

Postal Himal

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

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<u>Publishing Schedule:</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Cutoff for Articles</u>	<u>Into Mail</u>
	139	August 29, 2009	September 12, 2009
	140	November 21, 2009	December 5, 2009
	141	February 27, 2010	March 13, 2010
	142	May 29, 2010	June 12, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Officer's Corner	Geoffrey Flack	1	Statement of Accounts	Hepper & Skinner	12
Editor's Ramblings	Richard M Hanchett	1	FDCs	Nepal Philatelic Bureau	13
Tibetans in Kumbum	Richard C. Frajola	2	Nepal Post Offices	Hepper & Jha	15
Himalayan Area Collecting	Thomas W. Weixlmann	8			

Officer's Corner

I have had an interesting year since being elected Vice President. A lot of traveling has given me the opportunity to meet with a number of members in many countries around the world. In September my wife and I drove to Eugene, Oregon and visited with Frank Vignola Jr. and his lovely wife Mary Lou. We had a very enjoyable few days and I was able to spend some time looking at the fantastic Nepal collection Frank and his father put together over the years. In November I was back in Asia where I met with Bruno Le Peut (who divides his time between France and Bangkok). Over lunch we discussed his Nepal Pashupati collection and his philatelic plans for the future. On the same trip I spent a few days in Kathmandu and was able to meet with Ramesh Shrestha, Rishi Tulsian and S.L. Shrestha among others. Ramesh will be publishing a new book on the Postal Markings of Nepal - I think a major addition to the philatelic literature and something we can all look forward to. In February of this year I attended two stamp shows in London - STAMPEX & PHILATEX.

This gave me the opportunity to have lunch with Colin Hepper (to discuss Society business) and also to meet with several Nepal and Tibet collectors. A short meeting with my friend Robert Gilbert - a serious collector who is just as fascinated by Tibet stamps and Postal History as when we first met a number of years ago. This trip also afforded me the opportunity to meet with Stephen Bildheim (from Germany) who has been a major collector and student of Nepal for more than 30 years. This was not only an enjoyable meeting and an opportunity to share a lot of information, but it was a chance for me to learn a great deal about Nepal philately which Stephen is so passionate about.

One thing I have missed this year is the almost daily conversations I used to have with Armand Singer, a man who was both friend and mentor. But life goes on and I have spent some very enjoyable time with a number of Nepal-Tibet enthusiasts - to share and learn from each other. I am sure Armand would approve.

Geoffrey

Editor's Ramblings

I have had an email from Ed Gosnell who is planning to attend and exhibit at the APS STAMPSHOW in Pittsburgh, PA August 8 and 9 and would like to get together with any other NTPSC members who are planning to attend. You can contact Ed directly at gemtree1@aol.com.

We had a most enjoyable time at WESTPEX. For the second year in a row, Colin flew across

the Atlantic to join us. Talk about dedication. There will be a report in the next issue of *PH* about the meeting and the items that were discussed, including possible directions for *PH* to take in the future.

A reminder that LONDON 2010 is fast approaching and it isn't too early to make your plans to attend. We always have a good attendance at the show and should this time too.

CONGRATULATIONS:

Edward Gosnell was awarded Gold plus the pre-1900 APS Medal of Excellence plus the Columbus Philatelic Club award for Best Exhibit by a CPC member for his exhibit "The Kingdom of Nepal 1790-1930: A Philatelic Overview Adapting Industrial Age Communications to a Handicraft Society at COLOPEX.

Paul C. Hanger was awarded Vermeil for his exhibit "The Pashupati Era of Nepal" at COLOPEX.

UPCOMING:

LONDON 2010 08-15 May 2010 Business Design Center, London (NTPSC meeting on 12 May from 10:00 am through 1:45 pm))

LISBON 2010 01-10 October 2010

INDIA 2011 February 2011 New Delhi

With the Tibetans in Kumbum During the Mohammedan Rebellion

by Richard C. Frajola

sent by Rainer Fuchs

In examining postal artifacts, such as the cover shown below in Figure 1, one is often lead into a veritable garden of forking paths. A cover may be of interest for many reasons, such as the adhesive it bears, the contents of the enclosed

letter, the importance of the letter-writer, the postal services used to transmit it to its destination, or the history of the location and era. All of these paths are of great interest in the study of this cover.



Figure 1. Cover that originated in Tibet and was posted from Shanghai on April 3, 1896

The cover appears, at first glance, to be of only moderate interest. It is a rather typical use of a United States stamp from the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China in April 1896. The Agency had been established in 1867 in conjunction with steamship service mail between the United States and China that operated via Japan (for additional information, see *The United States Post Office in China and Japan, 1867-1874* by Frajola, Perlman and Scamp). The cover is addressed to the United States and bears the usual five-cent stamp of 1894 in use at the time.

Dateline Kumbum, Tibet

The envelope enclosed two letters which have been preserved intact. The first, dated "Khubum Tibet, January 22, 1896" was written by Dr. Susie C. Rijnhart and the second, dated "Kumbum, Jan 31 96", was written by her husband, Petrus (Peter) Rijnhart.

The monastery (lamasery) of Khubum, located in the Amdo region, was founded in 1583 after a visit to a holy sandalwood tree in the area by the Third Dalai Lama. The name reportedly means "100,000 enlightening bodies of the Buddha", in homage to images found on the leaves of the

holy tree which mark the birth-spot of the Tsongkhapa. In 1896, the lamasery was home to approximately 4,000 monks and was surrounded by a village of laymen named Lusal.

The Authors

Dr. Susie Rijnhart wrote the earlier of the two enclosed letters. She was born in Canada in 1868 and graduated from Trinity University twenty years later with a degree in medicine. She became very active in the Christian church and, while engaged in her medical practice in Chatham, Canada, she met and married Peter Rijnhart in September 1894. Much is known about Dr. Susie Rijnhart through her book published in 1901. Entitled 'With the Tibetans In Tent And Temple, Narrative of Four Years' Residence On the Tibetan Border, and of a Journey Into the Far Interior', the book has been the primary source for the information presented here.

Less is known about her husband Peter, the author of the second letter, beyond what is written in Dr. Rijnhart's book. Peter was of Dutch descent and had previously visited Tibet as a missionary. He was apparently the primary factor in their shared religious zeal that led both to accept the missionary assignment in Tibet in 1894. Peter was killed, along with their one year old son Charlie, while on expedition to the interior of Tibet in 1898.

The first letter, written by Dr. Susie Rijnhart

Kumbum, Tibet

January 22nd 1896

Dear Mother Hill,

For ever so long I have been going to write to you, but the roads have been for six months closed by the Mohammedan rebellion, that we did not write because there was no way of sending off mail. And we have at last received letters, Jany 21st. Your sons' among the number. Glad indeed were we to at least get word from the outside world, six months is a long time to be cut off.

Mr. Ferguson left in August to go to Shanghai to be married and only today we received word that he reached Lau Chow in safety. We feared he had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Frank asks how many miles a Li is - one English mile id three Li. Just five miles from us the other day, the soldiers who brought up our letters, gained a decisive victory over the Mohammedans, burning their villages, killing a thousand men, women & children, while

The Mohammedan Rebellion of 1895-1896

According to Dr. Rijnhart's book, the Mohammedans constituted about one-fourth of the population in Kansu province and numbered about one and one-half million, the balance being Tibetans, Chinese and Mongolians. She identified the Mohammedans as descendants of the great migrations from Turkestan, Kashmir and Samarkand five centuries previously and notes that in Sinking district they divided into Lao-chiao or "old religion" and Sin-chiao or "new religion". According to Dr. Rijnhart the Lao-chiao generally remained neutral or supported the Chinese. She further notes that the "cause of the dispute which culminated in one of the most sanguinary and disastrous wars that ever took place in Western China was the question as to whether or not a Mohammedan might wear a bear before the age of forty"! Whatever the actual cause, Chinese troops were sent on March 13, 1905 to Lancheo and Hsuen-hua-ting, the seat of the troubles, to settle the disturbance.

Aided by Tibetans, including a contingent of soldiers from the lamasery at Kumbum, the major fighting against the portion of the Mohammedans in rebellion ended at the beginning of January 1896.

The two enclosed letters provide first-hand account of the situation.

the others ran away. Much as we deplore seeing women & children killed, we hail the coming of the soldiers with delight, as our home had been in much danger. We live in a house in the village just three minutes walk from the house of the Lamas, but so concerned was the Grand Lama (Mina Fuyeh), the big man of the Lamasery, that he offered us rooms in his house until the danger was over. If the Mohammedans come here, the people would run to the Lama's houses & leave us all alone. So, we accepted the kind offer & lived in his house for two months. We then came to our own home again leaving part of our stuff there, so that if we lose what is here, we still have something left if our lives are spared. It is an awful sensation. Only last night the alarm went thro the village that the rebels were burning a village five li - not two miles away from us. I spent a restless night. Of course we trust in our Loving Father's care but nevertheless the thought of the cruelty & brutality of these followers of Mohammed makes me shudder. Not for anything would I want to come in contact with them.

The Lord has been very gracious to us in these dark days. Fuel cannot be bot at any price, but our animals provide us with manure which is gathered every morning, spread on the mud roofs to dry, and when dry makes good fuel. Our cooking is done in a very large pot over a manure fire, while our bread is cooked in a copper pot covered, and buried in sheep manure fire & ashes - the bread is quite eatable. Their grain is half as dear again as it is in times of peace and almost impossible to be bought at any price. The Lord has enabled us to provide sufficient for our wants. To prepare a grain to go to the mill to be ground into flour, a woman cleans it by shaking it round in a basket which lets the dirt go through holes in the bottom, then shaking it up & down in another square thing like a dust tray, then looks it over little by little. It is then put in a bag, laid on an animal's back, & taken to a mill - water wheel - & only one set of stones. Here someone has to stay all day & sometimes all night to watch the grain, that the miller does not steal. Life is made up of small things: but oh! how small.

The people are very kind, and consider and call us their own men. We have treated so many wounded men and soldiers, that we are considered quite indispensable here. When peace comes we will be able to go anyplace to doctor and preach, & be received with kindness. In every village around, there is someone whom we have helped in some way. We get presents from them sometimes, but from none do we get presents as often & as valuable as from the big man in the lamasery. Among them is a coral rosary, or "Mani" as they call it, a set of horn buttons for a gown, maple sugar from interior Tibet, pears from some days journey from here & he has promised, if we ever go home, to give us a prayer wheel to take with us. We often eat food with him.

The Lama who was teaching us Tibetan turned out to be so dishonest that we could not have him any longer. Another started to teach us to read, but he has gone to the city to be secretary in the office of the Governor of this province. Our Christian work has rather been a little put back by the rebellion as everyone is so much interested in guns & spears. We have, nevertheless, a class of children coming regularly every Sunday and Wednesday when we teach them about Jesus & Old Testament stories. They seem very much interested & would come every day if we had time to have them. I wonder did you think of us on Xmas day? We had a pleasant day. A number of women & children were here & we gave them tea to drink & told them about the birth & purpose of Jesus - giving them each a picture of Jesus at twelve years of age. How I longed for word from home. I received today a letter from my sister, a Doctor at home, dated May. That is the latest I have had. Peter is very good to me indeed. We are both in good health, though Peter has had rheumatism, & I have a cough. Our house is made entirely of mud and of course is fearfully cold. At night

the cold is intense but in the daytime the sun comes out nice & warm & we can sit outside. I wear my flannel underwear, wadded clothing from neck to ankle, a sheepskin gown over that, & on my feet, two pairs of stockings, a pair of bedroom knitted slippers & over all cloth top boots. Peter wears the same but sheepskin socks & leather top boots over heavy woolen socks - still we are none too warm, & even cold.

We have a mule & a pony on which we go to cure diseases - two cows, one of which is now giving us milk - some sheep, a pig, some chickens, a dog, two pups & a kitten. Had we not our animals we would have now no fuel, no butter & no milk, & would have to buy all our meat, whereas now we can kill a sheep which we have bought when very cheap. A boy looks after our animals on the mountains, carries water, puts the manure out to dry, etc., for his food & thirty-three (33) cents per month - not very dear, is it?

Our garden last year was fairly successful, i.e. potatoes, turnips, radishes & lettuce - beans, peas & corn came to nothing. We have only a small piece of ground but we made the best use of it that we could. We have been on the closest rations, as everything is so dear now and promises to be the same next year. We are entirely in His hands and we know He will care for us all. We are so glad Leslie is being used of the Lord in good work. It is indeed good to serve Him. We were sorry to learn of the misfortune that has befallen Mr. & Mrs. Barrows but trust they will again be all right. Ask Leslie to remember us to all our friends in Ft. Wayne.

I sent you some wild flowers gathered in the mountains around here. Some time again, I will send more.

This must be my last page. I must tell you why we are keeping two pups. We need a dog on the roof to keep people from trespassing on our roof & garden - one to mind the gate downstairs & one to go with the sheep to the mountains. These latter we are intending our pups to do for us.

Tell Frank that next time I write I will write to him, & tell him about the little boys here. My, not a boy can read or write & see how well Frank can write & spell. He must be a very good boy to do so well. Perhaps someday he may come out here, who knows?

Now Mother, I must close. Peter sends his love & says he will enclose a note for Leslie.

With Xian love, I remain, Yours in His name fr. Tibet

Susie Rijnhart

The second letter, written by Peter Rijnhart:

Kumbum

31 Jan '96

My Dear Leslie and Mother Hill,

Your kind letter dated Aug. was recd a short time ago. The first we recd for 6 months but thanks be unto our Lord who again has heard our prayers and has caused the road to be opened so that now our mail can go down and come up as before.

We are surrounded by cruel rebels yet, but the Lord is putting much courage in us by making us trust more in Him. Of course others who have trusted in Him have become martyrs for the cause of Christ but when He wants us for such glorifying work, He will doubtless give the grace for it. But heretofore He has kept us - even Mr. Ferguson has come through safely. At least we got word three days ago that he had arrived in Shanghai.

Since we came we have experienced not a little. We went on a trip to Kokonor lake in July and on the 2nd day in a very deserted place we were attacked by 16 robbers and only fear

for our foreign gun and revolvers saved our lives.

Since then we have expected a daily visit of the rebels and every night we go to bed fearing that we shall hear the alarm during the night. But with all these fears about us we do not grow thin and sick and die. Twice at night was the alarm sounded but the rebels did not come closer than a mile.

Their (the rebels) headquarters are now only 10 miles away (another 3-4 miles away was destroyed by the soldiers) but in that headquarters there are said to be 20,000 of them. Leakaye' had gone back to opium when I returned but was oh so glad to see me back again. His boy Ka-i-tan helped us in the doctrine. Much of this he had remembered from two years previous - but alas - he took diphtheria - was unwilling to eat our medicines and died within 5 days. I never felt so sad about the death of one as I felt about his. The work is going on fairly. We have a host of friends among the priest now. So many have benefited by our drugs, - even the Grand Lama and the treasurer have been sick and at once sent for us. The medicines were prayerfully given, benefited them and now we count them among our best friends. Often do I visit them (because they cannot leave the lamasery even to go across to the laymen village where we live - this is their law) and talk about our doctrine and theirs. We often go to the villages in the immediate neighborhood and talk culture and cure diseases. We have constantly a lot of wounded people and the natives have got to get so much confidence in us that they come to us first thing - and apparently the Lord is ordering us, & establishing us more and more. Ho Taren - the commander of the troops (2,000) was shot the other day in the leg. My dear wife was tired having been extremely bust the previous days. I went 10 li (3 miles) to see him - I put on and gave him medicines and that evening he went to the City 50 li from here. When a few days ago we went to that city - to see him - he had put some native stuff on and his whole leg was swollen dreadfully. Now everybody knows that Ho Taren has spoiled his wound and recovery by putting on native medicines. We are very busy now but will be more so when peace comes and we can go 15 - 20 and 30 li places for preaching and doctoring. Dr. Kellers kindness is of great good to us. I have become an expert toothpuller - and peoples teeth are very bad here. Many a priest and layman has left one in the forceps but gratefully bowing for having suffered. The prayerstone I have not been able to get - those that I have seen around here were at least 10 to 20 lbs in weight and even if I got one it could not be sent - but as soon as I come across a small one - I shall not forget my promise. But it is late - this mail is to go off tomorrow morning so I come to a stop. We are writing again soon. Give our United love to all the friends. I wish they remembered us half as well as our dear Leslie, and that reminds me - thank you my dear boy for remembering us by giving that bible in memory of us. But we are very thankful to our Lord that he has kept you. Praise His dear name - give my love to all - Brother Zashman - Mr. Barros - Mr. Shivers - etc etc etc

While we remain, as ever yours in Him, Affly.

Peter Rijnhart

The Route of the Cover

The content of Susie Rijnhart's letter suggests, because inbound mail was received through the courtesy of Chinese soldiers, that this outbound cover was likely carried from the conflict area by the military before reaching safer mail channels. Although the exact route of carriage from Kumbum to Shanghai is unknown, the

route taken by the Rijnhart's on their trip to Kumbum, as shown in the map of Figure 2, may well have been the normal route for mail as well.

Dr. Rijnhart described the route of her trip to Kumbum in her book: "From Shanghai up the Yangtse to Hankow we would go by steamer; thence by house-boat up the Han as far as

Fancheng, situated about four hundred miles up the river. The remainder of the journey would be completed overland by cart and mule”.

After reaching Shanghai, the cover was placed in the mails at the United States Postal Agency with a United States single five-cent 1894 issue adhesive for a single-weight rate to the United States. As the letter weighed in excess of one-half ounce, it was marked in manuscript with a bold “T” (taxe) as insufficiently prepaid. The cover was postmarked on April 3, 1896 with the Agency postmark dated to correspond with the departure of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer bound for Yokohama, Japan. At Yokohama, the mail bag containing the cover was transferred to another PMSS steamer

for carriage to San Francisco, California.

Upon arrival at San Francisco, the cover received the San Francisco Foreign Division (abbreviated “F.D.”) backstamp of April 24, 1896 and the front was marked in pencil “2” indicating double rate, and the “U.S. Charge To Collect 10 Cents” two-line handstamp. When the cover arrived at its Fort Wayne, Indiana destination, the ten-cent postage due adhesive was applied and cancelled when the recipient picked up the cover.

The author would welcome information about additional covers from Tibet that utilized the United States Postal Agency in Shanghai during this period. This cover is the only example known to the author at this time.



Figure 2

The author may be contacted either at:
 Mr. Richard C. Frajola
 P. O. Box 2679
 Ranchos De Taos, NM 87557
 USA

or by email at:
covers@rfrajola.com

Nepal, Mount Everest & Himalayan Postal Collection (continued) by Chief Thomas W. Weixlmann, USN (Ret.)

Himalayan Expedition Postal Covers

The Himalayas are the greatest mountain chain in the world. Since the dawn of time, men have been either captivated or terrified by these giants. It was imagined that, hidden in them, was a mysterious domain "Shangri-La" defended by impenetrable rock walls. They are also the vastest, longest and highest mountains in the world, with fourteen peaks over 26,000 feet in elevation.

An interesting aspect of philately pertains to Himalayan Expedition Postal Covers, especially those depicting the explorers, adventurers and mountaineering climbers who have summited Mt. Everest. Besides the many expeditions to Mt. Everest, other mountaineers have climbed or attempted to climb the other peaks, some even

seemingly more formidable.

Himalayan Expedition Postal Covers were prepared for a number of purposes, i.e., either to aid in the financial support for the expedition, to commemorate a successful ascent or as a means of recognition or honor.

The first cover, Exhibit 1, is a 1924 Post Card containing a special Mt. Everest label in the upper left-hand corner. The label is tied with a Rongbuk Base Camp mark in red. Two 1 Anna King George V surcharged Nine Pies India postage stamps (Scott No. 104) are tied by a Darjeeling 4 Sept '24 cancellation for postage to Amsterdam, Holland. This was the expedition where George Mallory and Sandy Irvine disappeared near the summit of Mt. Everest.



Exhibit 1

Exhibit 2 is a pair of interesting Expedition Photo Post Cards in recognition of the 1963 German Rupal Expedition climb of Nanga Parbat. At 26,658 feet it is the world's ninth highest mountain and is located in Pakistan near the Kashmir border. The two covers have picture views on their reverse and are signed by

team members plus the thumb print of the native guide. Each card is multi-franked with Pakistani issues and tied by 17 and 18 June 1963 cancels to the USA. Fifth-three climbers have tragically lost their lives while attempting to climb Nanga Parbat (Naked Mountain), a higher death ratio than Mt. Everest.

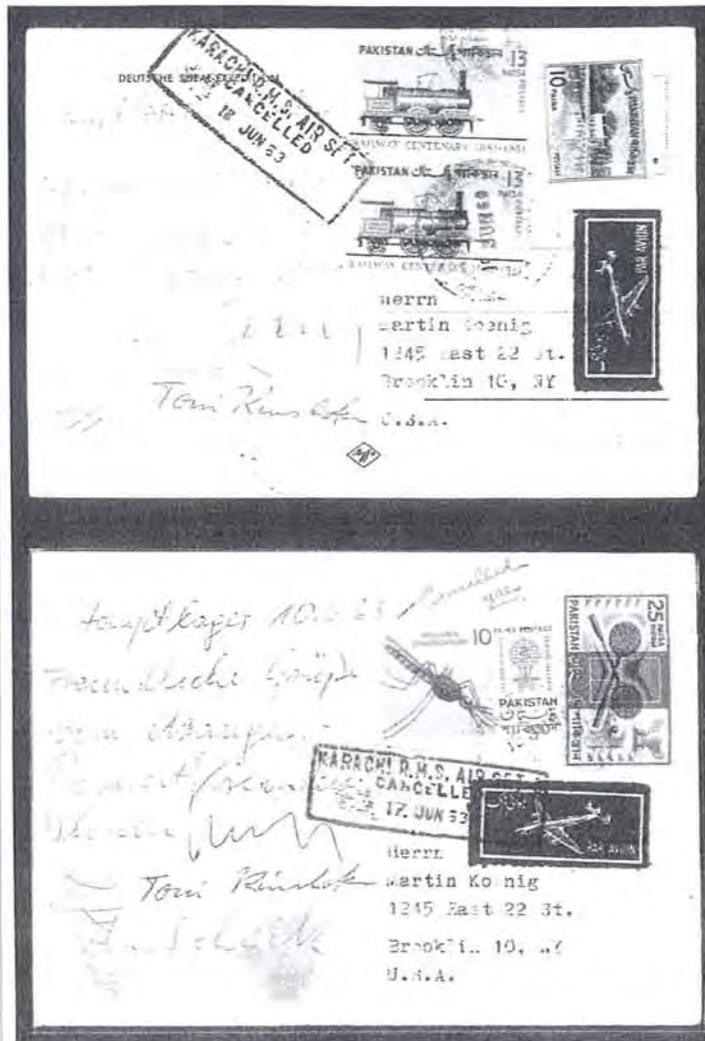


Exhibit 2



Exhibit 3 is a First Day of Issue cover, postmarked Bombay G. P. O. on 2 October 1953 and addressed to the USA with cancels of two commemorative Indian Mt. Everest stamps (Scott Nos. 244-245) with a cachet showing Mt. Everest and cameo pictures of Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay.

Exhibit 4 is a signed Nepal Expedition Souvenir Postal Cover, cacheted with a framed Mt. Everest picture, the circular symbol of the Nepal Philatelic Society and "DEUTSCHE/EVEREST - LHOTSE/EXPEDITION/20 June 1972". There is also a personal mountaineering

cancel and the signatures of Expedition Leader Gerhard Lenser and another team member. It contains a Nepal Mt. Everest stamp (Scott No. 253) and a special Expedition CDS dated 20 June 1972 Kathmandu G. P. O.

Gerhard Lenser had a long Himalayan climbing career which included the first ascent of Mt. Pumori. On this expedition Lenser and one other climber hoped to climb Mt. Lhotse from the East. However, they were unable to find a suitable approach route. Lenser later became the leader of the successful 1983 German - American Expedition of Mt. Everest.



Exhibit 3



Exhibit 4

Exhibit 5 is a Nepal Expedition Cover cacheted with an illustration to commemorate the Nepalese Police Mountaineering ascent of Mt. Tukucho on October 2, 1976. It is signed by three climbers and is stamped with Scott No.335, which shows the Interpol Headquarters Emblem and the Nepal Police Emblem.

Exhibit 6 is an Official Expedition Cover addressed to the USA and bearing the cachet of the Manchester [UK] Nepalese Expedition to climb Mt. Nampa in 1970. It is franked with two Nepalese stamps (Scott Nos. 233 and 128), with 128 showing Mt. Mansalu.



Exhibit 5

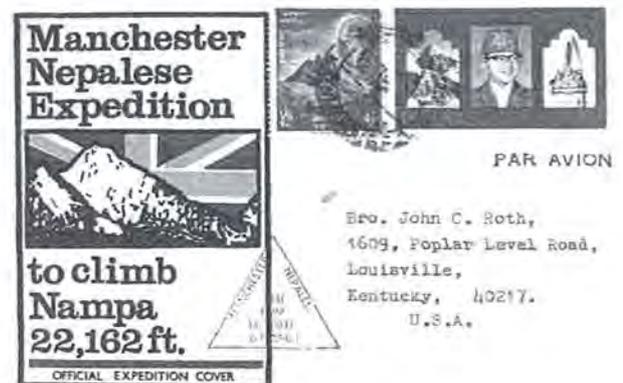


Exhibit 6

Exhibit 7 was issued to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the First Solo ascent of Mt. Everest without supplemental oxygen, which occurred on May 8, 1978. The pioneering climber was Reinhold Messner with his climbing partner Peter Habeler. Nepal stamp Scott 404c is tied with a May 8, 2003 duplex special cancellation by the Kathmandu G. P. O.

and was personally purchased by me at the Philatelic Bureau in Kathmandu, Nepal. The cover is signed by Reinhold Messner, who is considered the greatest mountain climber of all time and who is the first person to ascend all fourteen peaks over 8,000 meters (26,250 ft.) in elevation.

Commemorative Cover

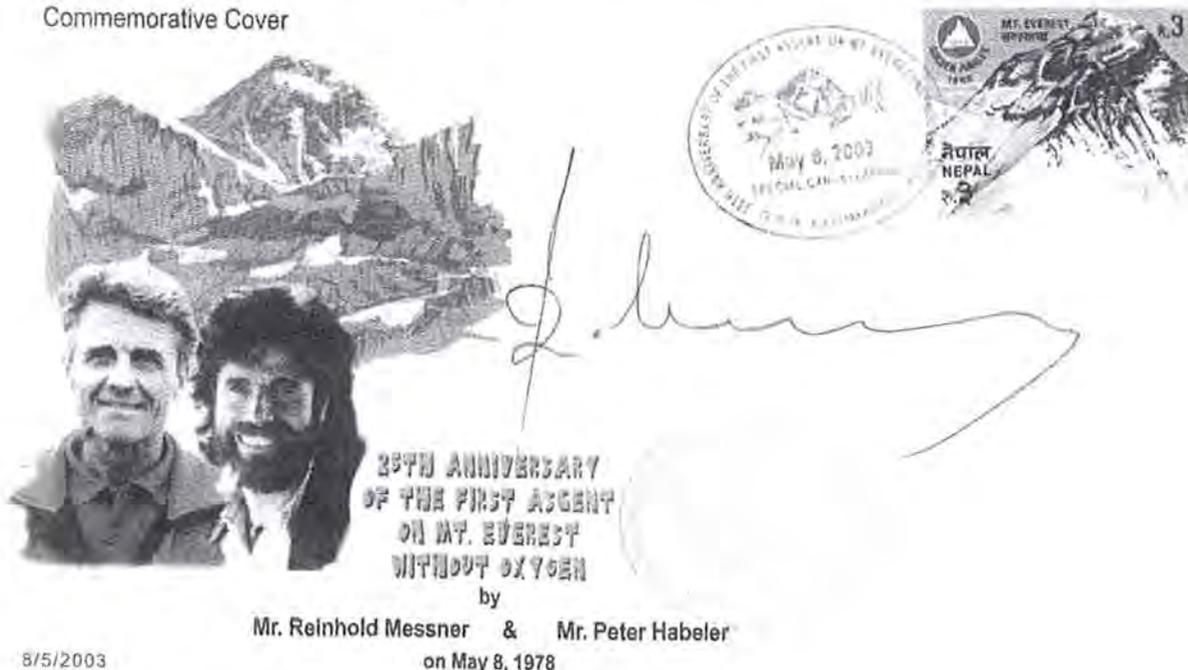


Exhibit 7

The Himalayas not only stretch across the northern portion of Nepal but are also accessible to climbers from surrounding countries. Climbers from countries around the world have made Himalayan assaults since the early 1920s. Himalayan Expedition Postal Covers are a representation of the times and the many countries, organizations, entities and individuals who have prepared them.

I don't think that I will be returning to Asia anytime soon, although even in my senior years I still feel adventurous. There are other fascinating places and countries to visit as long as I stay in good health. However, I am still overwhelmed by the magnetism of Nepal and the Himalayas to a point that **I do want to go back.** I continue to pacify those yearnings by

my philatelic pursuits in obtaining (from time to time) little stamp treasures to broaden my collection and satisfy the rapture that once beheld my own eyes.

Nepal, Mount Everest and Himalayan Expedition Postal Covers make an intriguing collection and I hope I have peaked your interest by this presentation. Notwithstanding a philatelic journey, we might also want to remember and pay homage to all the gallant Mountaineer Men from many different nations who attempted to ascend these Himalayan peaks, some of whom were successful, some of whom were not and some of whom were lost in the wide expanse of this Fairyland Kingdom called **SHANGRI-LA.**

The Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle Statement of Accounts
1 January 2008 - 31 December 2008
 by Colin Hepper (Europe) and Roger Skinner (USA)

European Account (£s)

Current Account Income		Current Account Expense	
Carried Forward	1877.10	Postage	23.60
Subscriptions	549.58	ABPS Subscription	21.00
<i>Postal Himal</i> Back Issues	7.00	London 2010 - Room Hire	29.90
Donation	12.00	London 2010 - Advertising	200.00
Auction 71	3,249.29	Auction 71	4,888.00
Auction 72	67.25	Auction 72	178.16
Transfer from Bank Account	3,500.00	Transfer to USA Account	155.00
		Transfer to Bank Account	3,000.00
Total	9,262.22	Total	8,495.66
Balance (Income - Expense)	766.56		

Business Account Income

Business Account Income		Business Account Expense	
Carried Forward	5,414.12	Transfer to Current Account	3,500.00
Bank Interest	129.59		
Subscriptions	368.66		
<i>Postal Himal</i> Back Issues	19.50		
Donation	375.60		
Auction 71	1,430.07		
Auction 72	179.00		
Transfer from Current Account	3,000.00		
Total Income (Business)	10,916.54	Total Expense (Business)	3,500.00
Balance (Income - Expense)	7,416.54		
Combined Total (Current + Business)	8,183.10		

Grand Total (UK + USA) in £ **£10,627.89**

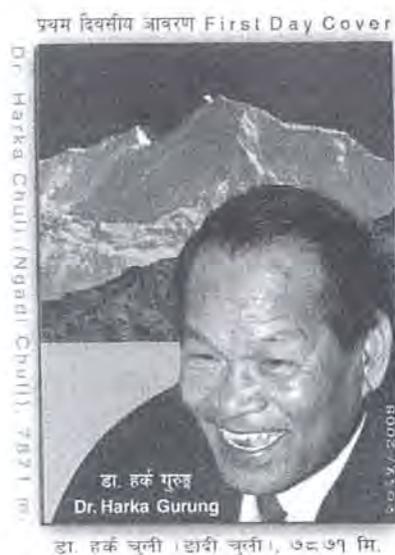
Grand Total (UK + USA) in \$ **\$15,536.94**

Conversion rate on 31 December 2008 was 0.68404 £/\$ - ed.

The Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle Statement of Accounts
1 January 2008 - 31 December 2008
 by Colin Hepper (Europe) and Roger Skinner (USA)

USA Account (\$)

Income	Expense	
Subscriptions	2,072.65	Postal Himal Printing 1,501.54
Transfer from UK Account	20.00	Postal Himal Postage 1,054.54
Miscellaneous	351.19	Auction 71 Costs 1,123.44
Auction 71	23,358.41	Printing Postal Himal Index 900.00
Postal Himal Advertisements	80.00	Auction 71 Vendors 19,840.10
Postal Himal Back Issues	27.00	Miscellaneous 269.00
Donation	1,000.00	
Total	26,909.25	Total 24,688.62
Balance (Income - Expense)	2,220.63	
Balance from 2007	1,351.30	
Bank Interest	2.11	
Total	3,574.04	



a



b



c

Technical Details

	a	b	c
Subject:	Dr. Harka Gurung	Bio-Diversity series	Visit Nepal series
Denomination:	Rs 5.00	Rs 5.00	Rs 5.00
Color:	4 with Phosphor Print	4 with Phosphor Print	4 with Phosphor Print
Composition:	20 per sheet	20 per sheet	20 per sheet
Size:	40 x 30 mm	40 x 30 mm	40 x 30 mm
Process:	Offset Lithography	Offset Lithography	Offset Lithography
Quantity:	1 million	1 million	1 million
Format:	Horizontal	Horizontal	Horizontal
Paper:	High Quality Stamp	High Quality Stamp	High Quality Stamp
Designer:	Mohan N. Rana	Mohan N. Rana	Mohan N. Rana
Printer:	Cartor Security, France	Cartor Security, France	Cartor Security, France

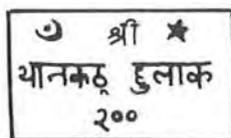
Thanks to the Nepal Philatelic Bureau, Sundhara, Kathmandu, Nepal for providing the First Day Covers

Nepal Post Offices - A Continuing Series
Colin Hepper - photos by Jaya Hari Jha

Thankot Chhoti Hulak



Thankot Chhoti Hulak is in the Bagmati Zone and comes under the jurisdiction of Kathmandu G. P. O.



Baluwatar Chhoti Hulak



Baluwatar Chhoti Hulak is in the Bagmati Zone and comes under the jurisdiction of Kathmandu General Post Office