

POSTAL HIMAL

QUARTERLY OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET

PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE



MISSING RED COLOR ERROR

No. 87

3rd Quarter 1996



Postal Himal is a quarterly publication of the Nepal & Tibet Philatelic Study Circle. Membership subscriptions run from January through December of each year. Dues should be paid in local currency at the prevailing exchange rate to the society representative in your area.

MEMBERSHIP DUES AS OF JANUARY 1993

3rd Quarter/1996

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HEALTHY VIEWS

by
Leo Martyn



Pacific 97 is just around the corner (San Francisco, May 29-June 8, 1997) and promises to be a wonderful international show. We will have two 2 hour meetings: June 1 (Sunday) - 10:30 to 12:30 and June 7 (Saturday) - 10:30 to 12:30. We will have two speakers at the first meeting: Armand Singer - "Tibet & Nepal, the countries behind the stamps" and Geoffrey Flack - "Stamps & Postal History of Tibet".

No less than five authors of books on Nepal & Tibet will be present so bring your questions and or material for discussion. Also, several members will have their exhibits on display. There is a fine Tibetan restaurant in San Francisco and a group meal is possible.

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Mr. Surendra Lal Shrestha, our representative in Kathmandu, has been nominated by the Nepal Philatelic Society as the Commission Delegate Member from Nepal for the Federation Internationale De Philatelie program titled "Fight Against Forgeries".

o o o o o

Member Alan Warren received the National Merit Award at the annual Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition for his many years of outstanding service to the philatelic community.

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Please disregard the following information which appeared on p. 17 of Postal Himal No. 85 - the information is not correct: "Bhutan - Chhetrapati E.D. Post Office, this office was closed down on 13 April 1996."

o o o o o

A "FREE TIBET" self-design from Tibet's 1933 attention. It exists in red unknown to me.

FREE TIBET



adhesive label using the issue recently came to my and green. The origin is

o o o o o

The auction list (no. 68) accompanying this Postal Himal is the one promised for June of this year - sorry for the delay.

The following interesting articles recently appeared in the Journal of Chinese Philately: June, 1996 - "CHINA'S NEW ROADS IN TIBET TRACE THE POST OFFICES OPENED SINCE THE OCCUPATION" by Chiu Chee Weun and Colin Narbeth; October, 1996 - THE ROUTES OF WESTERN TIBET by Chiu Chee Weun, and WITH A LITTLE LUCK- A COVER FROM NIELAMU by Wilfried Franke.

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Please note that members may transfer funds for Study Circle Auction payments directly to Lloyds Bank, Account No. 0106890, Sort Code 30-96-60. Payees should contact Colin Hepper (address on the inside cover of this newsletter) with the amount. Both the account No. and the Sort Code No. must accompany the money transfer.

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I came across several interesting references regarding postal affairs in three non-philatelic books on the Himalayan area, as follows:

The Exploration of Tibet, Its History and Particulars, 1904, Calcutta/London (reprinted in Delhi, 1973), by Graham Sandberg.

"Escorted British Missions in Tibet - The Mission to Kamba Jong". Page 272-273.

"During his enforced rest [July, 1903] at Tang-gu, Colonel Younghusband was not idle in his mind. He conceived while there the great project of endeavouring to effect no less a purpose than an interview betwixt himself and the Dalai Lama of Lhasa. To this end he indited a letter to the Senior Amban, informing him that he had been told that the Dalai Lama was contemplating a tour from Lhasa westwards and suggesting the advantages which would accrue to all concerned if he could be permitted to meet his holiness and explain the pacific and laudable objects of the British Mission. To show how quickly under certain circumstances a letter can reach the authorities at Lhasa from the Sikkim frontier, we may mention that the Amban's answer, which he addressed not to Colonel Younghusband but to the Viceroy, was written only nine days after the date of the Colonel's missive to him. The reply took only five days coming from Lhasa to Kamba Jong, a distance of 225 miles. In this reply it was denied that the Dalai Lama was going westwards; and the impracticability of the proposed interview was pointed out."

Page 290.

"Mr. C.H. Harrison, Postmaster-General of Bengal, also took the opportunity of running up into Tibet and personally completing the arrangements for a service of postal collies to work by relays between Darjeeling, Tang-gu and Kamba Jong - the first time that His Majesty's mails had ever penetrated the realms of the Dalai Lama."

Ladak - Physical, Statistical & Historical, by Alexander Cunningham, 1854, London (reprinted in New Delhi, 1970). Page 283.

"Postal Establishment"

"The postal arrangements throughout Ladak are simple and effective; but the transmission is generally slow. The 'Goba' of each village is bound to furnish a courier

to carry the post from his own to the next village on the road. Along the high-roads the couriers are all horsemen, 'Tazampa' [Tu-zam-pa, "horse-bridge"], and the post is carried at the rate of from twenty to thirty-five miles a day. The former is the usual rate; the latter is the express rate when any government business is urgent [sic, reverse former and latter?]. Thus letters sent from Kashmir usually reach Le, a distance of 220 miles, in ten days; but when the despatch is urgent, it generally reaches in six days.

All officers of government make use of the village couriers for the conveyance of orders or intelligence; but merchants always send special couriers of their own. The poorer classes have no correspondence; and the limited intercommunications of the upper classes, amongst whom each family has generally one member in government employ, are all conveyed by the Tazampas."

The Gurkhas, An Ethnology, by C.J. Morris, 1933 (revised 1936, reprinted in New Delhi, 1993).

Page 165.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN NEPAL.

Kathmandu	Central Post Office, Nepal City, and General Post Office for the whole of Nepal.
Amlekhganj	} On the main road from India to Nepal.
Bhimphedi	
Bhatgaon	

The Eastern Hills.

Bhojpur	Dolakha	Sindhuli
Chainpur	Ilam	Taplejung
Dhulikhel	Lyang Lyang	Therthum
Dhankuta	Okhaldhunga	

The Western Hills.

Baglung	Darchula	Palpa
Baitadi	Dhading	Piuthan
Bandipur	Doti	Pokhara
Dadeldhura	Gurkha	Riri
Dailekh	Jumla	Ririkot
Dahban	Karnali	Syanjha
Dangsallyan	Kunohha Parewadaura	Thakden
		Tiruli

The Northern Hills.

Choutara	Rasuwa	Tatopani
----------	--------	----------

The Eastern Terai.

Anarmani	Hanuman nagar	Kalaiya
Bijaipur	Jaleshwar	Rangeli
Biratnagar	Jhapa	Sarlahi
Birganj (Baksal)	Kadarbana	Sirha
		Udaipur

The Western Terai.

Bankey Nepalganj	Dhundua Pahar	Shergarj
Bardia	Kailali	Shewraj
Bethari	Kanchanpur	Toulibawa
Butwal (Batauli)	Parasi	

Page 166.

Letters addressed to persons residing within four miles of any of these post offices are delivered on arrival by the postal messengers ('hulak'); but for persons living beyond this radius, unless letters are previously called for, they will only be sent by the postal authorities, by special messenger twice each month. The Postmaster will, however, inform villagers passing the Post Office that letters for certain villages are awaiting delivery, so that the addressee may come for his letter if he wishes to do so.

The following Nepalese postage stamps are procurable: two, four, eight, and sixteen pice. Postage for letters is 4 pice per tola [1 tola equalled 11.66 grams].

Letters sent for delivery through the Nepal Post Office should be enclosed in two covers. The inner cover should be addressed in Nepali to its destination and should have Nepalese stamps affixed to it. The outer cover should be addressed in English or vernacular to the Postmaster, The British Legation, Kathmandu, Nepal, via Raxaul, Bengal and North-Western Railway, with the requisite Indian postage stamp affixed. All such letters received by the Postmaster, Nepal, will be transferred without delay to the Nepal General Post Office at Kathmandu for onward transmission. The Nepalese authorities at Bethari, in the Western Terai, collect letters, telegrams, etc., daily from Nautanwa, and send them on to places in the Palpa District as necessary. Letters sent in this way are, of course, delivered more quickly than if sent via Kathmandu. Correspondence should be addressed to the Bada Hakim of Bethari, via Nautanwa Post Office, District Gorakhpur, U. P. Letters for Ilam and adjacent districts of Eastern Nepal are collected by the Nepalese authorities daily from Jor Pokhri Post Office, District Darjeeling.

Nepalese stamps are obtainable through the British Legation Office.

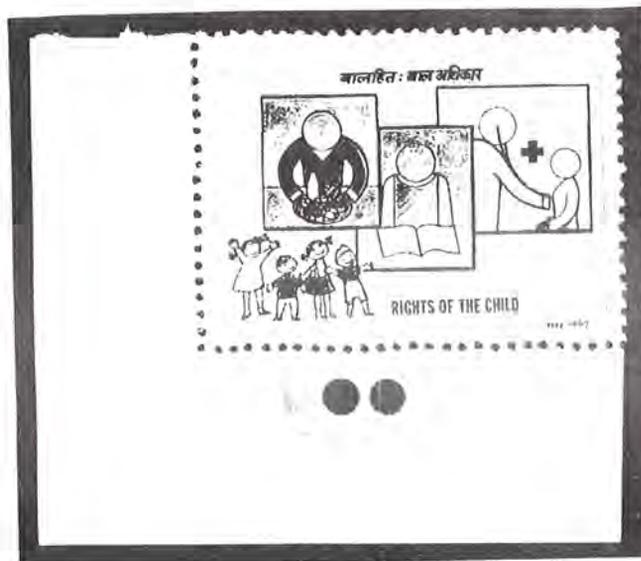
It may be noted, however, that the normal channel of communication between serving soldiers and their homes, as also between the Recruiting Officer and pension claimants, etc., is by means of leave and furlough men and recruiters. Important communications might well be sent by both means. Generally speaking, it seems to take about three months for a letter from British India to reach any of the hill districts if sent through the Nepalese Post Office.

* * * * *

1992 "RIGHTS OF THE CHILD" ISSUE DISCOVERED WITH RED COLOR MISSING

Surendra Lal Shrestha

In 1993 I discovered the missing color error (illustrated on the front cover) in an "on paper" mixture of used Nepalese stamps. The missing red not only affects portions of the image but also the Nepali and English inscriptions. This stamp was printed by the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation. Illustrated below is a normal copy (enlarged) showing the four color registration (blue, green, red and grey).



* * * * *

Review: Speciality Album For Postage Stamps of Nepal, 1881-1995. Scott Publishing Company, 1996, Sidney, Ohio, 45365-0828, U.S.A., 48 pages.

Leo Martyn

Michael Rogers sent me a set of the newly released Nepal Scott album pages for review. The arrangement of spaces is quite acceptable although in one instance the 1975 Coronation souvenir sheet is on the same page as the 1981 Postage Stamp Centenary souvenir sheet - separate pages would have made more sense. No space is provided for the sheet of four of the 1960 Children's Day - probably doesn't qualify as a souvenir sheet (no margin inscriptions).

The first page is devoted to the classic issues, including several items issued exclusively during the "Telegraph Period". Spaces are not provided for color varieties of the first issue on European wove paper or for the one anna recuts on European wove paper.

Also, no spaces for tete-beche pairs. A more advanced collector will have to use blank pages for these items. Spaces are provided for se-tenant arrangements. Most of the spaces are illustrated and Scott catalogue numbers indicated. Scott plans to issue regular supplements (supplement no. 1 issued this year).

The pages are punched for three ring binders as well as two post binders. The set of 48 pages lists for \$29.95 and is readily available from U.S. supply dealers including Michael Rogers, Inc., 199 E. Welbourne Avenue, Suite 3, Winter Park, Florida, 32789 (\$26 postpaid).

* * * * *

A December 1911 Queen Empress Card

Armand E. Singer

Many Nepal specialist collectors have doubtless seen, if not possessed, a Nepal cover or card struck with a Royal Camp Post Office cancel. They are described in A.K. Bayanwala's Slogans and Special Postmarks of India (New Delhi: R.A. Enterprises, 1982), pp. 111 and in Wolfgang Hellrigl's Nepal Postal History (Turin, Italy: Bolaffi, 1991), chapter 15. Hellrigl illustrates cancels for 1876, 1911, and 1921, giving a double "RR" to the 1876 example and a single "R" to three others. I illustrate one of the 1911 cards from my own collection addressed to the King Emperor's Camp in Khasra 22 Dec. [19]11. The large cancel is properly impressive.

What most collectors are probably unaware of is that there exists a similar cancel for the Queen Empress's Camp Post Office, part of the same 1911 royal visit. Hellrigl does not mention it but Bayanwala does (pp. 72-73). The King Emperor of course is George V, whose coronation took place Dec. 12 in Delhi. He entered Nepal Dec. 18 (see details in Bayanwala) and remained almost ten days. His queen stayed in India, where he rejoined her Dec. 29 in Bankipur, a village some fifteen miles N.W. of Calcutta.

My Nepal postal card illustrated here was sent by a native Indian(?) from Delhi (the city name heads the message on the reverse). It bears the cancel "Coronation Durbar 1911", dated "1 Dec." (upper left). The coronation itself, as I noted above, took place on the twelfth - variations of these coronation cancels bear dates at least from Oct. 22 to Dec. 23 (as illustrated on p. 87 of Bayanwala's treatise). The Empress's special cancel bears the date Dec. 16, the day the Emperor left for Nepal and she for Agra. The cancel over the one-half anna orange itself reads 68/9/12 (the "12" is faint), which becomes Dec. 25 in our calendar. This special native Nepal cancel is the Khasra Royal camp killer (see Hellrigl & Hepper, The Native Postmarks of Nepal, p. 34), "...the only special postmark known prior to 1949", they note, and in use for ten days only, during the king's visit to that country. The word "Nepal" in Devanagari characters may be seen at the bottom of the address, at the right.

Obviously, properly speaking, the Nepal postal card should have been an Indian one, since it originated in Delhi. The King Emperor cards are legitimately Nepalese because they are sent locally to and from Khasra, Nepal (however philatelically). The Queen's card, if improper, looks to be non-philatelic. The three pies rate instead of the usual half-anna for cards (Nepal and India alike) would suggest half-priced official mail.



Delivery Cancel



Queen Empress's
Camp Post Office



Royal Camp -
Khasra/Nepal

Tibet - A Spectacular Inward Postcard

by Wolfgang C. Hellrigl

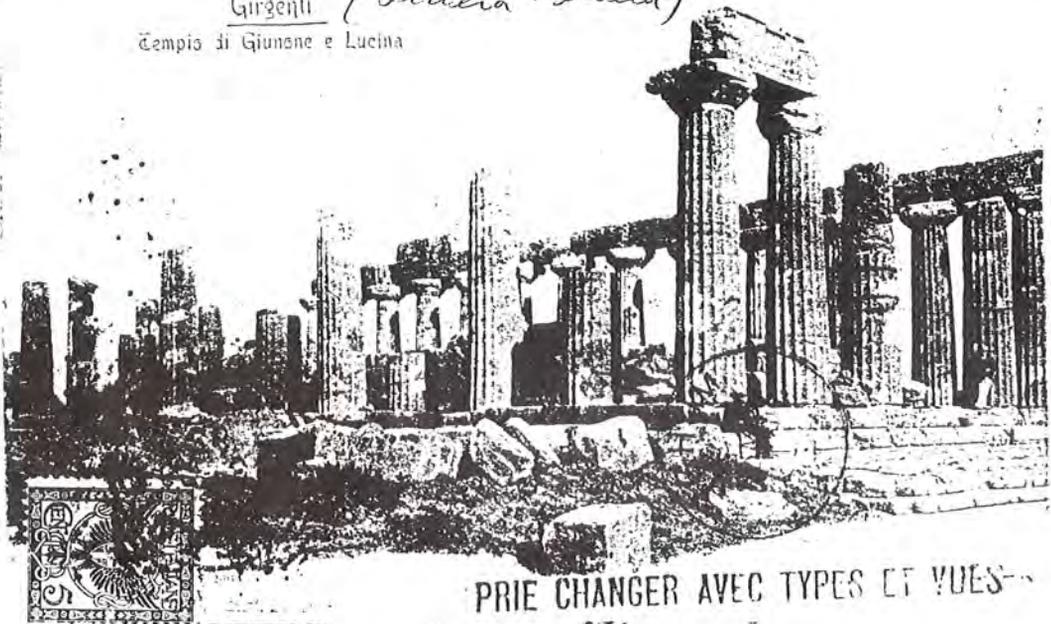
Although the picture postcard illustrated below looks quite unpretentious, it is actually a spectacular postal history item. It was posted from Girgenti, Sicily, Italy, on 2nd March, 1903 and is addressed to a gentleman named Hung Comptalle, at Lhasa. To better identify the unusual destination, Tibet, China and Asia were added to the address. The card bears no message, but the sender's handstamp on the front ("the prices vary according to types and views") would indicate that he was in the picture postcards business and probably just mailed a specimen of his wares.

The card's itinerary can be reconstructed by way of its numerous postal markings: it arrived at Shanghai on 11th April, 1903, where it received strikes of the Imperial P.O. and the local P.O., respectively. Since in 1903 there was no commercial postal connection between Shanghai and Lhasa, the card was next routed to Hong Kong, where it arrived on 19th April (between the Shanghai and Hong Kong markings there is another, illegible strike dated 15th April). Again, the lack of a postal route to Lhasa forced the postal authorities to find another solution. So it was decided to try the approach via India. The postcard was presumably taken by ship to Calcutta (where no postal marking was applied), then proceeded north towards Sikkim. It was postmarked at Ghum (located between Siliguri and Darjeeling) on 15th May, at Kalimpong on 16th May and, finally, at Rhenok on 17th May, 1903. There, on the way to Jelep La, the pass that connects Sikkim with Tibet, end the last tangible traces of this card's journey. Somewhere along the way between Sicily, China and Sikkim, three large "T"s were impressed to indicate that a tax was to be collected.

There was definitely no commercial postal route to Lhasa through Sikkim, either, so the card's final destiny remains a mystery. If it was returned to Italy, we would expect at least some postal markings from the return journey, a strike of an Indian dead-letter-office, a return-to-sender marking, or at least the crossing out of the original destination. But nothing of the sort happened. Was the postcard entrusted to a traveller or a Tibetan State courier and did it eventually reach Lhasa? We know that, at the time this card travelled through Sikkim, the British were preparing to enter Tibet. In fact, it was only some six weeks later, in July, 1903, that the British-Indian Tibet Frontier Commission crossed into Tibet. This was followed, of course, by the Younghusband Military Expedition of 1904 that eventually opened the postal route to Pharijong, Gyantse and Lhasa.

Mail from unusual places to Tibet is rare, in any case. But as far as I know, this postcard from Sicily to Lhasa is the only example of a private item of mail from Europe to Tibet that actually preceded the Tibet Frontier Commission of 1903.

Girgenti (*Trinizia Ustica*)
 Tempio di Giunone e Lucina



The front of the Italian picture postcard, regularly franked with a 5-cent. stamp cancelled Girgenti, Italy.



The reverse of the same picture postcard, showing the series of postmarks that enable us to reconstruct the attempts to enter Tibet first from the Chinese side, then through Sikkim.

First Philatelist of Nepal

Ramesh Shrestha

Most of the philatelists believe that stamp collecting in Nepal was only initiated around the time of World War II. According to elderly stamp collectors certain government officials who went to England in the thirties became fascinated with the hobby. During the Rana period in the first half of this century few British officials from India visited Nepal and among them some were stamp collectors. They used to purchase Nepalese stamps and stationery from the post offices. But, there is no record whether they introduced the hobby to our country. We can assume that steps towards organized philately was started with the establishment of the Himalaya Philatelic Club in Kathmandu in 1949.

Furthermore, the Nepalese Post Office released a set of nine pictorial stamps on October 1, 1949, and for the first time a First Day of Issue postmark was used. It is said that the Himalaya Philatelic Club imported high quality readymade envelopes in large quantities from India for the cacheted First Day Covers.

Later, in 1960, the Nepal Philatelic Bureau, a wing of His Majesty's Government Postal Service Department, was established for philatelic promotion and sales. The first national exhibition took place in Kathmandu June 10 through 16, 1966. The same year saw the creation of the Nepal Philatelic Society and philately became even more organized.

However, it is not clear who was the first stamp collector and when stamp collecting started in Nepal. This information could determine the origin of philately in our country, yet such information is not yet available. But recently, evidence has been found which attempts to make clear when stamp collecting began and who was the first collector in Nepal. A Canadian philatelic dealer offered for sale in Finland a unique item which throws considerable light on Nepalese philately - a 1 anna overprinted $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna British Indian provisional postal card which was mailed from Nepal on April 9, 1892. It was sent to England and arrived on May 2. It should be noted that since Nepal was not a member of the Universal Postal Union until 1956, her stamps were not valid for postage on foreign bound mail. So, for this purpose, a British Indian Post Office, called the Residency P.O., British Legation P.O. and later the Indian Embassy P.O. after Indian's independence, was established at Lainchaur in Kathmandu. Following is the message which appears on the back of this postal card:

Nepal Residency

India

The 9th April 1892

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your kind letter. In reference to it I would like to know what different kinds of stamps of Nepal state you have already got so that I may be able to comply with your request in informing you of the introduction of a new stamp.

Have you got Indian stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas value surcharged on $4\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps & postcard like the one I am sending you.

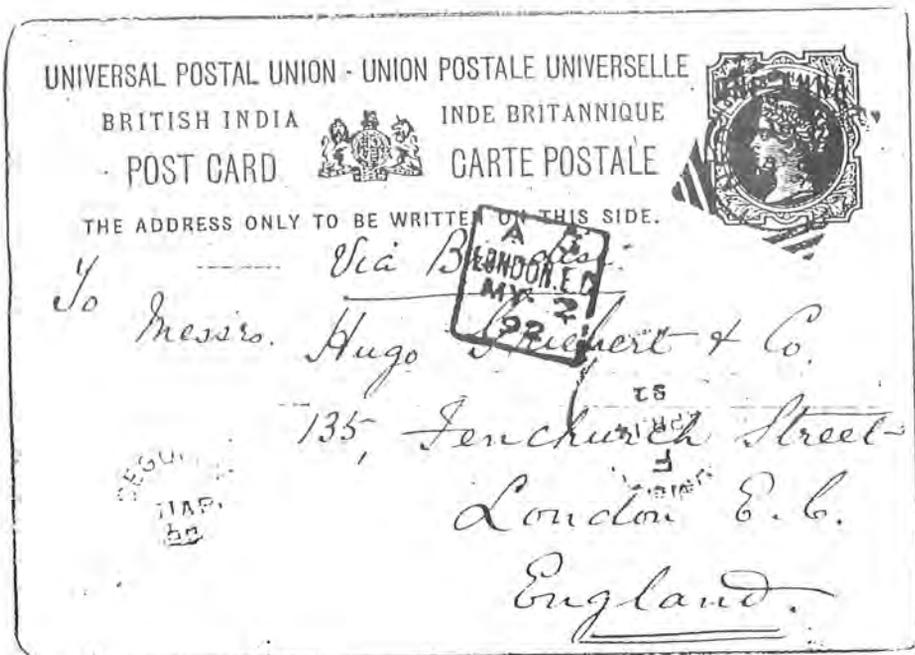
I am also a stamp collector & would prefer to send you used Indian & Nepal stamps, also unused or used Indian Native state stamps, if you send me your duplicate for selection with the values marked above.

Yours faithfully

Kishen Lal Post Master

This letter signifies that Kishen Lal, who was the Post Master of the British Indian Post Office in Nepal from 1891 to 1897, collected stamps and had philatelic transactions in England. Thus, this proves that the hobby of collecting stamps existed in Nepal as early as 1892, more that 100 years ago.

Inspite of such a long period of stamp collecting in Nepal, philately is not well developed and known among the public. This is due to various reasons, such as the unavailability of collecting material and tools, absence of philatelic literature, unsecured mails in the post offices, lack of sharing knowledge and cooperation among philatelists, etc. Except for a few national level philatelic exhibitions, Nepal has not yet organized any world or Inter-Asian level philatelic exhibition. India is putting together a world philatelic exhibition in 1997 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of her independence. So, why shouldn't Nepal plan to organize either a world level or Inter-Asian level philatelic exhibition in 2001 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of our democracy? This dream can come true if the concerned authorities and stamp collectors in our country work together with a common understanding.



Mailed from British Indian P.O. in Kathmandu on April 9, 1892;
 via Segowlie (April 11) and Bombay (April 14), to London (May 2).

Nepal Residency
India
The 9th April 1877

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your kind letter. In reference to it I would like to know what different kinds of stamps of Nepal state you have already got, so that I may be able to comply with your request in informing you by the introduction of a new stamp.

Have you got Indian stamps of 1/2 anna value surcharged on 4 1/2 anna stamps & postcards like the one I am sending you.

I am also a stamp collector & would prefer to send you used Indian & Nepal stamps, also unused or used Indian states state stamps, if you send me your duplicate for selection with the values marked above each.

Yours faithfully
Kishen Lal Post Master

Reverse: message written by Kishen Lal.

* * * * *

Hellrigl on Nepal Registry Markings

Wolfgang C. Hellrigl has written an interesting article about the native registration markings and labels used in Nepal, published in the 1996 *Congress Book*, published by the American Philatelic Congress. The annual hardbound volume was released at the APC convention held at STAMPSHOW in Orlando in August. Articles accepted by the Congress must meet high standards of research, often with significant new findings.

Such was the case with Hellrigl's article. He illustrates some markings not previously recorded. He begins with an overview of the history of registration in Nepal by the British Indian Post Office and the native postal system begun in 1879. It is the registry markings of the latter system that Hellrigl focuses on. He illustrates manuscript markings for "Registered" and "Acknowledgment Due" as well as the Kathmandu registration handstamp and its forgery.

He goes on to illustrate the native registration labels including the Setting 2 which is shown for the first time. Hellrigl lists the known post offices that used labels as well as manuscript marks. For a period of time parcel labels were used but marked as "Registry". He shows examples of three settings of the parcel labels, two of them seen for the first time.

Information about the American Philatelic Congress and back issue copies of their books can be obtained from Secretary-Treasurer Janet Klug, Box 250, Pleasant Plain OH 45162.

-- Alan Warren

Armand E. Singer

This cover, sent by Philip H. Cummings, the well-known Vermont Tibet collector (the first to chronicle the existence of the controversial "Officials" as well as the one-sang greens) to Pratek Man Tuladhar, the equally well-known Nepalese stamp entrepreneur, to Lhasa by way of Gyantse, wound up undelivered. It was registered for \$1.14 in Woodstock, Vermont, September 3, 1954, reached the Dead Letter Office in Bombay, India, September 28, but was returned to the sender, arriving back in Woodstock November 10, 1954. It was stamped "SERVICE SUSPENDED" and "Undelivered for reasons [specified?] to address shown on cover". Thereby hangs a tale. The following letter from our government in Washington (though the last sentence remains somewhat ambiguous) should help explain what went wrong. Obviously the July 1954 flood was not the real culprit, since service was restored by August of that year. Some of us Tibet collectors may have a C-622 temporary post office (Saugang, near Gyantse) cover attesting to the high-water problems. This Vermont cover, to the contrary, indicates a major shift in postal control.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

I:I:Th:X
114/1

May 3, 1955

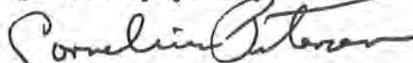
Mr. Philip H. Cummings
Box 389
Woodstock, Vermont

Dear Mr. Cummings:

The Postal Administration of India has written to this office under date of April 25, asking that the following information be transmitted to you in reply to your inquiry of December 20, 1954:

"Mails for Lhasa were carried by post only up to the Indian post office at Gyantse, from where they were forwarded to Lhasa by private arrangement. Due to heavy floods, the postal service with Gyantse in Tibet was disrupted in the month of July, 1954. Postal communication with Gyantse was, however, restored in August, 1954, and is now functioning normally. With effect from the 11th April, 1955, the Indian Post Offices in Tibet including the one at Gyantse have been transferred to the Postal Administration of the Peoples Republic of China. Only unregistered and registered letters, post cards, printed papers including registered newspapers, business papers, sample packets, mixed packets and blind literature packets are acceptable by this administration for transmission to the post offices in Tibet."

Sincerely yours,



Cornelius Petersen
Acting Director

International Postal Service

To: *P.H. Cumming*
Grassy Lane Farm
WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, U.S.A.

Returned for reasons

returned to sender as cover
shown as such

REGISTERED
No. *P168*

PAR AVION
PAR AIRMAIL
FORM 372



DI-10
DIRECT MAIL PERMIT NO. 100
BOMBAY
Post Office at
BOMBAY
28 FEB 54

To: *J.P.S. Bn*
for Return (from)

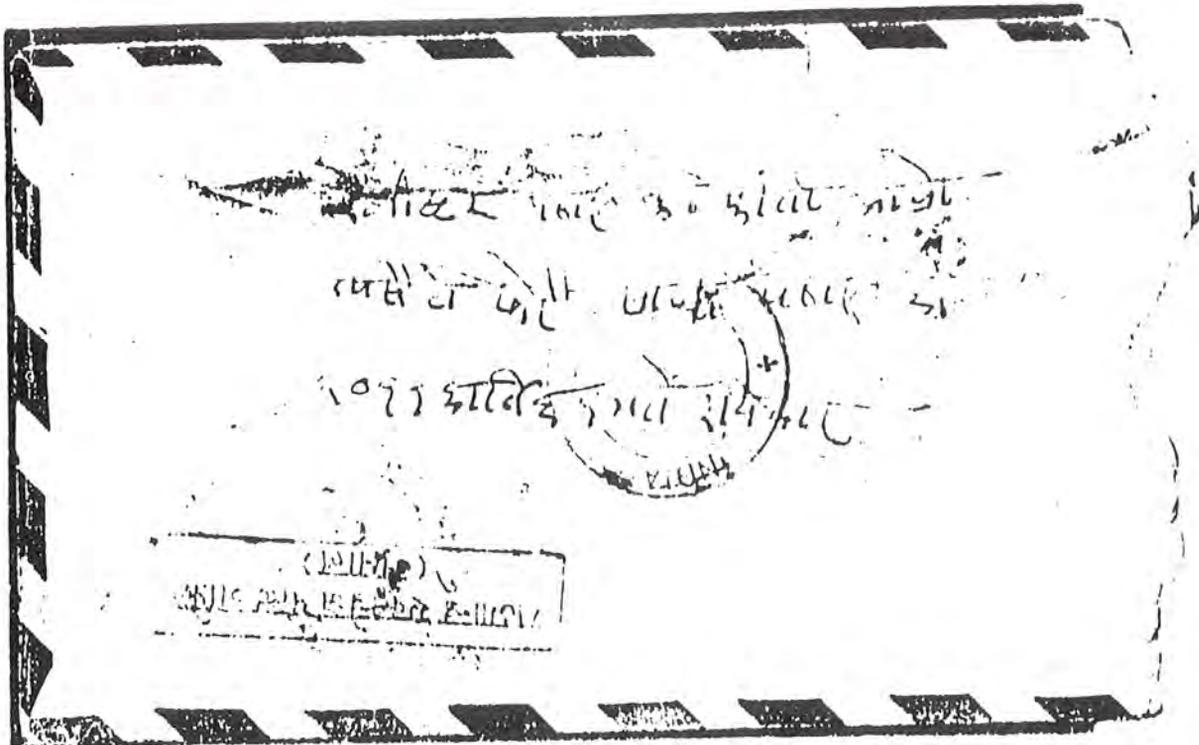
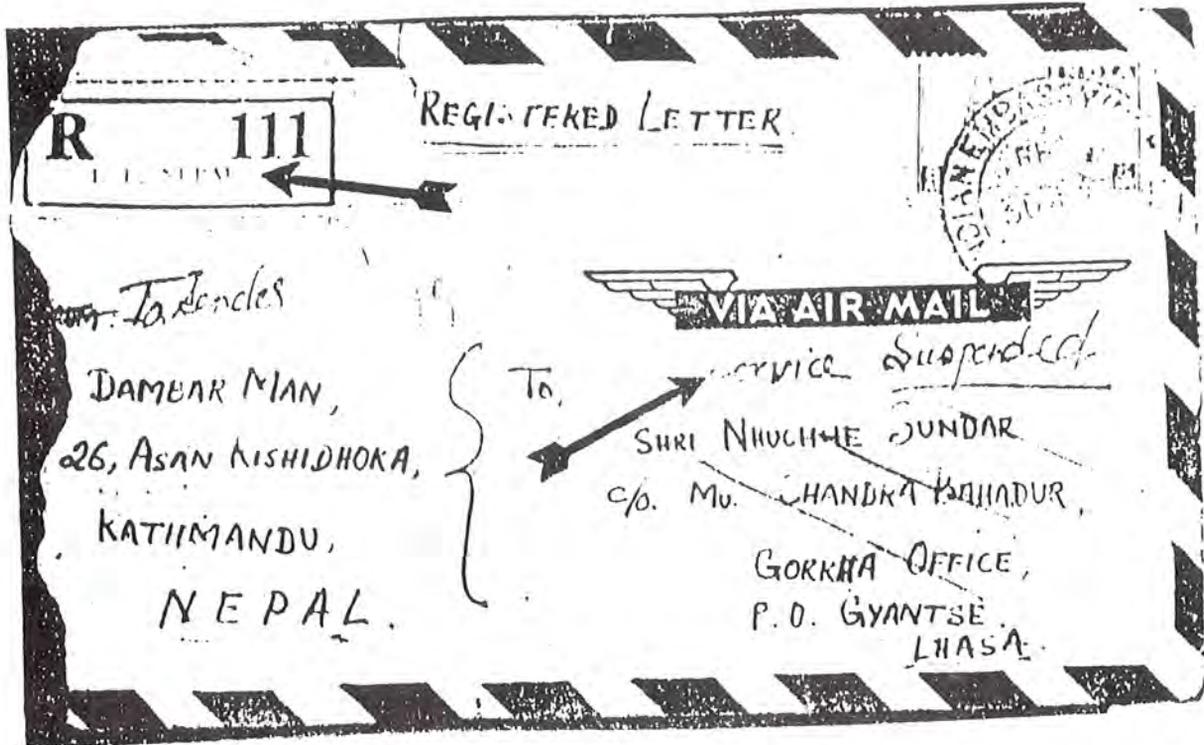
W. G. ...
Teng ...
P.O. GYANTSE TIBET
INDIA



B49
TEMP. P.O. C-622
(GYANTSE)

(Illustration from The Postal Markings of Tibet by Wolfgang C. Hellrigl.)

[Editor: as an addendum to Armand's article the following illustrations were sent to me by Mr. Surendra Lal Shrestha, our representative in Kathmandu. The cover was mailed from the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu on Sept. 30, 1954. Written in red ink is "Service Suspended" and "To Sender" (which replaces "From"). Surendra states that the postal service was suspended due to the occupation of Tibet by The People's Republic of China. Armand suggests that the Postal Administration of India and or the Post Office Department in Washington said "flood" but may be diplomatically cautious.



NEW ISSUES FROM NEPAL

Mr. D.r. Pandey, the Officer-In-Charge of the Nepal Philatelic Bureau in Kathmandu, sent the following information (including stamps and FDCs) regarding new issues from Nepal - 1996.

Karnali Bridge

The Karnali Bridge which links Bardiya and Kailali districts of Mid - western and Far - western Development Regions respectively is considered as the gateway to Far - western Development Region of Nepal. It has greatly contributed for the development of transportation facility in that region. Constructed over Chisapani of the Karnali river, it has a length of 500 meters and breadth of 11.3 meters. The structure of the bridge is typical since it is the only bridge in the Kingdom constructed with a single tower in cable stayed structure. In total length, the bridge has an extension of 325 meters on the main span & 175 meters on the side span which is the typical feature of this bridge. The World Bank had contributed 90 percents of the total cost for its construction and the remaining was shared by His majesty's Government of Nepal.

Present postage stamp depicts the picture of the Karnali Bridge.



Technical Details

1. Denomination	:	Rs. 7/-
2. Size	:	29.0 x 48.2 mm
3. Colour	:	4 Colours
4. Quantity	:	One million
5. Sheet Composition	:	50 Stamps in each sheet
6. Format	:	Horizontal
7. Process	:	Off-set Lithography
8. Paper	:	High quality stamp paper
9. Designer	:	Mohan N.S. Rana
10. Printer	:	Government Printing Office Vienna, Austria.

Issued by

HMG/N POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
NEPAL PHILATELIC BUREAU, KATHMANDU.

साहित्यिक व्यक्तित्व टिकटमाला Literary Personalities Series

Technical Detail

1. Denominations :		
(a)	Hem Raj Sharma	Re 1.00
(b)	Padma Prasad Bhattarai	Rs 3.00
(c)	Bhawani Bhikshu	Rs 5.00
2. Size : 30 x 40 mm		
3. Colour : Four Colours		
4. Quantity : One million each		
5. Format : Vertical		
6. Process : Off - set Lithography		
7. Paper : High quality stamp Paper		
8. Sheet composition : 50 stamps in each sheet		
9. Designer : Mohan N.S. Rana		
10. Printer : Government Printing office, vienna, Austria.		

Issued by :

HMG/N POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
NEPAL PHILATELIC BUREAU, KATHMANDU.



**A. Hem Raj Sharma
(1935-2010 BS)**

Scholar Hem Raj Sharma was born in Kathmandu on 20 Ashadh 1935 BS. In addition to his primary education from his father Lok Raj Pandey, he obtained education from Gangadhar Shastri and Baijanath Dixit. The author of pioneering grammar text "Chandrika", had also created the work called "Kashyap Sanhitako Bhumika". He was decorated with "Gorkha Dakshinbahu" and conferred with the title of "Biddwachhiromani" (Eminent scholar) for his outstanding contribution in Nepalese linguistic and literature. Although he passed away in 2010 BS, this immortal scholar is remembered with great honour and respect.

Present postage stamp is brought out in commemoration of this talented linguist.

**B) Padma Prasad Bhattarai
(1953-2030 BS)**

Born at Ramechhap District of Janakpur Zone in 1953 BS, scholar Padma Prasad Bhattarai had obtained his education from renowned teachers like Modanath, Somnath Sigdel and Laxman Shastri. Being a member of then Royal Council Mr. Bhattarai had also worked in the capacity of the principal of Royal Nepal Sanskrit college since 2014 BS. He was an eminent scholar of Sanskrit literature. Decorated with the honour of "Prabal Gorkha Dakshinbahu", he was conferred with the title "Nyaya Ratna" (Jewel of Justice) in India as an honorarium of his outstanding talent. He was also commended by the pioneers of Vedas, Puranas, Justice, Literature and Ayurveda. He departed for heavenly abode in 2030 BS.

This postage stamp is brought out in commemoration of this scholarstic personality.

**C) Bhawani Bhikshu
(1966-2038 BS)**

According to his horoscope, Bhawani Bhikshu's date of birth is recorded as 1966 BS, where as in practical he is referred as borned in 1971 BS. A novelist and story writer, Bhawani Bhikshu has made a great contribution in Nepalese literature and obtained a degree of 'Kulbhushan' in Hindi literature. He worked as a editor of "Sharada" in 2008 BS, director of department of publicity until 2013 BS, and as an academican of Royal Nepal Academy from 2018 to 2027 BS. He has published works of 4 story compilations, 3 poetry compilations, 4 novels and numerous one act plays and essays. He was honoured by the Madan Puraskar (Madan Prize), Sajha Puraskar (Sajha Prize), Tribhuvan Puraskar (Tribhuvan Prize) etc, for his qualitative and quantitative works in Nepalese literature. He departed for heavenly abode in 2038 BS.

Present postage stamp is brought out in commemoration of this versatile litterateur.

ऐतिहासिक र राजनैतिक व्यक्तित्वहरू Historical and Political Personalities

Technical Detail

1. Denominations :

(a)	Kaji Kalu Pande	0.75 P.
(b)	Pushpa Lal shrestha	Re. 1.00
(c)	Suvarna Shamsheer Rana	Rs. 5.00

2. Sheet composition : 50 stamps in each sheet

3. Quantity : One million each

4. Colour : Four Colours

5. Size : 38.5 x 29.6 mm

6. Paper : High quality stamp Paper

7. Format : Horizontal

8. Process : Off - set Lithography

9. Designer : K. K. Karmacharya

10. Printer : Government Printing office , vienna, Austria.

Issued by :

HMG/N POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
NEPAL PHILATELIC BUREAU, KATHMANDU.



A. Kaji Kalu Pande (1770-1814 BS)

Regarded in Nepalese history as a symbol of great valor and bravery Kalu Pande was the eldest son of Bhim Raj Pande. He was born in 1770 BS .

Recipient of the title " Kaji" from King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great in 1800 BS. Kalu Pande had been regarded as a right hand of the Great King during the unification campaign of Nepal. It was in his leadership that the great King succeeded in setting up a strong Gorkha state by integrating the small principalities of Nuwakot, Belkot, Naldum, Tadi, Sihran Chowk etc.

Continuously taking part in the unification campaign for 14 consecutive years. Kalu Pande sacrificed his life for the country at the age of 44 years on 19th Jestha 1814 BS in the first battle with Kirtipur in which he was be-headed alongwith numerous Gorkha soldiers at the bank of Balkhu river.

This postage stamp has been issued in commemoration of this immortal son of Nepal.

B. Pushpa Lal Shrestha (1981-2035 BS)

Late Pushpa Lal Shrestha, who was born in 1981 BS in Bhageri of Ramechhap District, was against injustice and tyranny since his early childhood. He was influenced by communist philosophy since 1998 BS. Forming the organisation committee of Nepal Communist Party on 22 April 1949 , he became the founding General Secretary of the party on 15 September 1949 after issuing the manifesto of Nepal Communist Party. As a polit bureau member of the Nepal Communist Party he had led the Nepalese communist movement since its first national convention held in 2009 BS until the third convention of 2019 BS. He was known among the people by the dear name of Pushpa Lal or Maila Dai only.

Political Party should be policy oriented rather than leader oriented was the prime motto of Pushpa Lal. He was in favour of People's united movement to end the Panchayat regime which came into reality in 2046 BS . He always used the Marxism in a creative manner . He passed away in 2035 BS.

This commemorative stamp has been brought out to honour the immortal communist leader who was always thoughtful to change the people's life.

C. Suvarna Shamsher Rana
(1910-1977 A. D.)

Born in 1910 AD as a son of Hiranya Shamsher Rana, Suvarna Shamsher had contributed the Nepales politics by founding Nepal Democratic Congress Party .

He served the liberation army constituted during the historical democratic movement of 2007 BS as a supreme commander in contrast to the fact that he was born in the ruling Rana autocratic family .After the advent of democracy in the country he served as a Minister of Finance in the Interim Joint Council of Ministers . He also worked as Minister of Finance and Planning under the Primeministership of Matrika Prasad Koirala when the government of Nepali Congress was in power . Later he became the chairman of council of Ministers in the all party coalition Government .

Honoured with 'Tribhuvan Prajatantrik Path' decoration, this freedom fighter had always struggled for the attainment of democracy . passed away in Calcutta on 9th Nov 1977.

The Present postage stamp has been brought out in commemoration of this immortal son of Nepal.

* * * * *

BOGUS TIBETAN REGISTRATION HANDSTAMPS

Leo Martyn

A new feature has been added to the "Reproductions"/"Facsimilies"/"Forgeries" of Tibet which first made the scene in the late 1980s. First the stamps appeared, then crude covers with printed addresses. Some six months ago these covers were "improved" with registration handstamps in various flavors - red, orange, blue and yellow. Illustrated below are all the types I have seen. For more information see Postal Himal nos. 64 (p.68) and 68 (p.54-57).



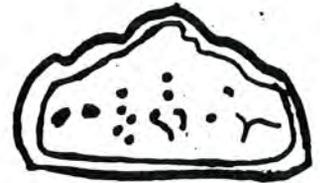
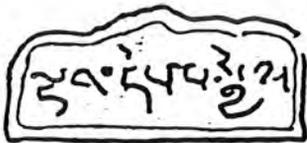
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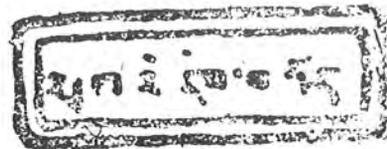
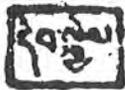
BLUE



RED



YELLOW



ORANGE

* * * * *

Liechtenstein Issues Stamps with Tibet Theme

by Alan Warren

On June 7, 1993, the country of Liechtenstein released a set of three stamps showing a dance mask and portions of paintings from Tibet. The idea followed on a special exhibition of Tibetan artifacts held in 1991 at Liechtenstein's National Museum. The collection of nearly 500 objects was donated by the author and explorer Heinrich Harrer who resides in Liechtenstein. Harrer will be remembered for his popular book Seven Years in Tibet and his more recent illustrated volume entitled Lost Lhasa.

Two stamps illustrate scenes from thangkas or scroll paintings and one shows a dance mask. The tradition of thangkas can be traced to the 7th century. The 60 rappen stamp shows a scene from the tale of the ferry man. The ferry man was actually the Buddha in the incarnation of a prince who went to sea on a ferry with 500 countrymen, seeking riches so that poverty might be banished at home. Through various trials the ferry man not only protected his passengers, but also obtained the jeweled headdress of the King of the Sea. This he brought home enabling his country to become rich.

The one franc value illustrates from a thangka the tale of the fish. This time the Buddha was living as a king who sought to save his people from famine by sacrificing his own life to change into a large fish. He jumped from a tree and turned into the largest fish ever seen in the lake. The large fish was accompanied by other fish who took flesh from him and in turn offered themselves to the people of the country to eat, in order that they might avoid starvation.

The 80 rappen stamp depicts a religious dance mask representing a form of Buddha who acts as a sort of umpire between good and evil. The angry expression and the pointed teeth of the mask point up the consequence of evil deeds. The wooden or paper maché masks are also traced to the 7th century and the origins of the Cham Dance.

The stamps were designed by Hans Peter Gassner and rotogravure printed by Hélio Courvoisier SA. If still available, they may be ordered from Postwertzeichenstelle der Regierung, FL 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein - set of three values = 2.40 francs and first day covers = 4.20 francs.



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To calculate the number of lines your advertisement will require, count 74 letters, numerals, punctuation marks and blank spaces between words. Appropriate headings will be used if not indicated. After receipt, the ad will appear in the next Postal Himal.

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Royce A. Jones - can anyone supply an address?

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