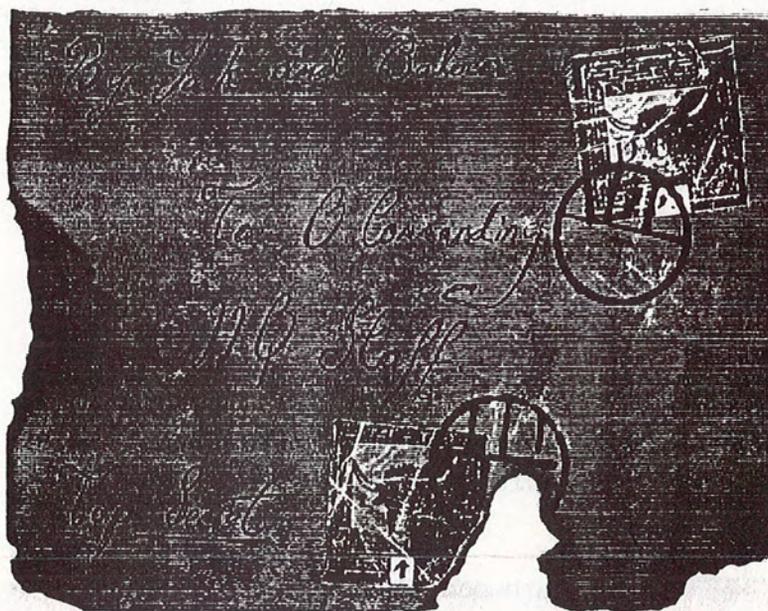


POSTAL HIMAL

QUARTERLY OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE



The "Darole-Forbes" Yak Post and Balloon Flight Cover.

1 tat. Blue Overprinted D.E.F. cancelled at Farit .

21 rik Red. Regular Issue cancelled at Nwthre .



FANOR



DOLICH



DEPEE



NWTHRE



FARIT



UPNOR

Illustrations from The Yak Posts of Dogar. See Dr. Singer's review, page 27.



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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DEADLINE: Ad and payment in USA dollars (or in mint USA postage stamps) must reach the editor by the first day of one of the following months - February, May, August, November - in order for ad to appear in issues mailed about one month later. Any change of copy after the first insertion will be counted as a new advertisement.

Wanted Nepal: 1. A clean photocopy of the Postal Stationery Postcard Higgins & Gage no. 11 (red stamp, black inscription/horse).

2. A complete sheet 1 Rupee 1945/46 (S.G. 63, Scott 50), Hepper 2nd Printing in good condition. Maybe in exchange for a complete sheet 16 Paisa 1946 (S.G. 60, Scott 47), Hepper 2nd Printing, imperf between 3rd & 4th horizontal rows of stamps. A. Werner, W.-Hilpert-Str. 103, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Germany.

NEPAL: WANTED - information and photocopies of Pashupati stamps on covers tied by unusual cancels (i.e. Classic cancels, seal cancels, manuscript cancels, etc.) for an article - will reimburse for expense. Also, unusual Pashupati covers of all periods for purchase or trade. Also wanted: 1 anna recut frame - positions 24 and 64, stamps and covers. Leo Martyn, P.O. Box 49263, Los Angeles, Ca. 90049, U.S.A.

Please see George Bourke's ad on page 33.

EDITORIAL

A new exciting publication, Nepal Postal History, should now be available. It is another excellent work by our President, Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl, and deals with the British-Indian Postal system in Nepal. The work is based upon his international gold award winning exhibit and many hours of original research. Dr. Armand Singer, who wrote the Foreword to the book, described it as a real "corker". An order form is included in this issue of Postal Himal. It indicates that this work is the first volume of a comprehensive series dealing with Nepalese postal history.

* * * * *

In this issue is another fine review by Dr. Singer of a new publication (1990), The Yak Posts of Dogar by Col. Dobson-Bligh. As Dr. Singer states, Dogar's exact location is not given. There is a Dogar in Senegal but, of course, this is no where near the old Silk Road, as indicated by the Colonel.

Having read this monograph, my desire to acquire postal items from this new and exciting area has been stimulated. I am confident that a stamp dealer in India or Nepal can come up with a few choice items - possibly a Dogarian-Tibetan-Nepalese combination cover (depending, of course, upon where Dogar actually lies).

Referring to The Yak Posts of Dogar Dr. P.B. Wrigglesworth of Blackpool, in a letter to our Secretary, stated "It should be a must for any collector of Tibet. I haven't laughed as much for a long time".

* * * * *

In the July 22 issue of Linn's Stamp News Michael Rogers, in his regular Asian column, refers to the recent souvenir sheet issued by China commemorating "the 40th Anniversary of the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet" and presents a history of the Chinese annexation of Tibet.

* * * * *

Mr. S.L. Shrestha advises that the K'du Dist. P.O. (Kathmandu) has been renamed G.P.O.

* * * * *

THE NEPAL & TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

Accounts

END OF FINANCIAL YEAR

30 APRIL 1991

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
ITEM		ITEM	
Bank Interest	343.23	Postage	32.79
Subscriptions	617.00	Trans. R. Skinner	514.84
Auction 50	45.62	Trans. L. Michel	310.00
Auction 51	223.57	Telephone	127.90
Auction 52	107.85	Insurance	41.75
Auction 53	111.75	Stationery	8.51
London Sales	17.20	BPF Subs	18.00
Donation	1.00	Print Ribbons	9.98
Advert	4.25	Printer Repair	26.50
		SG. Advert	52.86
		President Prize	10.00
		Transfer Extra	
		Interest Account	200.00
		Bank Charge	1.83
	-----		-----
	1471.46		1354.36
Cash at Bank 1990	172.41	Cash at Bank	289.01
	-----		-----
	1643.87		1643.87

Cash held in 'Extra Interest Account' 3200.00

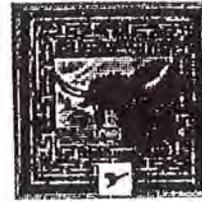
These accounts and associated paperwork were examined in May 1991 and found to be correct with the paperwork supplied.



1 tat. Blue.



5 gar. Carmine.



14 lug. Green.

Col. Dobson-Bligh, The Yak Posts of Dogar. Bruxelles, Belgium: Asiatic Monograph Series, No. 31, 1990. Unpaginated (=23 pp.). Unpriced, therefore priceless.

Ah, the labors of love! Surely not, in Shakespeare's immortal words, Love's Labour's Lost. Here at last is thrust upon us what will certainly prove the definitive treatment of Dogar's yak postal system. This Himalayan kingdom stronghold lies along the old Silk Road, according to the author, exactly where, for some recondite reason, he fails to tell us. Through peripheral data and by processes of elimination, I would guess on the northeast borders of Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim, or possibly up by Mustang. It could even represent another spelling of Dolpo, a mountain-locked enclave of traditional Tibetan Buddhist culture, just opened to trekking in the past two years. Whatever! In any case, the mystery cannot help adding spice to collecting Dogarian stamps.

Dobson-Bligh prefaces his study with a rather full account of Dogar's history, including the chronology of its rulers, 324 A.D. to the present, its people, their strange, difficult spoken and written language, the cultivation of chai nuts (the colorful, opiated food product so basic to their culture), their use of yaks, and finally, the postal history of the land. Really a whole bloomin' encyclopedia!

The pre-stamp period seems to go back to the eighth century. But when a member of the ruling family, Rulanhil, was sent to England to study in 1876, he was much impressed by the more progressive British system. On his return he designed a set of six stamps, the first three of which are illustrated here. There is only one setting, one design, carved from a single wooden block, the values changed with inserts into a small, removable section of each cliché. The six colors are all derived from chai dye, the nuts providing distinctly different colors depending on the time of year they are harvested. Minor variations in the clichés make possible plating the sheets of six. A few sheets are known perforate, the holes produced, not by a perforating machine, nor a pin-perforating wheel, nor even, as I have shown for Tibetan issues, by a sewing machine, but --mirabile dictu-- by the teeth of a small native mammal called a pinhilu. There exists one color error, of which only two copies have survived. Oddly enough the colonel does not vouchsafe the important detail of which value is involved. But watch for it: it is violet.

Cancellations, six in all, one for each of the major towns, are all effected with a section of yak ankle bone, in basic black only. Covers are rare but obtainable. I have just one in my own collection, sent from Nuwre, Dogar's capital city, via Lhasa, Phari, Calcutta, and Auckland, New Zealand (misdirected, obviously), to Morgantown, West Virginia. I was going to ask the editor to reproduce it here from a Xerox copy, but I cannot find it. It's simply lost; I'm devastated but insured.

In conclusion, one more fascinating addition to the Himalayan area for collectors weary of the old hats of Nepal and Tibet, the philatelic hype of Bhutan, the endless morass of Indian states, convention and/or feudatory native. Simple, fresh, untouched, with limited variety and the lure of discovery.

Armand E. Singer

First Children's Day

A miniature sheet of 4 (2 x 2) was released on 1st. March 1960 (18th. Falgun 2016) to commemorate Children's Day (Fig.1). The 6 paisa stamp was designed by Hiranya Dhoj Jashi and depicts two children, one standing and one sitting, before a temple with a mountain peak in the background. The inscription at the top is "Prathama Bala Dibas, 18 Falgun, 2016" in Nepali with its English translation "First Children's Day, March, 1, 1960" below. The word "Nepal" is printed vertically in Nepali and in English at the sides and the value, again in Nepali and in English, appears at the bottom of the stamp. The total number issued was 10,000 sheets.

Each of the four cliches making up the sheet is individually engraved and each has distinctive features making it possible to reconstruct the sheet from individual stamps. The main differences are as follows:

Cliche 1 : Stamp 1. Row 1 (Fig.2)

1. A 2mm long line occurs just above the top left-hand frameline. (A)
2. A small spur extends upwards from the centre of the top frameline. (B)
3. Three sets of three parallel lines and one single line make up the shading on the right-hand slope of the mountain. (C)
4. Two small dots appear just below the shadow cast by the children. (D)

Cliche 2 : Stamp 2. Row 1 (Fig.3)

1. The shading on the right slope of the mountain consists of four more or less solid blocks. (A)
2. The left-hand side of the pagoda's top is broken and bent. (B)
3. The "s" in paisa is larger than the other letters and looks like a "g". (C)

Cliche 3 : Stamp 1. Row 2 (Fig.4)

1. The shading at the top of the right-hand slope of the mountain consists of two dots rather than lines. (A)
2. A dot appears to the right of the left foot of the standing child. (B)
3. A dot also appears under the second "a" of the English word "paisa". (C)

Cliche 4 : Stamp 2. Row 2 (Fig.5)

1. Only three blocks of shading appear on the right-hand slope of the mountain instead of four. (A)
2. The Nepali date is almost illegible. (B)
3. The top left corner of the stamp forms an acute angle rather than a right-angle. (C)

Catalogue

- (i) 12 paisa dark-blue
 - (a) Cliche 1
 - (b) Cliche 2
 - (c) Cliche 3
 - (d) Cliche 4
- (ii) First Day Cover
 - (a) with cliche 1
 - (b) with cliche 2
 - (c) with cliche 3
 - (d) with cliche 4
- (iii) Wholly imperforate
- (iv) Vertical perforations missing
- (v) Horizontal perforations missing
- (vi) Postally used on cover
- (vii) "Proof Sheet"

The colour of all the stamps examined is deep-blue (indigo). It would appear that all 10,000 sheets were printed at the same time. The paper used was good quality, unwatermarked and had clear gum. Fingerprints left by the printer are often found impressed on the sheets.

The sheets were single-line perforated and Fig.1 is a good example of how the lines of perforations tend to wander. The size of the perforations is 10%. Sheets are known wholly imperforate, with vertical rows of perforations missing and with horizontal rows of perforations missing. Partly perforated sheets are far rarer than wholly imperforates, although all are scarce. (Fig.6)

An uninspiring three line hand-stamp was applied to First Day Covers. (Fig.7). The three lines, which are in Nepali, read "First Day of Issue", the date "2015/11/18" and "G.P.O. Kathmandu". The hand-stamp and the usual standard postmark are both struck in black. It is interesting to try to collect a set of four F.D.C's each bearing a different cliche from the sheet.

A variety exists printed on poorly made thin native paper. At least three sheets of this variety are known and each is printed in black. The same printing-plate was employed as for the issued stamps but the dots which appear on stamps cliche 1 and cliche 3 are absent. Each of these sheets, which are believed to be Proofs, is overprinted with the word CANCELLED in English in letters 5mm in height. The length of the word is 49mm and one strike of the word is used to overprint each pair of horizontal stamps. The overprint was obviously applied by hand as its position varies on each sheet observed. One sheet is described as having this overprint struck in violet and the other two known in shiny blue-black ink.

SG 137a, Scott 125, Michel 133

Illustrations



Fig.1 Sheetlet showing Wandering Perfs.



Fig.6 Imperf, Vertically

प्रकरणको पदिलो दिन
२०१६/११/१८ म
दी. पी. ओ. काठमाण्डु

Fig.7 F.D.C. Hand-Stamp

Illustrations



Fig. 2 Cliche 1



Fig. 3 Cliche 2



Fig. 4 Cliche 3



Fig. 5 Cliche 4

TIBET - RECENT FORGERIES OF THE 1914 ISSUE

George Bourke

There have been several new forgeries of Tibet's 1914 issue. All involve the 8 trangka and were probably produced in India or Nepal. In numbering these forgeries, I have continued Dr. Hellrigl's earlier listing, which may be found in Postal Himal no. 34.

TYPE V

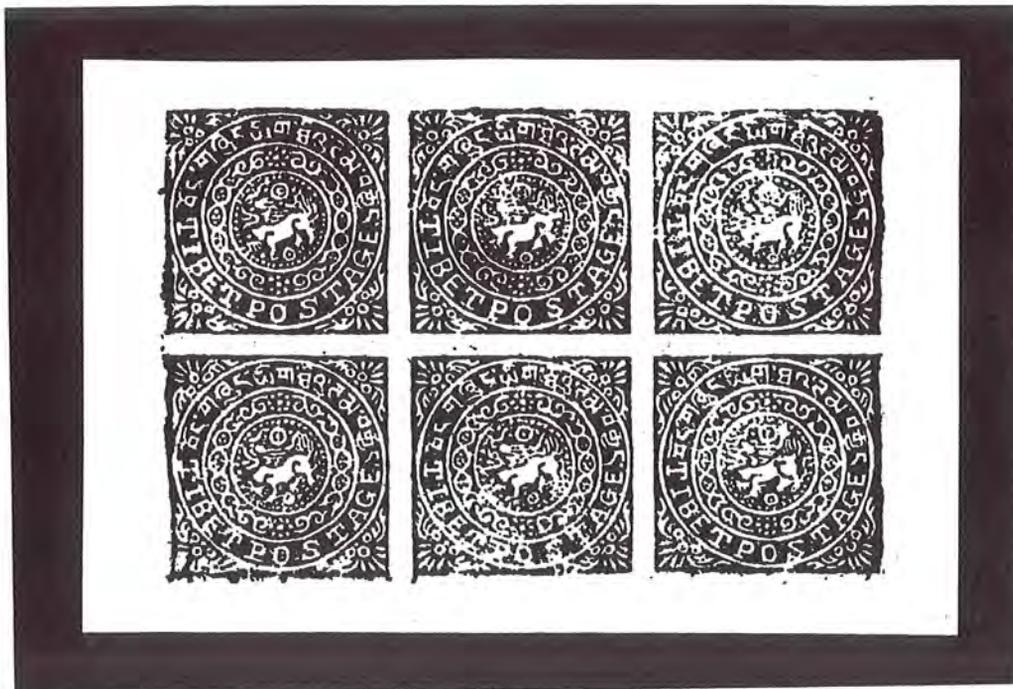
This forgery first appeared in 1990. The sheets measure 97mm x 63 mm and do not have the colored marginal lines found on a genuine sheet. Sheets consist of six cliches and can be found on both thin white and thick native Nepalese paper. Several shades have been seen, including blue, dark blue, gray blue and gray. This forgery was produced using a sheet of the Type I forgery and may be difficult to distinguish from it, if on native Nepalese paper. The most obvious difference is that Type V has heavier inking on the left and right edge of the sheet. Examples can be found on cover with the Type VI forgery of the 8 trangka canceled by a forged Lhasa Type VIII cancel.

TYPE VI

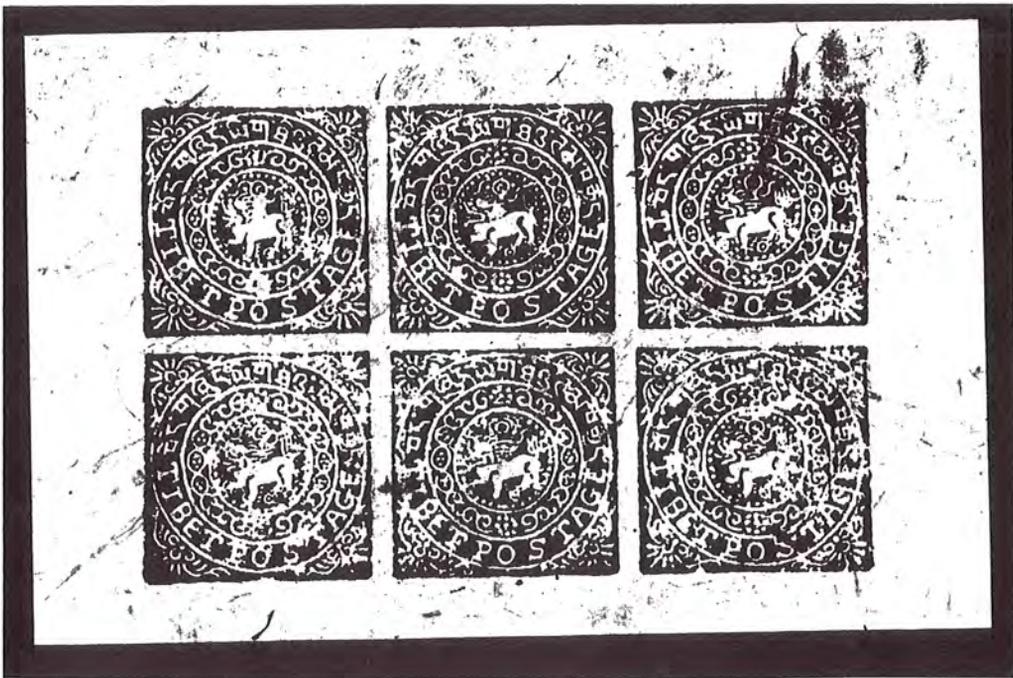
This forgery also appeared in 1990. The sheets measure 98 mm x 63 mm and do not have colored marginal lines. Sheets consist of six cliches and are printed on thick native Nepalese paper. The sheets I have examined were all printed in carmine. This forgery was modeled on the earlier Type IV forgery but lacks the colored marginal lines. Examples can be found on cover with the Type V forgery of the 8 trangka canceled by a forged Lhasa Type VIII cancel.

TYPE VII

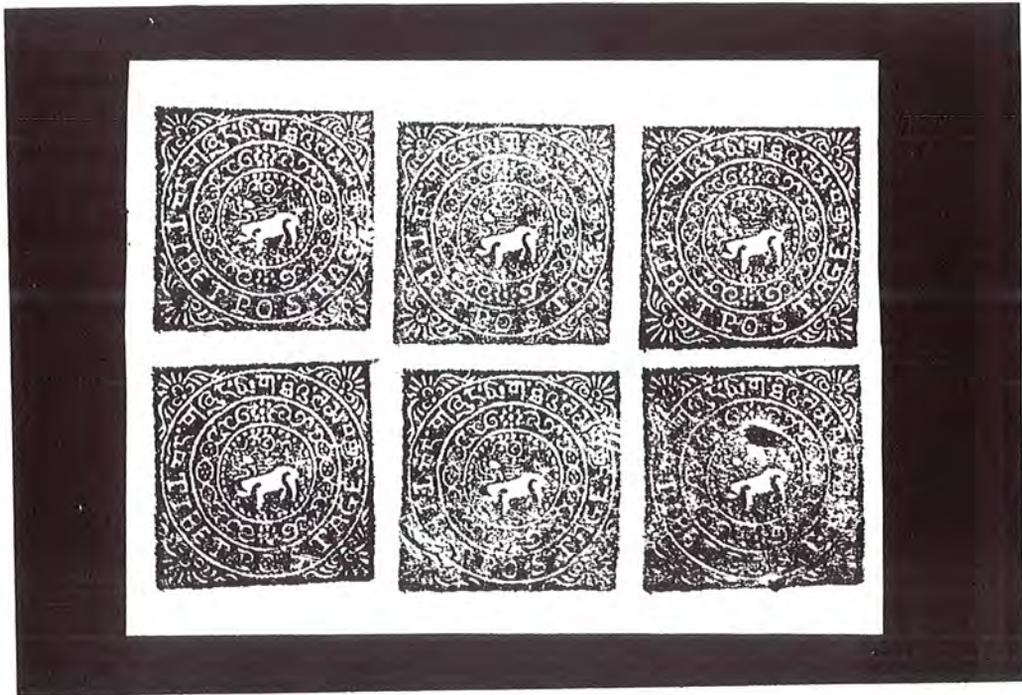
This forgery first appeared in 1991. Sheets are made up of a single cliche, printed by a hand held block and do not have colored marginal lines. Because of the method of printing, sheets vary in size. The only examples I have seen were printed in red on Nepalese paper. This forgery was also modeled on the earlier Type IV forgery. I have not seen any canceled copies of this forgery.



TYPE V



TYPE VI



TYPE VII

FOR SALE

Tibetan stamps and postal history. I currently have a large stock of quality material from all periods. I would be glad to send you a selection tailored to your specific needs. Want lists invited. I also have a list of out-of-print books and articles on Tibetan philately for which I can provide photocopies. This will be sent to anyone requesting it. George Bourke, P.O. Box 1174, Jackson, Mi. 49201, U.S.A. **33**

The Nepalese stamps of 1881 and the subsequent issue bear varied legends as under:

I Name of the country

Crown and Khukuris design

Bow and arrow design

1. गोरखा सरकार (Gorakha Sarakara) 1881

गोरखा (Gorakha) 1899

2. Pashupati

i) पशुपती (Pasupatee)

गोर्खा सरकार (Gorsa Sarkar) 1907

ii) पशुपति (Pashupati)

नेपाल सरकार (Nepal Sarakara) 1929

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Nepal (Devnagari and Latin) | - 1949 - 2 p. Baudha Chaitya |
| 4. Nepal Sarakara (Devnagari) | - 1949 - 1 Re. Pashupati |
| 5. Nepal Hulak Tikat (Devnagari) | - 1958 - 6 p. Lumbini |
| 6. Nepal Hulak Tikat (Devnagari)
and Postage (Latin) | - 1959 - 6 p. Parliamentary Session |
| 7. Nepal Postage (Latin) and
Nepal (Devnagari) | - 1961 - 10 p. Tribhuvan |
| 8. Nepal (Latin) | - 1965 - 1 Re. International Co-operation
Year |

II Purpose of the issue

Right from the first issue in 1881 and upto 1957 i.e., for about eight decades, there was no mention of the purpose for which the different types of the stamps were put into circulation. After that, generally, with certain exceptions, the object of the issue of the stamps is mentioned in the different ways. They are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Postage (Devnagari) | - 1957 - 2 p. Crown |
| 2. Postage (Devnagari and Latin) | - 1958 - 10 p. Air Mail stamp with
AIR MAIL DAK WEEK narration |
| 3. Hulak Tikat (Devnagari) | - 1958 - 6 p. Lumbini |
| 4. Dak Tikat (Devnagari) | - 1959 - UPU series |
| 5. No Hulak, Postage and Dak legend | - 1960 - 6 p. First Childrens Day |
| 6. Postage (Latin) | - 1963 - 10 p. Education For All |

III Valuation

The following stamps are issued in a variety of the designs for the valuation:

ANNA

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Anna (Devnagari) | - 1881 to 1906 1, 2, and 4 a. and also
½ a. in two designs viz.,
Crown and Khukuris and
the Bow and Khukuris
respectively. |
|------------------|--|

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Paisa (Devnagari) | - 1907 - 2 p. Pashupati_Two variety
'Pasupatee' and 'Pashupati' |
| 2. Paisa (Devnagari) and Pice (Latin) | - 1956 - 6 p. Coronation |
| 3. Paisa (Devnagari) and Pice (Latin) | - 1956 - 4 p. Planting Rice |
| 4. Paisa (Devnagari & Latin) | - 1958 - 10 p. Bird Carrying Letter |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 5. Ps (Latin) | - 1959 - 4 p. Pashupati Moorti - first stamp with Ps. |
| 6. Pai (Devnagari) | - 1963 - 10 p. Education For All |
| 7. Pai (Devnagari) and P (Latin) | - 1963 - 10 p. Freedom from Hunger |
| 8. Pai (Devnagari) and P (Latin) | - 1967 - 1.80 p. Kathmandu City-first stamp without rupee |

RUPEE

In course of time changes were made in the modality of expressing the value of rupee as here_under:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Rupaiyan (Devnagari) | - 1929 - 1 Re. and 5 Rs. Pashupati |
| 2. Moru " Re (Latin) | - 1956 - 1 Re. Coronation |
| 3. Ru " Re " | - 1959 - 1 Re. Danphe |
| 4. Rupaya (रुपया)" Re. " | - 1959 - 1 Re. Pashupati Moorti |
| 5. Ru " Re " | - 1960 - 1 Re. Mahendra |
| 6. Ru " Rs " | - 1960 - 5 Rs. Mohanlal |
| 7. Rupaiyan " Rupee/Rupees (Latin) | - 1960 - Service Stamps |

NTPSC-Members, End of 1990

18 countries	members			
Australia	6			
Austria	1			
Belgium	2			
Canada	5			
Denmark	1			
France	2			
Germany	18			
Great Britain	31			
India	11			
Ireland	1			
Italy	1			
Japan	3			
Nepal	10			
Sweden	2			
Thailand	1			
USA	84			

	183			
		Africa	0 countries	0 members
		America	2 countries	89 members
		Asia	4 countries	25 members
		Australia/Oceania	1 country	6 members
		Europe	11 countries	63 members

Prepared by Manfred Lauk

༄༅། །ཡོངས་འཛིན་གྱི་བྱང་སྐྱེལ་མིང་སར། ཚོ་འདས་༠༥།༥༥།༠༥༥།
 དེ་ཉིད་ཚེད་བཟོ་རྟེན་རྒྱ་རྒྱ་ལྟུང་ལོ། ། འབྲོར་པ་ལྟར།
 ཚོ་རབས་སྤོང་བར་བྱས་བསགས་སྒྲིག་ལྷུང་བྱང་ཞིང་། ཐོག་མཚོག་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞི་
 ལམ་གྱི་རྟེན་བཟང་རིམ་བརྒྱད་ལྷ་མེད་བྱང་ཚུབ་སྤྲིང་པོ་འི་དབལ་ལ་ ལྷུང་དྲ་རེག་
 པའི་བཟོ་སྒྲིག་བྱེད། མདུད་བཅས།



༄༅། །ཡོངས་འཛིན་དགའ་བྱི་སྤྲིང་སྐྱེལ་མིང་སར། ཏུས་ཚོས་སྐྱུར་པ་
 ཚོ་རབས་སྤོང་བར་བྱས་བསགས་སྒྲིག་ལྷུང་བྱང་ཞིང་། ཐོག་མཚོག་འཁོར་ལོ་བཞི་
 ལམ་གྱི་རྟེན་བཟང་རིམ་བརྒྱད་ལྷ་མེད་བྱང་ཚུབ་སྤྲིང་པོ་འི་དབལ་
 ལ་ ལྷུང་དྲ་རེག་པའི་བཟོ་སྒྲིག་བྱེད། མདུད་བཅས།



Illustrated above are two reportedly "religious money receipts". The seals are in red ink, not in wax. Blank places on each example where a name (?), amount (?), or (?) has been filled in. The paper is not the rough "barky" native stuff. There is a third variety with the seal of the 13th Dalai Lama, but still used by the 14th (the current one, if he were still in Lhasa, not in Dharmasala, India). Can any one offer information on these items including a translation of the seals and the period of use?