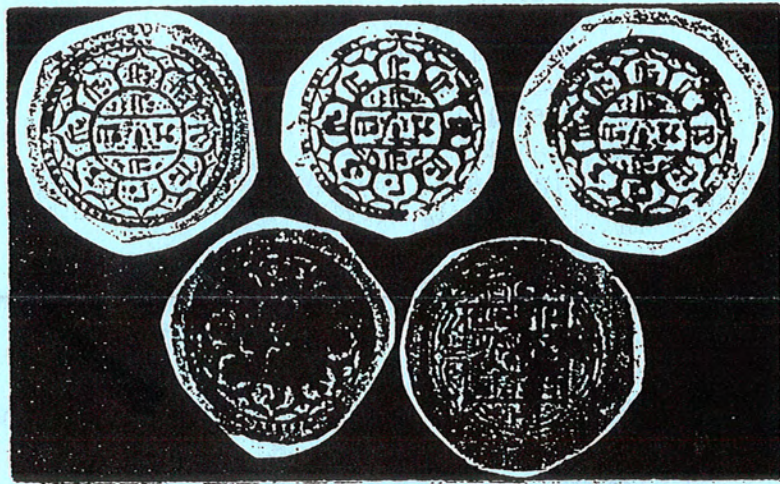


POSTAL HIMAL

QUARTERLY OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE



A mirror revealed nothing

PAGE 74



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.

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Colin Hepper Elected Honorary Life Member

Over the years, since the very inception of our Study Circle, we have all come to appreciate the enormous load of work carried out by Colin Hepper. He is not only the Circle's Vice-President, Secretary, Auctioneer, Treasurer etc. but he has always been the motor who has defended the interests of the Group and who has practically grown it from a handful of enthusiasts to its present dimension.

In the administration of his multiple functions he has also helped with queries, answered countless enquiries, settled disputes, raised funds, organized meetings, paid goodwill-visits, held lectures and so forth. In short, his work has been indispensable.

The Board of the Circle is of the opinion that the time has come to show Colin at least some form of recognition for his hard work, by conferring on him the Honorary Life Membership of the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle.

I am sure to speak for all those collectors who have come to know Colin as an enthusiastic ambassador for Nepal's philately and postal history, when I say "congratulations, Colin, we really appreciate your hard work and want to thank you for devoting so much of your time to our Study Circle".

Wolfgang Hellrigl

* * * * *

NEW MEMBERS:

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Mr. Tirth Raj Onta, 15/1 Thamail, Earth House, Kathmandu, Nepal (incor-
rectly listed as Lirth and Lhamail).

Mr. John B. Nilsson, Bjorsbo 10E, Berg, S-73491 Hallstahammar, Sweden.

EDITORIAL

Dear Friends,

In the last few years we have seen the introduction of Tibetan "forgeries" into the market place, as recorded by George Bourke's fine articles. I wonder if the correct term to use is "forgery", as the intent of the producer (s) is not to deceive the purchaser, as these newly manufactured items are openly offered as forgeries. They are easily produced with the aid of a photocopy machine. George's article in this issue illustrates a sheet containing tete-beche and side-ways cliches - a very curious item akin to "printer's waste".

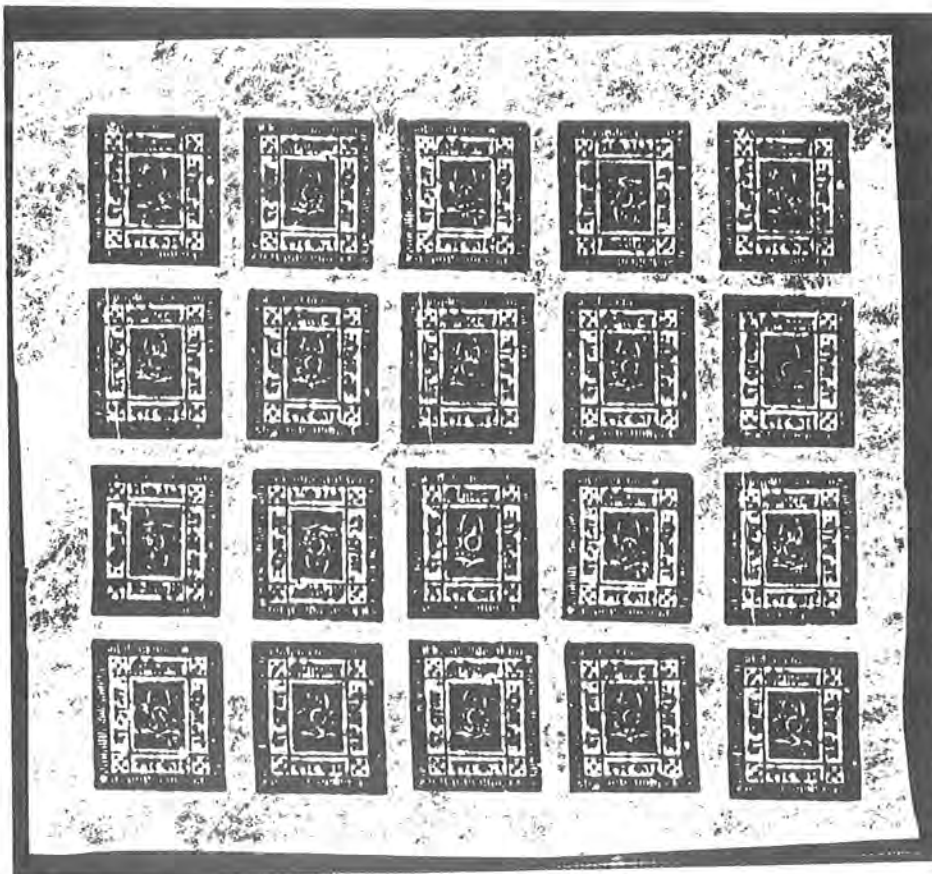
Nepal hasn't been neglected as evidenced by the illustration below. I purchased this item as a forgery from a dealer who also purchased it as a forgery (possibly from the creator of the item). It was not produced with the intent of deception.

Also, "reproductions" (I like this term better than forgeries) of the 1/2 anna orange vermilion have been offered recently. They too have been produced strictly for the collector seeking forgeries.

I must admit that I am attracted to them, and along with a few others, am probably responsible for their continued production due to purchases and inquiries. I feel somewhat guilty as in years to come how will these "reproductions" be looked upon? There is the danger that they will be distributed via collections into the market place, later to be judged as possibly genuine, thus creating some mistrust of the area by collectors and dealers - I have noticed some of this already. I see these items offered in mail sales described as "forgeries", "reprints" and occasionally, I suspect, as genuine.

As always, I welcome your thoughts and comments, and in fact I welcome an article by the creator (s) of these "reproductions".

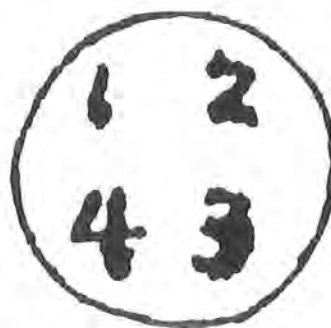
Leo Martyn



1	5	4	6	1
3	2	3	2	7
8	5	9	4	3
4	6	5	2	6

9 Different cliches.

In the last issue I made several mistakes in preparing Mr. Dawson's article, "From The Pon-Wang of Lo", and offer the following corrections.



Black wax seal: Characters 2 and 3 spell Glo, 4 and 3 Rgyal, i.e. Glo Rgyal or King of Lo.

Page 47: The last sentence should read "It strongly suggests an official communication of some sort".

The Table of Contents should read Lo, not Po.

Page 47: Paragraph 4, first sentence - "the" should be "that".

Page 48: Paragraph 2, line 2 - "zhabas-pad should read "zhabs-pad".

The other errors can be corrected by the reader.

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The membership rates are now being expressed in British pounds only due to the weakening U.S. dollar versus the pound. Members paying in local currency to the Study Circle representative should pay the appropriate exchange rate at the time.

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With this issue I have made the margins wider as some of the members have their copies bound - if not wide enough let me know.

* * * * *

This issue closes the year (quite late!). I hope to catch up by January of next year - sorry for any inconveniences.

- - - - -

Please see page 72 for the appropriate answer to the question posted on the cover of the last issue of Postal Himal.

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Four insertions, per line \$3.50

To calculate the number of lines your advertisement will require, count 39 letters, numerals, punctuation marks and blank spaces between words. Ads will be placed under appropriate headings without charge for the headings, or simply send your own ad, asking the editor to place it under an appropriate heading (at no extra cost).

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MAIL SALE including HIMALAYAN AREA. STAMPS from OVERSEAS (member G.M. Rosamond) intend holding another of their occasional mail sales early in 1991- as always with a selection of Bhutan, Nepal and an original collection formed in Tibet, as well as many other areas. Apply to: 35 Church Hill, Winchmore Hill, London N21 1LN, England. If you are not already a customer - their catalogues are free and remain free so long as you bid.

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Visiting Kathmandu? Inform me by airmail please.

Mr. S.L. Shrestha, K'du Dist. POB 72, Kathmandu, Nepal.

WANTED: Pashupati stamps with unusual cancels on covers, seal cancels on cover, etc. R. Kerner, D 6914, Am Hang 35, Germany. Send photocopy first.

FOR SALE: A. Fine forgeries of Nepal - 1/2 anna vermilion (Scott 11, cat\$475). Genuine stamps - Scott 44a, 46 full imperf, 119 full imperf, 134 perf & imperf, 01-011 set. Covers: commercially used ordinary and registered covers of 1960-1970. Fine cover India used in Nepal.

B. **Tibet:** Forgeries - Scott 7 & 8 in sheets and on cover.

Write: Mafatlal H. Sheth, 28/D/415, Manish Nagar, Four Bungalows, Andheri (West), Bombay - 400 058, India.

NEPAL: Wanted - unusual Pashupati covers (i.e. Classic cancels, seal cancels, manuscript cancels, censored covers, postage due markings, high rates, etc.) of all periods for purchase or trade (classic stamps and covers). Also wanted: 1 anna recut frame - positions 24 and 64, stamps and covers. Leo Martyn, P.O. Box 49263, Los Angeles, Ca. 90049-0263, U.S.A.

Questions and Answers

One of the most fascinating stamps of Nepal's classic issues is, for me, the one anna on white wove European Paper (H/V setting 26 A). Hellrigl and Vignola state in their book, The Classic Stamps of Nepal, that only "200 to 250 copies are believed to exist", and that three dozen or less covers "were postmarked in many different towns, and the stamps were of different shades, indicating that they came from several sheets".

How many sheets were printed on European paper and why did the printer or post office distribute these stamps in various quantities to these different towns?

I want to study these puzzles and hope that members will help me. Please send photocopies of stamps with clear strikes and covers (front and back) plus full details (i.e. color, cancels, place and date of covers). Thank you. D. van der Wateren, Ysbaanweg 8, 8391 HZ Noordwolde, Netherlands.

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Regarding "Rama in Exile" (last issue - #63) your editor received responses from Armand Singer, Wolfgang Hellrigl and Mafatlal Sheth. The illustration on the front of the postcard refers to Rama, hero of the Sanskrit epic "Ramayana" (c. 300 B.C.). Rama is regarded by Hindus as the seventh Avatar (an incarnation of the Supreme Being) of Vishnu. He was exiled from his home in Ayodhya (Oude) for 14 years with his wife and half-brother. These three plus the rower are most likely the occupants of the boat.

o o o o o o o o o

News

Study Circle Meeting at STaMpsHOW 90

A regional meeting of the Nepal & Tibet Philatelic Study Circle was held August 25, 1990 during the annual American Philatelic Society convention in Cincinnati. Eleven members and guests turned out to view the slide program "The Postage Stamps of Tibet" presented by Alan Warren.

One of the guests was the internationally recognized authority on postal history, Ernst Cohn. We were also pleased to meet member Frank Whitechurch, dealer Geoffrey Flack, and Tibet forgery expert George Bourke.

Alan Warren

* * * * *

Our former editor, Les Michel, entered his new exhibit, "Nepal: Postal Stationery" at Socopex '90 (Southern Colorado Philatelic Exhibition '90). Not only did he receive the Grand Award and a Gold, but also another for the "Best Exhibit by a Colorado Resident" and an APS award.

Lawrence Scott received a Gold award for his exhibit "The Postal System in Nepal" and your editor a Gold plus the Postal History Society medal for his exhibit "Nepal: Postal History from the 18th Century through the Transitional Period". The exhibits were on display at Sunpex 90 which took place in Sunnyvale, California, on Nov. 10-11.

Nepal - The Odd Corner Ornament

Leo Martyn



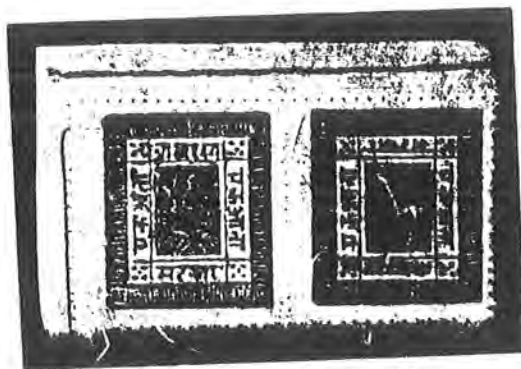
Fig. 1

On the cover of the last issue I posed a question concerning a strange quirk (at least to me) associated with the design of the one anna value of Nepal's first stamp issue. I offered a prize for the first response with the answer I was seeking. Only Mr. S.L.Shrestha (our representative in Kathmandu) responded with the correct answer (in fact this was the only response).

When comparing the lower left corner ornament with the other three corner ornaments (see Fig. 1) one finds that it extends inward as opposed to the other ornaments which extend outward. This seemed odd to me, especially since all the corner ornaments of the two and four anna value stamps extend outward. Also, the odd corner ornament is constant for all the one anna cliches since the individual cliches were made from one master die.

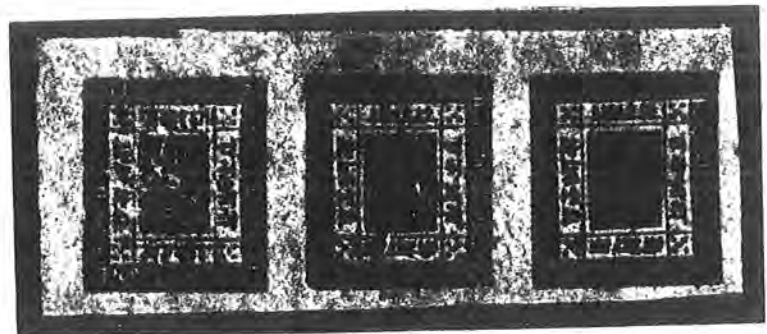
The corner ornaments are one of the first areas to become blurred, especially for the one anna which went through many more printings than the other two values, so one should check the first issue of 1881 and early printings of the 1886 issue for comparisons.

The first cliche to be recut was position 64 in Hellrigl/Vignola setting 14, c. 1895-1896 (see Figs. 2 & 3). From what few copies I have seen I venture to say that the ornaments were left un-retouched. But when position 24 was recut in setting 19, c. 1898 (see Fig. 4) the ornaments were re-touched resulting in the left hand corner ornament's direction being reversed to conform with the other corner ornaments!



64 63

Settings 20-25

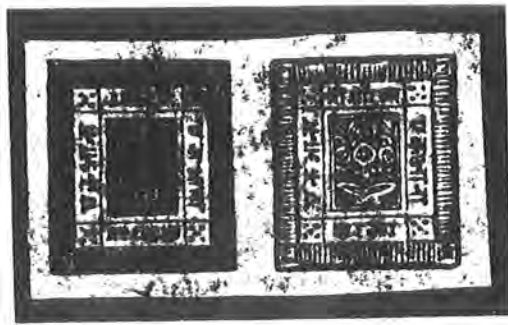


64 63 62

Settings 14-25

Fig. 2

Fig. 3



23 24

Settings 19-25

Fig. 4



1 (?)

Settings 26-27

Fig. 5

The outer frames of all the cliches, except the previously recut position 24, were retouched in setting 26, 1901 (see fig. 5). Thus, the remaining 63 cliches lower left corner ornament's direction were also reversed (we cannot be sure of position 64 as the left corner is chipped and the ornament is not present. I do not believe it is known if this damage occurred before or after the second recut).

An interesting side light concerns a photograph which appears on page 62 of The Native Postmarks of Nepal by Hellrigl and Hepper. It shows a group of people attending the opening ceremony of the Nepal Government Railway in February of 1927 at Amlekhganj. In the foreground appear two officials (?) whose coat-bottoms bear designs very similar to the corner ornaments which appear on the classic stamps. It may be coincidence or possibly these ornaments have special significance other than strictly ornamental - especially since all the other parts of the design, except the frame lines and the lettering, symbolize specific things. None of the descriptions with reference to the design of the stamps that I know of discuss these corner ornaments. Can anyone offer additional information?

Figure 1 was taken from The Classic Stamps of Nepal by Wolfgang Hellrigl and Frank Vignola (Italy, 1984).

+++++

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Editor. Nicholas Rhodes sent in the following article which originally appeared in the "Cinderella Corner", which is written by Norman Williams, in the December issue of the Stamp Magazine. Many thanks to Norman for giving permission to reprint it and to Nicholas for sending it to us. Nicholas' response follows the article.

A mirror revealed nothing

Some time ago an auction lot of Cinderellas I acquired unviewed included some old-timers and several crudely printed ones of which I could make nothing.

In particular there were five items, obviously out of the same stable, with a kind of homogeneity of shape and design characteristics.

A common feature of three of them is a circular central portion divided by bridges and surrounded by eight compartments enclosed by a circular double-frame line. One is printed in black on green paper; the others of the three are in different shades of red on buff paper.

Of the other two of the five, both are circular. One is so crudely printed that the design can scarcely be made out, except that eight compartments surround a circular central portion, which not even in imagination can be approximated to the tripartite centre of the first three. It is printed in deep crimson on light greyish-plum coloured paper.

Except that the design of the remaining item is circular, its features differ entirely from those of the other four. The central feature is a rectangle containing various devices. Like the previous item, it is printed in deep crimson on light greyish-plum paper.

In all except the fourth item, the diameter of the circles is 25 millimetres; on the fourth it is 24mm. All the items are stuck to manila-type paper, cut roughly circular.

Some months ago I approached the Assistant Director and Head of the British Library Philatelic Col-

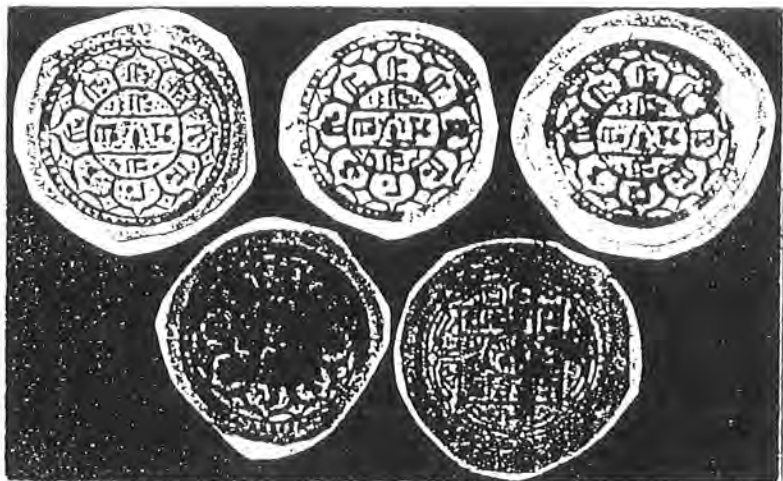
lections, Mr R.F. Schoolley-West, FRPSL, and the Curator of the Philatelic Collections, Mr David Beech, for help in solving the puzzles of these exotic items.

The answer that I received was also in essence negative, but the terms in which it is couched so amused me that I sought and obtained express authority to publish the letter verbatim, from the Director — and also the Curator, who signed it. For that I am grateful indeed.

'Some months ago you handed me an envelope with five circular labels contained within. The accompanying question was what are these? With the valued aid of my colleagues in the Oriental Collections we learn that they are probably modern, from the western part of India, in what resembles a stylised Nagari script. The script or designs are repeated and some may be in a mirror image. Nothing can be made of the script and certainly no word can be made out. This is all we know.

This is probably the first time in the history of the British Library that three Curators took themselves off in search of a mirror to the "loo" to look at an unclear script believed to be in mirror image!

The unknown labels are returned herewith ...'



The five mystery items — not even a visit to the loo could help identify them.

"Your mystery items are impressions of a Nepalese silver coin. The coin was inked and then impressed onto the paper so that a reverse image appears. The obverse of the coin was used once, and shows that the coin used was a silver mohar of Prithvi Vir Vikram Shah dated 1803 in the Saka era, equivalent to AD 1881."

"I have never seen any similar items, and cannot give any indication as to who may have made the impressions, or when and why they were made. It may be pure coincidence that the coin was struck in the very year of the first Nepalese postage stamps, and I would hesitate before regarding these items as anything other than private fabrications."

"Can any member shed any more light on these unusual, but easily made, objects?"

Nicholas Rhodes

The Locally Printed Stamps of Nepal

1958 to 1961

Part I

John Wright

In 1983, when I started my collection of Nepal, I purchased a small collection which included a horizontal pair of the 1958 Air-mail stamp imperforate between. On checking my catalogue, Stanley Gibbons, Part 21, I found that this error was not listed. I then noticed a "footnote" in the catalogue which stated that all of the Locally Printed Stamps issued between 1958-1960 were known imperforate or imperforate between. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue only actually listed one of the imperforates (SG 136a, imperf. between horizontal pair). The Michel catalogue listed six of the ten stamps, printed by The Gorkha Patra Press during this period, as being known imperforate.

I began to look for errors of the ten stamps and made enquiries to try to find what actually existed in the way of errors. No list of these errors was available, and this article is an attempt to provide such a list, covering not only the various perforation errors but also other varieties of each stamp.

In Colin Hepper's book, The Sri Pashupati Issues of Nepal, it is stated that perforation varieties of those issues were caused by the sheets being single-line perforated by hand. The sheets could be printed far more quickly than they could be perforated and that this coupled with normal human error was to blame.

The Locally Printed Stamps of 1958 to 1961 were also single-line perforated and it follows that the "errors" of these are worthy of their place in both collections and catalogues.

The Inauguration of Internal Air-Mail Services

To mark the inauguration of Internal Air-Mail Services on 16th. October 1958 (30th. Aswin 2015) a 10 paisa stamp was issued (Fig.1). It was issued in sheets of 32 (4 x 8).

The design by the artist Amar shows a swallow (Gaunthali) carrying a letter over the temple-strewn Kathmandu Valley. The words "Nepal Hulak Tikat" and their English equivalent "Nepal Postage" are printed side by side at the top and below this is an arched inscription "Hawai Dak Saptah" meaning "Air Postal Services Week". The Sambat year 2015 is shown within the arch. The value, 10 paisa, is shown in Nepali and English at the bottom left and right respectively. The total issued was 150,000.

The first service was between Kathmandu and Pokhara and employed Dakota air-craft and S.T.O.L. (Short Take-Off and Landing) air-strips.

The basic colour of the stamp is dark blue but this varies from deep royal-blue to pale grey-blue.

Two printings are known, the first being on thin white paper and the second on thick white paper which can appear to be creamy or off-white. All were issued without gum although a single sheet of the first printing was discovered in the late 80's with clear gum. It is of note that all First Day Covers bear stamps from the first printing (no gum).

Due to the poor printing quality the picture and text on some stamps can appear mutilated. Although interesting these are not constant flaws.

The sheets were single-line perforated 11.7 to 12.5 and the lines of perforations often went astray, sometimes cutting through the stamp design (Fig 2). Some extreme examples of this are known with stamps being quartered by the perforations. An illustration of one of these appeared on Page 50 of Postal Vimal No.56.

The first printing, on thin paper, is found with horizontal lines of perforations missing. Missing vertical lines of perforations are not known and therefore wholly imperforates do not exist.

The second printing, on thick paper, is known with horizontal lines of perforations missing and with vertical lines missing. Stamps exist which are imperforate on two and even three adjacent sides but wholly imperforate copies do not exist (Fig's 3 & 4).

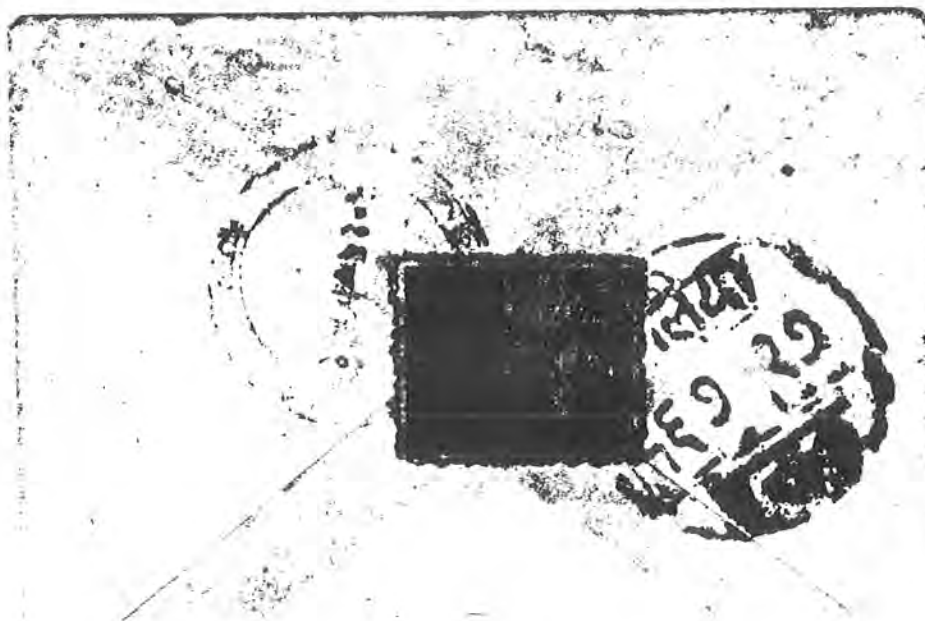
SG115 continued...

Official First Day Covers bear a large double-lined rectangular hand-stamp (Fig 5). Within it's border is a crudely drawn Dakota above which are the words "Hawai Dak Saptah" and below the date 2015 Sal. This hand-stamp is usually struck in purple but is known in black.

A privately issued F.D.C. can be found bearing in English the words "Nepal Air-Mail/Stamp/First Day of Issue" in three lines struck in purple within a single-lined rectangle (Fig 6).

Other types of F.D.C. exist and on all a standard postmark in black cancels the stamp itself.

Copies of this stamp may be found cancelled by a small punched hole together with a manuscript notation and/or a strike of a small seal. These fiscally used stamps can be located still attached to the documents to which they were originally affixed (Fig 7).



1919 (Nov.) single-franked cover cancelled at Kalaiya, to Kathmandu (probably by air mail from Simra).

SG115, Scott C1, Michel 110

Catalogue

- (i) 10 paisa blue on thin white paper, no gum
- (ii) 10 paisa blue on thin white paper, with gum
- (iii) 10 paisa blue on thick white paper, no gum
- (iv) First Day Cover with Dakota Hand-Stamp in purple
- (v) First Day Cover with Dakota Hand-Stamp in black
- (vi) First Day Cover with "English" Hand-Stamp
- (vii) First Day Cover with no Hand-Stamp
- (viii) Perforations cutting design
- (ix) Fiscally used
- (x) Thin paper, Horizontal perforations missing
- (xi) Thick paper, Horizontal perforations missing
- (xii) Thick paper, Vertical perforations missing
- (xiii) Postally used on cover



Fig.1 Gaunthali



Fig.2 Perfs.cutting design



Fig.3 Horizontal Perfs.
Missing

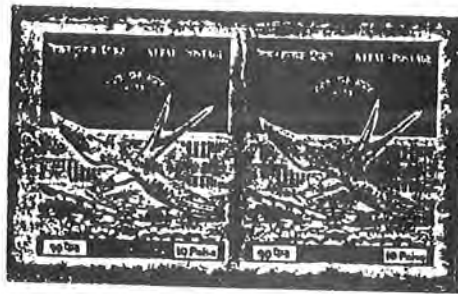


Fig.4 Vertical Perfs.
Missing



Fig.5 F.D.C.Hand-Stamp

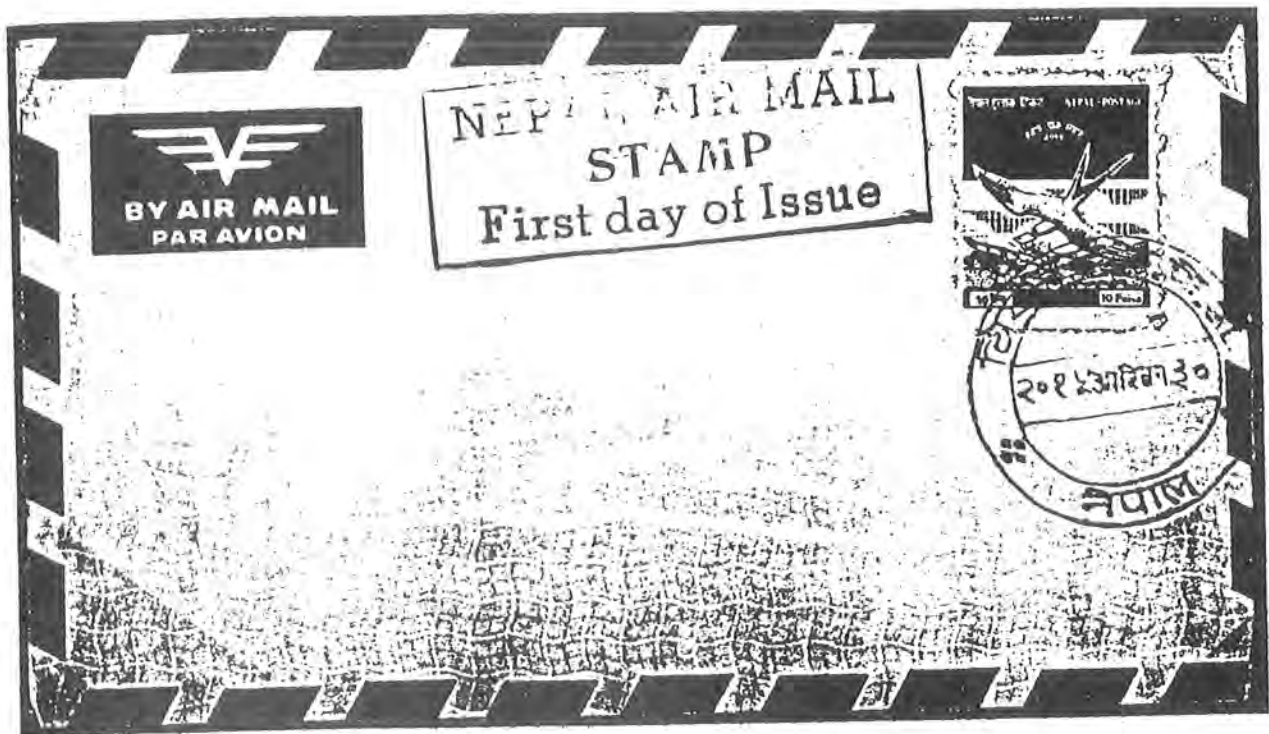


Fig.6 English Hand-Stamp



Fig.7 Fiscal Use

Human Rights Day

On 19th. December 1958 (25th. Marga 2015), to commemorate Human Rights Day, a 6 paise value stamp was issued (Fig 1). The stamp measures 24½mm wide by 19½mm high and was issued in sheets of 32 (4 x 8). Only 120,000 are said to have been issued.

The design by the Nepalese artist Bed Prashed, shows the Ashoka Pillar erected in 250B.C. at Lumbini, the birth-place of Buddha, and the Rest-House at Lumbini Gardens. The inscription "Nepal Hulak Tikat" is shown at the top of the stamp in Nepali only and the value is shown in both Nepali and English at the bottom.

The basic colour of the stamp is yellow but this ranges from a very pale lemon-yellow to a much darker orange-yellow. Paler shades produce clear impressions while the darker shades are sometimes very blurred with the design and text almost illegible.

All sheets were issued without gum. The paper used varied from thin to medium-thick. Three printings are recognized:

1. Creamy paper without watermark
2. Creamy paper watermarked "Lovely Bond/Made in Sweden".
3. Creamy paper watermarked "Swan Bond/Made in Sweden".

The watermarks are sheet watermarks and only appear on some of the stamps. The watermark of the Swan Bond paper shows in addition to the words "Swan Bond/Made in Sweden" a swan motif contained in a double circle. Watermarks exist inverted, reversed and inverted/reversed. Sheets are known with the watermark slanting. Watermark varieties are very collectable. Stamps from all three printings can be found on First Day Covers.

The sheets are very poorly perforated with the perforations varying from 11 to 12. Sheets with mixed perforations are the norm. Bad workmanship sometimes makes measuring them difficult.

The issue is known wholly imperforate and also sheets are found with vertical rows of perforations missing. They are not known with just horizontal rows of perforations missing (Fig's 2 & 3).

An unusual hand-stamp was applied to the First Day Covers of this issue. It consists of a triangle with a rectangular tablet at its base. Around the inside of the triangle, in Nepali, are the words "Bhanwa Aghikar Diwas" and in the tablet "Prakashan Ko Pahilo Din". This marking is struck in purple on some covers and in black on others (Fig 4). A standard postmark in black cancels the stamp.

SG116

SG116, Scott 102, Michel 111

Catalogue

- (i) 5 paisa yellow on unwatermarked paper
- (ii) -do-, on Swan Bond watermarked paper
- (iii) -do-, on Lovely Bond watermarked paper
- (iv) Swan Bond reversed
- (v) Swan Bond inverted
- (vi) Swan Bond inverted/reversed
- (vii) Lovely Bond reversed
- (viii) Lovely Bond inverted
- (ix) Lovely Bond inverted/reversed
- (x) First Day Cover, Hand-stamp in black
- (xi) First Day Cover, Hand-stamp in purple
- (xii) Wholly imperforate
- (xiii) Vertical perforations missing
- (xiv) Postally used on cover

Collectors could add to this list other items such as shades of yellow, F.D.C.'s bearing stamps on different papers and the variations in the size of perforations.

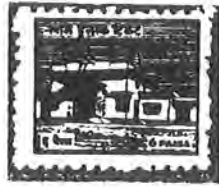


Fig 1 Lumbini



Fig 2 Wholly Imperf.
pair from F.D.C.

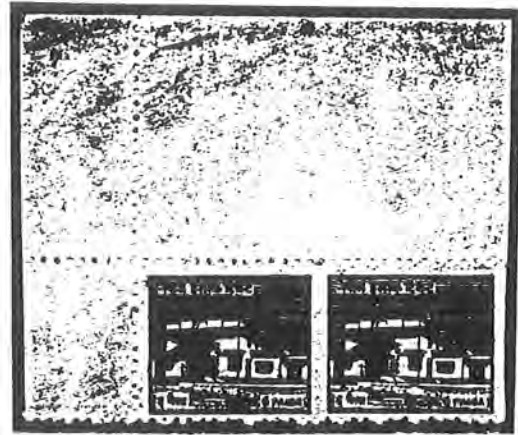


Fig 3 Vertically Imperf.
pair (mint)



Fig 4 F.D.C. Hand-Stamp

National Cottage Industry

On 10th. April 1959 (27th. Chaitra 2015), an exhibition opened in Kathmandu to publicize the development of Village and Cottage Industries. Nepal had recently started to admit tourists and native goods were in demand. A centre for the production and sale of woollens, pottery, woven goods and brass and wooden figures was opened on the banks of the Bhagwati river.

To commemorate the opening of this centre a 2 paisa stamp was issued (Fig 1). The designer is not known and the total number issued is not recorded. The stamp is 27mm wide by 19mm high and was issued in sheets of 36 (4 x 9).

In Nepal the stamp is known as Charkha from the name of the spinning wheel it depicts. This type of spinning wheel was invented in Nepal and is named Mahendra Charkha in honour of King Mahendra.

The inscription at the top of the stamp is "Nepal Mulak Tikat" with its English equivalent "Nepal Postage" below. The value of 2 paisa is shown in Nepali and English in the bottom corners and between these are the words "Mahendra Charkha" again in Nepali and in English.

All of the stamps were printed on imported gummed paper. The first printing was on a thin very white paper and all first day covers bear stamps from this printing. Later printings were on a thicker off-white or creamy paper. No watermarks have been recorded. Three distinctly identifiable colours are recognized. These are red-brown, brown and chocolate. The printings can be listed as follows:

1. Thin white paper with gum
2. Creamy paper with gum, red-brown
3. Creamy paper with gum, brown
4. Creamy paper with gum, chocolate

In my own collection the sheets in red-brown and brown have a perforating pin missing. My sheet in chocolate does not. For this reason I have listed the chocolate shade as being the last printing.

The perforations are remarkably good on this issue. All sheets were perforated 11. The issue was single-line perforated by hand and missing lines of perforations are known. Both vertical and horizontal rows of perforations are known missing and wholly imperforated exist. All types of imperforates exist on both types of paper and in all three shades (Fig's 2, 3 & 4).

It has been suggested that the Postal Authority was concentrating its energy on the U.P.U. stamps to be issued four days later as the issue of a special hand-stamp for this issue was totally overlooked. We are left with only a standard postmark in black cancelling the stamps. Despite this oversight a variety of First Day Covers can be found.

SG118, Scott 118, Michel 113

Catalogue

- (i) 2 paisa, thin white paper with gum
- (ii) -do-, creamy paper with gum, red-brown
- (iii) -do-, creamy paper with gum, brown
- (iv) -do-, creamy paper with gum, chocolate
- (v) First Day Cover
- (vi) Wholly imperforate
- (vii) Vertical perforations missing
- (viii) Horizontal perforations missing
- (ix) Postally used on cover

The list could be extended by collecting the three shades on thin white paper and by attempting to locate varieties of the imperforates in different shades and on different papers. There are also at least five different F.D.C's.



Fig 1 Charkha



Fig 2 Vertical Perfs.

Missing



Fig 3 Horizontal Perfs.

Missing



Fig 4 Wholly Imperf.

TO BE CONTINUED

A CRUDE FORGERY OF THE TIBETAN 2 TRANGKA

GEORGE BOURKE

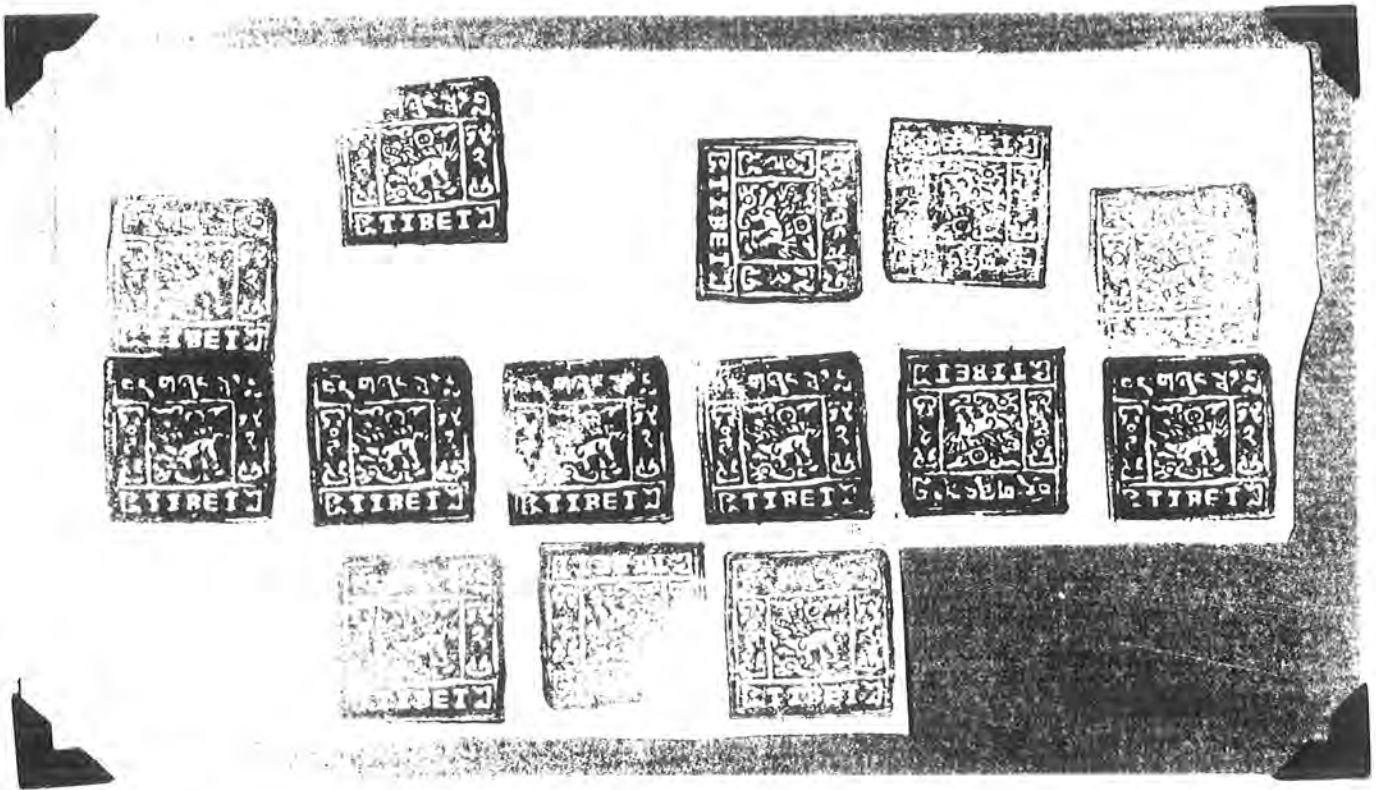
This forgery first appeared in India in 1979-80. Composed of single cliché and printed by a hand held block. Sheets can be found on two kinds of paper. Thick white wove and thick rice paper. Some singles have been seen on both thick and thin native Nepalese paper, as well as cigarette paper. Printed in carmine lake, similar to the first printing of the genuine 1 trangka. Lighter shades can be found but this is probably due to under inking and differences in hand pressure while printing. This forgery is primitive at best, as two sheets in my collection illustrate. A sheet of fourteen showing both tête beche and sideways clichés. Two of the impressions on this sheet are in black! The second sheet, although more normal appearing, shows wide spacing between the clichés. I have seen several used singles of this forgery, canceled by a forged Lhasa or Pharijong cancel. Examples have been found on genuine Nepalese covers with the forged Pharijong cancel. The crudeness of this forgery probably accounts for why so few examples of it have been seen.



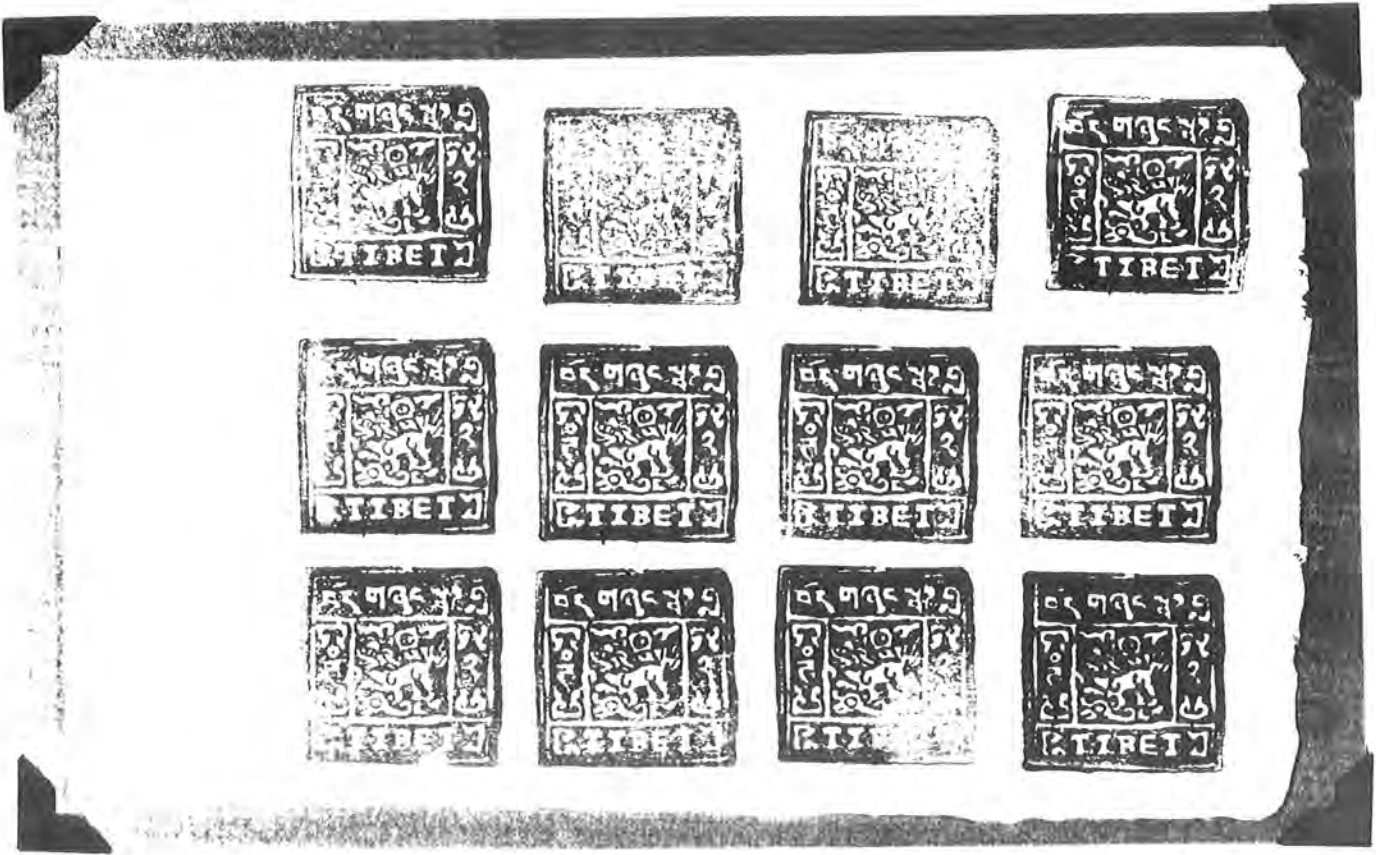
FORGED LHASA CANCEL



FORGED PHARIJONG CANCEL



FORGED SHEET SHOWING TETE BECHE AND SIDE WAYS CLICHES

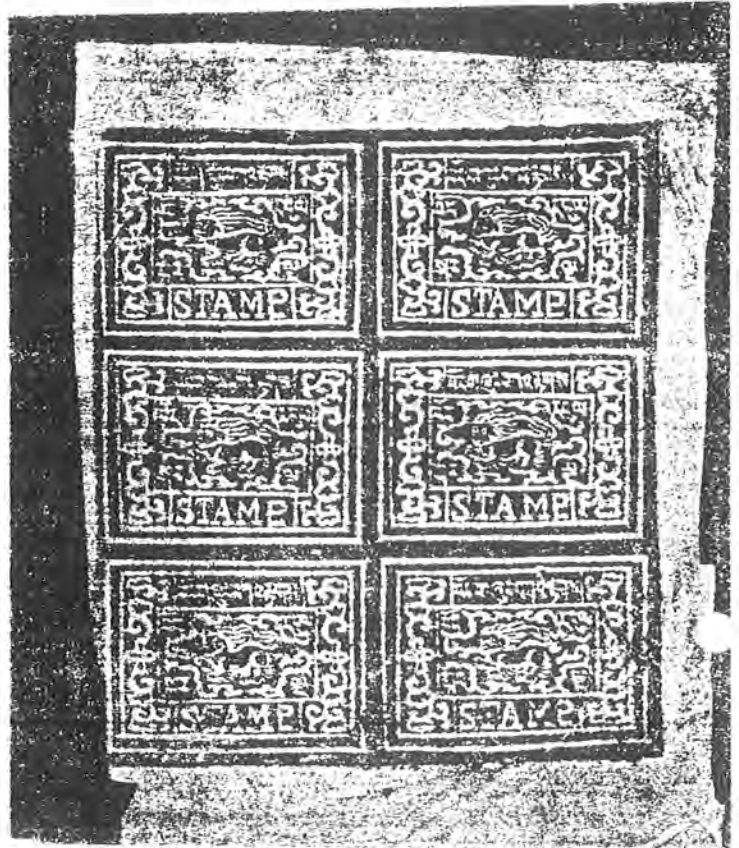


FORGED SHEET WITH WIDE SPACING BETWEEN CLICHES

The Nepal & Tibet Philatelic Study Circle Auction No. 51, May 1990, Lot #471 - "Official 1/3 tr. Grey-Black. Mint block of 6 with sheet margin all around. Close cut at bottom L/H corner."

The above is the 1st record of the new found Tibet item, shown in this article. Many leading Tibet collectors have got the sheets of 12(4x3) already in their collections, but they have never seen the sheet of 6 up till now. Though Dr. Armand Singer in particular does not believe that it is genuine, the shape of this item is enough to prove its genuine value.

Surendra Lal Shrestha
References: H.D.S. Haverbeck, The Postage Stamps & Postal History of Tibet, Collector's Club, N.Y., 1952.
The China Clipper, Vol. 50, #6, Whole # 282, Sept. 1986, pps. 176-195.
1990 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume 4, Sidney, Ohio.



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[Editor. Since Dr. Singer was specifically mentioned in the above article, I asked him for his response, which follows. Any other opinions? Please write your editor.]

o o o o o o o o o o

Mr. Shrestha describes and illustrates above a purported sheet of six of the 1/3 trangka grey-black Tibet "officials." Since he has, quite truthfully, noted that I, for one, have voiced my objections, a point of view to which he takes exception, I suppose it is meet that I should detail them.

He offered the sheet to me some months ago, and at the time I declined to purchase it, not because it was not "genuine", but because it was not a sheet of six. The margin at the left, to be sure, shows most of a white border, but the trouble is that a tiny bit of black shows where I think the next row of stamps would appear if the sheet were not suffering from a dry printing. I also suspect the rest of the sheet has been cut away. I already possess a similar sheet where an even wider swath of white reveals lack of ink before the rest of the sheet continues more normally.

In any event, given the dubious status of the "officials" (I know of only one other serious collector to vouch for their being genuine stamps in the first place) it would appear the better part of wisdom to be suspicious of such new varieties, partly dry printings being not uncommon to this issue. In short, I argue that it is incumbent upon Mr. Shrestha to prove we are not dealing with a dry printing and partial sheet, and that, at least in the case of the example he illustrates, the evidence is weak.

However, he is a very able student of Nepalese and Tibetan philately, and as such he deserves the right to be heard.

Armand E. Singer

Krishna Raj Bhandari
POST OFFICES OF NEPAL

The following charts show the names of the post offices, their classifications, the district-wise locations, the attached administrative offices/head quarters, the revenue/allied offices supplying postal stamps and stationary, Nepalese and Indian side exchanges/post offices, and ultimately the Superintending Postal Circles controlling the respective post offices under their jurisdictions.

<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rev. or allied office</u>	<u>Nepal</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Supdtng. Postal Circle</u>
<u>KATHMANDU</u> Attached: Kathmandu Magistrate Office					
1. G.P.O	GPO	Ni. Ba. Ta.	Birgunj	Raxaul	Kathmandu
2. Dilli Bazar	SPO	"	"	"	"
3. Singha Darbar	"	"	"	"	"
4. Chabel	BPO	"	"	"	"
5. Paknajol	"	"	"	"	"
<u>LALITPUR</u> Attached: Lalitpur Magistrate Office					
1. Lalitpur	SPO	Ni. Ba. Ta.	"	"	"
2. Kirtipur	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Thankot	"	"	"	"	"
<u>BHAKTAPUR</u> Attached: Bhaktapur Magistrate Office					
1. Bhaktapur	SPO	Ni. Ba. Ta.	"	"	"
2. Thimi	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Sankhu	"	"	"	"	"
<u>CHISAPANI</u> Attached: Chisapani Gadi					
1. Bhimfedi	BPO	NI. Ba. Ta.	"	"	"
<u>BARA</u> Attached: Birgunj Goshwara					
1. Kalaiya	BPO	Bara Mal	"	"	"

<u>PARSA</u> Attached: Birgunj Goshwara					
1. Birgunj	HPO	Parsa Mal	Birgunj	Raxaul	Kathmandu
2. Amlekhganj	BPO	"	"	"	"
<u>CHITAUN</u> Attached: Birgunj Goshwara					
1. Chitaun	BPO	Chitaun Mal	"	"	Gorkha
<u>RAUTHAT</u> Attached: Birgunj Goshwara					
1. Katharban	SPO	Rauthat Mal	Katharban	Bairgania	Kathmandu
<u>MAHOTTARI</u> Attached: Mahottari Sarlahi Goshwara					
1. Janakpur	SPO	Mahottari Mal	Janakpur	Jainagar	Lyang Lyang
2. Jaleswar	"	"	Jaleswar	Sursand	"
3. Sarlahi	"	Sarlahi Mal	Sarlahi	Sonbarsha	Kathmandu
<u>SAPTARI</u> Attached: Saptari Goshwara					
1. Bhagwanpur	SPO	Hanumannagar Mal	Bhagwanpur	Laukah	Lyang Lyang
2. Rajbiraj (H)	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Siraha	"	Siraha Mal	Siraha	Jainagar	"
<u>MORANG</u> Attached: Biratnagar Goshwara					
1. Jogbani	SPO	Biratnagar Mal	Jogbani	Jogbani	Dhankuta
2. Madhumalla	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Rangeli	"	"	"	"	"
4. Haraicha	"	"	"	"	"

BIRATNAGAR

Attached: Biratnagar Goshwara

1. Biratnagar	SPO	Biratnagar Mal	Jogbani	Jogbani	Dhankuta
2. Ithari	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Inerwa	"	"	"	"	"
4. Chatara	"	"	"	"	"
5. Bijayapur	"	"	"	"	"

JHAPA

Attached: Jhapa Goshwara

1. Bhadrapur	SPO	Jhapa Mal	Bhadrapur	Galgalia	"
2. Jhapa	BPO	"	"	"	"

ILAM

Attached: Ilam Gauda

1. Pashupatinagar	SPO	Ilam Mal	Pashupatinagar	Sukiyapokhari	"
2. Ilam	BPO	"	"	Pashupatinagar	"

UDAYAPUR

Attached: Udayapur Gauda

1. Udayapur	BPO	Udayapur Mal	Sirah	Jainagar	Lyang Lyang
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EAST NO. 1

Attached: Poorba No. 1 Goshwara

1. Dhulikhel	BPO	Kavrepalanchowk Mal	Birgunj	Raxaul	Kathmandu
2. Chautara	"	Sindhupalchowk Mal	"	"	"
3. Tatopani	"	"	"	"	"

EAST NO. 2

Attached: Poorba No. 2 Goshwara

1. Lyang Lyang	SPO	Ramechap Mal	Jalashwar	Sursand	Lyang Lyang
2. Dolkha	BPO	Charikot Mal	"	"	"
3. Sindhuli	"	Ramechap Mal	"	"	"

<u>EAST NO. 3</u>		Attached: Poorba No. 3 Goshwara				
1. Okhaldhunga	BPO	Okhaldhunga Mal	Jaleswar	Sursand	Lyang Lyang	
<u>EAST NO. 4</u>		Attached: Poorba No. 4 Goshwara				
1. Khotang	BPO	Majhkirat Mal	"	"	"	
2. Dingla	"	"	Jogbani	Jogbani	Dhankuta	
3. Bhojpur	"	"	"	"	"	
<u>EAST NO. 6</u>		Attached: Poorba No. 6 Goshwara				
1. Chainpur	BPO	Chathum Mal	"	"	"	
<u>DHANKUTA</u>		Attached: Dhankuta Gauda				
1. Dhankuta	SPO	Chathum Mal	"	"	"	
2. Arkhaule	BPO	"	"	"	"	
3. Taplejung	"	Tehrathum Mal	"	"	"	
4. Tehrathum	"	"	"	"	"	
5. Mulpani	"	"	"	"	"	
<u>WEST NO. 1</u>		Attached: Paschim No. 1 Goshwara				
1. Trisuli	BPO	Nuwakot Mal	Birgunj	Raxaul	Gorkha	
2. Rasuwa	"	"	"	"	"	
3. Dhading	"	Dhading Mal	"	"	"	
<u>WEST NO. 2</u>		Attached: Paschim No. 2 Goshwara				
1. Gorkha	SPO	Gorkha Mal	"	"	"	
2. Arughat	BPO	"	"	"	"	
3. Bhachek	"	"	"	"	"	

WEST NO. 3

Attached: Paschim No. 3 Goshwara

1. Pokhara	SPO	Pokhara Tahasil	Bhairahawa	Nautanwa	Gorkha
2. Kuncha	BPO	Bandipur Mal	"	"	"
3. Khudibeni	"	"	"	"	"
4. Bandipur	"	"	"	"	"

WEST NO. 4

Attached: Paschim No. 4 Goshwara

1. Kusma	BPO	Syangja Mal	"	"	"
2. Nuwakot	"	"	"	"	"
3. Bhumare	"	"	"	"	Palpa
4. Birethati	"	Gulmi Mal	"	"	Gorkha

PALPA

Attached: Palpa Gauda

1. Palpa	SPO	Palpa Mal	"	"	Palpa
2. Ridi	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Wangla	"	"	"	"	"
4. Chandrakot	"	Gulmi Mal	"	"	"
5. Dhurkot	"	"	"	"	"
6. Bharse	"	"	"	"	"
7. Wami	"	"	"	"	"

PIUTHAN

Attached: Piuthan Gauda

1. Piuthan	BPO	Piuthan Mal	Banke	Rupaidiha	Dahban
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DANG Attached: Dang Goshwara

1. Koilabas	SPO	Dang Mal	Koilabas	Jarwa	Dahban
2. Dang Ghorai	BPO	"	"	"	"
3. Dahban	"	"	"	"	"

BANKE BARDIA Attached: Banke Bardia Goswara

1. Banke	SPO	Banke Mal	Banke	Rupaidiha	"
2. Bardia	BPO	Bardia Mal	"	"	"

KHAJAHANI Attached: Shivraj Taulihawa Goshwara

1. Taulihawa	SPO	Khajahani Mal	Taulihawa	Sohratgadh	Palpa
2. Shivraj	BPO	Shivraj Mal	"	"	"

KAILALI KANCHANPUR Attached: Kailali Kanchanpur Goshwara

1. Kailali	SPO	Kailali Mal	Kailali	Palia	Dahban
2. Kanchanpur	BPO	Kanchanpur Mal	"	"	"

SALYAN Attached: Salyan Gauda

1. Salyan	BPO	Salyan Mal	Banke	Rupaidiha	"
2. Jajarkot	"	"	"	"	"

JUMLA Attached: Jumla Gauda

1. Jumla	BPO	Jumla Mal	Baitadi	Jhulaghat	"
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DAILEKH Attached: Dailekh Gauda

1. Karnali	BPO	Dailekh Mal	Banke	Rupaidiya	Doti
2. Dailekh	"	"	"	"	Dahban

<u>DOTI</u>		Attached: Doti Gauda				
1. Doti	BPO	Doti Mal	Baitadi	Jhulaghat	Doti	
2. Acham Ridikot	"	"	"	"	"	
3. Thalara	"	"	"	"	"	
4. Bajhang	"	"	"	"	"	
<u>DADELDHURA</u>		Attached: Dadeldhura Gauda				
1. Dadeldhura	BPO	Dadeldhura Mal	"	"	"	
<u>GULMI</u>		Attached: Gulmi Tamghas Gauda				
1. Banglung	BPO	Gulmi Mal	Bhairahawa	Nautanwa	Gorkha	
2. Thak	"	"	"	"	"	
3. Tamghas	"	"	"	"	Palpa	
<u>BAITADI</u>		Attached: Baitadi Gauda				
1. Baitadi	SPO	Baitadi Mal	Baitadi	Jhulaghat	Doti	
2. Darchula	BPO	"	"	"	"	
<u>PALHI MAJHKHANDA</u>		Attached: Palhi Majkhanda Goshwara				
1. Bhairahawa	SPO	Majkhanda Mal	Bhairahawa	Nautanwa	Palpa	
2. Butwal	BPO	"	"	"	"	
3. Parasi	"	Palhi Mal	"	"	"	
4. Sherganj	"	"	"	"	"	

NOTE

1. GPO is the General Post Office at Kathmandu
2. Ni. Ba. Ta. (Nijamati Bali Talab) literally means an office for the disbursement of the salaries/ remuneration in "kind" to the government servants. This office also disbursed the salaries in cash. In this context it is referred to because this office arranges for the stamps and postal stationery to adjoining post offices.
3. SPO is Sub-post office
4. BPO is Branch post office
5. HPO is head Post Office.
6. The border areas of both the Nepalese and the Indian sides are known as Jogbani and Pashupatinagar. Hence the exchanges post offices are similar in names.
7. Post offices of Nepal - some four decades back.