



This is a ten Paisa stamp from Nepal.

It pictures Mt. Everest, highest mountain peak in the world (29028 feet). The portrait is not of the man who climbed Everest but a certain Mahendra the ruler of Nepal. He does not climb mountain peaks.

As you know, Sir Edmund Hillary, a New Zealand beekeeper, and Tenzig Norka, a native Sherpa, made it to the top on May 29, 1953, helped by a push, a shove, and a leg over at critical moments, from numerous helpers.

Expert climbers tell me (I am no mountain climber) that there are other peaks like Mt. McKinley in Alaska that require more real climbing. Mt. Everest is not so much hanging off ledges by the finger nails as it is nasty weather.

While visiting my old friend postmaster general, Jung Badahur in Nepal who, incidentally, gave me this very stamp, I picked up a bit of "scoop" on mountain climbing. In fact, it was at his home in Lhasa that I fell in with a nest of these "cats." Mostly Englishmen.

The English, they claim, are credited with making it a sport back in about 1850. This started in the Swiss Alps. The native inhabitants had always been mountain climbers for utilitarian purposes, like retrieving a stray milch goat, or maybe plucking an Edelweiss off a cliff to stick in their Tyrolean hats. But these English buffs showed them how to make a sport of it. The Swiss fell in with the idea and hired out as guides to these well heeled foreigners. Since then the sport has spread to wherever dangerous and unscalable mountain peaks are to be found.

But to get back to the picture on the stamp.

It was about thirty years ago that a rather skeptical ruler of Nepal was convinced by an Englishman that his native peaks - Everest in particular - met, very nicely, the sporting requirements of a mountain necessary to be climbed. Since then Badahur tells me Nepal has become a Mecca for climbers.

But Everest is now passé, it has been scaled. However, experts tell me there are many other Himalayan peaks available that should be climbed, for the sport of it. True, none are so lofty as Everest, but technically they are more difficult (dangerous). I am definitely not interested. My enthusiasm for stamp collecting, for one, would not give me the time.

However, this excellent specimen from Nepal satisfies my faint ardor at second hand for the heroics of climbing. I hope you will like this commemorative. Compliments of my friend Jung Badahur, of course.

Phil a Telic



(Advertisement)

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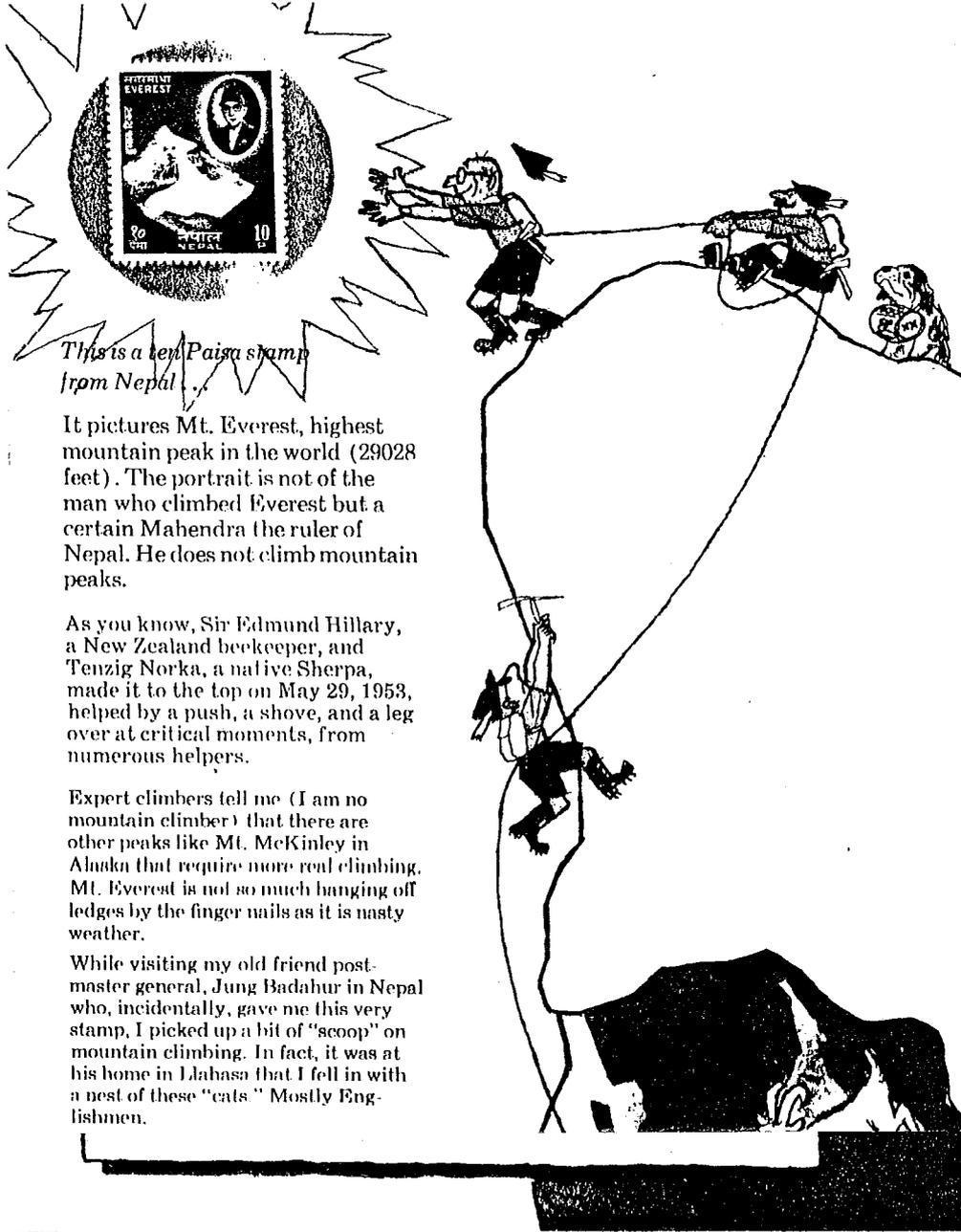
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POSTAL HIMAL

QUARTERLY OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE



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Phil A. Telic ventures out of his element.

Nos. 69 and 70

1st and 2nd Quarters 1992



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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and covers. Leo Martyn, P.O. Box 49263, Los Angeles, Ca. 90049, U.S.A.

EDITORIAL

This issue is a combined First and Second Quarter - necessary since I am behind in getting out the Postal Himal. The Third Quarter will be in the mails on time - sometime in August.

* * * * *

Please note the following corrections:

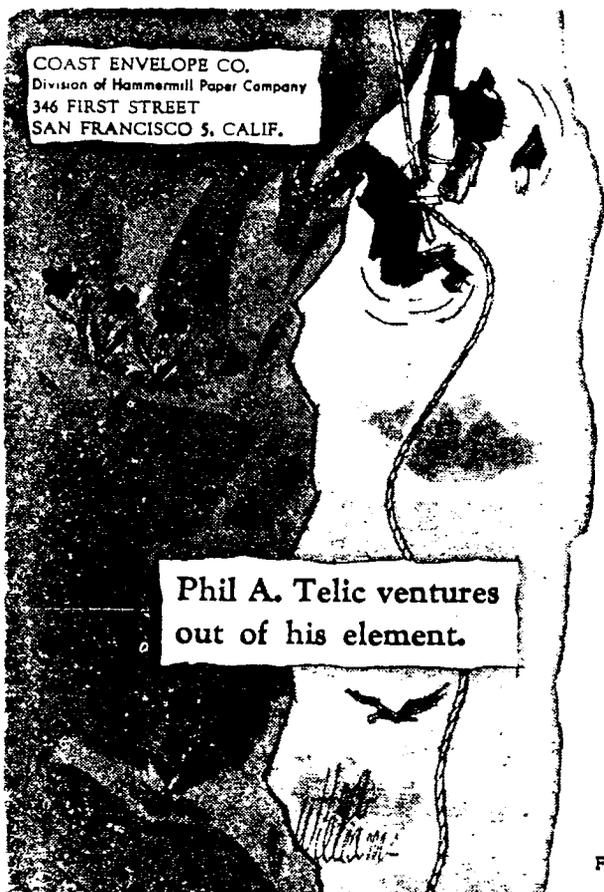
1. This is still a Quarterly and not a Quartley as printed on the front cover of the last issue (Armand Singer caught this one).

2. In Postal Himal No. 66 (Second Quarter, 1991), the Table of Contents should list George Bourke's article as "Tibet - Recent Forgeries of the 1914 Issue", not "1941 Issue".

3. In Postal Himal No. 68 (Fourth Quarter, 1991), the middle of line 5 of the main text in Dr. Singer's review (page 52) should read: "Tibet got its real start with H.R. Holmes' Postage Stamps of Tibet [1941], followed by H.D.S. Haverbeck's Postage Stamps and Postal History of Tibet (1952; rev. 1958), and eventually the Bible in its field, Arnold Waterfall's Postal History of Tibet (1965; rev. 1981)".

4. Concerning Ramesh Shrestha's article, "Lalitpur Post Office Seal on Cover" (Postal Himal No. 67, page 44), Surrendra Lal Shrestha advises that the translation of the attached note (third paragraph) should read 3/4 tola, not 3 tolas (35 gms.). [Ed. This makes sense since the rate of 24 pice is correct for a registered cover weighing up to 1 tola; 3 tolas would require a rate of 32 pice.]

* * * * *



One of the pleasures in collecting is finding something related to one's collecting interest but not specifically intended for postal use. One example is the medal illustrated in Armand Singer's article, "The British Raj Campaigns in Tibet" (Postal Himal" No. 68, p. 65). Another example is the cover illustration of this issue - an advertisement (circa 1960) for an envelope company using a Nepalese postage stamp and related fictional story to attract the customer's attention. I found this "fun" item at a local stamp show for a mere pittance yet it was as exciting as finding a Nepal first issue wove paper priced as a local printing. I have reproduced the front of the envelope here and the enclosure (slightly reduced) on the front cover.

Also, this item ties in nicely with Armand Singer's wonderful article, "The Rise and Decline of Himalayan Climber's Mail", which originally appeared in The American Philatelist, the journal

of the American Philatelic Society, of April this year, reprinted here with the

kind permission of its editor, Bill Welch. I have reproduced it as it appeared in The American Philatelist including their page numbers. We also have permission to reprint in a future Postal Himal Armand's equally informative and entertaining article, "Of Sewing Machines, Perforations, and Other Kindred Tibetan Matters", which appeared in The American Philatelist of April, 1986.

* * * * *

The Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle will be an "unofficial co-host" of the Westpex stamp show (considered by many to be the finest U.S. National show besides the American Philatelic Society National) next year. Although we won't have any privileges such as a membership table we will be represented by a certain number of exhibits plus a meeting (with a lecture and on slide show - any volunteers?). Westpex '93 will take place April 23-25 in San Francisco, California. Anyone wishing to exhibit should write for an application to : Stephen Schumann, 2417 Cabrillo Drive, Hayward, Ca. 94545 U.S.A. It will be a fine show with wonderful Himalayan area exhibits and a very exciting meeting.

Members who attended this year's Westpex show were: Frealon Bibbons, Leo Martyn, Roger Skinner, Frank Vignola, and Gerhard Wolf. Roger brought a shoe box full of Nepalese covers for those present to dig through and discuss the contents - several very interesting items were "discovered". I brought along a one-frame exhibit which was shown along with 100 other Society one-frame exhibits at the World Columbian Stamp Expo '92 extravaganza which was recently held in Chicago. Many thanks to Geoffrey Flack for loaning the Tibet portion of the exhibit and to Roger Skinner for his assistance in preparing the exhibit. Anyone wishing a photocopy of the 16 page exhibit may write me - U.S. members please enclose \$3.00 and overseas members \$4.00 (or the equivalent foreign currency). Also, Alan Warren presented a slide program entitled "Postal Issues of Tibet" on May 25.

* * * * *

In the May 18 Harpers of London auction catalog there was an announcement of a new study circle entitled "Postal Stationery Study Circle". It is being formed by Mr. D. Taylor-Smith and will cover all world and all types of postal stationery - "The intention is to have a journal/news letter at least quarterly, with meetings, exchange packets and auctions as an eventual goal". It sounds very appealing to members with a special interest in postal stationery since Nepal has issued a fair amount of items. If interested, Mr. Taylor-Smith can be reached at: 23 Britannia Road, Norwich, NR1 4HP, England.

* * * * *

Included with this issue is the biennial index for Postal Himal nos. 57-66. This supplement No. 4 has been painstakingly prepared by Kenneth W. Jones, as have been all of the other previous indexes - thank you, your efforts are greatly appreciated.

* * * * *

The illustrations in the last issue of the Postal Himal were quite poor; especially the ones for George Bourke's article. I have redone pages 73 & 74 - please replace the original pages in Postal Himal No. 68 with the enclosed pages. We are now looking for a printer who can do quality work at a price we can afford.

* * * * *

Please note that Mr. Mafatlal H. Sheth is no longer a Board Member.

* * * * *



NOTE:- NEPAL STAMPS, FDC/S.S. and STATIONARY.

फिलाटेलिक कार्यक्रम

१९९२

PHILATELIC PROGRAMME

1992

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क्र. स.	प्रकाशन मिति	विवरण	दर
१.	२०४९ जेठ	पर्यावरण	- १६०
२.	२०४९ जेठ	नेपाल फिलाटेलिक सोसाइटीको रजत जयन्ती	४१-
३.	२०४९ साउन	बाल अधिकार	११-
४.	२०४९ भदौ	कृषि विकास बैंकको रजत जयन्ती	८१-
५.	२०४९ असोज	देवस्थल टिकट माला:- क) दन्तकाली, सुन्सरी ख) नमोबुद्ध, काभ्रे ग) नरिजोवा (महालक्ष्मी) मुस्ताङ्ग घ) ठाकुरद्वारा, बर्दिया	४१६० ५१- -१५० -१९५
६.	२०४९ कात्तिक	कवि टिकट माला:- क) कुलचन्द्र गौतम ख) चित्तधर हृदय ग) बिद्यापति घ) सिरिजुङ्ग	-१७५ ११- २१- -१२५
७.	२०४९ मंसिर	पंथी टिकट माला	११- ४१- २५१-
८.	२०४९ पुस	पर्यटन विकास टिकट माला:- क) तिलिचो ताल, मनाङ्ग ख) हवाईट वाटर-रफ्टिङ्ग (कोशी नदी) ग) सुन्दरी चोक, ललितपुर	१०१ ६१- ११-
९.	२०४९ पुस	श्री ५ महाराजाधिराज सरकारको ४८ औं शुभजन्मोत्सव	४१६०

टिप्पणी:- १) आवश्यकतानुसार यस कार्यक्रममा थपघट हुन सक्ने छ ।

२) प्रत्येक प्रकाशनको सम्बन्धमा विशेष जानकारी नेपाल फिलाटेलिक ब्यूरो, सुन्धाराबाट समयावधिमा उपलब्ध हुन सक्नेछ ।

S. N.	Date of issue	Subject or occasion	Rate
1.	June 1992	Environment	00.60
2.	June 1992	Silver Jubilee of The Nepal Philatelic Society	4.00
3.	August 1992	Rights of the child	1.00
4.	Sept. 1992	Silver Jubilee of the Agricultural Development Bank	8.00
5.	Oct. 1992	Holy Places Series:- a) Dantakali, Sunsari b) Namobuddha, Kavre c) Narijhowa (Mahalaxmi) Mustang d) Thakur Dwara, Bardiya	4 60 5.00 00.50 00.15
6.	Nov. 1992	Poet Series:- a) Kulchandra Gautam b) Chittadhar Hridaya c) Vidyapati d) Sirijung	00.75 1.00 2.00 00.25
7.	Nov. 1992	Bird Series	1/- 4/- 25/-
8.	Dec. 1992	Tourism Development Series:- a) Tilicho Lake, Manang b) White Water Rafting (Koshi River) c) Sundari Chowk, Lalitpur	10 00 9.00 1.00
9.	Dec. 1992	48th Birthday of H. M. the King	4.60

Note:- 1) This programme is subject to change with or without notice.

2) Details of each issue will be available from Nepal Philatelic Bureau, Sundhara, Kathmandu.

Further Notes on the British-Indian Post Office in Nepal

Now that almost six months have passed since the publication of my book, *Nepal Postal History*, it is perhaps time to take a first look at the reactions, comments and new information received. In the introduction to the book, I had expressed my hopes that new discoveries might be reported and, indeed, a number of collectors have sent me photocopies of covers featuring unrecorded types and/or dates. Not surprisingly, most of the data thus received concerns the Indian Embassy Post Office but some comments do refer to the earlier periods.

In particular, I would like to thank Colin Hepper, David Hammond Giles, Leo Martyn, Dr. Günter-Otto Maus, Nicholas Rhodes, Surendra Lal Shrestha and Dick van der Wateren for supplying the new information discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. Revised Periods of Use

The periods of use of the following types of postal markings and labels should be corrected as follows (the newly recorded dates are underlined):

British Legation P.O. (page 137):

TYPE	B82	<u>22.4.1942</u>	-	19.7.1945
------	-----	------------------	---	-----------

Indian Embassy P.O. (page 144):

TYPE	B98	22.9.1960	-	<u>23.3.1962</u>
TYPE	B109	11.9.1957	-	<u>14.12.1958</u>
TYPE	B115	<u>22.10.1949</u>	-	1.11.1957

Registration Labels (page 151):

TYPE	13b	7.10.1957	-	<u>16.6.1958</u>
TYPE	17	2.12.1957	-	<u>20.9.1963</u>

Airmail Labels (page 167):

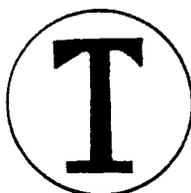
TYPE	3	20.4.1936	-	<u>28.12.1953</u>
TYPE	5	16.7.1956	-	<u>20.9.1963</u>

Of particular interest in this section is the British Legation P.O.'s Parcel Datestamp, Type B82, an extremely rare marking. The strike of 1942 was found on a receipt for a registered parcel, included in lot No. 115 of the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle Auction No. 57. Another rarity is the Postage-Due Handstamp, Type B115. The strike of 1949 is on a philatelic cover to Afghanistan. This is only the third cover known with this elusive marking.

2. New Types of Postal Markings and Labels

The recording of new dates is always of great interest but the real excitement starts when new types are discovered:

Indian Embassy P.O. (pages 143/144):



TYPE B116

TYPE B116	28.12.1953	RRR	120
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Handstamps found on Registration Labels (page 150):

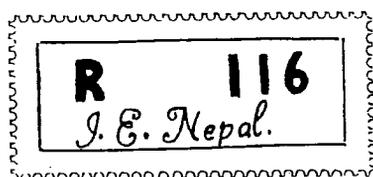
J. E. Nepal.

TYPE B120

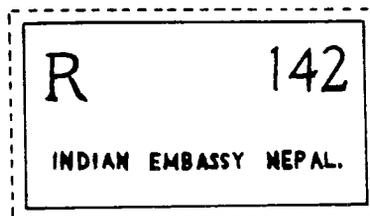
INDIAN EMBASSY NEPAL.

TYPE B121

Registration Labels (pages 151, 156):



TYPE 18



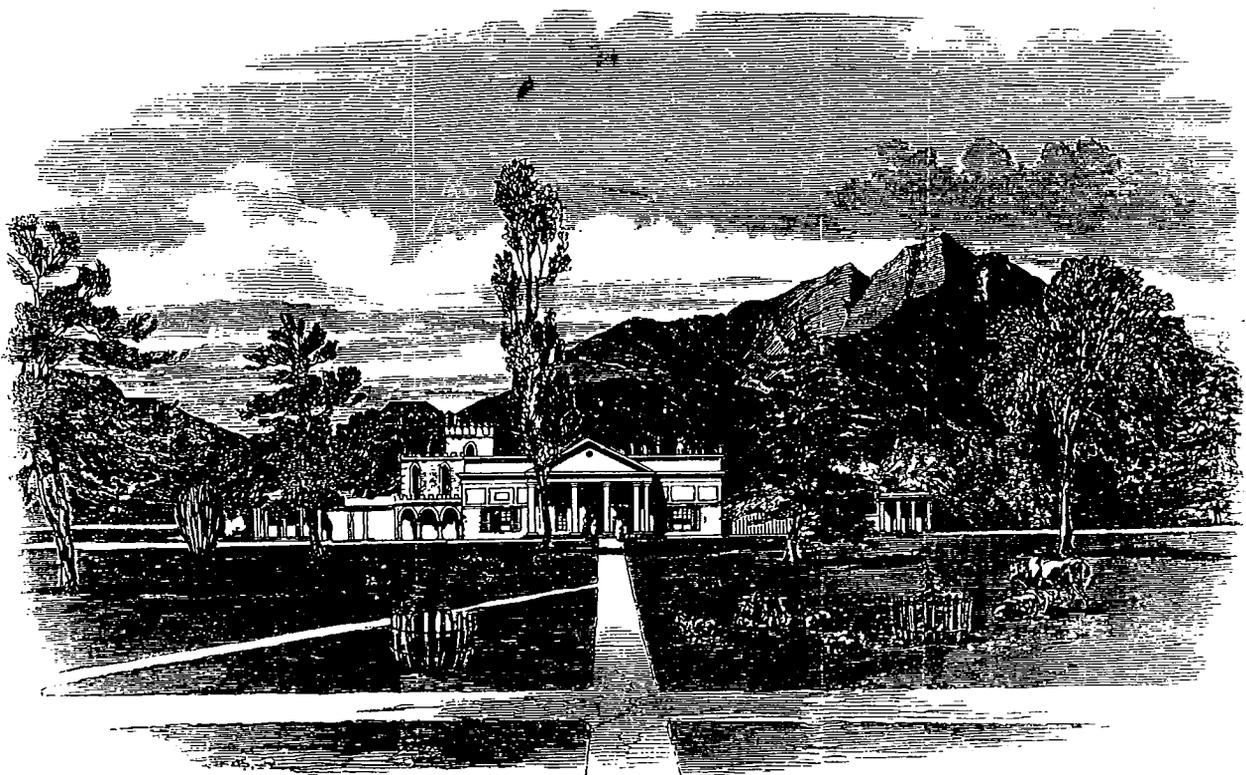
TYPE 19

TYPE 18	blue	B120/purple	13.7.1954	RRR	100
TYPE 19	blue	B121/purple	24.7.1960	R(?)	50

Colin Hepper sent me an insufficiently prepaid cover of 1953, from Kathmandu to Ireland (addressed to E.A. Smythies), bearing the previously unrecorded Postage-Due Handstamp: the large "T" in a circle (the new TYPE B116) was struck on the face of the cover, with the amount due written next to it, in blue crayon. This marking of the Indian Embassy P.O. is analogous to the Residency P.O.'s Type B63.

Colin also discovered the intriguing new handstamp that shows "I.E. Nepal." in an artistic script (the new TYPE B120). "I.E." stands for Indian Embassy. This rubber handstamp was impressed on a registration handstamp used in 1954.

The other rubber handstamp, inscribed "INDIAN EMBASSY NEPAL.", in small letters (the new TYPE B121), was discovered by Leo Martyn. This was impressed on a registration label used in 1960.



"The Residency of the British Envoy, at Khatmandham, Nepaul" (*Illustrated London News*, 1851).

3. Other Information Supplied

Nicholas Rhodes provided an interesting wood engraving of the British Residency in Nepal, published in *Illustrated London News* of 13th September, 1851 [see illustration above]. He also pointed out that the engraving "The Himalyas in Asia" (on page 6 of the book) is copied from an aquatint by James B. Fraser, published in Fraser's book, *Views in the Himala Mountains*, 1820.

On page 70 of *Nepal Postal History* I stated that in the two known covers featuring the rare "NEPAUL/Bearing" handstamp, only the dates are recorded, but not the actual amounts to be collected. David Hammond Giles correctly objects that the illustration of the earlier of the two covers, on page 71, shows a manuscript "1 a", i.e., 1 anna, the amount to be collected. Indeed, the tip of the figure "1" coincides with the bottom left corner of the rectangular handstamp. This detail stands out quite clearly in the photograph, but in the original it is so well camouflaged by the surrounding writings, that I completely missed it. The second cover, however, has definitely no such manuscript marking.

Mr. Hammond Giles further doubts my other statement, also on page 70, 2nd paragraph, that "the sender paid only the inland postage to Calcutta, availing himself of the option to leave the payment of the 'steam postage' to the addressee." He says that the cover illustrated in Colour Plate 4 shows "a manuscript marking in red 'S 1/-' on the front, which would have been put on by the Post Office in India, and therefore the 'INDIA/PAID' stamp was applied in Calcutta to confirm this. If the 'Steam Postage' had not been prepaid, then the letter would have been stamped 'INDIA' without the 'PAID.'"

Another interesting detail concerning Mrs. Tebay, the addressee of the unique post card illustrated in Colour Plate 11, was provided by Colin Fraser, in his review of my book, published in *The Philatelist*: Mrs. Charlotte (finally, we now know her first name!) Tebay was the first lady member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. We might add that she is definitely the first philatelist ever recorded to have had a special interest in Nepal.

Surendra Lal Shrestha sent me photocopies of two covers, dated December, 1900 and January, 1901, respectively. They feature a total of six clear strikes of the squared-circle cancellation, Type B14, and the dates are missing on all of them. Actually, I can see a bare trace of a year-digit on one strike but, nevertheless, this is a most unusual sub-type. [Ed. See following page.]

Another sub-type of a datestamp, Type B27, was illustrated in Luhadia Stamp Auctions, Jaipur, 19.12.1991: the marking, dated 13 FEB./14, shows the month abbreviated to three letters - instead of the usual two.

Finally, thanks to Dick van der Wateren, I have now seen a fairly clear strike of the INDIAN EMBASSY/NEPAL handstamp, Type B119: this revealed that there is actually a full stop after NEPAL. My drawing (pages 143, 150, 156), based on the usual smudged strikes, lacks the full stop.

Any readers who have unrecorded types or sub-types, new dates or any other relevant information, are kindly requested to either send me photocopies or, alternatively, publish their findings in the pages of *Postal Himal*.

Wolfgang C. Hellrigl

+ + + + +

I can report the following additional Earlier - Later dates to Wolfgang's list:

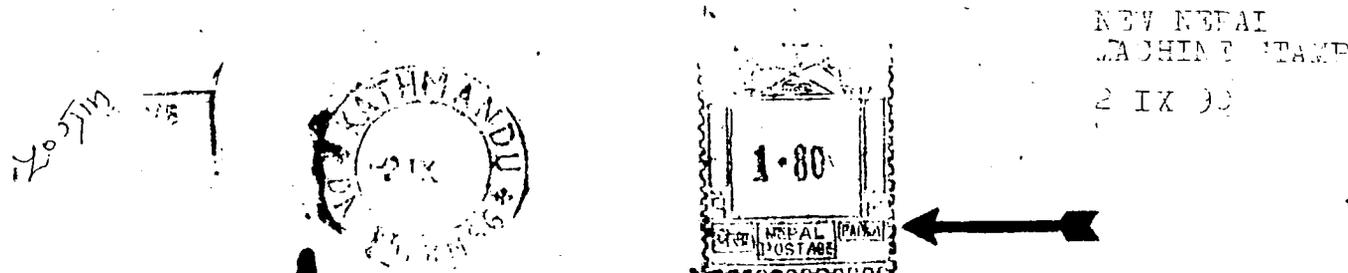
	<u>Earlier</u>	<u>Later</u>
Delivery Datestamps (page 103):		
Type B34		17.4.1898
Type B35	19.9.1905	
Value-Payable Labels (page 161):		
Type 4a	5.2.1950	



1900 cover bearing unusual sub-type B14 Cancellation (see previous page).

+++++

New Nepalese Postage Meter



श्री ५ को सरकार
 वन तथा स-संरक्षण मन्त्रालय
 राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
 पो. ब. नं. ८६० काठमाडौं
 फोन नं. २-१५९१२, २-१५८५०

श्री राष्ट्रिय कृषि अनुसन्धान तथा सेवा केन्द्र
 शुभलगर

पत्र संख्या :-
 २५०

The first meter marking from Nepal was introduced in April, 1967 (see page 88, The Native Postmarks of Nepal). The second type was reported in the Postal Himal (no. 37, 1st Quarter, 1984).

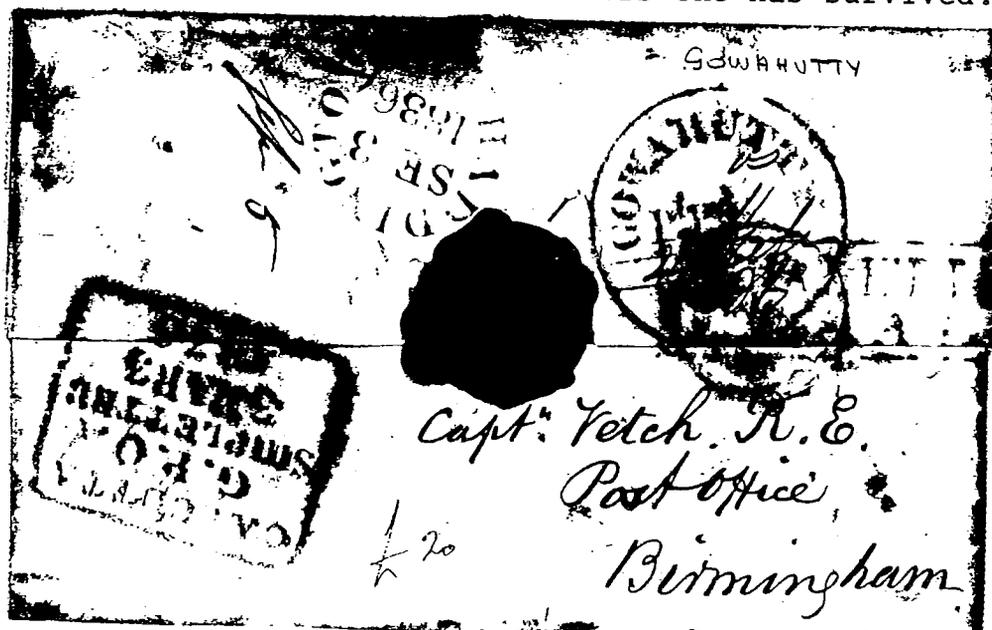
The example illustrated above, dated September 2, 1990, is a third type. The stamp impression is red and shows "NEPAL POSTAGE" in two lines contained in a rectangle between two other smaller boxes containing "पैसा" and "Paisa" inscriptions.

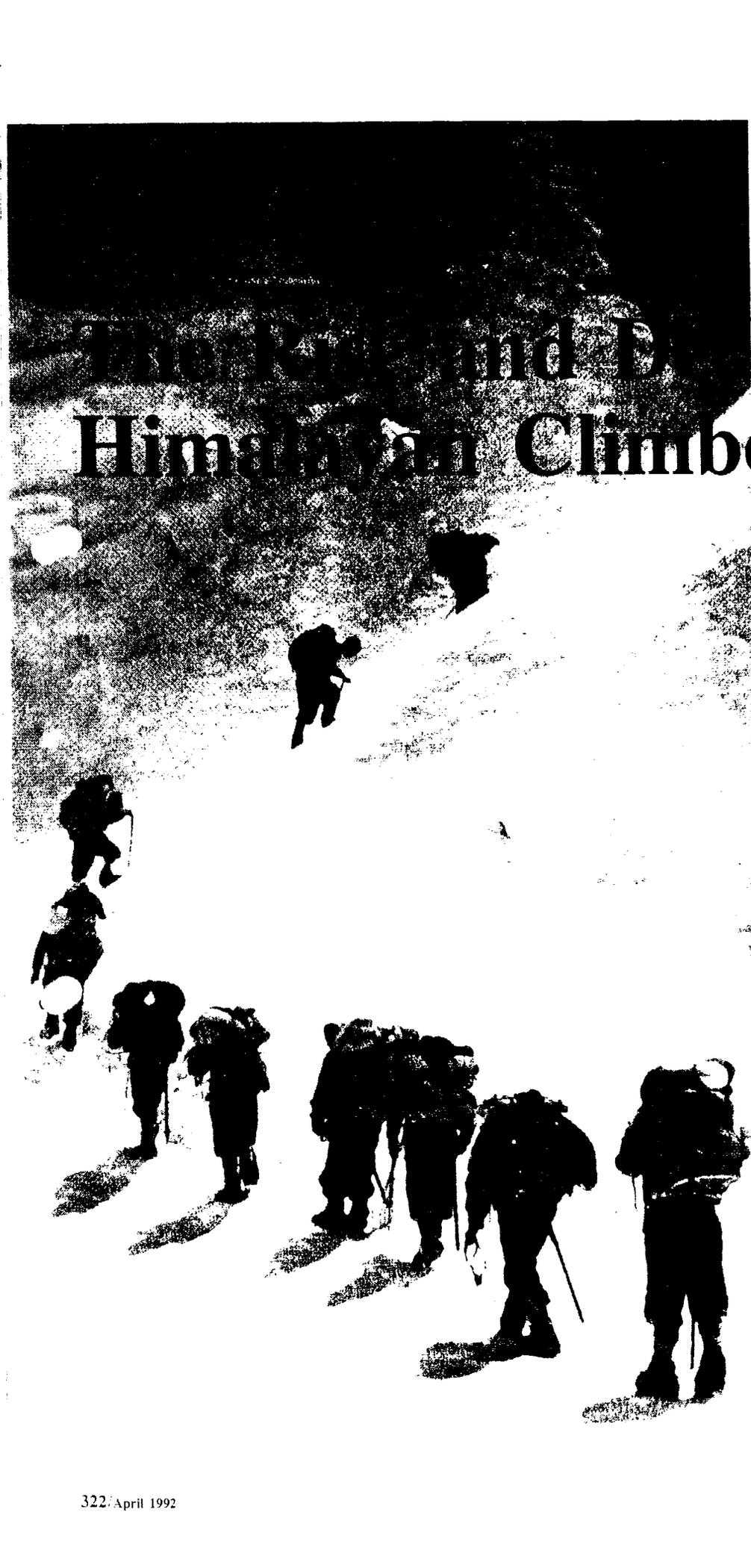
Armand Singer's interesting article about The British Raj Campaigns in Tibet, and his reference in that article to early campaigns in Bhutan, reminded me of an interesting letter in my collection, written on 22 Feb. 1836 by Lieutenant Hamilton Vetch from "Nullbarry", about 30 miles North-West of Guwahati in Assam, and close to the Bhutanese border. The letter was postmarked at Guwahati on 24th Feb., reached Calcutta on 3 Mar. and finally reached Haddington in England on 3 Sept. 1836 after more than six months on the road. Lt. Vetch was writing during one of the minor border wars between the British and the Bhutanese that took place during the nineteenth century (1), and readers may be interested in the following extract from the letter:-

We have just taken possession of some 500 square miles of country from the Bhooteahs, who have been harbouring some bands of daring robbers, and as they refused to give them up and are besides considerably in arrears in tribute for these lands, we were under the necessity of seizing the country (by force of?) arms, and this strong measure will no doubt soon bring the Bhooteahs to give up the offenders that they may get back this part of the lowlands, on which they are in a great measure dependent for supplies of grain. We made a visit to the foot of the mountains to post guards at the passes, and although such scenery must be familiar to you, I had never seen anything so magnificent. At once, from a flat and open country rose to the height of 5 or 6000 feet mountains, the most rugged and precipitous, while through the passes and openings are seen ranges covered with eternal snow. One of these mountains seen from Assam is said to be 27000 feet high while other measurements I believe made it only 21000.

It is difficult to be certain which mountain is referred to. Maybe it was Kanchenjunga, at over 28,000 feet the third highest mountain in the world, which is clearly visible from the country around Siliguri, but it could be one of the rather lower mountains further east.

Full details of this little campaign are given by R.B. Pemberton, "Report on Bhutan" (1838) pp.22-27, where it is noted that the British force consisted of only Capt. Bogle, Lieutenants Mathews and Vetch, and eighty sepoy, so very few letters can have been written, and it is remarkable that this one has survived.





Timeline and Decline of Himalayan Climbers' Mail

by Armand E. Singer

I enjoy climbing mountains. As a philatelist, naturally I have gravitated toward covers and cards sent by real mountaineers from base camps and the like as the ideal melding of scrambler with collector.

The sport of mountaineering always has attracted literate practitioners. Literate people like to tell their stories. They also like to write their stay-at-home friends and relatives. Who can name the composer or the date of the first letter about an ascent in some faraway corner of the world? Who folded it into a sendable shape to be sent from on high down to an anxious wife or child or well-wisher? Let me suggest some possible candidates.

The very first account, in a manner of speaking, was brought back from Mt. Sinai by Moses (not quite your typical mountaineer). Tradition tells us he returned with the Decalogue inscribed on stone tablets — of clay, I should think, solider stone being weighty and Sinai being 8,664 feet high, no minor peak from which to carry heavy rocks, even downhill. Clay tablets, the first stationery of the ancients, were long used as the medium for sending messages.

Less imposing and less pretentious would be Francesco Petrarch's letter to his friend Dionigi da Borgo San Sepolcro, professor of sacred scripture at the University of Paris.¹ In this chatty, several-page missive he relates his climb up Mt. Ventoux (6,272 feet high and located some sixty-five miles north of Marseilles), April 26, 1336. How fitting that this great poet, often called the first modern man and even the first mountaineer (that is, someone who climbed just for the fun of it), should

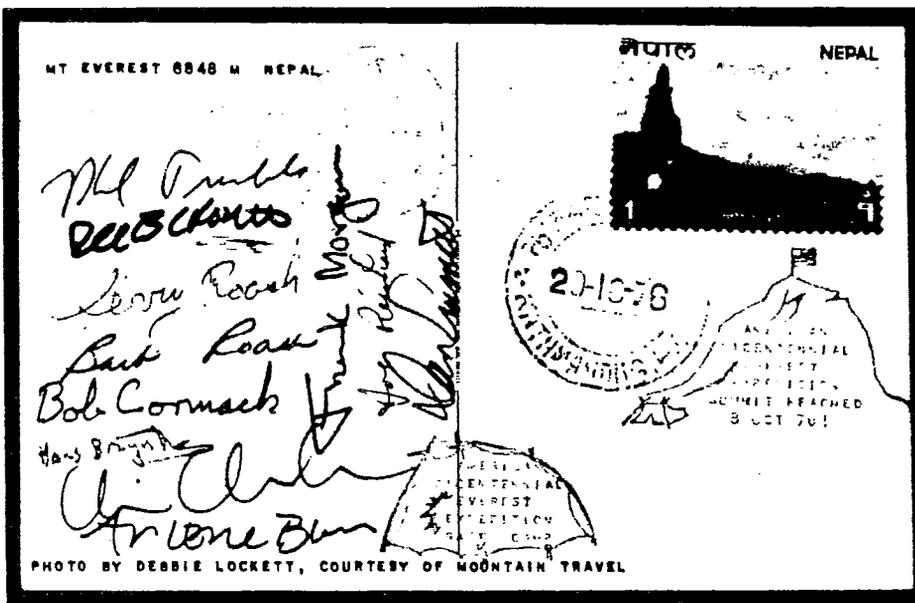


Figure 1. A more modern type Everest cover, from the American Bicentennial Expedition (1976) base camp, is unaddressed, which is typical of first day covers.

Figure 2. This 1976 British Army and Royal Nepalese Army Expedition cover, another modern type cover, is typically dressy, with a cachet in several colors.

probably have sent the first true piece of climbers' mail, even though seemingly written, after his descent, that evening in the town of Malaucène.

There does exist, I am constrained to admit, a slightly earlier account of a mountain adventure — Peter the Great of Aragon's climb of Mt. Canigou in the Pyrenees around 1280. The ruler claims he found a lake on the summit, out of which, when he made bold to throw a stone into it, rose a huge, fearsome dragon. Mountain lakes had such a reputation in the Middle Ages, but since Peter confesses in his letter² to a lack of witnesses to his solo ascent, I tend to doubt his tale. At the time Peter was so inundated with wars, battles, and intrigues that he would have been hard pressed to find a chance to sit down, much less climb mountains. My money remains on Petrarch.

Later possible claimants certainly would include Antoine de Ville, Lord of Domp Julien's letter sent down off 6,880-foot-high Mont Aiguille to the president of the Dauphiné Parliament to report on his climb at the order of King Charles VIII. The ascent is fully documented, and the letter dates from late June 1492 — quite the year for daring exploits!³

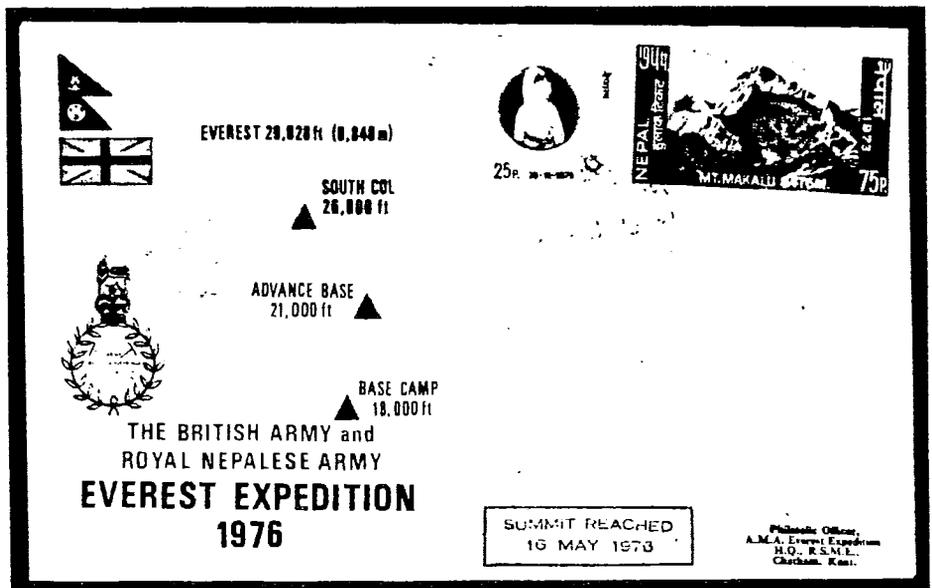


Figure 3. A Barun Glacier base camp cover from the Makalu California Himalayan Expedition of 1954 shows one of the more sought-after labels.

The cover is addressed to E.A. Smythies, a collector who has done such fine research on Nepal and Tibet stamps.





Figure 4. One of a set of six cards shows members of the British 1922 Everest Expedition.

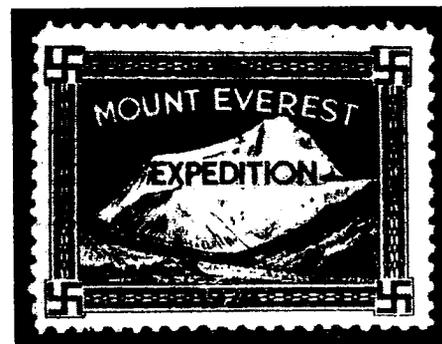


Figure 5. The famous Everest blue label designed for the British 1924 Everest Expedition. The swastika which appears in each corner is an ancient symbol for good luck.

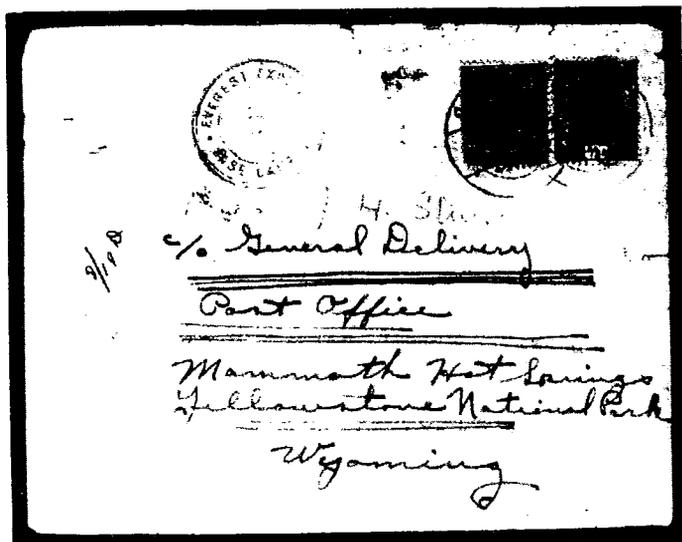
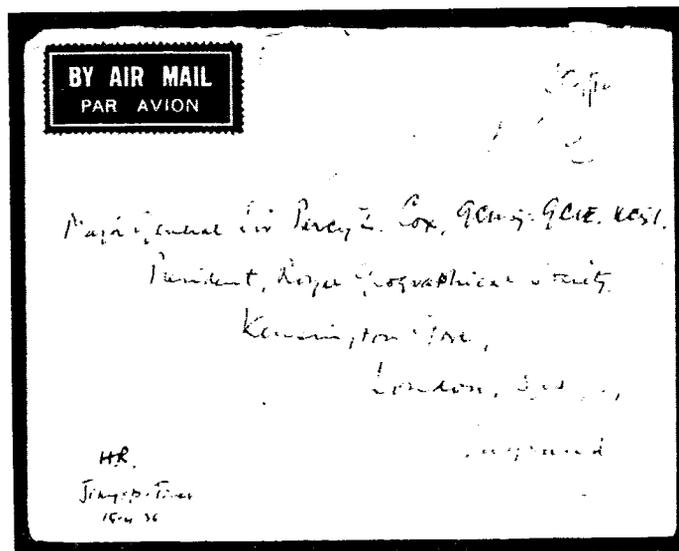


Figure 6. This 1933 British Expedition Everest base camp cover carries a Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, address.



Suffered detention in Gangtok post office owing to the Postmaster's failure to affix postage stamps and to forward them in time. The postmaster has been sent to jail for his offence.

Figure 7. A cover from the 1936 British Expedition, from Jikyop, Tibet, a village en route to Everest, was initialed H.R., by Hugh Ruttledge, the expedition leader. Such covers have gained a certain notoriety owing to the fact that most of them were stolen, their delivery thus delayed. The guilty postmaster was sent to jail, as the reverse of this cover makes clear.



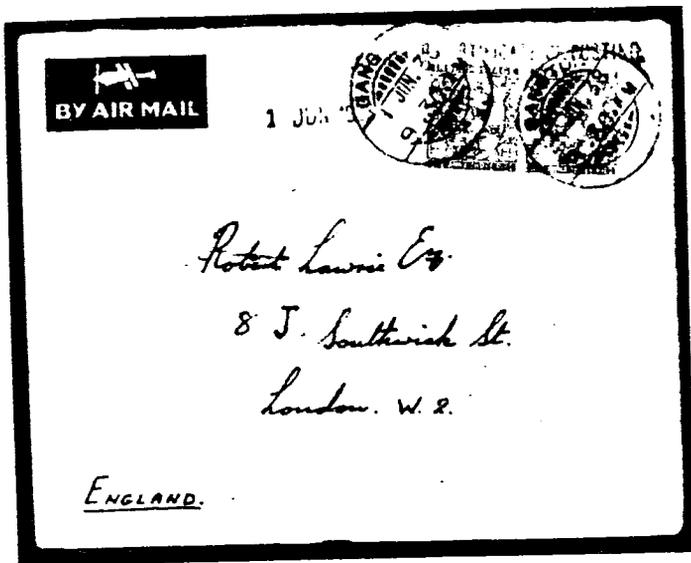


Figure 8. A 1938 British Expedition cover, dated May 31 and June 1, 1938, was stamped "UNDER CERTIFICATE OF POSTING."

There are other early accounts, some of them actual letters, but the period for real mountaineering dates from around the middle of the nineteenth century. Of course, Romantics like the English Lake poets frequented the English and Scottish highlands and tramped and scrambled on and off the trails of the Grampians, among others. Egocentric as the whole group was, these poets certainly would have written home about their mountain experiences.

Whatever early material still exists obviously lies beyond the reach of most collectors, but eighteenth- and nineteenth-century holograph letters, occasionally even with envelope, or in one piece, already folded so as to serve as their own covers, are not particularly scarce. My own collection features a single envelope with enclosure from Edward Whymper, whose first ascent of the fearsome Matterhorn in 1865 ushered in the golden era of mountaineering and at the same time almost doomed the sport, because four of the climbers lost their lives. It hurts to be anticlimactical, but truth is, my letter was not penned high on the slopes of that Swiss Alpine peak but prosaically enough in London.

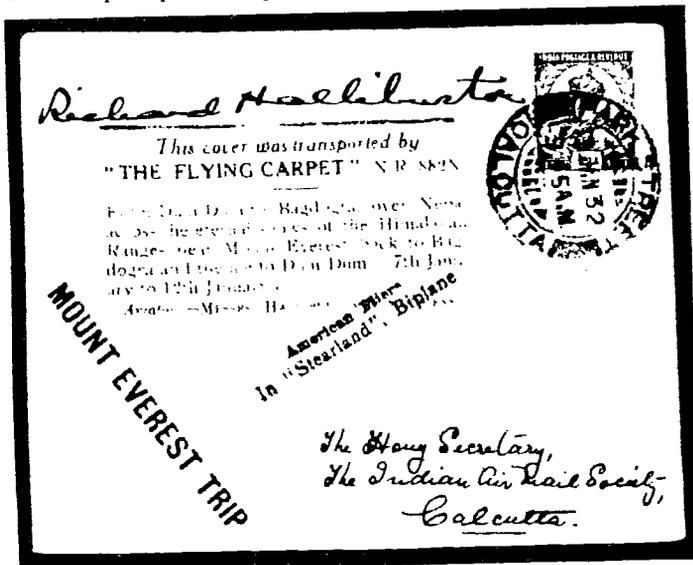


Figure 10. A Richard Halliburton overflight cover, dated January 13, 1932.

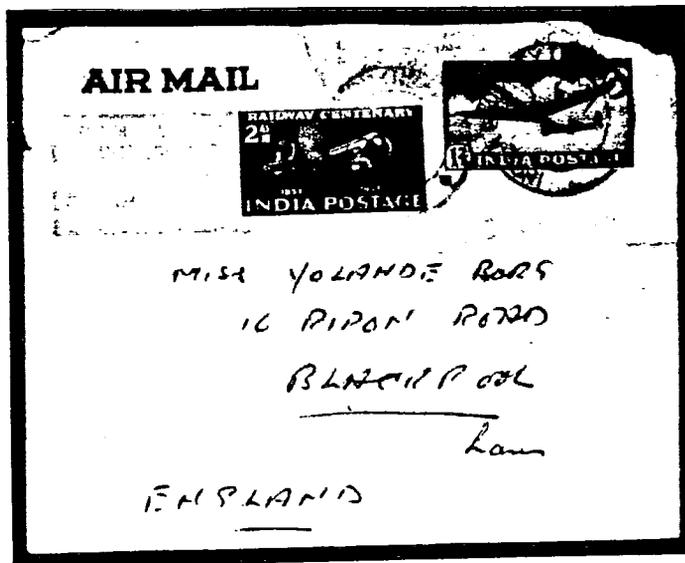


Figure 9. A cover from the first successful ascent of Mt. Everest from the John Hunt British Expedition of 1953. These covers always have remained very scarce. The expedition's rubber stamp is, as usual, rather indistinct.

The core of a collection of climbers' mail should center around communications written on high and sent down, commonly by runner, to the nearest post office, thence to their destinations, ideally inscribed in such a way as to substantiate their mountain camp provenience. Gordon Palmer assembled over a long span of years an award-winning exhibit of such covers (his included the whole mountain world), but even he had to be satisfied on many occasions with material not always sent from the heights.

In this present account I have limited myself to one fascinating section of the field: Himalayan covers, mainly those sent from Tibet and Nepal. They have caught the fancy of most collectors of climbing mail. Such climbs often consume one or more months, involve an area virtually bereft of telephone, telegraph, or radio transmission, not infrequently result in fatalities, and represent the world's highest peaks. There is good reason then to be sending

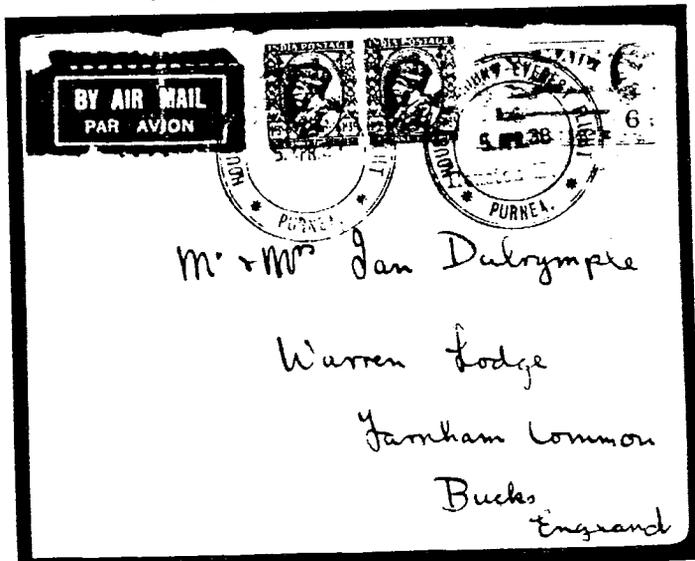


Figure 11. A Houston Mt. Everest overflight cover, dated April 5, 1933. All twenty-five of the covers carried on this flight, according to Waterfall, bear the date "5," in error for "3."



Figure 12. Another Houston overflight cover, a commoner one, with the usual flag sticker and the large cachet stamped in rubber, dated April 8, 1933. The flight itself took place the day before.

messages to the flatlands. The climbers need to inform the public, and their friends want to know how they are faring.

But there is a down side. Since climbing expeditions to isolated, inhospitable places involve great expense — huge supplies of food, gear, shelter, medicine, camera equipment, numerous porters — some way must be found to underwrite costs. Once money came from sports groups, equipment and shelter manufacturers, and even governments. Recently, with almost all the great peaks conquered, expeditions are reduced to reascending older peaks, perhaps by more difficult, dangerous routes, without oxygen, or solo, in the winter. But such enterprises are less attractive to financial supporters.

One partial solution is to expand the sale of expedition covers, most usually post cards (Figures 1 and 2). Typically, the latter depict the mountain in all its glorious color on the reverse side. The obverse will bear suitable cachets and the requisite stamps (when possible depicting a mountain, *the* mountain if available) and the signatures of some, most, or all of the climbers, their native guides, and even high-camp bearers. They normally will be canceled in Kathmandu, Nepal, these days. In times past, covers were canceled in Gyantse, Tibet, for instance, or Calcutta,

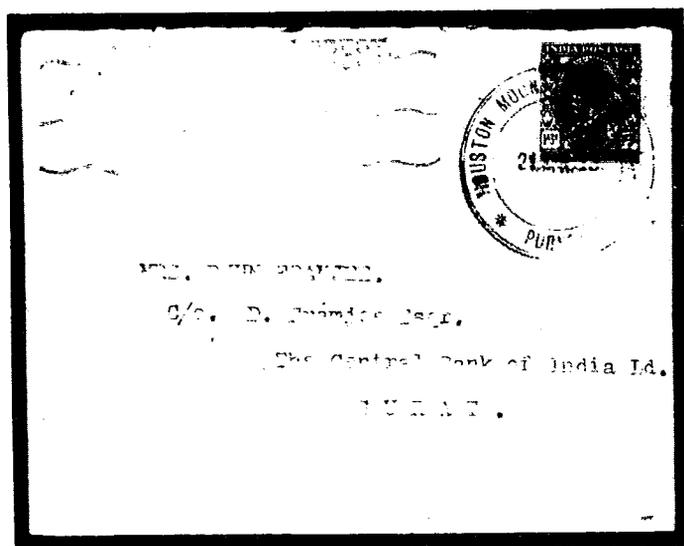


Figure 14. This rare cover is from the second Houston Everest overflight, dated April 21, 1933.

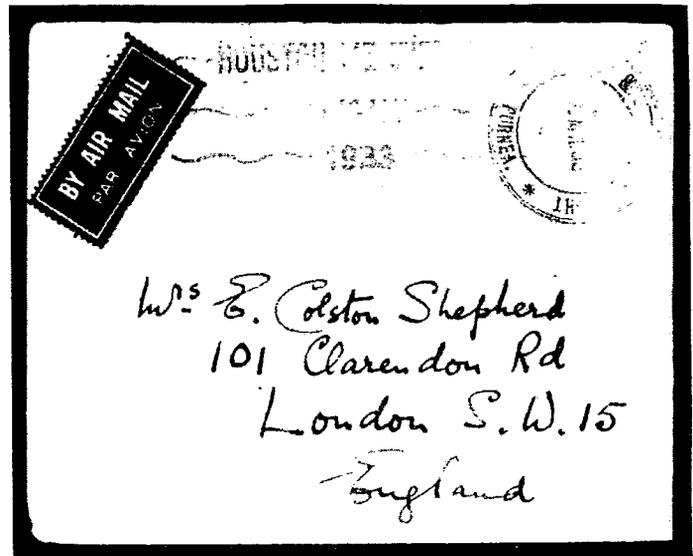


Figure 13. Still another Houston overflight cover bears a large violet handstamp. It was sent to London and is dated April 7, 1933; it seemingly did not fly directly over the mountain. (See Waterfall, page 42, both editions.)

weeks later. Once they might sport, as well, an expedition label in addition to the regular postage, or at least a cancel reading "sent by runner from Camp VI" or the like (Figure 3). The post office in Kathmandu might apply a special cancel, indicating its support of the expedition's goals, or even a special stamp. Nowadays, expect no special cancel, stamp, label, or "carried by runner," since the covers almost certainly were made up and canceled in Kathmandu. They often are marketed by some climbers' club. The climbers rarely claim to carry out any scientific task; the Everest ascents often do not even try new routes or techniques. The covers, let us call a spade a spade, simply help fund a climbing group's desire to indulge in its hobby. At best climbing enthusiasts are lucky to be witnessing a first ascent of some minor peak (lofty enough, I must admit). Everest and many of the other less popular eight-thousanders (that is, meters) have all been scaled — there are only fourteen by most counts — most of them more than once, some by alternate routes, *dirittissima* [straight up the face], without oxygen, solo. What is left?

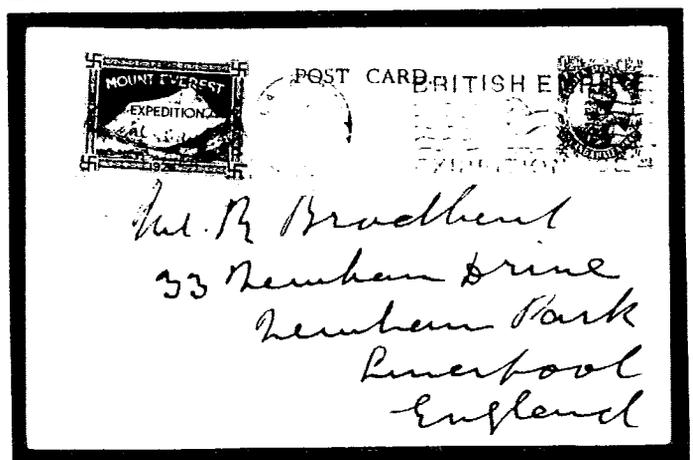


Figure 15. This common Everest commercial post card, sent to advertise Captain Noel's forthcoming film of the expedition, carries proper Indian postage of 1½ annas; it most probably was not sent from base camp.

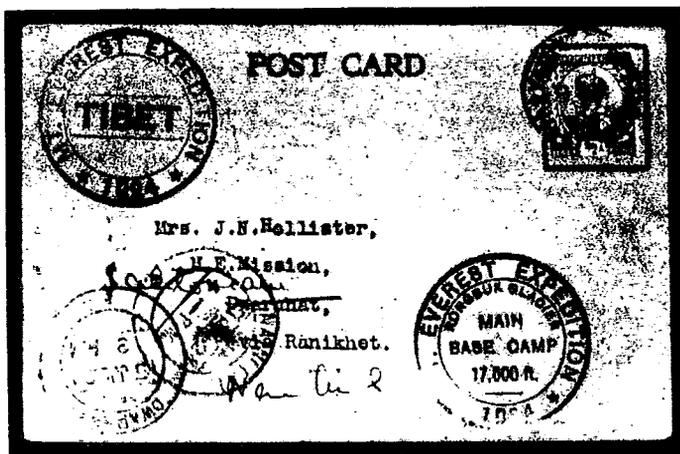


Figure 16. I have seen only three copies of this rare Everest 1924 "Rongbuk Glacier/Main Base Camp 17,000 ft." cancel.

It is not really the climbers' fault; it *is* their problem. On their side is the fact that mountaineering is, perilous and occasionally foolhardy though it may be, an exhilarating sport, a sport far less commercialized and straitjacketed than most, a salute to individualism in a world sorely constrained by conformity. These post card mementos let collectors share in the excitement. The activity isn't cheap, and it isn't likely to get cheaper. Selling covers and cards for up to ten, even twenty-five dollars apiece does help somewhat. Quantities vary, but a limit of, say, a couple hundred often is "guaranteed." Resales typically fetch two to three pounds, four to six dollars, in auctions. Unfortunately, the market is becoming glutted. It is premature to announce that the golden goose is dead; it *is* beginning to look sick.

I purposely have planned not to end this account on a pessimistic note. I can even find hope for reform from within. Meanwhile, let me backtrack over a hundred years to when it all began.

Mountain climbing in the Himalayas may be said to have started with W.W. Graham in Sikkim in 1883. Within a decade or so we can count Martin Conway, Douglas Freshfield, the Workmans (man and wife — a first for women's rights advocates), the Duke of the Abruzzi, Dr. A.M. Kellas, A.F. Mummery, and a few others.⁴ I recall no examples of any covers specifically prepared for collectors or bearing expedition logos associated with any of

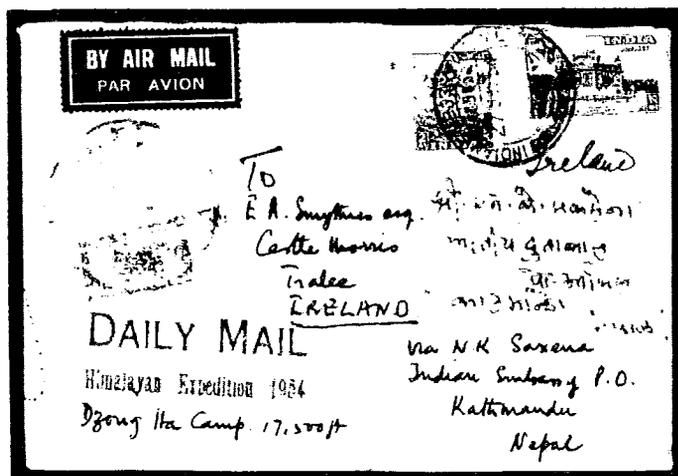


Figure 17. A Daily Mail Himalayan Expedition cover from 1954. The express purpose of this expedition was to find evidence of the Yeti, or Abominable Snowman.

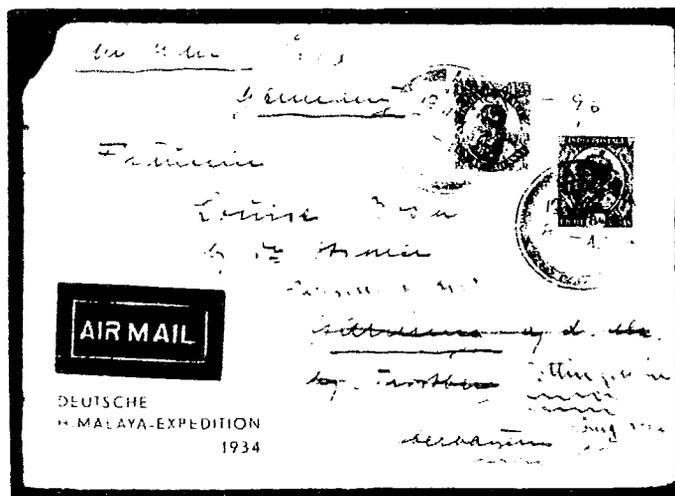


Figure 18. "Deutsche Himalaya-Expedition" 1934 (Nanga Parbat) was probably the most fatal of all climbs: three Germans and six of their porters perished while holed up awaiting a break in the weather.

their climbs. Ah, those days of the disinterested amateur! Students of climbers' mail will have to seek covers and holograph letters on their own, each find pretty much unique. In any event, no eight-thousanders were topped. Actually, the first to fall was Annapurna, 26,493 feet, which was conquered by the Frenchman Maurice Herzog in 1950. The prize, of course, was Mt. Everest, highest of all at 29,108 feet, the focus of every climber's dream. (The height of Mt. Everest repeatedly has been recalculated ever since the mountain was initially surveyed in 1852; the elevation cited here seems to be the most recent, dating from 1987, and presumably the most accurate.) As Arnold Waterfall tells us, a small survey party, having been granted permission in December 1920, approached the peak from



Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary, the day after reaching the summit.

the Tibet side in the spring of the following year.⁵ No mailing facilities were provided, nor were there any for the first determined assault in 1922, when the climbing team under General Bruce reached 27,000 feet. There were, however, scenic advertising post cards printed up for this expedition, little known today. The seeds of commercialization were sewn, destined to thrive unduly. I have in my own collection five out of a set of six numbered cards, nicely reproduced (Figure 4). I assume they originally were sold in an envelope. I never have come across one that went through the mails. The 1924 expedition also sold cards, seemingly five packets of six each. Series one was in a blue envelope, series two, cream, series three, green, and so forth. The only time I have seen them offered for sale was in a George Alevizos auction, circa 1973. Unlike the 1922 set, these cards were not numbered on the cards themselves but on the

envelopes as 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, and so on. The envelopes read "©Mt. Everest Committee." Details of the special 1924 Everest blue label and the various postmarks of the expeditions of 1924, 1933, 1936, 1938, 1952 (the first Swiss and non-British attempt), and the final, successful British ascent by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, are better left to Waterfall, who devotes the whole of his chapter three to the subject. Up to 1952, all the Everest covers (Figures 5-9) properly would be part of a Tibetan collection, attempts being made from the north, up the Rongbuk Glacier. From 1952 on, the climbs mainly have been from the

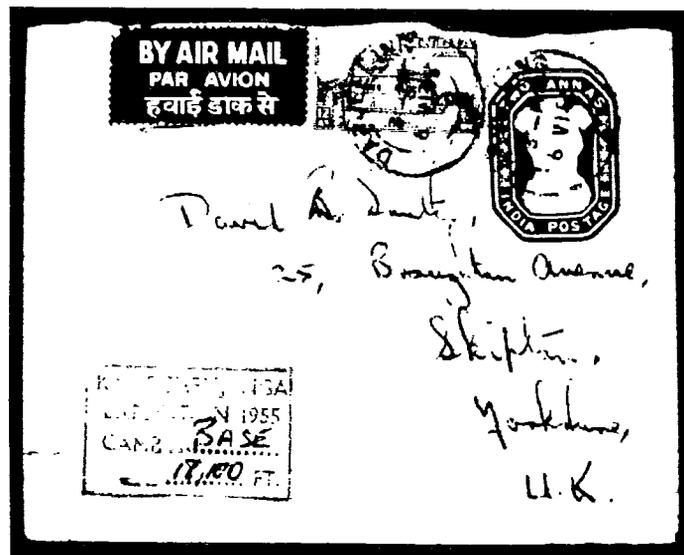


Figure 19. A 1955 British Kangchenjunga cover lists its base camp at 18,100 feet, a high figure for such a camp.

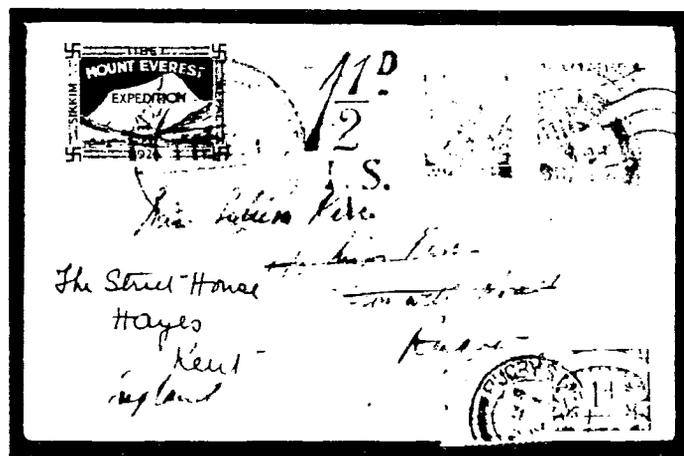


Figure 20. The card from "Uncle Walter" — to his niece in Rugby, England, telling her it was sent from "near the top of the mountain" (a pardonable exaggeration, surely) — bears the blue Everest label, canceled by one of the expedition killers, plus Indian stamps canceled "25 June 24," in Pharijong, Tibet. It did reach England and is not one of the commoner cards advertising Captain Noel's forthcoming film. A minor mystery: "Walter" is, as far as I have been able to verify, *not* listed among the expedition personnel.



southern, Nepal side, but since the summit is split between both nations, either group of collectors may claim its share. There are the Everest overflights as well — America's Richard Halliburton tried for permission to fly over the mountain, even though the Nepalese government refused, and the British Houston Expedition made a successful flight in 1933.⁶ These flights, like the several expeditions, all generated covers, with cachets, cancels, a label or two, rubber stamps, and some signatures (Figures 10-14).

As a group, the foregoing constitute the very heart of any showing of Himalayan mountaineering covers. Prices currently range from around \$50 to \$60 for the most common cancel on an Everest blue label (Figure 15), up to a couple of thousand dollars for a cover actually mailed from the main base camp at 17,000 feet, struck with the rarest of the four rubber stamps (Figure 16). It should be remembered that this expedition is the famous one on which Mallory and Irvine (not "Irving," as in both editions of *Waterfall*, page 34) perished, their bodies never to be found, with no absolute certainty that they did not reach the top before they died. (For the record I note that current research thinks not.) All the varieties of postmarks, the label, and other details of this, the most philatelically satisfying of the climbs, help place it at the center of the collectors' search.

Waterfall does not vouchsafe every little detail, but he has caught most; his chapter is required reading. Collectors will enjoy hunting for or discovering what few morsels he has missed, for instance a Calcutta cancel on British Indian stamps reading "Himalayan Club." This group published an important *Himalayan Journal*, the organization dating from 1928. I also might note that *Waterfall* devotes only a single seven-line paragraph to covers from all the other eight-thousanders, not to mention many others just a bit less lofty. There are dozens of collectibles begging for recognition (Figures 3, 17-19).

Everyone wants the classic gems of the '20s and '30s, but what about some of the more recent goodies? Among Everest climbs,

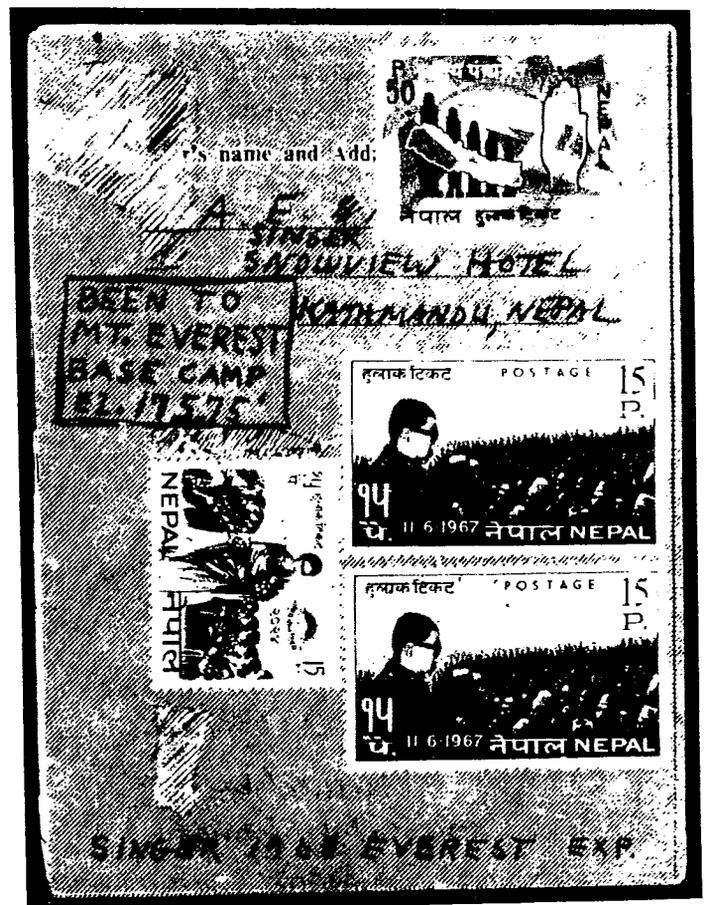


Figure 21. The author sent an aerogramme to his wife back in West Virginia from the commonly used Nepal-side Mt. Everest base camp. This Singer 1968 Everest Expedition (a one-man-plus-guide-and-porters affair) will not be found listed in any of the mountaineering books!

look for items from the American double-traverse expedition of 1963; the Habeler-Messner oxygenless ascent in 1978, which helped lend some credence to the Chinese claim of a partly oxygenless victory in 1960; the first successful winter assault, a Polish victory in 1980; Messner's solo ascent later that same year; and perhaps a 1988 autographed cover from the first American woman, Stacy Allison, to have reached the summit. Other climbs, from the Golden Age and later, are commemorated on cards and covers from Pakistan's Baltoro Glacier area, K2, Makalu (Figure 3), and Lhotse, among many. I am working on a catalogue of Himalayan covers, these few examples dangled by way of teasers. Rest assured that a full listing, not all top-notch material to be sure, will run into the hundreds.

Most legitimate examples of climbers' mail consist of covers or cards sent from up on a mountain to addressees below, carried by runner to a nearby post office. Such correspondence conjures up images of a bored, snowbound climber, sulking in his tent like a latter-day Achilles, writing down his frustration to his anxious wife back in Peoria, Illinois, or maybe Calcutta. One of my prized examples of just such an item is a card mailed by an "Uncle Walter" from the Mt. Everest base camp to his niece in Rugby, England (Figure 20). The cover fills a true communications need. Less easily justified is a growing practice of carrying covers to one or another summit, signed and so noted by the summiter(s), something that serves mainly to massage the mountaineers' egos and induce envy on the part of the recipients.⁷ I know: I have made up such missives myself (Figures 21 and 22), carried personally by me up and down and, for want of a runner, subsequently mailed from some lowland post office (no, no major Himalayan summits straddled, my best being a tad under 20,000 feet). At least my like-minded friends and I who so indulge can be accused of nothing much worse than bragging. No money asked for or accepted. At the bottom of my list of desirables is obviously the completely commercialized card or cover, with the list of climbers' names affixed (sometimes even in printed reproduction form rather than hand-signed), destined to be sold for whatever the traffic will bear. If these are to be eschewed or at best pitied, a collection could be fleshed out with autographed photos, illustrated articles, letters, and the like, as the previously mentioned Gordon Palmer occasionally did, so long as such ancillary items are not allowed to overwhelm the primary philatelic emphasis.

And yet, and yet — I have already admitted that the seeds of decline were sown almost eighty years ago. Hero cards date from 1922; advertising cards flooded the market but two years later. Perhaps I am being too harsh. The latter are sought eagerly by collectors, reflecting a real scarcity. They must have been looked upon at the time as junk mail. Can more recent examples, actually no more commercial, hope for equal status some day among the younger philatelists who cannot always acquire the items from the twenties? These covers do, after all, commemorate

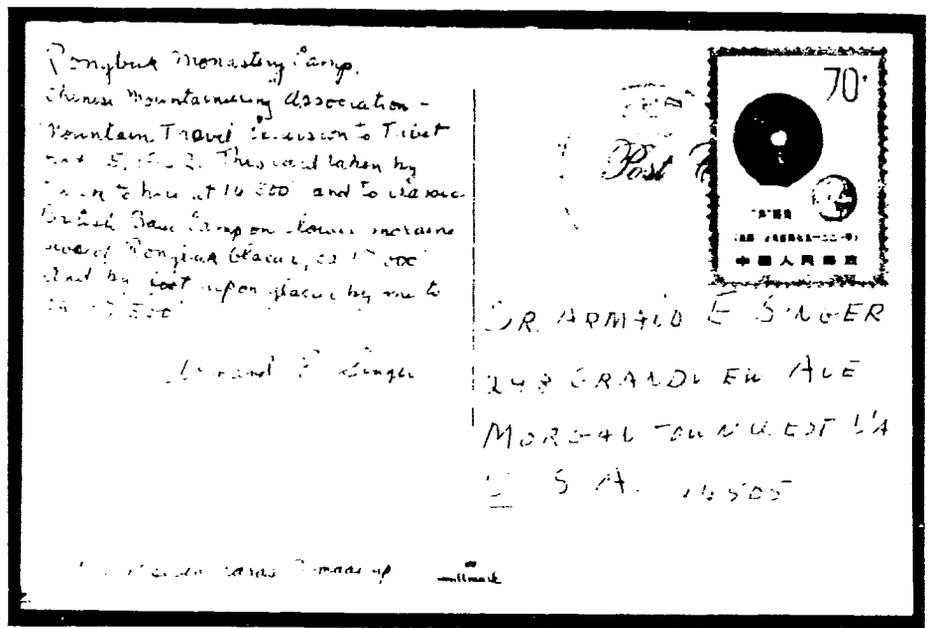


Figure 22. The author sent this post card from the classic Rongbuk Glacier/Mt. Everest base camp on the Tibet side, October 5, 1982. It was deposited in the Tibet postal system in Lhasa several days later. The "runner" in this case was actually a lumbering Chinese diesel truck, on which the author's group was riding across Tibet.

great feats of courage and athleticism (present writer excepted). They deserve to be remembered. Philatelists simply may have to choose from among the less commercial, seeking out the more memorable climbs. As indeed, we must choose in other philatelic fields, when faced with the endless, expensive commemoratives of all kinds foisted upon us by greedy governments the world over.

Endnotes

1. See Petrarch's *Rerum familiarium, libri 1-8*, translated by Aldo S. Bernardo (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1975), letter 4.1. See also Thomas G. Bergin, *Petrarch* (New York: Twayne, 1970), page 47.
2. R.L.G. Irving, *The Romance of Mountaineering* (London: J.M. Dent and Sons, 1935), pages 7-8.
3. Irving, pages 8-9. The events alluded to in notes 1 and 2 are fully corroborated by other sources.
4. See any good history of mountaineering, for instance James Ramsey Ullman, *The Age of Mountaineering* (Philadelphia and New York: Lippincott, 1954).
5. Arnold Waterfall, *The Postal History of Tibet* (London: The Pall Mall Stamp Co. for Robson Lowe, 1965 and 1981). Chapter 3 in both editions is to be found on pages 34-42. The second edition adds a three-line paragraph to page 41 and very slightly amends the first paragraph of page 42.
6. Halliburton did fly over the Himalayas near Mt. Everest, January 7-12, 1932, in his *Flying Carpet*.
7. An organization calling itself the Vagmarken, located in Reseda, California (if it is still in business), specialized in carrying stylized cards furnished with the name of peak climber(s) and date to the summits of various mountains (my own example reached the top of the Matterhorn, July 30, 1974). Income derived from selling them supported the educational work among the Nepalese sherpas done by Sir Edmund Hillary, or so I have been given to understand. It was a worthy cause, but hardly a postal necessity. The Sierra Club holds in its archives a cover carried to the summit of Everest by the American Expedition of 1963. Then there are the covers rocketed to the moon by the astronauts — precious souvenirs but no more germane to postal communication than moon rocks.

The Author

Armand E. Singer, emeritus professor of Romance Languages at West Virginia University and editor for more than forty years of the *WVU Philological Papers*, has written extensively for the philatelic press.

Two Different Printings of the 50 Paise Aerogramme of Nepal
Dick van der Wateren

Studying my Nepal stationery in general and my aerogrammes in particular, I found what I think are interesting variations of the 50 paise aerogrammes, issued the 9th of October, 1986.

One of these aerogrammes shows a colour notably different from the other 15 in my collection. Normally the paper is bright blue and the stamp, markings and overlay are brownish red. The mentioned aerogramme, however, has a grey green paper, while the stamp, markings and overlay are in dark brown.

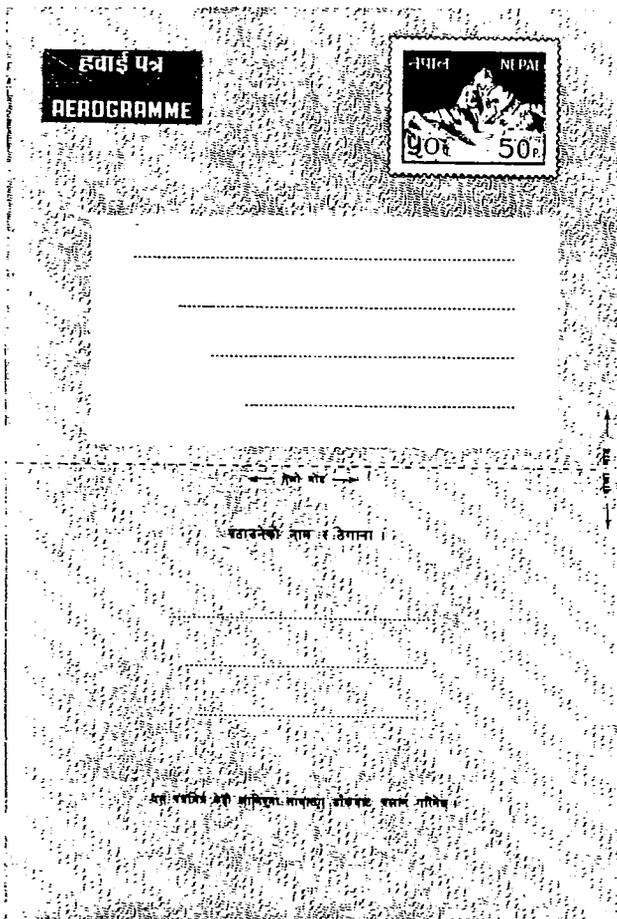
At first I found only one example in this colour because of the striking contrast of the stamp [indicium] to the other aerogrammes. But I found other differences: I noticed that my discovery only measured 26 mm between the upper and lower address lines as opposed to the normal 30 mm; and the total height of the whole address field is 42 mm not 48 mm as found in the others.

The most distinct difference which made it clear to me that I had found an obvious different printing was in the text on the back situated below the three lines for the sender's name and address. This large text normally consists of eight words, beginning with the word **यस**. It is this word that is missing in my discovery.

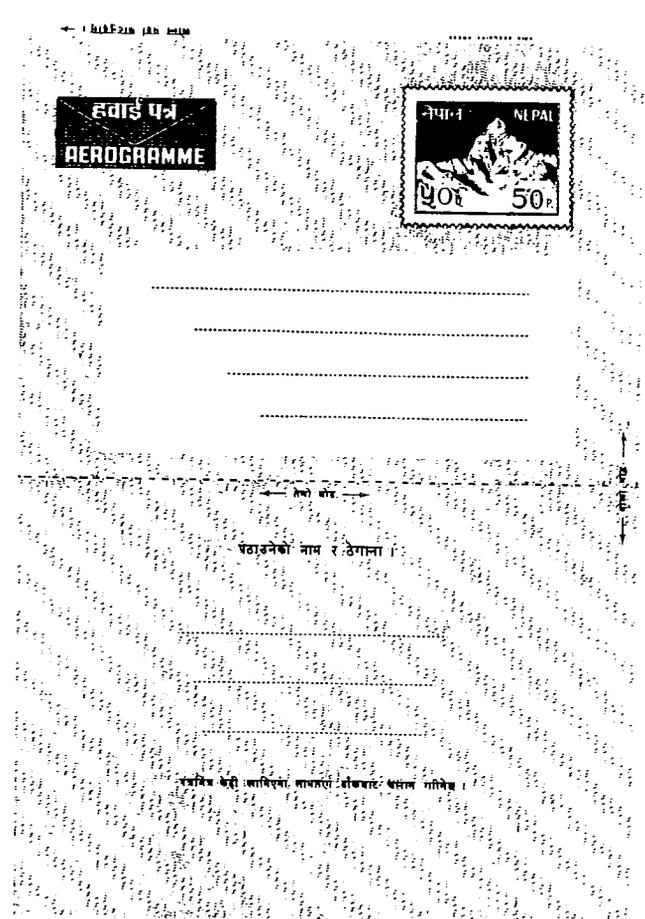
As I had now found a distinct mark for examining all of my 50 paise aerogrammes I looked for others and at last I found two more items from this different printing - two mint copies from an unknown source (possibly I bought them during my last visit to a Nepalese post office in 1988).

My used example of this printing was sent from Kathmandu by a Nepalese friend and was cancelled SINGDARBAR, 18 Jan 1991. It bears the additional Rs. 3.50 for the rate to Europe.

Both printings are from the India Security Press, as printed on the flap. Why and when this unusual printing was issued is not known.



Paper Bright Blue

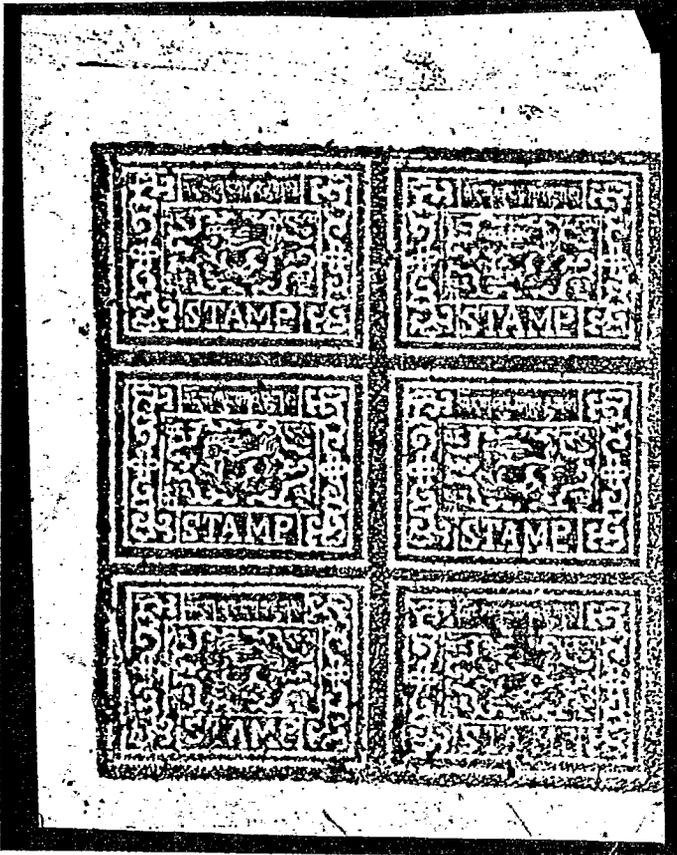


Paper Grey Green

George Bourke

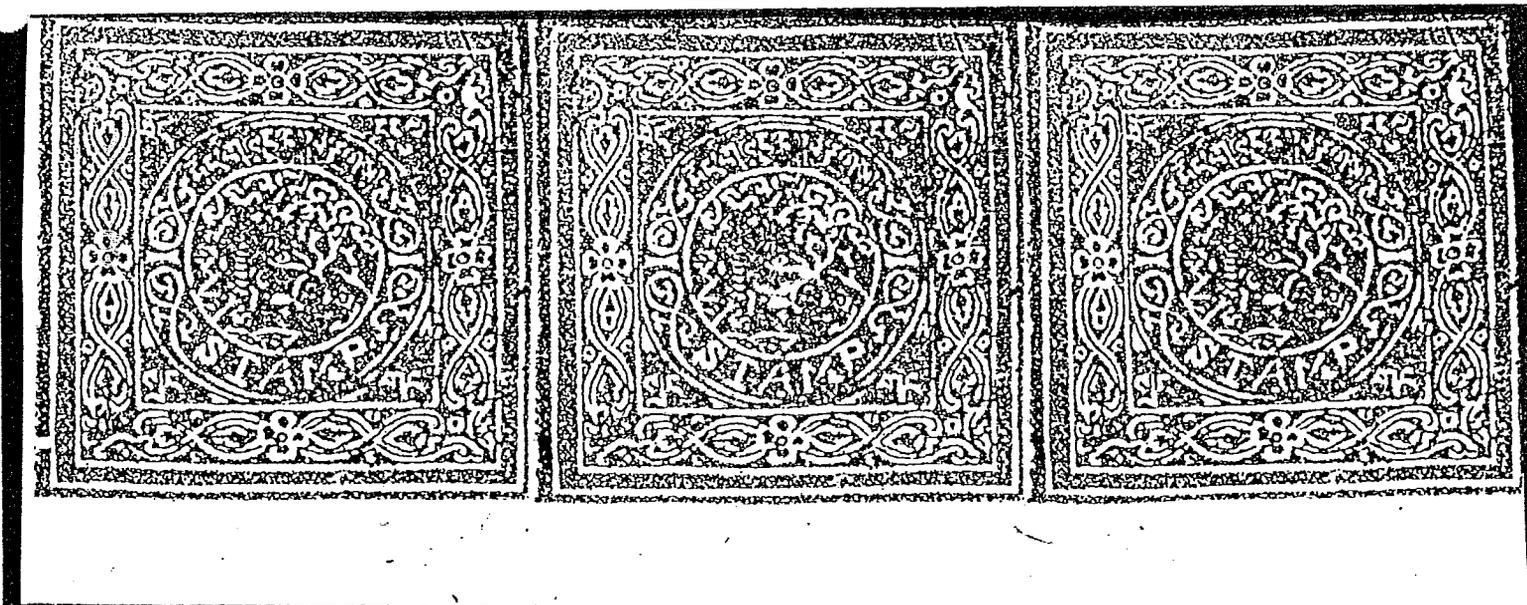
What ever may be their status and use, Tibet's "Officials" have not been overlooked by those who produce forgeries. At present, two sets have been seen.

Set 1: This set first appeared in 1989 and comes from India. It consists of two values, the 1/3 trangka (02) and 6 2/3 trangka (05), which was produced from genuine examples and printed on two-layered paper, rough on one side and smooth on the other, in colors that are a close approximation of those found on the originals. The paper is the same as was used on a set of 1912 and 1933 forgeries that also appeared in 1989 and it is likely that all of these forgeries were produced by the same people (see Postal Himal No. 60, 61 and 63). All the examples I have seen from this set are uncancelled and are quite scarce, as few seem to have been produced.



The 1/3 Trangka

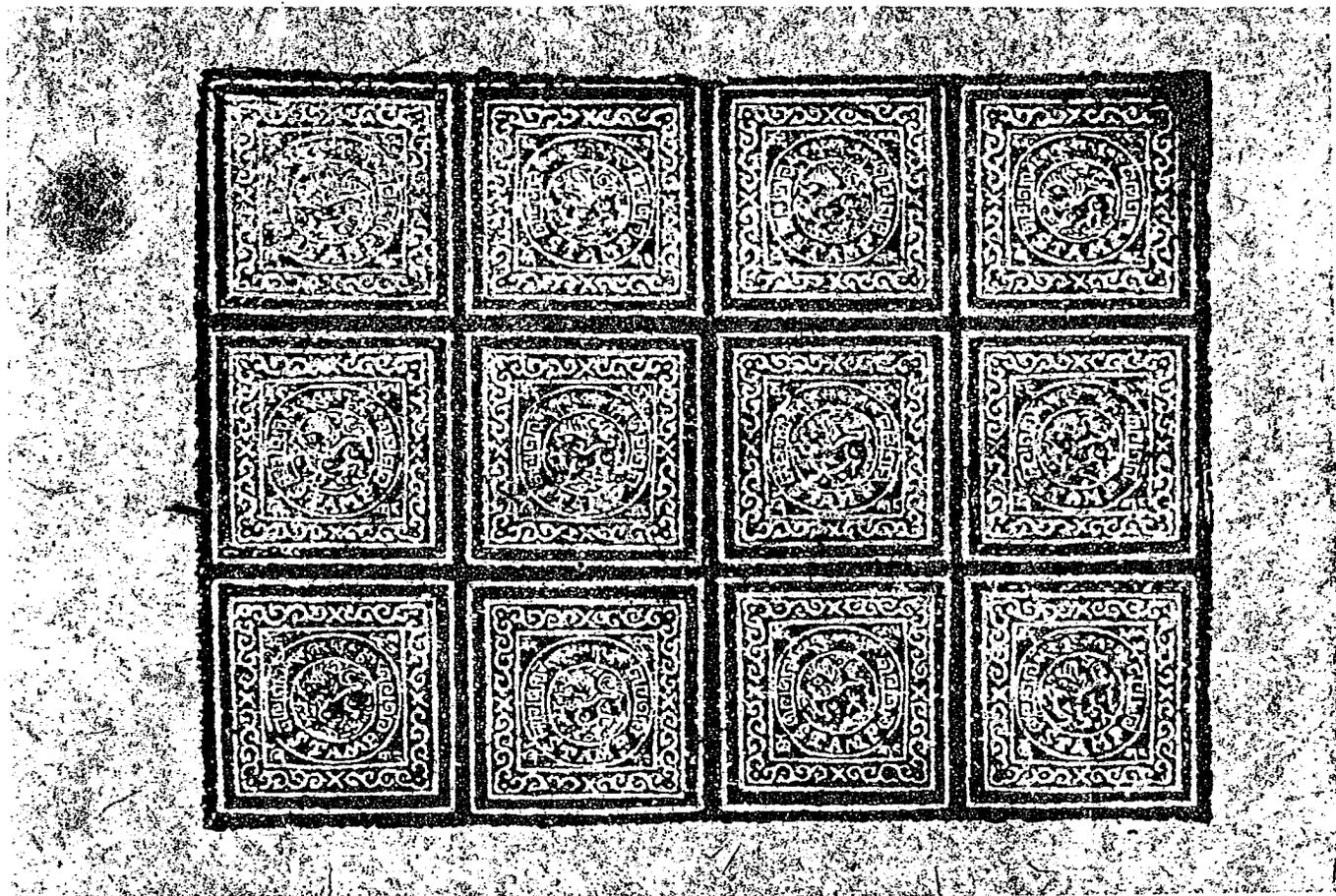
A block of six is the largest multiple that has been seen. It consists of six cliches from the left side of a genuine sheet.



The 6 2/3 Trangka

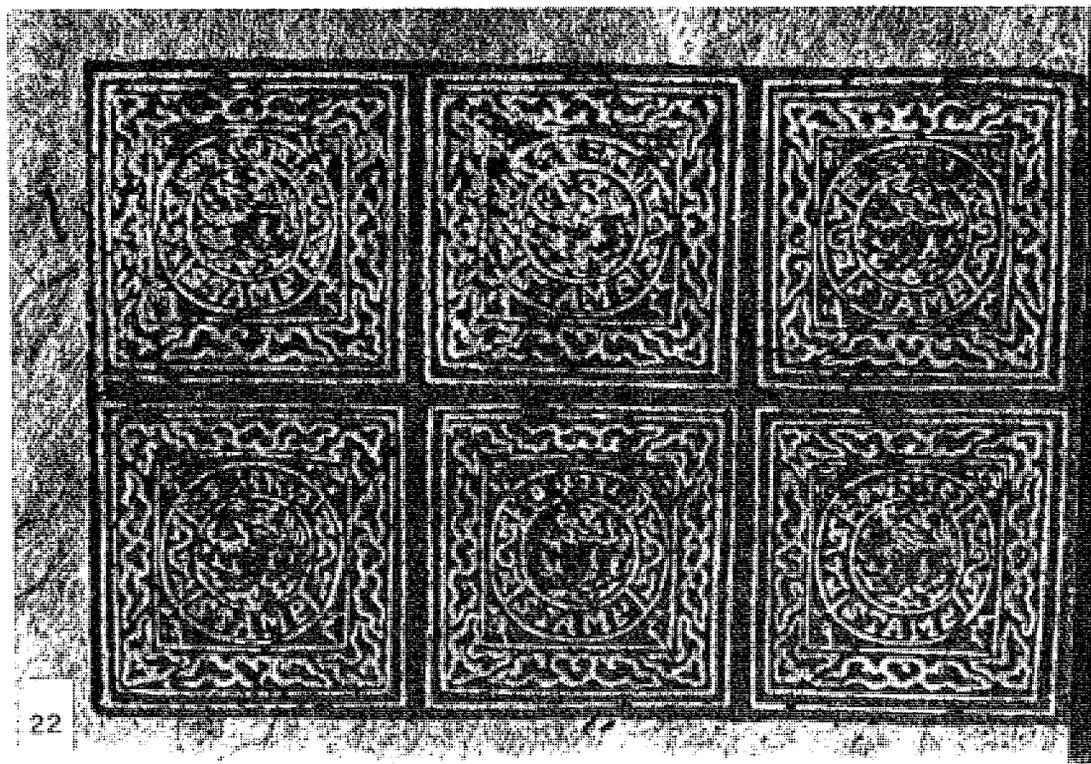
A strip of three is the largest multiple seen, all three being the same cliche, cliche #1 from a genuine sheet. A single of this forgery is known on thin white native Nepalese paper.

Set 2: This set first appeared in 1990 and comes from India. It consists of three values - the 2/3 trangka (03), 1 1/3 trangka (04) and 6 2/3 trangka (05). It was printed on thick brown native Nepalese paper and was produced from genuine examples. Copies can be found both mint, used and on cover, with a forged Lhasa Type VIII cancel. This forgery set is very common, as large numbers were printed.



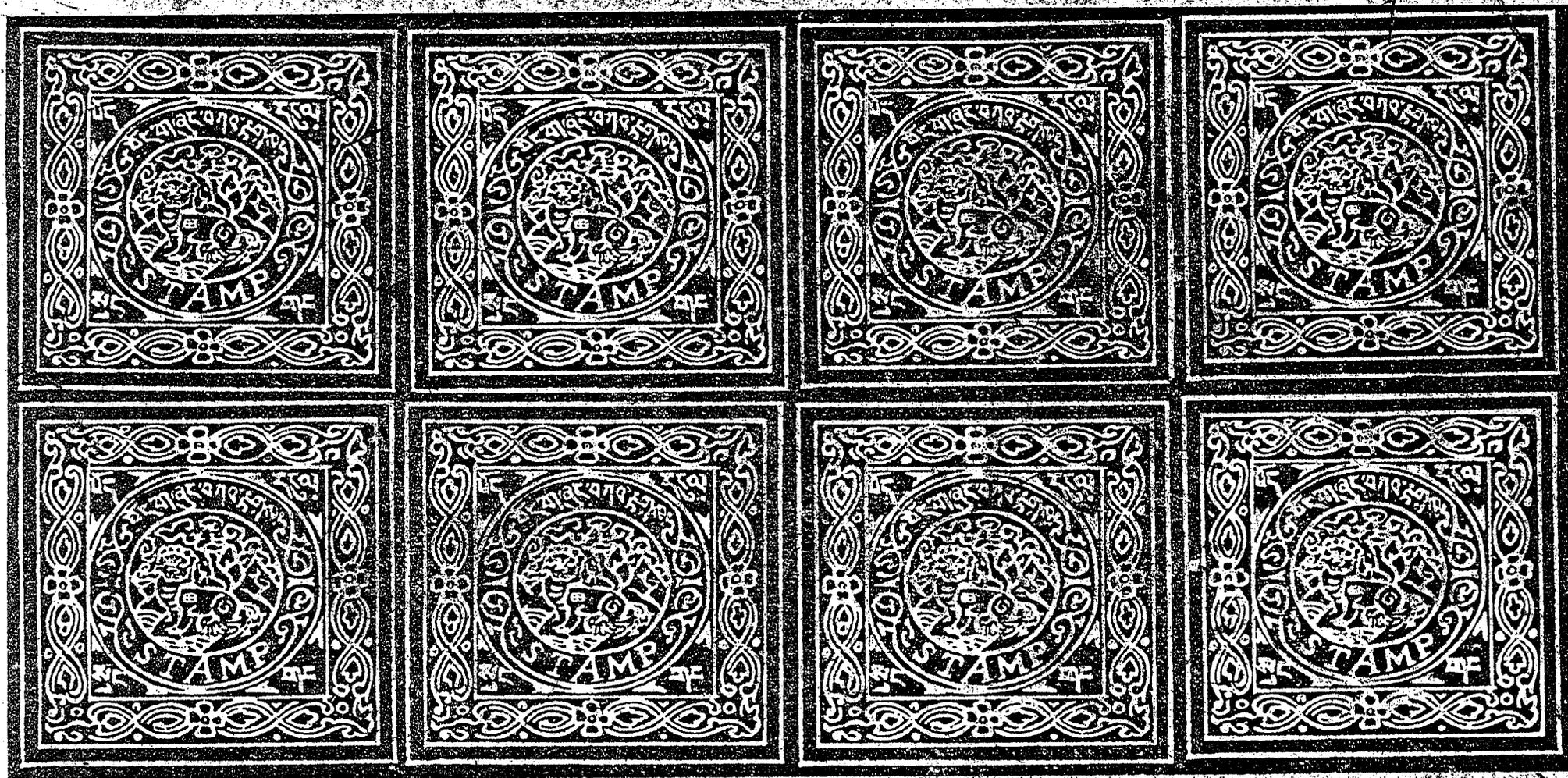
The 2/3 Trangka

This value can be found in a full sheet of twelve, in two colors - red-brown, a nearly perfect match to the color found on genuine sheets, and orange. Also, a block of four and several singles have been seen in dark brown. Sheets of this forgery consist of twelve cliches and have been reproduced from a genuine sheet.



The 1 1/3 Trangka

This value can be found in a sheet of six, in olive green. The color is a perfect match to that found on genuine examples. It appears that the left side of a genuine sheet was used as a model.

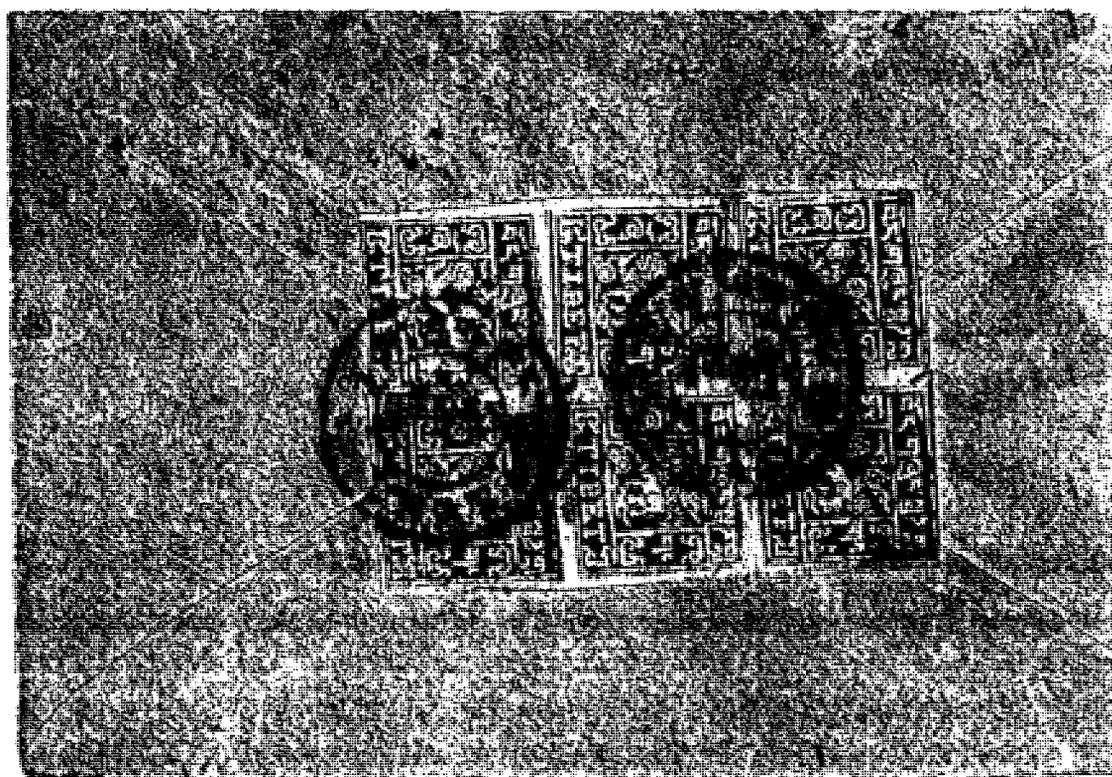


The 6 2/3 Trangka

This can be found in a full sheet of eight but consists of only a single cliché. It is very clearly printed in black; the design being sharp and clear. Although a genuine example was used in constructing this forgery, it has been considerably redrawn.

Frealon Bibbins

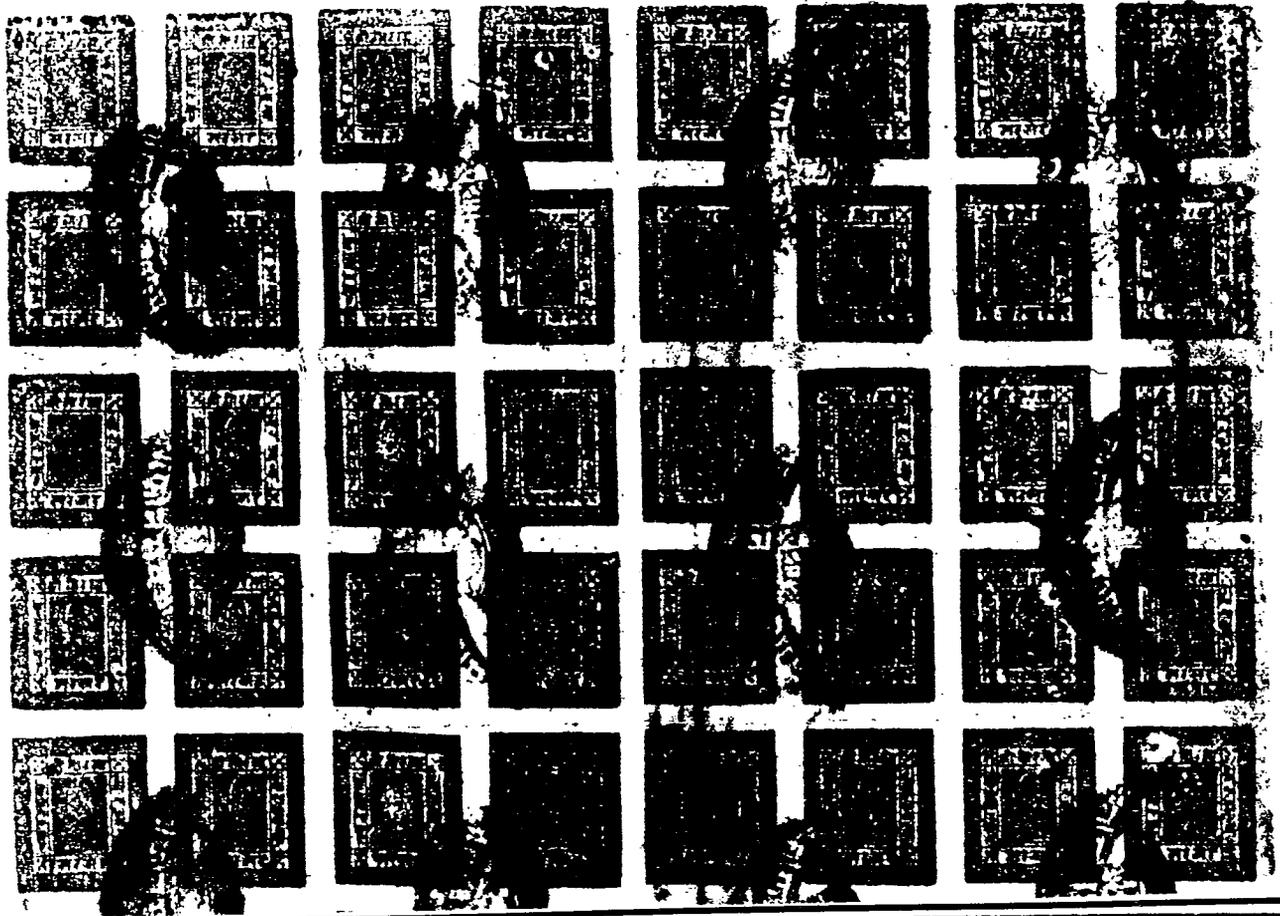
I have in my Tibet collection three registered covers from Lhasa with Directional handstamps which I have been unable to identify. Each has a Lhasa registry type "a" h.s. alongside, and are violet - light to dark shades. The illustrated cover is one I recently acquired and has the same h.s., in addition a printed address in English, the addressee's name has been cut out. From this I am assuming the Directional h.s. is for Lhasa to Gyantse. Hopefully this will solve my mystery. The brown paper envelope is franked with a right-hand block of 6 of the 2/3 Trangka, setting III, tied by Lhasa circular-date-stamp, type VIII. If anyone has additional information on this handstamp or any of the many more, let your finding be known.



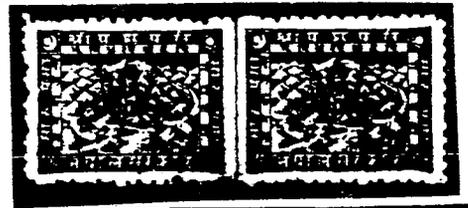
NEW DISCOVERIES

Leo Martyn

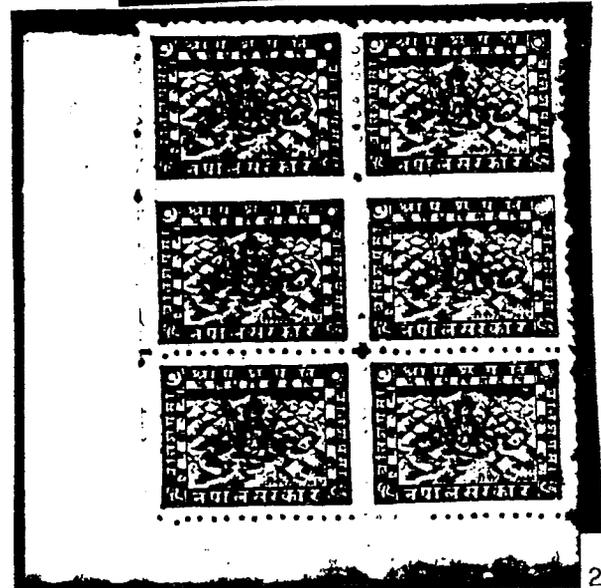
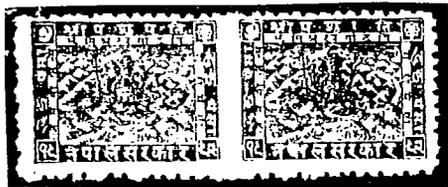
Several years ago I obtained a sheet of the four anna, telegraphically used, with position 56 showing the "heavily impressed cliché", and position 14 showing the "prominent printing flaw" but position 33 is without this flaw, as expected with the 4th State. Thus, this sheet falls between the 3rd and 4th States (see Hellrigl, The Classic Stamps of Nepal - page 172). The top 5 rows are illustrated.



I recently found two 1941 Pashupati items not recorded in Hepper's, The Sri Pashupati Issues of Nepal: a 16 pice horizontal pair, IMPERF BETWEEN, with an unusual printed line between the stamps; and a block of six of the 32 pice with the top four stamps IMPERF BETWEEN.



A previously unrecorded 1941 Pashupati 2 pice green, horizontal pair, IMPERF BETWEEN, was sold in the Study Circle Auction No. 58. Some five or six vertical pairs, imperf between, are known.



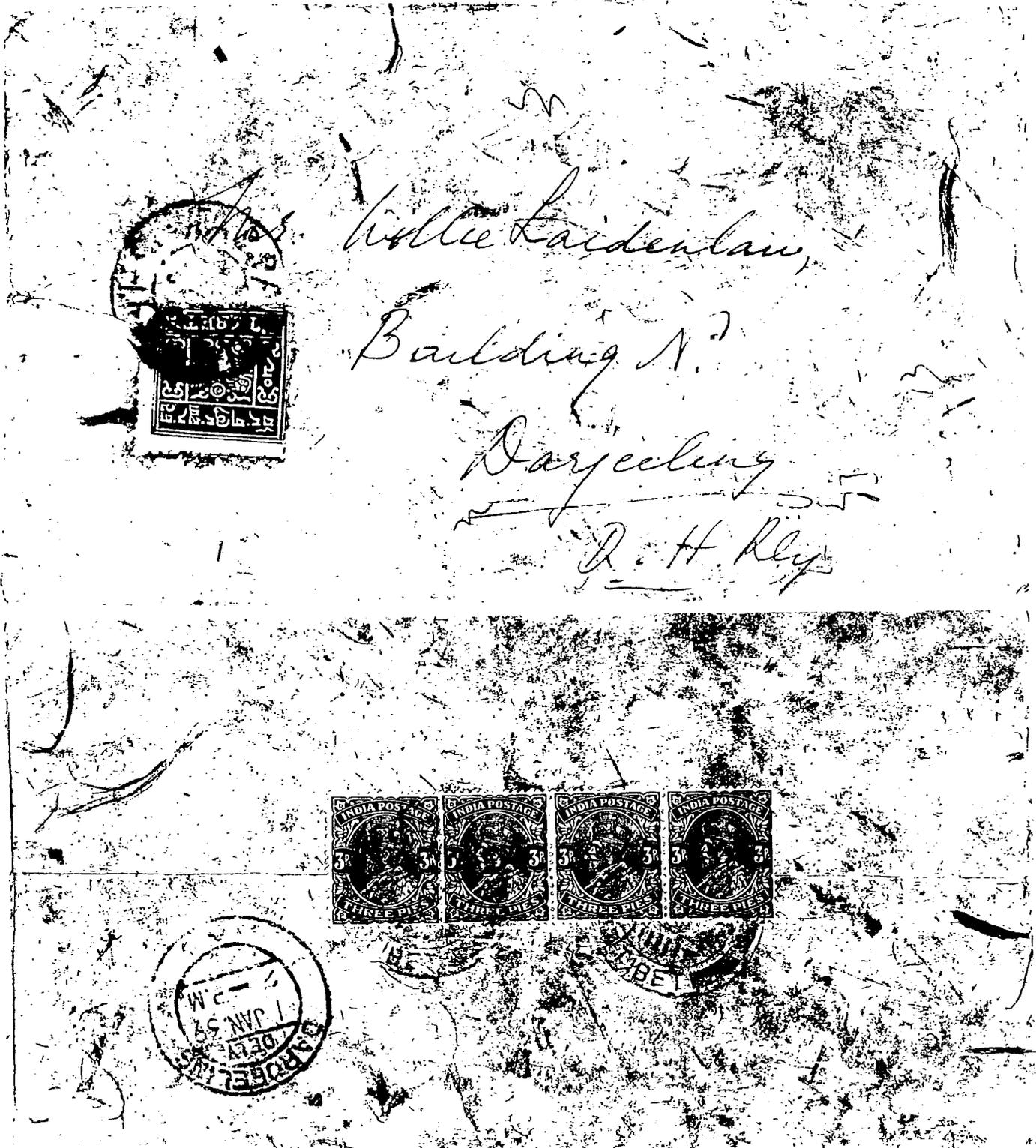
Finally, the most unusual item is a plate proof single copy of the 8 pice 1907 Pashupati issue in a BLuish GREEN COLOR, very unlike the issued 4 pice green - also previously unrecorded.

A Late Usage of the LHASA Cancellation Type VII

Nick Rhodes

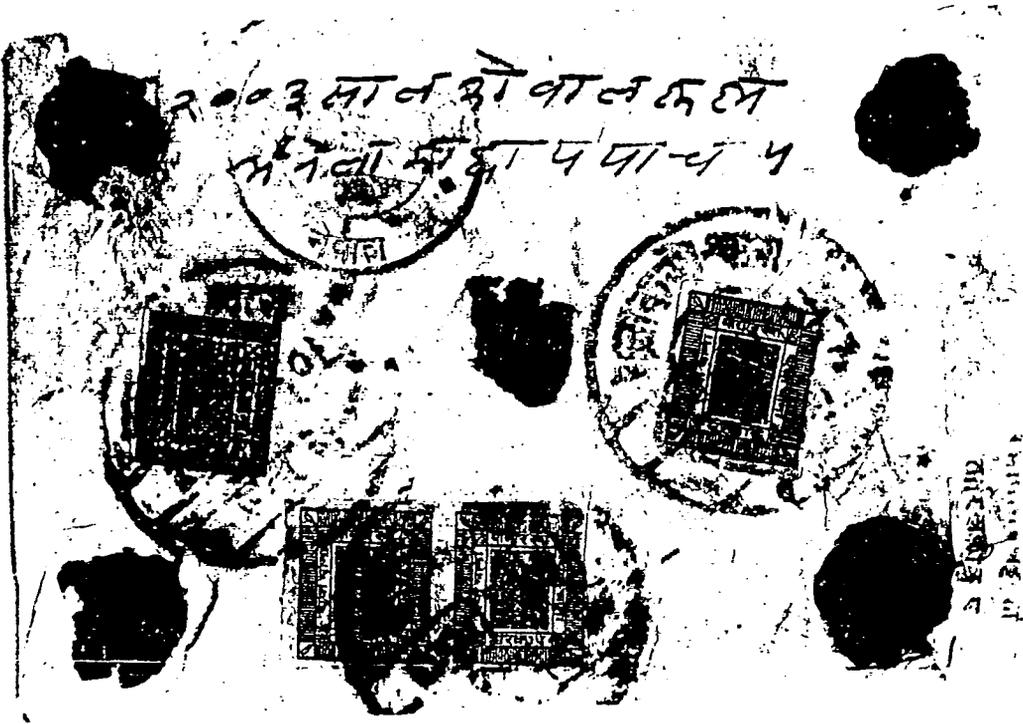
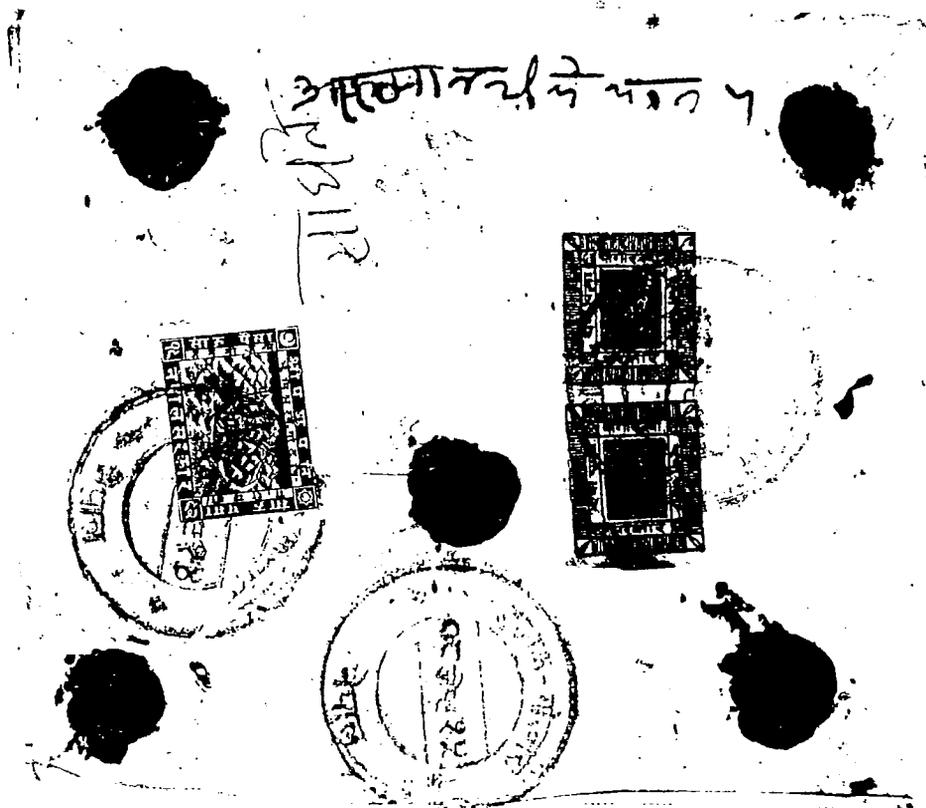
While looking through my father-in-law's papers in Darjeeling recently I came across an interesting item posted from Lhasa in December, 1938. It carried a 1 tangka perforated stamp of the 1933 issue, carmine-lake colour, cancelled with a LHASA cancellation Type VII. It then received on the reverse four 3 pie stamps and a GYANTSE franking Type B4 at the British Indian P.O. on 26th December and was then delivered in Darjeeling on 1st Jan. 1939. The letter was sent by the famous Tsarong Shape and contained a New Year card.

This cover is of interest, in that the Type VII cancellation is normally only found on 1912 issue stamps. Waterfall records its use only from the mid-1920's until the early 1930's. All the other used 1933 issue stamps in my collection bear one or another of the 1933 cancellation types VIII or IX. Can any other reader confirm a later usage of this cancellation type?



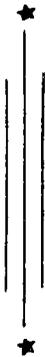
Leo Martyn

In response to my "Have You Seen Any of These?" (Postal Himal No. 63, p. 61), Armand Singer sent a photocopy of his 1951 commercial registered cover bearing a 16 pice Pashupati and a pair of the "New Design" one anna stamps (H/V 44) - making up the registration rate of 24 pice. Also illustrated is my 1945 registered cover bearing a classic four anna stamp (see "Late Usage of Classic Stamps, Postal Himal No. 54, p. 17) and three copies of the "New Design" one anna stamp. Both are very unusual - any more out there?





HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Nepal Philatelic Bureau
Sundhara, Kathmandu, Nepal



**AVAILABLE POSTAGE STAMPS
1992**

S.N.	Subject	Denomination	Sheet	Year
19	First S.A.R.C. Summit	5.00	50	1985
20	75th Anniversary of phurping Hydro Electric Station	15	50	1986
Regular Series				
21	(A) Lumbini	10	100	1986
22	(B) Crown	1.00	100	1986
23	Mt. Purnori	8.00	50	1986
24	International Peace year	10.00	50	1986
25	Regular Pashupati	.50	100	1987
26	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless 1987	5.00	50	1987
27	Kashliamandap	.25	35	1987
28	43rd Birthday of H.M. The King	.25	50	1987
29	Mt. Kanjiroba	10.00	50	1987
30	Diamond Jubilee of Queen Mother Ratna	5.00	50	1988
31	Bindhyabasini temple Pokhara	.15	50	1989
32	44th Birthday of H. M. King Birendra	4.00	50	1988
33	10th Anniversary of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity	4.00	50	1989
34	45th Birthday H.M. King Birendra	2.00	50	1989
35	Child Survival and development	1.00	50	1989
36	Rara National Park	4.00	50	1989
37	Mt. Ama Dablam	5.00	50	1989
38	Coming-of-age of HRH Crown Prince Deependra	1.00	50	1990

We have the pleasure in notifying revised list of Nepal postage Stamps available for sale in this Bureau. All those interested in Nepal postage Stamps are cordially invited to contact the following address:-

Office in - Charge

NEPAL PHILATELIC BUREAU
Sundhara, Kathmandu, Nepal

Order and method of payment

Since standing order system for deposit Account Number is already available in our Bureau, deposit account may be opened at the following minimum sum in one of the following currencies listed below:-

Rs. 200.00 NC for Nepalese Customers,

Rs. 200.00 IC for Indian customer.

25.00 (U.S. Dollar) or equivalent

DM or Sterling pounds or Japanese Yen for overseas customers.

Any order from time to time may be placed along with the remittance sufficient to cover the cost of stamps including Packing, Postage and registration.

Payment may be made by any foreign customer through cheque, bank draft or any method payable to the Nepal Philatelic Bureau or through Nepal Rastra Bank Account No SA, A Deposit- 1549/041.

Stamps will not normally be sent until the draft or cheque has been cleared.

S.N.	Subject	Denomination	Sheet	Year
39	Silver Jubilee of Nepal Children's organization	1.00	50	1990
40	20th Anniversary of APPTC Bangkok	4.00	50	1990
41	Mt. Saipal	5.00	50	1990
42	SAARC Year of Girl Child	4.60	50	1990
43	Bageshwori (Nepalgunj)	1.60	50	1990
44	46th Birthday of H. M. King Birendra	2.00	50	1990
45	Royal Chitwan National park	4.00	50	1991
46	Restoration of muliy Party Democracy	1.00	50	1991
47	National Census 2048	.60	50	1991
48	Silver jubilee FNCCI	3.00	50	1991
49	Parliament Session	1.00	50	1991
50	Constitution day	.50	1991	1991
51	Mt. Kumbhakarna	4.60	1991	1991
52	Vivaha Mandap (Janakpur)	1.00	50	1991
53	47th Birthday of H.M. King Birendra	8.00	50	1991
54	SAARC year 1991 for shelter	9.00	50	1991

Orders may be made for

1. New issue Stamps.
2. First day covers bearing a newly issued stamps with first day cancellation.
3. Folders bearing new stamps and first day cancellation marks.
4. Singles, stripes, blocks and sheets of available stamps in mint conditions.
5. Singles, stripes, blocks and sheets of available stamps cancelled with ordinary post mark or first day cancellation.
6. Postal Stationeries (Postcards, Envelops, Registration envelops and Aerogrammes)

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
STANDING ORDER FORM**

NAME (Block Letters)
ADDRESS
COUNTRY

I enclose the sum of to open a deposit account for automatic supply to the items listed below.

Standing Order of _____ Please send by/on _____
1. _____ * air mail
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____ * 3 months a year
5. _____ * 6 months a year
6. _____ * once a year
Signature _____
Date _____

Available Postage Stamps

S.N.	Subject	Denomination	Sheet	Year
1.	Chariot of Red Machhendranath	1.25	100	1979
2.	Shiva parvati	1.25	35	1979
3.	Danphe	3.50	50	1979
4.	Dhoulagiri	5.00	50	1980
5.	International Year of Disabled person (IYDP)	5.00	50	1981
6.	Silver Jubilee of Nepal Rastra Bank	1.75	50	1981
7.	Souvenir Sheet	5.00	-	1981
8.	70th Council Meeting of International Hotel Association	1.75	50	1981
9.	Satellite Station	5.00	100	1981
10.	Golden Jubilee of UIAA Mt. Everest, Mt. Lhotse & Mt. Nuptse	5.25	12	1982
11.	39th Birthday of HM King	5.00	50	1983
12.	Mt. Cho-oyu	6.00	50	1983
13.	20th Anniversary of Asia Pacific Broadcasting	5.00	16	1984
14.	23rd Olympic Game	10.00	50	1984
15.	Mt. API	5.00	50	1984
16.	Sagarmatha National Park.	10.00	25	1985
17.	40th Anniversary U.N.O.	5.00	50	1985
18.	14th Eastern Regional Tuberculosis conference of IUAT	25.00	16	1985

Available Folder FDC

S.N.	Subject	Denomination	Sheet	Year
1.	Rastriya Panchayat	2.25	...	...
2.	Democracy Day	.60	...	...
3.	Int. Postal Services	.65	...	...
4.	National Democracy Day	3.50	...	...
5.	Int. Women Year	2.00	...	...
6.	31st Birthday of H. M. King	1.25	...	...
7.	25th Anniversary of the Colombo Plan 1976-77	2.00	125	...
8.	Olympic	4.25	...	...
9.	Flower-Lilium	1.30	...	...
10.	32nd Birthday of H. M. King	1.35	...	...
11.	Kaji Amar Singh Thapa	1.10	...	...
12.	Visit Nepal Series (1977)	6.30	5.55	...
13.	Silver Jubilee of Nepal Scout	4.50	...	...
14.	Post Mark	1.75	1.25	...
15.	World Environment Day	1.25	1.25	...
16.	Golden Jubilee of Queen Mother Ratna	3.05	2.55	...
17.	Visit Nepal 78	2.35	...	...
18.	Fruit series	3.05	2.55	...
19.	30th Anniversary Human Rights day	2.00	1.55	...
20.	75th Anniv: of the powered Flight	3.05	2.55	...
21.	34th Birthday of H.M. King	3.05	.55	...
22.	Idol of Red Machchindranath	1.50	1.00	...

FOLDER/FDC

23.	chariot of Red Machchindranath	2.00	...
24.	Forest Festival	3.30	...
25.	J. Y. C.	1.75	...
26.	Visit Nepal 1979	2.80	...
27.	Banaganga Irrigation Project	3.30	2.25
18.	Bird Series	14.35	...
29.	35th Birthday of H. M. King	3.30	...
30.	Herb Series	4.40	...
31.	Literature Series	4.40	...
32.	36th Birthday of H. M. King	2.00	...
33.	Silver Jubilee of Nepal Rastra Bank	...	2.25
34.	Visit Nepal '81	...	2.80
35.	39th Birthday of H. M. King	6.00	...
36.	Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park	11.00	...
37.	Silver Jubilee of Royal Nepal Airlines	2.00	...
38.	40th Birthday of H.M. King	2.00	...
39.	Silver Jubilee of Auditor General	1.25	...
40.	International Youth Year	2.00	...
41.	Wildlife Series	1.85	...
42.	40th Anniversary of U.N.O.	6.00	...
43.	14th Eastern Regional Conference Tuberculosis	26.00	...
44.	First (SAARC) Summit	6.00	...
45.	Silver Jubilee of (RSS)	5.00	...
46.	B.P. Koirala	3.60	2.10