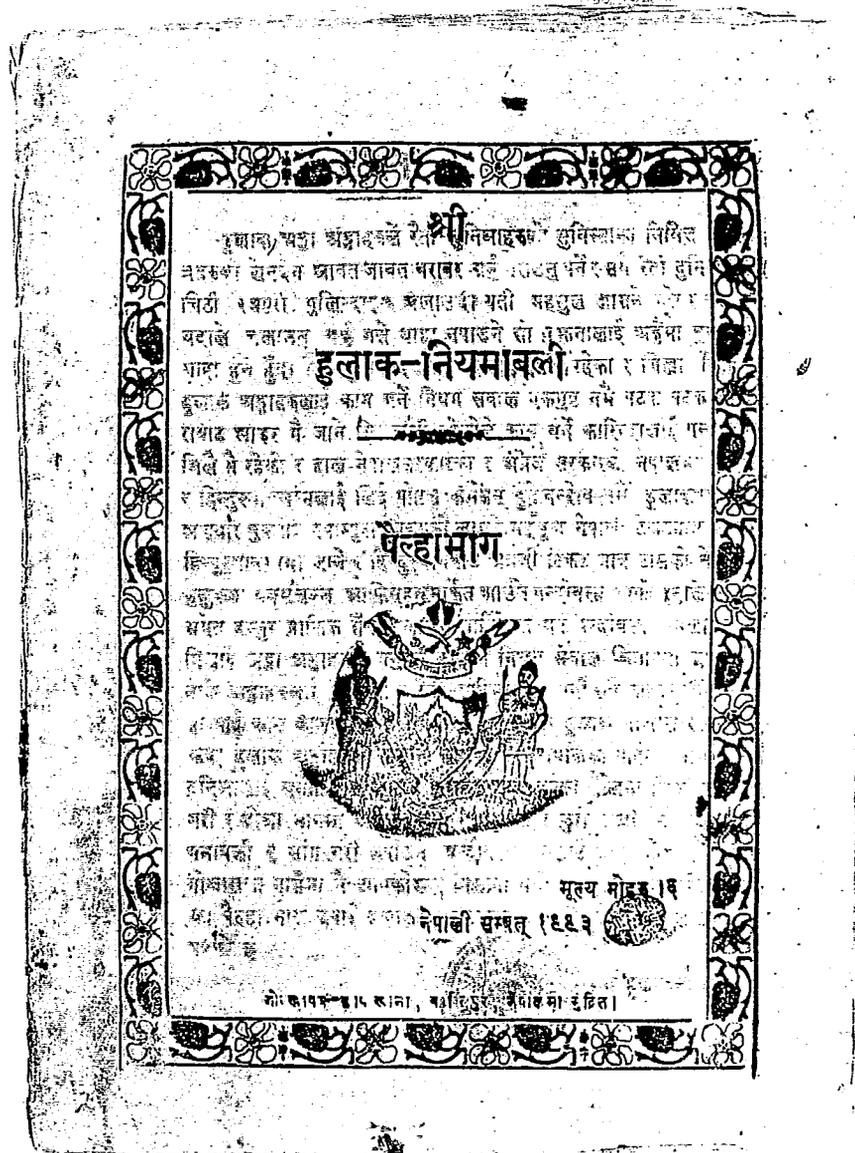


# POSTAL HIMAL

QUARTERLY OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET

PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE



*Hulak Niyamabali*  
The Postal Guide of 1936



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*Hulak Niyamabali, The Postal Guide of 1936*

Postal Himal dedicates this entire issue to the Nepalese Postal Guide of 1936, an important document that is here presented for the first time. Entitled Hulak Niyamabali, it was printed at the Gorkhapatra Press, Kathmandu, and published by the Nepalese Post Office in the year B.S. 1993 (A.D. 1936).

The rules and regulations contained in this Guide became effective on 1st March, 1937, to coincide with the numerous important changes of the Indo-Nepalese Postal Agreement. We are indeed fortunate to have a detailed record of the situation on the eve of this great event that saw the recognition, after 55 years, of Nepalese postage stamps by a foreign country.

The 67 articles of the Guide contain a wealth of information, much of it new, that collectors of postal history will find highly interesting. Although brief excerpts (on the Exchange Post Offices) have appeared in my Nepal Postal History, the complete Postal Guide is here published in English for the first time. The translation from the original Devanagari text was kindly provided by Surendra Lal Shrestha and revised by myself.

The text of a leaflet, independently published by the Nepalese Post Office in 1938, but containing useful data on postal rates, is added at the end.

Wolfgang Hellrigl

# "THE POSTAL GUIDE"

## PART I

### Introduction:

The Post Office organizes the delivery and collection of mail, for the convenience of the public. In order to find out how to post their letters, registered articles and parcels, and in order to obtain information on the various postal rates, the public is forced to go to the Post Offices, with all the difficulties this may entail.

There is no guidebook to regulate the daily work of the Post Offices of the Districts, it being the standard practice that they receive their orders, from time to time, from the General Post Office. Thus, the present situation is difficult for the postal clerks, too.

At present, the Government of Nepal and the British-Indian Government are in the process of arranging a Postal Convention that shall have validity throughout the entire territories of Nepal and India. Postcards, letters, newspapers, book-post and sample-post bearing only Nepalese stamps shall be accepted to be delivered to any destination within India and, similarly, mail bearing only British-Indian stamps shall be accepted to be delivered to any destination within Nepal. All mail [between the two countries] shall pass through The Exchange Post Offices.

In order to assure that all operations function in accordance with the new rules, we shall have to adopt additional measures. A printed "Postal Guide," containing all the rules and regulations, will prove useful for the Post Offices themselves as well as convenient and helpful for the public.

The "Postal Guide" contains all regulations and explains the functions carried out by the General Post Office and the Post Offices throughout Nepal. Part I of the Guide contains useful information for the public and shall be sold at a nominal price [6 paisa]. Part II shall contain internal regulations, for the exclusive use by the Post Offices. This way, we have arranged to print the Post Office Guide in two parts, after due approval by the Government, and Part I is now on sale at all Post Offices.

The General Post Office, Nepal

### General Regulations:

(1) The despatch of mails as well as the opening hours of the Post Offices shall follow the time tables affixed at the gates of each Post Office throughout the country. These schedules may be subject to change, from time to time.

(2) The postmaster or postal clerk shall supply information on the postal rates for letters, parcels, registered articles, etc., or on other postal matters, during office hours.

(3) All Post Offices shall remain closed on the following days as well as on other days when ordered [by the Government]. On these days, the mails shall be delivered and despatched, but there shall be no sale of postage stamps and documentary stamps, respectively and neither registered letters nor parcels shall be accepted.

Dates on which all Post Offices throughout the country shall remain closed:

Every Saturday;

The days of "Harishayani" and "Haribodhini" Ekadash;

The 1st day of Baisakh or New Year's day;

The 1st day of Shrawan;

Lord Krishna's birthday ("Krishnastami");

H.M., the King's birthday;

H.H., the Maharaja's birthday;

The day of Rishi-Tarpani;

Ghatsthapna, the 1st day of the Great Dashain;

The 5 days of Great Dashain - Asthami to Dwadash;

The "Kojagrat" full-moon Purnima day;

Laxmi, Gobardhan & Bhatri, the 3 Pooja days, Tihar;

The 1st day of Magh ("Maghesankranti");

Shri Panchami or Basanta-Panchami day;

Shiva-Ratri day;

The day of "Chaitra-Dashain";

The day of the solar eclipse.

Dates on which only the Post Offices within the 4 Bhanjyangs shall remain closed:

The day of displaying of the vest of Rato Machhendranath;

The day of Gai Jatra;

The day of Indra Jatra;

The Day of Chaitra Sudi-Purnima (full-moon day).

(4) Postage stamps and postal stationery of the following denominations shall be sold during office hours:

Postcards: 2 paise;

Postage Stamps: 2 paise, 4 paise, 8 paise, 16 paise,  
24 paise, 32 paise, 1 rupee, 5 rupees;

Postal Stationery                    4 paisa, 8 paisa envelopes; 27 paisa  
Envelopes:                            registered envelope [24 p. face value  
plus 3 p. for the lined envelope].

(5) Postage stamps may be purchased from the postman, if required. He carries with him stamps of different denominations, up to [a total value of] 10 rupees.

(6) The following Stamped Papers for Petitions ("Bintipatra Lifafa") and Application Forms for Examinations ("Pasko Darkhasta") are available for sale at the following Post Offices:

Petition Papers at the rate of 1 rupee are available at the General Post Office, Kathmandu, and [at any] Gadhi, Gaunda, Ordinance Depot, Government Treasury and Court of the Hills Region.

Petition Papers at the rate of 1 [British-Indian] "Company Rupee" are available at the General Post Office, Kathmandu and Mal Amini of the Terai Region.

[Landlord Fee] Stamps of the following denominations for the letter of appointment to the landlords and patuwaris as well as tax receipts for the pond-diggers are available at the General Post Office, Kathmandu and in the Post Offices of the Terai Region. Denominations: *British-Indian currency, 1, 2, 5 rupees.*

Application Forms for Examinations are available at the General Post Office, Kathmandu, at the following rates:

Application Forms for Civil Certificates: 1 rupee;

Application Forms for Class Examinations: 8 rupees.

(7) In the Terai Region, the [British-Indian] "Company Rupee" is generally accepted as currency, its rate of exchange being subject to considerable fluctuations, from time to time. Accordingly, this currency shall be accepted for the purchase of postage stamps. As from now, stamps shall be sold at face value for Nepalese rupees and paisa, while, for the purchase of stamps, one [British-Indian] "Company Rupee" shall be accepted as 32 Gandis or two Nepalese rupees. Two Nepalese paisa are accepted for 1 [British-Indian] "Company Paisa," although this will result in some loss in the accounts. Accordingly, [Nepalese] postage stamps shall be sold at the following [British-Indian] rates:

4-paisa stamps:	at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna;
8-paisa stamps:	at 1 anna;
16-paisa stamps:	at 2 annas;
24-paisa stamps:	at 3 annas;
32-paisa stamps:	at 4 annas;
1-rupee stamps:	at $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas;
5-rupees stamps:	at 4 rupees;

[2 pice] postcard: at 1 paisa;  
4-paisa envelope: at 2 paisa;  
8-paisa envelope: at 1 anna;  
27-paisa envelope: at 3½ annas.

(8) Postage stamps should be affixed to each letter as per the following internal postal rates:

Letters up to 1 tola weight:	4 paisa;
For each additional tola or part thereof:	4 paisa.
Postcards:	2 paisa.
Book-Post, Sample-Post up to 5 tolas weight:	6 paisa;
For each additional 5 tolas:	4 paisa.
Parcels up to 20 tolas weight:	16 paisa;
For each additional 20 tolas:	16 paisa;

Unregistered parcels shall not be accepted.

Receipts shall not be issued for [unregistered] letters, book-post or sample-post. Receipts shall be issued for registered articles.

(9) Postage stamps, postcards and [postal stationery] envelopes that are torn, pen-cancelled, however inscribed or marked, washed or doubtful, are not valid for postage.

(10) The postal rates for letters, parcels and registered articles <sup>10</sup> may be subject to change. In this case, the public shall be notified through all Post Offices and notices shall be posted in the main villages.

(11) Letters, parcels and registered articles must be prepaid with postage stamps, to be affixed according to the weight of the articles. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters, parcels, etc., shall not be despatched. If such an article is found in the mails, then the stamps shall be cancelled and the article returned to the sender. If such an article is erroneously despatched through the Post Office, the addressee shall have to pay double the deficiency. In case the addressee refuses to pay, the full charges shall be collected from the sender; in case the sender cannot be located, the articles shall be destroyed.

(12) Postcards, letters and envelopes bearing an illegible or incomplete address, may cause delays in the delivery or they may render the delivery impossible. Thus, the address should be written clearly and the sender's name should be stated in the left-hand side of the envelope, as follows:

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<sup>10</sup> The term "registry" has been translated with "registered article" throughout the entire text.

*Addressee's Name with cast ... ..*

*Sender's Name  
Address, House No.  
Name of Post Office*

*House No.  
Address. Village.  
Name of the Post Office  
District*

(13) In order to avoid any delay in the delivery of letters, addresses should consist of a person's name and home address, not his father's name or the place of a shop, etc.

(14) When sending letters to women or children under age, the complete address should be stated, together with the names of the husbands and parents, respectively, in order to enable a quick delivery.

(15) Letter-boxes are erected in all Post Offices as well as in many other places, for the convenience of the public. Thus, letters should be dropped in the nearest letter-box while large-sized postal articles should be handed in at the Post Office.

(16) The letters, parcels and registered articles sent by the public reach the Districts and, analogously, are sent in from the Districts.

(17) The postman shall deliver letters to the addressee, or a member of the family staying in the same house, or a servant provided he is known to the postman.

(18) If letters or postcards are addressed to the Army Depot instead of the home address, they shall be delivered to the Military Office and [British-Indian] "Company" Offices of the Terai Region.

(19) If a person wishes to collect his letters, registered articles, newspapers, printed matters and samples at the Post Office, he may be permitted to do so, on a written request. Should such a person fail to collect his mail, he should state

the reason for his absence and apply to collect his mail within 7 days or, in some cases, for a longer period. The mails shall then be kept at the Post Office for the period requested. Should he fail to collect his mail within 7 days, or to send a written request, or to collect his mail within the extended period requested, then the Post Office shall deliver such mail through the postman. The Post Office shall not provide these facilities to any persons who have failed to observe the above regulations.

(20) Registered articles, letters, parcels and packets shall be handed to any representative provided with the written consent of the addressee.

(21) If the addressee refuses to accept letters, registered articles, and parcels from the postman and requests them to be returned to the sender, the Post Office shall do so without charging any additional postage. If the sender of such refused mail cannot be located, then the mails shall be treated according to regulations.

(22) Letters with incomplete addresses shall be delivered, as far as possible. If an addressee cannot be located, the letter shall be detained at the Post Office, for up to 10 days. If the letter is not claimed within this period, the Post Office shall display it in such a place that it can be seen by all. If the letter is not claimed within 20 days, it shall be returned to the sender through the Post Office of despatch. If the sender cannot be located, then the letter shall be forwarded to the General Post Office, Kathmandu, to be destroyed. A notice about this shall be published at the gates of the G.P.O. If neither the sender nor the addressee claim the letter within 15 days after publication of such notice, it shall be destroyed as per regulations.

(23) Although letters, registered articles and parcels shall be detained for up to 20 days for delivery to the sender or the addressee, either of them may apply, by stating his reasons, that the mails be detained for a longer period, not exceeding 35 days.

(24) No person should drop any Government mail, registered articles, parcels and samples in a letter-box reserved for letters. If this is done by mistake, the Postmaster or Head-Clerk must be notified before the letter-box is emptied. Failing such notification and provided that everything else complies with regulations, any Government mail, registered articles, parcels and samples found on emptying the letter-box, shall be despatched and a record of them kept. No receipts shall be issued for these articles. Articles that do not comply with

regulations shall be returned and treated according to the rules.

(25) Once letters, registered articles, parcels, samples, etc. are dropped in a letter-box or handed in at the Post Office, they may be returned to the sender only on payment of a fine amounting to 1 rupee in addition to an application explaining the reasons for stopping the article. If the articles are addressed to H.H. the Maharaja and the Commander-in-Chief, then the case must be reported to the Provincial Chief. In all other cases it is sufficient to address the report to the Head of the Post Office. If such cases occur outside the Valley of Kathmandu, a report must be sent to the G.P.O. and its orders awaited.

(26) Any undelivered letters, registered articles, parcels, printed matters, samples, etc., despatched from outside the Valley of Kathmandu may be re-directed on receipt of the sender's application stating the new address of the addressee or they may be provided with a new address and re-posted in a letter-box.

(27) In case of complaints against postmen, regarding the delivery of letters and other matters, the public should contact the Postmaster. Complaints against Postmasters should be lodged with the Sub-Inspectors and complaints against the latter should be lodged with the Superintendent of the General Post Office. Complaints against postmen of the G.P.O. should be lodged with the Head of the G.P.O. and complaints against the latter, to the Provincial Chief.

(28) Persons lodging enquiries regarding the delivery of registered articles and parcels, shall obtain replies from the Post Offices within 35 days excluding the time required for the communications to reach their destinations.

#### Letters:

(29) Any goods, cash or coins found enclosed in a letter shall be returned to the sender. In case the sender cannot be located, such letter shall be treated according to the regulations.

(30) Letters and postcards that are brought [to the Post Office] just before the mail-bags are closed, are accepted only on payment of a 'Late Fee' in form of an additional 2-paisa stamp.

(31) Letters addressed to a person under "the care of" another person, may be delivered to either. If registered articles are

addressed to children under age, they shall be delivered to their relatives.

#### Postcards:

(32) Instead of printed postcards, the public may use pieces of thick, plain paper measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and affix postage stamps according to the rates; these cards shall be accepted by the Post Office.

(33) On the face of a postcard there is a vertical line in the centre. On the right side of the line, the names and addresses of the addressees should be written. The space on the left side may be used for writing messages. If the right side is used for writing messages or the sender's name, etc., then the card shall be treated as a letter ("Kafi").

#### Book-Post, Sample-Post:

(34) Any person may send books, copied books and newspapers, by book-post. Similarly, sample-post comprises written papers, pieces of cloth and samples of manufactured goods. When packing these items, threads should be strung around the packages to keep the enclosed goods from falling out. Furthermore, both sides of the packets should be kept open, for inspection of the enclosed goods. If envelopes are used, they must not be sealed. Except for the abovementioned cases, or in cases of personal correspondence, the packets shall be treated as parcels and charged according to the parcel-rates.

#### Parcels:

(35) Fragile goods may be sent by parcel-post but they must be packed in tin-boxes or wooden boxes and wrapped in cloth. All parcels must be well wrapped in cloth and wax-seals must be applied all along the sewed joints, at distances of one inch from each other.

During the rainy season, wax-cloth or strong cloth should be used for wrapping. The Post Office shall not handle parcels that are wrapped in dirty cloth, that are not clearly addressed, that are not well packed or that do not mention the name [type] and number of wax-seals applied.

(36) The remaining kinds of goods, which are not permitted to be enclosed in letters, registered articles and parcels, must be packed in tin-boxes or wooden boxes, using saw-dust or cotton to keep them firmly in place so that they may not break, leak, or

damage the other mails. Any parcels that are not treated according to these regulations shall not be accepted by the Post Office. Should any parcel - even if it was packed as per regulations - break or leak for whatever reason while being in transit, the sender shall have to pay a fine for any damages to other letters, registered articles or parcels.

(37) The Post Office shall not be responsible for any damage caused in transit, even if the parcels are packed properly, as per regulations. If the Postmaster accepts parcels that are not properly packed, he shall be punished, as per regulations.

(38) The following goods, which are banned by the Customs Offices, may not be mailed as parcels:

Goods and papers that are prohibited, by law, to be sent within or outside the country;

Letters, postcards and printed matters, etc. bearing erotic pictures, paintings or wood-carvings;

Any fluids, except ghee [clarified butter] and oil for medicine;

Oil, ghee and bitumen;

Explosive goods;

Goods that are potentially harmful to other mail;

Newspapers and papers banned by the Government;

Intoxicants, such as opium, hemp, wine;

The following goods, unless permission is granted by

Royal Order: guns, pistols, gun-powder, sulphor, weapons, arms, poisons and intoxicants such as morphine;

Wireless radio sets and spare parts, without licence.

(39) Nobody should handle the above goods. Anyone found to handle these goods shall be punished according to the law.

(40) The parcels mailed from the Post Offices of Kathmandu and Lalitpur, and addressed to other places, must be examined by the General Customs Office. Such parcels must be provided with customs seals before being mailed.

(41) The parcels mailed from other places, and to be delivered by the Post Offices of Kathmandu and Lalitpur, shall be taken to the General Customs Office, for examination. Parcels to be delivered by other Post Offices shall not be examined. In case of doubt, a parcel shall be opened in the presence of the sender or the addressee; should a parcel contain any goods that are not permitted to be sent through the mail, the case shall be treated according to the law.

(42) Letters, registered articles, parcels, book-post and sample-post must not exceed 400 tolas in weight. If this limit is exceeded, the item shall not be forwarded nor accepted.

(43) Except for registered articles and parcels, the contents of postal articles must not be declared.

(44) Since clay seals ("Chapara") are too indistinct for registered articles and parcels, wax-seals must be used and the name [type] and number of seals applied, stated.

(45) If a parcel containing cash is sent through the Post Offices in the Terai and Hills Regions, respectively, postage stamps should be affixed in accordance with the postal rates mentioned under Section (8).

If a parcel is sent through the Post Offices of Kathmandu and Lalitpur, respectively, to the Hills Region, the rates are:  
for a weight up to 20 tolas: 48 paisa;  
for a weight between 20 and 40 tolas: 96 paisa;  
for each additional 20 tolas [or part thereof]: 48 paisa.

If a Parcel is forwarded to the Terai Region, the rates are:  
for a "Company" weight of 100 tolas: 4 [British-Indian]  
"Company Rupees."

#### Registration:

(46) There are no provisions for insurance of [registered] letters and parcels, hence they cannot be insured. No goods may be enclosed in registered letters. Currency notes, transaction bonds, drafts, Government papers authorizing the holders to collect land revenue, Sanad documents and cash not exceeding 5 rupees may be enclosed in registered letters.

(47) Apart from the charges for postage, according to the weight [of a letter], the registration fee of 20 paisa must be added in postage stamps. If an acknowledgement-of-delivery receipt is required, an extra 4-paisa stamp must be added.

(48) A registered article bearing fewer than 5 wax-seals shall not be accepted or forwarded. In order to secure each joint, more than 5 wax-seals, strongly tied by thread so as to avoid their breaking, should be applied.

(49) If a registered letter or parcel was delivered without having an acknowledgement-of-delivery card attached to it, the sender may, on payment of an 8-paisa fee, apply for a receipt. He shall then be given a receipt bearing the seal or handstamp of the Post Office of delivery, in due course.

(50) Cash exceeding 5 rupees must be sent by parcel-post.

- (51) It is convenient and cheap to send small amounts of money in form of postage stamps, by registered mail.
- (52) The public should purchase the postage stamps and personally affix them on letters, registered articles, parcels, book-post, etc., according to the postal rates, and hand in the articles at the Post Office during office-hours. If an acknowledgement of delivery is requested, the sender should fill in an acknowledgement-of-delivery card, available free at the Post Office.
- (53) If an acknowledgement-of-delivery card was not returned due to loss or some other reason, the sender shall apply to the Post Office of despatch. He shall then receive, without additional charge, a copy of the card bearing the seal and signature of the Post Office of delivery.
- (54) If, for some reason, the Post Office of delivery failed to receive the acknowledgement-of-delivery card attached to a registered article or parcel, a copy of the card shall be made. This copy shall be returned [to the sender] after being signed by the addressee.
- (55) When a registered article or parcel is received from a postman or the Post Office, the addressee should sign the acknowledgement-of-delivery card in ink, not in pencil. The articles shall not be handed over unless the cards are signed.
- (56) It was common practice throughout our country to send money as a sign of respect and salute by enclosing a rupee coin in a letter and affixing an 8-paisa stamp [to cover the additional 1-tola weight]. This has become inconvenient now, due to frequent losses and disappearances of letters en-route. The practice of enclosing rupee coins in letters and affixing 8-paisa stamps thereon, is herewith stopped. If someone erroneously encloses a rupee coin, the letter shall not be forwarded but returned to the sender and the fact annotated in the postman's book.
- (57) If registered articles, parcels and samples are lost or stolen, or fail to be delivered by accident, the Post Office shall fully investigate the matter.
- (58) Any registered articles and parcels that cannot be delivered due to the addressee's absence, shall be returned to the sender who, in turn, must surrender the receipt he was originally given. In case the sender has died or left for a foreign country, the nearest relative may receive [the returned letters, etc.] provided he is prepared to accept them on bail since the original receipt could not be surrendered.

(59) If registered articles or parcels arrive with broken seals or in damaged condition, the addressee shall be notified by the postman. On receipt of such message, the addressee should immediately come to the Post Office where the articles must be opened in the presence of the Office Chief. If any enclosures are found to be missing, an inventory list of the enclosed cash, goods and papers must be prepared in duplicate. One copy shall be kept in the Post Office, the other given to the addressee. If an application is lodged within 15 days - excluding the time required for the communication to reach its destination - the Post Office shall fully investigate the matter.

List of Post Offices:

(60) In our country, [67] Post Offices are located in places of the Eastern, Western and Southern Regions, as per the following list. When addressing letters, registered articles, parcels, etc., the names of the Post Offices, the districts, villages and the district divisions should be indicated:

<u>[Name of P.O.]</u>	<u>[District area]</u>	<u>[Remarks]</u>
Amlekhganj	Birganj	
Baglung	Pokhara	
Baitadi	Baitadi	Exchange P.O.
Bandipur	West No.3	
Banke	Banke	Exchange P.O.
Bardiya	Banke	
Bhadgaon	Kathmandu	
Bhairahawa	Bethari	Exchange P.O.
Bhimphedi	Chisapani Gadhi	
Bhojpur	East No.4	
Bijayapur	Morang	
Biratnagar	Morang	Exch.P.O., M.O.
Birganj	Birganj	Exch.P.O., M.O.
Butwal	Bethari	
Chainpur	East No.4 Bhojpur	
Chautara	East No.1	
Chitwan	Birganj	
Dahaban	Salyan	
Dailekh	Dailekh	
Dandeldhura	Dandeldhura	
Darchula	Baitadi	
Dhading	West No.1	
Dhankuta	Dhankuta	Money Orders
Dhuduwapahad	Pyuthan	
Dhulikhel	East No.1	

Dilli Bazar	Kathmandu	
Dolakha	East No.2	
Doti	Doti	
Gorkha	West No.2	
Hanumannagar	Saptari	
Ilam	Ilam	
Jaleswar	Mahottari	Exchange P.O.
Jhapa	Morang	
Jumla	Jumla	
Kadarban	Birganj	
Kailali	Kailali Kanchanpur	
Kalैया	Birganj	
Kanchanpur	Kailali Kanchanpur	
Karnali	Dailekh	
Kathmandu	Kathmandu	Exchange P.O.
Kunchha	West No.3	
Lalitpur	Kathmandu	
Lyanglyang	East No.2	
Okhaldunga	East No.3	
Palpa	Palpa	Money Orders
Parasi	Bethari	
Pashupatinagar	Ilam	Exchange P.O.
Pokhara	Pokhara	
Pyuthan	Pyuthan	
Rangeli	Morang	
Rasuwa	West No.1	
Ridi	Palpa	
Ridikot	Doti	
Salyan	Salyan	
Sarlahi	Mahottari	
Sherganj	Bethari	
Sindhuli	East No.2	
Siraha	Saptari	
Syangja	West No.4	
Syuraj (Shivaraj)	Khajahani	
Taplejung	Dhankuta	
Tatapani	East No.1	
Taulihawa	Khajahani	
Terhathum	Dhankuta	
Thak	Pokhara	
Trisuli	West No.1	
Udaipur	Udaipur	

Exchange Post Offices: 11

(61) Any letters, postcards, printed papers, book-post, sample-post and newspapers franked solely with our Nepalese postage stamps, are valid for transmission from any part of Nepal to any part of British India. By the same token, any letters, postcards, printed papers, book-post, sample-post and newspapers franked solely with British-Indian postage stamps, are valid for transmission from any part of British India to any part of Nepal. In accordance with the [Indo-Nepalese Postal] Agreement between the two Governments, Exchange Post Offices are set up for the handling of incoming and outgoing mail. Letters mailed from any part of India will be received by our [Nepalese] Exchange Post Offices through the Indian Exchange Post Offices on the other side [of the border], to be forwarded and delivered within a set time. Any letters leaving Nepal for India, shall be forwarded, by the nearest route, through our Exchange Post Offices to the Indian Exchange Post Offices from where they shall be sent on, to be delivered to their destinations.

EXCHANGE POST OFFICES  
ON THE INDIAN SIDE:

Nepal:  
(British Legation P.O.,  
[Kathmandu], Lain)

Raxaul

Sursand

Pharbisganj 12

EXCHANGE POST OFFICES  
ON THE NEPALESE SIDE:

Kathmandu:  
(Bhadgaon, Dhulikhel, Chautara,  
Tatapani, Trisuli, Dhading, Rasuwa,  
Gorkha, Chitwan, Kunchha, up to  
Bandipur)

Birganj:  
(Amlekhganj, Bhimphedi,  
Kalaiya, up to Kadarban)

Jaleswar:  
(Sarlahi, Siraha, Udaipur,  
Okhaldunga, Sindhuli, Dolakha,  
Lyanglyang, up to Hanumannagar)

Biratnagar:  
(Bhojpur, Chainpur, Bijayapur,  
Rangeli, Jhapa, Dhankuta, Terhathum,  
up to Taplejung)

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<sup>11</sup> In the Devanagari text, the terms "Exchange Post Office" and "Exchange Office" are used synonymously.

<sup>12</sup> Other records indicate that this Exchange P.O. was located at Jogbani.

Sukhia Pokhari

Pashupatinagar:  
(The entire Ilam District)

Rupaidiha

Banke:  
(Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur,  
Dahaban, Pyuthan, Dhuduwapahad,  
Salyan, up to Dailekh)

Nautanwa Bazar

Bhairahawa:  
(Taulihawa, Syuraj, Butwal, Palpa,  
Parasi, Sherganj, Ridi, Syangja,  
Pokhara, Baglung, up to Thak)

Jhulaghat

Baitadi:  
(Darchula, Dandeldhura, Doti,  
Ridikot, Karnali, up to Jumla)

(62) As per the above arrangements, letters from any part of the country, addressed to any part of British India and posted in any letter-box, shall be automatically forwarded through our nearest Exchange Post Offices.

(63) In Nepal, there are no facilities for sending unpaid letters. Thus, any unpaid letters shall be returned to the sender, if this is possible. If a return to the sender is not possible, then such letters shall be destroyed.

(64) Letters sent from any part of the world to our country, should bear the complete address, as well as the names of the district, area and Exchange Post Office, as follows:

<p>Name</p>	
	<p>Village Area or District Post Office Exchange Post Office</p>

(65) Letters from our country addressed to other countries should bear the complete address as well as the names of the district, Post Office and nearest Exchange Post Office, as follows:

<i>Name</i>
<i>Address</i> <i>Post Office</i> <i>District</i> <i>Exchange Post Office</i>

(66) At present, there are no facilities for exchanging registered articles, parcels and insured articles at our Exchange Post Offices or at the G.P.O. If registered or insured letters are to be sent to India from the districts or the suburbs of a town, British-Indian stamps must be used and the articles sent through a British-Indian Post Office. Residents of Kathmandu should continue with the practice of mailing such articles through the Kathmandu Post Office.

(67) When letters that are addressed to other countries, are sent through the Exchange Post Offices, Nepalese stamps shall be affixed at the following rates:

Postcards:	6 <i>paisa</i> ;
Letters:	
up to 1 tola:	8 <i>paisa</i> ;
for each additional tola or part thereof:	4 <i>paisa</i> ;
Book-Post, Sample-Post:	
up to 5 tolas:	6 <i>paisa</i> ;
for each additional 5 tolas or part thereof:	4 <i>paisa</i> .

[An additional leaflet, published by the Nepalese Post Office in April, 1938, gives further details on postal rates]:

MAIL FROM NEPAL TO INDIA:

**Letters:**

- up to 1 tola: 8 paisa
- for each additional tola or part thereof: 4 paisa

**Post cards:** 6 paisa

**Sample post, book post:**

- up to 5 tolas: 6 paisa
- for each additional 5 tolas or part thereof: 4 paisa

**Newspapers:**

Monthly, weekly, fortnightly and daily newspapers, provided they are registered and addressed to India or Nepal's Hills and Terai regions:

- up to 8 tolas: 2 paisa
- above 8 tolas, not exceeding 20 tolas: 4 paisa
- each additional 20 tolas 4 paisa

FROM NEPAL TO BURMA:

(Rates from any part of Nepal to Burma)

**Letters:**

- up to 1 tola: Indian stamp: 6 paisa
- for each additional tola or part thereof: Indian stamp: 4 paisa

**Post cards:** Indian stamp/card: 4 paisa

If Indian postage stamps are affixed as at the above rates, the letters and the post cards require additional Nepalese stamps of 4 paisa and 2 paisa respectively, to be despatched through the nearest Exchange Post Office, from the Post Office of your choice.

[The information contained in article 67 is somewhat misleading, since the postal rates quoted are those applicable only to India, not to any other foreign countries. Although the Nepali text simply refers to "Desh Deshwar," literally meaning "many, many countries," it is obvious that, at that stage, the Nepalese stamps were not recognized beyond the British-Indian postal territory and that, consequently, Indian stamps had to be added to cover the journey from India to any further foreign destination. WCH]

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