

# Postal Himal



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE  
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*A picture of the broad sheet of paper with the four revenue stamps affixed, which was enclosed with the letter—see article on page 6.*

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Dear members,

Another year seems to have gone by far too quickly, but with my wife still recovering from the accident she had earlier in the year, we are looking forward to a less stressful 2020. In May I will be looking forward to meeting some of the members who will be attending the London International exhibition. This will be the fifth meeting I have organised at a London International, the first being in 1980. In those early meetings we had some of the early students of our hobby such as Garratt-Adams,

Frank Vignola Sr., Armand Singer, P. Gupta, attending along with a number of our past society officers who are no longer with us. Since then most of their studies have now been published, and as a society we now have an excellent number of reference books.

As I am writing this, Christmas is almost upon us, and I will be leaving to spend some time in the warmer weather in Spain. I wish you all a very prosperous and happy New Year.

*Colin Hepper*

### Editor's Ramblings:

Thanks should be given to all those who have submitted articles for this year's postal Himal. They have created another informative issue. There seems to be a little of everything and this variety shows the diverse interests of the NTPSC members.

There was one article that I did not have room for in this issue, but will put in the next issue. However, that leads space for other articles. There are several leads, but new articles are always useful and make for a much better newsletter. Think about letting others in the NTPSC learn about your new acquisitions or interests.

The goal is to have the next issue out in March before London 2020. We look forward to your articles.



*Article recruiting poster from Ed Weissberg. Thank you!*

### Announcements



London 2020, International Stamp Exhibition to be held at the Business Design Centre, Islington, from 2nd to 9th May 2020. So many collectors wanted to exhibit that the event was substantially oversubscribed and an allocation of frames had to be made. The exhibits will be shown in two sections. The first half (Saturday 2 May to Tuesday 5 May) will include Postal History, Revenue, Open, Picture Postcards, Postal Stationery, Modern and part of Youth. The second half (Wednesday 6th May to Saturday 9 May) will have Championship, Traditional, Aerophilately, Thematic and the rest of Youth. One frame exhibits will be shown alongside their parent class. Those wishing to book a hotel in London during the exhibition, use the hotel booking facility on the website [www.london2020.co/hotels](http://www.london2020.co/hotels).

Our Society will be having a meeting at 12.00 noon on Sunday 3 May. Any member attending who would like to give a presentation/talk at this meeting please contact Colin Hepper

The Nepal Tibet Philatelic Study Circle is a host society for Westpex 2021. There should be some interesting exhibits from the Himalayas at the show.



## Non-Error in Design of a Postage Stamp of Bhutan

By Edmond Weissberg

In the last issue of PH, there was an article entitled: "Errors in Design of Postage Stamps of Bhutan" by Iiro Kakko and Leo van der Velden.

The authors wrote: Quote: In the first postage stamp issue of Bhutan in 1962 a mistake already occurred on the 15 Chhetrum stamp, showing the 1st King, **a map of Bhutan** and Paro Dzong. Under the portrait of the 1st King is printed "Druk Gyalpo 1867 – 1902", while actually the 1st Dragon King lived from 1862 – 1926. **As far as possible, the stamp was reportedly silently taken out of circulation.** Unquote. No need to say, emphasis in bold large italics, is solely mine.

Of course, King O rgyan dbang phyug's lifetime was 1862 - 1926. (1) So: yes, there is undoubtedly an error, concerning the dates shown on the stamp. (2)

But there is something else, possibly much more hidden - although very legible on this stamp. Please have a look at the "map of Bhutan": it also shows the surrounding countries, namely "Sikkim" to the west of Bhutan, "India" to the south and to the east, even "East Pakistan" further south ... and to the north of Bhutan, incredibly, : "TIBET" ! [see Fig. 1]

Well, in my opinion this is obviously not an error. Nevertheless, what a coarse affront for PRC!

Just remember the situation in 1962, when this first issue was released: that was on October 10<sup>th</sup>, according to "first day cancellations", for the Inauguration of Bhutan's Postal System. And exactly 10 days later, on October 20<sup>th</sup>., the Sino-Indian War broke out ! Well, I don't see any relation of cause and effect between the issuing of this stamp and the launching of the war.



Bhutanese stamp issues in 1962 showing "TIBET" as the country above Bhutan.

But I am sure and convinced that some occult, underground, possibly diplomatic, syrupy -venomous pressures were exerted by you know who, to try stop the issue of this particular stamp. What perhaps explains why: "As far as possible, the stamp was reportedly silently taken out of circulation."

Notes: (1) He took part in the 1904 Lhasa "Younghusband Expedition" as an intercessor. And after some internal "fights", he was to become the first King of Unified Bhutan in 1907. And cleverly, he accepted with far-sightedness, to sign a treaty with British India, "the Raj", which in fact protected Bhutan from Chinese seizure attempts, and finally proved to have been very positive towards Bhutan's final complete independence, and admission to the United Nations Organization (U.N.O)

(2) Besides, in the right oval showing "Paro Dzong" [པ་རོ་རྫོང་] [sPa gro rdzong], the Tibetan wording is only "rdzong", [རྫོང་], i.e.: "fortress".



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## A Modern Constant Flaw

By Colin Hepper

The issue on 1 July, 1959 for the Opening of the First Nepalese Parliament has a constant flaw on the stamp in position 6 on the sheet.

The flag shown on the stamp has an additional "Sun" at the top. This flaw does not seem to have as much significance as other issues with a colour omission.

Although of low value, the next time you are trawling through sales on eBay, look for a First Day Cover using this particular stamp. They are much scarcer to find.



*Constant flaw, two suns on the flag.*



*Mint block of 9 with the center stamp having the "Additional Sun" in the top center of the flag.*

**Revenue Stamps Used as Postage Stamps in Bhutan**  
**A Letter from the Beginning**  
by Aranya Dutta Choudhury<sup>1</sup>

A recent addition to my Bhutan collection is a letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 1960 by Mr. A. Massanoud, the Consul-General of France in Calcutta to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Postage Stamp Dealers in Paris concerning the Bhutan fiscal stamps also used for postage since 1955, before the set-up of modern postal services in 1962 and the issue of the first dedicated postage stamp issue that same year.



*A picture of the broad sheet of paper with the four revenue stamps affixed, which was enclosed with the letter*

When the letter was written in 1960, revenue stamps, introduced in 1954 for revenue purposes, were made valid in 1955 as token of payment for the recently established regular postal services (known as the Dzong Dak system) for domestic mail within Bhutan only and also to the Bhutan House in Kalimpong, West Bengal, India and the Bhutan exclaves near Mount Kailash (Tibet).

Following years of self-imposed isolation, Bhutan began a gradual process of opening up to the outside world in the early 1960s. The first 5 year plan which was launched in 1961, saw the setting up modern Postal Services, and resulted in the establishment of the Post & Telegraphs (P&T) Department under the Ministry of Communications. The first postage stamps were issued in October 1962, the time when the first regular post office was opened in Phuentsholing, the main trading and border town of Bhutan with India.

Considering the lack of information about the Dzong Dak interim period (1955 - 1962), this letter, written in French by the Consul General of France in Calcutta provides some special significance showing the interest of the Bhutanese authorities to reach out to the outside world to find interested parties to buy and distribute their revenue stamps used for postage to stamp collectors.

A basic translation of the letter follows here:

Mister Chairman,

The Government of Bhutan has asked me if your Chamber of Stamp dealers in France would be interested by the stamps of the state of Bhutan.

Bhutan is a small independent state located in the Himalayas between India and Tibet. The stamps of Bhutan are only for internal use. For its external relations, the Bhutanese post office uses Indian postal services.

Please find enclosed the complete series of stamps of Bhutan, namely:

- Blue: value 1 shikay
- Red: value 1 thala
- Green: value 1 tiru
- Orange: value
- 

The corresponding value in French Franc is the following one:

- 1 shikay represents the quarter of the New Franc
- 1 thala represents half of the New Franc
- 1 tiru represents a New Franc

I would be grateful if you could send me a reply at the earliest.

*(Continued on page 7)*

<sup>1</sup>With thanks to Leo van der Velden for his concise editing and advice.



## Revenue Stamps Used as Postage Stamps in Bhutan A Letter from the Beginning

(Continued from page 6)

In addition, Bhutan is expected in the course of 1961 to join the Union Postal Union. On this occasion, new series of postage stamps will be issued. Could you be kind enough to give me the name of some of the French organizations to which Bhutan could apply for the engraving of the new stamps.

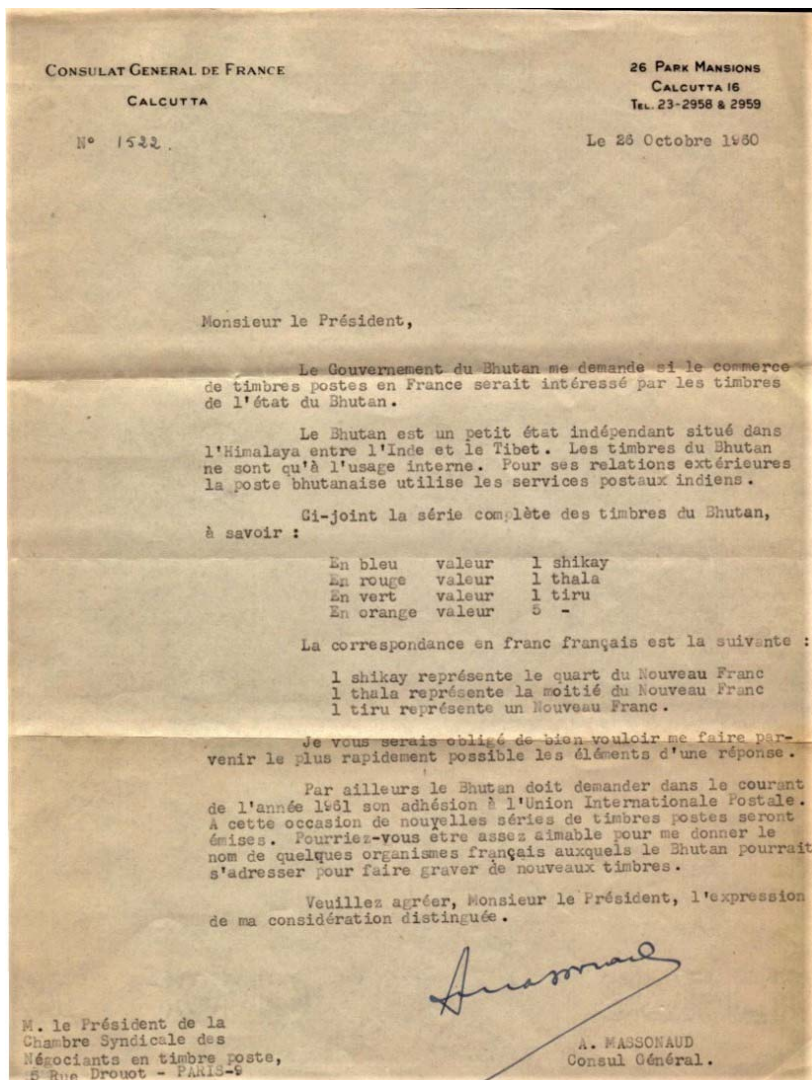
Accept, Mr. Chairman, the expression of my distinguished consideration,

**A Massonau**  
**Consul General**

Along with the letter there is a broad sheet of paper with affixed to it the four postal fiscal stamps issued by Bhutan, cancelled by a Rinpung Dzong (in Paro) official cancellation in violet. One such cancellation ties the four stamps and the second is placed separately at the bottom, somewhat left from the middle. They served as reference and sample of the stamps which are the topic of the letter, considering that most probably almost none or rather minimum information was available to the French philatelic community during those times.

It can be noted from the letter that there was rather a confusion about the value of the four revenue postage stamps, with the value for one stamp, the orange one, even left blank. The most common agreed valuation for these four revenue stamps is 1 trangka (blue), 2 trangkas ((red), 4 trangkas (green) and 8 trangkas (orange), so using the Tibetan currency (see for more details the article "The Revenue Stamps of Bhutan", by Brian Vincent in Postal Himal #153, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2015, and comments on his article in Postal Himal #165, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2016).

Finally the first set of Postage stamps was issued by Bhutan post in the year 1962 which were printed in Security Printing Press Nasik in India.



A picture of the letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 1960 by the Consul-General of France in Calcutta to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Postage Stamp Dealers in Paris



The diplomatic cover, sent from Paris by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with handwritten in French "stamps inside", and addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Postage Stamp Dealers.

## Plating the Quaterfoil

by Edmond Weissberg

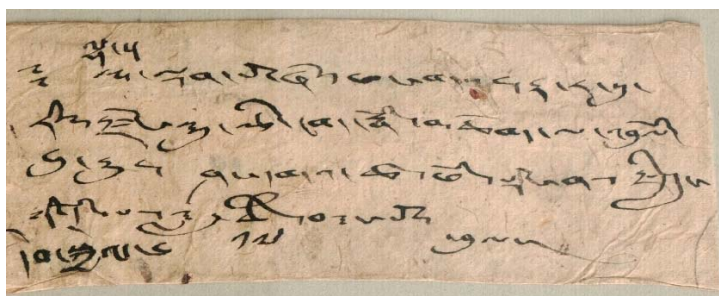


Fig. 1: Register letter sent from Shigatse to Lhasa  
17th day 6th month—no year



Fig. 2: Reverse side with unusual division of the  
4 Trangka stamp with a Shigatse postmark

We already know of the 4 Trangka, 1933 issue, to have been quartered, (used as a substitute for the 1 Trangka value stamp, then in short supply). But now, instead of a "quadrisection" 4 Trangka, we have here a "quaterfoil" one!

This is an all Tibetan small letter sent registered from Shigatse to Lhasa on the 17th day of the 6th month - (no year). [Fig.1] The usual 4 Trangka franking is on the back of the address side, with an endorsement in blue ink "received on the 20th day". The stamp bears a cancel with a very legible part in Tibetan, reading: གཙམ་རེ་, i.e.: "gzhis rtse", i.e.: "Shigatse" (HELLRIGL: T46). Fig.2]

And at close examination, it appears that this stamp was not cut from the sheet following the margins! Instead, it was cut, the size of a stamp, but within four stamps from the sheet! Thus we



Fig. 3: Closeup of the 4 Trangka stamp showing  
portions of four different clichés

have a nice quaterfoil! [Fig.3]

Despite the two upper foils are rather small, isn't it worth trying to plate the clichés, for the fun?

First, the two upper foils are obviously unpalatable. Then, concerning the two lower foils, there is a characteristic gap (shift) between the white upper lines of the boxes containing "TIBET", which do not stand in line, and suggests that they are clichés 1 and 13. So, accordingly from "Setting 2" - but that was from the beginning almost a dead cert! And the flaw over "TI" of "TIBET" in this same white line of the lower left foil confirms this is cliché 1. Then again, the positions / layout of the SE, SW, NE, and NW corners of the foils, as well as the width of the margins and their variations in breadth, just confirm that we are in presence of: cliché 11 - cliché 7 cliché 1 - cliché 13 (the replacement enlarged one) from the 2nd setting of the 4 Trangkas. [Fig 4 on page 9].

So we now know without doubt that this letter dates from the fifties! That's a small step for a collector, a giant step for a philatelist!

But why was this stamp cut in a so strange manner? - Was this day the Shigatse P.O. a particularly gloomy room without lighting? - Or was the Shigatse Postmaster peculiarly as blind as a myopic bat? Well, more probably, the rather blotchy pale light green printing of this sheet of

*(Continued on page 9)*



## Plating the Quaterfoil



Fig. 4: The stamp consists of clichés 11, 7, 1, and 13, enabling the identification of the setting an approximate date of use.

(Continued from page 8)

stamps on a rather buff confusing paper, may have led to a scissors' sliding slip, on the part of the innocent Postmaster, even if in a dark room!

## From the Bolivian (Peruvian?) Altiplano to the Thibetan High Plateau by Edmond Weissberg

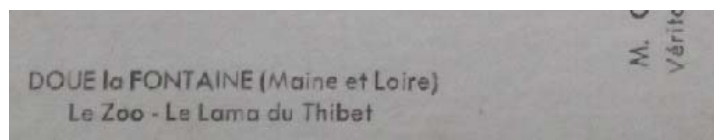


Fig. 1: Le Lama du Thibet



Fig. 2: Front of Postcard

An afterthought: isn't it strange that this stamp was so sharply "margin shaved" square-cut? After all, the position of clichés 7 & 13 and 1 & 13 allowed easily for letting a very large selvage from the sheet, respectively on the right side and at bottom.

Most probably, other likewise shifted cuttings in this sheet have obviously resulted in chain from this cutting displacement. So, there are certainly some more quaterfoils to discover!

Well, this item probably went from collector to collector before reaching my collection. But it was still sold with a truncated copy of the original description: QUOTE: #18 on internal cover from Shigatse (Type VIII). [...]The stamps have been so badly cut as to show 4 different stamps! (I have never seen such a spectacular and interesting example!) [...] UNQUOTE And how cannot you recognize here the inimitable enthusiastic and filled with wonderment, style of Geoffrey Flack... So, let's now take the occasion of this paper to again pay tribute to him.

Perhaps, or probably, in addition to your addiction for stamps of the Himalayan countries, you also here and there collect some postcards from this area. And there you are: it was bound to happen, but it has to be seen to be believed! Here is a nice postcard of a "Lama from Thibet", just have a look at the French caption on the back: "Le Lama du Thibet". [Fig. 1]. Now turn back to front this postcard to discover... yes indeed, a fierce and sturdy "Llama"! [Fig. 2]. Well, in French language, a "lama" is also a "lama", and there is no such petty discrimination between a "lama" and a "llama"! So: *Errare humanum est...* And I will accordingly not elaborate any more concerning this trifling postcard unless you request some more info! That was just for fun and recreation, so I hope you enjoy! Best!

## Unsuspected, Unexpected, Unnoticed, & Unintentional Commeration!

by Edmond Weissberg

Well, at first glance, this insignificant philatelic cover, neither enticing nor attractive, does not even seem to relate to our area of collection. Nevertheless, let's endeavour to make it talk!

It commemorates the first flight from XIA MEN - via HANG ZHOU - to XI AN on 18 NOVEMBER 1985. On the front is the special cancel from Xia Men cancelling the stamp, and the transit Hang Zhou datestamp. [Fig. 1] And on the back is the arrival datestamp of Xi An [Fig. 2] All of them are obviously dated 18 November 1985.

So what?

- Take 1222 away from 1985, and you get: 763. [note 1]
- In 763 A.D., "Xi An" (Peace of the West), was known as "Chang An" (Eternal Peace), under the Chinese Daizong emperor of the Tang dynasty, and was at that time, the capital of the Chinese empire.

Now, what happened in Chang' An (Xi An), 1222 years before 1985, i.e. in 763, and exactly to the day, on 18 November?

In a few words: [note 2]

As China "forgot" to pay a previously agreed tribute to Thibet, the then Thibetan king Khri srong lde btsan [note 3] sent an army under generals and chief ministers Ngan lam Stag sgra klu khong [note4] (known in the Chinese archives as: Ma Chongyin), and mChims rgyal gzigs shu theng, [note 5] to attack the Chinese capital. On 12 November 763, at the "battle of Zhou Zhi", some 30 miles west of Chang An, the Thibetans defeated the Chinese, and the Chinese emperor Daizong decamped to "Sin Ku" (possibly Shanzhou?), on 13 November. And on 18 November 763, the Thibetan forces stormed the capital city of Chang' An, plundering and sacking it. And icing on the cake, they enthroned a new "puppet" emperor of China of their own, "LI CHENG HONG", [note 6], a vague nephew of the former emperor who flew the coop. He took as a reign's name: Tashi [note 7]. But this was rather short-lived: after 12



Fig. 1: Cover commemorating the first flight from Xia Men via Hang Zhou to Xi An.

days, Thibetan troops retired on 30 November, and finally, emperor Daizong came back to Chang' An and to his throne in early 764.

So, the first foreign dynasty in China was the Thibetan "Tashi", the Mongol "Yuan" being only the second, and the Mandchu "Qing" the third. "Gold Medal" on the podium! Well, there were many other events, from simple encroachments or skirmishes, to full scale wars between the two countries, before and after 763. Yet, this particular event of 763 is particularly revealing of the two empires, Thibet and China, being on a equal footing in terms of power and strength, for fixing the definitive borders between them, and their respective domains of influence in Central Asia. Philatelically (!), the irony in this cover lies in that it openly commemorates a "first flight" to Xi An / Chang'An on 18 November 1985, and, as well, an invisible underlying commemoration of the "flight" from Chang'An 1222 years ago, on 18 November 763, of the Chinese emperor, and of its temporary replacement, under Thibetan authority!



Fig. 2: arrive datestamp of Xi An.

(Continued on page 11)

# Unsuspected, Unexpected, Unnoticed, & Unintentional Commeration!

(Continued from page 10)

[note 1]

I haven't found any more convenient round figures, but 1222 seems quite suitable! Nevertheless, if you find a letter posted from Xi An on 18 November 1983, that would be a much more nice and convenient: "1200 years commemoration"! Please inform me!

[note 2]

I have mainly relied on: "One Hundred Thousand Moons - an advanced political history of Tibet", Vol. I, by: Tsepon Wangchuk Deden Shakabpa - Brill - Leiden - Boston - 2010. (pp.111 & 135-137). and: "Introduction à l'Histoire du Tibet", by: Jacques Bacot - Société Asiatique - Paris - 1962 - p.21. and also: "Medieval Chinese Warfare, 300-900", by: David A. Graff, Routledge, London/New York - 2002.

[note 3]

Thib.: ཁྲི་མོང་ལྷོ་བཙན། (742 - 796) - reigned from 756. (as usual in those times). In 763 he was aged 21 (22 according to the Thibetan practice to take

into account the gestation period). Anyways, he had already reached the age of reason.

[note 4]

Thib.: ངན་ལམ་སྟག་རྩེ་ལོང་།

[note 5]

Thib.: མཆོམས་རྒྱལ་གཞིགས་ལུ་མེང་།

[note 6]

chin: 李承宏

[note 7]

Tashi: is this the Thibetan "bkra shis", i.e. ལྷ་ཤིས་, meaning: "prosperity", "good luck"? (As in the well known "Tashi Delek").

Again, with my best acknowledgements & thanks to "Lexilogos" for their free on line "Tibetan Keyboard", very handy and easy!



*Bhutan's "postal" records of 1973 — a new way to spread culture*

#



## 1 Anna—Plate II Ultramarine—Pin-perforated Trial

by Colin Hepper

Illustrated is the 1928-1930 plate II - 1 Anna, printed in ultramarine. The sheet fully pin perforated. Wolfgang Hellrigl states that the ultramarine shades are known only in mint condition and formed part of the Kathmandu Treasury stock discovered by E A Smythies. Two such sheets - one of which was cancelled to order in 1954 - were pin perforated, he described these as 'trials'. None of the classic stamps were ever issued pin perforated by the post office.

Pin perforated stamps were done by favour, which is not too difficult to do providing you have a steady hand to keep a straight line.

To try and establish if this sheet was one of the two described by Smythies or of it was done by favour after the sheet was issued, I would appreciate it if any members could let me know if they have pin perforated sheets from this issue and try to establish how many there might be.



1 Anna Plate II Pin-Perforated

### *Editor's note:*

*There is a series of pin perforated sheets on heavy paper that come from the Kathmandu Treasury. The 1 Anna, Plate II, 2 Anna setting 31, and 4 Anna settings 11 and 12 exist pin perforated on this heavy paper stock. Imperforate sheets from the treasury are on a much lighter stock.*

*As these classic stamps were replaced by the 1907 Sri Pashupati issue that was withdrawn from use, it is postulated that trial perforations on heavier paper stock were attempted to compete with the perforated Sri Pashupati stamps.*



## Tibet — The 1933 4 Trangka Missing Cliché

by Brian W. Smith

From my collection a revisit to the story of the missing 4t cliché. It is well known to every Tibet collector that the 1933 issue of the postage stamps was printed from individual carved wood blocks. 12 for each of the 5 values, then bound together with wire or thongs to form a printing plate from which sheets of stamps were printed on native paper.

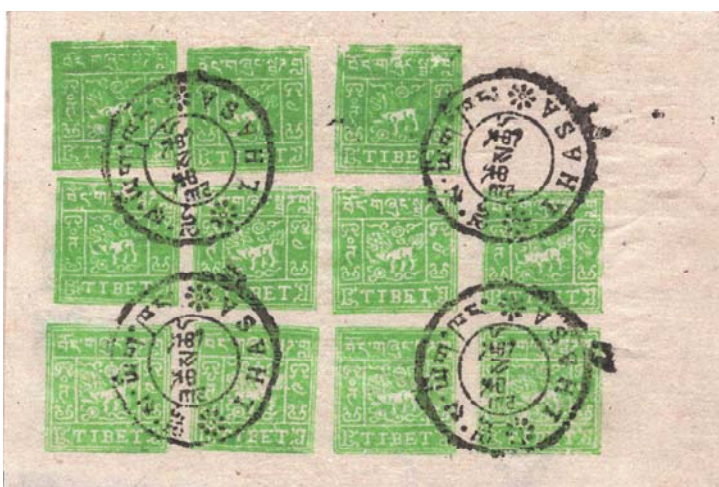
Each block, being hand carved, could be individually identified by subtle differences into separate clichés. English collector Arnold C. Waterfall seems to be the first to 'discover' this (in the 1940) and he relates the story in his book *Postal History of Tibet*, 1965. pp 79/80.

About 1937 the block forming the 4th cliché (i.e. 4th block on the right side of the top row) came loose from the binding and was lost. The

Tibetan Post Office carried on printing blocks of 11 stamps for another 14 years.

Then out of the blue, in 1951, sheets of 12 began to appear again. But the lost cliché had not been found—a new block had been carved and added to the plate. Not in its original position 4 but in position 12 at the right corner of the bottom row, the remaining clichés have been 'shuffled' into new positions.

The final surprise was that the new replacement cliché was a larger size, 25mm x 25mm, the originals 24mm x 24mm. Of course the result of this, as is to be expected in any collectors market, is the original 1933-37 setting 1 sheets are sought after and worth a premium, as are the individual stamps of the missing cliché 4.



1	2	3	
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12



Example of the sought after cliché 4 of 4 trangka, perforated. (1933-37) Deep Emerald. Methuen 27 C9. Waterfall #201.

Tibet: 1947 4 trangka sheet of 11 showing missing cliché, favour cancelled with LHASA postmark. Apple Green—Methusen 28 B9. Waterfall #209.



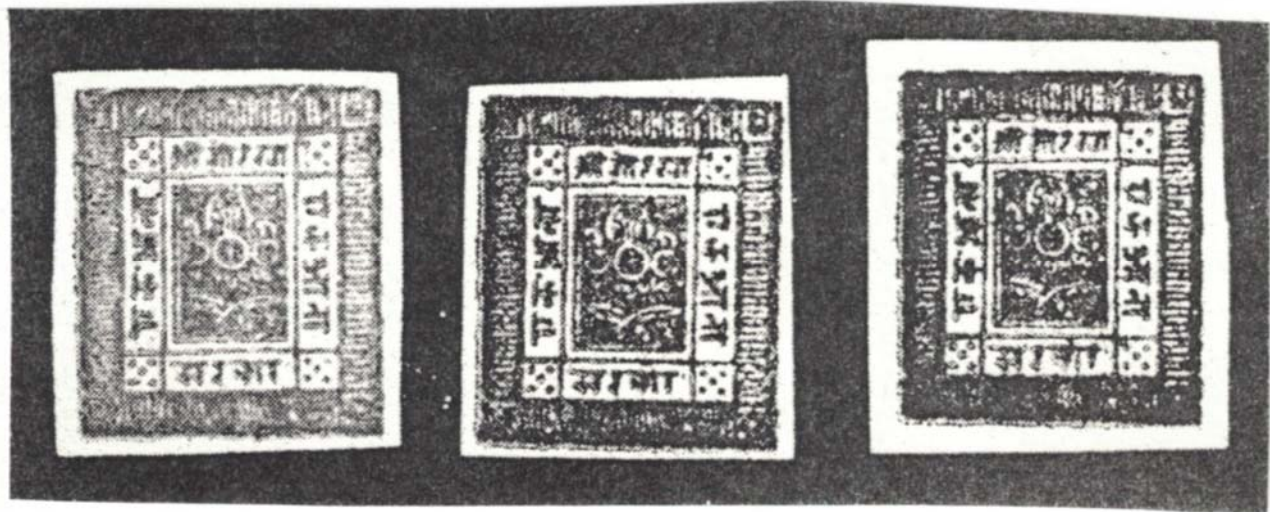
10	2	9	6
12	8	11	7
3	5	1	13

Tibet: 1951-1959 4 trangka sheet of 12 with new larger cliché at bottom right corner. Dull Green. Waterfall 213.

## A Survey of Nepalese Forgeries, Facsimiles, and Fantasies—Part III

by Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl and Leo Martyn

### NEPAL: SIXTH TYPE OF ONE ANNA FORGERY



Cliché A

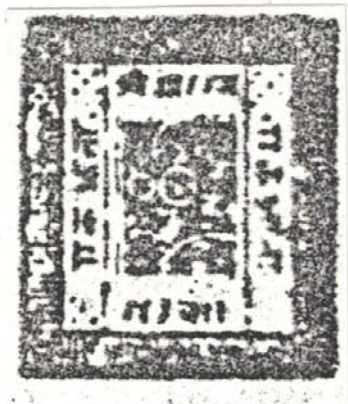
“The following [one Anna] types were all printed by ‘flat printing’ processes, on native paper. They form part of the kind of forgeries which include the 2 Annas (type 3), the 4 Annas (type 3), and probably also the recut frame 1 Anna (type 7). Only mint copies exist. Multiples are very rare. There are several distinct clichés which – in all probability – come from the same workshop connected with, or run by an Indian dealer.”

“Mr. Zulueta discovered that Cliché A was copied from the illustration in Stanley Gibbons catalogue. The current edition of this catalogue shows a greatly reduced illustration, but

previously (e.g. in 1938) it used to be its actual size. The small white flaw in the top frame is, in fact common to both the forgery and the catalogue illustration.”

“The following colours have been recorded: dull blue, dark blue and light blue. The native paper varies from thin to medium, the latter being a very dangerous imitation.”

Cliché B: “Again, a somewhat related forgery, of which I have seen but one copy, in a dark bright blue shade. First recorded by Zulueta in 1981.”



Cliché B



Cliché C

(Continued on page 15)



## Nepal: Sixth Type of One Anna Forgery



*Cliché D*

*(Continued from page 14)*

“The horizontal lines below the top and above the bottom inscriptions are missing and the blurry design and frame are typical of the offset printing process.

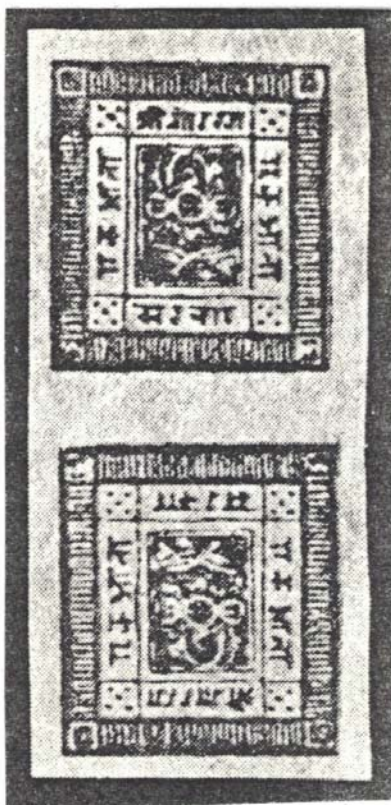
Cliché C: “Again, I have only one copy, in indigo. The printing is blotchy and the lettering indistinct.

The lines around the central rectangle are broken in several places. First recorded by Zulueta in 1981.”

“This cliché was photographically reproduced from the genuine cliché No. 48, featuring a constant flaw consisting in a long vertical split down the right frame.”

“It should be remembered that the forgeries of type 5 (which copy each cliché in the sheet) also contain this damaged cliché No. 48. The two forgeries are, however quite distinct in appearance, clarity of printing and shade.”

Cliché D: “The best tests are the corner squares of the frame: the top corner ornaments are solid rectangles, the S.E. corner ornament is as dash above two dots. The forgery comes in the following shades: milky blue, grey-blue, dull blue and ultramarine. First recorded by Zulueta



*Cliché D*

cliché) of which multiples exist.



*Cliché D*

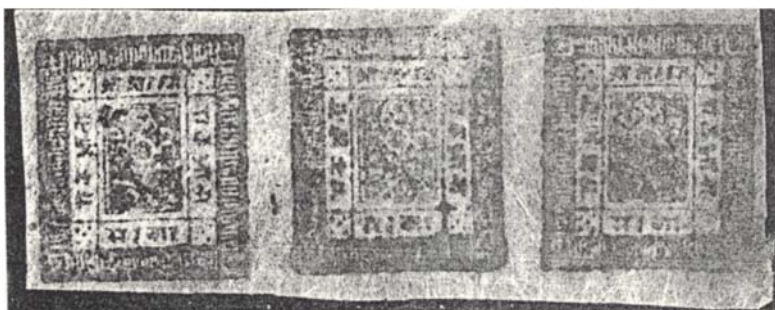
in 1980.”

“I have seen normal and tete-beche pairs, with the same cliché being impressed twice! This is, apparently, the only cliché in the whole group (which comprises a number of 2 Anna clichés and a 4 Anna

### Nepal: Seventh Type of One-Anna Forgery



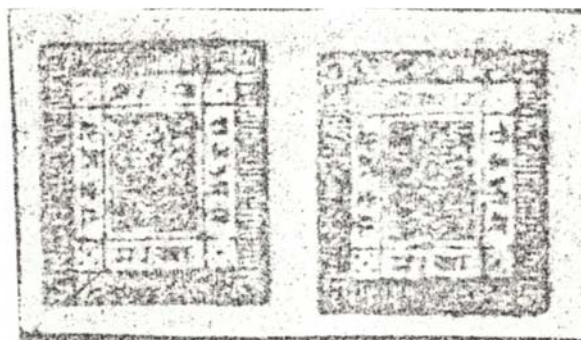
*Milky Blue*



*Yellow Green*



*Light Blue*



*No Color Indicated*



*Grey-Blue*

Dr. Hellrigl has not indicated any information regarding his type 7 except for the colors.

### Nepal: Eighth Type of One-Anna Forgery

The only information indicated by Dr. Hellrigl regarding type 8 forgery is the color and first noticed in 1983.



*Black*

