame are narrow bands, containing an inscription and the value in coloured block letters. At the sides, and terminated by the bands, are narrow perpendicular labels containing ornamentation of a zig-zag pattern. The corners contain floreate ornaments, and an outer line of colour having two indentations in each of the four sides completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

ONE RUPEE. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within an octagonal frame, surrounded by an octagonal coloured band. The coloured band contains an inscription above and the value below in white block letters, separated on either side by zig-zag ornamentation. The corners contain floreate ornaments, enframed with white-lined triangles, and a single outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.*)

T. "INDIA POSTAGE." B. "HALF ANNA." "NINE PIES." "ONE ANNA." "ONE ANNA SIX PIES." "TWO ANNAS." "THREE ANNAS." "FOUR ANNAS." "FOUR ANNAS SIX PIES." "SIX ANNAS." "EIGHT ANNAS." "TWELVE ANNAS." "ONE RUPEE."

(End of 1883)	½ a., green	(slight shades).
(End of 1883)	9 p., carmine-rose	( " )
(End of 1882)	1 a., chocolate	( " )
(January, 1882)	1 a. 6 p., olive-brown	( " )
(End of 1883)	2 a., ultramarine	( " )
(January, 1882)	3 a., orange	( " )
(June, 1885)	4 a., olive-green	( " )
(May 1st, 1886)	4 a. 6 p., yellow-green	( " )
(1883)	8 a., mauve	( " )
(April 1st, 1888)	12 a., brown on vermilion	( " )
(1883)	1 r., grey	( " )

*Remarks.*—The six annas stamp, of which a description is given above, was prepared for use some years ago, but has not yet (October, 1892) been brought into circulation. Specimens obtained by favour, and surcharged "cancelled," are occasionally met with.

The above set of stamps are here included in one issue, although the dates of their first actual employment respectively in the Post Offices extend over a period of more than six years. The designs of all the values were probably approved in the year 1882, and stamps of the various denominations were issued to the public as occasion and the current rates of postage demanded.

In this series the Queen's head is engraved with lines somewhat further apart than in the former series. This alteration was required in order to carry out an improved economical method of manufacturing the stamps.

They are of a larger size than formerly, being the same size as the English postage stamps, and they are supplied in sheets of 240 multiples instead of in sheets of 320.

#### Issue XV. January 1st, 1891.

*One value.* The four annas six pies stamp of Issue XIV., surcharged, in India, at the bottom "2½ As." in a straight line, measuring 15 mm. in length. (*Illustration 40.*)

2½ a., black surcharge, on 4 a. 6 p., yellow-green.

*Remarks.*—This stamp was issued for the prepayment of letters to the United Kingdom, the rate for which was lowered at the above date to two and a half annas. The surcharge has also been catalogued as found upon the four annas, olive-green, but no other value besides the four annas six pies was ever officially surcharged.

**Issue XVI. January, 1892.**

*Two values.* Engraved on steel and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper, watermarked with a five-pointed star. White gum, machine perforated 14. Designs: That of the TWO ANNAS SIX PIES is very much the same as that of the four annas six pies of Issue XIV., which stamp it replaces. The chief differences consist in the alteration of the value and the ornaments of the frame outside the octagon.

ONE RUPEE. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon ground of horizontal lines enclosed within a narrow upright oval. The oval is enframed by a Maltese cross having "INDIA" at the top, and "POSTAGE" at the bottom, in small block letters. The corners of the stamp contain small ovals placed diagonally, each of which encloses the value "1 R", and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 41, 42.*)

2 a. 6 p, yellow-green.

1 r, green centre and carmine frame.

*Remarks.*—Although a supply of the one rupee has been sent out to India, the stamp has not yet (October, 1892) been issued for use. The change in the design and colour of this value was, no doubt, decided upon in consequence of the one rupee of Issue XIV. having been to some extent successfully forged in India during the year 1890.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

**Issue I. August 1st, 1866.**

*Six values.*—In this year it was decided that, except in the case of certain privileged officers, stamps bearing a distinctive Government mark should be affixed to all Official correspondence. A supply of the current stamps over-printed with the word "Service," was accordingly ordered from Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of London, but in the meantime it was arranged to surcharge in India a small surplus stock of sheets of various values of the 1855-1864 issues then on hand, and subsequently also a portion of the stock of sheets then in current use.

The surcharge, thus locally affixed, consisted of the word "Service," in black, 13 millimètres in length, in small type having a capital "S". Design, paper, and perforation as in the ordinary issues. (*Illustration 43.*)

A. On the issues of 1855, 1860, and 1864 (Issues II., IV., and V.), unwater-marked.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black surcharge on blue (shades).
8 p.,	" " " lilac ?
1 a.,	" " " brown (shades).
4 a.,	" " " green ( " )
8 a.,	" " " rose ( " )

B. On the issues of 1865 and 1866 (Issues VI. and VIII.) on paper water marked with an elephant's head.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black surcharge on blue (shades).
8 p.,	" " " lilac.
1 a.,	" " " brown (shades).
2 a.,	" " " orange-yellow, orange (shades).
4 a.,	" " " green (shades) (type of Issue VI).
4 a.,	" " " green ( " ) (type of Issue VIII.).
8 a.,	" " " rose ( " ).

*Variety.*—Imperforate.

2 a., black surcharge on orange-yellow.

*Remarks.*—Several minor variations are found in the lettering of the above surcharge. The most prominent of these variations are (a) \* a larger and more open capital "S," (b) no period after the word "Service," (c) "Sorvice" for "Service," (d) no dot over the "i" of "Service," (e) a noticeable turning up of the top end of the letter "S." Portions of the letters are also frequently missing.

Specimens are found bearing a surcharge similar in size to that before described, but with the letters further apart, being 15 millimètres in length, and some doubt exists as to the authenticity of this as well as of other varieties. If the surcharges were impressed at intervals of time with a view to meeting existing requirements, it is quite possible that accidental variations from the original type may have escaped notice. It seems impossible, however, to come to any definite conclusion upon the subject, in the absence of any accurate Official records. No such official mention is made of any varieties of the type employed, and while therefore it is quite possible that more than one authentic type of surcharge exists, the readiness with which, by the aid of a small printing press, such a surcharge can be fraudulently impressed, must render all abnormal varieties open to suspicion.

It will be seen from a reference to the Official Notices, numbers 15, 17, and 18, furnished by Mr. E. D. Bacon in Appendix B., that the eight pies label was not issued for official service until the year 1872 or 1873, and its use was discontinued in 1875. Only 1,416 of these stamps were sold, and they were all employed in the Bombay Presidency. Taking into consideration the small number required, it seems probable that the stamp without watermark was not officially surcharged, and this is borne out by the fact that those specimens examined by the Society have not the appearance of being so surcharged. Again, although copies are known with a surcharge, which corresponds to that of Messrs. De la Rue & Co. (see Issue III.), it seems highly improbable that any supply of this value would be ordered from England. These remarks point to the probability of the variety with watermark elephant's head, and surcharge "Service" in small type, being the only genuine eight pies "Service" stamp.

#### Issue II. 1867.

*Four values.* The supply of stamps of the ordinary postal issues having run short, recourse was had to the current Foreign Bill and Revenue stamps for Official or "Service" postal purposes. These stamps were engraved on steel and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium bluish wove enamelled paper, with the exception of the half anna, which is on lilac-rose tinted paper. The latter is water-marked with a large crown, the remaining values having a watermark of a crown at the top, and the word "INDIA" at the bottom of the stamps. White gum, machine

\* This variety is found on the stamps occupying the following positions on the sheet Numbers 46, left upper pane, 25, 43, 53, 54, right upper pane, and 30, 68, right bottom pane Number 34, right bottom pane has the capital "S" thinner and more open.

perforated,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hor.  $\times$  15 vert., for the half-anna, and 14 for the other values. Designs: **HALF ANNA.**—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines within a beaded circle. Surrounding the circle and following its shape, there is a band of solid colour, containing an inscription and the value in white Roman capitals. Above and below and impinged upon by the side frame lines of the stamp, there are circular linear labels, containing inscriptions in white block letters. The corners are filled in with conventional ornamentation, and the design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, large upright rectangular.

T. "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA"—"RECEIPT BILL OR DRAFT." B. "HALF ANNA"—"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA."

Surcharge: "SERVICE POSTAGE," in a half-circle on the upper portion of the stamp in green Roman capitals, 2 mm. in height. (*Illustration 44.*)

**TWO ANNAS. Type I.** This stamp is formed from the two rupees foreign bill stamp having the words "FOREIGN" and "TWO" at the top, and "RUPEES" at the bottom cut off. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines, within a beaded circle, surrounded by four concentric circular lines. There are perpendicular narrow coloured labels at the sides containing rows of large white dots. The remainder of the design is filled in by reticulations and completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular. Surcharge: T. "SERVICE." B. "TWO ANNAS" in black letters, 3 mm. in height. The word "SERVICE," which is in Roman capitals, measures  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length, and the value which is in block letters, 20 mm. in length. As in the case of one variety of the provisional six annas stamps, issued in June, 1866, the surcharge included two thin black lines above and below respectively, notifying the portions of the Bill stamp at top and bottom to be cut off. (*Illustration 45.*)

**TWO ANNAS. Type II.** This stamp is formed from the two annas foreign bill stamp with the words "FOREIGN" at top, and "BILL" at the bottom cut off. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines, within a beaded circle, surrounded by three concentric circular lines. Above and below, and following the shape of the circle, are broad reticulated bands, bounded by the side frame lines of the stamp, and containing an ornamental tessellated pattern. Above and below these bands, and following their shape, are two more white bands containing the value in coloured Roman capitals. The corners are filled in with conventional ornaments and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. "TWO." B. "ANNAS."

Surcharge: T. "SERVICE." B. "POSTAGE." in green Roman capitals each word being curved concavely as regards the centre of the stamp. (*Illustration 46.*)

**FOUR ANNAS.** This stamp is formed from the four annas foreign bill stamp, having the words "FOREIGN" at the top, and "BILL" at the bottom of the stamp cut off. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on background of horizontal lines, within a beaded circle, surrounded by a serrated circular band of colour. Above and below are square tablets of reticulated ornamentation containing the value in white Roman capitals. The remainder of the design is composed of conventional, oval-shaped ornamentation, and is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.



## T. "FOUR." B. "ANNAS."

Surcharge: T. "SERVICE." B. "POSTAGE." in two straight lines of green block letters 3 mm. in height, the word "SERVICE" measuring 20 mm. and the word "POSTAGE" 22 mm. in length. (*Illustration 47.*)

EIGHT ANNAS. This stamp is formed from the eight annas foreign bill stamp, having the words "FOREIGN" at the top and "BILL" at the bottom of the stamp cut off. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on ground of horizontal lines, within a beaded circle, surrounded by a double lined octagonal frame. Above and below are square tablets of solid colour, containing the value in white Roman capitals. The remainder of the design is filled in with a tessellated pattern upon a reticulated ground, and is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

## T. "EIGHT." B. "ANNAS."

Surcharge: T. "SERVICE." B.—"POSTAGE." in two straight lines of green block letters of the same height and length as the surcharge on the four annas. (*Illustration 48.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	green surcharge on lilac, reddish-lilac (shades).
2 a.,	black " on violet, reddish-lilac ( " ). Type I.
2 a.,	green " on " (slight shades). Type II.
4 a.,	" on " ( " )
8 a.,	" on " ( " )

*Variety.*—The two annas of Type II. is found without the usual mutilation, that is to say, having the words "FOREIGN" "BILL" at top and bottom of the stamp.

*Remarks.*—There are several varieties of type in the lettering of the surcharge on the half anna value, due to careless and irregular setting up; and a variety exists with a triple surcharge on two stamps, *se tenant*. (*Illustration 44.*)

The two annas, Type I., has been chronicled for many years, with the surcharge in green, but no specimen is known to the Society on which the surcharge corresponds to the black found on the stamp issued. Reprints of the surcharge are known, both in black and in green, and will be found catalogued under this heading. The letters of the words TWO ANNAS in the reprints are close together, and there are no surcharged lines showing the portions of the Bill stamp to be cut off.

The two annas, Type II., is known perforated 11 at the top and bottom, but nothing certain is known of the origin of this perforation.

## Issue III. 1867.

*Eight (?) values.* The ordinary postage stamps of Issues VI., VIII., IX., X., and XIV., surcharged, by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of London, with the word "Service" in black small type, having a capital "S," the surcharge being  $15\frac{3}{4}$  millimètres in length. (*Illustration 49.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black surcharge on light and dark blue (shades). (Type of Issue VI.)
8 p.,	" " " lilac ?
1 a.,	" " " brown (shades).
2 a.,	" " " orange-yellow, orange (shades)
4 a.,	" " " green (shades). (Type of Issue VIII.)
(1868) 6 a. 8 p.,	" " " grey.
8 a.,	" " " rose (shades). (Type of Issue X.)
(1884 ?) 1 r.,	" " " grey ? (Type of Issue XIV.)

*Varieties.*—(a). Without the period after "Service."

½ a., black surcharge on blue,  
8 p., " " " lilac ?

(b). Double period after "Service."

1 a., black surcharge on brown.

(c). Surcharge inverted.

1 a., black surcharge on brown.  
2 a., " " " orange.

*Remarks.*—The paper of the four annas and of the six annas eight pies values (especially that of the former) varies in colour from white to yellowish. The other values are invariably upon the white paper. For information upon the eight pies label of this set, see the "Remarks" appended to Issue I. (Page 30.) A postmarked specimen of the one rupee is in the "Tapling Collection." The surcharge upon the stamp corresponds exactly with that found upon the other values, but it is not known for certain whether the one rupee was ever issued surcharged for official use.

#### Issue IV. 1874.

*Five values.* The stamps are the same as those of the preceding issue, but the surcharge is changed from "Service" to "On H.M.S." in three lines, the first line being the word "On," printed in small type with a capital "O," the second and third lines being the letters "H.M." and "S.," respectively, in Roman capitals 2½ millimètres in height. The surcharge is in black. (*Illustration 50.*)

½ a.,	black surcharge on blue	(shades).	(Type of Issue VI.)
½ a.,	" "	"	( " " " XIII.)
1 a.,	" "	brown (shades).	
2 a.,	" "	orange-yellow, orange (shades)	
4 a.,	" "	green (shades).	(Type of Issue VIII.)
8 a.,	" "	rose ( " ).	( " " " X.)

*Remarks.*—A set of stamps exists with the above surcharge in letters four millimètres in height. They are in the late Mr. Tapling's collection, and the surcharge is said to have been officially applied at some town up country. These specimens were obtained by accident amongst a large number of other Indian stamps, and their scarcity is perhaps in their favour, but their authenticity requires confirmation. The values known thus surcharged are the half, one, two, six annas, and one rupee of Issues VI., XI., and XII. (*Illustration 51.*)

Two specimens are also in the late Mr. Tapling's collection having the same surcharge in Roman capitals two millimètres in height, and the letters printed more closely together. The stamps are postmarked and the obliteration is apparently over the surcharge, but no further information is obtainable about them. The values are the half anna and eight pies of Issue VI. (*Illustration 52.*) Other values have also been seen with the same surcharge.

#### Issue V. 1874.

*Five values.* The stamps are similar in all respects to those of the preceding issue, but the surcharge is changed, the second line reading "H.S." and the third line

“M,” the letters being in Roman capitals  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres in height. The surcharge is in black and blue. (*Illustration 53.*)

A. Surcharged in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black surcharge on blue (shades).	(Type of Issue VI.)
1 a.,	„	brown (shades).
2 a.,	„	orange-yellow, orange (shades).
4 a.,	„	green (shades). (Type of Issue VIII.)
8 a.,	„	rose ( „ ). (Type of Issue X.)

B. Surcharged in dark blue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	blue surcharge on blue (shades).	(Type of Issue VI.)
1 a.,	„	brown (shades).

*Remarks.*—Specimens are known of the eight pies, nine pies, and one rupee of Issues VI., XII., and XIV., similarly surcharged, but their authenticity is doubtful.

**Issue VI. 1879.**

*One value.* The new type of the half anna blue, surcharged “On H.M.S.” in black, as in the preceding issue. (*Illustration 22 and surcharge 53.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black surcharge on blue (shades).

**Issue VII. 1883-88.**

*Three values.* The stamps of Issue XIV., surcharged “On H.M.S.” in black, as in the preceding issue. (*Illustrations 23, 25, 27, and surcharge 53.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	black surcharge on green	(shades).
1 a.,	„ „	chocolate ( „ )
(1888.) 2 a.,	„ „	ultramarine ( „ )

*Remarks.*—The issues above described appear to include all the surcharges that may be properly designated by the term “Official.” There is, however, another large class of surcharged stamps of a quasi-official character, whose right to be recognised in this catalogue is less clear. These latter surcharges appear to be more in the nature of imprints applied by various offices to prevent the stamps being stolen before they have done postal duty; corresponding to a method frequently adopted by large firms in Great Britain and other countries, of perforating or surcharging their initials or names upon the stamps they employ. No detailed list of the stamps with the surcharges referred to is attempted, but the following include most of the surcharges usually found in collections and catalogues.

Bengal Secretariat.  
 Civil Surgs. Office.  
 C. W. (Court of Ward?)  
 District Roads Rungpore.  
 Gandratotah Estate.  
 G. O. S.  
 G. P. S.  
 G. W. S.  
 Her Majesty's Treasury.  
 High Court.  
 Municipal.  
 L. F. S. or—On L. F. S. (On Local Funds Service?)  
 Ukkadia Estate.

## TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

## Issue I. February 10th, 1860.

*Three values.* Engraved on steel, and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium, tinted wove, unwatermarked enamelled paper; white gum; machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on background of horizontal lines, within an oval coloured band, containing two inscriptions in white block letters separated from each other by white dots. T. "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA." B. "TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT." To the right and left, bounded by the oval and the sides of the stamp, there are broad oblong tablets filled in with vertical reticulations, and containing the abbreviated value on each side in shaded characters. Above and below, and impinged upon by the oval, there are long oblong bands of colour filled in with white lined network, and containing an inscription and the value in white block letters. The design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long oblong rectangular. (*Illustration 54.*)

T. "ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH." B. "FOUR ANNAS," "ONE RUPEE," "FOUR RUPEES."  
R. side "4 a.," "1 r.," "4 r.;" L. side "4 a.," "1 r.," "4 r."

4 a., reddish-mauve.

1 r., " "

4 r., " "

*Remarks.*—The above stamps, according to Notices 35 & 36, furnished by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in Appendix B., were only issued in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and their use was restricted to places where there was no Telegraph Office. Only a small number seem to have been issued, and specimens are now rarely met with. All three values were printed in sheets containing eighty specimens. It appears from Notice 39, that the stock of these stamps left on hand, was in 1870 surcharged with the words "Court Fees," for use under the Court Fees' Act for that year. Specimens are known without this surcharge, but with circular holes punched through them, which have evidently been employed for the latter use.

## Issue II. February 1st, 1869-79.

*Twelve values.* Engraved on steel, and surface printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper, water-marked with a Crown and the word "INDIA"; white gum, machine perforated 14. Designs: ONE ANNA. Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria, on ground of horizontal lines, within double lined ovals, one above the other, and separated from each other by a white oblong oval tablet, containing the inscription, "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," in two curved lines in coloured block letters. The spandrels, above and below both ovals, are filled in with Arabesque ornamentation. Straight hexagonal coloured labels at top, bottom, and sides, contain inscriptions and the value in white block letters. The corners are rounded and filled in with small floreate ornaments, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. "ONE ANNA." B. "ONE ANNA." L. reading upwards, "TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT."  
R. reading downwards, "TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT."

TWO ANNAS. Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria within beaded ovals, one above the other, and divided by a white octagonal tablet containing the inscription in three lines "GOV' OF INDIA" in coloured block letters. The spandrels of both

halves of the design are filled in with floreate ornamentation. At the top and bottom there are broad white bands containing the value in coloured block letters. At the sides there are narrow white perpendicular bands containing an inscription, and terminated top and bottom by narrow coloured bands with white key-pattern ornamentation. The design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. "TWO ANNAS." B. "TWO ANNAS." L. reading upwards, "TELEGRAPH." R. reading downwards, "DEPARTMENT."

FOUR ANNAS. Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria, on ground of horizontal lines, within double white-lined ovals, one above the other. The ovals are surrounded by double white-lined octagonal frames, and are separated from each other by an oblong coloured tablet, containing an inscription, "GOVT OF INDIA," in white block letters. The spandrels of both halves of the design are filled in with triangular coloured blocks, containing foliate ornaments. At the top and bottom there are straight coloured labels, and at the sides perpendicular coloured labels, containing the value and an inscription in white block letters. The space above and below the side labels is filled in with continuous spiral ornamentation, and the design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. "FOUR ANNAS." B. "FOUR ANNAS." L. reading upwards, "TELEGRAPH." R. reading downwards, "DEPARTMENT."

EIGHT ANNAS. The design is almost identical with that of the four annas, the only difference being in the spandrels and the ornamentation above and below the perpendicular labels at the sides. The former contain triangular, instead of foliate ornaments, and the latter are filled in with ornamentation of a key pattern, instead of continuous spiral ornamentation. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. "EIGHT ANS" B. "EIGHT ANS"

ONE RUPEE. Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria, on background of horizontal lines, within white-lined oval frames, one above the other, surrounded by two interlacing hexagonal bands of colour. The bands contain the value and inscriptions, which cross each other, in white block letters. The upper and lower portions of the bands are filled in with cross-shaped ornaments. Upper band, right side, reading downwards, "ONE"; left side, reading downwards, "RUPEE." Lower band, left side, reading upwards, "ONE"; right side, reading upwards, "RUPEE." From upper to lower band, and from left side to right, reading downwards, "TELEGRAPH"; and from lower to upper band, from left to right, reading upwards, "DEPARTMENT." At the top and bottom there are straight coloured bands containing an inscription in white block letters. T. "GOVERNMENT"; B. "OF INDIA." The remainder of the stamp is filled in with triangular and zigzag ornamentation, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

TWO RUPEES EIGHT ANNAS. Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria to left, on background of horizontal lines, within white-lined oval frames, one above the other, surrounded by pear-shaped coloured bands which intersect each other at right angles in the space between the oval frames. On either side, and opposite the point of intersection is a narrow two-sided band of colour shaped like a carpenter's square, which, together with portions of the pear-shaped bands, enclose white irregularly-shaped

tablets containing the inscription—left, “2 R” ; right, “8 A” in coloured numerals and Roman letters. The pear-shaped bands contain inscriptions in white block letters. Upper portion of upper band contains “GOVERNMENT.” Lower portion of lower band “OF INDIA.” Left upper portion of lower and right lower portion of upper band contain “TELEGRAPH,” reading upwards from left side to right; and right upper portion of lower and left lower portion of upper band contain “DEPARTMENT,” reading upwards from right side to left. At the top and bottom of the stamp there are straight white labels, containing the value in figures and words in white block type. T. “2 RUPEES 8 ANNAS.” B. “2 RUPEES 8 ANNAS.” The spandrels and interstices are filled in with white floreate ornaments on colour, and a double outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, long upright rectangular.

**FIVE RUPEES.** Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within single-lined oval frames, one above the other. The two oval frames are separated by an irregularly-shaped coloured tablet, framed top and bottom with beaded lines, and containing the inscription “GOV<sup>T</sup> OF INDIA” in white block letters. The spandrels above and below the oval frames are filled in with foliate ornamentation. At the top and bottom of the stamp there are curved coloured labels, containing the value in white block letters. Perpendicular coloured bands at sides containing an inscription in white block letters. The corners and the remainder of the stamp are filled in with floreate ornamentation, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. “FIVE R<sup>S</sup>” B. “FIVE R<sup>S</sup>” L. reading upwards, “TELEGRAPH.” R. reading upwards, “DEPARTMENT.”

**TEN RUPEES.** Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within oval frames, one above the other and separated by an oblong tablet of colour containing an inscription, “10 R<sup>S</sup>,” in numerals and white block letters. The spandrels above and below both the oval frames are filled in with foliate ornamentation. At the top and bottom there are straight coloured labels, containing the value in white block letters. At the sides there are perpendicular coloured labels, containing inscriptions in white block letters. The corners contain small cross-shaped ornaments within white-lined circles, and the design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

T. “TEN R<sup>S</sup>” B. “TEN R<sup>S</sup>” L. reading upwards, “TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.” R. reading upwards, “GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.”

**FOURTEEN RUPEES FOUR ANNAS.** Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within white lined oval frames, one above the other, divided by an oblique white label containing an inscription, “GOV<sup>T</sup> OF INDIA,” reading upwards from left to right, in coloured block letters. Above and below there are similar oblique white labels parallel with the centre one containing the value in coloured block numerals and letters. T. “14 R<sup>S</sup> 4 ANNAS.” B. “14 RUPEES 4 ANNAS.” Straight white perpendicular labels at sides, broken into by the oblique labels, and containing inscriptions in coloured block letters. L. “TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,” reading upwards. R. “TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,” reading downwards. Shape, long upright rectangular.

**TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES.** Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within white lined oval frames, surrounded by pear-shaped coloured bands, which intersect each other at right angles in the space between

the oval frames. On either side, and opposite the point of intersection, there is a triangular block of colour containing white triangular ornamentation. On the left side there is a short perpendicular coloured band, which is terminated by the outer line of the lower pear-shaped band, and which runs into and forms part of the upper pear-shaped band. It contains the word "TELEGRAPH" in white block letters, reading upwards. There is a corresponding label on the right side of the stamp, but it is terminated by the lower portion of the upper pear-shaped band, and runs into and forms part of the lower pear-shaped band. It contains the word "DEPARTMENT," in white block letters reading upwards. The upper pear-shaped band contains an inscription, "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," in white block letters, reading downwards from the left upper to the right lower portion of the band. There is the same inscription in the lower pear-shaped band, reading upwards from the right lower to the left upper portion of the band, also in white block letters. These inscriptions in the two bands are divided from each other at the point of intersection by a further inscription, "25 RUPEES," in numerals and white block letters, reading upwards from the right upper portion of the lower band to the left lower portion of the upper band. At the top and bottom of the stamp there are straight white labels, containing the value in numerals and white block letters: r. "25 RUPEES." b. "25 RUPEES." The spandrels are filled in with triangular coloured blocks, containing triangular white ornamentation, and the design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

**TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES EIGHT ANNAS.** Two diademed profiles of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within oval frames placed within upright rectangles, the spandrels being filled in with white Arabesque ornamentation on a coloured ground. The rectangles are divided from each other by an oblong white tablet, containing the inscription "GOV<sup>t</sup> OF INDIA" in large block coloured letters. Straight white perpendicular labels at sides contain inscriptions in coloured block letters. Left side, "TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT," reading upwards; right side, "TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT," reading downwards. Straight white labels at top and bottom contain the value in coloured block numerals and letters: r. "28 R<sup>t</sup> 8 A<sup>ns</sup>." b. "28 R<sup>t</sup> 8 A<sup>ns</sup>." The design is completed by a double outer line of colour. Shape, long upright rectangular.

**FIFTY RUPEES.** The design is in all respects the same as that of the twenty-five rupees, except that the ornamentation in the spandrels and interstices is foliate instead of triangular: r. "FIFTY RUPEES." b. "FIFTY RUPEES," in coloured block letters. Shape, long upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.*)

- (June (?), 1879)
- 1 a., green (slight shades).
  - 2 a., maroon (slight shades).
  - 4 a., dull blue (slight shades).
  - 8 a., brown.
  - 1 r., grey.
  - 2 r. 8 a., dull orange.
  - 5 r., orange-brown.
  - 10 r., bluish-green.
  - 14 r. 4 a., lilac.
  - 25 r., bright lilac.
  - 28 r. 8 a., yellow-green.
  - 50 r., carmine-rose.

*Varieties.*—(a) On paper blued by the chemical action of the ink.

- 4 a., dull blue.
- 8 a., brown.
- 2 r. 8 a., dull orange.

(b) Imperforate.

- 8 a., brown.
- 1 r., grey.

*Remarks.*—The telegraph forms with which these stamps were used consisted of two portions, the upper one of which contained a receipt for the charges, and the lower the part upon which the message was written. The stamps were placed across the line separating these two portions, so that the upper half of the stamp was on the receipt and the lower half on the message portion. These were then cut or torn asunder, and the receipt, with the upper halves of the stamps attached to it, was retained by the sender. The fourteen rupees four annas, and the twenty-eight rupees eight annas, were withdrawn from circulation in 1878. The Publication Committee have been unable to find an unused copy of the fifty rupees of this issue. They have, therefore, only been able to give an illustration of the upper half of a used specimen.

### Issue III. 1879.

*Three values.* Towards the end of 1879 the plates of the one rupee, the twenty-five rupees, and the fifty rupees were replaced by new ones. Designs: ONE RUPEE. The design is practically the same as that of the one rupee of 1869, but the triangular ornamentation of the spandrels and interstices is now *double lined*, and the fretwork is much finer. There are also minute differences in the shading of Her Majesty's hair and diadem. TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES. The principal difference is, that small white floreate ornaments are added after the word "DEPARTMENT" on the right, and the word "RUPEES" in the centre. There are also minute differences in the diadem and the shading of Her Majesty's hair. FIFTY RUPEES. The principal alterations consist in the foliate ornamentation in the spandrels and interstices, which were made larger so as to completely fill the spaces. Paper, watermark, &c., as before. (*Illustrations 67, 68, 69.*)

- 1 r., grey.
- 25 r., bright lilac.
- 50 r., carmine-rose.

*Remarks.*—These three stamps must all have been issued sometime before July 1st, 1880, as we find them surcharged for use in Ceylon at this date.

### Issue IV. September, 1881.

*Three values.* Engraved on steel and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., on medium white wove paper, watermarked with a crown and the word "INDIA;" white gum; machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within a narrow white circular band, containing an inscription and the value, separated from each other by small floreate ornaments, and printed in coloured block letters. To the right and left are broad vertically-lined tablets, bounded by the circle and sides of the stamp, and containing the value in numerals and letters on a ground of fancy ornamentation. At the top and bottom there are straight coloured bands, containing key-pattern ornamentation, and at the



sides two perpendicular dotted lines. The design is completed by a single outer line of colour. Surcharged "TELEGRAPH" in black Roman capitals 3 millimètres in height. Shape, long oblong rectangular. (*Illustration 77.*)

- T. "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA." B. "ONE ANNA." "TWO ANNAS." "FOUR ANNAS."  
 L. side, "1 ANA." "2 ANS." "4 ANS." R. side, "1 ANA." "2 ANS." "4 ANS."  
 1 a., dull lilac, dull mauve, surcharged in black.  
 2 a., dull mauve, " " "  
 4 a., green, " " "

*Variety.* With full stop after "TELEGRAPH." ?

- 1 a., dull mauve, surcharged in black.

*Remarks.*—The above three stamps formed a provisional issue, made by surcharging the one anna, two annas, and four annas "Foreign Paper" fiscal stamps of December, 1874, for telegraph purposes.

#### Issue V. July 1st (?) 1891.

*Ten values.* Designed and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper, watermarked with a Crown and the word "INDIA;" white gum; machine perforated 14. Designs: Unlike the stamps of Issue II. the Queen's head only appears at the bottom of each stamp. The upper portion of the five lowest values contains within a frame, a numeral and an abbreviation of the words "ANNA," "ANNAS," or "RUPEE," while that of the five highest values bears the words "GOV<sup>T</sup>—OF—INDIA," in three lines of white shaded block letters. The frame enclosing the Queen's head differs for each value, as does that of the upper portion, which contains either the aforementioned values or inscription. There is a straight white label at the top of the five lowest values, inscribed "GOV<sup>T</sup> OF INDIA," in coloured block letters. A similar white label at the top of the ten rupees is inscribed "10 RUPEES," and the other four stamps have white labels at the top and bottom, with the value repeated, those in the twenty-five rupees being arched. The first has "2 RUPEES, 8 ANNAS," and the others read, "5 RUPEES," "25 RUPEES," and "50 RUPEES." Shape, long upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80.*)

- 1 a., yellow-green.  
 2 a., lilac-rose.  
 4 a., blue.  
 8 a., brown.  
 1 r., grey.  
 2 r. 8 a., orange.  
 5 r., brownish-orange.  
 10 r., green.  
 25 r., mauve.  
 50 r., carmine.

*Remarks.*—The Society is indebted to Mons. J. B. Moens for the loan of several of the stamps used for illustrating this issue.

The alteration in the design of the telegraph stamps was due to the fact that some ingenious persons in India had devised some plan whereby it was purposed to make the upper halves of the stamps do duty over again.

## STAMPED LETTER-SHEETS.

## Issue I. Sept. 15th, 1857.

*One value.* Designed and embossed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on thin yellowish to white laid, transparent note-paper. Double folded letter-sheet; size when open 210×270 mm., or  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{16}$  inches. The stamp is embossed on the face of the letter-sheet in the right upper corner, and there is an embossed seal on the flap, which is gummed and the point rounded. The makers name, "De La Rue & Co., — London," in two lines within an octagonal frame, is usually found embossed in plain relief at the right side of the letter-sheet, but in the case of some of the earlier sheets, the name appears embossed in the left upper corner, in a lozenge shaped frame, with the additional inscription: "UNDER  $\frac{1}{4}$  TOLA." Design of the stamp: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed by a single white circular line. Around it there is a circular coloured band with white reticulated groundwork, containing an inscription in coloured block letters. In the lower part of the band there is a narrow, semi-circular coloured tablet, with rounded ends, containing the value in white block letters. The design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, circular. T. "INDIA POSTAGE." B. "HALF ANNA." The stamp bears a die number at the foot of the Queen's neck, which is often difficult to decipher, especially in the case of die 3. Three dies in all are known, numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The design of the seal consists of a lion trippant to left under a palm tree, surrounded by a beaded line. Embossed in white on light blue. Shape, circular. (*Illustration 81.*)

A. Paper laid vertically, with horizontal laid lines at wide intervals.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue, bright blue (shades).

B. Paper laid horizontally, with vertical laid lines at wide intervals.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue, bright blue (shades).

*Remarks.*—Portions of watermarked inscriptions are found in the paper of some of the letter-sheets. They are the names or trade marks of the paper manufacturers.

Major Adam Smith states that the design of the seal on the flap is the same as that on the gold Mohur minted in 1847, from which no doubt it was copied. The weight of each sheet was just under one-quarter of a tola (little more than one-tenth of an ounce), that being the then unit of weight for letters. These stamped letter-sheets were not much in demand, although they were in general use for some twelve years, and the unit of weight being afterwards raised to half a tola, no further need for them existed.

The "Tapling Collection" contains a specimen of these letter-sheets upon similar paper laid vertically, but the colour is pure white, and the paper is *without* the horizontal laid lines wide apart. The stamp is surcharged "Specimen" in black, and it is probably a proof sheet. Mr. Douglas Garth possesses a one anna letter-sheet on thin blue paper, laid horizontally, with vertical laid lines at wide intervals. The stamp is embossed in brown. The flap is somewhat differently shaped to the half anna, and in place of the usual seal device there are two sprays of flowers intertwined and embossed in plain relief. A similar one anna letter-sheet, impressed upon white laid paper is also known. No one anna letter-sheet was ever officially issued, and these specimens can therefore only rank as essays.

## ENVELOPES.

**Issue I. November 29th, 1856.**

*One value.* Designed and embossed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on thin greyish-blue to blue, wove paper. Ordinary shaped envelope with rounded flap, bearing an embossed seal, and gummed. Size  $121 \times 71$  mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The designs of the stamp, but for the value, and of the ornament on the flap, are the same as those described for the half anna letter-sheet, and the stamp likewise bears a die number. The only die numbers met with by the Society are 1 and 4, but possibly 2 and 3 exist. The stamp is impressed in the right upper corner, and the left flap bears the name "De La Rue & Co., London," in small Roman capitals in plain relief. The seal is embossed on blue. (*Illustration 82.*)

1a., brown (shades).

*Remarks.*—The above envelope has been catalogued as also found upon white paper, but the specimen in the "Tapling Collection," which is the only one known to the Society, has from its appearance had the blue colour discharged from the paper. It is also said to exist on thin pale blue paper with the stamp embossed in *pale blue*, this variety being no doubt an essay. Mr. Douglas Garth possesses a copy also on thinner blue wove paper than those issued, with the stamp in brown, but the seal on the flap is replaced by embossed sprays of flowers, similar to those on his one anna letter sheet. There is no maker's name on the left flap of this envelope, and like the one anna letter-sheet it is either a proof or an essay. The "Tapling Collection" contains a variety having the name of the makers in *block* letters. The stamp on this envelope is surcharged "Specimen" in black, and it is thought to be a proof copy.

**Issue II. September 15th, 1857.**

*One value.* Designed and embossed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on thin yellowish to white laid, transparent paper. Ordinary shaped envelope with rounded flap, bearing an embossed seal and gummed. Size  $102 \times 65$  mm., or  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{6}$  inches. The designs of the stamp and seal are the same as those on the half anna letter-sheet and the same three dies (1, 2, and 3) of the stamp are found. The stamp is embossed in the right upper corner, and the left flap bears the name "De La Rue & Co., London," in small Roman capitals in plain relief. The seal is embossed on blue. (*Illustration 81.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue, dark blue (shades).

*Variety.* Without the maker's name.

$\frac{2}{3}$  a., blue.

*Remarks.*—The paper of this issue is similar to that used for the half anna letter-sheet. The laid lines on the envelope appear obliquely, and are crossed by other laid lines far apart. A variety exists in the "Tapling Collection" on pure white laid paper, without the crossing laid lines far apart. The maker's name on this envelope is in *block* letters, and the stamp is surcharged "Specimen" in black. It is probably a proof copy.

**Issue III. 1871.**

*One value.* Same as to design as the envelope of the first issue, but printed upon blue paper, laid obliquely. Size  $121 \times 71$  mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The seal on the flap is in relief on brown, and the style of the makers is changed to "Thos. De La

Rue & Co." in block letters, with a foliate ornament with a rose in the centre at either end. The flap is square-cut and pointed. The dies of the stamp seen by the Society are numbers 6 or 8 (?), and 11. (*Illustration 82.*)

1 a., brown (shades).

*Varieties.* a. The centre of the foliate ornament at either end of the maker's name, contains a numeral "9" in place of a rose. Dies 5 (?), 7, & 11.

1 a., brown.

b. Without the maker's name. Die 10, and without number.

1 a., brown

*Remarks.*—In die 11 the first numeral 1 appears struck over a figure 2, as if the number was originally 21 or 2. Only the dies actually verified by the society are given: no doubt others exist.

#### Issue IV. 1874.

*One value.* Same in all respects as the envelope of the preceding issue with the exception of the paper, which is white and laid obliquely. Size 121 × 71 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The seal on the flap is embossed on blue, and the name of the makers is "Thos. De La Rue & Co." in block letters, with a foliate ornament with a numeral "9" in the centre, at either end. The stamp bears the die number 3 or 5 (?) (*Illustration 81.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue (shades).

*Variety.* Without the maker's name. (No die number.)

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue.

#### Issue V. 1875.

*One value.* Same in all respects as the preceding with the exception of the seal on the flap, which is embossed on blue, or in plain relief; and the size, which is reduced to 118 × 66 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$  inches. There is no maker's name on the left flap, and the stamp in this and all subsequent issues has no die number. (*Illustration 81.*)

A. Seal embossed on blue.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue (shades).

B. Seal embossed in plain relief.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue (shades).

#### Issue VI. End of 1877.

*Two Values.* Same as the preceding as to design, and the paper is white, laid obliquely. The half anna has no seal upon the flap, or maker's name on the left flap. The one anna has the seal embossed on brown, and there is no maker's name. (*Illustrations 81, 82.*)

A. Size 118 × 66 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue (shades).

B. Size 121 × 71 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

1 a., brown (shades)

*Remarks.*—Specimens of the half anna exist on which the stamp has either partly or wholly become changed in colour to a dark greenish-black. The alteration in colour is believed to be due to some of those envelopes having got accidentally wetted by salt water during their passage to India.

**Issue VII. July 1st, 1881.**

*One value.* Designed and embossed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper; pointed flap without seal device; yellowish gum. Size 133×76 mm., or  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$  inches. The stamp is impressed in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, within a beaded oval, on ground of solid colour. Surrounding the oval frame, and following its shape, there is a band with white engine-turned groundwork, containing an inscription and the value (separated from each other by coloured dots) in coloured block letters. A white beaded oval line and a solid oval line of colour complete the design. Shape, upright oval. T. "INDIA POSTAGE." B. "FOUR ANNAS AND SIX PIES." (*Illustration 83.*)

4 a. 6 p., orange-yellow (shades).

**Issue VIII. 1883.**

*Two values.* The design, shape, &c., are the same as before, but the colour of the half anna is changed. There is no seal on the flap of either envelope, and the paper is white, laid obliquely. Size 118×66 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$  inches. (*Illustrations 81, 82.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., green (shades).

1 a., brown ( , ).

**Issue IX. May 1st, 1886.**

*Two values.* The designs are the same as those of the preceding issues, but the size, which is 120×94 mm., or  $4\frac{7}{10} \times 3\frac{7}{10}$  inches, is a new one. There is no seal on the flap. (*Illustrations 81, 82.*)

A. Thin white laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., green (shades).

B. Stout white wove paper.

1 a., brown (shades).

**Issue X. January 1st, 1891.**

*One value.* The envelope of Issue VII., with the stamp surcharged in black block letters  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, "INDIA POSTAGE" round the top, and "TWO ANNAS AND SIX PIES" over the original value, the two inscriptions being separated at either side by a star. (*Illustration 84.*)

2 a. 6 p., black surcharge, on orange-yellow (shades).

**ENVELOPE FOR THE USE OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.****Issue I. April 1st, 1879.**

*One value.* Designed and embossed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper. Yellowish gum. Pointed flap. Size 140×78 mm., or  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  inches. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria on background of solid colour, within a pointed coloured oval band, containing an inscription and the value (separated from each other by cross-shaped ornaments) in coloured block letters, the groundwork of the oval band consisting of white wavy lines. A single outer oval line of colour completes the design. Shape,

upright oval. T. "INDIA POSTAGE." B. "NINE PIES." The instructions on the face of the envelope are printed in black. No seal device on flap. (*Illustration 85.*)

9 p, vermilion.

*Variety.* Without instructions.

9 p, vermilion.

*Remarks.*—These envelopes are sold in packets of sixteen, enclosed in a band upon which is printed "16 SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S ENVELOPES. DUTY: 9 PIES." According to a statement in the *Philatelic Record* for 1880, page 4, they are sold to Commanding Officers only, at the rate of 14 annas per packet of sixteen; that is, 10½ pies per envelope.

## ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

### Issue I. May 1st, 1886.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon yellowish-white paper, linen lined. Size 132×82 mm., or 5½×3¼ inches. The face of the envelope has three lines of inscription in the centre at the top. 1st, "REGISTERED LETTER" in thick block letters; 2nd and 3rd, "This Letter must be given to an officer of the Post—Office to be Registered, and a Receipt obtained for it," in lower case type, with initial capitals as shown. To the left of the inscription is a large fancy capital letter "R," and to left of this (in the left upper corner) a plain oblong rectangle containing at the top "REGISTERED," in small Roman capitals with a straight line underneath. The lower part of the rectangle is divided into two unequal compartments. The right upper corner contains a plain upright rectangle for the stamp, inscribed in five lines "THE STAMP—TO PAY—THE POSTAGE—MUST BE—PLACED HERE," in small block letters. A straight horizontal and a straight vertical line, crossing in the centre, divide the face, and also the reverse side of the envelope into four equal parts. The flap of the envelope, which is at the right side, is rounded, and has the registration stamp embossed upon it. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, embossed upon ground of solid colour, enclosed within a plain circular white line, with white dots at equal distances round the interior. Surrounding the circle is a circular band of solid colour with embossed white reticulations inscribed above "INDIA REGISTRATION," and below "TWO ANNAS" in coloured block letters, a coloured period at either side separating the two inscriptions. An embossed circular scalloped line, with a series of dots, upon a circular groundwork of solid colour, completes the design. Under the flap, on the back of the envelope to left, is "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. PATENT," in small block type, the initial letter of each word being larger than the rest. Yellowish-white, or brownish gum covering the whole of the flap. (*Illustrations 89, 90.*)

2 a., light blue inscriptions, ultramarine stamp.

2 a., ultramarine inscriptions " "

### Issue II. November, 1886.

*One value.* Precisely similar to the preceding issue, but the inscriptions, &c., are in larger type, and the two lines commencing "THIS LETTER" are in block instead of Roman type. The envelope measures 254×105 mm., or 10×4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>16</sub> inches. The stamp on the flap is unaltered. (*Illustration 90.*)

2 a., ultramarine inscriptions, and stamp.

## OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

**Issue I. January (?) 1882.**

*One value.* This is the ordinary envelope of the 1877 issue, size 121 × 71 mm., or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with the stamp surcharged "SERVICE" in black.

1 a., dark brown, surcharged in black.

*Remarks.*—The above envelope is taken from the sixth edition of Mons. J. B. Moens' *Catalogue*. No specimen is known to the Society.

## POST CARDS.

**Issue I. July 1st, 1879.**

*Two values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium light buff, and also on straw card. Size of the quarter anna 121 × 75 mm., or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 2 $\frac{9}{16}$  inches; that of the one and a half anna 121 × 86 mm., or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 3 $\frac{2}{3}$  inches. **QUARTER ANNA.** The inscription consists of two straight lines at the top of the card. 1st, "EAST INDIA POST CARD" in fancy capitals, with the arms and supporters of Great Britain between the words "INDIA" and "POST." 2nd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," in thin block letters. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon ground of solid colour, enclosed within a circle. Straight octagonal plain label below, inscribed "QUARTER ANNA" in thin block letters. Conventional ornaments in spandrels, and a thick outer line forming an eccentric pattern, completes the stamp. **ONE AND A HALF ANNA.** The inscription is in four straight lines at the top of the card. 1st, "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" in tall block letters. 2nd, "BRITISH INDIA INDE BRITANNIQUE" in small Roman capitals. 3rd, "POST CARD CARTE POSTALE" in block letters taller than those of the first line. 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," in small block letters. The words "BRITISH INDIA" and "POST CARD" are separated from the respective French translations by the arms and supporters of Great Britain. The stamp occupies the right upper corner. Design: Same diademed head of Queen Victoria as on the quarter anna, enclosed within a similar circle. Plain broad double-lined label, with plain ends, above, following the curve of the circle, and inscribed "ONE AND A HALF ANNA" in small block letters. Foliate ornaments in the four corners, and a thick outer line of colour forming an eccentric pattern, complete the stamp. The cards have no frame. (*Illustrations 86, 87.*)

A. On light buff card.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., light brown (shades).

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue ( " ).

B. On straw coloured card.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., light brown (shades).

**Issue II. Early in 1891.**

*One value.* The one-quarter anna card of Issue I. with a new type of the Royal Arms. They are slightly larger, and the words "DIEU ET MON DROIT" are in larger letters and more clearly printed. The line of instructions measures 77 instead of 78 mm. (*Illustration 88.*)

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., light brown.

**Issue III. January 1st, 1892.**

*One value.* Being the one and a half anna card of Issue I., with the stamp surcharged, in a straight line across the upper portion, "ONE ANNA" in block letters 3 mm. in height, the surcharge measuring 18 mm. in length. (*Illustration 91.*)

1 a., black surcharge, on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue.

**REPLY-PAID CARDS.****Issue I. February 1st, 1884.**

*Two values.* Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium light buff card. Size  $121 \times 86$  mm., or  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{2}{3}$  inches for both values. The design is the same as that for each value of the single card; but the *quarter anna* has on the first half, under the second line of the inscription, to left, "THE ANNEXED CARD — IS INTENDED FOR — THE ANSWER," in three straight lines in small block letters; and the second half has the word "REPLY" in Roman capitals beneath "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The *one and a half anna* has the fourth line of the inscription broken up into two lines, and placed beneath the words "POST CARD" thus, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE—WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE"; and under "CARTE POSTALE" in two lines is "CE CÔTÉ EST RÉSERVÉ—EXCLUSIVEMENT À L'ADRESSE," all in small block letters. The French translation is separated from the English by a short vertical line, and the whole inscription is separated from the rest of the card by a thin straight horizontal line. The first half has in the left bottom corner, "THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED—FOR THE ANSWER—(LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE—À LA RÉPONSE.)" in four lines of small block letters. The second half has beneath the horizontal line "REPLY" to left, and "RÉPONSE" to right, both words being in Roman capitals. The cards are folded along the top, perforated  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (*Illustrations 92, 93.*)

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$  a., light brown (shades)  
 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$  a. blue ( " ).

**Issue II. 1884.**

*One value.* The reply quarter anna card of the previous issue reduced in size to  $121 \times 75$  mm., or  $4\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{9}{16}$  inches, and printed upon straw coloured card without perforation. (*Illustration 92.*)

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$  a., light brown (shades).

*Remarks.*—The one and a half anna reply card is said, in Mr. G. J. Hynes "DESCRIPTIVE LIST" of August, 1884, to have been issued in this year without perforation, but no specimen of the card in this state is known to the Society. There seems little doubt that the variety was chronicled in error, as the reply card surcharged one anna issued in 1892 is also found perforated.

**Issue III. January 1st, 1892.**

*One value.* Being the  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$  anna card of Issue I., with the stamps surcharged "ONE ANNA," in the same way as the corresponding single card of Issue III.

1 + 1 a., black surcharge, on  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue.



## OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

**Issue I. April, 1880.**

*One value.* Designed and printed in India upon stout white paper. Size  $120 \times 74$  mm., or  $4\frac{7}{10} \times 2\frac{9}{10}$  inches. The inscription is in two straight lines at the top of the card; 1st, "Quarter-Anna Post Card." in lower-case type with a capital initial letter to each word. 2nd, "(To be used for official correspondence only.)" in smaller type, lower-case. Lower down are four dotted lines for the address, and at the bottom of the card in a straight line is "The official signature and designation of the sender to be written on the reverse." in lower-case. In the right upper corner is a small rectangle with an ornamental border, and groundwork composed of small squares, broken in the centre by the inscription in three lines "On—H. M.'s—Service" in lower-case with capital initials. Slight differences may be found in the length of the lines for the address, that of the two lines of inscription at the top, and the line at the bottom of the card. (*Illustration 94.*)

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., slate-grey (shades).

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., ultramarine ( , ).

*Variety.* Without lines for the address.

(1881.)  $\frac{1}{4}$  a., ultramarine.

**Issue II. January 1st, 1881.**

*One value.* Designed and printed in India upon stout white, or yellowish-white paper. Size  $120 \times 75$  mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{9}{10}$  inches. The inscription is in three straight lines at the top of the card: 1st, "East India Service Post Card." 2nd and 3rd, "(The official signature and designation of the sender—must be written on the reverse.)" all in lower-case, the first line being in larger type than the rest, and having a capital initial letter for each word. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and is a rough copy of that on the ordinary quarter anna card. The Queen's head is smaller, and is enclosed within a plain narrow circular band inscribed "ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE" in coloured block letters with an ornament at the bottom. Plain blocks in the two top corners, the left containing a letter "I" and the right a letter "E" in block type, standing presumably for East India. The rest of the stamp corresponds with that on the quarter anna, brown, card. (*Illustration 95.*)

A. On stout white paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., dark blue (shades).

B. On stout yellowish-white paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., ultramarine (shades).

**Issue III. September, 1883.**

*One value.* Precisely the same as last issue, but printed upon thin yellowish-white card, and the second and third lines of the inscription are replaced by the following in three lines, "(The address only to be written on this side; the—signature and official designation of the sender—must be written on the reverse.)" in lower-case type. (*Illustration 96.*)

a., ultramarine (shades).

*Variety.* The four lines of the inscription are in smaller type, the second ends with the word "signature," and the third with "on." The card is a deeper yellow. (*Illustration 97.*)

$\frac{1}{4}$  a., ultramarine (shades).

## FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

**Issue I. 1881.**

This card appears to have been first employed during the year 1881. It was printed in India, and measures 119×74 mm., or  $4\frac{7}{10} \times 2\frac{9}{10}$  inches. The inscription is in three lines at the top of the card in the centre. 1st, "On Postal Service" in lower-case, in a curve; 2nd, "EAST INDIA POST CARD" in fancy capitals, with the arms and supporters of Great Britain between "INDIA" and "POST"; 3rd, "(The address only to be written on this side.)" in lower-case type. (*Illustration 98.*)

A. On stout yellowish card.

Without expressed value. Yellow-green (shades

*Variety.* No period after "Service"

Without expressed value. Yellow-green.

B. On thinner yellowish-white card.

Without expressed value Yellow-green (shades)

C. On stout buff card.

(1887.) Without expressed value. Yellow-green

**Issue II. Early in 1889.**

Similar to last, but the inscription and the Royal Arms are in different type. (*Illustration 100.*)

Without expressed value Dark yellow-green.

**Issue III. 1890(?)**

Similar in design to the card of Issue I., but the type employed is much smaller; the Royal Arms are larger and are differently emblazoned. The word "to" is added to left, and lower down to right are two short dotted lines for the address. The card was printed in India, and the impression is on stout yellowish paper. (*Illustration 99.*)

Without expressed value. Pale yellow-green.

*Variety.* The first dotted line is replaced by the words "THE POSTMASTER," and the second is preceded by "of." (*Illustration 101.*)

Without expressed value. Pale yellow-green.

**Issue IV. 1892(?)**

Similar to Issue III., but the Royal Arms are of a new type, and the inscription is differently spaced. (*Illustration 102.*)

Without expressed value. Pale yellow-green,

## POSTAL NOTES.

**Issue I. January 1st, 1883.**

*Three values.* Printed in India upon thin white paper. Size 142×87 mm., or  $5\frac{3}{5} \times 3\frac{2}{5}$  inches. At the top, in the centre, in a straight line, is "India Postal Note for" in lower-case, with the value in words beneath in another straight line; large Roman capitals being employed for the two lower values, and large thick block type for the other. Beneath the value, in two lines of italics, is "*Payable at any Head Post Office at any time within—three months from the last day of the month of issue.*" Lower down, to left "No." followed by the control number, and to right a short dotted line for the issuing Postmaster's name. Beneath this, in a straight line, is "*Head Post Master, Calcutta,*" in italics, the last word being in larger type. Underneath to left in italics is "*Dated*" followed by a short dotted line, and "188" and another shorter dotted line. Beneath this are three plain squares, formed of thin straight lines. Above the left, is "*Dated Stamp of,*" and below, "*Issuing Office.*" Below the centre one is "*Commission 3 pies,*" "*6 pies,*" or "*1 anna.*" Above the right in two lines "*Dated Stamp—of Paying Office,*" and below, "*Cancelling this note.*" All these inscriptions are in small italics. The centre square contains the letters "I" at the top, lower down "P" to left, and "N" to right, in Roman capitals. An adhesive postage stamp of the value, eight annas (Issue 1868), one rupee (Issue 1874) or twelve annas (Issue 1876) is fixed in the centre square. The stamp is surcharged in black block letters "I" at the top, lower down "P" to left, and "N" to right, and at the bottom of the twelve annas in a straight line is an additional surcharge of "Rs 2, As 8." At either side of the note are two long upright rectangles, each divided into five compartments containing inscriptions denoting the value in various native characters. On the reverse side to left are sundry instructions printed in ordinary type. (*Illustration 103.*)

8 a, blue inscriptions, rose stamp surcharged in black.

1 r., vermilion inscriptions, grey stamp surcharged in black.

2 r. 8 a, black inscriptions, red-brown stamp surcharged in black.

**Issue II. August, 1884.**

*Three values.* Printed in India upon thin white paper. Size 145×106 mm., or  $5\frac{7}{10} \times 4\frac{1}{5}$  inches. The design is the same as that of Issue I., with the following modifications. The arms and supporters of Great Britain are introduced in the first line of the inscription, between the words "Postal Note." The second line of the inscription is printed upon a reticulated coloured groundwork, and the rectangles at the side are printed upon a coloured groundwork composed of small squares with an ornamental border. The left and right-hand squares at the bottom are replaced by large circles, formed by a thin line, and the inscriptions above and below are curved instead of being straight. The notes are surcharged in the centre with large coloured numerals of value. The instructions on the reverse side are printed in ordinary type to left, and in Hindustance characters to right. (*Illustration 104.*)

8 a., blue inscriptions, pale rose groundwork, rose stamp surcharged in black.

1 r., vermilion inscriptions, pale green groundwork, grey stamp surcharged in black.

2 r. 8 a., black inscriptions, pale yellow groundwork, red-brown stamp surcharged in black.

*Remarks.*—These Postal Notes were withdrawn from circulation in the year 1886.

## ESSAYS, PROOFS, AND REPRINTS.

## A.—ESSAYS.

HALF ANNA. I. The first design, intended for use in connection with the then contemplated issue of Postage Stamps, was engraved on steel in 1853, in the Calcutta Mint. Some delay occurred, however, in the engraving, and the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, becoming impatient, inquired if stamps could not be prepared in the Surveyor-General's Department with more promptitude. This proved to be the case, and the expensive hand-cut die, prepared in the Mint, was not brought into use, but was subsequently broken up and destroyed in the year 1867. Impressions from this die are found both on thick and thin wove paper, and on very thin transparent paper laid in narrow horizontal lines. The impressions on wove paper usually show the design in embossed relief, more or less prominent, but the impressions on laid paper, from its thin transparent nature, show little trace of the embossing. Lithographed impressions in black upon white paper, printed from transfers taken from the engraved die, are also known. Design: Lion trippant, under a palm tree, surrounded on three sides by an oblong border of lace work, all in white upon a ground of solid colour. At the bottom is a straight coloured label, containing the inscription "HALF ANNA," in white Roman capitals; a thin outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, oblong rectangular. (*Illustration 105.*)

A. Embossed on white wove paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., brick-red, black, also without colour.

B. Embossed on thin transparent laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black, grey, lilac, indigo, green, yellow, orange, rose.

C. Lithographed on white wove paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.

*Remarks.*—The central part of the design for this essay was copied from that of the gold Mohur minted in 1847.

II. *Two values.* Identical in design with the one anna issued in 1854, both having ornaments of the same shape in the upper corners, and differing only in the value below. Both were engraved upon copper, in eight varieties of type, in a horizontal row; transfers from one of the types of the one anna value were used for making the stone from which the stamps of that value were printed, and the same type appears to have been retouched, thus producing the stamps with the pointed bust. None of the other seven types of the one anna, or of the eight types of the half anna, are known to have been employed for the production of stamps, and these must therefore be placed under the head of essays. (*Illustrations 3, 107.*)

Impressions of these are found:—

A. Direct from the copper plate, on white card.

(Dec., 1890)  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.

( „ „ ) 1 a. „

B. Lithographed from stones formed by transfers of the eight types, in rows.

(1) On yellowish card.

1 a., black.

(2) On white paper watermarked with the arms of the East India Company.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue, dull red.

1 a. (?)

(3) On stout yellowish-white wove unwatermarked paper.

1 a., red.

(4) On medium white wove unwatermarked paper, the stamps sometimes having "SPECIMEN" printed at the back of each.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black, blue, red.

1 a., red.

*Remarks.*—There is no doubt that, although the copper plates alluded to above were engraved at an early date, many, if not most, of the impressions known are comparatively recent; and it would appear that stones for the production of "specimen" copies, for distribution to foreign Governments and post-offices, have been made by means of transfers from these plates.

III. *Two values.* Coloured lithographic impressions, on white unwatermarked paper; imperforate and without gum. Designs: HALF ANNA, profile of Queen Victoria to left, on background of solid colour, within a white single-lined rectangular frame. Coloured labels above and below, containing the inscriptions—T. "INDIA," B. "HALF ANNA," in white block letters. Thirteen small arches in the side bordering. The design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustration 106.*)

ONE ANNA. Similar in all respects to the design of the half anna value, save that there are fifteen small arches in the left hand side border, and the design is slightly larger. (*Illustration 109.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., red.

1 a., indigo-blue.

IV. ONE ANNA. Black lithographic impression on white wove paper, unwatermarked, un gummed, and imperforate. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on solid background, within an upright rectangular frame, consisting of white interlacing ornamentation. Straight coloured label below, containing the value "ONE ANNA" in white Roman capitals. The corners contain white Maltese crosses, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustration 108.*)

1 a., black.

*Remark.*—A specimen of this was found in the Mint.

V. TWO ANNAS. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on plain ground, within a single-lined octagonal frame. Above and below, following the octagonal shape, are labels of solid colour, containing the words "INDIA" and "TWO ANNAS" respectively, in white block capitals; a white vertical label at each side contains a thick line of solid colour, and the design is completed by an outer octagonal frame of a thin line. Shape, upright octagonal. (*Illustration 110.*)

Impressions are found:—

A. Direct from the copper plate, on white card.

(Dec., 1890.) 2 a., carmine-lake

B. Lithographed on white wove, unwatermarked paper.

2 a., green, vermilion, red-brown.

C. Lithographed on white wove, unwatermarked paper with "SPECIMEN" printed at the back.

2 a., vermilion.

VI. TWO ANNAS. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a plain circular disc, enclosed within a rectangular frame formed of labels containing inscriptions, or ornaments, in white upon solid colour. At the top is the word "INDIA," with a cross upon a square block at each side of it, and at the bottom "two ANNAS," in block capitals in each case; the side labels, which are impinged upon by the central disc, contain a Greek pattern; a fine outer line completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustration 111.*)

Impressions are found:—

- A. Direct from the copper plate, on white card.  
(Dec. 1890.) 2 a., carmine-lake.
- B. Lithographed on stout white wove, unwatermarked paper.  
2 a., pale green, dark green.

VII. FOUR ANNAS. General design of the four annas value issued in 1854, the frame being that of the issued stamp, but the head closely resembling that upon the half anna and one anna stamps; there is no shading about the neck, and the curl behind is rounded below in place of ending in a pointed lock.

Lithographed on yellowish-white wove, unwatermarked paper.  
4 a., red frame and blue head.

*Remarks.*—The four annas stamp used for postal purposes was engraved in the centre of an oblong copper plate, on which are also engraved the two essays for two annas stamps (*Illustrations 110, 111*), a separate head of the Queen employed for the essay of the four annas just described, and the floreate ornaments forming the corners of the outer frame of the half, one, and four annas sheets. Surrounding the design for a four annas stamp, as engraved upon the plate, is the wavy-line frame with rosettes employed in the earlier printings of that value. For making up the two stones required for printing the stamps, transfers were taken from this plate: impressions of the frame of the stamp were placed upon one stone, and impressions of the head with shaded neck upon the other. The remarks upon the essays resembling in type the half anna and one anna stamps apply here also, and there can be little doubt that the lithographic impressions of this four annas essay are from stones which were made up for the purpose of producing "specimen" copies, and in which the wrong head was used in error.

VIII. FOUR ANNAS. Coloured lithographic impression, on white wove unwatermarked paper; ungummed and imperforate. Design: Almost the same as that of the stamp of the same value issued to the public (see *Illustrations 6, 7, & 8*), but the whole stamp is smaller in size, and there is a double-lined circle outside the circle of pearls. Shape, upright octagonal.

4 a., red frame and blue head.

*Remarks.*—The head and the frame were not printed at the same time, but were obtained by two distinct transfers and printings. A specimen of this essay was seen in India, by the late Mr. Tapling, which had been made by cutting out the head from another impression and gumming it in the centre of the red frame. The head was, apparently, from the same die as that which was used for the stamps issued to the public. It was, however, too large for the frame, and this was perhaps the reason of another and larger frame being engraved before the stamp was issued.

LX. EIGHT ANNAS. Coloured lithographic impression, on stout white wove un-watermarked paper; ungummed and imperforate. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a white background, within an upright single-lined octagonal frame. Coloured bands above and below, following the shape of the octagon, contain an inscription and the value, in white block letters. The coloured bands are divided from each other, at the sides, by white bands, each containing a thick perpendicular line of colour. The design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright octagonal. T. "INDIA." B. "EIGHT ANNAS." (*Illustration 112.*)

8 a., indigo frame and rose head.

*Remarks.*—This stamp was designed but never issued, it being considered unnecessary, as a four annas stamp existed. Like the bi-coloured four annas, the stamp was produced by two printings, the frame being printed at one time and the head at another.

#### B.—PROOFS.

The specimens classified under this heading are impressions from the dies used for the stamps actually issued to the public, but printed either in colours other than those adopted for the public use, or upon paper, or other material, not authorised for general issue.

#### Issue of 1854.

HALF ANNA. (1) According to an Official Catalogue of Indian Stamps, compiled by Mr. G. J. Hynes, the Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in India, and published in August, 1884, the half anna value of Type I. was first printed in *black*, on watermarked paper, and a supply sent to the Post Office for distribution; but, before it was issued to the public, it was discovered that a large packet of these stamps had been purloined. To prevent the stolen stamps being used the remainder were withdrawn and a red colour adopted. No corroborative facts or evidence regarding this statement are in the possession of the Society, and no impression of this stamp in *black* has been seen by any of its members. It is, therefore, here chronicled with all reserve.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.

*Remarks.*—It seems probable that Mr. Hynes intended the description of this stamp to refer to Type II. of the half anna.

(2) Proof impressions direct from the copper plate of Type II., on white card, showing the background in irregular line work.

(Dec., 1890)  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.

(3) Proof impressions from lithographic transfers taken from the same die, showing the background in solid colour, on white and yellowish paper, and on card.

A. On unwatermarked paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black, blue, red.

B. On yellowish paper watermarked with the arms of the East India Company.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., dull red.

C. On card.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., black.

ONE ANNA. (1) Proof impressions direct from the copper plate, on white card.

(Dec., 1890) 1 a., black.

(2) Proof impressions of lithographic transfers from the same die.

A. On yellowish card.

1 a., black.

B. On thick, watermarked paper, apparently the same as that employed for the half anna stamp, Type I.

1 a., black.

C. On stout yellowish unwatermarked paper.

1 a., red.

*Remarks.*—The proof impressions from the copper plate are only found in company with the other seven types of this design, described under the head of essays. No. 7 in the row on the plate (which becomes No. 2 in the printed specimens), the type used for the stamps, shows the background solid, the others have a background of irregular lines.

TWO ANNAS (1). Proof impressions from the original plate are in the Tapling collection, printed upon the thin transparent laid paper employed in the case of the first half anna essay, of the Lion and Palm Tree design, referred to above. The colours also correspond with those employed for specimens of that design.

On thin transparent paper laid with narrow vertical lines.

2 a., indigo, grey, lilac, green, orange, orange-red, rose.

(2). Proof impressions on unwatermarked wove paper.

A. On thin white wove paper.

2 a., black.

B. On thin blue wove paper.

2 a., chocolate.

C. On stout yellow wove paper.

2 a., dark red.

(3). Proof impressions constituting apparently tentative lithographic experiments upon thick wove paper, unwatermarked, white to yellowish white in colour, and resulting in rough, blurred impressions.

2 a., vermilion.

(4). Proof impression from the original die, showing a thin outer line all round the stamp, as it exists on the engraved die.

2 a., dark green.

FOUR ANNAS. Proof impressions produced from the original lithographic stones.

A. On yellowish wove unwatermarked paper.

4 a., red frame and blue head.

B. On white card.

4 a., red frame and blue head.

*Remarks.*—An impression of the latter variety, which has accidentally passed the post, is known to the Society. It is curious as showing the wavy blue line on the back of the stamp.

#### C.—REPRINTS.

Reprints from fresh stones, constructed for the purpose, have been made by the authorities for distribution as "specimens," and appear to have sometimes been unofficially, and perhaps unlawfully, obtained. Copies are not uncommon, and are generally to be distinguished by the whiteness of the paper employed.

#### Issue of 1854.

(1) Reprinted about the year 1887 on medium white wove, slightly glazed paper; without gum or perforation.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue.

1 a., vermilion.

2 a., green.

4 a., red frame and blue head.



*Remarks.*—The above reprints are found both with and without the word “SPECIMEN,” in small black Roman type, at the back.

(2) Reprinted on thick bluish laid paper, and having a rough perforation, gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

2 a., green.

(3) Reprints of the four annas value, but upon paper similar to that employed in 1854-55, and watermarked with the arms of the East India Company, were sent over to this country in the year 1890, purporting to have been then recently found in the Post Office. Similar impressions, showing all the varieties described below, have since been seen upon unwatermarked paper. It is not known at what period these reprints were produced, but it is believed that they have been recently and unofficially printed. They are without gum or perforation.

(1) Arrangement with blue wavy line separating the stamps.

4 a., red frame and blue head.

*Varieties.* (a) With the head inverted. (b) With the wavy line in red instead of in blue.

(2) Arrangement with stamps  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart.

4 a., red frame and blue head.

*Variety.* With the head inverted.

(3) Arrangement with stamps  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch apart.

4 a., red frame and blue head.

*Variety.* With the head inverted.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

### Issue of 1867.

In the year 1884, Revenue Stamps, similar to those employed provisionally in 1867 for Official Postal purposes, were, apparently with the sanction of the Government, or at any rate of the Post Office Officials, allowed to be overprinted with imitations of the former surcharges, and the specimens must therefore be termed “Government imitations” rather than “reprints.” The Revenue stamps so surcharged are of a much brighter mauve.

The surcharges are totally different from those on the originals, both in the type of the lettering, and in the length of the words “SERVICE” and “POSTAGE,” respectively. The colour of the surcharges is moreover of a much deeper shade of green than that employed in the original stamps. The values thus reproduced were as follows:—

2 a.,	black surcharge on lilac (Type I.)
2 a.,	green surcharge on lilac ( “ )
2 a.,	“ “ bright mauve (Type II.)
4 a.,	“ “ “
8 a.,	“ “ “

# CEYLON.

## PRELIMINARY NOTES.

By E. D. BACON.

*A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, 6th May, 1892.*

PRIOR to 1857, inland letters in Ceylon were charged according to the distance they were carried; the following scale of rates being then in force:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter under 25 miles	. . . . .	2d.
“ “ 50 “	. . . . .	3d.
“ “ 100 “	. . . . .	4d.
“ “ 150 “	. . . . .	9d.
“ exceeding 150 “	. . . . .	12d.

Half these rates were applicable to letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Newspapers were charged 1d. each, irrespective of weight or distance, and books 1d. per oz.

In 1856, an Ordinance (No. 14.) “To alter the rates of Postage, and to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Post Office,” was passed. This Ordinance came into operation on the 1st April, 1857. It is only necessary for me here to reproduce a copy of Clauses 4 and 5.

“4. WHATSOEVER Post or Post Office communications are or shall be established by the Governor of this Colony, the Colonial postage on letters which are prepaid, shall be charged by weight, as far as the boundaries of this Island, according to the following scale:—

On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in weight	. . . . .	1d.
“ “ exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	. . . . .	2d.
“ “ “ 1 oz., “ “ 2 oz.	. . . . .	4d.
“ “ “ 2 oz., “ “ 3 oz.	. . . . .	6d.

and so on, increasing 2d. for every additional ounce, or fractional part of an ounce.

“5. A Colonial postage of One Halfpenny only shall be charged on every printed newspaper, price current, or commercial list, transmitted by or through the Post Office, addressed to any place within this Island; and a Colonial postage of One Penny only shall be charged on every Newspaper, Price Current, or Commercial List, despatched by post to any place beyond this Island; such rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps.”

*The Ceylon Government Gazette* of March 28th, 1857, contains the following:—

“ In virtue of the Ordinance No. 14, of 1856, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to direct that the following Rules shall be observed:—

. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

#### PARCELS.

“ 7. Any parcel not exceeding one pound in weight shall be charged Eightpence, and a further charge of Fourpence shall be made for every additional half-pound, or any less weight.

“ 8. The postage on parcels shall be prepaid in full, and by means of postage stamps affixed outside the packet, or its cover. But until stamps are provided it shall be lawful to pay such postage in money.

#### SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

“ 14. Postage stamps will be sold at the Post Offices, of any station where there is a Government Agent, or an Assistant Government Agent, during office hours. But on the Overland Post days at Colombo and Kandy, stamps will not be sold at the Post Office after three o'clock p.m.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

C. J. MACCARTHY,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Kandy, *March 26th, 1857.*

#### NOTICE.

“ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Penny and Half-Penny Stamps required for the purposes of the Ordinance No. 14, of 1856, not having been yet received from England, it will be imperative on the public, until the receipt of such stamps, to make payment in money for all such Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels as are intended or required to be prepaid.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

C. J. MACCARTHY,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Kandy, *March 26th, 1857.*”

Although I have searched future numbers of *The Gazette*, I have been unable to find any mention of the date postage stamps were first issued. Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., however, have, as in so many other cases, once more come to my assistance; and Mr. Alfred Bacon, the Secretary of the Company, has furnished me with a “return” of all the adhesive stamps and stamped envelopes which were sent out by this Company to Ceylon. The thanks of all Philatelists, as well as more particularly my own, are due to Mr. Bacon for the time and trouble he has taken in making out this valuable list. It is most fortunate that the Company have preserved

their "records," so that they can be turned to when wanted, for there are comparatively few firms in existence who could refer to their "books" as far back as the year 1857.

The "return" I mention will be found given in Appendix C., and an examination of the "list" at once discloses a mass of most interesting information. All the values of the imperforate stamps are supposed to have been issued at the same time, and the complete set of envelopes, excepting the ten pence, is catalogued as coming out altogether, whereas the "list" conclusively proves the different values must have been issued at intervals of several months. The following dates may be assigned as approximately those on which the various stamps and envelopes were first issued to the public.

## ADHESIVES.

1857.		
May.	1 penny,	blue.
"	2 pence,	green.
1859.		
Feb.	4	„ rose.
1857.		
June.	5	„ brown.
1858.		
July.	6	„ violet-brown.
1859.		
Feb.	8	„ brown.
Mar.	9	„ brown.
1857.		
June.	10	„ vermilion.
"	1 shilling,	violet.
1859.		
Mar.	1	„ 9 pence, green.
"	2 shillings,	blue.

## ENVELOPES.

1857.		
June.	1 penny,	blue.
"	2 pence,	green.
1859.		
Feb.	4	„ rose.
"	5	„ dark brown.
"	6	„ brown-lilac.
"	8	„ brown.
Mar.	9	„ red-violet.
Feb.	1 shilling,	yellow.
Mar.	1	„ 9 pence, green.
Feb.	2 shillings,	deep blue.

Although, as we have seen, stamps did not arrive in the Island ready for issue on April 1st, 1857, the public had not many weeks to wait before a supply of one penny and two penny adhesives was available for use, and these were quickly followed by other values of five pence, ten pence, and one shilling, and stamped envelopes of one penny and two pence.

The adhesives were printed from steel plates, each of which contained 240 stamps, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. The plates were completed on the undermentioned dates:—

2 pence plate,	13th Jan., 1857.
1 penny „	30th „ „
1 shilling „	13th April „
10 pence „	15th „ „
5 „ „	17th „ „
4 „ „	23rd Dec., 1858.
8 „ „	7th Jan., 1859.
9 „ „	26th „ „
1 shilling 9 pence plate,	28th „ „
2 shillings plate,	28th „ „

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., can find no mention of the date the six penny plate was completed, but it was presumably made in April or May, 1858, as the "list" given in Appendix C shows the first consignment of this value was despatched to the Colony on May 14th of this year. The Queen's head on the one penny, two pence, five pence, six pence, ten pence, and one shilling was engraved from a water colour drawing by Mr. Edward H. Corbould. This drawing, which is still in existence, is a beautiful work of art, and was much admired by those who had an opportunity of seeing it at the Philatelic Exhibition held in London in May, 1890, where it was on view, amongst other objects of interest displayed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd.

Proofs in black upon white card struck from the engraved dies are known of all the eleven values, while proofs in black upon plain white paper, taken from the plates, exist of all but the sixpence. In addition to the above, I possess a die proof of the six pence, in black, upon India paper. Only one supply of the one shilling and nine pence, consisting of 5,000 stamps, was sent out, which accounts for this value being so much rarer than the others. This consignment was undoubtedly imperforate, so the perforated specimens known of this stamp could not have seen the Colony. The latter probably came from some spare sheets, which were afterwards perforated, perhaps in readiness to send out, but the value being one there was little demand for they never left England. The perforated variety was described in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. IV., page 58, but the editor, in answering a correspondent in Vol. V., page 160, states the stamp had "not been issued either perforated or watermarked" (presumably Crown C.C.). Whether a perforated specimen had or had not been seen in 1866 I cannot say, but supposing it had, the variety was afterwards quite lost sight of by collectors, until some sheets or part sheets, in this condition, turned up in London some two or three years since.

The order for envelopes, as well as adhesives, was entrusted to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., but the envelopes were manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Two full sets of them are known with different ornaments on the flaps. These ornaments are embossed in plain relief. The envelopes presumed to be first issued have a small circular design, consisting of wavy concentric circles, enclosing a small circle filled in by plain lines, with an heraldic rose in the centre. The exterior line of the ornament is plain. Those issued probably later have also a small circular ornament, which is composed of wavy concentric circles enclosing a wreath of roses with buds and leaves: the centre of the wreath is filled by concentric circles, and the exterior line of the ornament is wavy. The envelopes with the second variety of ornament would seem not

to have been issued until after the expiration of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s contract for supplying Ceylon stamps in January, 1862, as, on referring to Appendix C., we find only one consignment of several of the values was sent out by this firm, and these would all bear the first design, unless the two varieties were mixed indiscriminately, which may have been the case. The earliest mention of the second variety I have come across is that in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1867, but the envelopes with this variety of ornament may have been issued some years before this date.

The two pence is known with a third variety of ornament, which is also circular in shape, but rather larger than the other two varieties. The design consists of a groundwork composed of cross-hatched lines, enclosed within two circular lines the outer one of which is dotted. It is difficult to say to what date this latter variety should be assigned.

None of these envelopes could be purchased singly at the Post Offices, and they could only be had in packets. This fact, in a measure, accounts for the rarity of the higher values. The embossed stamps on the envelopes are certainly amongst the most beautiful designs emanating from the atelier of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

In addition to the adhesives I have mentioned, another value, that of the halfpenny, was required for the prepayment of newspapers, in order to carry out Clause 5 of the Law of 1856, a copy of which has been given at the commencement of my paper. Although Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. received the order for the other stamps and envelopes, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were asked to provide a supply of halfpenny adhesives, and these they forwarded direct to the Colony. The issue of this stamp is given in most catalogues as 1860 or 1861, and although I have found no mention of its issue in *The Gazette*, there is no doubt, from the following reasons, that it came into use as early as 1857. It is evident from the "Notice" published in *The Gazette* of March 28th, 1857 (a copy of which I have already given), that halfpenny as well as one penny stamps had been ordered and were expected from England, and it is equally apparent from the following notice, which was published in *The Gazette* of April 3rd, 1858, that a supply had been received.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the supply of Half-penny stamps received from England and required for the purposes of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1856 having been exhausted, it will be imperative on the public, until the receipt of a further supply, to make payment in money for all such newspapers as are intended or required to be prepaid with a stamp of one Half-penny.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) P. W. BRAYBROOKE,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, 31st March, 1858.

Asst. Col. Sec.

The quantity of stamps sent would probably last some months, more especially as the use of this value was restricted to Inland Newspapers and Printed Lists, and I have no hesitation, therefore, in giving the date of issue as 1857.

It is a pity, from a Philatelist's point of view, that the Postal authorities of Ceylon have not of late years resorted to the same method of allowing correspondence to be prepaid by money, when there has happened to be a dearth of certain values of stamps. Collectors would then have been spared the annoyance of having to fill their

albums with numerous surcharged varieties, which they know must have been purposely made to extort money out of their already over-taxed pockets.

It is worthy of notice that Ceylon and Canada were the next two of our Colonies, after Barbados, to make use of a stamp of the value of one halfpenny, antedating the issue of an adhesive of the same value in Great Britain, by no less a period than thirteen years.

As in the case of India, it appears from a notice published in *The Gazette* of March 21st, 1857, that Soldiers' and Sailors' letters were allowed to be forwarded to England or elsewhere at the nominal charge of one penny.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

AFTER the 1st Proximo, letters to and from Soldiers and Sailors within the Island will not require the signature of the officer in command, but letters from them to parties in England or elsewhere, will require, as heretofore, the signature of the Commanding Officer, in order to enable them to pass through other Post Offices with the charge of 1d.

(Signed) THOS. LEWIS GIBSON,  
*Acting Post Master General.*  
 General Post Office,  
 Colombo, 17th March, 1857.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. handed over all the plates of Ceylon stamps they had made to the Agents-General for Crown Colonies, on the 28th January, 1862. Towards the end of March of that year they received the following letter:—

OFFICE OF THE AGENTS-GENERAL FOR CROWN COLONIES,  
 6, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.,  
 24th March, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

1d. Have the goodness to provide for the Government of Ceylon the  
 5d. Postage Stamps mentioned in the enclosed form of Estimate.  
 6d. Mr. Russell of this Office will attend on Thursday, the 27th  
 9d. inst., at 9 o'clock, to superintend the printing of these Stamps.  
 1s.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. G. JULIAN.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.,  
 Fleet Street, E.C.

Mr. Russell took the requisite plates down to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s establishment, and the following quantities of stamps were there and then printed off by them, the plates being afterwards taken back by Mr. Russell.

171,360	1d blue.
4,800	5d. brown.
12,000	6d. chocolate.
4,800	9d. chocolate.
4,800	1s. violet.

It will be seen, on referring to the "list" given in Appendix C., that these stamps were forwarded to the Colony on April 17th, 1862. The other lot of one penny amounting to 52,800 stamps, sent out at the same date, consisted of old stock left on hand, which had been printed before the plates had been given up, in order to

complete the usual quarterly supply of 172,800, which should have been forwarded on January 16th, in place of 120,000, the number actually sent on this date.

A short time after Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. had sent out the stamps on April 17th, 1862, they found that they had a large stock of some of the values left on hand that had been printed off before they delivered up the plates on January 28th, 1862. They at once wrote to the Agents-General for the Colony to know whether they were willing to take this stock. The Agents-General replied that they would take the stamps on the condition that they were all handed over to them, but that they should only be called upon to pay for them as each lot was sent out to the Colony. This Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. agreed to, and on June 25th, 1862, the stock, which consisted of the following quantities, was delivered to the Agents-General.

## ADHESIVES.

30 sheets	=	7,200	2d.
46 „	=	11,040	4d.
282 „	=	67,680	5d.
8 „	=	1,920	6d.
5 „	=	1,200	8d.
40 „	=	9,600	9d.
348 „	=	83,520	10d.
460 „	=	110,400	1s.
20 „	=	4,800	2s.

## ENVELOPES.

<i>rms.</i>	<i>quires.</i>	<i>sheets.</i>	
182	7	14	1d.
83	12	18	2d.
9	15	8	4d.
9	12	1	5d.
20	13	9	6d.
9	14	14	8d.
7	14	16	9d.
8	13	13	1s.
9	15	18	1s 9d.
9	13	0	2s.

The 348 sheets of the ten pence are stated to have been handed over imperforate, but all the remaining adhesives were perforated. The "list" in Appendix C., commencing at the date October 1st, 1862, to July 27th, 1868, shows the quantities of the above stamps and envelopes for which the Agents-General paid Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and the dates they were despatched from England. Whether the balance was destroyed, or sent out to the Colony and omitted to be paid for, I am unable to say.

The imperforate sheets of the ten pence appear to have been handed by the Agents-General to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to be perforated before they were despatched from London, and this accounts for this value being the only "star" watermarked stamp perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ . The first lot with this perforation was sent out to the Colony on September 29th, 1863, so this variety did not come into use before the end of that year.

Referring once more to the stamps sent out on April 17th, 1862, the question naturally arises, was this the set we know upon unwatermarked paper? I at one time thought, from the values corresponding, that it might prove to be the case, but I am now in a position to say definitely it was not the set. This consignment, like all



the other Ceylon stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., was upon star watermarked paper.

It appears that before the Agents-General heard from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. of the stock of stamps left in the latter's hands, of which I have given a list above, they ordered a supply of the following values—one penny, five pence, six pence, nine pence, and one shilling, to be printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and they handed over Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s plates to the former firm for this purpose. This supply was despatched by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to the Colony on the 26th July, 1862, and these were the stamps which we find without watermark. The issue of the set is usually put down as 1863, but, looking at the date the stamps left England, they probably came into use towards the end of 1862. The rarity of the stamps is accounted for by the fact that this was the only lot of these values ever printed on unwatermarked paper. The halfpenny, which we have seen, was from the first provided by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and which is also known on similar unwatermarked paper, was in all probability printed upon this variety of paper some years previously to the other values. After the consignment of stamps sent out on July 26th, 1862, the Agents-General fell back upon the stock handed over to them by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and it was several years, as the following list shows, before Messrs. De La Rue & Co. sent out a supply of some of the values:—

First supply	2d.	sent by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.,	August 26th, 1864.
„	4d.	„ „ „	December 10th, 1864.
„	8d.	„ „ „	April 11th, 1864.
„	10d.	„ „ „	June 8th, 1866.
„	2s.	„ „ „	April 11th, 1864.

All these stamps were, of course, printed upon paper watermarked Crown C.C. The halfpenny and one penny on the same paper must have been sent earlier, as the Agents-General had no stock of these two values to make use of.

As regards the two pence, eight pence, and ten pence, which have been chronicled as found unwatermarked, if they really exist, the stamps certainly do not belong to the issue on unwatermarked paper, but to the Crown C.C. set, and they may probably be accounted for by their having been printed upon the margin running round the panes of the sheet, and thus they would escape the watermark.

Respecting the difference in size of the stamps upon the paper without watermark, about which so much has been written of late years, I have nothing new to add to my letter published in *The Philatelic Record* of September, 1889. I have from the first agreed with Major Evans that the solution of the difficulty must be sought for in the various kinds of paper employed, and I believe that the majority of Philatelists now accept this explanation as being the correct one.

This concludes all the new information I can furnish respecting the postage stamps of Ceylon, with the exception of the following *Gazette* Notices, which give the precise date of issue of sundry adhesives, envelopes, post-cards, and telegraph stamps. These, however, speak for themselves, and need but little comment from me.

I should state I have found no mention in *The Gazette* of any of the numerous surcharged varieties.

(1.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette*, December 30th, 1871,

Contains a "notice to stamp vendors" dated December 28th, 1871. The notice mentions the following postage stamps as those that can be had on application at

the Stamp Office:—2, 4, 8, 16, 24, 36, 48, 96 cents, and 4 cents Envelopes in packets of 25, price each packet 1 Rp. and 12½ cts.

All these stamps and the envelope came into use on January 1st, 1872, when the currency of the Island was changed from pence, shillings, and pounds, to cents and rupees.

(2.)

“An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards” was “assented to” by the Governor on December 28th, 1871; the postage being fixed at two cents each. The Ordinance, however, did not come into operation until September 1st, 1872, according to a “Proclamation” in *The Gazette* of August 3rd of that year.

(3.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette.* August 24th, 1877.

POSTAGE stamps of 32 and 64 cents can be had on application to this Office.

(Signed)

G. VANE,

Stamp Office,

*Commissioner.*

Colombo, 22nd August, 1877.

(4.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette.* January 16th, 1880.

WELL securing cloth lined Registration Envelopes of 12 cents of the following sizes have been received, and can be had in packets of 25 costing 3 rupees and 12½ cents, on application to this Office.

F. size	5¼ × 3¼
G. „	6 × 3¼
H. „	8 × 5
J. „	10 × 7
K. „	11½ × 6

An extra charge of half cent is made for each envelope. Also, postal stamps of 2 rupees and 50 cents, newspaper wrapper bands of 2 cents in packets of 100 costing 2 rupees and 25 cents.

Stamp Office,

(Signed)

G. VANE,

Colombo, 15th January, 1880.

*Commissioner.*

(5.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette.* March 5th, 1880.

*International Post Cards.*

A SUPPLY of the above cards of 6 and 8 cents have been received, and can be had, on application to this Office, in packets of 250 at Rs. 16.25 and Rs. 21.25.

(Signed)

G. VANE,

Stamp Office,

*Commissioner.*

Colombo, 26th February, 1880.

(6.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette.* June 25th, 1880.

THE following rules and rates for Inland and Foreign Telegrams have been approved by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, with effect from the 1st July, 1880, and are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

J. DOUGLAS,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Colombo, 22nd June, 1880.

*Rule 13.*—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in telegraph stamps which are procurable at every Kachcheri and every Government Telegraph Station.

Telegraph stamps are double headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

[~~☞~~ Until the Ceylon telegraph stamps are received from England the rates will be recovered in Rupees and Annas according to following tariff, to suit the Indian stamps which will be used.]

(7.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette.* December 19th, 1884,

Contains a "Proclamation" altering the rates of postage and registration fee to foreign countries, to take effect from the 1st January, 1885.

Countries in Class A., including Great Britain.

For LETTERS per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. . . . .	28 cts.
Extra charge for Registered Correspondence . . . . .	15 ..
For each POST CARD . . . . .	10 ..
For each NEWSPAPER per 4 oz. . . . .	10 ..
For COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS per 2 oz. . . . .	10 ..
For a BOOK PACKET or PACKET of PATTERNS per 2 oz. . . . .	10 ..

The above gives the date of issue of the surcharged series—5 cents to 1 rupee 12 cents.

(8.)

*Ceylon Government Gazette.* February 20th, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 15th April, 1885, no obsolete stamps will be received in exchange by the Commissioner of Stamps.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

JOHN F. DICKSON,

Colonial Secretary's Office,

*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colombo, 20th February, 1885.

## REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

### Issue I. 1857-1859.

*Twelve values.* Eleven engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, on white to yellowish-white wove paper, watermarked with a large six rayed star. The paper of two of the values is sometimes tinged with blue, by the action of the ink. The halfpenny, typographed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon glazed or enamelled wove unwatermarked paper. All the values are imperforate. Designs: **HALFPENNY.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on groundwork of horizontal lines, within a circular white frame. Following the circle above and below are curved labels of solid colour, the upper inscribed with the name of the Colony, and the lower with the word "POSTAGE" in Roman capitals. An elongated octagonal label of solid colour, with an outer marginal line, extends along the bottom of the stamp, and is inscribed with the value in words in small block

capitals. The design above the label of value rests upon a groundwork of diaper pattern, and is enclosed within an octagonal frame twisted in the centre of the four long sides. The whole design, which is upright rectangular in shape, is enclosed by a fine coloured outer line, and the triangular spaces at the corners, and above the lower label, are occupied by trefoil ornaments. The stamp measures 26 millimètres in height and 19 millimètres in width.

**ONE PENNY.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on groundwork of engine-turned pattern, having the name of the Colony in white Roman capitals in a curve immediately above the head, enclosed within a narrow oval band of white edged with colour, the oval being broken at the top and sides by the outer border line of the design, and at the bottom by the label containing the value. A small straight white label, at the base of the oval, contains the word "POSTAGE" in coloured block letters, the ends of the label being shaped similarly to a Maltese Cross. In the top corners are square frames, formed by coloured lines, containing a circular engine-turned ornament in colour on a white ground. A straight coloured label at the base of the design contains the value in white block letters, and the bottom corners are filled in with circular ornaments similar to those in the top corners, the coloured label being widened at either extremity to receive them. The spandrels contain foliate ornaments upon a ground of solid colour. A single outer line of colour, blended at the base into the solid ground of the lower label, completes the design, which is in shape upright rectangular, measuring approximately  $26\frac{1}{4}$  millimètres in height, and  $19\frac{1}{4}$  millimètres in width.

**TWO PENCE.** Similar in design to the one penny value, but the top corners are solid squares of colour containing the circular ornament in white, and the spandrels are filled in with dots or splashes of colour upon a white ground in lieu of the foliate ornaments noticeable in the one penny value. The value in the bottom label is in sloping instead of upright block capitals. The shape and dimensions of the stamp are identical with those of the one penny.

**FOUR PENCE, EIGHT PENCE, NINE PENCE, TWO SHILLINGS.** Smaller profile of Queen Victoria to left, without earrings, and with a plainer diadem. The head is upon an oval groundwork of rough cross hatched lines forming sometimes an almost solid background. This oval medallion is surmounted by a small, narrow, curved label of colour, containing the word "POSTAGE" in white block letters. The central design rests upon a groundwork of horizontal lines, and is enclosed within an octagonal band of reticulations, inscribed with the name of the Colony above, and the value below, in white block letters. An outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright octagonal in shape, measuring  $24\frac{3}{4}$  millimètres in height, by  $19\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres in width.

**FIVE PENCE.** Similar in design to the two pence value, but the groundwork of the corner blocks is in white instead of in colour, and there is a stop after the value. The shape and dimensions of the stamp are identical with those of the one penny value.

**SIX PENCE.** Similar in design to the five pence, but the value is in small white Roman capitals, and there is no stop after the words. The shape and dimensions are identical with those of the one penny value.

**TEN PENCE.** The design is similar to that of the one penny value, but the circular engine-turned ornaments in the four corners are replaced by white Arabic

numerals "10." The foliate ornaments in the spandrels are somewhat different in design. The shape and dimensions of the stamp are identical with those of the one penny value.

**ONE SHILLING.** The design is similar to that of the ten pence, but the value is represented in the two upper corners only by an Arabic numeral "1," upon a groundwork of crossed lines, within a beaded circle. The white label below, containing the value in words, extends to the full width of the stamp, and the inscription is in small coloured Roman capitals. The ornaments in the spandrels are different again in design from those in the one penny and ten pence values. The shape and dimensions of the stamp are identical with those of the one penny value.

**ONE SHILLING AND NINE PENCE.** The design is similar to that of the four pence, except that the name of the Colony and the value are shown in small coloured block capitals upon curved white labels, above and below, upon the octagonal band. The shape and size of the stamp are identical with those of the four pence value. (*Illustrations 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124.*)

T. "CEYLON." B. "POSTAGE." "ONE HALFPENNY." "ONE PENNY." "TWO PENCE."  
"FIVE PENCE." "SIX PENCE." "TEN PENCE." "ONE SHILLING." Or T. "CEYLON  
POSTAGE." B. "FOUR PENCE." "EIGHT PENCE." "NINE PENCE." "ONE SHILLING  
& NINE PENCE." "TWO SHILLINGS."

A. On blued, glazed or enamelled, wove unwatermarked paper.  
(1857.)  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac (shades).

B. On white, glazed or enamelled, wove unwatermarked paper.  
(1858.)  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac (shades).

C. On star watermarked paper, blued by the action of the ink.  
(May ?, 1857.) 1d., blue (shades).  
(July ?, 1858.) 6d., violet-brown ( " ).

D. On white to yellowish-white star watermarked paper.  
(May ?, 1857.) 1d., blue, dark to pale (shades).  
( " " ) 2d., green, yellow-green ( " ).  
(Feb. ?, 1859.) 4d., dull rose (slight shades).  
(June ?, 1857.) 5d., chesnut-brown ( " ).  
(July ?, 1858.) 6d., violet-brown, bistre (shades).  
(Feb. ?, 1859.) 8d., warm brown ( " ).  
(March ?, " ) 9d., violet-brown, brown ( " ).  
(June ?, 1857.) 10d., orange-vermilion (slight shades).  
( " " ) 1s., dull violet, bluish-violet (shades).  
(March ?, 1859.) 1s. 9d., yellow-green, green ( " ).  
( " " ) 2s., blue, chalky-blue ( " ).

*Varieties.* Rouletted 8, probably unofficially.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac on blued paper.  
1d., blue.  
2d., green.

#### Issue II. 1861.

*Ten values.* Engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, on soft yellowish wove paper, varying in substance, watermarked with the same six rayed star as in Issue I., and perforated both roughly and with clean cut

perforations gauging 14, 14½, 15, 15½, compound. The designs are identical in all respects with those of Issue I. (*Illustrations 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124.*)

A. With rough perforation.

1d., blue	(shades).
2d., dark green, green	( " ).
4d., dull rose	( " ).
6d., grey-brown, brown	( " ).
8d., brown, yellow-brown, warm brown	( " ).
9d., lilac-brown, claret-brown, olive-brown	(many shades).
10d., orange-vermilion	(shades).
1s., violet, dull violet, bluish-violet	( " ).
2s., blue	( " ).

*Variety.* Imperforate vertically.

10d., orange-vermilion.

B. With clean cut perforations.

1d., blue	(shades).
2d., green	( " ).
4d., rose-carmine	( " ).
5d., chesnut-brown	(slight shades).
9d., lilac-brown	(shades).
1s., bluish-violet	( " ).
2s., blue	( " ).

*Remarks.*—Of late years a number of copies of the one shilling and nine pence value in green (rough perforation) have been met with, but there is no evidence that this stamp was ever put into circulation in this state.

**Issue III. End of 1862.**

*Six values.* Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, on crisp, thin, slightly surfaced, wove unwatermarked paper, having a clean cut perforation gauging 12½, 13. (*Illustrations 113, 114, 117, 118, 120, 122.*)

A. Perforated 12½.

½d., pale lilac (slight shades).

B. Perforated 13.

1d., blue	(slight shades).
5d., reddish-brown	( " ).
6d., chocolate-brown, brown	(shades).
9d., brown	( " ).
1s., cold violet	(slight shades).

*Remarks.*—A specimen of the one penny value is known perforated 11½ on two sides, and 12 on the remaining sides. The halfpenny of this set was probably issued some time before the other stamps. The five highest values were printed from the old plates engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

In reference to the variations in the size of the stamps of Issues III. and V., Major Evans, who was the first to propound the theory that these variations were due to differences in the nature of the paper employed, writes as follows:—

“The theory of the expansion and contraction of the paper being now pretty generally accepted, as accounting for the variations observed in the size of the stamps

of the early issues of Ceylon, it seems necessary to explain exactly what that theory is, and how these differences are supposed to arise. Previous to printing from plates engraved in *taille-douce* the paper is wetted, which, as is well known, causes it to expand; the amount of expansion varies, no doubt, considerably in different kinds of paper, and it must also vary with the amount of moisture in the same kind of paper, for as the paper dries it returns to its original dimensions, and, therefore, up to a certain point, the wetter it is the greater will be the expansion. In any case the paper is in a state of expansion at the time of printing, both from being wetted and from being stretched out flat and pressed, and the impression when first printed is then, and then only, in all cases the size of the engraving upon the plate. It then dries, and in so doing contracts, and the greater the amount of expansion the greater will be the amount of the subsequent contraction, so that the smallest stamps are those printed on the paper which expanded most, and the largest those on the paper which expanded least. The minor variations of size may be due to the paper being more or less damp when used, but probably a very slight difference in the thickness or density of the paper would cause some variation in its expansion. The marked difference in size of the stamps on thin, unwatermarked paper, which were the first to attract the attention of Philatelists, is no doubt due to that particular variety of paper, which is very tough and elastic, and which has been found to expand very greatly on being wetted and stretched."

#### Issue IV. End of 1863.

*One value.* The ten pence of Issue I., perforated by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., 12½, and 12½ by 14, clean cut. (*Illustration 121.*)

10d., orange-vermilion (shades).

#### Issue V. 1863-1866.

*Eleven values.* Similar in design to the preceding issues, but printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white wove paper, varying in substance, and watermarked with a Crown over the letters "C.C." signifying "Crown Colony"; perforated 12½. (*Illustrations 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124.*)

(1863.)	½d., lilac, deep violet, mauve	(shades).
(1863.)	1d., blue, indigo-blue	( " ).
(1864.)	2d., grey-green, yellow-green, emerald-green	( " ).
(1865)	4d., rose, lake-rose	( " ).
(1866.)	5d., carmine-brown	( " ).
(1863.)	6d., brown, bistre, deep brown	( " ).
(1864.)	8d., claret-brown	( " ).
(1863.)	9d., bistre-brown, brown, dark brown	( " ).
(1866.)	10d., orange, vermilion	( " ).
(1866.)	1s., violet, bright violet	( " ).
(1864.)	2s., blue to dark indigo	( " ).

*Remarks.*—Some of the above values are found imperforate, and in this condition are probably proofs, although the four pence has been seen by the Society in an obliterated condition with satisfactory margins. A specimen of the four pence of this issue, exists in the "Tapling Collection," with the paper almost as thick as thin card-board. Several of the stamps of this issue have been chronicled as found without watermark, but these specimens have probably been printed upon the margins running round the panes of the stamps.

**Issue VI. 1867.**

*Two values.* Identical in design, perforation, and watermark with the preceding issue, the colours only being changed. (*Illustrations 115, 117.*)

2d., orange-yellow, maize, olive-yellow (shades).

5d., olive-green, light to dark ( " ).

*Remarks.*—These two stamps have been met with imperforate, but in this condition are probably proofs.

**Issue VII. 1867-1868.**

*Two values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on thinnish white wove paper, watermarked Crown C.C., white to brownish gum; perforation, 12½, 14. Designs: ONE PENNY. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines, within a white oval band inscribed above and below, with the name of the Colony and the value respectively, in Roman capitals, the inscriptions being separated on either side by a floreate ornament. The corners are filled in with triangular ornaments also of a floreate nature, and a single outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

THREE PENCE. A similar diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, upon a groundwork of horizontal lines, within a circular white line, above and below which are white labels following the curves of the circle. They contain the name of the Colony and the value, respectively, in Roman capitals. The corners are filled in with a Greek pattern, and a single outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape. (*Illustrations 125, 126.*)

T. "CEYLON." B. "ONE PENNY." "THREE PENCE."

A. Perforated 12½.

(1867.) 3d., rose (shades).

B. Perforated 14.

(1868) 1d., blue (shades).

(1868.) 3d., rose ( " ).

*Varieties.* a. Imperforate.

3d., rose.

b. Imperforate vertically.

1d., blue.

*Remarks.*—In the year 1869 stamps of Issues V., VI., and VII. were officially surcharged with the word "SERVICE" in block capitals, but although thus prepared for use, they do not appear to have been used postally. The following values are found so surcharged.

I. Stamps of Issues V. and VI., the surcharge measuring 12¾ mm. in length by 3 mm. in height. (*Illustration 157.*)

A. *Black surcharge.*

2d., orange-yellow (shades).

8d., red-brown ( " ).

1s., pale lilac ( " ).

B. *Red surcharge.*

6d., deep brown (slight shades).

2s., Prussian blue, blue ( " ).



II. Stamps of Issue VII., the surcharge, which is in black, measures  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height. (*Illustration 158.*)

1d., blue (shades).

3d., rose ( , ).

*Varieties.* The one penny, three pence, and two shillings values are found imperforate, and the one penny is found imperforate horizontally.

*Remarks.*—Specimens of the four pence, six pence, and two shillings are found surcharged in black, with the word “SERVICE,” but no evidence of a satisfactory nature has been adduced to show that these surcharges were ever applied officially.

### Issue VIII. January 1st, 1872.

*Eight values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, on white wove paper, watermarked Crown C.C., perforated 14 and  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

**DESIGNS: TWO CENTS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on groundwork of horizontal lines, within a coloured circular line. Above and below the circle are straight white labels extending the whole width of the stamp, containing, respectively, the words “CEYLON POSTAGE” and the value in words in coloured block letters. The spandrels are filled in with Arabesques, and an outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

**FOUR CENTS.** Similar profile of Queen Victoria to left, upon ground of horizontal lines, within a circular white band containing the name of the Colony above, and the word “POSTAGE” below, in coloured Roman capitals, the two inscriptions being separated on either side by floreate ornaments. The spandrels are filled in with Arabesques in white on a coloured ground, and a straight white label below contains the value in words in Roman capitals. A single outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

**EIGHT CENTS.** Similar profile of Queen Victoria to left, upon a groundwork of horizontal lines, within a single-lined upright oval. Straight white labels, above and below, contain, respectively, the words “CEYLON POSTAGE,” and the value in words in coloured block letters. The side borders are also formed of straight white labels containing a Greek pattern, in colour. The spandrels are filled in with Arabesques upon a coloured ground, and a single outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

**SIXTEEN CENTS.** Similar profile of Queen Victoria to left, upon a groundwork of horizontal lines, within a circular line of colour. Curved white labels above and below, following the curve of the circle and having concave extremities contain respectively, the words “CEYLON POSTAGE,” and the value in block capitals. The corners and sides are filled in with Arabesques, and a single outer line of colour completing the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

**TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.** A similar profile of Queen Victoria to left, upon a groundwork of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band of colour, upon which are inscribed the words “CEYLON POSTAGE” above, and the value in words below, in block letters, the inscriptions being separated by small ornaments. The corners are filled in with foliate ornaments, and the design is completed by a double outer line of colour.

**THIRTY-SIX CENTS.** The design of this stamp is similar to that of the sixteen cents, save that the Arabesque ornamentation is slightly different, and that there is a straight white label at the bottom of the stamp containing the value in words in block letters. Shape, upright rectangular.

**FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.** Profile of Queen Victoria to left, on groundwork of horizontal lines, within a narrow circle of colour. Above and below the circle, and following its curves, are labels of solid colour containing respectively the name of the Colony and the word "POSTAGE" in block letters. Below the circle, and extending the whole width of the stamp, is a narrow white label containing the value in words in block letters. The spandrels are filled in with Arabesques, and a single outer line of colour completes the design. Shape, upright rectangular.

**NINETY-SIX CENTS.** This stamp is similar in design to the twenty-four cents value, except that the inscriptions are upon a white ground, and the ornaments at either side, as well as those in the spandrels, are different in design. Shape, upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134.*)

T. "CEYLON POSTAGE." B. "TWO CENTS." "EIGHT CENTS." "SIXTEEN CENTS."  
 "TWENTY FOUR CENTS." "THIRTY SIX CENTS." "NINETY SIX CENTS." Or T.  
 "CEYLON." B. "POSTAGE FOUR CENTS." "POSTAGE FORTY EIGHT CENTS."

A. Perforated 14.

2 c.,	pale-brown	(shades).
4 c.,	grey	( " ).
8 c.,	orange-yellow	( " ).
16 c.,	lilac	( " ).
24 c.,	green	( " ).
36 c.,	blue	( " ).
48 c.,	carmine-rose	( " ).
96 c.,	olive-grey	( " ).

B. Perforated 14×12½.

4 c.,	grey.
8 c.,	orange-yellow.

*Remarks.*—The four, sixteen, twenty-four, thirty-six, forty-eight, and ninety-six cents are known imperforate, but in this condition are probably proofs.

**Issue IX. August 22nd, 1877.**

*Two values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon white wove paper, watermarked Crown C.C., perforated 14, and 14×12½. Designs: **THIRTY-TWO CENTS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, upon a background of horizontal lines, within an upright frame of solid colour, inscribed above "CEYLON POSTAGE," and below with the value in words in block letters, the two inscriptions being separated by a period at either side. The spandrels contain foliate ornaments, and an outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape, with rounded corners.

**SIXTY-FOUR CENTS.** Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a groundwork of horizontal lines, within a plain octagonal frame. Straight white labels above and below contain, respectively, the words "CEYLON POSTAGE," and the value in words in block letters; and the sides are formed of a square chain pattern in white upon a

groundwork of solid colour. The outer border is (except at the corners) scalloped. The space between the octagon and the labels and border is filled in with solid colour. (*Illustrations 135, 136.*)

T. "CEYLON POSTAGE." B. "THIRTY TWO CENTS." "SIXTY FOUR CENTS."

A. Perforated 14.

32 c., slate (slight shades).

64 c., pale red-brown (shades)

B. Perforated  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

32 c., slate.

64 c., pale red-brown.

*Remarks.*—Specimens of these two stamps have not been seen by the Society with the compound perforation, but as they are found surcharged under Issue XV., they were evidently sent out to the Colony, and, therefore, probably exist. Both values have been seen imperforate, but are probably proofs.

#### Issue X. January 15th, 1880.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white wove paper, watermarked Crown C.C., perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ . Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a groundwork of horizontal lines, within a narrow octagonal white band edged with colour. The octagon is bounded by another narrow white band, irregular in shape, also edged with colour, and barred with coloured lines. Following the shape of this last-mentioned band, above and below the octagon, are white labels almost semi-circular in form containing, respectively, "CEYLON POSTAGE," and the value in words, in coloured block letters. The corners are filled in with triangular ornaments in white, surrounded by dots on a coloured ground; and a broad single line of colour completes the design. Shape, large upright rectangular. (*Illustration 137.*)

T. "CEYLON POSTAGE." B. TWO RUPEES FIFTY CENTS.

A. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .

2 r. 50 c. lilac-rose (slight shades).

B. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose.

*Remarks.*—This stamp has not been met with by the Society perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on all four sides, but as it was surcharged in the Colony under Issue XV., it seems probable that it is to be found.

#### Issue XI. 1880.

*One value.* The four cents of Issue VIII., changed in colour. Watermarked Crown C.C., perforated 14. (*Illustration 128.*)

4 c., violet-rose.

#### Issue XII. October, 1882.

*Two values.* Provisionally issued to suit the requirements of the public for single rate letters to England. The required values were obtained by surcharging the current twenty-four cents and sixty-four cents, respectively, of Issues VIII. and IX., with a new value in black Roman capitals and figures. The twenty-four cents is surcharged in straight lines with the words "SIXTEEN" and "CENTS" respectively,

across the top and bottom of the design, the letters being three millimètres in height. The value is repeated in the centre of the stamp in black numerals two millimètres in height. The sixty-four cents value is similarly surcharged "TWENTY CENTS" in words and numerals. The respective lengths of the above surcharged words are as follows:—The word "SIXTEEN," 16½ millimètres extreme measurement, the word "TWENTY" 16 millimètres, and the word "CENTS" 11¾ millimètres. (*Illustrations 138, 139.*)

16 c., black surcharge, on 24 c., green (slight shades).  
 20 c., „ on 64 c., pale red-brown ( „ ).

*Varieties. a.* Surcharge inverted.

16 c., black surcharge, on 24 c., green.

*b.* With the word "CENTS" also surcharged at the top, above the word "TWENTY."

20 c., black surcharge, on 64 c., pale red-brown.

**Issue XIII. End of 1883.**

*Four values.* Identical in design and colours with the stamps of Issues VIII. and XI., but the watermark is changed to Crown C.A. The stamps are perforated 14. (*Illustrations 127, 128, 129, 130.*)

2 c., pale brown (shades).  
 4 c., violet-rose ( „ ).  
 8 c., orange-yellow ( „ ).  
 16 c., lilac ( „ ).

*Remarks.*—The twenty-four cents value of Issue VIII. is found in a purple-brown colour on paper watermarked Crown C.A., both with and without the surcharged word "Specimen." Although this stamp was prepared for use in this colour, it was never issued to the public. The sheets so printed were afterwards utilised for provisional stamps surcharged with a new value (see Issue XV.).

**Issue XIV. October, 1884.**

*Two values.* Similar in all respects to the two cents and four cents of the preceding issue, the colours only being changed. Watermarked Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustrations 127, 128.*)

2 c., dull green (slight shades).  
 4 c., rose ( „ ).

**Issue XV. January 1st, 1885.**

*Nine values.* Owing to depreciation in the value of the rupee, and consequent changes in the current rates of postage, stamps of various denominations, different from those of the current issue, became necessary; and these were provided by surcharging in the Colony the current stamps, as well as remainders of Issues VIII. and XI., with new values in words. The FIVE CENT value is formed by surcharging stamps of no less than eleven different varieties, in black, with the words "FIVE CENTS" in Roman capitals, in two lines across the centre of the stamp, the letters being 2 millimètres in height, and the words "FIVE" and "CENTS" being, respectively, 10 and 13 millimètres in length. Above and below the new value, a further surcharge is added of the words "Postage &" and "Revenue," extending across the top and bottom of the design, the words being in ordinary small Roman type, each word commencing with a capital letter. The word "Postage" is 14 millimètres, and the word "Revenue" 15½ millimètres in length.

The TEN CENT value is formed by surcharging stamps of six different varieties, in black, with the words "TEN CENTS" in Roman capitals across the centre, in two lines, the word "TEN" being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres, and the word "CENTS"  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres in length. The additional surcharge of "Postage & Revenue" does not appear in this or any of the subsequent values of this issue.

The FIFTEEN CENTS, TWENTY CENTS, THIRTY CENTS, and FIFTY-SIX CENTS are formed by surcharging the sixteen, twenty-four, thirty-six, and ninety-six cents values, respectively, of Issues XIII. and VIII., with the new values, in black Roman capitals in two lines, except in the case of the fifty-six cents, where the surcharge is in three lines. The words "FIFTEEN," "TWENTY," "THIRTY," "FIFTY" and "SIX" in the surcharges measure, respectively,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , 18,  $15\frac{3}{4}$ , 12, and 7 millimètres (extreme measurement), the word "CENTS" being, as before,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , varying to nearly 13 millimètres.

A second type of the TWENTY CENTS, and the TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS, are formed by surcharging the thirty-two cents of Issue IX., and the forty-eight cents of Issue VIII., with the new values in ordinary small Roman type, the words "Twenty" and "Cents" each commencing with a capital letter. The surcharge "Twenty Cents" is in two lines across the label, and the surcharges "Twenty-five Cents" and "Twenty-eight Cents" in three lines. The words "Twenty," "five," "eight," and "Cents" respectively measure  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $9\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres in length.

The remaining value of this issue, namely, the ONE RUPEE TWELVE CENTS is formed by surcharging the two rupees fifty cents of Issue X. with the new value in three lines in small Roman type. The words "One Rupee" form the first line, and measure together 20 mm., extreme length, the words "Twelve" and "Cents," respectively, measuring 13 and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Illustrations 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149.*)

A. Perforated 14.

5 c., black surcharge, on	4 c., violet-rose	wmk. Crown C.C.
5 c. " "	4 c., rose	" Crown C.A.
5 c. " "	8 c., orange-yellow	" Crown C.A.
5 c. " "	16 c., lilac	" Crown C.A.
5 c. " "	24 c., green	" Crown C.C.
5 c. " "	24 c., purple-brown	" Crown C.A.
5 c. " "	32 c., slate	" Crown C.C.
5 c. " "	36 c., blue	" Crown C.C.
5 c. " "	48 c., rose	" Crown C.C.
5 c. " "	64 c., pale red-brown	" Crown C.C.
5 c. " "	96 c., olive-grey	" Crown C.C.
10 c. " "	16 c., lilac	" Crown C.C.
10 c. " "	16 c., lilac	" Crown C.A.
10 c. " "	24 c., green	" Crown C.C.
10 c. " "	24 c., purple-brown	" Crown C.A.
10 c. " "	36 c., blue	" Crown C.C.
10 c. " "	64 c., pale red-brown	" Crown C.C.
15 c. " "	16 c., lilac	" Crown C.A.
20 c. " "	24 c., green	" Crown C.C.
20 c. " "	32 c., slate	" Crown C.C.
25 c. " "	32 c., slate	" Crown C.C.
28 c. " "	48 c., carmine-rose	" Crown C.C.
30 c. " "	36 c., blue	" Crown C.C.
56 c. " "	96 c., olive-grey	" Crown C.C.

B. Perforated  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

5 c.,	black surcharge, on	32 c.,	slate,	wmk. Crown C.C.
5 c.,	"	64 c.,	pale red-brown,	" "
10 c.,	"	64 c.,	" "	" "

C. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .

1 r. 12 c., black surcharge, on 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose, wmk. Crown C.C.

D. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 r. 12 c., black surcharge, on 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose, wmk. Crown C.C.

*Varieties.* Surcharge inverted.

5 c.,	black surcharge, on	4 c.,	rose.
5 c.	"	8 c.,	orange-yellow.
5 c.	"	16 c.,	lilac.
5 c.	"	32 c.,	slate.
5 c.	"	36 c.,	blue.
5 c.	"	48 c.,	carmine-rose.
30 c.	"	36 c.,	blue.

*Remarks.*—Some of the values are found with the surcharge twice printed and irregularly impressed.

**Issue XVI. June, 1885 to 1887.**

*Seven values.* Notwithstanding the extensive issue of provisional stamps in the early part of the year, a new series, printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, began to make their appearance in the month of June, 1885, and appear to have been issued concurrently with some, if not all, of the stamps of the preceding issue. The new series consisted of seven values, being a reproduction of seven out of the nine values of the previous issue, the twenty and twenty-five cents only being omitted.

The FIVE CENTS is formed by surcharging the eight cents value of Issue XIII., changed in colour from orange to a pale lilac, with the words "REVENUE AND POSTAGE" above and "5 CENTS" below Her Majesty's profile, the former being in small block capitals nearly 2 mm. in height, and the latter comprising the figure "5" and the word "CENTS" in Roman capitals of the same height. The lengths of the two inscriptions are respectively 16 and  $15\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The word "POSTAGE" in the upper part of the original design, and the words "EIGHT CENTS" below, are obliterated by a thin black line.

The remaining values of this issue are formed by surcharging the sixteen, twenty-four, thirty-two, thirty-six, and ninety-six cents, and two rupees fifty cents values of Issues VIII., IX., X., and XIII. with new values in black block numerals and capital letters 3 (and in the case of the one rupee twelve cents  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ) mm. in height, across the lower half of the stamp, with the addition of a thin black line of equal length with, and below the surcharged value. In the case of the ten and fifteen cents, and the one rupee twelve cents values, the black line is slightly longer than the value. The stamps are all perforated 14, and watermarked Crown C.A., with the exception of the one rupee twelve cents, which has Crown C.C. (*Illustrations 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.*)

5 c.,	black surcharge, on	8 c.,	lilac.
10 c.,	"	24 c.,	purple-brown.
15 c.,	"	16 c.,	orange-yellow.
28 c.,	"	32 c.,	slate.
30 c.,	"	36 c.,	olive-green.
56 c.,	"	96 c.,	grey.
1 r. 12 c.,	"	2 r. 50 c.,	lilac-rose.

**Issue XVII. 1886.**

*Four values.* Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper, watermarked Crown C.A., perforated 14. Design: FIVE CENTS. Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on background of horizontal lines, within an oval line of colour. The oval medallion is enclosed within a broad band of colour, perpendicular at the sides, but curved above and below, containing the inscription "CEYLON" at the top, and the value at the bottom, the word "POSTAGE" reading upwards on the left, and the word "REVENUE" reading downwards on the right, all in white block letters. The interstices between the medallion and the band of colour are filled in with white lace work, and the four corners of the design are composed of a conventional border pattern in white upon colour. A single outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

FIFTEEN CENTS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS. Small diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on groundwork of horizontal lines, within an octagonal single line of colour. Below this medallion is a somewhat smaller but similar frame of octagonal shape, elongated horizontally, and having an outward curve in the centre of each of its left and right hand perpendicular sides. This tablet contains the value in large coloured numerals with a small letter "c" at the top right hand side, on a white ground. Across the full width of the top of the design is a straight band of colour containing the inscription "CEYLON POSTAGE" in white block letters. The whole portion of the design below this band is enframed by a rectangular broad line of colour with white dots equidistant from each other. The remaining groundwork of the design is in solid colour, having an ornamental pattern of leaves and flowers in white. The whole is contained by a single narrow line of colour, the shape being upright rectangular. (*Illustrations 159, 160.*)

(January).	5 c., mauve	(slight shades).
(April 15th).	15 c., olive	( " ).
(April 15th).	25 c., ochre-brown	( " ).
(April 15th).	28 c., slate	( " ).

*Remarks.*—The numerals of the three higher values in this issue were added by a separate printing, and consequently are often found in a different shade of colour from the rest of the design. In the year 1888, the numerals on the twenty-five cents appeared in olive, the colour of the remainder of the design being unchanged.

**Issue XVIII. April (?), 1887.**

*One value.* Similar in design to the two rupees fifty cents stamp of Issue X., save that the ornamentation between the interior octagonal frame and the labels containing the inscriptions is slightly different. The watermark is Crown C.C., and the perforation 14. (*Illustration 161.*)

1 r. 12 c., lilac-rose (slight shades).

**Issue XIX. January, 1888.**

*One value.* Formed by surcharging the four cents of Issues XIII. and XIV., respectively, with the words "Two CENTS," in black Roman capitals, the "T" of the word "Two" being larger than the rest of the letters. The surcharge is 16½ milli-

mètres in length, and appears across the value at the bottom of the stamp. The watermark is Crown C.A., and the perforation 14. (*Illustration 162.*)

2 c., black surcharge, on 4 c., violet-rose.

2 c., " " " 4 c., rose.

*Varieties.* Surcharge inverted.

2 c., black surcharge, on 4 c., violet-rose.

2 c., " " " 4 c., rose.

#### Issue XX. April (?), 1889.

*One value.* Another provisional two cents value, being the four cents of Issues XIII. and XIV., surcharged in black with the word "Two," which in its normal position is over the word "FOUR" in the lower label of the original design. The surcharge is of exactly similar type to that employed in the last issue, and measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres in length. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 163.*)

2 c., black surcharge, on 4 c., violet rose.

2 c., " " " 4 c., rose.

*Remarks.*—The surcharge on these stamps appears to have been wilfully misplaced, misprinted, and reduplicated for the benefit of collectors.

The following varieties are found:—

- (a.) The surcharge affixed in the top right corner instead of the bottom left corner.
- (b.) The same with the surcharge inverted.
- (c.) The surcharge affixed twice, *i.e.*, in the top right corner and left bottom corner.
- (d.) The same with the top surcharge inverted.
- (e.) The surcharge affixed twice, namely, in the two lower corners, or twice in the left corner.

The letters of the surcharge are also found defective.

#### Issue XXI. September (?), 1889.

*One value.* A further provisional two cents value, formed by surcharging the four cents of Issues XIII. and XIV., with the new value in black, the surcharge consisting of the figure "2" and the word "Cents" in small type with a capital initial, the original value being obliterated by a thin black bar extending across the stamp. The surcharge measures 14 millimètres in length. Watermark, Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 164.*)

2 c., black surcharge, on 4 c., violet-rose.

2 c., " " " 4 c., rose.

*Remarks.*—The above surcharges are found inverted at the top instead of across the bottom of the stamp, also with two surcharges and obliterating bars, one being inverted. The surcharge is likewise found occupying a position so low down upon the design that the obliterating bar is absent. These varieties were also obviously made for the benefit of collectors, and are of little Philatelic interest.

#### Issue XXII. April (?), 1890.

*One value.* Formed by surcharging the fifteen cents of Issue XVII. with a new value, "Five Cents", in words across the middle of the stamp. There is an additional surcharge of the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" across the top and



bottom of the design respectively, in black. The words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" are in Roman capitals, measuring 15 and 16 millimètres in length, respectively, the letters being 2 millimètres in height. The words "Five Cents" are in ordinary small type with capital initial letters, the two words together measuring  $17\frac{3}{4}$  millimètres in length. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 165.*)

5 c., black surcharge, on 15 c., olive (slight shades).

*Variety.* Surcharge inverted.

5 c., black surcharge, on 15 c., olive.

*Remarks.*—This stamp is also known with the word "REVENUE" omitted from the surcharge, but the Society cannot vouch for its authenticity.

#### Issue XXIII. May (?), 1890.

*One value.* An additional two cents provisional value, formed by surcharging the four cents of Issues XIII. and XIV. with the new value in words in small black type, each word having a capital letter. The surcharge measures  $17\frac{3}{4}$  millimètres in length, and a narrow black bar extending the whole width of the stamp obliterates the original value. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 166.*)

2 c., black surcharge on 4 c., violet-rose.

2 c., " " " 4 c., rose.

*Variety.* Surcharge inverted.

#### Issue XXIV. May (?), 1891.

*One value.* Formed by surcharging the twenty-five cents and the twenty-eight cents of Issue XVII. with a new value, "FIFTEEN CENTS", in words. The surcharge is in black Roman capitals in two lines across the lower portion of the designs, the word "FIFTEEN" measuring  $17\frac{1}{2}$  millimètres, and the word "CENTS" 13 millimètres in length. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 167.*)

15 c., black surcharge, on 25 c., ochre-brown (shades).

15 c., " " " 28 c., slate ( " ).

#### Issue XXV. July, 1892.

*One value.* Formed by surcharging the twenty-eight cents of Issue XVII. with a new value "3 Cents", in black, in a straight line across the lower portion of the design, the "3" being an Arabic numeral, and the word "Cents" in small type with a capital initial letter. The surcharge measures 14 millimètres in length, and the original value is obliterated by a narrow black bar extending the whole width of the stamp. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 168.*)

3 c., black surcharge, on 28 c., slate (shades).

#### Issue XXVI. August, 1892.

*One value.* In consequence of a further demand for stamps of three cents, the four cents of Issues XIII. and XIV. received a surcharge of "3 Cents," identical with that of the previous issue, with obliterating bar as before. Watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 169.*)

3 c., black surcharge, on 4 c., violet rose (slight shades).

3 c., " " " 4 c., rose ( shades).

*Remarks.*—Specimens have been seen bearing the surcharges of the last three issues inverted or misplaced. The Postal Authorities appear to have at last denied

their authenticity, and such specimens must therefore be classed either as forgeries, or as surcharged for collectors without authority. The four cents, both violet-rose, and rose is found surcharged "Postal—Commission—Three cents", or "3 Cents" in three lines for use on Postal Notes. Two varieties are known: in one the words "Postal Commission" are in italics with capital initials, and the words "Three cents" in small Roman type with a capital letter "T": in the other the first two words are in small Roman type with capital initials, and the value reads "3 Cents." The former surcharge is applied in blue ink, and the latter in black. (*Illustrations 170, 171.*) The violet-rose stamp is also found with the blue surcharge impressed twice.

### TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

#### Issue I. July 1st, 1880.

*Nine values.* The then current Telegraph stamps of British India (see pages 38 and 39), viz.: The Issue of February 1st, 1869, with the one rupee, the twenty-five rupees and the fifty rupees of 1879, surcharged with the word "CEYLON" in Roman capitals, in *black*, across the profile of the Queen, above and below. The surcharge measures  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length and the letters are  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in height. Watermark, a Crown and the word "INDIA." Perforated 14. (*Illustration 172.*)

2 a., maroon,	black surcharge.
4 a., dull blue	" "
8 a., brown	" "
1 r., grey	" "
2 r. 8 a., dull orange	" "
5 r., orange-brown	" "
10 r., blue-green	" "
25 r., bright lilac	" "
50 r., carmine-rose	" "

*Remarks.*—The Indian stamps have been catalogued as employed in Ceylon without any surcharge, but no specimens thus employed have been met with by the Society; and in view of the fact that surcharged copies are not uncommon obliterated with dates in July, 1880 (Telegraph stamps, according to the notice in Mr. E. D. Bacon's paper, only coming into use on the first of that month), it does not seem probable that unsurcharged stamps were thus used.

#### Issue II. October (?), 1881.

*Nine values.* Long upright rectangular stamps, inscribed "GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON—TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT," with the value in words, and, on the fifty cents, the five, twenty-five and fifty rupees, in figures also. A diademed profile of the Queen to left is represented twice upon each, above and below, in a frame of a different shape for each value, and the inscriptions are likewise differently arranged in each case. On the twenty-five cents, the one rupee, and the ten rupees of this issue, the value is only given once, on a tablet across the centre. Surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon white wove paper, watermark Crown C.A. Perforated 14. The Crown and the letters are further apart than in the ordinary

Crown C.A. watermark, nevertheless each stamp shows the whole of one wmk., and part of a second. (*Illustrations 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181.*)

- 12 c., olive-yellow.
- 25 c., green.
- 50 c., blue.
- 1 r., venetian-red.
- 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.
- 5 r., orange.
- 10 r., lilac.
- 25 r., carmine-rose.
- 50 r., lilac-rose.

*Remarks.*—These stamps were described in the list published in *The Philatelic Record* as showing the wmk. three times upon each, sideways, but this is not the case with any of the copies examined.

### Issue III. May ? 1882.

*Three values.* Similar designs, but with the value expressed at the top and the bottom, and also in the centre in the one rupee and ten rupees. The same impression, paper, watermark, and perforation. (*Illustrations 182, 183, 184.*)

- 25 c., green, yellow-green.
- 1 r., venetian-red.
- 10 r., purple.

*Variety.* Imperforate, perhaps a proof.

- 25 c., green.

### Issue IV. 1884 (?)

*One value.* Fiscal stamps ("DUTY") type of 1872, issued in vertical pairs, one stamp surcharged "TELE-" and the other "GRAPH," in black Roman capitals, reading upwards. Surface printed, watermark Crown C.A., perforated 14. (*Illustration 185.*)

- 25 c., pale lilac ; black surcharge.

### Issue V. January, 1882-1892.

*Seven values.* Stamps of Issues II. and III. surcharged, as described below, with new values. It seems impossible to arrange these satisfactorily, or accurately, in accordance with their dates of issue, it has, therefore, been thought most advisable to follow the examples of Mr. Westoby and M. Moens, in giving them in the order of their value, adding at the end of the description of each variety of surcharge the date assigned to it by the last-named authority. The three varieties dated January, 1882, have been found used at that date.

1. The twenty-five cents, 2nd Type, with the words "TWENTY-FIVE" cancelled by double lines, and large numerals printed upon each of the two profiles (1886.) (*Illustration 186.*)

- 12, in black, on 25 c., green.

2. The same stamp, with the original value cancelled by two lines, the surcharge described above, and, in addition, "12 CENTS" above and below (1889).

a. Figure "2," with straight tail. (*Illustration 187.*)

- 12 cents, in black, on 25 c., green.

b. Figure "2," with curved tail. (*Illustration 188.*)

- 12 cents, in black, on 25 c., green.

3. The fifty cents, with the original value at top and bottom cancelled by double lines, "12 cents" printed across each profile, and large numerals upon the figures in the centre. (*Illustration 189.*)

12 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

4. The same stamp, with the value at top, bottom, and in the centre, cancelled by single lines, and with large numerals over the word "Cents" printed above and below (1889). (*Illustration 190.*)

12 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

5. The same stamp, with value at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, and surcharged "12 CENTS" above and below, and large numerals in the centre. (*Illustration 191.*)

12 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

6. The twenty-five cents, 2nd Type, with "20 cents" printed across the original value at the top and bottom. (*Illustration 192.*)

20 cents, in black, on 25 c., green.

7. The same stamp, with the words "TWENTY FIVE" cancelled by thin double lines, and large numerals printed upon each profile (1888). (*Illustration 193.*)

20, in black, on 25 c., green.

*Variety.* The cancelling lines are thick, and the numerals "20" are further away from the word "CENTS." (*Illustration 194.*)

20, in black, on 25 c., green.

8. The same as the last, with large numerals added in the centre (1889).

20, in black, on 25 c., green.

9. The fifty cents, with the value at top and bottom cancelled by double lines, and large numerals printed in the centre (1888). (*Illustration 195.*)

20, in black, on 50 c., blue.

10. The same as the last, except that the value at the top and bottom is cancelled by a single line (1891). (*Illustration 196.*)

20, in black, on 50 c., blue.

11. The same stamp, with the value at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, "20 CENTS" surcharged across each profile, and large numerals in the centre (1889). (*Illustration 197.*)

20 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

12. Similar to the last, but the value surcharged in words, "TWENTY CENTS," above and below.

20 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

13. The same stamp, with "FORTY" printed upon the word "FIFTY" at top and bottom, "Forty" across the profiles, and "40" upon the figures "50" in the centre (January, 1882). (*Illustration 198.*)

40, in black, on 50 c., blue.

14. Similar to the last, but without the figures "40" in the centre, and surcharged in *red*.

Forty, in red, on 50 c., blue.

15. Similar to the above, but no surcharge across the profiles.

Forty, in black, on 50 c., blue.

16. The same stamp, with "FORTY CENTS" upon the original value at top and bottom, and "40" in small figures upon "50" in the centre. (*Illustration 199.*)

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

17. Similar to the last, but with large numerals in the centre, and the surcharge in *red*. (*Illustration 200.*)

40 cents, in red, on 50 c., blue.

18. The same stamp, with "40 cents" upon the original value at top and bottom, and "Forty" in the centre. (*Illustration 201.*)

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

19. Similar to the last, but "40" in small figures in the centre, and the surcharge in *red*. (*Illustration 202.*)

40 cents, in red, on 50 c., blue.

20. The same stamp, with "FORTY" printed upon the word "FIFTY" at top and bottom, "40 cents" across each profile, and "40" upon the figures "50" in the centre (1883). (*Illustration 203.*)

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

21. The same stamp, with the original value at top and bottom cancelled by double lines, "40 cents" across the heads, and "40" upon "50" in the centre. (*Illustration 204.*)

40 cents, in red, on 50 c., blue.

22. Similar to the last, but with the original value cancelled by single lines. (*Illustration 205.*)

40 cents, in red, on 50 c., blue.

23. The same stamp, with the value at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, and with large numerals "40" in the centre. (*Illustration 206.*)

40, in black, on 50 c., blue.

*Variety.* With the numerals "40" in smaller type. (*Illustration 207.*)

40, in black, on 50 c., blue.

24. With the same surcharge as the last, and, in addition, "40—CENTS," in two lines, large numerals and block capitals, across the lower profile (1888).

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

25. The same stamp, with value at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, "40 CENTS" across each profile, and large numerals "40" in the centre (1889). (*Illustration 208.*)

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

26. The same, with value cancelled as last, and "40—CENTS" upon "50—CENTS" in the centre (1889).

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

27. The same, with value cancelled as above, surcharged "FORTY CENTS" at top and bottom, and large numerals "40" in the centre (1890). (*Illustration 209.*)

40 cents, in black, on 50 c., blue.

28. The one rupee, second Type, with the original value at top and bottom cancelled by a single line and surcharged "40" in large numerals in the centre (1891). (*Illustration 210.*)

40, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

29. The same as the last, but with "40 CENTS" surcharged, in a straight line, below or above the original value at the top and bottom (1891). (*Illustration 211.*)

40 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

30. The two rupees fifty cents, with the words "TWO RUPEES" at the top and bottom cancelled by single lines, "FORTY" printed upon the word "FIFTY," and "40 cents" across each profile. (*Illustration 212.*)

40 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

31. Similar to the last, but the words "FIFTY" are unaltered, and "50 cents" surcharged across the profiles (1882). (*Illustration 213.*)

50 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

32. The one rupee, first Type, surcharged "SIXTY—CENTS," in two lines in the centre, and "60 cents" across each profile. (Jan. 1882). (*Illustration 214.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

33. The one rupee, second Type, surcharged "SIXTY—CENTS" in two lines, at top and bottom, and "60 cents" in the centre. (*Illustration 215.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

34. Similar to the last, but with the value in the centre cancelled by double lines, and "60 cents" surcharged across each profile. (*Illustration 216.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

35. The same stamp, surcharged "SIXTY—CENTS," in two lines, with the letters spaced, at top and bottom, and with the value in the centre cancelled. (*Illustration 217.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

36. The same stamp, with "SIXTY CENTS," in one line, at top and bottom, and large numerals "60" in the centre. (*Illustration 218.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

37. The same stamp, with "SIXTY CENTS" at top and bottom, and "60 CENTS" in the centre (1888). (*Illustration 219.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

38. The same as last, but "Sixty Cents" is in small Roman type. (*Illustration 220.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

39. The same stamp, with the original value at top and bottom cancelled by double lines, "CENTS" across the centre, with "60" in large numerals above and below. (*Illustration 221.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

40. Similar to the last, but the value at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, surcharged "SIXTY CENTS" below the upper label and above the lower one, and with the numerals "60" smaller than before. (*Illustration 222.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

41. The same stamp with the original value at top, bottom, and centre cancelled by double lines, "60" in large numerals below the upper label and above the lower one, and "Cents" across each profile. (*Illustration 223.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

42. The same stamp, with the original value cancelled by single lines, and surcharged "60 CENTS," at top and bottom, and "60" in large numerals above and below the centre. (*Illustration 224.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

43. The same stamp, with the original value cancelled by single lines, and "60" in large numerals over the centre (1891). (*Illustration 225.*)

60, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

44. The same stamp, with the original value cancelled by single lines, and surcharged "SIXTY CENTS" below the upper label and above the lower.

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

45. Similar to the last, but with large numerals "60" in the centre (1890). (*Illustration 226.*)

60 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

46. The two rupees fifty cents, surcharged "SIXTY—CENTS" in two lines, with the letters spaced, upon the original value at top and bottom, and "60 cents" across the profiles. (*Illustration 227.*)

60 cents, in red, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

47. Similar to the last, but the lettering at top and bottom more compressed. (*Illustration 228.*)

60 cents, in red, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

48. Similar to the last, but surcharged "Sixty Cents" below the profiles, instead of "60 cents" across them.

60 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

49. The same stamp, surcharged "60 cents," in large numerals and thick type at top and bottom. (*Illustration 229.*)

60 cents, in a on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

50. The same stamp, surcharged "60 CENTS," in type  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, at top and bottom, and "Sixty Cents" below each profile. (*Illustration 230.*)

60 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

51. The same stamp, with the words "TWO RUPEES" at top and bottom, cancelled by single lines, "SIXTY" printed upon the words "FIFTY," and "60 cents" across the profiles. (*Illustration 231.*)

60 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

52. Similar to the last, but surcharged "60," in place of "SIXTY" upon the word "FIFTY."

60 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

53. The same, but without the surcharge across the profiles. (*Illustration 232.*)

60 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

54. The fifty rupees, surcharged "SIXTY—CENTS," in two lines, upon the original value above and below, and "60" in the centre. (*Illustration 233.*)

60 cents, in black, on 50 r., lilac-rose.

55. The same, but surcharged "60 cents" above and below (1884). (*Illustration 234.*)

60 cents, in black, on 50 r., lilac-rose.

56. The one rupee, first Type, surcharged "80 cents" across each of the profiles, and "EIGHTY—CENTS," in two lines, upon the original value in the centre (January, 1882). (*Illustration 235.*)

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

57. The one rupee, second Type, surcharged "EIGHTY—CENTS," in two lines, upon the original value at top and bottom, and "80 cents" in the centre. (*Illustration 236.*)

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

58. The same stamp, with similar surcharge, but more spaced, at top and bottom, the original value in the centre cancelled by double lines, and "80 cents" across each profile. (*Illustration 237.*)

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

59. The same stamp, with the surcharge at top and bottom still more spaced, the value in the centre cancelled, and no surcharge across the profiles. (*Illustration 238.*)

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

60. The same stamp, with value at top, bottom, and centre, cancelled by double lines, surcharged "80" in large numerals below the upper label and above the lower, and "Cents" across each profile (1888). (*Illustration 239.*)

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

61. The same stamp, with value cancelled by single lines, "80 CENTS" below the upper label and above the lower, and "80" in large numerals above and below the centre. (*Illustration 240.*)

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.

62. The same stamp, with "EIGHTY CENTS," across the original value at top and bottom, and "80" in the centre.

80 cents, in black, on 1 r., venetian red.



63. The two rupees fifty cents, with the original value cancelled by single lines, and "EIGHTY CENTS" surcharged below the upper label and above the lower.

80 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

64. The same as the last, surcharged, in addition, with large numerals "80" in the centre.

80 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

65. The same as the last, but "EIGHTY CENTS" without initial capitals. (*Illustration 241.*)

80 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

66. The same as last, but without the surcharge "EIGHTY CENTS." (*Illustration 242.*)

80, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

67. The same stamp, surcharged "80 cents" in large numerals and thick letters, at top and bottom.

80 cents, in black on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

68. The same stamp, surcharged "80" in large numerals upon the top and bottom labels and "CENTS" below or above the figures. (*Illustration 243*)

80 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

69. The same stamp, with "80 cents" printed upon the original value at top and bottom. (*Illustration 244.*)

80 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

70. The same stamp, with the original value cancelled by single lines, and "80 CENTS" upon the profiles. (*Illustration 245.*)

80 cents, in black, on 2 r. 50 c., slate-grey.

71. The five rupees, with the original value at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, and large numerals surcharged in the centre.

80 cents, in black, on 5 r., orange.

72. The same stamp, surcharged "Eighty Cents" upon the original value at top and bottom, and "80 CENTS" in the centre. (*Illustration 246.*)

80 cents, in black, on 5 r., orange.

73. The same stamp, and the ten rupees, second Type, with original values at top and bottom cancelled by single lines, "80 cents" across the profiles, and "80 c." in the centre. (*Illustrations 247, 248.*)

80 cents, in black, on 5 r., orange.

80 " " " 10 r., purple.

74. The ten rupees, with the value at top and bottom cancelled by double lines, "CENTS" in block type in the centre, and large numerals "80" above and below. (*Illustration 249.*)

80 cents, in black, on 10 r., purple.

75. The same stamp, with the original value at the top and bottom cancelled by single lines, and large numerals "80" in the centre (1891). (*Illustration 250.*)

80, in black, on 10 r., purple.

76. The same stamp, with "Eighty Cents" at top and bottom, "CENTS" in Roman capitals in the centre, and large numerals above and below. (*Illustration 260.*)

80 cents, in black, on 10 r., purple.

77. The twenty-five rupees, with the value in the centre cancelled by double lines, "EIGHTY—CENTS" in two lines, with letters spaced, at top and bottom, and "80 cents" across the profiles. (*Illustration 251.*)

80 cents, in black, on 25 r., carmine.

78. The same stamp, with "80 cents" across the profiles, and "EIGHTY — CENTS" in two lines in the centre. (*Illustration 252.*)

80 cents, in black, on 25 r., carmine.

79. The same stamp, with "Eighty Cents" at top and bottom, and "80 CENTS" in type  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, in the centre. (*Illustration 253.*)

80 cents, in black, on 25 r., carmine.

80. The five, ten (2nd Type), twenty-five, and fifty rupees, with "EIGHTY CENTS" at top and bottom, "CENTS" in block type, in the centre, and large numerals "80" above and below. (*Illustrations 254, 255, 256, 257.*)

80 cents, in black, on 5 r., orange.

80 " " " 10 r., purple.

80 " " " 25 r., carmine.

80 " " " 50 r., lilac-rose.

81. The twenty-five and fifty rupees, with "EIGHTY—CENTS" in two lines at top and bottom, "80 cents" across the profiles, and the value in the centre cancelled by double lines. (*Illustration 258.*)

80 cents, in black, on 25 r., carmine.

80 " " " 50 r., lilac-rose.

82. The twenty-five rupees with large numerals "80" in the centre. (*Illustration 259.*)

80, in black, on 25 r., carmine.

83. The twenty-five rupees, surcharged at the top and bottom with "FIVE RUPEES" and the value in the centre barred with two lines (1892). (*Illustration 261.*)

5 rupees, in black, on 25 r., carmine.

#### Issue VI. April 1st, 1892.

*Four values.* Printed in the Island. The design consists of the following inscription, "Telegraph—Department—20 (40, 60, 80) cents—(a control number)—1.4.92.—a Royal crown—Government—of Ceylon" in eight lines, the five first being repeated inversely at the lower half of the stamps. The inscription is surrounded by an ornamental frame, differing for each value, the paper is thin greyish wove, and the stamps are perforated 12. (*Illustrations 262, 263, 264, 265.*)

20 c., blue-green.

40 c., deep blue.

60 c., deep brown.

80 c., deep olive.

## ENVELOPES.

## Issue I. 1857-59.

*Ten values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. Various designs, consisting in each case of a diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a solid ground, enclosed within a frame bearing inscriptions. For the ONE PENNY and TWO PENCE the frame is a plain oval; for the FOUR PENCE and FIVE PENCE it is an oval with pearled inner and scalloped outer edges; and for the SIX PENCE and ONE SHILLING it is circular, with plain inner and festooned outer edges; on each of these the word "POSTAGE," with the value in words, in coloured block capitals on a ground of engine-turning, occupies the top and sides of the frame, and the name, in white Roman capitals on a solid ground, is contained in a small label below. For the EIGHT PENCE and TWO SHILLINGS the frame is octagonal, with the four longer sides straight, and the four shorter ones curved; the words "CEYLON" and "POSTAGE" are placed on the left and right, respectively, in white Roman capitals, on solid coloured labels, and the value is in coloured block capitals, upon a ground of engine-turning, at top and bottom. For the NINE PENCE and ONE SHILLING AND NINE PENCE, the profile is in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with engine-turned spandrels, the name and "POSTAGE" are as last described, but at top and bottom, respectively, and the value on engine-turned ground, as before, at the sides. Embossed in colour, in the right upper corner on small envelopes, of white laid paper 121×71 mm., or 4¾×2½ inches, with a circular ornament embossed plain on the flap. (*Illustrations 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276.*)

A. The flap ornament consists of a pattern of crossed lines, within a plain circle. (*Illustration 266.*)

(June ? 1857,) 1d., oval, blue (?)  
( " " ) 2d. " green. Die 1.

*Remarks.*—A specimen of the two pence with this variety of flap ornament is in the "Tapling Collection." The one penny is believed to exist with it also, but no copy has been seen by the Society. In view of the great rarity of these envelopes, and of the fact that at the most only the two lowest values are to be found, it seems not improbable that these were amongst the first supply sent out. Flap ornaments B. and C. were probably used indiscriminately, as is known to have been the case upon the small-sized envelopes of Mauritius.

B. The flap ornament has a Hera'dic Rose in the centre, surrounded by concentric, wavy circles. (*Illustration 277.*)

(End 1857) 1d., oval, blue (shades). Die 1.  
( " " ) 2d. " green. " 1.  
(Feb. ? 1859) 4d. " rose.  
( " " ) 5d. " deep brown.  
( " " ) 6d., circular, brown-lilac.  
( " " ) 8d., octagonal, brown.  
(Mar. ? 1859) 9d., rectangular, red-violet.  
(Feb. ? 1859) 1s., circular, yellow.  
(Mar. ? 1859) 1s. 9d., rectangular, green.  
(Feb. ? 1859) 2s., octagonal, deep blue.

*Variety.* With the laid lines in the paper vertical, instead of diagonal.  
5d., oval, deep brown.

C. The flap ornament bears a Wreath of Heraldic Flowers, surrounded by an engine-turned circular band. (*Illustration 273.*)

- 1d., oval, blue (shades). Dies 1 and 2.
- 2d. „ green. Die 1.
- 4d. „ rose.
- 5d. „ deep brown.
- 6d., circular, brown-lilac.
- 8d., octagonal, brown.
- 9d., rectangular, red-violet.
- 1s., circular, yellow.
- 1s. 9d., rectangular, green.
- 2s., octagonal, deep blue.

*Varieties.* With the laid lines vertical.

- 5d., oval, deep brown.
- 6d., circular, brown-lilac. (Moens.)
- 9d., rectangular, red-violet.
- 1s. 9d., rectangular, green.
- 2s., octagonal, deep blue.

*Remarks.*—The one penny and two pence, only, have the Die numbers on the base of the Queen's neck. Dies 1 and 2 have been found of the one penny and Die 1 of the two pence. These envelopes were not sold singly, but could only be had in packets.

#### Issue II. 1868.

*Two values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The SIXPENCE of the same type as the same value of Issue I; for the TEN PENCE the profile is enclosed in a plain oval, surrounded by an oval band containing the name, in large white Roman capitals, on a solid arched label, and "POSTAGE TEN PENCE" in coloured block capitals, on a ground of engine-turning at the sides and below. Embossed in colour in the right upper corner of envelopes of thin greyish wove paper 134×76 mm., or 5  $\frac{3}{10}$ ×3 inches, with a circular ornament embossed plain on the flap. (*Illustrations 271, 280.*)

A. With a large Heraldic Rose on the flap. (*Illustration 279.*)

6d., circular, brown-lilac.

B. With a small Heraldic Rose, in a circular garter, on the flap. (*Illustration 281.*)

10d., oval, orange-red.

#### Issue III. January 1st, 1872.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Diademed profile of the Queen to left, on a solid ground, in a pearled oval frame, enclosed in a rectangle arched at the top; above is the name of the colony in shaded coloured Roman capitals, on an arched, engine-turned label, below is the value in words in white Roman capitals, on a solid horizontal label; the sides of the rectangle are filled in with white foliate ornaments on a solid ground, and the design is completed by an inner white and an outer coloured line. Embossed in colour in the right upper

corner of envelopes of white laid paper, 141×79 mm., or  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{10}$  inches, with plain pointed flap. (*Illustration 282.*)

4 c., arched rect., pale blue, ultramarine.

*Remarks.*—These envelopes were sold in packets of twenty-five, price one rupee twelve and a-half cents each packet.

#### Issue IV. 1877.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Design: The same as that of the four pence and five pence of Issue I. The same impression, but on envelopes of white laid paper 140×78 mm., or  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{10}$  inches, with plain pointed flap. (*Illustration 283.*)

4 c., oval, grey-blue, ultramarine.

#### Issue V. January 1st, 1885-88.

*One value.* The envelopes of Issue IV., with the stamp surcharged with a new value in various types. The surcharge is usually across the top of the stamp, but is sometimes found in other positions upon it, or above, or to one side of it.

a. Surcharged "FIVE—CENTS," in two lines, in fancy capitals, about 2 mm. high; the distance between the two words varying from 2 mm. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (*Illustration 284.*)

FIVE }  
CENTS } in carmine, on 4 c., ultramarine.  
,, in black, on 4 c., ,, (?)

*Varieties.* i. With the surcharge inverted.

FIVE }  
CENTS } in carmine, on 4 c., ultramarine.

ii. With double surcharge.

FIVE }  
CENTS } in carmine, on 4 c., ultramarine.

b. Similar surcharge, but in letters nearly 3 mm. high. (*Illustration 285.*)

FIVE }  
CENTS } in carmine, on 4 c., ultramarine. (?)  
,, in black, on 4 c., ,.

*Variety.* With double surcharge, in *carmine* (a), and in *black* (b).

FIVE }  
CENTS } in carmine and black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

*Remarks.*—It is doubtful whether the two types of surcharge noted above were not really printed from the same letters, but in all the copies examined the *black* is in distinctly taller and thicker letters than the *carmine*, though the words in each case are nearly the same length respectively. It seems possible, from the appearance of the specimens, that the *black* ink was the thicker, and thus printed more heavily.

c. Similar to b, but with a large, square period after "CENTS."

FIVE }  
CENTS } in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

d. Similar surcharge, in thick Roman capitals, with a round period after "CENTS"; the two lines close together. (*Illustration 286.*)

FIVE } in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.  
CENTS }

*Variety.* Without period, and with the two lines rather further apart.

FIVE } in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.  
CENTS }

*Remarks.*—A specimen has been met with in which this surcharge had first been struck to one side of the stamp; the impression had been roughly, and imperfectly, scratched out, and a second printed correctly across the top of the stamp. Specimens are also chronicled with a complete double surcharge

e. Surcharged "FIVE CENTS," in one line, horizontally, in heavy, narrow, Roman capitals,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, with initials  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. high (1886).

FIVE CENTS, in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

f. Surcharged "Five Cents," in ordinary Roman type, with initial capitals, in one line, horizontally. (*Illustration 287.*)

Five Cents, in carmine, on 4 c., ultramarine.

„ in black, on 4 c. „

*Variety.* With inverted surcharge.

Five Cents, in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

g. Surcharged "5—CENTS," in two lines, a thick figure, and small thick capitals (1887). (*Illustration 288.*)

5 } in carmine, on 4 c., ultramarine.  
CENTS }

„ in black, on 4 c. „

h. Surcharged "FIVE—CENTS," in two lines, horizontally, in small thick capitals, 2 mm. high (1888). (*Illustration 289.*)

FIVE } in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.  
CENTS }

Specimens are found with this surcharge inverted, across the lower part of the stamp.

i. Surcharged "FIVE CENTS" in one line, horizontally, in type similar to variety e, but smaller, the letters measuring 2 mm. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height. (*Illustration 290.*)

FIVE CENTS, in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

Specimens of this are found inverted, across the top of the stamp, and printed vertically, reading downwards, and also upwards.

j. Surcharged in the same type as the last, but in two lines. (*Illustration 291.*)

FIVE } in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.  
CENTS }

This is found printed vertically, reading downwards, and reading upwards.

- k.* Surcharged "5 CENTS" in one line, horizontally, in thick block type.  
5 CENTS, in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

This is found inverted, across the top of the stamp.

- l.* Surcharged "5—CENTS," in two lines, horizontally, in block type, the word in the same type as in *k*, the figure rather smaller. (*Illustration 292.*)

5 }  
CENTS } in black, on 4 c., ultramarine.

This also is found inverted, across the top of the stamp.

*Remarks.*—There can be little doubt that some of these varieties of surcharge are of a philatelic, or speculative, nature; even allowing for the fact that small quantities of envelopes were over-printed at a time, as required, there appears to have been an unnecessary number of different types employed. Of varieties *k* to *l* all the specimens seen showed the surcharges in abnormal positions, inverted or vertical; used copies of all these, except *k*, were examined. They bore various dates in May and June, 1888, and three envelopes addressed to the same persons (two of them in the same handwriting) on May 28, had apparently contained no letters.

#### Issue VI. 1887.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Design: The same as that of Issue IV., but inscribed "FIVE CENTS" instead of "FOUR CENTS." Embossed in the right upper corner of envelopes of white laid paper, 141 × 78 mm. or 5½ × 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub>-inches, with plain, pointed flap. (*Illustration 293.*)

5 c., oval, ultramarine.

### REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

#### Issue I. January 15th, 1880.

*One value.* The stamp designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the envelopes by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. Design of the stamp: A diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a solid ground of colour, enclosed in a double-lined frame, the inner line having eight festoons and the outer being a plain circle; surrounding this is an engine-turned band, inscribed "CEYLON REGISTRATION" above, and "TWELVE CENTS" below, in coloured block capitals, and the whole is enclosed by a plain circular band of colour, bearing a white ring. Embossed on the flap of bag-shaped envelopes, of bluish white, wove, linen-lined paper, in five sizes, with inscriptions upon the address side, and crossed lines on both sides, in *blue*.

The inscriptions are as follows:—Along the upper margin, in two lines—  
1. "THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER—OF THE POST OFFICE." 2. "TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT—OBTAINED FOR IT." This inscription is broken, as shown, by the cross line. Below it, to the left, is the word "REGISTERED," in large capitals, within an oblong frame. In the right upper corner is a small rectangle, enclosing the inscription, in five lines—"THE STAMP—TO PAY THE—POSTAGE—MUST BE—PLACED HERE." Under the flap are the words:—"McCORQUODALE & Co.'s PATENT REGISTERED ENVELOPE." All the inscriptions are in block capitals, with large

initials as indicated above; and, with the exception of those in the stamp space (which are largest on Size G), and those under the flap (which are the same on all), the letters of the inscriptions increase in size with the envelopes, those on Sizes F and G being small and narrow, those on Size H larger, but also narrow, and those on Sizes I and K larger still, and wide. The edges of the stamped flap (which is at the left hand end) are plain in all; the side flaps overlap in Sizes F and G, and their exposed edges are toothed; the side flaps in the larger sizes are small and do not meet, their edges are scalloped. (*Illustration 294.*)

12 c.	circular, pink;	Size F,	132 × 83 mm.,	or	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 $\frac{3}{10}$ -inches.
12 c.	"	"	G,	154 × 97	" " 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
12 c.	"	"	H,	202 × 127	" " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5 "
12 c.	"	"	I,	253 × 178	" " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 7 "
12 c.	"	"	K,	291 × 154	" " 11 $\frac{2}{10}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ "

*Remarks.*—These envelopes are supplied in packets of twenty-five, costing three rupees twelve and a half cents.

**Issue II. January 1st, 1885-88.**

*One value.* The envelopes of Issue I., surcharged across the lower part of the stamp, with a fresh value, in various types.

*a.* Surcharged "FIFTEEN—CENTS," in two lines, in fancy capitals, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, in black. (*Illustration 295.*)

FIFTEEN CENTS	} on 12 c., pink:	Size F.
"	12 c. "	G.
"	12 c. "	H.
"	12 c. "	I. ?
"	12 c. "	K. ?

*Remarks.*—This surcharge is found inverted on Size G. The word "CENTS" is frequently quite clear of the stamp, below it, and a copy of Size F has been seen in which, the end of the flap having been turned up, the word "FIFTEEN," only, was printed outside the flap and the word "CENTS" on the inside.

*b.* Surcharged "15 cents," in one line, large numerals and small letters, in black.

15 cents	on 12 c., pink:	Size F.
"	12 c. "	G.
"	12 c. "	H.
"	12 c. "	I. ?
"	12 c. "	K.

*c.* Surcharged "15—CENTS," in two lines, large numerals and small, thick capitals, in black. (*Illustration 296.*)

15 CENTS	} on 12 c., pink;	size F.
"	12 c. "	" G.
"	12 c. "	" H.
"	12 c. "	" I.
"	12 c. "	" K. ?



d. Surcharged "15 CENTS," in one line, block type, all the same size, in *black* (1887). (*Illustration 297.*)

15 CENTS on 12 c.,	pink ;	size	F.
"	12 c.	"	" G.
"	12 c.	"	" H.
"	12 c.	"	" I.?
"	12 c.	"	" K.

e. Surcharged "FIFTEEN—CENTS," in two lines, in large block capitals, 3 mm. high (1888). (*Illustration 298.*)

FIFTEEN CENTS, in	<i>red</i> ,	on 12 c.,	pink ;	size	F.
"	in	<i>black</i> ,	on 12 c.	"	" F.
"	"	"	12 c.	"	" G.
"	"	"	12 c.	"	" H.
"	"	"	12 c.	"	" I.
"	"	"	12 c.	"	" K.

### Issue III. 1890.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Design of the stamp the same as that of Issue I., but inscribed "FIFTEEN CENTS" instead of "TWELVE CENTS." Embossed on the flap of envelopes of a similar nature to the former, but the paper is creamy white, and the opening is at the right hand end; the inscriptions, lines, &c., are in ultramarine.

Along the upper margin of the address side are inscriptions in three lines:—(1.) "REGISTERED—LETTER." (2.) "THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO—AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE." (3.) "TO BE REGISTERED AND A—RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT." On the upper left is a large letter "R" in an oval frame; on the upper right is the space for an adhesive, with the same inscription as before, but in smaller type on Size F than on the other two sizes; the three-lined inscription on Sizes F and G is in the same type, smaller than that on Size H. Under the flap is "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. PATENT.", in the same type on all. The whole of the inscriptions are, as before, in block capitals.

Only three sizes have been met with; the edges of all the flaps are plain, and the long end flap is placed outside the side flaps. (*Illustrations 299, 300.*)

15 c.,	pink ;	Size	F.
15 c.	"	"	G.
15 c.	"	"	H.

### WRAPPER.

#### Issue I. January 15th, 1880.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Design: Diademed profile of Queen to left, on a solid ground, in a circle, with plain, curved labels above and below, containing the name and the value in words respectively, in coloured block capitals; all within a long upright rectangle, with tapered corners, and small ornaments on a coloured ground in the spandrels. Typographed on

wrappers of pale buff wove paper, 327×102 mm., or  $12\frac{11}{16} \times 4$  inches, near the right hand side and 61 mm., from the top, the edge of which is gummed and the corners tapered.

Across the wrapper, above the stamp, is an inscription, in four lines:—"This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, and—must not enclose any letter or communication of the—nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise).—If this rule be infringed, letter rates will be charged." This is printed in ordinary type, in the same colour as the stamp. (*Illustration 301.*)

2 c., red-brown.

*Remarks.*—This wrapper was sold in packets of one hundred, price two rupees and twenty-five cents.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. September 1st, 1872.

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Stamp in the right upper corner, of the type of the corresponding adhesive of January, 1872. Arms of Great Britain in the upper centre, "POST CARD," in Roman capitals, above the Arms, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," in small block capitals below the Arms; underneath this, at the left hand side, the word "To." The card is surrounded by a frame, 110×75 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{10} \times 2\frac{1}{10}$  inches, composed of two double lines, containing between them inscriptions in Cingalese at the top and the left, and in Tamil at the bottom and the right, with corner ornaments at the top, and side ornaments below. On the back is "LETTER TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE," in small block capitals, at the left side, reading upwards, with translation into Cingalese at the top and Tamil at the bottom. The whole impression is typographed in colour, on buff card, 121×86 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. (*Illustration 302.*)

2 c., lilac (deep to pale).

Issue II. 1880 (?).

*Two values.* The card of Issue I. surcharged, in black, "Union Postale Universelle" outside the frame, at the top, "Universal—Postal Union," in two lines, at the left of the Arms, "Ceylan" at the right. The stamp has the original value cancelled by a broad bar, and is surcharged "Naples,—Marseilles—or—Southampton.—8 cents." or "Via Brindisi.—12 cents." (*Illustrations 303, 304.*)

8 cents, in black, on 2 c., lilac.

12 " " on 2 c. "

*Varieties.*—

8 Cents (with capital "C") in black, on 2 c., lilac.

8 " " " on 2 c. " with "CEYLAN" for "Ceylan."

8 " " " on 2 c. " with "CEYLON" for "

12 cents " on 2 c. " with "CEYLAN" for "

12 cents " on 2 c. " with "CEYLON" for "

*Remarks.*—The true history of these cards does not appear to be known, and the authenticity of the surcharges has never been fully confirmed. Specimens, however, of the varieties illustrated, have been met with which passed through the post from Colombo to London without further charge.

**Issue III. February 26th, 1880.**

*Two values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Stamp in the right upper corner; on the six cents, a diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a lined ground, in an octagon, enclosed in a rectangular frame with the name above and the value in words below, in coloured block letters on a plain ground, white dots on narrow coloured labels at the sides, and trefoil ornaments in the spandrels; on the eight cents, the type of the corresponding adhesive of 1872. Inscriptions to the left of the stamp in four lines:—(1.) "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," in small block capitals. (2.) "CEYLON (CEYLAN)," in ordinary Roman capitals. (3.) "POST — CARD," in large Roman capitals, with the Arms of Great Britain between the words. (4.) The instruction, as upon the two cents card. No frame. Impression all in colour, as before, on buff card, 121×87 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{5}$  inches. (*Illustrations 305, 306.*)

6 c., blue (shades).  
8 c., red-brown ( , )

**Issue IV. January 1st, 1885.**

*Three values.* The ordinary cards of 1872 and 1880 (Issues I. and III.), overprinted with new values. In the case of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, the stamp is surcharged, "The price is—Three cents—including the Card," in three lines across the upper part, and " $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents" upon the original value; the others are surcharged "5 cents", or "10 cents," upon the lower label of the stamp, and the ten cents on two cents has also "Union Postale Universelle. CEYLON (CEYLAN)" added outside the frame, at the top. The surcharges are all in black. (*Illustrations 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316.*)

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents,	in black,	on 2 c.,	lilac.
2	"	"	6 c., blue.
2	"	"	8 c., brown.
5	"	"	6 c., blue.
5	"	"	8 c., brown.
10	"	"	2 c., lilac.
10	"	"	6 c., blue.
10	"	"	8 c., brown.

*Varieties.* With numerals inverted.

10 c., in black, on 6 c., blue.  
10 c., " " 8 c., brown.

*Remarks.*—The above surcharges were printed locally, upon the stock of cards in the Colony; a number of minor varieties of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents may be found, differing in the relative positions of the words of the surcharge upon the stamp. An error of the five cents on six cents, with the word "cents" spelt "conts," is chronicled, but this appears to be merely a defective impression of the letter "e." Specimens showing this are not at all uncommon.

The ten cents on two cents has been met with, having only the surcharge upon the stamp, and without the additional inscription at the top of the card. There is also a distinct variety of the "10 cents" surcharge upon the six cents and the eight cents, in which, probably owing to loosening of the type, there is a space of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between the figures "1" and "0," instead of only 1 mm. (*Illustration 315.*)

**Issue V. 1885.**

*Two values.* Cards of the types of 1872 and 1880 (the six cents), with the original value on the stamp cancelled by single lines, and surcharged "2½ CENTS," or "5 CENTS," in block type 3 mm. high, immediately above the lower label. The 2½ cents has also "THE PRICE IS THREE CENTS, INCLUDING THE CARD," in small block capitals, inside the frame, at the left bottom corner. The overprint is all in black. (*Illustration 317.*)

2½ c., on 2 c., black and lilac.  
5 c., „ 6 c., „ blue.

*Remarks.*—These cards were surcharged in London, being printed from the old types pending the preparation of plates for the new values. A specimen of the two cents card has been seen with a similar surcharge of "2½ CENTS" and a bar across the stamp, but without the instruction in the left lower corner; nothing is known as to the authenticity of this variety, but specimens bearing it were received from Ceylon.

**Issue VI. 1885-1886.**

*Three values.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Stamp in the right upper corner; diademed profile of the Queen to left in a circle, enclosed in a rectangle inscribed "CEYLON POSTAGE" above, and "3 CENTS," "5 CENTS," or "TEN CENTS," below, in block type upon horizontal labels; trefoil ornaments in the spandrels complete the design, the whole of which is upon a solid ground of colour. To the left of the stamp, on the lowest value, are the Arms of Great Britain, with the words "POST CARD" above, and the instruction in English below, followed by a translation of the latter into Cingalese and Tamil, and the word "To" at the left side; the two higher values have the same inscriptions, &c., as the six cents and eight cents cards of Issue III. Impression as before, all in colour on pale buff card, 121×87 mm., or 4¾×3½ inches, for the three cents, 140×89 mm., or 5½×3½ inches, for the higher values. (*Illustrations 318, 322.*)

3 c., lilac.  
5 c., blue.  
10 c., deep brown.

**Issue VII. 1888-89.**

*One value.* The six cents card of Issue III. and the five cents of Issue VI., with the original value cancelled by single lines, and surcharged "3 CENTS," in block type, the figure 3 mm. and the letters 1¾ mm. high, above the lower label, in black.

3 cents, in black, on 6 c., blue.  
3 „ „ „ 5 c. „

**Issue VIII. 1890.**

*One value.* Cards of Issue VI., surcharged with new value, in black:—

a. With the original value cancelled by single lines, and "THREE—CENTS" printed in two lines across the profile. (*Illustration 320.*)

THREE } in black, on 5 c., blue.  
CENTS }  
" „ „ 10 c., deep brown.

b. With the word "THREE" printed upon the word "TEN" on the stamp. (*Illustration 319.*)

THREE, in black, on 10 c., deep brown.

**Issue IX., 1891.**

*One value.* The ten cents of Issue VI., with the original value cancelled by a single line, and surcharged "5 CENTS" above the lower label. (*Illustration 321.*)

5 cents, in black, on 10 c., deep brown.

**REPLY PAID CARD.****Issue I. 1892.**

*One value.* Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Similar to the five cents card of Issue VI., with an additional instruction, in English and in French, in the left lower corner of the first half, and the word "REPLY" below the inscriptions on the second. Printed on the first and third pages, joined at the top, and perf.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  along the fold. (*Illustration 322.*)

5+5 cents, blue.

NOTE.—The Society is indebted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for the loan of their stock of Envelopes and Post Cards, which was of much service in the compilation of the foregoing lists.

## ADDENDA.

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*Page 23.* Issue VI.

*Varieties.* Imperforate.

add :—2 a., orange-yellow.

*Page 39.* Issue III.

Dr. Kalekhoff possessed a specimen of the one rupee second type, dated 1872, so this value must have been issued as early as that year.

*Page 47.* REPLY PAID CARDS.

### Issue III.

*Remarks.* Since the list of Indian postcards was printed, the one anna reply card has been chronicled as found surcharged upon the reply one and a half anna card *without* perforation between the two halves. It appears, therefore, that a supply of the latter had been received from England, but no doubt owing to the small demand for this value, the supply of perforated cards was not exhausted before the rate was reduced to one anna.

*Page 73.* Issue VIII.

B. Perforated  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

add :—2 c., pale brown.

*Page 80.* Issue XXII.

*Variety.* "Five" spelt "Flve."

5 c., black surcharge, on 15 c., olive.

### CORRECTION.

*Page 23.* Issue VII.

By a printer's error, surcharge A. is placed below surcharge B. instead of above it.



## APPENDIX A.

Copies of the "Official Correspondence" that took place relative to the first and some of the subsequent issues of Indian Postage Stamps.

No. 1.

*Dated 22nd February, 1854.*

MEMORANDUM regarding the Lithographic Press attached to the Surveyor-General's Office.

1. Having received instructions to report on the means at present available for designing and lithographing a large number of postage stamps, I have the honour of submitting for the consideration of Government, that having tried a few experiments in coloured lithography, I believe there will be no great difficulty in carrying out the wishes of Government, provided I am supplied with an adequate establishment and material for the purpose.

2. The accompanying four specimens of stamps have been drawn on transfer paper, and struck off in a hurried manner, and without the advantages which may be obtained by more elaborate workmanship on the stone. If these designs are approved, I propose to get them carefully engraved on the stone, and then multiplied by transfer, so as to cover a moderate sized stone, containing, say, 12 by 12 = 144 stamps, which, being pulled in a royal size press, 300 sheets may be obtained in one day, and on an average one million per mensem, provided always that the drawings on the stones do not become thick and bad, in which case, time will be required for the engravers to correct all defects.

3. The present limited establishment detailed in the accompanying statement, is altogether inadequate to execute the demands made upon it by the several Governments of this Presidency. It was transferred to this department only in April, 1852, and in my operation report for the past season, I have brought the subject to notice in the hopes of obtaining a more efficient establishment for carrying out what has proved a very profitable business to the Government. Insufficient, therefore, as the means at my disposal are, for the calls for maps of the surveys of the present day (and even of the past 10 years), the attainment of 30 millions of stamps as a commencement of the scheme, besides meeting the current expenditure, will demand a corresponding increase of both establishment and stock.

4. I have, therefore, estimated in the Tabular Statement annexed, for an increase of only six presses, with a complement of working men, and two spare presses, necessary for transfer purposes. These presses would work off 30 millions of stamps in five to six months.

5. As the production of such work demands the nicest and most careful watching and superintendence, to guard against the contingencies of the art of lithographing, which in this climate is so perplexing as to cause severe disappointment and anxieties at moments when success is doubly important, I am anxious for a European assistant of artistical qualities, who is able to engrave on the stone and



otherwise competent to conduct printing work. I have heard of such a person now in Calcutta, who might be induced to take service on a salary of R250 per mensem, and from what I have seen of his work, I believe he is well worth that sum. Indeed, it is so necessary that this press should now be put on a very efficient footing to undertake work of all descriptions, that whatever additional aid is now rendered will turn to good account.

6. The entire establishment now proposed, together with the additional stocks required, will, on a rough calculation, produce 30 millions of stamps at a cost of about R200 per million, not inclusive of paper.

7. The paper, of which specimens have been furnished from Serampore, with a watermark on it, is of too rough a texture for lithographic printing—the watermark more especially. If a finer and better description of paper can be supplied, it will answer well, I think, as a preventive against counterfeit imitations.

8. The stamps in single colours are the most easily produced; they are also, in my humble opinion, more business-like and adapted for commercial purposes. The double colours will require immense time and care, and not always prove successful. The difficulty of forging of any remunerative quantity will be very great, their production requiring a regular establishment of printers, pressmen and draughtsmen or engravers, and this cannot, I think, be effected out of Calcutta, and not in the town, without almost a certainty of detection. I would therefore venture to suggest that all the stamps may be in one colour only, each one, of course, different, or if this is not approved, the eight-anna stamps only to be in two colours, as in the specimen produced.

9. The additional work and very heavy responsibility thus proposed to be placed in my hand induces a deep sense of the task to be performed; but in this, as in all other commands of the Government, I have only to express my desire to labour to the utmost of my power to merit a continuance of the confidence reposed in me. In the superintendent of the press, Mr. H. M. Smith, the Government possesses a most excellent and meritorious public servant, to whom is due all the credit of the designs, and who will, I am satisfied, strive most zealously to carry out the present object with credit to the department.

(Signed)

H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

Lithographic Branch,  
Surveyor-General's Office.

Forwarded for the information of Governor-General in Council, through the Honourable Mr. Halliday, Member of the Council.

No. 2.

*Dated 9th March, 1854.*

MEMORANDUM.

A specimen of a sheet of paper, covered entirely with a ring watermark, manufactured at Serampore, has been sent to me for trial, with a view to striking off on it the new postage stamps.

This paper is of so coarse a texture, rough and thick, as to be totally unsuited to fine printing in lithography, such as the postage stamps necessarily demand, and I

am, therefore, of opinion that it cannot with advantage be made use of for such a purpose.

I have visited the stationery and stamp offices, and, in consultation with Mr. Snell, have selected a sheet of the watermark paper, received from England, on which the stamps for deed and promissory notes are struck off. This paper is well fitted for lithographic purposes, and, being very nearly entirely covered with a good and distinct watermark, will, I think, be found calculated to serve for the postage stamps until a more suitable article is expressly made.

This paper is of a peculiar quality, and, independent of the water-mark, could not be well imitated. That is to say, if postage stamps were counterfeited and struck off on paper procurable in India, immediate detection would follow on a comparison of the two papers.

It appears to me that great confidence may be felt by employing such a paper. The Superintendent of stamps informs me that an ample supply of this paper exists in Calcutta, and that a sufficient quantity can be furnished to me at once, to enable the number of presses we have at command to work at full speed.

The Superintendent of stationery has sent me a very beautiful specimen of paper with a watermark manufactured in France. The watermark is remarkably distinct, and he states that such a paper with any description of watermark can be obtained by him in about fourteen weeks. What is required for the postage stamps, I understand to be a strong and thin paper, with a distinct watermark (say of the Honourable Company's Arms) arranged so as to fall on every stamp. On the English penny and twopenny stamps a small crown is distinctly visible.

I have the honour of respectfully submitting the above remarks for the orders of Government, with a view of proceeding with the duty entrusted to me immediately, as well as to arrangements being provided for on this head, for the future.

(Signed) H. L. TRUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 3.

*Dated 1st of May, 1854.*

MEMORANDUM by the Deputy Surveyor-General.

In continuation of my two memoranda dated 22nd February and 9th March, 1854, respectively, relative to the designing and lithographing of the postage stamps, and with advertence to the orders of Government thereon as contained in the letter No. 234 dated the 2nd March last, from the Under-Secretary, Home Department, I have the honour of reporting, for the information of Government, the steps which have, since the date of those orders, been taken to effect the object in view.

2. The first point of importance was the attainment of a representation of Her Majesty's head which might be considered sufficiently satisfactory and prove permanent enough. After repeated trials and the preparation of a great number of designs, a bust, drawn on transfer paper, and afterwards engraved upon the stone with the words "India" at the top of the margin and "Half-anna" at the bottom, was adopted as the standard, and transfers taken from this until a sufficient number were laid off upon the stone, so as to preserve uniformity to form a convenient block

of one hundred and twenty, three of such blocks filling the sheet of stamp-paper upon which the heads were to be printed, as furnished from the stamp office and approved by Government in letter dated the 11th of March last, from the Home Department.

3. In this manner a considerable number of stones were prepared, and after many disappointments and unceasing labour, the stones were charged with the red vermilion English lithographic ink, a very small quantity of which I happened to have by me, and a few hundred sheets, specimens of which were submitted demiofficially, were struck off, and at the urgent request of the Director-General, with whom I have been in regular communication, transmitted to Bombay by the steamer of the 5th instant.

4. On the small quantity of English prepared vermilion ink being expended, colour of apparently similar quality was obtained from the stamp office, but this was found entirely to destroy the impressions on the stone, the proofs coming off thick and smeared and losing the uniformity of the likeness, so much so as to render the stamps unserviceable. Other attempts were then made to prepare the colour in this office, and a series of experiments have been made under my immediate supervision; but from the properties of the mineral substance in the vermilion, and from repeated and the most careful trials, it is now evident that it will be impossible, at such a season of the year, to produce the half-anna stamps in the quantity required in that colour. Even those printed from the English prepared colour became too indistinct, after a few hundred impressions, to permit of the same stone being used longer, and the doubts expressed in the second paragraph of my memorandum dated 22nd February were fully realized.

5. In order to ensure success, if possible, all the stones so prepared were cleaned off, and the whole of the materials of transfer and printing inks, as well as varnish, were made up fresh from the purest ingredients obtained from the Honourable Company's dispensary, and in our own presence, doubts having arisen as to the purity of the transfer ink, (the foundation of the whole thing) previously used. In the meanwhile, also in order to secure a good standard which might be relied upon, a careful engraving on copper has been made, of which an impression is affixed in the margin, and from this plate transfers have been obtained which are undoubtedly superior to the former lithographed standard. With these precautions, which afforded decided advantages, the blocks were again formed on the stones in the same manner as before described, but in smaller blocks of 12 by 8—96 each, value Rs. 3 each, with a view of making them more conveniently saleable in equal rupees. From the sharpness of the transfer from the copper plate, I fully hoped that success would attend the very anxious endeavours which have now been unceasingly made for about six weeks, commencing daily at six o'clock in the morning.

6. The precariousness, however, of such delicate lithographic work at this season of the year is so great, that it requires an apprenticeship in the Press Laboratory to conceive the disappointments which arise in spite of the most careful precautions. The best published works on this art describe these cases of failure as occurring even in England or other cold climates without sufficient apparent cause. The printing of the stamps has been tried both early in the morning and late at night, and no pains have been spared to guard against the defects which have hitherto prevented them from being struck off in any numbers, all the current and legitimate business of the office in the mapping way, of course giving place. From

the experience gained, it is evident that lithography in this country, and during the hot season especially, cannot be relied upon, and it is therefore desirable that steps should be taken to procure proper stamps from England, or from steel plates, and machinery adapted to the same.

7. Every disadvantage has been met with. The stamp paper, although the best available in Calcutta for the emergency, is not what is desirable to give good effect to the printing—even these sheets are found spotted in places, which resist the impressions altogether where so damaged.

8. The next attempt has been to print with blue ink. The first description tried was from cobalt blue, which, being likewise a mineral substance, was soon found to fill up the impressions and clog the stone in a similar way to the vermilion; but from the next trial with refined indigo, I have greater hopes. From the first results derived from this vegetable substance, which, however, we have not yet had time to prepare in a proper manner, I trust we may eventually succeed, and I am now closely and most anxiously occupied in giving full effect to this trial. Pending the printing of a sufficient number of sheets to warrant a decided opinion being given, I deem it my duty to lay the particulars of my anxieties before the Government, and in doing so respectfully beg to submit the several specimens as follows:—

- No. 1. Impressions of the first batch from English prepared vermilion.
- No. 2. Impressions of the second batch from vermilion prepared in this office and copper-plate transfers.
- No. 3. Impression in black from plain printing ink, as recently made in this office, and copper-plate transfers.
- No. 4. Impression in blue from refined indigo, prepared in this office, but without sufficient manipulation of the colour.
- No. 5. Impression in cobalt blue well manipulated.

9. It will be observed that the impression in black is distinct and fine. The printing ink composed of simple lamp black, obtained from the best turpentine wick lamps, is of so different a nature to the coloured substances, and works so well with our maps, that we should find no difficulty in proceeding at once with the stamps in this style, and with the number of presses now available I anticipate that the required number of half-anna stamps might be obtained. It has been found that the large sheets or treble blocks do not print so well as the small ones; with the larger number of heads on one stone defects are more likely to occur, and although this will increase the press labour, still, if it ensures good results, it will be the most expeditious in the end.

10. The specimen No. 4 from the indigo blue is also promising, and I apprehend, if it can be worked out, would be preferable. The contrast necessary for the one-anna stamp may possibly be attained by some other colour, and I am now procuring vegetable substances and trying what may be suitable. It is, however, laid down as a maxim in the published works, that the coloured inks require great manipulation, or rubbing up, and should also be kept four months at least prior to use. This precaution it has hitherto, of course, been out of our power to observe here, and the great heat of the climate just now seems to render it doubly necessary, to prevent the colour, when laid on to the stone, from spreading when the paper is pressed.

11. Under the above circumstances I would venture to recommend that the half-anna stamps be proceeded with at once in simple black printing and in single blocks. From the Director-General's explanations time is of vital importance, and this, therefore, seems to me to be the best way of meeting that object. The blue colour, if successful, can be reserved for the one-anna stamp, and to ensure a due contrast, if the difference between blue and black is insufficient for night work at the post offices, a different shape stamp can easily be adopted.

12. My most anxious endeavours have been used towards effecting the object in view, and will be maintained uninterruptedly. Success, I regret, has not been as yet met with, but from the hearty exertions of every one in the Press office it has been deserved.

(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

Forwarded through C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Secretary to Government Home Department.

No. 4.

*Dated 5th May, 1854.*

MEMORANDUM by the Deputy Surveyor-General.

Adverting to the 11th paragraph of my memorandum No. 3, dated the 28th ultimo, recommending that the half-anna postage labels should be printed in simple black ink, as well as to what was stated in paragraph 10, regarding the effects of blue ink, or colour as prepared from refined indigo, I have now the honour of further reporting for the information of Government that such fair success has attended the printing in the latter colour during the last few days, I have every hope of being able to proceed with it. A sufficient number of sheets have now been struck off to test its capabilities, and I therefore beg, with the concurrence of the Director-General, to solicit permission to do so accordingly. During the course of yesterday alone, the first day of real progress, by keeping the presses at work double hours, 1,447 sheets were struck off, giving nearly a lac and a half of stamps, of which a specimen is herewith submitted. I have now every expectation that the work being fairly started, I shall be able to increase the out-turn daily, and rapidly supply the required number.

(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

Delivered in person to the  
Governor-General of India.

No. 134.

*CALCUTTA, 6th May, 1854.*

To R. H. SNELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Stamps.

SIR,

The postage stamps are now being printed off rapidly. I have the honour to request the favour of your making arrangements to receive the same. If the hand-cart or truck from your office is sent down to this press, the postage labels can be deposited in it in convenient packets.

2. It seems to me desirable that a couple of native assistants from the stamp office should be deputed to count the sheets before they leave the press (say once a week). Each packet is counted twice, but to save doubts and future correspondence an agreement between the two offices at the moment will be very advantageous.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 137.

CALCUTTA, 11th May, 1854.

To C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Official Secretary to the  
Government of India.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 480, dated the 10th instant, directing me to send specimens in duplicate of the postage stamps prepared in this Office for transmission to the Honourable Court, and to prosecute the labours, now in progress, so as to secure such an adequate supply of half-anna and one-anna stamps in blue or black colours, as may admit of the new postage system being put into operation at an early date, in anticipation of a full and regular supply of postage stamps of all classes and values which have been ordered out from England.

I beg to forward herewith the specimens required as noted in the margin, and to state for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council that, since the date of my last communication on this subject, the printing of the half-anna stamps in blue has progressed very satisfactorily indeed. Up to the present date, one million and a quarter of labels have been struck off, and by employing our establishment and presses from 6 a.m. until 8 p.m., two hours intervening at noon for refreshment, I am now enabled to obtain about 3 lacs per diem. This number will be increased when additional presses can be procured, and for which due arrangements have been made for getting them manufactured in Calcutta as speedily as possible. I therefore entertain every hope of being able to keep up the supply.

}	No. 1, Red.
	No. 2, Red.
	No. 3, Black.
	No. 4, Blue.
In duplicate.	

\*             \*             \*             \*

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 147.

CALCUTTA, 19th May, 1854.

To A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,  
Junior Secretary Board of Revenue,  
Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 723, dated the 17th instant, with its enclosures, desiring to know if the rules framed with reference to the postage stamps are impracticable or unsuitable as regards my office, and if so, to suggest such modifications as may be necessary, keeping in view the requisitions specified in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 28th March last.

2. In reply I beg to observe, for the information of the Board of Revenue, that this duty of printing the new postage stamps having devolved on me by orders communicated from the Government of India, Home Department, the business has hitherto been carried on by my existing establishment, and such additions as I have been enabled to obtain, to the best advantage, with the view of turning out the largest possible number of stamps daily. For this purpose we commence work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and break off at noon; re-commence again at 2 p.m., and carry on until 8 o'clock in the evening. The early and late hours are the very best times for printing, and I am unable to alter the hours for any personal considerations whatever.

3. On the Supervisor and Tehvildar presenting themselves at my office they were duly informed of our mode of conducting business. I personally requested them to do whatever they liked either with the printing apparatus or the premises. The charge of everything was most willingly conceded, and the keys of the office can be delivered over the moment business ceases, provided they are forthcoming again at the prescribed hour in the morning. The Supervisor and Tehvildar seemed to think they were powerless, and therefore left the office, and have only attended occasionally since to receive the stamps when ready for delivery.

4. It remains, therefore, simply for the Stamp Department to work as we do ourselves under the pressing emergency of the Government orders, and if the rules are deemed indispensable and one supervisor is unable to attend so many hours daily, a sufficient number of assistants from the Stamp Department must, I conclude, be attached to my office to see that they are carried out.

5. Hitherto I have been supplied with the water-marked paper in the original boxes as received from England, containing 15 reams. The packets have been deposited in common almirahs, and used as occasion demands. It appears to me, if we return an equal quantity of paper stamped with postage labels, every object is attained.

6. It will not be practicable to lock up the lithographic stones in chests; they cannot easily be removed from the presses, and much valuable time would be lost thereby. The press-room is guarded by a jemadar and four burkundages day and night, whilst the room where the paper is kept is locked up on all sides. Every person employed on the premises is searched on going out, and from the general precautions observed, and my own constant attendance on the premises, I believe every possible protection is afforded for the safety of the stamps.

7. I feel indebted to the Board for the evident intention displayed in the rules for relieving me of responsibility in this heavy addition to my ordinary duties, and if a supervisor is ordered to attend throughout our working day, I see no difficulty in observing the rules in their integrity, with the exception as to removing the stones; but if no such person attends I apprehend no inconvenience or danger whatever.

8. The object is so urgent and important that every nerve has been strained to give effect to the wishes of the Government, and if I find our progress is still insufficient, I have it in contemplation to employ additional printers, and work all night as well.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. THULLIER,

*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 5.

## MEMORANDUM.

CALCUTTA, 25th May, 1854.

The printing of the postage stamps is going on as satisfactorily as could be expected under the very trying weather we now have. Up to this date at noon, three millions five lac and ninety-one thousand have been struck off. Yesterday alone upwards of half-a-million were obtained by means of working double tides. If sickness to the printers and pressmen does not occur, I hope to keep up the supply. Additional presses are in a very forward state, and with such help the number can with ease be increased; but at present we are sadly inconvenienced and delayed for want of an adequate number of these machines, which are not procurable in Calcutta. Rain is most anxiously looked for.

(Signed)

H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

Forwarded for the information of the Governor-General through H. B. Riddell, Esq., Director-General.

No. 174.

CALCUTTA, 15th July, 1854.

To R. H. SNELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Stamps.

SIR,

In order that I may know when to cease striking off the half-anna postage labels, of which twenty-three millions were delivered on the 14th instant, I have the honour to request the favour of your informing me how many sheets have been rejected on the score of imperfect printing.

2. To enable me to judge of the style of sheets, and the causes for which they are rejected, I shall feel obliged by your sending me a few specimens, together with the nature of the orders given to your subordinates for rejecting the printed labels.

3. I am likewise informed by the Supervisor of Stamps in attendance at this Office, that some sheets have been rejected on other accounts, viz., owing to imperfect cutting of the paper into separate blocks. It is necessary I should also know to what extent this has taken place, as the deficiency must be supplied by this department.

(Signed) I have, &c.,  
H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 182.

CALCUTTA, 31st July, 1854.

To R. H. SNELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Stamps.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1175, dated the 27th instant, transmitting 5,000 blocks of half-anna postage labels, the first instalment of 20,000 blocks which have been rejected.

The whole of these sheets have been carefully examined, and have gone through several hands in this office. All those which were selected as passable have again



passed through my own hands, and, although a great many may be said to be serviceable and saleable blocks, still, I am anxious to allow none to be distributed that are not really good, and I have therefore condemned the whole, with the exception of 58 sheets, which appear to me perfectly fit for use. These, separately packed and endorsed, and the 5,000 sheets, are herewith returned.

The remaining 15,000 it is not, I think, necessary to send to us. I am quite content to accept your opinion of them. The quantity struck off is ample to allow of these rejections, which amount to scarcely two of our best days' work, and the business in this office is so great that it is impossible to devote time to this subject.

The cutting of the blocks shall be cared for in this office as soon as possible. It has struck me that the cutting, or rather tearing, of the sheets in your office is a great eyesore, and I will endeavour to get them done better.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 184.

To the Superintendent of Stamps.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward an Emergent Indent for Vermilion Powder required for the use of the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office, and shall feel obliged by your complying with the same.

I have the honour to be,

Lithographic Branch  
Surveyor-General's Office,  
CALCUTTA,  
*3rd August, 1854.*

SIR,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

Emergent Indent on the Superintendent of Stamps for the undermentioned article required for the use of the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's office.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	REMARKS.
Vermilion Powder	... Ten canisters containing ... 2½ lbs. each.	For the purpose of printing the one anna postage labels.
Lithographic Branch Surveyor-General's Office, CALCUTTA, <i>3rd August, 1854.</i>		
(Signed)		H. L. THULLIER, <i>Deputy Surveyor-General.</i>

No. 189.

*Dated 11th August, 1854.*

To C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Secretary Government of India,  
Home Department.

SIR,

Adverting to the Memorandum No. 1 from this department, dated the 22nd February last, on the subject of lithographing the postage labels, and to the time estimated in the fourth paragraph thereof (viz., from five to six months) for producing

thirty millions of the same, as well as to subsequent correspondence detailing the progress made and difficulties encountered in executing this work, I have now the honour of reporting for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, that the thirty millions of the half-anna labels in blue were completed on the 29th, and the last batch delivered to the Stamp Department on the 31st ult., and up to the present date the total quantity of this label amounts to 31,743,360—31 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions; each day's work having been made over to the Stamp Department every day for the convenience of despatch to the several stations of the three Presidencies, commencing on the 8th of May last, the date on which the presses actually began to work, the two previous months of March and April having been occupied in designing standards and experimenting only. It having been estimated by the Director-General of Post Offices in India that it was most desirable to complete the half-anna labels in the first instance to guard against all disappointment, the whole resources of this department were applied to that object. On reaching the 30 millions, the number originally estimated as likely to be required, my attention was then directed to the preparation of the one-anna labels, and a fair contrast with the half-anna label being essential, I determined on again persevering with the red colour which was reported in my communication, as per margin (Memorandum No. 3 of 1st May, 1854), to have caused so much disappointment and trouble.

3. By means of our improved materials and constant experiments in preparing the varnish and other necessary ingredients used in lithography, I am happy in having it in my power to report that the sheets of the one-anna labels are now printing as satisfactorily and steadily as could be wished; and, although more time and care are required in the manipulation of this colour, I trust an ample supply will be speedily obtained. A specimen sheet is annexed for reference.

4. From the 26th ultimo to the present date, 26,897 blocks, representing 2,582,112 (two millions five hundred and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and twelve), labels in red, have been struck off and delivered to the Stamp Department, and I am now using every endeavour to furnish the number required, which I understand from the Director-General to be not more than five millions. This quantity will be ready within the present month.

5. Of the half-anna, I am informed that when 35 millions have been completed no more will be required.

6. On the present date we have, therefore, the following quantities of each label:—

DESCRIPTION.	NO. OF BLOCKS.	NO. OF LABELS.	VALUE IN RUPEES.
Half-anna, blue ...	330,660 ...	31,743,360 ...	991,980
One-anna, red ...	26,897 ...	2,582,112 ...	161,382
Total ...	357,557	34,325,472	1,153,362

The aggregate amount of blocks is 357,557, and of labels thirty-four millions three hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and seventy-two, equivalent in value Rs.1,153,362 = Eleven lacs, fifty-three thousand, three hundred and sixty-two, as the out-turn of the press during the past three months, giving an average of 429,068 labels (four lacs, twenty-nine thousand and sixty-eight) per diem, reckoning the actual number of working days.

7. The cost for permanent and contingent extra establishment during this period, together with the entire contingent expenses for working materials, amounts

to Rs.4,266—and this gives on the quantity of stamps produced an average cost of one anna and eleven pice per thousand labels, for the printing only, exclusive of paper.

8. This estimate is exclusive of the cost of stock, as although slight additions have been made to our lithographic presses and stones, still this was equally necessary for the general purpose of this office, and will long continue to form a valuable addition to the Department, for the publication of maps. The mere wear and tear of this stock has been nil.

9. It may be observed that the cost thus incurred in the first instance for a new object is scarcely a fair criterion of what may now be done. Commencing with but a small establishment and only three presses of the smallest utility, the manufacturing of the additional presses and recruiting of the establishment has caused unusual labour and difficulty in producing the results above described, and consequently the work is of necessity dearer than it now might be obtained with a full complement of presses and more experienced printers and pressmen.

10. The whole of the sheets struck off are, however, not serviceable. A considerable number have been rejected on account of imperfections in printing, damaged paper, and bad cutting of the treble block sheets into single blocks. This was naturally to be expected when we take into consideration the extreme haste with which the work has been executed (a considerable portion having been done by candle light at the rate, occasionally, of one million labels per diem), the very inefficient and inexperienced men we have been obliged to entertain and instruct as printers, and the new machines made up expressly for the occasion in this country, under my own superintendence.

11. Contending with these and various other disadvantages, and being desirous that none but really good sheets should be issued (a flaw in a single label invalidating the whole block) about 20,000 blocks have thus been rejected. This quantity, although large, is not equal to two of our best days' printing, and now, having our anxiety somewhat relieved by the quantity in store, more time can now be devoted, and consequently better printing secured. The cutting of the sheets I have also provided for in this office, as their appearance suffered by the mode of tearing them in the Stamp Department.

12. The higher value stamps have likewise had my attention. A standard for the 4-anna label has been engraved, and several experiments made in printing in two colours, specimens of which I have the honour of submitting for inspection. These labels have all been protected by the watermark, and only one dozen placed in each sheet, with the double object of facilitating the postal accounts and rendering the printing easier. The difficulties, however, of the double printing are so great that I fear it will not be practicable to produce the 4-anna stamp in this style in sufficient quantities. The registering or indexing of the paper on the stones demands the uninterrupted presence of an European assistant of experience. The thing is certainly practicable, as I trust I have shown, but the amount of work entailed by it will be very great, and the uncertainty of pulling passable impressions still greater. Consequently many sheets will have to be rejected; but if the Government deem it desirable to pursue this object no endeavours, as heretofore, will be wanting on the part of this office to meet the demand.

13. It was originally ordered by Government on the specimen submitted with my Memorandum, dated the 22nd February last, that the 4-anna label was to be in one colour only, leaving the 8-anna stamps for the two colours. The Director-General, however, has suggested that the latter will not be necessary, and therefore he was anxious for the former to be in two colours. A specimen of this design in one colour is herewith submitted, and taking into consideration the watermark, paper, and each label being well represented, I would respectfully solicit instructions whether it is considered sufficient, and whether I am to proceed with it or not.

14. The instructions issued to the officers of the Stamp Department in your letter No. 788, dated the 28th ultimo, to the address of the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, copy of which was furnished to me with your docket No. 815 of the same date, leave a doubt in my mind as to whether I am to consider them as countermanding me from carrying out the orders of Government, with which I have been previously entrusted, in regard to the higher value stamps, and on this point I would beg the favour of further instructions. A copy of the proposal of the Superintendent of Stamps to produce these labels from the machines in his department was furnished to me by the Board of Revenue, and its success has been attained in multiplying punches from the original die engraved at the Mint, and the metal blocks prepared necessary for printing. It may only be a waste of time my proceeding with the higher value stamps.

15. It will be observed from the foregoing Report that I have not been rightly represented as not having yet commenced on the higher value stamps. The preparation of the 4-anna label having been in hand for some time past, and given much trouble, the 8-anna label has not yet been commenced, simply because the Director-General informed me it was not urgently required, and he hoped the 4-anna one would supersede the necessity of a higher value label being struck off at all.

In addition to this, a 2-anna label has lately been suggested, and a standard is now engraving for it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. THULLIER,

*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 226.

CALCUTTA, 14th October, 1854.

To H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,

Director-General of Post Office in India.

SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 664, dated the 11th instant, that I should proceed with the 4-anna postage labels, I have the honour of informing you that I have delivered at noon this day 700 (seven hundred) blocks of this value stamps to the Supervisor of Stamps. The design of the label, as approved by yourself, and previously submitted to Government, is of octagonal shape, the margin in red and Queen's head in blue. Twelve labels on each sheet of water-marked paper, and each label protected by the watermark; price 3 rupees per sheet.

I am now striking off these labels at the rate of about 1,000 sheets per diem, and the whole resources of my press establishment have been applied to this object.

In a letter received from the Secretary to Government Home Department, dated the 5th Sept., I was directed to suspend the printing of the higher value stamps, pending experiments making by the officers of the Stamp Department, since when no further instructions have reached me; but the steps taken by you, as specified in your second paragraph, are quite sufficient for my guidance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. THUILIER,

*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 232.

CALCUTTA, 2nd November, 1854.

To C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Secretary, Government of India,  
Home Department.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 189, of 11th Aug., 1854, on the subject of the postage labels, and with reference to the order of Government No. 1134, dated 20th ultimo, conveyed to the Director-General of the Post Office in India, approving of that officer having instructed me to proceed as a temporary arrangement with the printing of the 4-anna stamps, I have the honour of reporting for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, that after various experiments, having succeeded in printing in two colours, the number of the latter class of stamps required by Mr. Riddell, and ordered subsequent to the Doorga Pooja holiday, have been printed, and on the 28th ultimo, 17,170 blocks, each block containing twelve labels, and the total amount equal to 206,040 heads, were delivered to the officers of the Stamp Department. On the completion of this number I was instructed to discontinue printing. Subsequent to the date of the last report above quoted, the number of half-anna and one-anna labels struck off is as follows :—

		BLOCKS.			HEADS.
Half-anna	... ..	2,244	... ..		215,424
One-anna	... ..	54,961	... ..		5,276,256

Of the former description an ample supply has been furnished, and of the latter the printing was continued to the extent of the vermilion supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps under the orders contained in your letter, No. 886, dated the 11th September last.

The whole supply of each value delivered to the Stamp Supervisor is as stated below :—

VALUE.		BLOCKS.		HEADS.		AMOUNT RUPEES
Half-anna	... ..	332,904	... ..	31,958,784	... ..	998,712
One-anna	... ..	81,858	... ..	7,858,368	... ..	491,148
Four-annas	... ..	17,170	... ..	206,040	... ..	51,510
Total	... ..	431,932		40,023,192		1,541,370

The standard copper plates have been carefully placed under lock and key, under my own seal and that of the Supervisor of Stamps, and the blocks on the stones have all been cleaned off. I shall be prepared to strike off additional quantities of the labels whenever it is the pleasure of the Government to require me to do so, by preparing new blocks from the standard plates. I have the satisfaction of further

stating that every sheet of blank water-marked paper has been duly returned or accounted for to the Stamp Department, and the hours of labour, which, during the prosecution of this duty, have been very severe on all concerned, have been changed to the duration of the ordinary working day. The contingent bills for the extra work thus performed by the printers and pressmen will cease from the present date. The current duties of the press in the mapping department, which have necessarily been thrown much into arrears, will now be resumed, and I trust soon to make up for lost time.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 235.

CALCUTTA, 4th November, 1854.

To H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 784, dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that every block of postage labels has been cleaned off the stone, and the standard copper plates have been secured under the joint seal and key of the supervisor and myself. Intimation to this effect has been given to the Government of India.

(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 257.

CALCUTTA, 13th December, 1854.

To H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 805, dated the 3rd ultimo, calling for 5,000 additional sheets of the four-anna postage labels, I have the honour to state for your information that 32,829 sheets have been struck off and delivered to the Supervisor of Stamps, which, together with the number previously delivered, makes up 50,000 sheets, or 600,000 labels, which, I hope, will be sufficient.

The standard has been carefully locked and sealed up, and the blocks on the stones have been all cleaned off.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 291.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April, 1855.

To C. BEADON, Esq.,  
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In compliance with a requisition I have received from the Director-General of Post Offices in India, I have the honour of reporting, for the information of the Honourable the President of the Council of India, that I have recommenced printing

a further supply of 4-anna labels, and the first batch was delivered to the stamp authorities on the 15th instant. 50,000 sheets will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

The small number of 4-anna labels heretofore placed on each sheet of water-marked paper has, I believe, been found inconvenient by the public. I have therefore constructed blocks of twenty-four instead of twelve labels each, a specimen of which I beg herewith to submit for the approval of Government. The value of each sheet being exactly double of the former ones, there can be no difficulty caused, I apprehend, in the postal accounts, and in point of economy of paper, printing, and time, there will be a very great saving.

I am informed that there is a supply of about four months' expenditure of the half-anna labels, and about two months' expenditure of the 1-anna, in store at the present date. I shall therefore take care to renew the stock of both these values in good time to prevent any inconvenience, pending the arrival of the English-manufactured labels.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. THULLIER,

*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 293.

CALCUTTA, 2nd April, 1855.

To R. H. SNELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Stamps.

SIR,

I have the honour of advising you of a change made in the blocks of 4-anna stamps delivered this day. Instead of twelve labels, twenty-four have been included on the same size sheet of watermarked paper, and the value will be increased from three to six rupees accordingly.

A Report has been made to the Government of India and the Director-General regarding this change.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. L. THULLIER,

*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 295.

CALCUTTA, 4th April, 1855.

To H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the Post Offices.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 402A, dated the 15th March last, applying for a further supply of 4-anna postage stamps, and stating also that it might be necessary to recommence with both 1-anna, and half-anna blocks, I have the honour of forwarding for your information copy of a letter of this day's date to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India.

Up to this date 11,911 sheets of 4-anna labels [of the 2nd batch] have been delivered to the Stamp Department, and the number will go on increasing in a larger ratio daily.

The 1-anna and half-anna values will be proceeded with, if absolutely necessary, as soon as a sufficient quantity of the 4-anna have been struck off, but as this duty will be exceedingly troublesome, and put a stop to all my other important work, I shall esteem it a favour by your ascertaining and informing me if the prospect of the arrival of the English Stamps is so distant as to demand a further supply from this department.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 312.

CALCUTTA, 26th May, 1855.

To C. BEADON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Government of India,  
Home Department.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 550, dated the 20th April last, authorising the printing of an additional supply of the 4-anna postage labels, I have the honour to report for the information of Government that the following quantity has been struck off and delivered to the Supervisor of Stamps, which, I am informed by the Director-General of the Post Offices, is sufficient for the present. The value of these labels, added to the value of what was before delivered, as reported in my letter, No. 232, dated 2nd November last, gives a total of 18 lacs, 42,670 rupees, viz. :—

	NOW FURNISHED.	NO. OF LABELS.	VALUE.
Blocks of 12 labels ... ..	44,410	532,920	166,060
Do. 24 do. ... ..	22,540	540,960	135,240
Total ... ..	66,950	1,073,880	301,300
Before reported ... ..	431,932	40,023,192	1,541,370
Grand total ... ..	498,882	41,097,072	1,842,670

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 325.

CALCUTTA, 7th July, 1855.

To H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of Post Offices.

SIR,

With reference to my letter, No. 317, dated 12th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that one month's supply of the half-anna postage labels has this day been completed, and I am still continuing; in addition to which I am about proceeding with the one-anna labels, and shall feel obliged by your informing me, as early as possible, to what extent you would consider it expedient to strike off the sheets.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THULLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*



No. 372.

CALCUTTA, 29th November, 1855.

To R. H. SNELL, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Stamps.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 3,306, dated the 2nd instant, intimating that the new postage stamps have arrived from England, and that no more postage stamps will be required from this department, I have the honour to state that, on receipt of the intelligence that the postage stamps had arrived from England, I ceased to print any more blank paper; only such sheets of the 4-anna labels as had been printed in one colour have since been completed in the second colour, and the whole was finished off and delivered to the Supervisor on the 3rd instant. Two statements of the receipt and expenditure of the watermark paper are herewith annexed, which I hope you will find satisfactory.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to Baboo Jebunkissen Sen, the Supervisor, for his care and attention to this business during the time he has been connected with this office. An immense amount of Government property has passed through his hands, and no trouble or anxiety has arisen through his management.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

Statement of the receipt and expenditure of Watermark Paper for the Postage Stamps printed at the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office from June to September, 1855.

	Treble Sheets.	Single Sheets.
Received from Superintendent of Stamps the undermentioned Watermark Stamp Paper.		
Three Boxes of Watermark Stamp Paper said to contain 45 Reams, received between 30th June and 1st September ... ..	21,600	64,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Treble Sheets.	Single Sheets.
Printed at the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office, and delivered to the Supervisor, between the 30th June and 1st September.		
One Anna Postage Stamps, as per Supervisor's several Receipts, from 3rd July to 25th August ... ..	5,278	15,834
Half Anna ditto as per ditto ditto	16,277	48,831
Found deficient in counting the Original Packages ... ..	24	72
Torn Sheets returned to the Supervisor on the 24th September, 1855	21	63
Total ... ..	<hr/> 21,600	<hr/> 64,800

NOTE.—On last memo. of the Blank Watermark Stamp Paper received in this Office, 27 whole or treble sheets were in excess but not accounted for, these were returned to

the Supervisor as per his receipt now attached. On this occasion there is a deficiency found when counting the original packages of 24 whole or treble sheets.

Lithographic Branch,  
Surveyor General's Office, (Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
CALCUTTA, Deputy Surveyor-General.  
24th September, 1855.

Statement of the receipt and expenditure of Watermark Paper for the Postage Stamps printed at the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office, from September to November, 1855.

	Treble Sheets.	Single Sheets.
Received from the Superintendent of Stamps the undermentioned Watermark Stamp Paper.		
One Box of Watermark Stamp Paper said to contain 15 Reams, received on the 27th September, 1855 ... ..	7,200	21,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Treble Sheets.	Single Sheets.
Printed at the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office, and delivered to the Supervisor between the 27th September and 3rd November, 1855.		
Four Anna Postage Stamps, as per Supervisor's several receipts from 4th October to 3rd November, 1855 ... ..	5,278 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,836
Torn Sheets returned to the Supervisor on the 5th November, 1855 ...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Four Original Reams of Blank Watermarked Paper returned to the Supervisor as per his receipt dated 5th November ... ..	1,920	5,760
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	7,200	21,600

NOTE.—On last memo. of Blank Watermark Paper received in this Office, 24 whole or treble sheets were deficient. On this occasion there is an excess of 33 whole or treble block sheets, as per Supervisor's extra receipt, dated the 5th November, 1855.

Lithographic Branch,  
Surveyor-General's Office, (Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
CALCUTTA, Deputy Surveyor-General.  
29th November, 1855.

No. 377.

CALCUTTA, 14th December, 1855.

To C. BEADON, Esq.,  
Secretary Government of India.

SIR,

I have the honour to report for the information of Government that under instructions from the Superintendent of Stamps advising the receipt of the postage labels from England, the printing of the same in this department ceased on the 3rd ultimo, up to which date, only, the extra allowance granted me for this duty, under the orders of Government, as cited in the margin [No. 1,131 of 7th September, 1855], has been drawn.

2. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of each description of label struck off and delivered since last report, as well as the total quantity from the first commencement, the value of which is Rs.2,180,668.

DESCRIPTION OF LABELS.	No. OF BLOCKS.	No. OF LABELS.	VALUE.
Furnished between 3rd July and 3rd Nov., 1855:—			
Four-anna labels ... ..	15,836 ...	380,064 ...	95,016
One-anna labels ... ..	15,834 ...	1,520,064 ...	95,004
Half-anna labels ... ..	48,831 ...	4,687,776 ...	146,493
Half-anna labels delivered on the 3rd November, 1854, but not included in the foregoing reports ... ..	495 ...	47,620 ...	1,485
Total ...	80,996 ...	6,635,524 ...	337,998
Before reported in letter No. 312, dated 26th May, 1855 ... ..	498,882 ...	41,097,072 ...	1,842,670
Grand Total, as per Supervisor's receipt ...	579,878 ...	47,732,596 ...	2,180,668

3. The whole of the blocks of these labels, I beg to report, have been cleaned off from the stones, and the standard devices on the copper are under safe custody in this department.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 887.

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS.  
TO THE OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY  
TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

*Dated 26th June, 1854.*

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to submit a memorandum from my head assistant, Mr. Holmes, proposing a plan for expediting the preparation of postage stamps.

2. The plan appears to be one in every way feasible, and I have every reason to believe if adopted could be carried out very successfully.

3. In point of economy, security against fraudulent imitations and expedition, I am sure the lithographic process cannot compete with this plan, and I therefore would recommend its adoption even as a temporary measure, since I understand it is determined by Government to import the postage stamps from England. But for this there seems to me to exist no real necessity, as we have in this department the means of supplying the country with postage stamps, provided we were furnished with the compound plates alluded to in Mr. Holmes' memorandum. The company's loan papers, interest drafts, &c., are struck off in the stamping machines of this department from compound plates, which were sent out from England, and I see no difficulty in similar plates being sent out for the postage stamps. It was not found necessary to print the company's loan papers in England, and by a parity of reasoning such would seem to be unnecessary in the case of postage stamps,

4. If the Board deem this proposition worthy of adoption, I beg that my proffered assistance of the services of the department for its execution may be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. H. SNELL,

Superintendent of Stamp Office.

*Superintendent.*

26th June, 1854.

#### MEMORANDUM.

With the view to expedite the preparation of the postage stamps, it is proposed to print them in the stamping machines of the Stamp Department. In order to effect this, and as it is desirable to make them as secure against fraudulent imitation as possible, that they should be printed in two colours similar to the judicial stamps, a compound plate must be constructed. The difficulty raised against this plan when I first suggested it, more than twelve months ago, was the impracticability of preserving perfect uniformity in the engraving of a series of stamps on one plate without considerable expense, labour, and much time in its preparation. It was not therefore adopted. To meet this difficulty, it is now proposed to prepare electrotype dies from one original die and to fit these into a compound plate. As a practical illustration of preparing electrotype dies, I beg herewith to submit a die thus prepared by the engineer of this office, from the copper-plate engraving from which Captain Thuillier has multiplied the half-anna lithograph stamps, and which that officer obligingly allowed me to have to put this project to the test. The success which has attended the experiment is manifested by the die adverted to.

Colonel Forbes is prepared to place the services of the Mint engraver at the disposal of this department for the purpose of engraving one original die. The known skill of this engraver is a sufficient guarantee against disappointment in the execution of the engraving, and the engineer attached to this office is sanguine of complete success in fitting the electrotype dies, taken from the die thus engraved, into a compound plate to print in two colours.

The advantages to be derived from the above plan proposed for printing the postage stamps are:—

First. The security it affords against fraudulent imitation, by the stamps being in two colours, and their delicate and elaborate delineations being faithfully and accurately exhibited in every impression, which are not practicable by the art of lithography, as shown by the half-anna postage stamps, lithographed at the Deputy Surveyor-General's Office. The difference also between an impression taken from a surface printing block and lithograph, is so great, that a lithograph imitation of the former would at once be detected by the most inexperienced eye.

Second. Expedition in throwing off impressions. Captain Thuillier's large and expensive establishment, working double hours up to the present time, has not exceeded an average (reckoning the single block impression) of 4,133 impressions per day, many of which being imperfect, have to be rejected: whereas the stamping

machines perform 1,000 revolutions in the hour, and taking one impression per revolution, the work of Captain Thuillier's presses of one day would be accomplished by one of the stamping machines in four hours, besides the check to purloining, which would be secured by means of the self-acting register attached to the stamping machines—a desideratum not to be had by the lithographic process.

Third. Economy in expense. I am not aware of the exact cost at which the Deputy Surveyor-General's press is worked for the postage stamps, but I am certain it must be considerably more than 150 rupees per month, at which I estimate the utmost extra charge for working the stamping machines for the postage stamps, since it would be necessary to employ additional hands, as the machines would have to be worked extra hours, so as not to interrupt the regular work of the department.

Accompanying is a sketch of the compound plate above alluded to for printing the 4-anna stamps in two colours on sheets, each to contain 24 stamps—forming two distinct portions of 12 stamps each, to suit the convenience of purchasers; the price of one portion or half sheet being 3 rupees, or 6 rupees for the two portions or whole sheet. It will not be necessary to purchase paper for these stamps, as they are arranged to fit No. 6 size watermark stamp paper, a size long since abolished and not now in use for judicial stamps, of which there is a stock of upwards of a lac of sheets which could not be more usefully and economically appropriated.

I may add that the stamping machines are fully capable of keeping up the supply of postage stamps if worked extra hours; and as specimens of the style of printing work executed by them, I need only refer to the Company's loan papers, interest drafts, &c., which are printed at this office.

Should it be decided to offer the assistance of this department for the preparation of the postage stamps, it is solicited, an official order may be furnished to Colonel Forbes for the services of the Mint engraver to engrave one original stamp die, the execution of which, I have ascertained, will not occupy at the latest more than a fortnight of his time. In the meanwhile, the engineer of this office will be engaged in preparing a compound plate for fitting the electrotype dies.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend a set of compound plates, for each value of postage stamps, being prepared and sent out from England for the stamping machines; these could be placed in the special charge of a trustworthy officer under whose supervision the stamps from which could be struck as required. Also that paper to suit the plates be obtained from England, manufactured expressly for postage stamps, with various protections against forgery, such as watermarks and threads, &c.

I suggested this plan for the Company's loan papers when I was in England in consultation with the authorities at the East India House about the preparation of the stamping machines now in use in this office, and I do not believe there has ever been any attempt at imitation of any of these or other papers similarly prepared by means of compound plates in the stamping machines.

(Signed)

C. F. HOLMES,

*Head Assistant and Accountant.*

No. 162.

From Captain H. L. THUILLIER,  
Deputy Surveyor-General.  
To A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,  
Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue.

Dated 30th June, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 916, dated this day, forwarding a letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, with a memorandum by Mr. Holmes, proposing a plan for expediting the preparation of the postage stamps by printing them in the stamping machines of the Stamp Department, and requesting my opinion thereon.

In reply, I beg to state, for the information of the Board of Revenue, that having no connection with the Stamp Department, and being ignorant of the means available for procuring the compound plates, stated to be necessary for printing the postage labels in the stamping machines, I can give no opinion on the feasibility or otherwise of the scheme.

My duty in respect of postage stamps has been simply to bring the resources of my own department to carry out the wishes of the Government. This has now been done to the best of our ability, and with some success, and it appears to me that until practical proof of the ability to strike off in the way proposed a certain number of labels in a given time is afforded, and specimens of the labels produced, a comparison with my press, as to expedition and economy, is premature. I am now striking off at the rate of nearly 12,000 blocks, or one million of labels, per diem, and have delivered upwards of fifteen millions.

I have been instructed that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council has made a strong appeal to the Honourable Court to send out from England, stamps of all values, until the receipt of which the Government rely on my providing the necessary quantity.

I believe I am right in further stating that the reason for resorting to lithography at all, was the serious delay and impracticability of obtaining proper dies from the Mint. At the same time, if the higher value stamps can be produced with greater expedition in any other way, I shall be the first to rejoice at it.

The enclosures of your letter under acknowledgment are herewith returned.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

H. L. THUILLIER,  
*Deputy Surveyor-General.*

No. 946.

FROM THE OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY  
TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.  
TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

FORT WILLIAM, the 10th July, 1854.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue [Postage Stamps, H. Ricketts, Esq., and E. Currie, Esq.], to submit in original for the consideration of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the correspondence noted in the margin relative

to a plan proposed by Mr. Holmes, the head-assistant in the office of Superintendent of Stamps, for expediting the preparation of postage labels by printing them in the machines in use in the Stamp Department.

2. The Board are aware that it is intended that ultimately all postage stamps shall be imported from England, and it is only, they apprehend, in the event of there being likely to be any considerable delay in the receipt of the supplies expected from England, that it may be thought advisable to make a change in the present temporary arrangement for providing stamps in this country.

3. It cannot be doubted that the stamping machines would execute the work with an accuracy and a despatch unattainable by lithography, and the mode in which Mr. Holmes proposes to meet the objection which was taken to the use of the machines would, the Board believe, be effective.

4. Much credit is due to Mr. Holmes for the present suggestion and to the departments for the zeal manifested in their anxiety to undertake this work, and the Board are of opinion that encouragement should be afforded to them by giving the experiment, at all events, a trial. This they have the less hesitation in recommending, as they are assured that the cost would not exceed from two to three hundred rupees, and that the necessary preparations could be completed, and the labels in course of being printed within a month or six weeks of the receipt of the orders of Government sanctioning the proposal.

5. The Board would suggest that the preparation of the higher value stamps should be entrusted to the Superintendent, as Captain Thuillier has not yet commenced upon these, and seems himself to have no objection to be relieved of this duty.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,  
*Officiating Junior Secretary.*

No. 1,642.

FROM THE OFFICIATING UNDER SECRETARY  
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.  
TO THE OFFICIATING UNDER SECRETARY  
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.  
*General.*

*Dated Fort William, the 15th July, 1854.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to submit for the consideration and orders of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council a letter—No. 946—dated the 10th inst., with its enclosures in original, from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, recommending, with a view to expedite the preparation of the postage labels, that the printing of those of higher value be entrusted to the Stamp Department.

2. The return of the original papers is requested with your reply.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. G. YOUNG,  
*Officiating Under Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

From C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
 Officiating Secretary to the  
 Government of India.  
 To W. G. YOUNG, Esq.,  
 Officiating Under Secretary to the  
 Government of Bengal.  
*Home Department.*

*Dated the 28th July, 1854.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,642, dated the 15th instant, submitting a proposition for expediting the preparation of postage stamps, by printing those of higher value, upon which Captain Thuillier has not yet commenced, in the machines in use in the Stamp Department.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council, being desirous of encouraging the experiment proposed to be made by the officers of the Stamp Department, the Mint master has been requested to instruct the Mint engraver to place himself in communication with the Superintendent of Stamps, for the purpose of engraving the die from which the facsimiles are to be prepared.

3. You will have the goodness to issue instructions to the Superintendent of Stamps for the immediate commencement of all other necessary preparations for the proposed experiment, the expenses on account of which, estimated at 300 rupees, may be submitted this department for sanction in a contingent Bill.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed) C. ALLEN,  
*Officiating Secretary to the  
 Government of India.*

No. 789.

From C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
 Officiating Secretary to the  
 Government of India.  
 To Colonel W. N. FORBES,  
 Mint Master and Superintendent of Machinery.  
*Home Department.*

*Dated the 28th July, 1854.*

SIR,

I am directed to transmit copies of the letters noted in the margin—[Letter from Officiating Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 1,642, of 15th July, 1854, with enclosures. Letter to ditto of this date]—and to request that you will permit the Mint engraver in communication with the Superintendent of Stamps to engrave a die for the postage stamps of higher value than half an anna. It is proposed to print in two colours postage stamps of four annas value by means of the machines in the Stamp Department.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed) C. ALLEN.

Letter seen—August 1st, 1854, and ordered as requested, and the Head Mint engraver to be informed that his services are, for the purpose here ordered, placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Stamps.

(Signed) W. N. FORBES,  
*Mint Master.*



No. 1531.

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,  
TO THE OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY  
TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

*Dated 30th August, 1854.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office memorandum, No. 1153, dated 29th instant, forwarding for report copy of a communication from the Government of India, requesting to be informed when I shall be able to furnish a supply of engraved postage stamps of the higher value.

2. I beg to state in reply that the official order for my commencing with the experiment proposed in my letter No. 887, dated 26th June last, only reached me on the evening of the 15th instant, and I am now happy to report that a die for the two anna value postage stamps is ready, an impression of which is given in the margin. From this die a punch is now in course of preparation for striking off *facsimiles* to print from in the stamping machine. The danger of the die cracking, which sometimes occurs in the hardening process is past, and if similar success attends the preparation of the punch no apprehensions of failure need be entertained for the remainder of the operation as respects producing the requisite *facsimiles* for the purpose of printing from.

3. It will be observed that the present plan is at variance with that proposed in my letter above cited. In that letter it was proposed to multiply from one original die by the electrotype process for printing the four anna value stamps by means of a compound plate in two colours, but on second thoughts, I was led to adopt the surer plan now in progress of first preparing the two anna value stamps in a single colour, as this would occupy less time and be attended with less chance of failure. The engineer attached to this office is nevertheless engaged with the compound plate for the four anna value die, and is sanguine of having it ready for printing from as soon as the two anna value plate is ready, but of his accomplishing this I am not quite certain.

4. The engraving of the original die, or shell, occupied the engraver only 13 days, for which he is deserving of much praise, he having worked at it extra hours out of office, and which was commenced in anticipation of the receipt of the official order at this office, having previously accidentally discovered that the order from Government authorising the trial of the proposed experiment had been lying in the Mint Office since the 1st instant. Colonel Forbes placed the services of the engraver at the disposal of this office on the 10th of the present month, and it is to be regretted that he was not armed with official authority to afford me the services of the Mint workshop also, to carry out the change in the plans adopted with this single colour stamp, for had the order he since gave on the 26th instant been given simultaneously with the engraving of the die, the present experiment would have been by this time nearly if not quite completed.

5. Colonel Forbes does not feel himself authorised to afford this Department any aid beyond the engraving of one original die solicited in my letter already referred to, and sanctioned by Government, and although he has kindly permitted the work to progress, he requests to be furnished with the requisite official authority for the purpose, and which I solicit the Board's obtaining.

6. The gun metal plates upon which the dies are to be fitted in the stamping machine, Colonel Forbes refused to have prepared in the Mint, but I have overcome

this difficulty by having them prepared out of the Mint. I would also beg of the Board obtaining for me official authority for Colonel Forbes furnishing me with a few impressions on copper of the original die, the only labour attending this process is striking them off in the lever press in the Mint, and these are necessary for preparing the compound plate for the four anna value stamps, the same design answering with a different border.

7. Considering the success which has already attended the experiment now in progress, I apprehend the plates for printing the two anna value postage stamps will be ready for printing from before the ensuing Doorga Poojah holidays, which commence on the 26th of next month. Should I not be disappointed in this, I shall avail myself of these holidays for printing off a sufficient supply of two anna value postage stamps, so as to be in a position to issue them on the re-opening of the public offices, but as the Board must be aware in any undertaking for the completion of which several hands have to be depended upon, that without the hearty co-operation of all parties, unnecessary delay must and will occur, and this I regret I have experienced in the present undertaking.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. H. SNELL,

*Superintendent.*

Superintendent of Stamps' Office,  
*30th August, 1854.*

No. 917.

From C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India,  
To Colonel A. N. FORBES,  
Mint Master and Superintendent  
of Machinery.  
*Home Department.*

*Dated the 2nd September, 1854.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying extract (paragraphs 4 and 5) from a letter from the Superintendent of Stamps to the address of the Board of Revenue, dated the 30th ultimo, and to request that you will afford Mr. Snell the aid therein solicited in the preparation of engraved postage stamps of the higher value.

2. I am also directed by his Lordship in Council to request that you will have the goodness to render to the Stamp Department whatever assistance may be required, and that you can afford for the speedy completion of the work.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. ALLEN,

*Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

Seen September the 4th, 1854, and ordered as requested in so far as the regular business of the Mint will permit, which Mr. Harvey will please see to with reference to such intelligible applications as may be made, and the instructions or orders, in consequence, passed on them.

(Signed)

W. N. FORBES.

Seen—(Signed) H.,

*4th September, 1854.*

Extract from a letter from the Superintendent of Stamps to the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 30th August, 1854, No. 1,531.

Paragraph 5.—Colonel Forbes does not feel himself authorised to afford this department any aid beyond the engraving of one original die solicited in my letter already referred to and sanctioned by Government, and, although he has kindly permitted the work to progress, he requests to be furnished with the requisite official authority for the purpose, and which I solicit the Board's obtaining.

Paragraph 6.—The gun-metal plates, upon which the dies are to be fitted in the stamping machine, Colonel Forbes refused to have prepared in the Mint, but I have overcome this difficulty by having them prepared out of the Mint. I would also beg of the Board obtaining for me official authority for Colonel Forbes furnishing me with a few impressions, on copper, of the original die—the only labour attending this process is striking them off in the lever press in the Mint, and these are necessary for preparing the compound plate for the four-anna value stamps, the same design answering with a different border.

[True Extract.]

(Signed)

C. ALLEN,  
*Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

No. 932.

From C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India.  
To H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.  
*Home Department.*

*Dated 5th September, 1854.*

SIR,

The printing of postage stamps of the higher value having been entrusted, experimentally, to the Superintendent of Stamps, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Snell to the address of the Board of Revenue, dated the 30th ultimo, reporting the progress made by him and the measures now being taken for effecting that object.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

C. ALLEN,  
*Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

Council Chamber,  
*5th September, 1854.*

No. 469.

From H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
 Director-General of the  
 Post Office of India.  
 To THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,  
 Calcutta.

*Dated 8th September, 1854.*

SIR,

I request the favour of your informing me of the colour which you propose to use in the event of the Mint being able to furnish a sufficient number of impressions of the two-anna die to enable you to have a form prepared for the printing press at the Stamp Office. Red and blue have been adopted for the half and one-anna stamps and must not be used for the two-anna. I shall be obliged by your forwarding to me a specimen of the colour proposed.

About one million two-anna stamps will be required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
 Director-General of the  
 Post Office of India.

No. 496.

From H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
 Director-General of the  
 Post Office of India.  
 To R. H. SNELL, Esq.,  
 Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta,

*Dated 13th September, 1854.*

SIR,

Having yesterday called at the Mint, Colonel Forbes shewed me what he had done and was doing towards the preparation of a plate from which to print on your Stamp Office press two-anna stamps.

Considerable progress had been made and two punches had been struck from the original die which was shewn to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

In order to hasten the work and have the several parts completed simultaneously, Colonel Forbes wishes that the Stamp Office engineer should be sent to the Mint to fit the plate and prepare it to receive the copper impressions as they are struck by the punch.

As time is of importance, and the work can be better done with all the appliances of the Mint than in any ordinary workshop, I shall be obliged if you will give the necessary orders to Mr. Arther, and desire him to attend at the Mint and assist as he may be ordered by Colonel Forbes in the preparation of the plate for the Stamp Office press.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
 Director-General of the  
 Post Office of India.

No. 1,615.

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,  
TO H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.

*Dated 14th September, 1854.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 469, dated 8th instant, I have the honour to enclose specimens of colours, and request the favour of your selecting from them one for the two-anna postage stamps.

2. These coloured impressions are taken from an electrotype by the pressure of the hand, and therefore are not quite perfect, when struck from the stamping machine this defect will not of course exist, and the colour moreover will be more regular.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) R. H. SNELL,  
*Superintendent.*

No. 574.

FROM H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.  
TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,  
Calcutta.

*Dated 23rd September, 1854.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 1,615, dated 14th September, 1854, I beg to inform you that I think that the green colour will be the best suited to the two-anna stamps.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

No. 656.

FROM H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.  
TO C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Secretary of the  
Government of India.

*Home Department.**Dated 10th October, 1854.*

SIR,

In returning the accompanying letter from Mr. Dove, offering suggestions regarding the issue of postage stamps, I have the honour to report that none of the points referred to appear to me to require special attention.

Captain Thuillier was by a letter from yourself desired to discontinue his preparations for the issue of stamps of a higher value than one-anna. Two-anna dies have been prepared and impressions struck at the Mint from which a plate of two-anna stamps has been prepared. By working through the holidays a sufficient number of sheets have been printed at the Stamp Office press and distributed throughout India.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is aware that arrangements have been made in England for future supplies of stamps of various values. The thickness of the paper on which these stamps were to be printed was one of the points to which the contractor's attention has been drawn.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

No. 663.

From H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India,

To C. ALLEN, Esq.,  
Secretary to the  
Government of India,  
*Home Department.*

*Dated 11th October, 1854.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 932 of the 5th September, I have the honour to report that on the evening of the 3rd of this month, a supply of two-anna postage stamps was received from the Stamp Office.

2. The die was engraved by the Mint engraver, and a sufficient number of impressions having been struck from the punches taken from the original die, a plate was prepared to fit the printing press of the Stamp Office. The plate on which the copper counterparts of the original die are fixed, was prepared at Cossipur, the Mint planing machine not being at the time in working order. I mention this fact which was communicated to me by Colonel Forbes, as the statement contained in the 6th paragraph of the letter quoted in margin, might otherwise lead to an impression that cordial assistance had not been given to the experiment by the Mint Authorities.

1,531, dated 30th August, from Superintendent of Stamps to the Secretary to Board of Revenue.

3. The plan which has now been carried out, was, I believe, originally proposed by Colonel Forbes some two years ago, but was not then adopted, as the engineer of the stamp office objected to the stamp printing machine being used. It is to be regretted that his objection was listened to.

4. I do not think that the two-anna plate would have been prepared so quickly as it has been had it not been for the personal exertions of Mr. Holmes, the Head Assistant at the Stamp Office, who took great interest in the matter and did his utmost to prevent delays.

5. Considerable public inconvenience has been experienced from the want of a four-anna stamp for overland and other letters dispatched by Her Majesty's mail steamers. Before the receipt of your letter, desiring him to discontinue his arrangements for printing stamps of higher value than one anna, Captain Thuillier had prepared a design to be printed in two colours for a four-anna stamp, and as he has now completed the printing of the one-anna and half-anna stamps, he is ready to proceed at once with the four-anna labels if permitted.

6. I have made inquiries regarding the time which will elapse before a compound plate can be prepared for the Stamp Office machine. The engineer who has undertaken to make the plate tells me that the electrotype impressions might be prepared in ten or twelve days. The filling up of the two plates would certainly occupy three or four more days, and allowing for accidents, I do not think it at all likely that the plate would be ready for three weeks, and by the time that the labels were distributed throughout India, the first supply from England would in all probability have arrived.

7. Under these circumstances, with the view of meeting the present temporary want, I have taken it on myself to request Captain Thuillier to proceed as rapidly as possible with the printing of four-anna stamps of the enclosed design. A supply will I hope be ready for the next overland mail, and I trust that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council will approve of the course which I have adopted.

8. The matrix from which the Stamp Office engineer was to have constructed a compound plate will be of use if the use of stamps is adopted in the Electric Telegraph Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. B. RIDDELL,

*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

No. 997.

From H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,

Director-General of the

Post Office in India.

To THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,

Calcutta.

*Dated CALCUTTA, 10th September, 1857.*

SIR,

I understand that the "Lord Raglan" has arrived with a supply of half-anna envelopes and note paper. I shall be obliged by your sending a portion of the supply to Bombay and Madras by the next steamer, and also by your issuing them in Calcutta and to the provinces.

Not less than a ream should be sent to any Treasury.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. B. RIDDELL,

*Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

No. 1,030.

From H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.

To THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,  
Calcutta.

*Dated CALCUTTA, 14th September, 1857.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 1,782, dated 11th instant, I beg to inform you that the green two-anna labels will not be issued, it is impossible by candle-light to distinguish between them and the half-anna labels.

I return the enclosures of your letter under reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

No. 2,665.

From H. B. RIDDELL, Esq.,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.

To THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS,  
Calcutta.

*Dated CALCUTTA, 12th February, 1858.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 222, dated the 9th instant, I beg to inform you that the supply of country-manufactured stamps in store at Madras and Bombay should be destroyed. Measures should also be taken to call in from all local Treasuries any supply of country-made postage labels which may be in store; of course only full sheets are to be returned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

No. 1,954.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,  
Secretary to the  
Government of India.

To THE HONOURABLE H. B. RIDDELL,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India,  
*Home Department.*

*Dated SIMLA, 16th June, 1866.*

SIR,

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 587, dated the 12th instant, submitting the report called for by my endorsement No. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ a, dated the 31st ultimo, regarding the want of two-anna postage stamps in the Calcutta stamp office.



2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the following telegram was sent to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta on the 13th instant.

“ Please take immediate steps for printing the word ‘postage’ across six-anna foreign bill stamps, so that they may pass as six-anna postage stamps. Instructions as to disposal of stamps so prepared will be sent hereafter.”

3. It is understood (from your demi-official communication of the 9th instant), that the foreign bill stamps when ready are to be issued only in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

4. A copy of your report and of this letter will be sent to the Board direct, in continuation of the telegram of the 13th instant. Further details respecting the quantity of foreign bill stamps, to be prepared for use as postage stamps and their distribution, should be arranged by you with the Board.

5. The Secretary of State will be moved to cause early compliance with the indent for postage stamps forwarded with your letter of the 14th July, 1865, No. 995.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,  
*Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

No. 681.

FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE  
POST OFFICE OF INDIA.  
TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,  
Lower Pces.

SIMLA, 19th June, 1866.

SIR,

1. With reference to the telegram to your address dated 13th instant, from the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, I have the honour to explain that the six-anna foreign bill stamps when crossed with the word “postage” will be recognised as postage stamps of the value of six annas, and can be used in the payment of postage on overland or other letters and parcels.

2. There is, it would appear, a sufficient supply of two and four-anna stamps in provincial treasuries, the issue therefore of six anna stamps should be confined, for the present, to the Presidency towns. The number of labels mentioned in the margin

Calcutta	70,472	will, I think, be a sufficient supply for three months, and the Superintendent of Stamps will, I presume, debit the Post Office Department with the number of six-anna bill stamps converted into postage stamps.
Bombay	65,204	
Madras	30,784	
	<hr/> 166,460	

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

No. 682.

Forwarded to the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta for information and guidance.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

SIMLA, 19th June, 1866.

## No. 21.

## SERVICE MESSAGE FOR DESPATCH—PRECEDENCE.

FROM SIMLA.

FROM MR. RIDDELL.

TO CALCUTTA.

TO SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS.

*23rd June, 1866.*

Have any six-anna foreign bill stamps been yet issued for postal purposes? If possible, have some ready for the next overland mail, and give notice to the press and public that six-anna postage stamps will be for sale. Reply by telegraph.

(Signed)

H. B. RIDDELL,

*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

(Copy.)

RAJ KRISTO HOLDAR,

Head Uncovenanted Assistant

to the Director-General of the Post Office.

Telegram.

FROM CALCUTTA.

TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POST OFFICE, Simla.

STAMP OFFICE.

The stamps will be sold in Calcutta on the twenty-eighth, and due notice given.

## APPENDIX B.

Notices connected with the issue of Postage and Telegraph Stamps, Envelopes and Postcards in India ; published in various Government Gazettes of that country.

Extracted and furnished by Mr. E. D. BACON.

### POSTAGE STAMPS.

(1.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 9th September, 1854.

#### GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

##### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

As Act No. XVII. of 1854 "for the management of the Post Office, the regulation of duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office," will come into operation on the 1st of October next, the attention of the public is drawn to some of the most material of the changes which have been made in the rates of postage to be paid, and to the conditions under which letters, baughy-parcels, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., will be conveyed by post.

On and after the 1st October, 1854, no money payments will be received at any Post Office on account of letters to be despatched pre-paid; letters which the sender wishes to despatch pre-paid must have postage stamp labels pasted or gummed on them of value sufficient to cover the postage.

If the value of the stamps affixed to any letter be less than the full amount of postage chargeable, twice the difference between the value of the stamps affixed and the proper postage will be charged on delivery.

Letters sent unpaid, will, on delivery, be charged double postage.

Parcels, newspapers, pamphlets, and printed and engraved papers may be sent paid or unpaid, at the discretion of the sender.

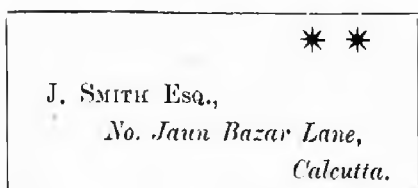
No receipt will be given for any but registered letters, on which the authorised registration fee has been paid. Letters re-directed or forwarded will be charged, in addition to the postage paid or due on them, with the rate of postage which they would be liable to had they been posted and prepaid at the place at which they may be re-directed.

Provided that the full amount of postage is pre-paid, the following rates of postage will be charged for the conveyance of a letter from one Post Office to

another within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, without reference to the distance to which it may be carried :—

Letters not exceeding in weight.			Postage Charge.		Number of Rates of Postage.
A quarter Tolah	...	...	Half anna	...	1 Rate.
Half a Tolah	...	...	One anna	...	2 Rates.
One Tolah	...	...	Two annas	...	4 Rates.
One Tolah and a half	...	...	Three annas	...	6 Rates.
Two Tolahs	...	...	Four annas	...	8 Rates.

For every tolah weight above two tolahs, two additional annas, or 4 rates of postage. Every fraction of a tolah above two tolahs, will be charged an additional tolah. Postage stamp labels should be pasted or gummed on the upper right hand corner of the letter, on the side on which the direction is written, as in the specimen given in the margin. Postage stamps can only be used once.



The postage chargeable on a newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper published in India, and not exceeding  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tolahs in weight, will be two annas; without reference to the distance to which it may be conveyed. Imported newspapers, &c., not exceeding 6 tolahs in weight, will be conveyed for the same charge.

The conditions under which newspapers are received and transmitted by post remain unaltered.

Banghy parcels will be charged by weight and distances according to the following scale :—

FOR DISTANCES		IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.													
		20		100		200		300		400		500		600	
		Miles.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	...	100	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8
Not exceeding	...	300	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 4	5 8
Not exceeding	...	600	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 4	8 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 4	9 8	10 0
Not exceeding	...	900	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	16 0	18 4	20 8	23 0	25 4	27 8
Not exceeding	...	1200	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36 0
Exceeding	...	1200	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	26 4	30 0	33 6	37 2	40 8	44 4

When Letter and Banghy Mails are conveyed in the same carriage, letters must not be enclosed in Banghy parcels, under a penalty of 50 rupees.

On all parcels chargeable with Banghy postage, according to distance, when conveyed by land, ship-postage is chargeable when they are conveyed by means of the East India Company's post by sea, according to the following scale, viz :

On every parcel not exceeding one hundred tolahs in weight, eight annas.

And for every hundred tolahs in weight, above one hundred tolahs, eight additional annas; and every fraction of one hundred tolahs above one hundred tolahs shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs; and if such parcel be conveyed by the East India Company's post partly by Banghy and partly by sea, ship-postage shall be charged in addition to inland Banghy Postage.

No person shall knowingly post or send, or tender, or deliver in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel or packet, containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees. Section XXIV., Act XVII., of 1854.

Postage stamps, in small quantities, can be purchased for cash at every Post Office and Receiving House, and from every licensed stamp vendor. Persons requiring more than nine rupees' worth of stamps, can procure them at any public Treasury, and will be entitled to receive a discount at the rate of four annas for every nine rupees paid.

Unclaimed letters, if the sender's name and address be written on the cover, will be returned to the Posting Office, to be delivered to the sender free of all charge. If the sender's name and address is not on the cover, the letters will be sent to the Postmaster-General of the Presidency, to be by him opened and returned (if possible) to the sender.

No letter on which the Indian rate of postage is not prepaid, can be despatched by H. M.'s Mails, or to any place to which a communication shall not have been established by the East India Company.

Letters conveyed by the East India Company's packets or posts from place to place by sea, or partly by land and partly by sea, are liable to Inland Postage only. But letters sent by Her Majesty's Mail Packets, are liable to British packet postage, and letters sent or received by private ship, are chargeable on delivery with a Ship-postage of one anna in addition to the Inland Postage chargeable according to their weight under Act No. XVII., of 1854.

Letter boxes for the receipt of unpaid and stamped letters will remain open at every Post Office day and night, except for a quarter of an hour after the hour fixed for the closing of each mail.

Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of four annas, which must be pre-paid. A receipt will be given to the person posting a registered letter, and a receipt will be demanded from the addressee on the letter being delivered.

(Signed)

H. B. RIDDELL,

*Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

Calcutta, 24th August, 1854.

(A copy of the above Notice was also published in *The Fort St. George Gazette*, and *The Bombay Government Gazette*.)

(2.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 23rd September, 1854.

NOTICE.

1. The sale of postage stamp labels to the public will commence on the 20th instant.
2. The stamps now available are of the value of one anna and half anna.
3. The Calcutta postage stamps can be purchased at the office of the collector of Calcutta and at the General Post Office.
4. Purchasers of stamps of the value of nine rupees or more will be entitled to discount at the rate of four annas for every nine rupees paid. This discount will be allowed *only on stamps purchased at a public Treasury*.
5. Persons wishing to purchase a smaller number of stamps than nine rupees worth can procure them at the Post Office or from any licensed judicial stamp-vendor, but on such purchases no discount will be claimable.

6. Each sheet of Postage Stamps contains 96 Labels. The sheets are not gummed. Persons who may buy a whole sheet are recommended to apply gum to the sheet rather than to each stamp.

7. Before dropping any letter into the letter box, care should be taken that the postage stamps by which the postage is paid are firmly attached to the letter, and that the gum or paste is dry.

8. Letters found in the box without stamps will be liable to be despatched bearing Postage, and will in that case be charged with double Postage on delivery.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

(3.)

*The Fort St. George Gazette.* (MADRAS.) 12th September, 1854.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that from and after the 15th instant, Postage Stamp Labels (of the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna) to be introduced under Act XVII. of 1854, on the 1st of October next, will be sold on retail, for sums not exceeding nine (9) rupees at every Post Office, Receiving House and District Post Office, within the Madras Presidency.

2. Persons requiring more than nine (9) rupees worth of stamps can procure them at any Public Treasury in the Mofussil and at the Treasury of the Collector of Land Customs in Madras.

3. A discount of four annas will be allowed to all purchasers of 3 sheets or nine (9) rupees worth of labels at one time.

4. Postage Stamps may be obtained at the Offices appointed for their sale every day, Sunday excepted, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,  
*Postmaster-General.*

Fort St. George, General Post Office,  
11th September, 1854.

(4.)

*The Fort St. George Gazette.* 3rd November, 1854.

NOTICE.

Fort St. George, General Post Office,  
3rd November, 1854.

Two Annas Stamps are for sale at the several Offices.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON.,  
*Postmaster-General.*

(5.)

*The Fort St. George Gazette.* 10th November, 1854.

NOTICE.

Fort St. George, General Post Office,  
9th November, 1854.

Postage Stamps of the value of 4 Annas have been received and are for sale at the General Post Office.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,  
*Postmaster-General.*

(6.)

*The Bombay Government Gazette.* 23rd November, 1854.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that a supply of one, two, and Four Anna LABELS has been RECEIVED by this Department from Calcutta. On the One Anna Sheet there are 96 Labels, on the Two Annas 80, and on the Four Annas 12 Labels. Officers in charge of local Depôts requiring any should prefer their Indents to this Department.

(Signed) A. K. CORFIELD,  
*Acting Superintendent of Stamps.*

Bombay General Stamp Office,  
20th November, 1854.

(7.)

*The Calcutta Gazette,* 18th August, 1855,

Contains a notice stating amongst other alterations, that "Soldiers' letters" addressed to the United Kingdom are charged 1d. (nine pies), in place of being conveyed free as heretofore.

(8.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 16th May, 1860.

## NOTICE.

A SUPPLY of Postage Stamps of the value of eight pies or one penny each have been received, and will shortly be procurable at all Treasuries under the same rules as other Postage Stamp Labels.

For the present in all cases in which cash is now received in pre-payment of postage it will be optional to the sender of a letter or newspaper to pre-pay the postage by means of eight-pie stamps, or with cash at the rate of nine pies for each penny.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

Camp Simla,  
The 9th May, 1860.

(9.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 27th February, 1861.

## NOTICE.

INSTANCES having occurred of Bill and Receipt Stamps being attached to Letters instead of Postage Stamps, the Public are warned that *Bill and Receipt Stamps* are not received in payment of Postage. A Letter with a Bill and Receipt Stamp only affixed to it will be treated as unpaid.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
*Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

Calcutta,  
The 18th February, 1861.

(10.)

*The Calcutta Gazette*, 20th June, 1863,

Contains a notice stating that from and after July 15th, 1863, the rate for  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce letters to the United Kingdom, forwarded *via* Marseilles, would be 6 annas 8 pies.

(11.)

*The Bombay Government Gazette*. 19th January, 1865.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

*New Four-Anna Stamp*.—The following extracts of a letter, No. 78, dated the 15th October, 1864, from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, are forwarded for the information and guidance of Postal Officers:—

“With the view of preventing a repetition of forgery, the Secretary of State has directed that in future the Four-anna Postage Stamp be printed in green, instead of as heretofore in black.”

“Postage stamps for India will also be in future printed on a watermarked paper, which will be so arranged that each stamp will contain a separate design in its centre, as in the case of the English postage stamps. The margins and blank spaces will bear no watermark, and a forged stamp printed on these portions or on paper of any similar description will be liable to immediate detection.”

(12.)

*The Bombay Government Gazette*, 5th July, 1866,

Contains a long notice stating, stamps surcharged “Service,” are to be used by certain Public Departments on and after August 1st, 1866.

(13.)

*The Calcutta Gazette*. 27th June, 1866.

## NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th instant, six-annas Postage Stamps will be obtainable at the Office of the Collector of Calcutta, and at the General Post Office.

(Signed) T. F. BIGNOLD,  
*Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.*

Superintendent of Stamps Office.

*The 25th June, 1866.*

(14.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India*. 21st November, 1868.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1867-68, dated September 14th, 1868.

The Appendix to the Report mentions the following stamps as being on sale in 1866-67, and 1867-68:—8 pie labels,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna envelopes,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna note paper, 1-anna envelopes,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna, 2-annas, 4-annas, 6-annas, 6-annas and eight-pie, and eight-annas labels. Also the following “Service” labels,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna, 1-anna, 2-annas, 4-annas, and eight annas.



(15.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 7th February, 1874.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1872-73, dated December 23rd, 1873.

## FORGED POSTAGE STAMPS.

§ 20. In the early part of the year some anxiety was experienced, owing to the detection of counterfeit postage stamps of the value of eight annas and four annas in circulation in Calcutta. The imitations were, however, very clumsy and easy of detection. It was found that the fraud originated, not through any idea of defrauding the postal revenue, but in an enlarged demand for spurious Court Fee Stamps. Sanction was unfortunately given a few years ago to the conversion of service postage labels into Court Fee Stamps; the defacement to which these labels were thus subjected, in the erasure of the word "service," the substitution of the words "Court Fees," and ultimately the punching of the stamp in Court, rendered fraud almost impossible of detection. But genuine service stamps could not be stolen from Government Offices in sufficient quantities, and ordinary postage stamps were thereupon forged for the special purpose of conversion, first, into service stamps and then into Court Fee Stamps. An endeavour to pass off the original unconverted imitations as ordinary postage stamps was immediately detected by the Calcutta Post Office; the police were communicated with, the gang discovered, their apparatus seized, and their leaders prosecuted and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

In the list of "Service" stamps given in the Appendix to the Report, as sold during the year 1872-73, is noted, 960—8 pie labels. These were all employed in the Presidency of Bombay.

(16.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 20th May, 1874.

## POSTAGE STAMPS.

The following circular, addressed by the Comptroller-General to all District Officers, with a memorandum of instructions by the Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is published for general information:—

SIR,—The Government of India having resolved, in Financial orders No. 1,304 of 27th February last, to abolish the use of 6 anna 8 pies postage labels, and to sell the existing stock of 8 pies labels for 9 pies, I have the honour to request that you will return the former description of stamps to the Superintendent of Stamps by whom they may have been supplied to you, and to sell the 8 pies stamps for 9 pies each. These orders will have effect from the 1st instant.

With reference to Circular No. 2, dated 23rd March, 1874, of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, you will make a special addition to the value of your present stock of "eight-pie postage-stamps" at one pie each in the Plus and Minus Memorandum at the foot of your Cash Account for the month of April, 1874, citing the number and date of this Memorandum and of the Circular of the Superintendent of Stamps in the entry.

You will also deduct in the Plus and Minus Memorandum of your Cash Account the value of the "six-anna eight-pie postage stamps," when, on remitting the entire

stock of the same to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, you receive the receipt of the Superintendent for the same. The receipt should support the deduction in the Plus and Minus Memorandum.

(Signed) H. L. DAMPIER,  
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

(17.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India. 27th February, 1875.*

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1873-74, dated December 23rd, 1874.

LOSS OF POSTAGE STAMPS *et* WRECK "DHOOLIA."

§ 12. In September, 1873, the "Dhoolia," a canal steamer, was wrecked in the Red Sea near Suez. She had on board several cases containing Indian postage stamps and embossed envelopes, bearing a gross representative value of nearly £2,000, together with Indian one-anna receipt stamps, aggregating in representative value about £5,000. Some of these stamps recovered from the wreck fell into the hands of Arab hawkers who retailed them at largely depreciated rates to Indian passengers and other persons. In communication with Government, the British Consulate Authorities in Egypt were telegraphed to, the Custom House Officers in Bombay authorised to recover at cost price purchases made by the public, and no efforts spared to lessen the effect of the mischief wrought. The extent of loss to which the Indian revenues were subjected by this unfortunate accident can never accurately be learnt, but I do not think that it could have been great. So far as I have been able to learn, none of the receipt stamps have been offered for sale, and of the postage stamps some were so injured by exposure to sea water that they never could have been used, and many were either recovered in Egypt or obtained by the exertions of the Government of Bombay.

The number of 8 pie "Service" labels sold during the year 1873-74, is given in the Appendix to the Report as 264. These were all employed in the Presidency of Bombay.

(18.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India. 5th February, 1876.*

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1874-75, dated December 31st, 1875.

POSTAGE STAMP LABELS.

§ 13. A nine-pie postage-stamp was substituted for the formerly existing eight-pie label: the obsolete six-anna eight-pie label was withdrawn from circulation, and a new postage stamp added of the value of one rupee.

The number of 8 pie "Service" labels sold during the year 1874-75 is given in the Appendix to the Report as 192. These were all used in the Presidency of Bombay. Adding to this the quantities given in notices, numbers 15 and 17, the total number of 8 pie "Service" stamps issued is 1,416, this value only being made use of in the Bombay Presidency, and was not employed after the year 1874-75.

(19.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 9th March, 1878.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1876-77, dated December 27th, 1877.

## NEW POSTAGE LABELS.

§ 17. Two new postage labels, of the values of 6 annas and 12 annas respectively, were introduced. The immediate occasion of their introduction was the adoption of 6 annas as the rate of postage on letters for the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi; but even without this special reason the labels were useful additions to the previous list. The present list comprises labels for  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 annas.

(20.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 10th March, 1883.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1881-82, dated December 30th, 1882.

§ 12. Envelopes embossed with a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamp, and two new postage labels of the value of 3 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas were introduced, mainly for the prepayment of foreign correspondence.

§ 30. Last year's report referred briefly to a revision of postage labels of all denominations. This revision consisted in an extension to Indian postage stamps of the system of manufacture employed for the new English 1*d.* stamps, at a considerable saving of cost, with special precautions designed to guard against fraud. The size of the labels was also increased to that of the English pattern, and a five-pointed star substituted as a watermark for the previously existing elephant's head.

Value of Postage Label	Colour of Postage Label.	Remarks
$\frac{1}{4}$ anna ...	Deep green ...	The colours chosen for the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, the 9 pie and the 2 annas stamps were made to harmonise with the colours used for stamps of corresponding values in countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union.
9 pies ...	Carminc ...	
1 anna ...	Purple-brown ...	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ annas ...	Green-brown ...	
2 " ...	Bright blue ...	
3 " ...	Orange ...	
4 " ...	Olive-green ...	
6 " ...	Citron ...	
8 " ...	Purple ...	
1 rupee ...	Grey ...	

New colours were adopted, as shown

in the margin. The 12 anna stamp was abolished, and two new descriptions of label introduced of the value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna and 3 annas respectively. And the cost of manufacture was reduced from 1*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per 1,000.

(21.)

*The Gazette of India.* 20th December, 1890.

POST OFFICE. 19th December, 1890.

## REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, XIV. of 1866, and in modification of all existing notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor-General in Council directs that the rate of postage on letters sent through the Post on and after the 1st day of January, 1891, from British India to any part of the United Kingdom, shall be *two and a half annas* for every half ounce or fraction of half an ounce in weight.

## REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE TO AND FROM ADEN.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Indian Post Office Act, XIV. of 1866, and in modification of all existing notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor-General in Council has fixed the rate of postage to be levied on letters transmitted by post on and after the first day of January, 1891, between Aden and any other part of British India, in either direction at *two and a half annas* for every half ounce or fraction of half an ounce in weight.

## ENVELOPES.

(22.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 3rd December, 1856.

## NOTICE.

THE Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that adhesive Envelopes stamped with the value of one anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on indent.

2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price — Rupees 1.2.

3 The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelope; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not on the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the Stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one ream at a time, which consists of 30 packets, and is of the value of Rupees 33-12-0, including the extra charge of two annas on each packet.

(Signed)

G. PATON,

*Officiating Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.*

Calcutta,

*The 29th November, 1856.*

(23.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 16th September, 1857.

## NOTICE.

THE Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of postage stamps are informed that adhesive Envelopes and Note Paper, stamped with the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, have been received from England, and being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on indent.

These Envelopes and Note Paper are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a Band, on which is marked the price: 10 annas is the price of 16 Envelopes, 12 annas is the price of 16 sheets of Note Paper.

The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelope, and Note Paper, but discount is allowed on the actual value of the stamp, and not on the extra charge, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the Officers in charge of Treasuries with the Stamped Envelopes and Note Paper in a smaller quantity than one ream.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office in India.

Calcutta,  
The 15th September, 1857.

(24.)

The Calcutta Gazette. 31st August, 1861.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE Public, not appearing to be generally aware of the advantage accruing from the use of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna stamped Note Paper and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1-anna stamped Envelopes, are informed that they are procurable at every Treasury at the following rates, when not less than 5 rupees worth is purchased at a time:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna Envelopes or one packet containing sixteen, at 10 annas or less discount ... ..	0	9	9
1-anna Envelopes or one packet containing sixteen, at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna* (sic) or less discount ... ..	1	1	6
$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna Note Paper or one packet containing sixteen sheets, at 12 annas or less discount ... ..	0	11	9

} Discount is allowed at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per Rupee upon the value of the Stamps only, not upon the full price of the articles.

The above articles can be had from stamp vendors at the undermentioned rates. The vendors do not sell less than a packet:—

\*Evidently intended for one rupee two annas, see price quoted lower down in this notice.

	Rs.	As.	P.
One packet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna Envelopes ... ..	0	10	0
One packet of 1-anna Envelopes ... ..	1	2	0
One packet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna Note Paper ... ..	0	12	0

(Signed) G. PATON,  
Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.

Calcutta,  
The 28th August, 1861.

(25.)

The Gazette of India. 8th July, 1865.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following reduction has been made in the selling price of the undermentioned description of Postage Stamps:—

A packet of 16 one-anna Envelopes, from 1 rupee 2 annas to 1 rupee 1 anna.

A packet of 16 half-anna Note Paper, from 12 annas to 10 annas.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,  
Director-General of the

Post Office of India.

Simla,  
The 6th June, 1865.

(26.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 1st December, 1869.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

In view to clear off a stock in hand, Envelopes bearing an embossed stamp of 1 anna can be purchased at the cost of the stamp only, no charge whatever being made for the cover.

The security in connection with the use of these Envelopes is great, as the embossed stamp cannot be removed, and if cut out and pasted on another cover is not recognised.

Letters not weighing more than one tolah can be sent by Letter Post for one anna.

Embossed Envelopes can be obtained from or through any Post Office, and in large quantities at any Government Treasury.

*The 23rd November, 1869.*

(27.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 19th March, 1881.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1879-80, dated December 31st, 1880.

§ 19. A new Envelope, embossed with a nine-pie stamp, was introduced for the use of soldiers and seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ships.

(28.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 1st June, 1881.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that Envelopes, having embossed postage labels of the value of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  annas, will be available from the 1st July, 1881, and may be obtained from the Post Office or from licensed stamp-vendors. The charge for these envelopes will be the value of the labels embossed on them.

2. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -anna embossed envelopes are intended chiefly for foreign correspondence, but they may also be used for inland correspondence and registered letters.

(Signed) E. R. DOUGLAS,  
*Deputy Director-General of the  
Post Office of India.*

Simla,

*The 20th May, 1881.*

(29.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 18th February, 1888.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1886-87, dated December 31st, 1887.

§ 28. With effect from the 1st May (1886), a small-sized registration envelope, square envelopes of two kinds, embossed, respectively, with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and a 1-anna stamp, and a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -anna adhesive stamp for foreign letters, were offered for sale to the public, and in November, a large-sized registration envelope was also introduced. Besides the face value, a small charge is levied in the case of these envelopes to cover the cost of material and manufacture.

## POSTCARDS.

(30.)

*The Gazette of India.* 7th June, 1879.

POST OFFICE.

*The 6th June, 1879.*

No. 1,071.—Referring to the Notification No. 1,403, dated 21st March, 1879, published in *The Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd idem, relative to correspondence with places abroad, it is hereby notified that the rates, rules and conditions relating to Postcards contained in the Schedule of Rates therewith published, shall have effect from the 1st July, by which date the Foreign Post Cards bearing stamps of the value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas each will probably be generally available.

2. Particular attention is drawn to the footnote in the Schedule of Rates concerning Postcards intended for transmission *via* Brindisi, to the effect that the rate of 2 annas *via* Brindisi must be made up by attaching a half-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Postcard.

(Signed)

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(31.)

*The Gazette of India.* 14th June, 1879.

POST OFFICE.

*The 13th June, 1879.*

No. 1,235.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor-General in Council authorises, with effect from 1st July, 1879, the transmission by letter post within the limits of British India, of Inland Postcards, bearing embossed stamps of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna each, subject to the condition printed on each card, namely, that the address only shall be written on the front or stamped side of the card.

Inland Postcards may be registered in the same way as paid letters, and in all other respects they will be treated by the Post Office as paid letters.

(Signed)

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(32.)

*The Gazette of India.* 27th March, 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 27th March, 1880.*

No. 1,433.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor-General in council is pleased to direct that the postage rate on a Foreign Postcard intended for transmission *via* Brindisi to or through the United Kingdom, shall, from 1st April, 1880, be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas.

(Signed)

R. B. CHAPMAN,  
*Secretary to the  
Government of India.*

(33.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 19th March, 1881.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1879-80, dated December 31st, 1880.

§ 18. In July, 1879, two descriptions of Postcards were introduced, *viz.*, an Inland Postcard for use within the limits of India, and a Foreign Postcard for circulation within the limits of the Universal Postal Union. Service Postcards, for use by Government officials within the limits of India, were also made generally available, with effect from the 1st April, 1880. A few were issued before that date.

(34.)

*The Gazette of India.* 22nd December, 1883.

## NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, *the 17th December, 1883.*

No. 1,995.—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV. of 1866), the Governor-General in Council authorises, with effect from the 1st February, 1884, the transmission by letter post of Inland Reply Postcards, bearing embossed stamps of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -anna on each of their two portions, and of Foreign Reply Postcards, bearing embossed stamps of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -anna on each of their two portions.

2. Inland Reply Postcards are subject to the conditions which govern Inland Single Postcards. Foreign Reply Postcards are subject to the conditions which govern Foreign Single Postcards.

## TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

(35.)

*The Bombay Government Gazette.* 16th February, 1860.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a small supply of 4 Annas, 1 Rupee, and 4 Rupee ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STAMPS, has been received from Calcutta. Officers in charge of Treasuries requiring them should prefer their Indents to this Department.

2. These stamps are intended to be used only when it is necessary to transmit a message by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, from a place where there is no Telegraph Station. They will not be kept in store at the Treasury of any station where a Telegraph Office is established. Officers in charge of Treasuries should take early measures to supply stations with stamps, and the Residents should be apprised of their being procurable.

3. These stamps can only be sold from the Local District Treasury.

4. A discount at the rate of One Anna in the Rupee will be allowed to purchasers of not less than 50 Rupees' worth of stamps.

5. Sales below 50 Rupees may be effected by the District Treasurer, who will be allowed for his trouble a discount of Half-an-Anna in the Rupee—no discount on such sales being allowed to purchasers.



6. The Rules laid down for the custody, &c., of Judicial and Postage Stamps, are to be held generally to apply to Electric Telegraph Stamps.

7. Each Officer in charge of a Treasury should report to Government, through the usual channel, at the expiration of three months from the date of receiving the stamps into store, what number of each denomination has been sold, and whether he is of opinion that any intermediate stamps between One Rupee and Four Rupees would be convenient. These reports should be punctually furnished, as the next Indent on England for a supply of such stamps will, in some measure, be guided by them.

(Signed)

J. M. ERSKINE,

*Superintendent of Stamps.*

Bombay, 10th February, 1860.

(36.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India, 24th March, 1866,*

Contains long correspondence on the advisability of introducing Stamped Telegraph Forms, and making the payment of charges by adhesive stamps compulsory.

Extracts from letter of Lieut.-Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E., Director-General of Telegraphs in India, to A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, (dated 23rd February, 1866.)

3. From these investigations I learn that the following supply of adhesive Telegraph Stamps were received into the Stamp Office at Calcutta, and a portion of these stamps were sent to Madras and Bombay, in—

						Rs.
563 sheets or 45,040 labels of 4 annas	...	...	...	...	...	11,260
639 " " 51,120 " " 1 rupee	...	...	...	...	...	51,120
128 " " 10,240 " " 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	40,960
Total						<u>103,340</u>

Of these, stamps of the value below are still in store at the Stamp Office at Calcutta, viz:—

Number of Four Annas Stamps.	...	Number of One Rupee Stamps.	...	Number of Four Rupees Stamps.	...	Total value in Rupees.
9,064	...	16,342	...	2,617	...	27,403

The quantity still lodged in Treasuries and other Offices I have not been able to ascertain, nor is it of much importance to do so, for it is obvious that this existing supply, of value less than one lakh of Rupees, will not nearly fulfill the requirements of all India.

4. The extent to which they have been used may be stated as practically *nil*; in fact, in the correspondence above alluded to, they have been declared a complete failure; but this I cannot endorse, for I am convinced that this failure is entirely due to the restrictions placed upon their use, that if they had been introduced and their use sanctioned on the same broad system on which Postage Stamps are employed, they would have answered even better than these latter.

5. Their failure is, in my opinion, clearly due to the following causes:—

*1stly.*—Their use was restricted to places where there was no Telegraph Office, and hence whilst common Postage Stamps have been accepted as payment for

messages, Telegraph Stamps have actually been refused when tendered over the counter at a Telegraph Office on the ground that they were only sanctioned for messages sent under cover by post.

*Sadly.*—Their application being limited as above shown, and but faint efforts apparently made to inform the public that Telegraph Stamps could be obtained, their actual existence was almost unknown, so much so that I have not yet discovered one person, not officially connected with them, who had ever heard of Telegraph Stamps.

(37.)

*The Gazette of India.* 9th January, 1869.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1868.

Introduction of stamps from 1st February, 1869.

From the 1st of February, 1869, all messages received into a Telegraph Office for dispatch, must be stamped to the full value for all demands.

Stamps procurable at Telegraph Offices and Civil Treasuries.

2. Telegraph Stamps will be procurable at all Telegraph Stations in any quantities, and at Civil Treasuries in quantities of the value of not less than Rs.50 of labels at one time, provided that the quantity sold shall not include less than Rs.10 worth of any particular value of stamps.

Telegrams for transmission from non-Telegraph Stations, where Telegraph Stamps are not available, may be paid for in Postage Stamps.

3. Telegrams can be sent from Out-stations by post, but they must be enclosed in registered covers. At stations where Telegraph Stamps are not procurable, they may be paid for by Postage Stamps at the rate of 17 Annas to the Rupee. In such cases, the Post Office registration receipt will take the place of the ordinary Telegraph receipt. If any telegram be received insufficiently stamped it will be returned bearing to the sender.

The form of Stamp provides a guarantee to the sender and to the Government.

4. Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the money), and the lower half shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been pre-paid.

5. Proper forms on which to write telegrams are available at all Telegraph Stations gratis for messages written at the Office, or for sale at the following rates:—

	Per 100	..	..	..	..	Rs.	A.	P.
						1	2	0
Forms on which to write messages procurable at all Telegraph Stations.	50	.	..	..	..	0	10	0
	25	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
	12	..	..	..	..	0	3	0

These forms will also shortly be obtainable at the same rates at all Treasuries.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms, upper half on the receipt, lower half on the message.

6. The senders of telegrams must be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message, and to see that the stamps are defaced with the Office stamp which carries the name of the Office and date.

Stamps cut in two will not be accepted.

7. Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, will not be accepted.

8. For rates of charge see Notification on revised tariff of the 20th September, 1868.

9. Skeleton Maps of India, showing the Telegraph Lines and Stations, are procurable at most Telegraph Offices at eight annas each.

(Signed) D. G. ROBINSON, Col., R.E.,  
*Director-General of Telegraphs in India.*

(38.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 20th October, 1869.

*The 5th October, 1869.* Stamps.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that Telegraph Stamps of the new pattern will be given in exchange for those of the old pattern on presentation of the latter at Treasuries where there are new stamps available, and to direct all Treasury Officers to send all the old pattern stamps they may have or receive to the Superintendent of Stamps at the Presidency.

(Signed) RIVERS THOMPSON,  
*Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

(39.)

*The Calcutta Gazette.* 19th October, 1870.

STAMPS.

*The 5th October, 1870.*

It having been intimated by the Government of Bombay that there is now in store a number of useless Telegraph Stamps of the old pattern, the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of section 26 of the Court Fees Act, No. VII. of 1870, hereby directs that they may be used as adhesive stamps under the above mentioned Act, the words "Court Fees" being printed across them.

(Signed) RIVERS THOMPSON,  
*Officiating Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

POSTAL NOTES.

(40.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 21st June, 1884.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1882-83, dated March 26th, 1884.

§ 7. India Postal Notes for small fixed sums of money of three values, viz., R.2—8, R.1, and Annas 8, were issued for Inland use from the 1st January, 1883.

(41.)

*Supplement to the Gazette of India.* 29th January, 1887.

Annual Post Office Report: for the year 1885-86, dated December 18th, 1886. Read by Government and resolved.

§ 17. The sales of India Postal Notes declined considerably. As the experience of the four years, during which these notes have been sold, showed that they are not popular, and do not meet any real want of the people of India, while their sale involves some expenditure, their sale has now been abandoned.

## APPENDIX C.

Return of all the adhesive stamps and stamped envelopes, forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., to Ceylon; given by Mr. E. D. Bacou, in connection with his "Preliminary Notes" at the head of this Colony.

---

1857.				
Mar.	16.	450,000	1d. blue.	Stamps.
"	16.	180,000	2d. green.	"
May	1.	20,000	5d. brown.	"
"	1.	10,000	10d. red.	"
"	1.	20,000	1s. violet.	"
"	7.	50,000	1d. blue.	Envelopes.
"	7.	20,000	2d. green.	"
Oct.	12.	5,000	2d. green.	Stamps.
"	12.	100,000	1d. blue.	"
"	12.	10,000	1d. blue.	Envelopes.
"	12.	500	2d. green.	"
1858.				
Jan.	20.	5,000	2d. green.	Stamps.
"	20.	100,000	1d. blue.	"
"	20.	10,000	1d. blue.	Envelopes.
"	20.	500	2d. green.	"
May	14.	220,000	1d. blue.	Stamps.
"	14.	30,000	2d. green.	"
"	14.	6,000	5d. brown.	"
"	14.	10,000	6d. chocolate.	"
"	14.	500	10d. red.	"
"	14.	2,500	1s. violet.	"
"	14.	50,000	1d. blue.	Envelopes.
"	14.	5,000	2d. green.	"
July	7.	440,000	1d. blue.	Stamps.
"	7.	60,000	2d. green.	"
"	7.	12,000	5d. brown.	"
"	7.	20,000	6d. chocolate.	"
"	7.	1,000	10d. red.	"
"	7.	5,000	1s. violet.	"
"	7.	100,000	1d. blue.	Envelopes.
"	7.	10,000	2d. green.	"

## APPENDIX.

1858.			
Aug.	14.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	14.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	14.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	14.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	14.	500	10d. red. "
"	14.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	14.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
"	14.	5,000	2d. green. "
Nov.	9.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	9.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	9.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	9.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	9.	500	10d. red. "
"	9.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	9.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
1859.			
Jan.	8.	4,000	4d. light pink. Stamps.
"	8.	4,000	8d. brown. "
"	8.	10,000	6d. chocolate Envelopes
"	8.	4,000	4d. pink. "
"	8.	4,000	5d. brown. "
"	8.	4,000	8d. brown. "
"	8.	4,000	1s. yellow. "
"	8.	4,000	2s. blue. "
Feb.	7.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	7.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	7.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	7.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	7.	500	10d. red. "
"	7.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	7.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
"	7.	1,000	4d. pink. Stamps.
"	7.	1,000	8d. brown. "
"	7.	5,000	9d. chocolate. "
"	7.	5,000	1s. 9d. green. "
"	7.	5,000	2s. blue. "
"	7.	4,000	9d. chocolate. Envelopes.
"	7.	4,000	1s. 9d. green. "
April	30.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	30.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	30.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	30.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	30.	500	10d. red. "
"	30.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	30.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
Aug.	2.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	2.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	2.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	2.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	2.	500	10d. red. "
"	2.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	2.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
Nov.	8.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	8.	30,000	2d. green. "

APPENDIX.

1859.			
Nov.	8.	6,000	5d. brown. Stamps.
"	8.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	8.	500	10d. red. "
"	8.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	8.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
1860.			
Feb.	17.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	17.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	17.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	17.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	17.	500	10d. red. "
"	17.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	17.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes
May	16.	220,000	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	16.	30,000	2d. green. "
"	16.	6,000	5d. brown. "
"	16.	10,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	16.	500	10d. red. "
"	16.	2,500	1s. violet. "
"	16.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
Aug.	17.	172,800	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	17.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	17.	2,400	4d. pink. "
"	17.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	17.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	17.	1,200	8d. brown. "
"	17.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	17.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	17.	720	2s. blue. "
"	17.	50,000	1d. blue. Envelopes.
Nov.	17.	172,800	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	17.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	17.	2,400	4d. pink. "
"	17.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	17.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	17.	1,200	8d. brown. "
"	17.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	17.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	17.	720	2s. blue. "
"	17.	19,200	1d. blue. Envelopes.
"	17.	960	6d. chocolate. "
"	17.	480	9d. chocolate. "
1861.			
Feb.	1.	172,800	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	1.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	1.	2,400	4d. pink. "
"	1.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	1.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	1.	1,200	8d. brown. "
"	1.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	1.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	1.	720	2s. blue. "
"	1.	19,200	1d. blue. Envelopes.

## APPENDIX.

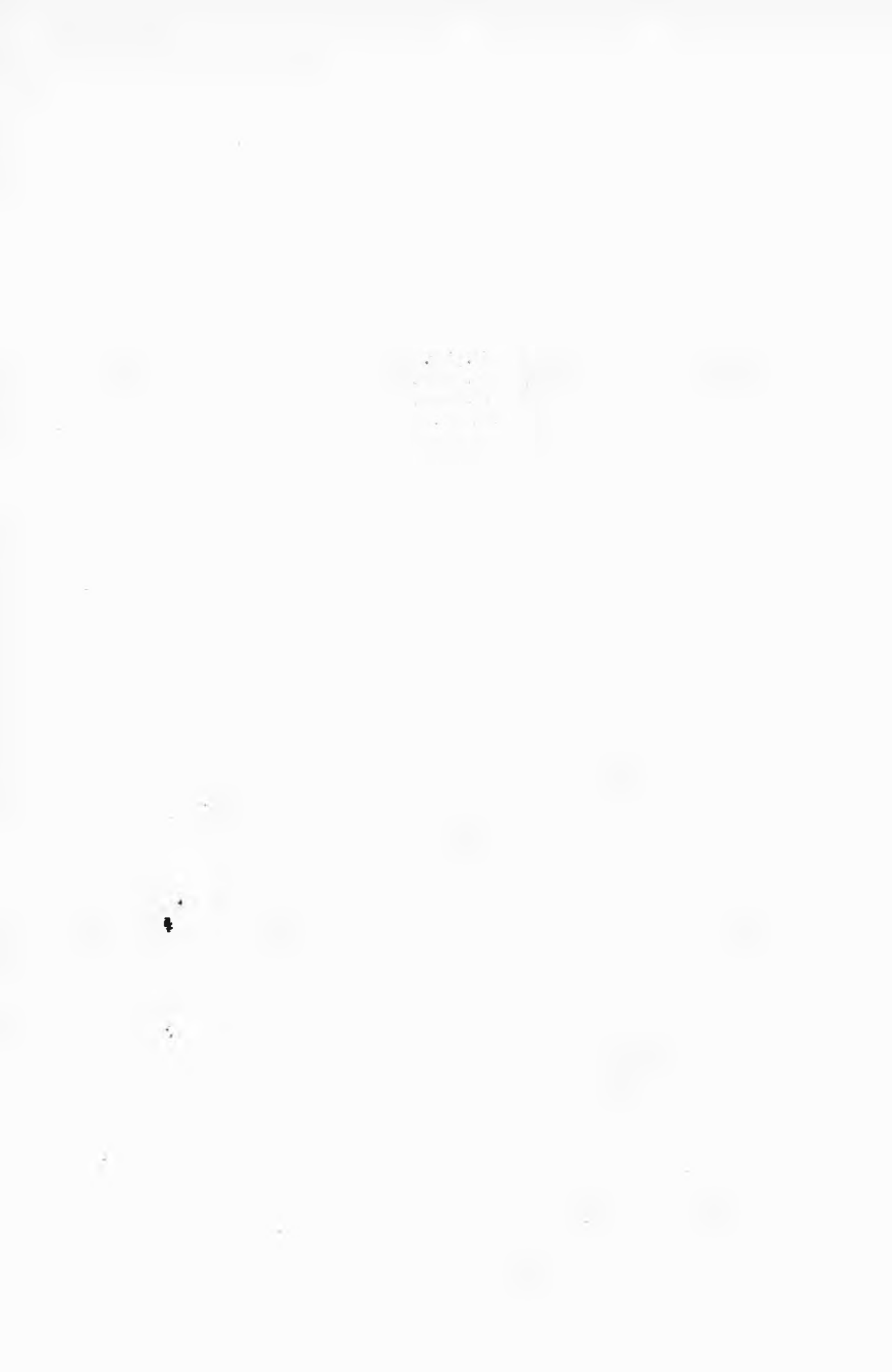
1861.			
Feb.	1.	960	6d. chocolate. Envelopes.
"	1.	480	9d. chocolate. "
April	23.	172,800	1d. blue. Stamps.
"	23.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	23.	2,400	4d. pink. "
"	23.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	23.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	23.	1,200	8d. brown. "
"	23.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	23.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	23.	720	2s. blue. "
July	19.	172,800	1d. blue. "
"	19.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	19.	2,400	4d. pink. "
"	19.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	19.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	19.	1,200	8d. brown. "
"	19.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	19.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	19.	720	2s. blue. "
Oct.	16.	172,800	1d. blue. "
"	16.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	16.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	16.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	16.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	16.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	16.	720	2s. blue. "
1862.			
Jan.	16.	120,000	1d. blue. "
"	16.	14,400	2d. green. "
"	16.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	16.	10,080	6d. chocolate. "
"	16.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	16.	3,600	1s. violet. "
"	16.	720	2s. blue. "
April	17.	52,800	1d. blue. "
"	17.	171,360	1d. blue. "
"	17.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	17.	12,000	6d. chocolate. "
"	17.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	17.	4,800	1s. violet. "
Oct.	1.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	1.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	1.	4,800	1s. violet. "
1863.			
Jan.	24.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	24.	1,920	6d. chocolate. "
"	24.	4,800	9d. chocolate. "
"	24.	6,000	1s. violet. "
"	24.	720	2s. blue. "
Mar.	27.	4,800	5d. brown. "
"	27.	6,000	1s. violet. "
"	27.	720	2s. blue. "

## APPENDIX.

lvii

1863.			
July 15.	4,800	5d. brown.	Stamps.
„ 15.	6,000	1s. violet.	„
„ 15.	720	2s. blue.	„
Sept. 29.	4,800	5d. brown.	„
„ 29.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 29.	6,000	1s. violet.	„
„ 29.	720	2s. blue.	„
1864.			
Jan. 2.	1,200	4d. pink.	„
„ 2.	3,600	5d. brown.	„
„ 2.	960	8d. brown.	„
„ 2.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 2.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
„ 2.	1,200	2s. blue.	„
April 1.	1,200	4d. pink.	„
„ 1.	3,600	5d. brown.	„
„ 1.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 1.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
June 18.	1,200	4d. pink.	„
„ 18.	3,600	5d. brown.	„
„ 18.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 18.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
1865.			
Sept. 1.	3,600	5d. brown.	„
„ 1.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 1.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
Dec. 1.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 1.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
1866.			
Mar. 1.	6,000	10d. red.	„
„ 1.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
June 1.	2,640	10d. red.	„
„ 1.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
Sept. 1.	4,800	1s. violet.	„
1868.			
July 27.	$\left. \begin{matrix} 182 \\ \text{rms.} \end{matrix} \right\} = 87,360$	1d. blue.	Envelopes.







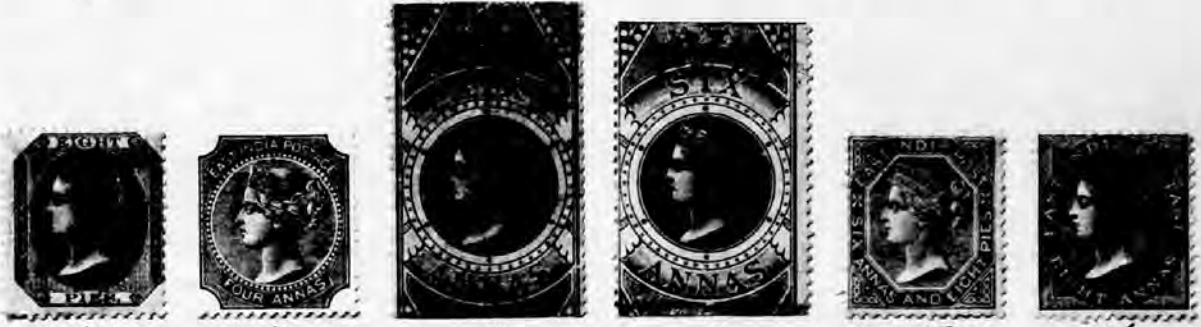
1 2 3 4



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11 14 12 13 15 16



17 18 19 20 21 22

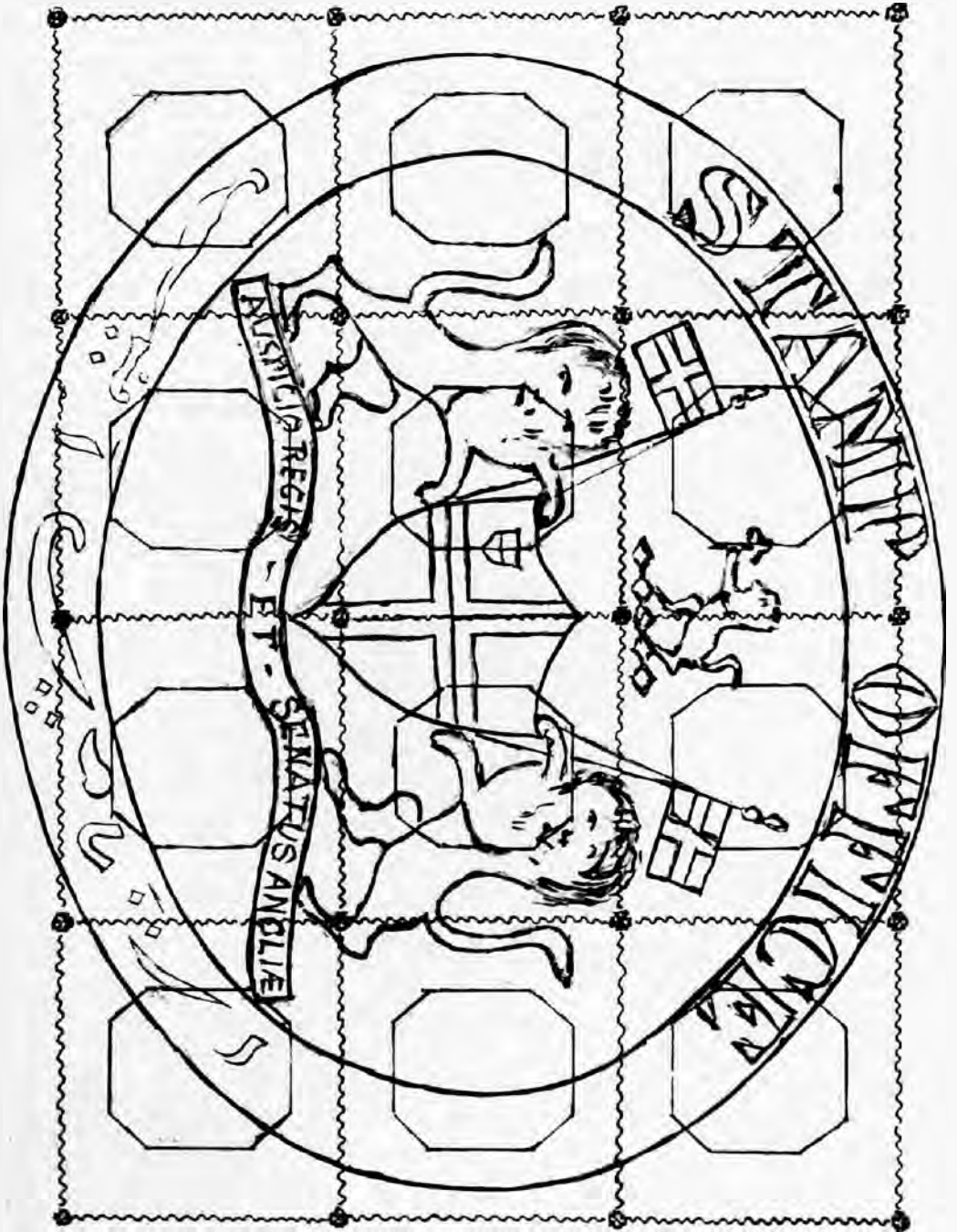


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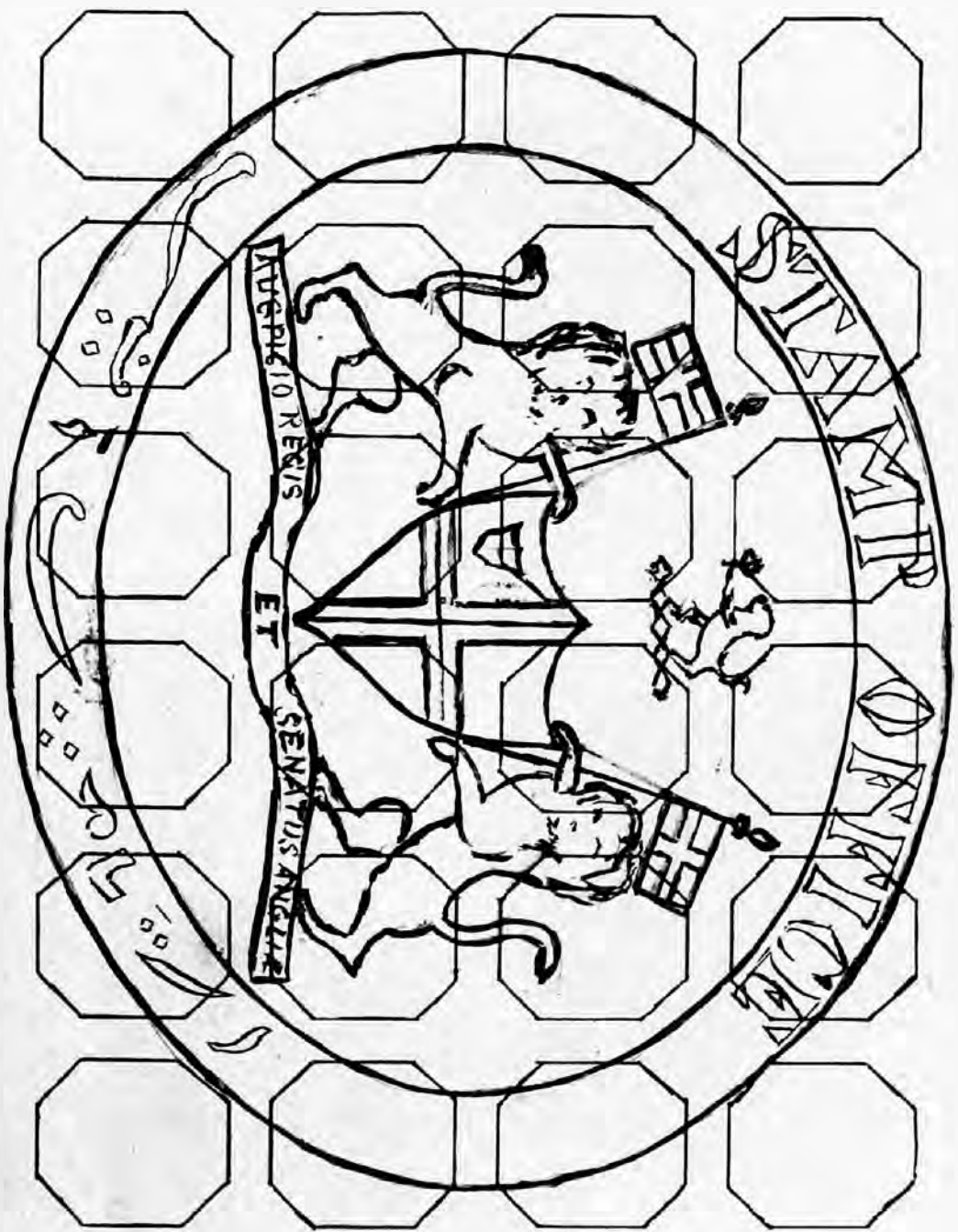
29 30 31 32 33 34



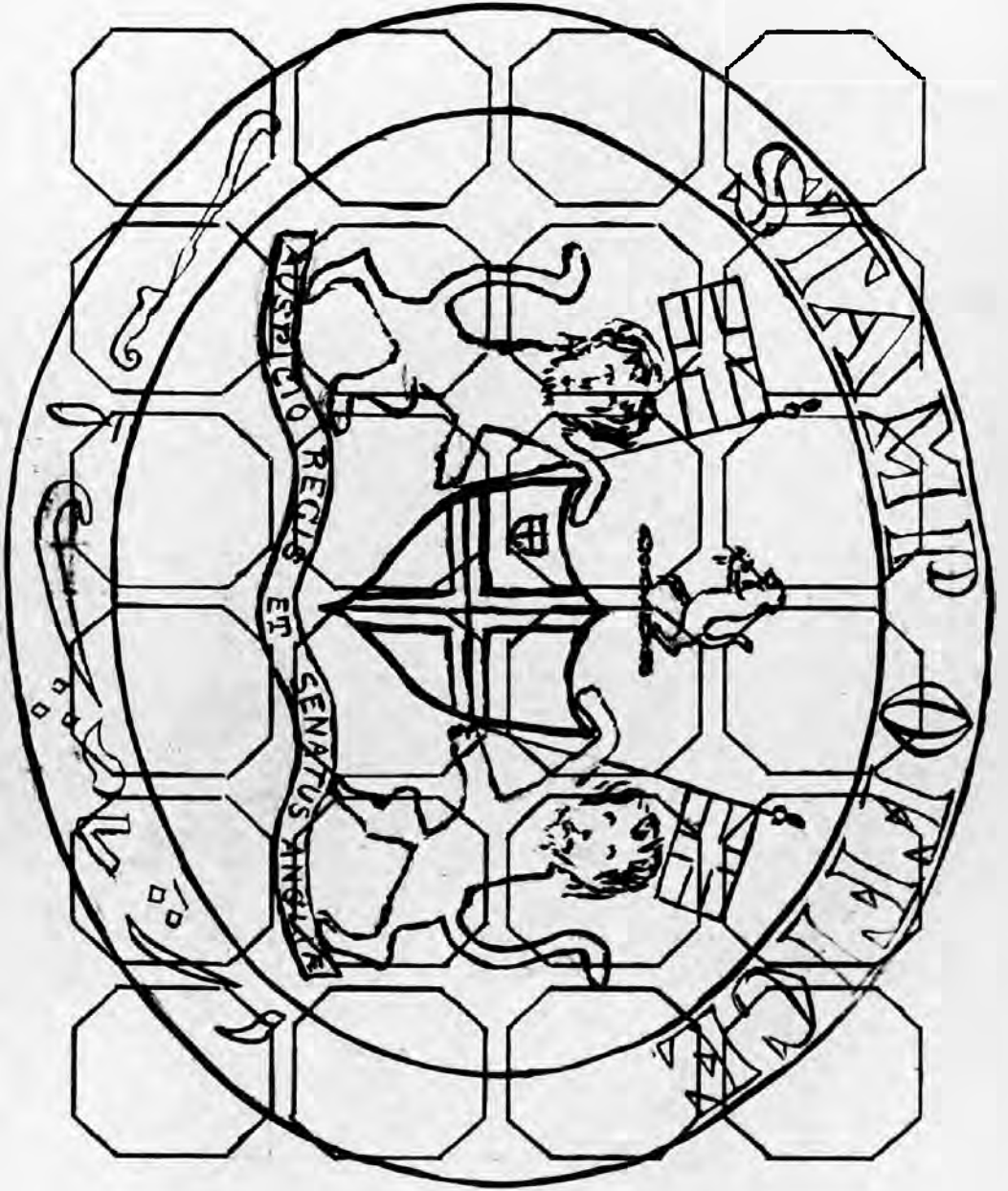




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or 4 ANNAS each Stamp STAMPS of the required amount to be cut off and affixed towards the

17 POSTAGE STAMPS — Price 3 Rs per Sheet — 1 RUPEE Per Row



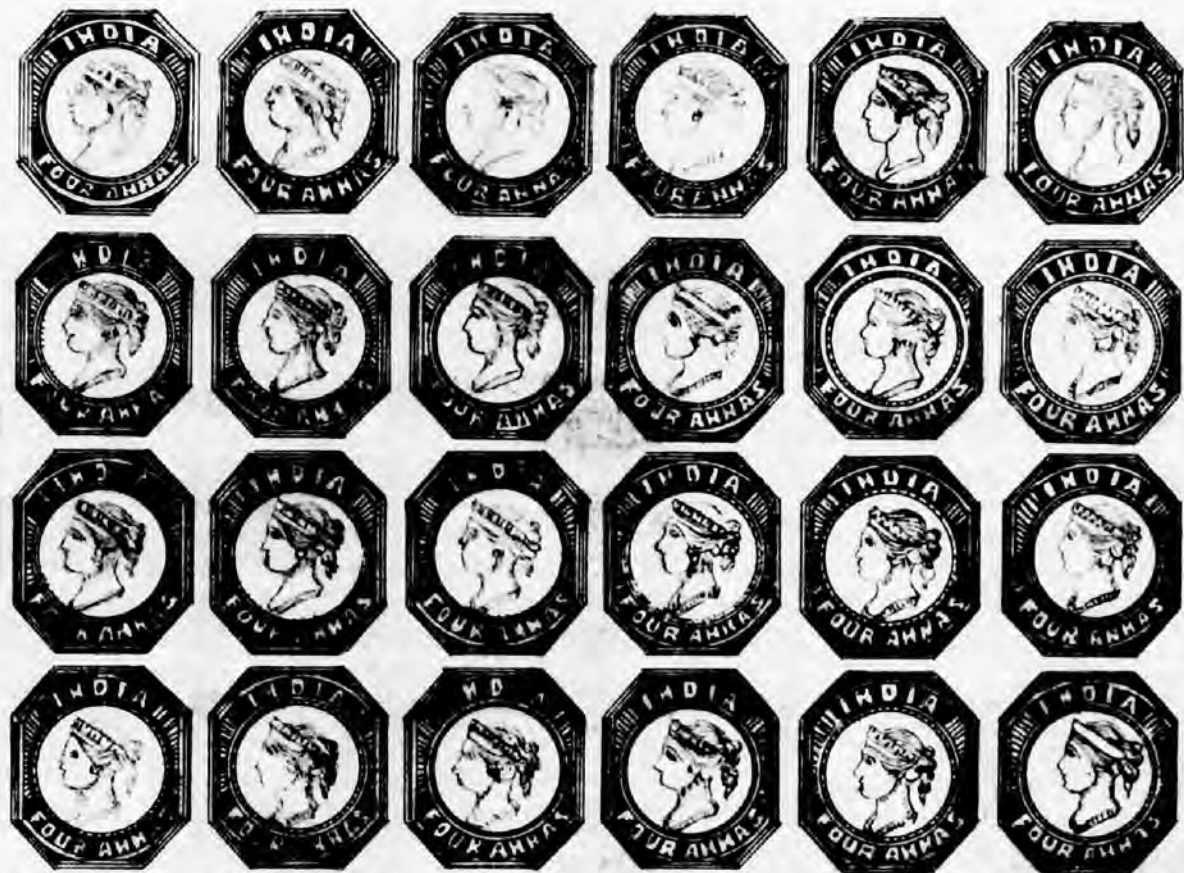
RIGHT HAND CORNER of the Letter on the ADDRESS SIDE

LITH under the Sup<sup>rs</sup> of CAPT. H. L. THULLIER By H. M. SMITH at the Surv Genl's Office Calcutta. 1864.



at 4 ANNAS each Stamp - STAMPS of the required amount to be cut out and affixed to the

24 POSTAGE STAMPS - Price 600 per sheet 15 RUPEE per 1000



ADHESIVE HAND CORNER of the Letter on the ADDRESS SIDE

LITH: under the Sup<sup>rs</sup> of CAPT. H. L. THULLIER By H. M. SMITH at the Surv. Genl's Office Calcutta April 1845









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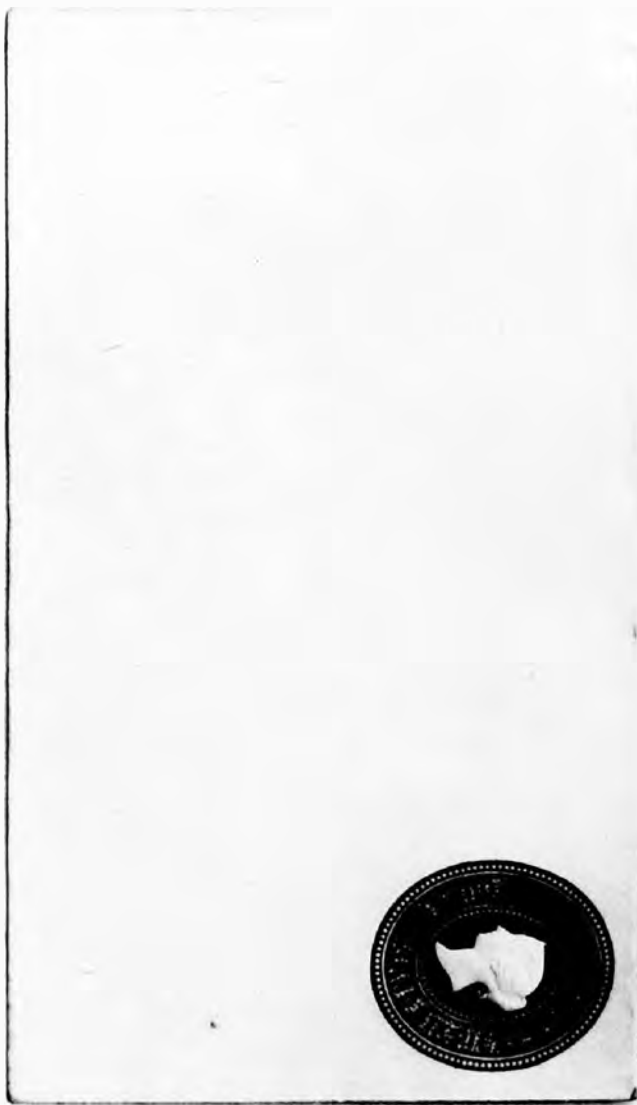
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84

SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S ENVELOPE.

Address.



85

Regt. }  
Ship, or }  
Official }  
(Army)

COMMANDING OFFICER OR HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.

Sender's Name }  
and Rank. }

Regiment. }  
Ship, or Office. }

EAST INDIA  POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



86

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION - UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
BRITISH INDIA  INDE BRITANNIQUE  
POST CARD CARTE POSTALE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



87

EAST INDIA  POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



88

Capt Bur  
Commander





REGISTERED

# R REGISTERED LETTER

This letter must be given to an Officer of the Post Office to be Registered, and a Receipt obtained for it

THE STAMP TO PAY THE POSTAGE MUST BE PLACED HERE.

89



90

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION - UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
BRITISH INDIA INDE BRITANNIQUE  
POST CARD CARTE POSTALE



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

91

EAST INDIA POST CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER.

92

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION - UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
BRITISH INDIA INDE BRITANNIQUE  
POST CARD CARTE POSTALE



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

CE CÔTÉ EST RÉSERVÉ EXCLUSIVEMENT À L'ADRESSE.

93

THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER  
(LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE À LA RÉPONSE)







**Quarter-Anna Post Card.**

(To be used for official correspondence only.)



94

The official signature and designation of the sender to be written on the reverse.

**East India Service Post Card.**

(The official signature and designation of the sender must be written on the reverse.)



95

**East India Service Post Card.**

(The address only to be written on this side; the signature and official designation of the sender must be written on the reverse.)



96

**East India Service Post Card.**

(The address only to be written on this side; the signature and official designation of the sender must be written on the reverse.)



97

*On Postal Service.*

**EAST INDIA  POST CARD.**

(The address only to be written on this side.)

98

*On Postal Service.*

**EAST INDIA  POST CARD.**

(The address only to be written on this side.)

99

To



On Postal Service  
**EAST INDIA POST CARD.**

(The address only to be written on this side.)

100

On Postal Service,  
**EAST INDIA POST CARD.**

(The address only to be written on this side.)

101

To

**THE POSTMASTER**

of

On Postal Service.  
**EAST INDIA POST CARD.**

(The address only to be written on this side.)

102

To

**India Postal Note for  
 ONE RUPEE.**

*Payable at any Head Post Office at any time within  
 three months from the last day of the month of issue.*

**No. 01054**

**Head Post Master, Calcutta.**

**Dated 22/11/1883**

Dated Stamp of



Issuing Office.



Commission 6 pias.

Dated Stamp  
 of Paying Office



Canelling this note.

ایک روپیہ

एक रुपया

रु. १

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₹. १.

₹. ०

एक टाका

₹. १

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₹. ०

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دو روپيا  
آٹھ آنا

दो रुपया  
आठआना

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India Postal Note for

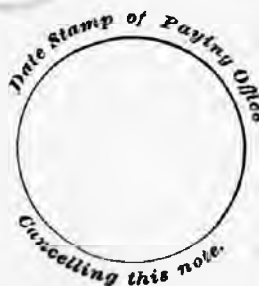


**TWO RUPEES EIGHT ANNAS**

Payable at any Head Post Office at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue.

No. 01755 *Blenderfanbys*  
Head Post Master, Calcutta.

Dated 13 20 1884.



दुई टाका  
आठआना

दुई टाका  
आठआना

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२५. ०००

१-८

रु. २.  
२५०० २५.



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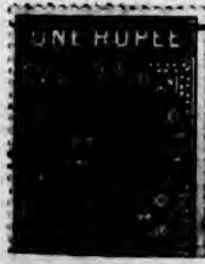
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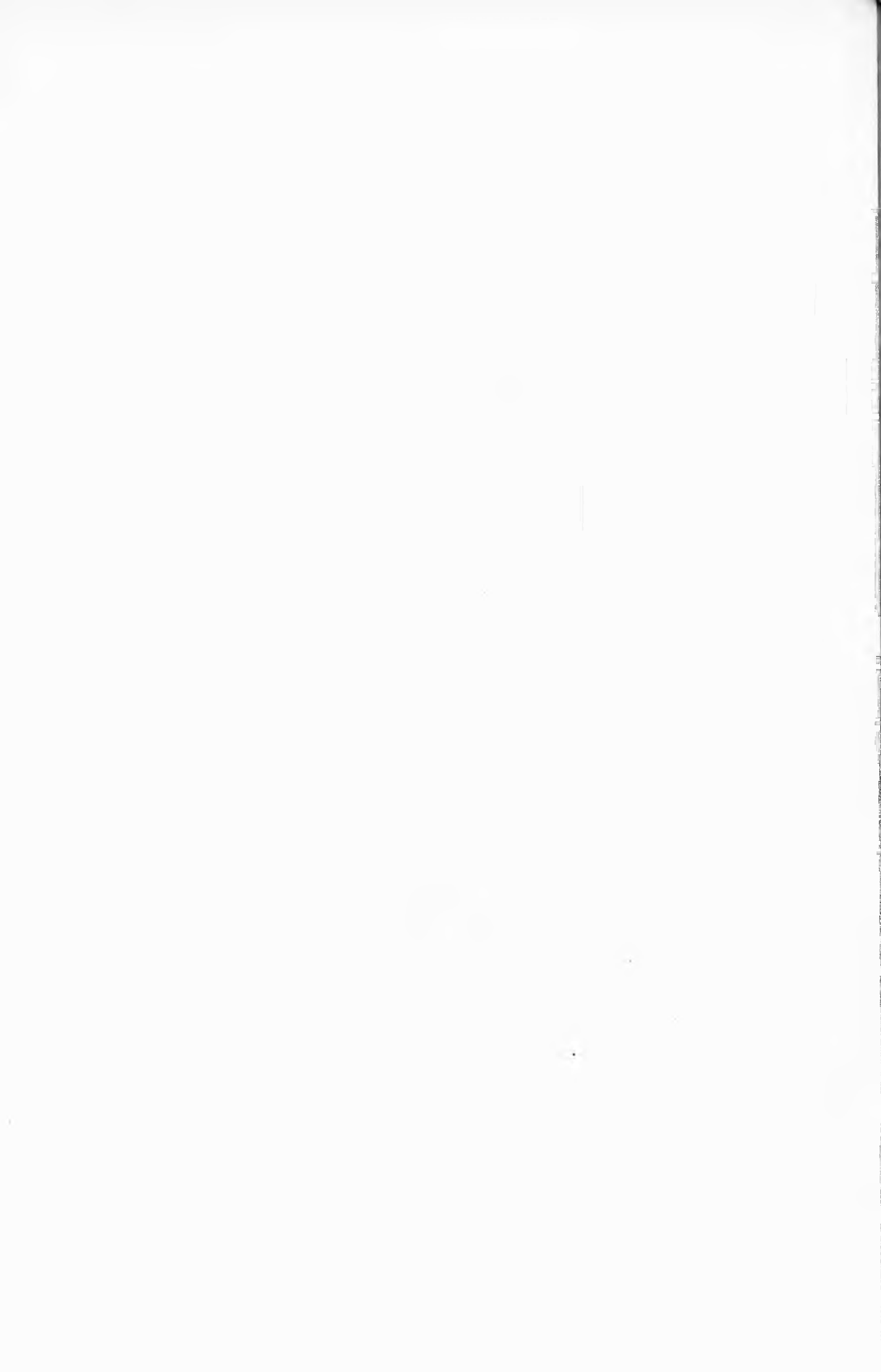
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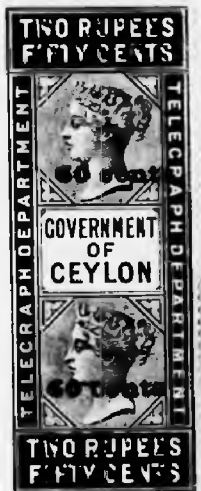
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THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER  
TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT

OF THE POST OFFICE  
OBTAINED FOR IT.

THE STAMP  
TO PAY THE  
POSTAGE  
MUST BE  
PLACED HERE

REGISTERED.



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296







# REGISTERED LETTER.

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE TO BE REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.

THE STAMP TO PAY THE POSTAGE MUST BE PLACED HERE.

299

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, letter rates will be charged.

300



301

වෙලයනකල පනක් චේපත්තේලියනු

**POST CARD**



CEYLON POSTAGE  
TWO CENTS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.


To  
**Union Postale Universelle.**

වෙලයනකල පනක් චේපත්තේලියනු

302

වෙලයනකල පනක් චේපත්තේලියනු

**POST CARD**

Universal Postal Union.  Ceylan.

CEYLON POSTAGE  
TWO CENTS

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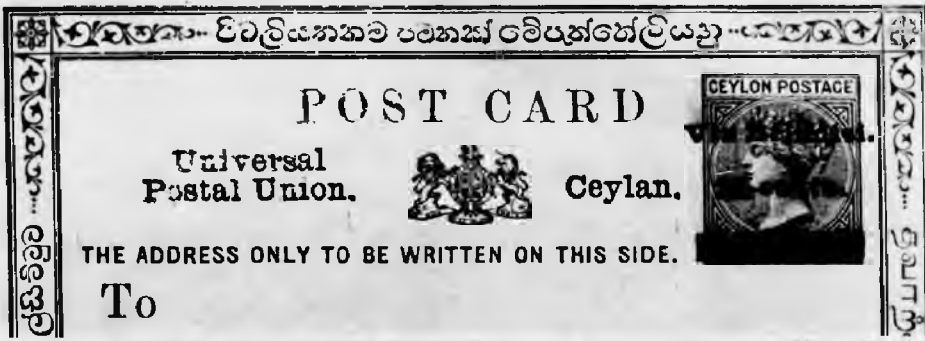
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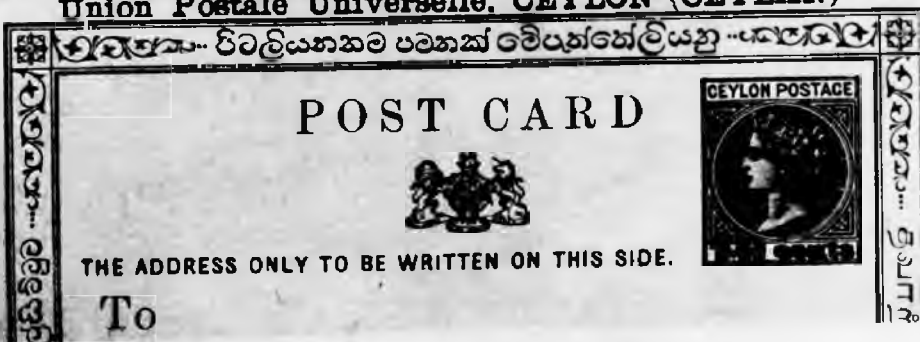
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 மேல்வீலாசத்தையாத்தாம் இந்நீதப்பக்கத்தீ லெழுதவும்

To

318



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322

THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER.  
(LA CARTE C-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE À LA RÉPONSE.)



THE  
Philatelic Society, London.

FOUNDED 10th APRIL, 1869.

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**OBJECTS.**

ART. 1.—The Society is termed THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, and was constituted to encourage and promote:—

- (1). The study of postage and telegraph stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper and other bands, and cards, their history, engraving, printing, and other details.
- (2). The detection and prevention of forgeries and frauds.
- (3). The preparation and publication of papers and works bearing upon these subjects, and

The undertaking of all such matters as may incidentally promote the above objects, and contribute to the increase of the science and practice of Philately.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

ART. 17.—The Annual Subscription for town members is *Two Guineas*, and for country and corresponding members, *One Guinea*.

ART. 18.—The Subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, on the 1st January, in each year in advance.

Members have the use of the Society's Rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., where Meetings are held every Friday during the Season, at 7.30 p.m., and they also receive *THE LONDON PHILATELIST, the Monthly Journal of the Society*, and all other publications of the Society, free.

Application for Membership, and all communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. DOUGLAS GARTH, at the Society's Rooms.

