

# State of Hyderabad

**Capital:-** Hyderabad

**Government Principality:-** Nizam - 1720-48

*First:-* Asaf Jah I - 1911-48

*Last:-* Asaf Jah VII

**History** - Established 1724 - Annexed by India September 18, 1948

**Hyderabad** was founded by the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda. In 1686 the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb campaigned in the Deccan to overcome the Marathas and conquer the independent Deccan states. Before the campaign, the Mughals had controlled the northwestern Deccan, including Khandesh and Berar, but Mughal control ended at the Godavari River. Aurangzeb conquered Golconda and Bijapur in 1687, extending Mughal control south of the Krishna River.

The Mughal Empire began to weaken during the reign of Aurangzeb's grandson, Muhammad Shah. A Mughal official, Asif Jah, treacherously defeated a rival Mughal governor to seize control of the empire's southern provinces, declaring himself Nizam-al-Mulk of Hyderabad in 1724. The Mughal emperor, under renewed attack from the Marathas, was unable to prevent it.

The Nizams patronized Islamic art, culture and literature and had a railway system called The Nizam's Government State Railways. Sharia-The Islamic Religious Law Code was the guiding principle of the Nizams' official machinery.

## During the British Raj

**The** senior most (21-gun) princely state in British India, Hyderabad was an 82,000 square mile (212,000 km<sup>2</sup>) region in the Deccan ruled by the Asif Jahi dynasty, who had the title of Nizam and was bestowed the title of His Exalted Highness by the British Empire. The Nizam had a penchant for setting up institutions in the name of the dynasty. He set up schools, colleges, madrasas (Islamic Seminaries) and a University that imparted education in Urdu. Inspired by the elite and prestigious ICS (Indian Civil Service), he started HCS (Hyderabad Civil Service). The pace with which he amassed wealth made him to be the world's richest men in the 1930s, (Time cover story Feb. 22, 1937). Carrying a gift, called Nazrana in the local dialect, in accordance with one's net worthwhile meeting Nizam was a de facto necessity.

**Hyderabad** the capital of Andhra Pradesh, founded in the year 1591 by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth sultan of Qutb Shahi dynasty, offers a fascinating panorama of the past, with richly mixed cultural and historical tradition spanning over 400 years. It is one of the fastest growing cities of India and has emerged as a strong industrial, commercial, technology center, gives a picture of glimpses of past splendors and the legacy of its old history. The history of Hyderabad begins with the establishment of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. Quli Qutb Shah seized the reins of power from the Bahamani kingdom in 1512 and established the fortress city of Golconda. Inadequacy of water, and frequent epidemics of plague and cholera persuaded Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah to venture outward to establish new city with the Charminar at its centre and with four great roads fanning out four cardinal directions. Hyderabad's fame, strategic location and Golconda's legendary wealth attracted Aurangzeb who captured Golconda after a long siege in 1687.

After this defeat the importance of Hyderabad declined and the city fell into partial ruins. As the Moghul empire decayed and began to disintegrate, the viceroy, Asaf Jah I proclaimed himself the Nizam and established independence rule of the Deccan. Hyderabad once again became a major capital city, ruled by

**SECUNDERABAD:** In 1798, a subsidiary alliance for military and political cooperation was signed between the Nizam and the British East India company.

There after an area north of what is now the Hussain Sagar was established as a cantonment. The area was named Secunderabad after the then Nizam, Sikander Jah.

From nawabs and pearls to the world's hi-tech happening point, the city's journey is fascinating. The sprawling metropolis is coming to terms with itself at the start of the new millenniums. The Qutb Shahi dynasty founded the Kingdom of Golconda, one of the five kingdoms that emerged after the break up of the Bahamani Kingdom. The Qutb Shahis ruled the Deccan for almost 171 years. All the seven rulers were patrons of learning and were great builders. They contributed to the growth and development of Indo-Persian and Indo-Islamic literature and culture in Hyderabad. During the Qutb Shahi reign Golconda became one of the leading markets in the world of diamonds, pearls, steel for arms, and also printed fabric. The glory of the Golconda kingdom ended in 1687, after a valiant struggle. Aurangzeb, the last great Mughal ruler, captured Golconda after a siege that lasted eight months.

**Abul Hasan Tana Shah**, the last king of Golconda, was imprisoned at Daulatabad, where he died after twelve years in captivity. With the conquest of the Deccan and the South, Aurangzeb succeeded in expanding the Mughal Empire to cover the entire sub-continent. However, after his death in 1707, the Empire rapidly declined. At that time, the Deccan was administered by a Subedar or viceroy of the Mughal Emperor. Mir Quamaruddin, the Governor of the Deccan, who bore the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Feroze Jung Asif Jah, declared his independence from Mughal rule in 1724.

He thus became the first Nizam and the founder of the Asif Jahi dynasty. Asif Jah I continued to maintain Aruagabad, which had been founded by the Mughal rulers as the capital of his new state. In 1769, Nizam Ali Khan Asif Jah II, shifted the capital to Hyderabad. The seven Nizam's of the Asif Jahi dynasty ruled the Deccan for nearly 224 years, right up to 1948. During the Asif Jahi period, Persian, Urdu, Telugu and Marathi developed simultaneously. The highest official positions were given to deserving persons irrespective of their religion.

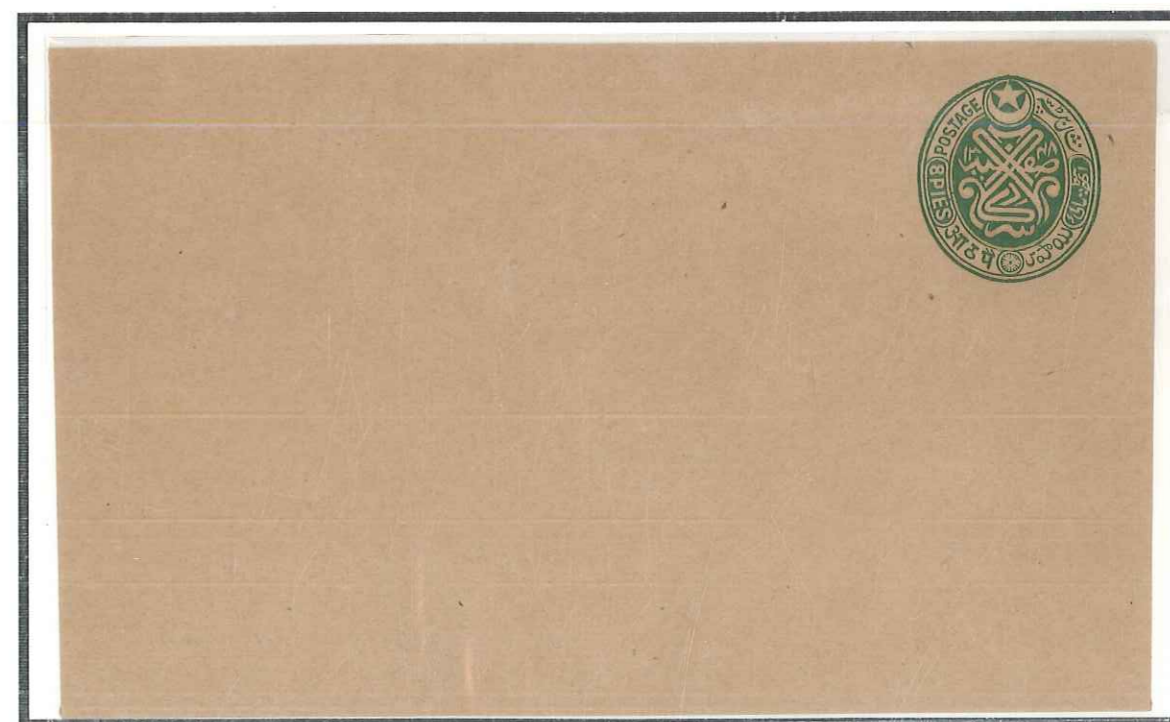
Persian was the official language up to 1893 and then Urdu up to 1948. When the British and the French spread their hold over the country, the Nizam soon won their friendship without bequeathing his power. The title "Faithful Ally of the British Government" was bestowed on Nizam VII. The British stationed a Resident at Hyderabad, but the state continued to be ruled by the Nizam.

## Envelops - 1

Green printings on Brown paper. 8 Pies Cover. 2 Different Dies. Rare



Cover Size 145 X 89



Cover Size 145 X 89

# Envelops - 2

Buff Laid Paper. 8 Pies Cover. *Scarce*



Cover Size 122 X 98

Buff Paper. 8 Pies Cover.



Cover Size 121X 97

# Envelops - 3

Green on Buff. Water Marked Covers of 8 Pies.

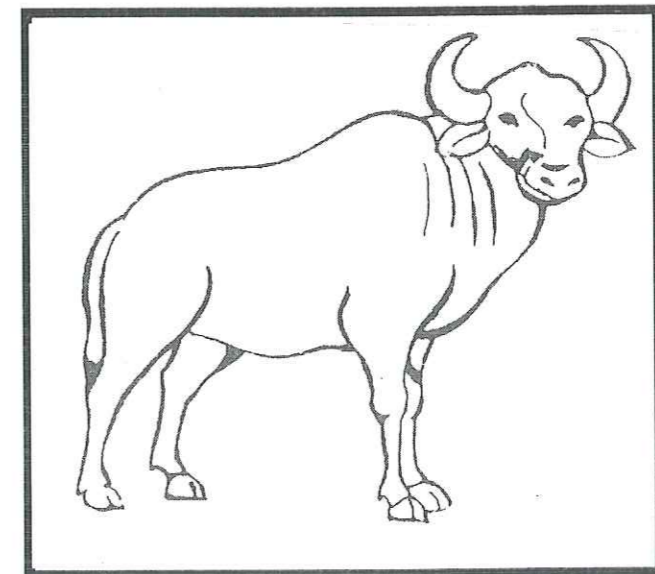
*Bison Brand Water Marked;*

*Scarce*



Cover Size 122 X 98

Water Mark



# Envelops - 4

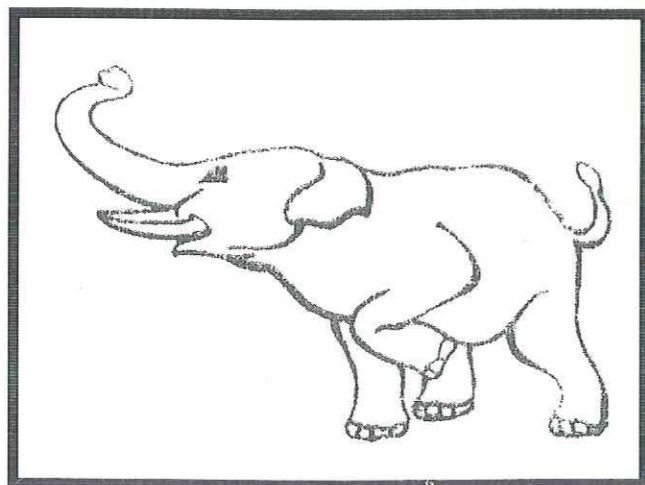
Green on Buff. Water Marked Covers of 8 Pies.

*Elephant Brand Water Marked;  
Scarce*



Cover Size 121 X 95

Water Mark



# Envelops - 5

Green on Buff. Water Marked Covers of 8 Pies.

*Joker Brand Water Marked;  
Very Very Rare*



Cover Size 121 X 98

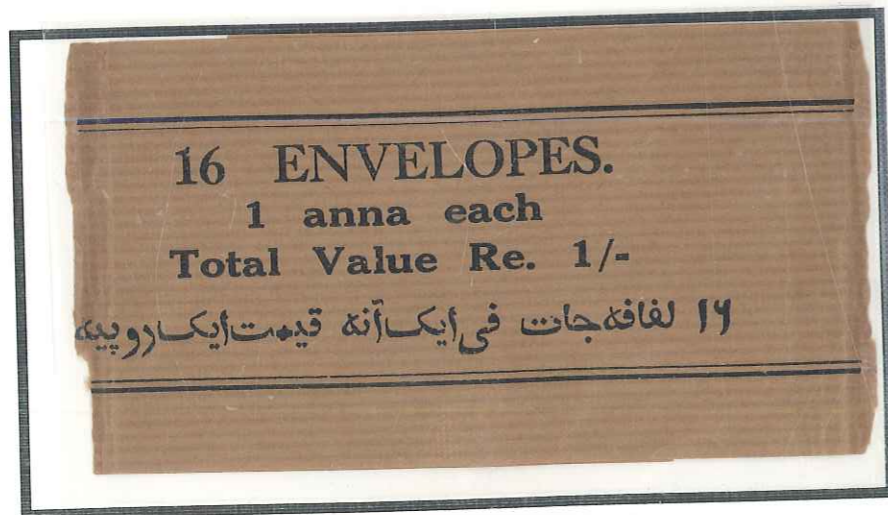
# Envelops - 6

Covers of 1 Anna.



Cover Size 123 X 97

wrapper of the 1 Anna Envelope for 16 Pices.



16 ENVELOPES.

1 anna each

Total Value Re. 1/-

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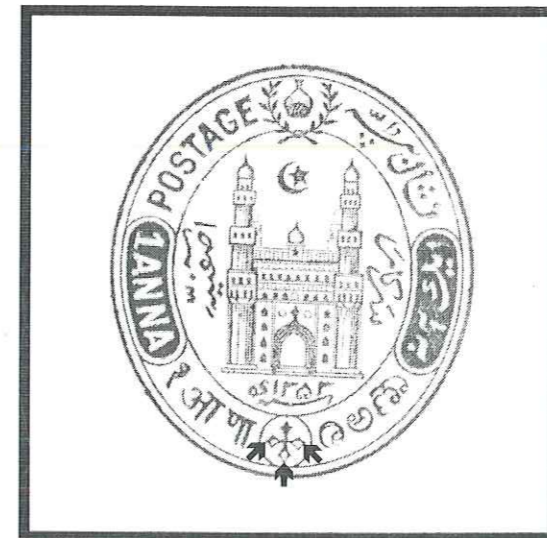
# Envelops - 7

Covers of 1 Anna. *Error*



Cover Size 123 X 97

Colour Missing in Petals (Enlarged Image)



# Envelops - 8

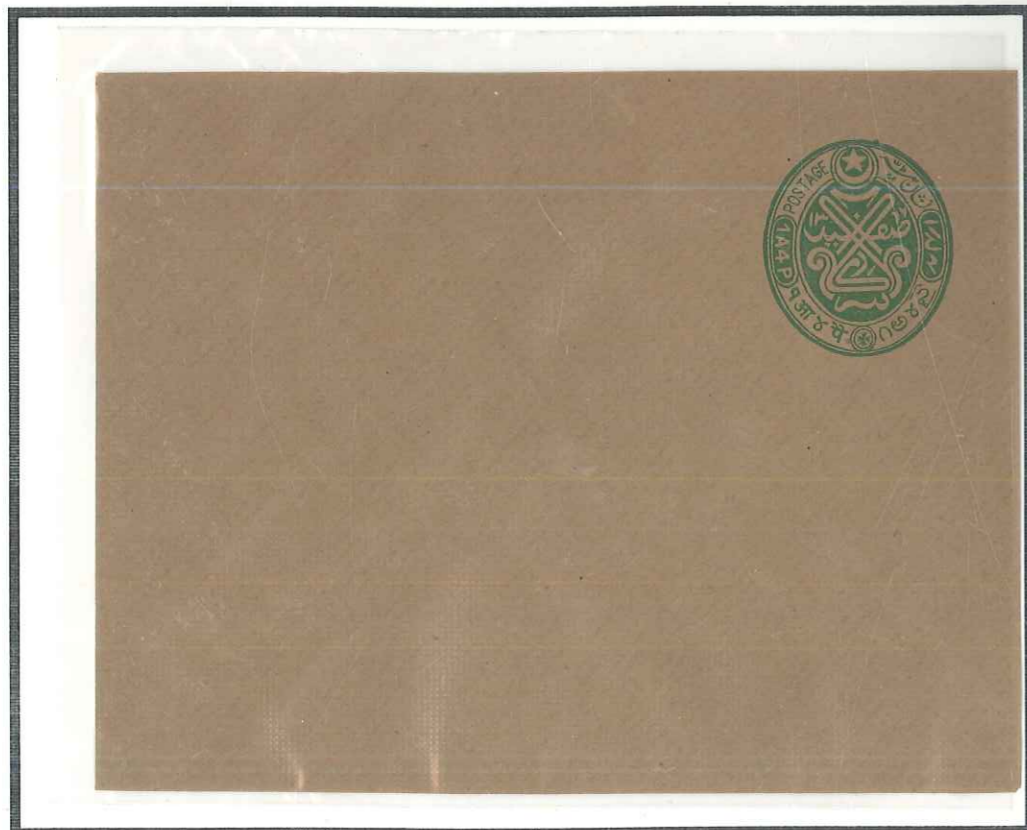
1 Anna 4 Pies Cover. 3 Different Color Papers & Printings.

Embossed Printing.



Cover Size 122 X 98

Brown Laid Paper

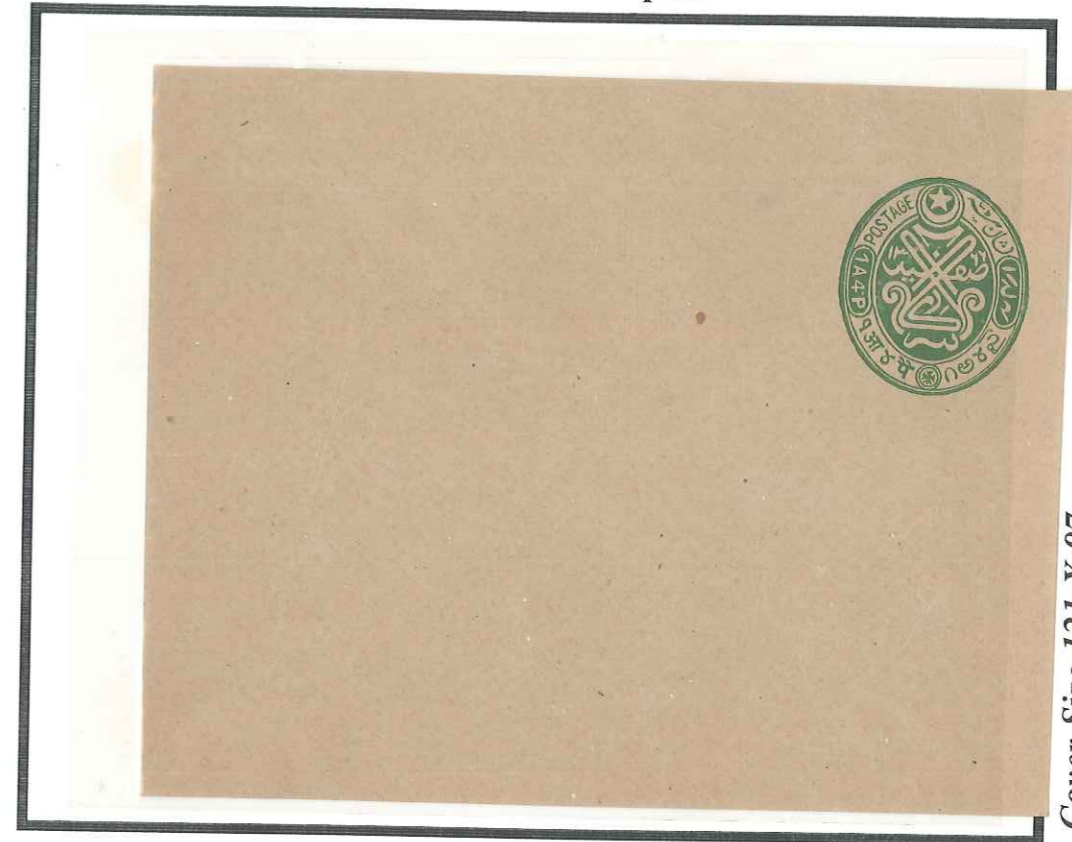


Cover Size 122 X 96

# Envelops - 9

1 Anna 4 Pies Cover. 3 Different Color Papers & Printings.

Cream Laid Paper.



Cover Size 121 X 97

Cream Laid Paper with 2 Annas Stamps.



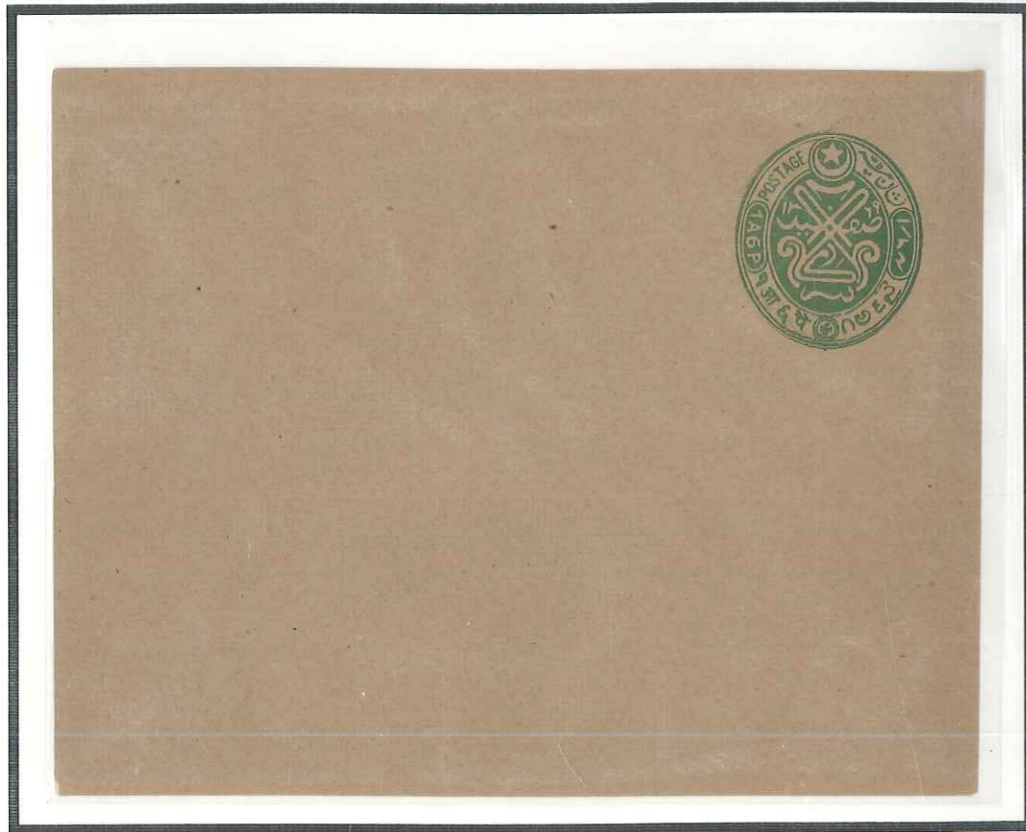
Cover Size 121 X 95

# Envelops - 10

1 Anna 6 Pies Cover.

Unissued Envelop.

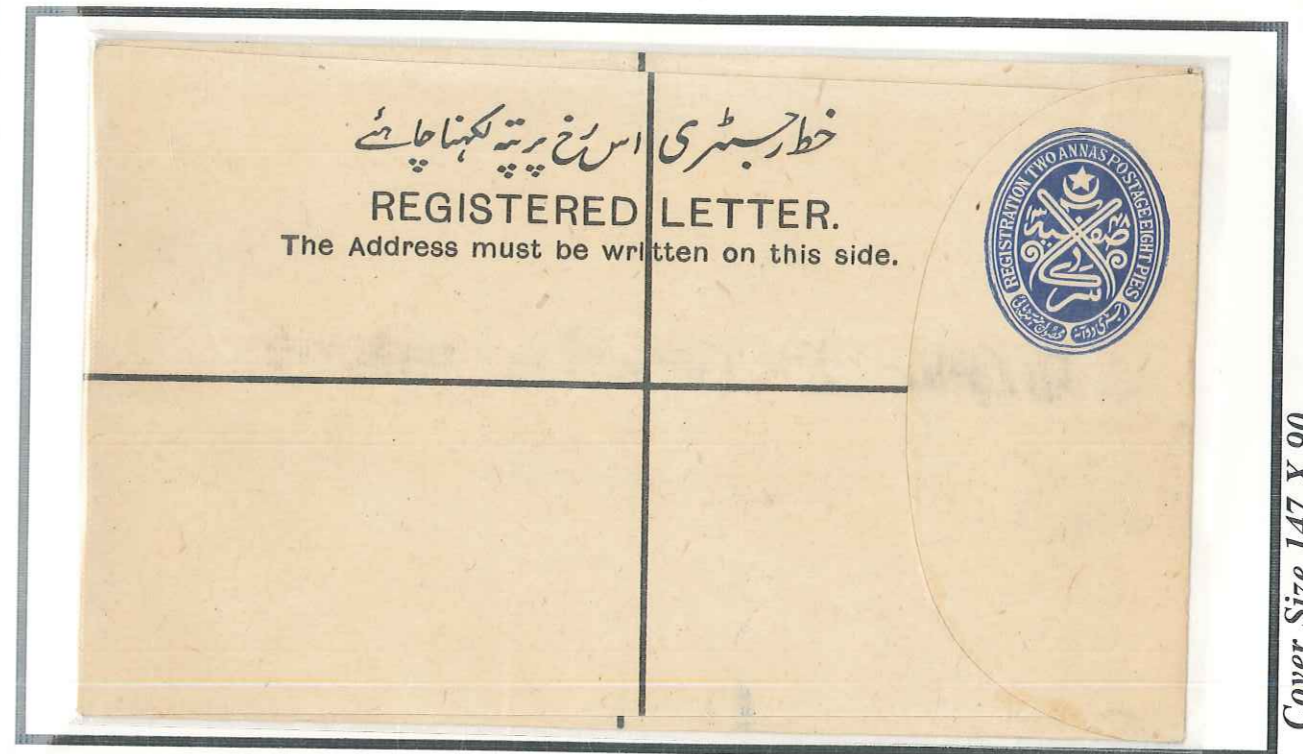
*Very Rare*



Cover Size 121 X 97

# Registred Envelops - 1

Registration 2Annas & Postage 8 Pies. *Without imprint flap* (No Printer Name)



Cover Size 147 X 90

## Registered Envelops - 2

Registration 2Annas & Postage 8 Pies. Without imprint flap (No Printer Name)

Very Rare.

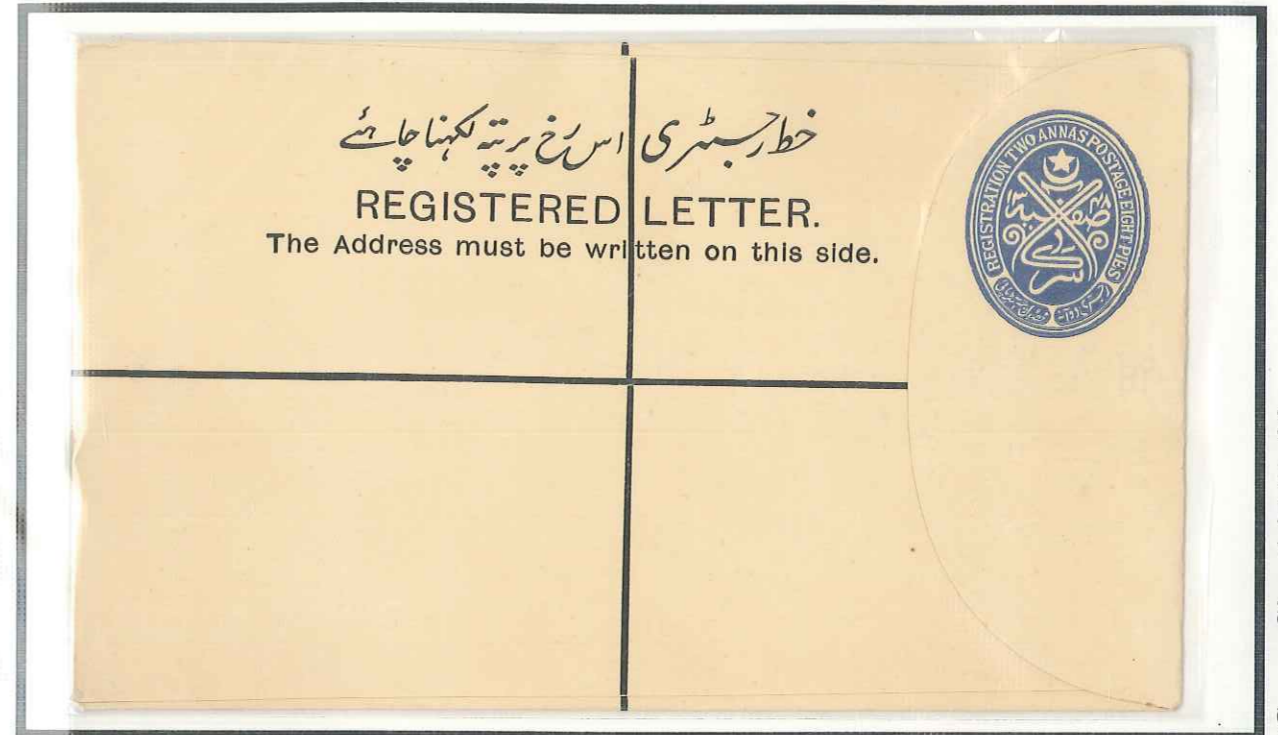


Cover Size 191 X 114

## Registered Envelops - 3

Registration 2Annas & Postage 8 Pies. Color & Size Variation in die.

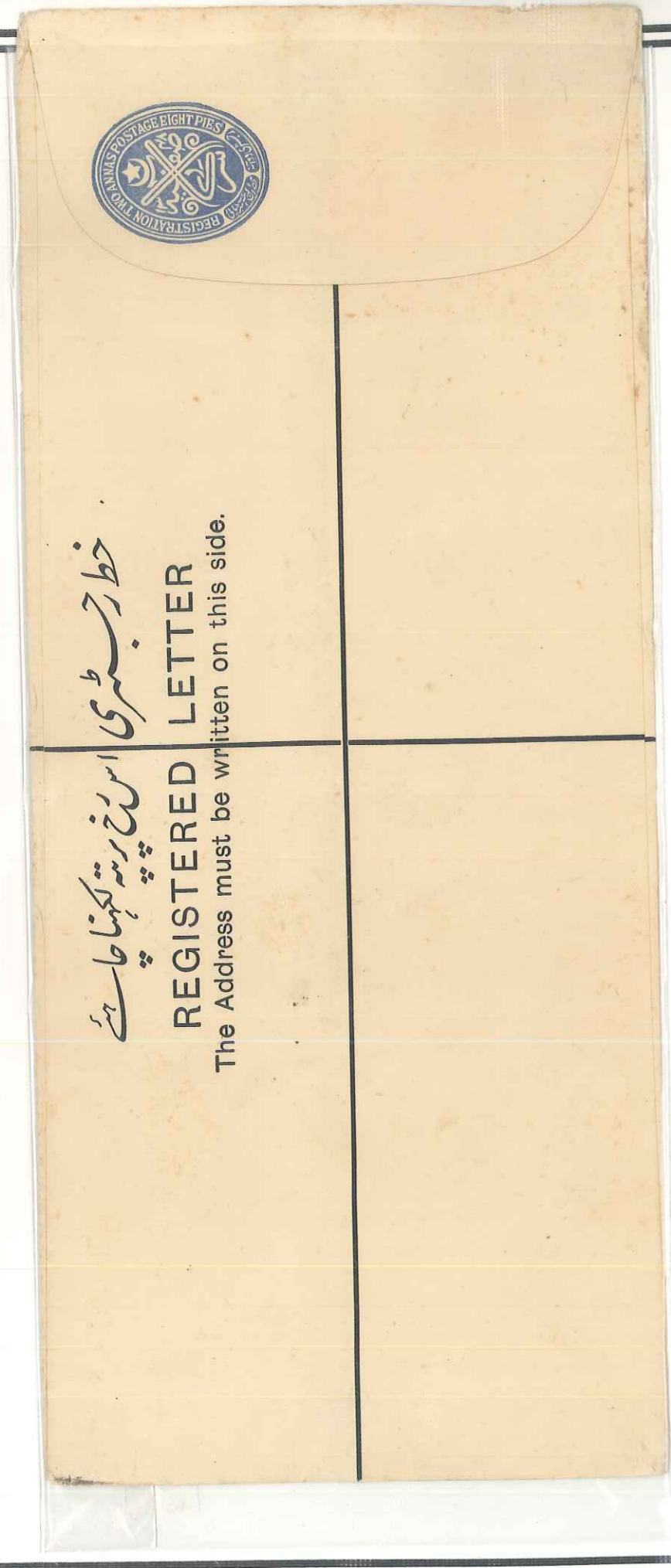
imprint Under flap (Printer's Name THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD.)



Cover Size 147 X 89



Cover Size 147 X 90



Cover Size 254 X 108

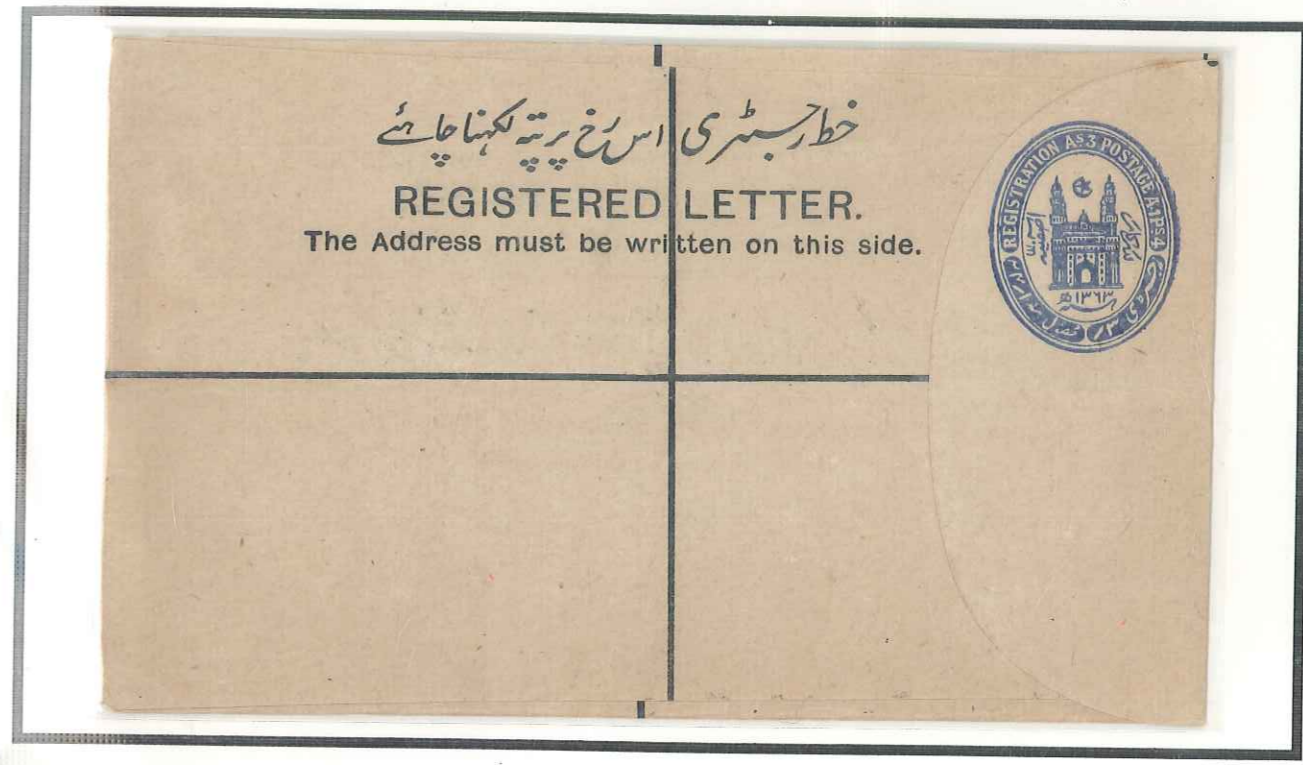
Registration 2 Annas & Postage 8 Pies. Without imprint flap  
(imprint Under flap (Printer's Name THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD.))

## Registered Envelops - 4

## Registered Envelops - 5

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1 Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.

Without imprint flap (No Printer Name)



Cover Size 146 X 89

Logo Rotated to 1AM O'clock

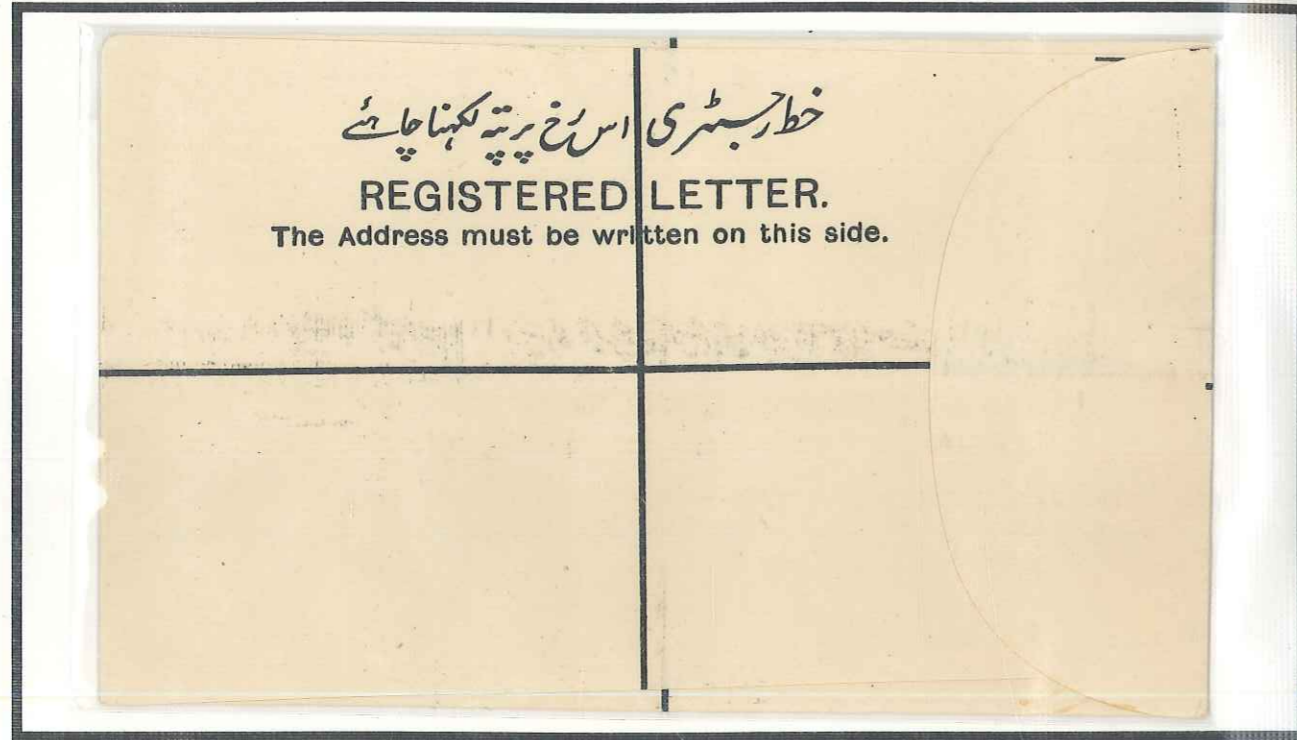


Cover Size 146 X 89

## Registered Envelops - 6

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.

Without imprint flap (No Printer Name)



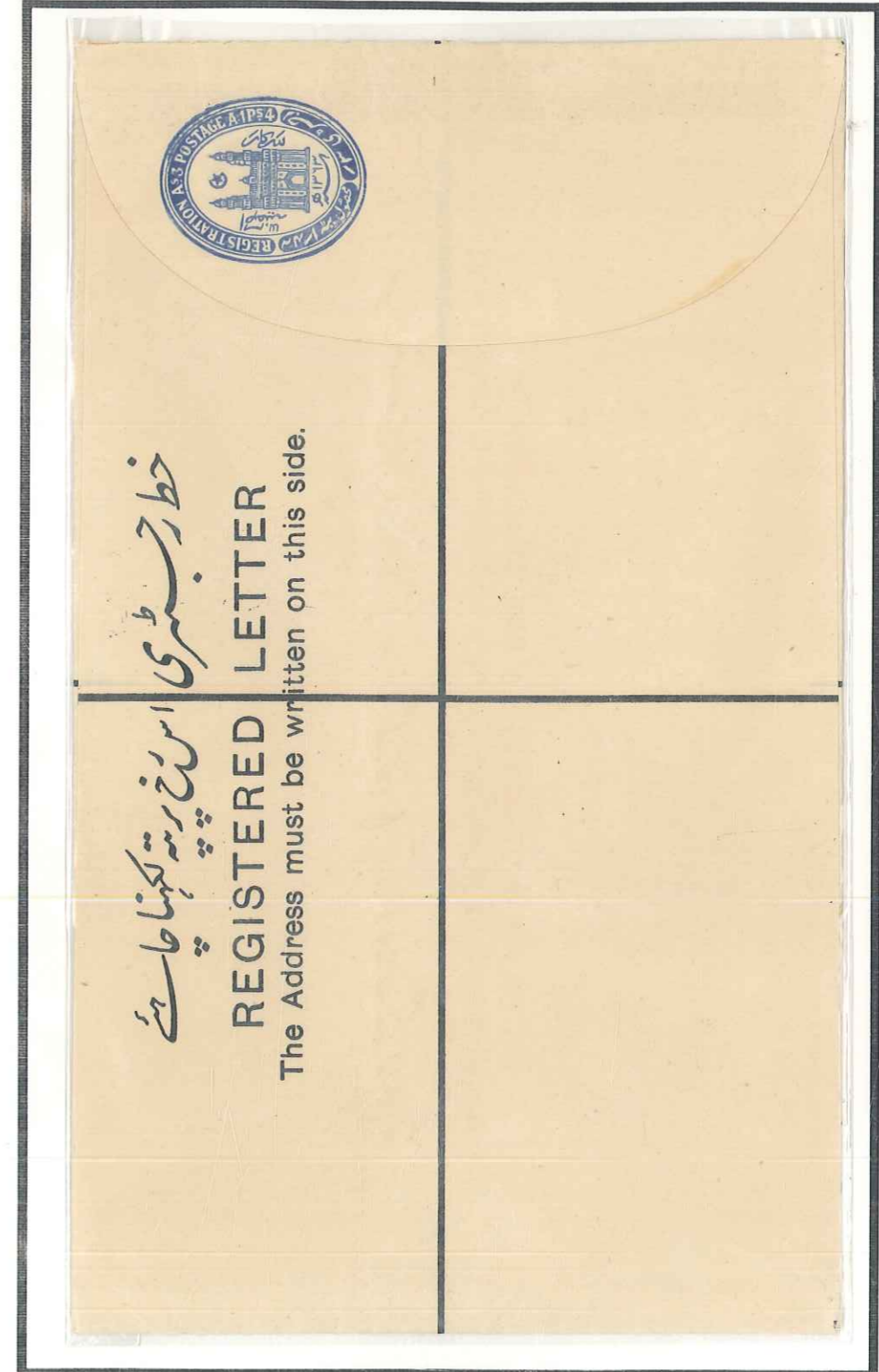
Cover Size 147 X 90

## Registered Envelops - 7

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.

Without imprint flap (No Printer Name)

With Logo



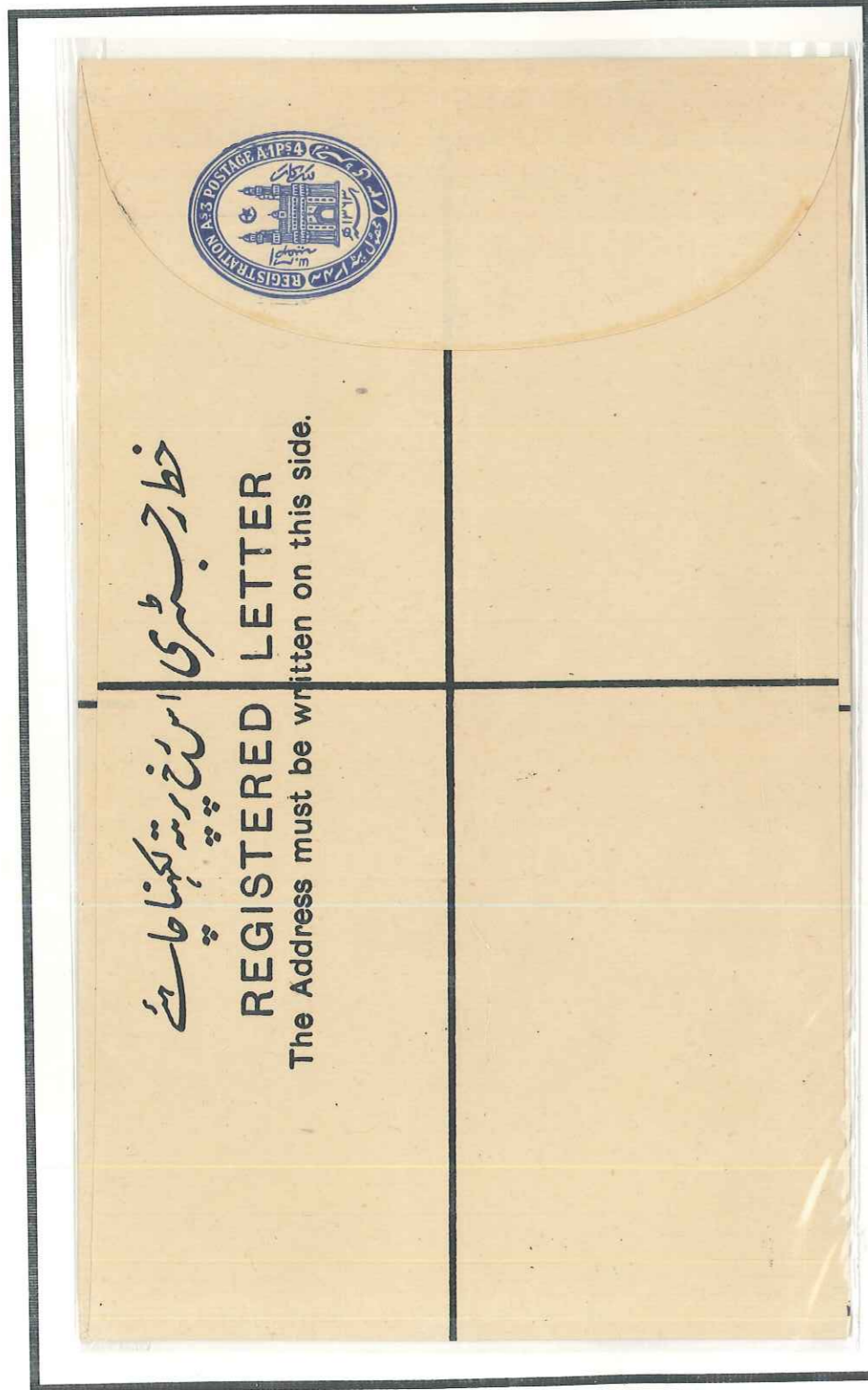
Cover Size 194 X 113

## Registered Envelops - 8

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1 Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.

Without imprint flap (No Printer Name)

With Logo



Cover Size 189 X 113

## Registered Envelops - 9

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1 Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.

Without imprint flap (No Printer Name)

Without Logo

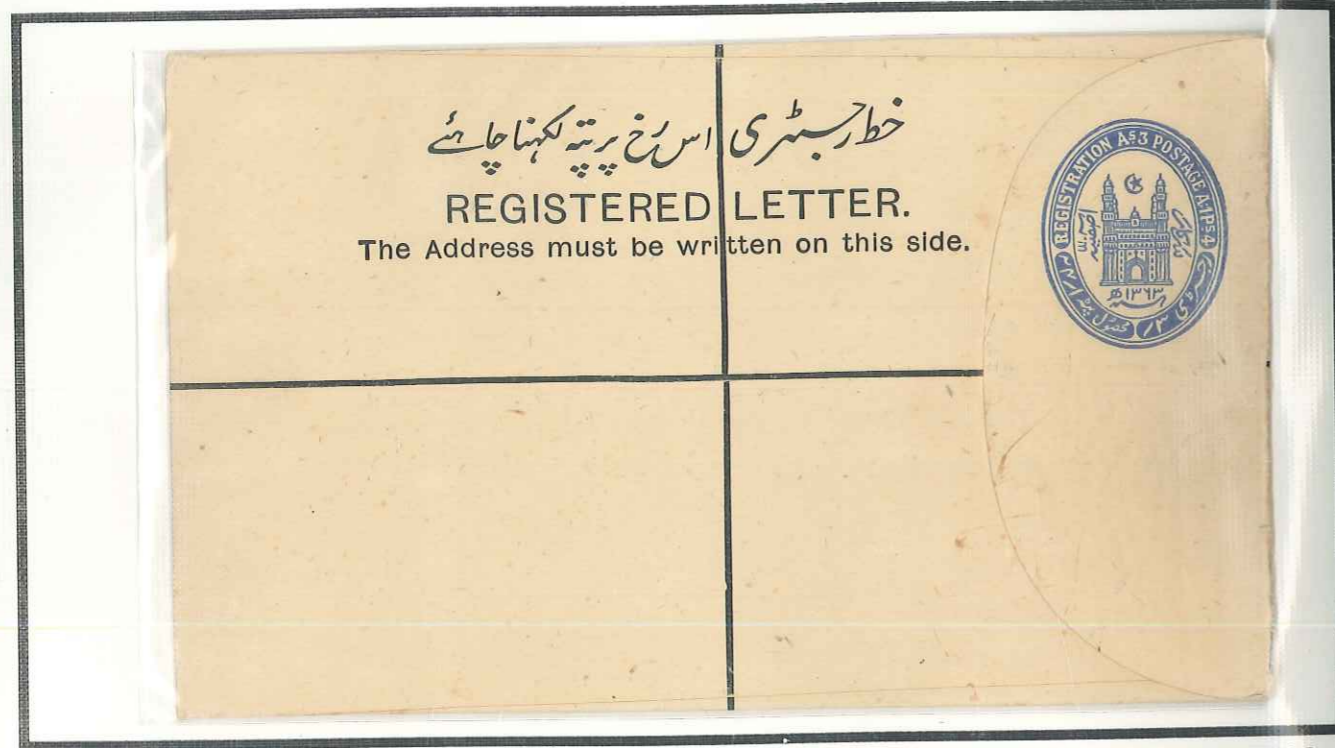


Cover Size 189 X 113

## Registered Envelops - 10

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.  
imprint Under flap (Printer's Name THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD.)

*Extreemly Rare*



Cover Size 146 X 89



Cover Size 254 X 107x

*Extreemly Rare*

Registration 3 Annas & Postage 1Anna 4 Pies. Color & paper Variation.  
imprint Under flap (Printer's Name THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD.)

**Registered Envelops - 11**

# *Post Cards - 1*

4 Pies. "Sarkari" (For Government Use) overprint

Single Card

*Scarce*



## Post Cards - 2

4 Pies. "Sarkari" (For Government Use) overprint

# Reply Card

Rare



## Post Cards - 3

8 Pies. Overprinted on 6 Pies.

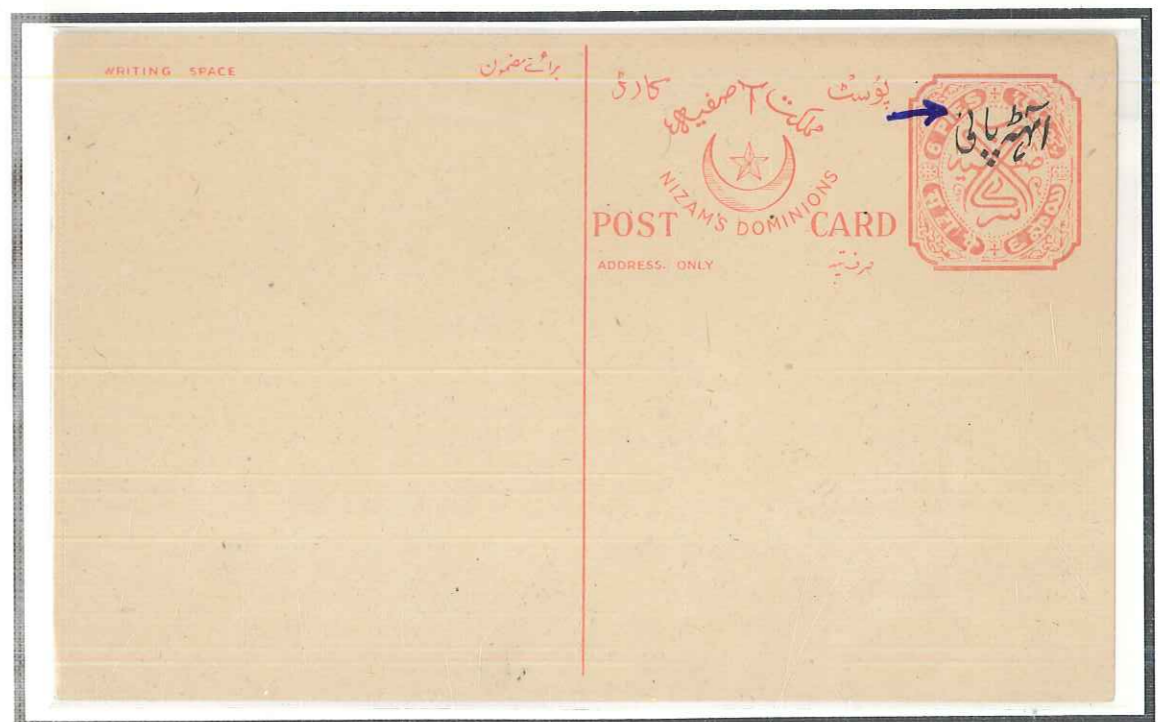
3 Different types of overprints.

All 3 are very Rare

1<sup>st</sup>



2<sup>nd</sup>



## Post Cards - 4

8 Pies. Overprinted on 6 Pies.

3 Different types of overprints.

All 3 are very Rare

3rd



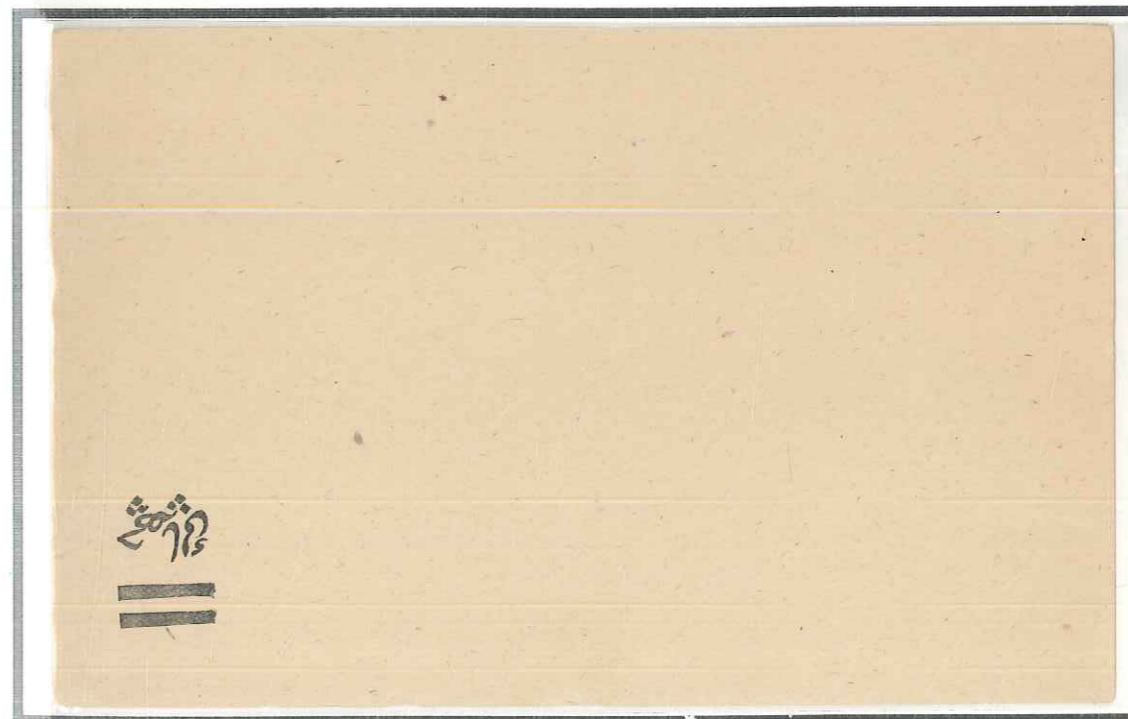
## Post Cards - 5

6 Pies overprinted on 8 Pies.

Extremely Rare (Few are knowing only)



Overprint Wrongly printed on left bottom corner instead of right top side on logo.



Overprint Wrongly printed on backside along with 2 cancellations bar instead of right topside on logo.

# Post Cards - 6

8 Pies

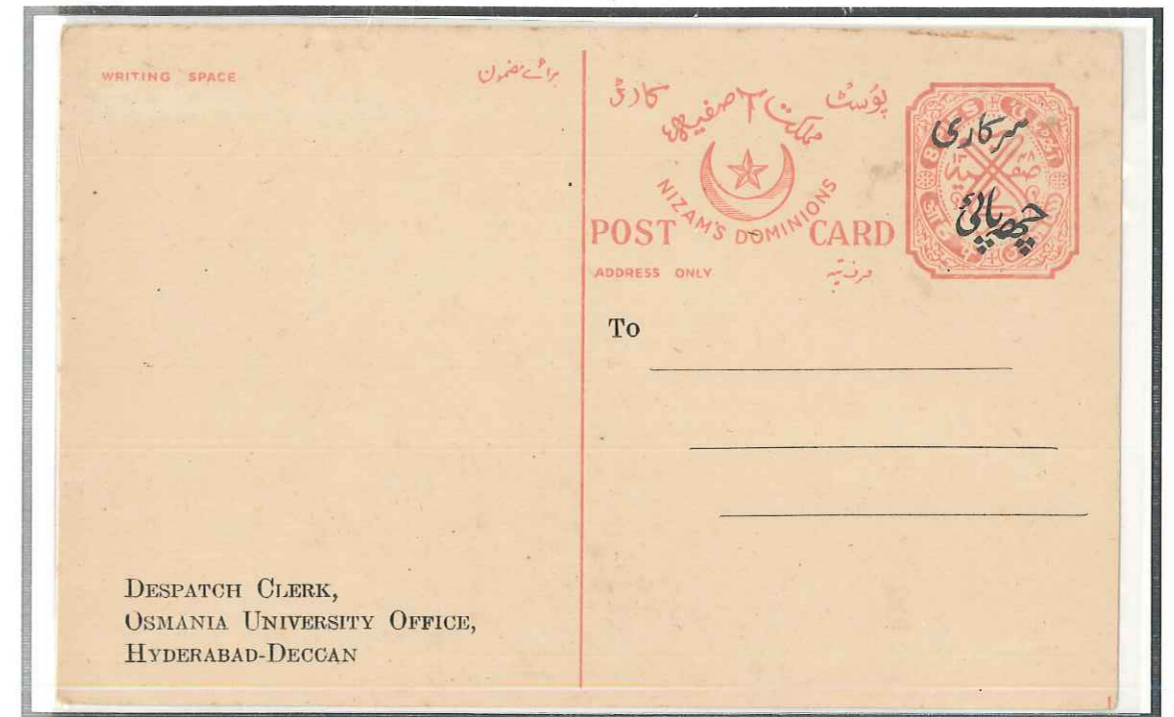


# Post Cards - 7

"Sarkari" (For Government Use)

&

6 Pies overprinted on 8 Pies overprint



# *Post Cards - 8*

*6 Pies overprinted on 8 Pies overprint*

*Reply Card*

*Rare*

