

Postal Himal

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

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	120 - 4th Quarter 200	November 20, 2004	December 05, 2004

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Officer's Corner

So there I was on one hot day in July sitting in the shade, browsing through the local newspaper, when I saw a small advert calling on anyone interested in stamp collecting to attend a meeting in one of the local bars, with a view to forming a local philatelic society. After eight years of living in a philatelic wilderness suddenly there was an oasis on the horizon.

On the due day I called at the bar and found that I was not the only stamp collector living in the district. There were about twenty there, mainly British but there were also a few other nationalities who could speak English.

After a few drinks and introductions, it was decided that there was sufficient enthusiasm to form a society and arrangements were made to have an inaugural meeting on the first Wednesday in September at the same bar.

That meeting was another success and club officers were elected (I kept a very low profile in the background) and meetings are to be twice a month. The Torrevieja Philatelic Society was born.

At present the meeting room is next to the bar and I am not sure if beer, stamps and background music from the juke box is a good mix. Hopefully we will all come out sober after the meetings. At least it will be different.

There appears to be no one who collects Nepal or Tibet, which is of no surprise, but I will start working on it as I volunteered to be their first speaker at one of the November meetings with some aspects of Nepal Collecting.

Colin Hepper

Editor's Ramblings

I have received several mailings from members making corrections to the information which appeared in the Membership List. I invite anyone who wishes to change their information to close send me the information which you want to appear. My plan is to re-issue the list next year and then every two years or so, depending on changes in membership.

On page 2 you will find information regarding WESTPEX where the Study Circle will held a meeting. This would appear to be an excellent show to attend if you are able.

Also on page 2 you will find information concerning our next auction. YES, we will have an auction again.

On page 4 is an article by Ken Lewis, one of our newer members. This article is the background information for another article which will appear in PH 117. It is always nice to have articles from newer members (and, of course from any of our members). And I would encourage any of our members to send me articles which could be printed in PH.

CONGRATULATIONS:

Alan Warren won a gold for his exhibit 'Tibet: Stamps and Postal History' at the Philadelphia national Stamp Exhibition held in King of Prussia, PA in September.

Frank E. Vignola won a vermeil medal, along with the Greater Eugene Stamp Society Member Award at the PIPEX show held in Eugene, OR in August for his exhibit 'Nepal: The Two Paisa Horse Type Design Postal Cards 1887-1939'.

Paul Hager won a vermeil for his exhibit 'The Pashupati Era of Nepal' at the SESCAL show in Los Angeles, CA in October.

REMINDER: If a subscription renewal is enclosed, then your membership renewal is now due. Please send payment to the address on the renewal notice. If your renewal is due and you don't send your payment, you will be dropped from the membership roles.

The following was received from Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl - editor.

Kurt H. Dahnke

Kurt Dahnke, the German collector and expert for Tibet, died in July 2003. He wrote numerous articles in various German journals. His major work, the loose-leaf handbook, *Tibet - Handbuch und Katalog der Marken und Stempel*, was published between 1978 and 1981. This book is largely based on Waterfall, but also contains original research.

Dahnke was a member of the German Expert Association BPP. He formed a massive collection of Tibet which, shortly before his death, he donated to the Philatelic Federation of Germany.

WESTPEX '04 News

WESTPEX '04 will be held at the San Francisco Airport Marriott Hotel, 1800 Old Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, CA May 7-9, 2004. Hosting will be MEPSI and NTSC, Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International, and **Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle**. For information about hotel reservations, meetings, and contacts, see www.westpex.com or write to WESTPEX, P.O. Box 210579, San Francisco, CA 94121-0579. There is a free 24-hour a day shuttle to and from the Marriott and San Francisco International Airport.

There will be at least 35 frames of Nepal and Tibet exhibited. (If you would like to exhibit, write to Don Green, PO Box 2357, Sunnyvale CA 94087 USA or e-mail revenueardon@comcast.net for a prospectus and entry form.)

The NTPSC meeting will be held May 9 from 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM. We will have at least one speaker at our meeting, but there is room for more. If you would like to speak at the meeting, please contact Roger Skinner (see inside front cover for address). Our group will also have a table at the entrance to the exhibition. Hopefully it will attract some new members.

Leo Martyn and Roger Skinner will jointly run our auctions. The material should be sent to Leo. He will take care of the lotting and prepare the catalogue. Roger will mail out the catalog, receive the bids, sent out invoices and mail the lots to the winning bidders. Our next auction will coincide with our meeting at WESTPEX '04. You will be able to submit bids by mail, and if you attend the meeting, you will also be able to bid live.

If you have material for the auction, please contact Leo at either:

Mr. Leo Martyn
PO Box 49263
Los Angeles, CA 90049 USA
or
himalayan@worldnet.att.net

If you would like to attend, you should begin making your plans now. It promises to be a great meeting. Your editor, unfortunately, will be unable to attend as he will be in Hawaii.

The following letters have been received from Mr. Fred Malpas and Mr. Ken Lewis. For Mr. Malpas' original letter see PH 113, page 10 and for a response to that letter by Mr. Derrick Dawson, see PH 114, page 9 - editor

F C Malpas
22 Whiston Ave
Wolverhampton
WV11 2QH
England

22.06.03

Dear Editor,

In response to my letter in PH No. 113, I would like to thank the following members for all their support to me and all the encouragement they have given me over the last few months, for which I am very grateful to all who wrote to me.

Geoffrey Flack, Derrick Dawson, Armand Singer, Rainer Fuchs.

I have made some purchases over the last few weeks and I am a lot happier now. May I wish you all the best of luck with the Journal in the next 12 months.

Yours Sincerely,

Fred. C Malpas

The editor would also like to thank those members who took the time and effort to respond to Mr. Malpas' first letter. This shows, I believe, one of the strengths of our organization.

Dear Richard,

I wish to respond to F. C. Malpas' letter in 113. In the Harmers of London auction, taking place on 30th July 2003, there are no less than 33 items of Tibetan postal history. Whether Mr. Malpas regards these items as being 'old material' or not is a matter of opinion, but they are not common items. They may be outside of Mr. Malpas' budget, but most of the scarce items are certainly not cheap. I have been offered Tibetan material, albeit not from sources in Britain, but since my interest lies with Nepalese stampless covers they were of little interest to me. Colin Hepper made me aware that Nepalese stampless covers are not cheap, but everything I seem to collect always seems to be expensive. There are other items of postal history that are substantially cheaper, but these do not hold any interest for me.

Hopefully Mr. Malpas will find some sources of 'new' material, but if those Tibetan collectors would submit articles about what they have it may encourage others into collecting Tibet.

Kind regards,

Ken Lewis

Emei Mountain

by Ken Lewis

This is the background to an article that will appear in a following edition of Postal Himal entitled 'Letter to a King'. The background history is as fascinating as the actual story disclosed by one cover, and will give the reader a better understanding of the journey undertaken by these communications. There is no intention either to debase or promote any particular religious belief, but just to outline the history and the associated information allowing the reader to build up a mental picture of where and why these letters originated.

To standardize on the place names they have been taken from the 1982 edition of the Times Atlas of the World.

Missionary stations and monasteries

Prior to 1900 it was common practice for religious groups to travel the world promoting their beliefs. Many established places, which they could use as base camps, from where they could radiate out throughout the area with ease. These 'base camps' became known as Missionary stations, and were mainly used by those promoting the Christian faith, but other religions were also doing the same thing. One example of these establishments spreading the word were the monasteries of the Buddhist faith, and it is one of these monasteries, and its history, that will be discussed here.

History and location

It was in 600 BC when an Indian monk ventured along what is known as the 'Tibetan Silk Road' (see map), into China (or Cinisthana as it was called then). While in the vicinity of Chentu, Szechwan province, he discovered and climbed a mountain. When he got to the top he was fascinated by the beautiful scenery and said "This is the number one mountain in Cinisthana". Ever since then Emei Mountain has been one of the four Buddhist sacred mountain temples in China. The other three sacred mountains of Chinese Buddhism are in the provinces of Shansi (Wutai), Chekiang (Putuo) and Anhui (Jiuhua).

The Emei Monasteries were very isolated from the rest of the world, and are to be found 150 miles to the south south west (halfway between south west and south) of Chentu in a remote part of the Szechwan province in western China. It

has been suggested that Emei Mountain gets its name from two peaks that face each other and look like a pair of eyebrows.

Buddhists regard mountains as being the 'Gateway to the Gods', and is their main reason for building their temples all the way up to the summit. Once there were one hundred temples or monasteries built on Emei Mountain, but now these have been reduced to twenty. The reason for the drastic reduction was during the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) when Chinese Christians destroyed most of the Buddhist monasteries and temples.

As the monks progressed through their religious education they moved to the next temple up the mountain. When they had attained the highest position, and could go no further, they found themselves at the temple at the summit. At the summit of Emei Mountain was the monastery known as the 'Golden Summit' or 'Huacang Temple'. This temple originally had a roof made entirely of bronze which reflected the sun's rays making it appear golden and hence its name. Because the temple had suffered the ravages of fire three times in its life, the roof is now made of tiles.

At the foot of Emei Mountain is a very fertile region known as the Szechuan Basin. Through this Basin runs the famous Yangtze River (or Yangtze Kiang) before making its long journey across China to join the sea at Shanghai. The Yangtze River is a natural dividing line separating north and south China.

Golden Summit

To reach the Golden Summit Temple, which is at 10,000 feet in elevation, takes an average walker one day to ascend and the same amount of time to descend along the prepared path (three miles and one furlong in length). The walker experiences all four seasons while traveling along this path. At the Golden Summit the walker will find the temple to be built of glazed tiles with white marble balustrades, and covering half an acre. Also in this temple is a statue of Samantabhadra riding a white elephant with six tusks which was cast in 980 AD and stands 24 feet high weighing 62 tons.

Accommodation can be obtained at reasonable prices within the Golden Temple monastery for the weary traveler. As can be expected the prices range from the basic bed and room to a luxurious room with all modern conveniences.

Buddhist faith

Chinese Buddhism, which incidentally was known as 'Showcase Buddhism', was formed from a mixture of the original (Indian) Buddhism and Nestorian Buddhism. This link was established when Genghis Khan captured the Keraites who were devout Nestorians, and his son (Tuli) married one of their princesses. She later became the mother of three Mongol rulers, one of whom, Kublai Khan, became the first Mongol Emperor of all China. Genghis was an ardent Buddhist. It was decided to name the capital of China Cumbulac, which is now known as Peking (Beijing). Cumbulac also became the seat of Nestorian Christianity at the same time.

In 1908 a Christian manuscript, of Nestorian origin, written in Chinese from the 8th century was discovered by Pelliot in a Buddhist Grotto at Tunhang in the north western corner of Kansu province. This manuscript contained a hymn to the Holy Trinity and a list of 35 Christian books, proving the close relationship between the two religions.

The two Buddhist faiths, Hinyana (the original Indian doctrine) and Mahayana (the Chinese version) were known as 'The Little Ferry Boat'

and 'The Great Ferry Boat' respectively. Because of the more liberal attitude of the Mahayana faith it was considered that it would carry more people to the farthest shore of enlightenment, whereas the restrictive teachings of Hinyana would not carry as many into the faith.

One of the Buddhist commandments, of which there are ten, says 'Thou shall not Kill'. This commandment means that no animal, fish or fowl should be killed for food and results in all Buddhists being vegetarians.

Many reference works use the word - monastic - as the collective noun for monks and nuns, but in the Buddhist faith there are very few nuns (if any).

Other faiths

According to the Atlas of the Chinese Empire published in 1908, for the China Inland Mission, there were seven Christian missions located in Chentu. These were the American Bible Society, British & Foreign Bible Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends Foreign Mission, Methodist Episcopal Mission and the Young Men's Christian Association. Christian missions were known to be of help to the community by providing hospitals, schools for girls and women, blind schools, station classes and, in one or two places, leper asylums. One of the schools for girls was named 'Birds' nest', which was set up as an orphanage to educate young girls who were abandoned by their families.

The Chinese constitution stipulates that freedom of religious belief is one of the fundamental rights of its citizens.

Conclusion

It can be seen that China was very open as regards the religious freedom it granted to its people, and allowed many missions into each and every province. This is contrary to the normal image in history books because China is usually portrayed as being a closed country as far as religion is concerned. During the research on this background information for the article 'Letters to a King', which will be appearing in a

Forthcoming issue of Postal Himal, proves that China was very liberal in its attitude to the salvation of her people. It has been recorded that, in addition to the above mentioned missions, there were others from continental

Europe that were also based in Chentu. This article has been written to give a fuller background to the forthcoming article, thereby adding colour and a better understanding for the reader.

Bibliography, sources of information and assistance

- Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (report by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Ll. Lloyd)
- British Baptists in China by H. R. Williamson
- Timothy Richard of China by Professor W. E. Soothill
- Atlas of the Chinese Empire (specially prepared for The China Inland Mission) by Edward Stanford
- Buddha by Alistair Shearer
- The World of Buddhism edited by Heinz Bechert and Richard Gombrich
- Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics edited by James Hastings (Volumes 3 and 8)
- The Pride That Was China by Michael Loewe
- Rev. Harold Mason for religious correctness



The editor has changed the size of the place names in the map to make them more readable. In some places this has caused a boundary line or a route marking to be covered up to a small extent. The editor apologizes for any inconvenience, but it seemed better to be able to read the place names.

Postal History of Ngari, Tibet

by Danny Wong

Kang Rinpoche, or Mount Kailas, is the holiest mountain to pilgrims of Hindu, Jain, Tibetan Buddhist and Bonpo faiths. It is located in Ngari deep within Western Tibet and is the origin of the great rivers Ganges and Indus. With an average altitude of 4500 m (13,500 ft), Ngari is nicknamed the Roof of the Roof of the World, and its post offices are some of the highest, and most isolated post offices of the world.

The main town of Ngari, Gartok, was open to trade after the Lhasa Convention of 1904. British India secured the rights to dispatch a Trade Agent in Gartok, supported by a post office. Philatelic materials originating from Indian post offices in Gartok are extremely scarce. Even less was known about the early years of communist liberation of Ngari, and this article attempts to outline its postal history.

In early 1950, Beijing decided to reclaim her sovereignty over Tibet with concentric advances from several directions. A cavalry brigade consisting of 4500 officers and men was to advance from Khotan, Xinjiang to Ngari, Tibet. A vanguard of 135 men made their way on 1 August 1950. For two months they hardly met a soul, until in early October they encountered Tibetan soldiers and representatives of the Governor of Ngari. A shooting and archery competition followed, completed with a display of the might of cannons, which convinced the Tibetans that they were unable to match the Chinese. The Ngari Governor then wrote a letter to Chairman Mao Zedong to pledge allegiance, to which Mao duly replied. Both letters were first dispatched by telegram, and are now under lock in an official archive.

Soon, wintering became problematic for the Chinese soldiers. They were cut off by heavy snow, depleted of supplies, and 56 of them did not survive to meet the main force, arriving in May 1951. Naturally it was too much to ask for any postal services.

After the signing of the Agreement on Peaceful Liberation of Tibet, the People's Liberation

Army (PLA) entered Gartok on 3 August 1951. A telegraph office was operative in October 1953. In the early years of liberation, the military and civilian administration was in the hands of Xinjiang, until handed over briefly to Tibet in January 1956.

Figure 1 is an official mail with preprinted cover of Northern Tibet Logistics Command, PLA Southern Xinjiang Military Region, addressed to Jiyaun county, Henan province. It is franked with the China Military Post post-free dater, dated 27 February, transit via Shule (Kashgar) on 5 March. The Command was located in Gartok then, and the mail was transported via Xinjiang-Tibet Road, still in construction, with a mere 7-day transit time. This is the first recorded mail in private hands originated from Ngari after communist liberation.

Figure 2 is an official mail with preprinted cover of PLA Ngari Logistics Command, probably the successor organization to that of the earlier cover. It was franked with a postage stamp cancelled by bilingual (Chinese-Uyghur) dater of Samchu, Pishan, Xinjiang of 16 February, transit via Kashgar on 21 February and arrived Yancheng, Henan on 12 March. As the military post organization was withdrawn nationwide and this being official mail which was not entitled to frank-free privilege, a postage stamp was necessary. However, as there was no post office in Gartok then, it could only be posted after covering the Xinjiang-Tibet Road.

Figure 3 is philatelic mail from Canton (Guangzhou) to Gartok. Upon arrival at Lhasa on 21 February, a cachet was added stating "there being no post office, registered mail being undeliverable, this mail is returned by Lhasa PTT". It is beyond any doubt that the Gartok post office did not exist then.

Since July 1957, as part of a reconciliatory policy of not undertaking communist reforms in Tibet for the next six years, many post offices were closed, and soon after, the Ngari administ-

ration was turned over to Xinjiang again. Ngari was reverted to Tibet in the first half of 1960, after the suppression of the Lhasa Rebellion.

Figure 4 is a letter from Gartok, dated 11 August 1959, transit via Xinjiang-Tibet Road, and arrived Shanghai 52 days later on 2 October. In all likelihood, this is the first mail with the Gartok Chinese post office dater, it being first recorded by Waterfall.

The Tibet Postal Administration recorded the following opening dates of various post offices in Ngari: Shiquanhe, March 1960; Purag, 3 May 1960; Zhada, 5 May 1960; Gar, 8 January 1960; Rhetok, 8 January 1960; Geji, 18 August 1960; Choqin, 1972.

The Xinjiang-Tibet Road was completed in 1964. The seat of Ngari Region was moved to Shiquanhe in 1965, due to better road accessibility and availability of firewood, and Gartok was met with her demise. During the Cultural Revolution, Ngari was once again carved out to Xinjiang, and returned to the fold of Tibet in January 1980. The Lhasa-Shiquanhe post-cart route became operative simultaneously. Figure 5 is a postal telegraphic transfer note from Purag, dated 9 October 1984. The Note itself was printed in Chinese and Uygur, which witnessed the end of the Xinjiang administration over Ngari.



Figure 1

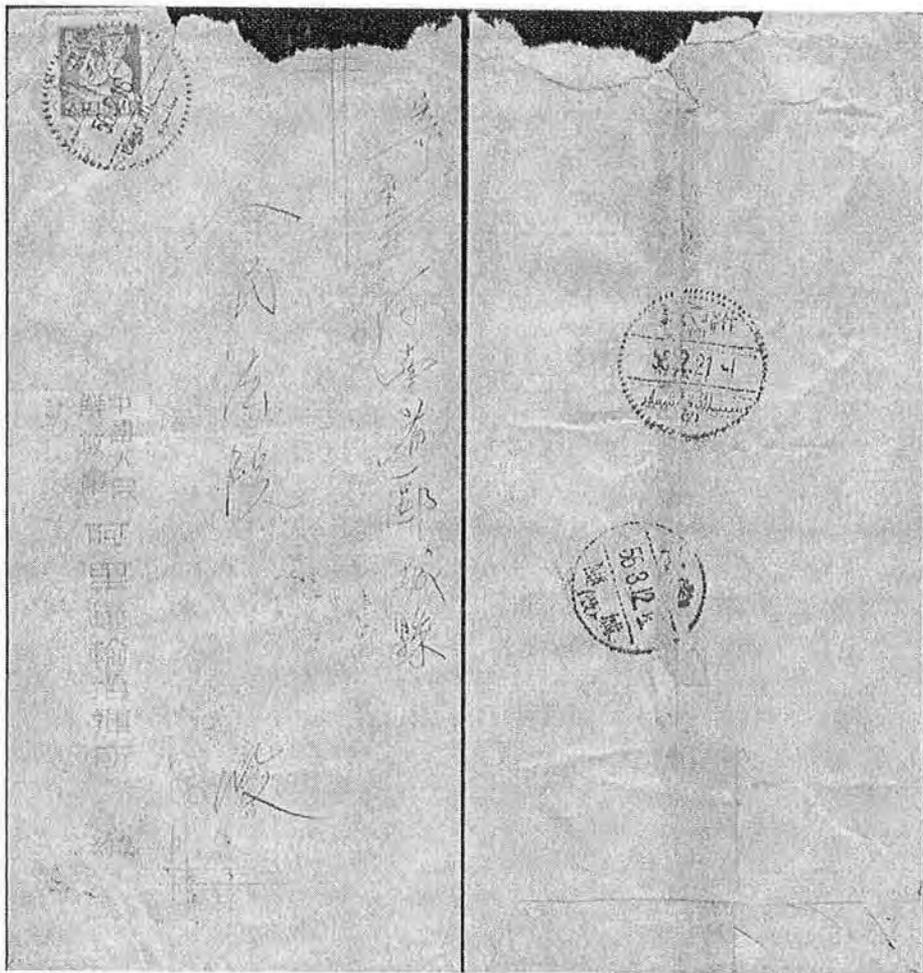


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

汇款3003

中国人民邮政电汇报帐单
 ZHONGGUO RENMIN YOUZHENG DIANHUI BAOZHANGDAN
 NO. 0004001 号

汇往县市 huywaidiqian	元
收款人姓名 paifukuanrenxingming	梁中全
汇款金额 huywaidiqian	50.-
汇费 huywaidiqian	0.50
电报费 dianbaofei	1.-
附言电费 fuyanyandianfeifei	—
共 计 jiantong	51.50

收汇员:
kehuikuanrenxingming

检查员:
jianshachuanrenxingming

Figure 5

The “Handstruck Postage Stamps” of Nepal, 1816-1855

by Dr. Wolfgang C. Hellrigl, RDP, FRPSL

Editor’s Note: This article was first published in *India Post*

The purpose of this article is to record details of recent important finds involving the early postal history of the British-Indian Post Office in Nepal. These finds render it necessary to update the relevant information given in my book, *Nepal Postal History*, published in 1991.

Firstly, a previously unknown correspondence consisting of fourteen entries, all written in 1836 by Brian H. Hodgson and addressed to James Prinsep at Calcutta, has been discovered in 1995. Hodgson, an illustrious scholar and author, was British Resident in Nepal, from 1833 to 1843. These entries all bear the “NIPAUL/POST OFFICE/Post Paid”

Handstamp (Type B1), struck in black. One by one, they were feed into Harmers of London auction sales, between 1995 and 2000. This obviously caused a stir among Nepal collectors, as new covers kept turning up, making it most difficult to assess their objective rarity and value. However, once the total numbers of the find had been established, the market eagerly absorbed these covers.

As a result of the discovery of this correspondence, the list of covers bearing Type B1 Handstamps now reads as follows (the newly found items are marked with asterisks throughout this article):

Table 1 - Type B1 Handstamps, struck in black:



Type B1

No.	Date	Destination	Postage Paid
1	07.12.1816	Calcutta	2 rupees
2	20.09.1833	Patna	4 annas
3	30.06.1834	Edinburgh	12 annas
4 *	17.01.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
5 *	21.02.1836	Calcutta	2 rupees & 4 annas
6 *	03.03.1836	Calcutta	1 rupee & 2 annas
7 *	16.03.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
8 *	18.03.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
9 *	19.03.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
10 *	01.05.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
11 *	17.05.1836	Calcutta	1 rupee & 2 annas
12	08.06.1836	Calcutta	1 rupee & 2 annas
13 *	26.06.1836	Calcutta	3 rupees & 15 annas
14 *	03.07.1836	Calcutta	1 rupee & 2 annas
15 *	29.07.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
16 *	21.08.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
17 *	05.11.1836	Calcutta	9 annas
18 *	29.12.1836	Calcutta	9 annas

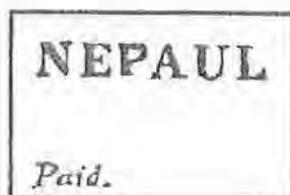
In this context it is perhaps worthwhile to recall the rates situation during the pre-stamp period. Initially, the basic postal rate between Kathmandu and Calcutta amounted to 9 annas per sicca (1 sicca = 12.4 grams). In fact, the weight stated on the earliest cover from Nepal, dated 1816, is 4 siccas. The rate was subsequently raised to 10 annas, then to 10 ½ annas (1828) before being experimentally reduced to 6 ½ annas (1830), but, unfortunately, no covers have survived of any of these rate periods.

In April 1832, the single letter rate was raised to 9 annas per sicca. It follows that double-weight "Prinsep" letters were charged 1 rupee & 2 annas and 4-sicca letters 2 rupees & 4 annas. As far as the rates are concerned, the star item

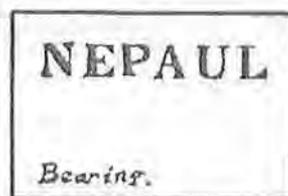
is, of course, the 7-sicca letter prepaid with an incredible 3 rupees & 15 annas, which is by far the highest known postage from Nepal of the entire 19th century!

With the Post Office Act No. XVII of 1837, the basic rate from Kathmandu to Calcutta was raised to 10 annas per tola (1 tola = 11.7 grams). This rate, however, lasted only for two years, from 1.10.1837 to 30.9.1839. On 1.10.1839, it was reduced to 8 annas, while a special rate for letters not exceeding ¼ tola was fixed at half the standard postage, i.e., 4 annas.

A set of three new "all-India-type" Handstamps came into use in October 1837 and was retained until about a year after the issue of the Indian postage stamps, on 1.10.1854:



Type B4



Type B5



Type B6

This leads us to a second, perhaps even more exciting find that emerged in October 2002, when seven early Nepal letters written by Hodgson and addressed to Sir Herbert Maddock in Calcutta were auctioned by Cavendish. In fact, the "Maddock" letters comprised five entries and envelopes, respectively, each bearing a strike of the previously unrecorded "NEPAUL/FREE" Handstamp. This correspondence further contained the two earliest entries with the "NEPAUL/Paid" Handstamp, including the only known letter with the old 10 annas rate. At any rate, the "Maddock" letters from Nepal proved to be the

absolute stars of the Cavendish sale, where they fetched much higher prices than the comparable Indian section of the correspondence which contained equally rare Handstruck Postage Stamps, including several unique types.

Independently from the Prinsep and Maddock finds, the number of covers featuring "NEPAUL/Paid" Handstamps that were used as backstamps after the introduction of the Indian postage stamps, was increased by two further ½ anna covers discovered in the late 1990s. I understand that these two covers also appeared at British auctions.

Table 2 - Type B4 "NEPAUL/Paid" Handstamps, struck in red:

a) Used as "Handstruck Postage Stamps" during the pre-adhesive-postage-stamps period:

No.	Date	Destination	Postage Paid
1 *	22.10.1827	Calcutta	10 annas
2 *	25.10.1843	Calcutta	8 annas
3	22.07.1844	Madras	1 rupee
4	31.10.1844	Lucknow	6 annas
5	15.11.1845	Wallajabad	1 rupee
6	16.07.1847	Segauli	1 anna
7	01.02.1849	Calcutta	8 annas
8	01.04.1850	London	4 annas
9	30.07.1851	London	8 annas

b) Used as "Backstamps" after the introduction of the Indian postage stamps, on 01.10.1854:

10	15.10.1854	Calcutta	½ anna
11 *	05.12.1854	Calcutta	½ anna
12	04.01.1855	Calcutta	½ anna
13	c.27.05.1855	London	10 annas
14 *	17.06.1855	Simla?	½ anna
15	29.08.1855	Belfast	9 annas

Table 3 - Type B5 "NEPAUL/Bearing" Handstamps, struck in black:

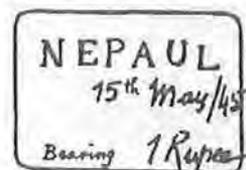
No.	Departure	Destination	Arrival Date
1	Calcutta	Kathmandu	17.10.1855
2	Chunar	Kathmandu	22.10.1855

Table 4 - Type B6 "NEPAUL/FREE" Handstamps, struck in red:

No.	Date	Destination
1 *	05.04.1843	Calcutta
2 *	18.04.1843	Calcutta
3 *	18.07.1843	Calcutta
4 *	05.08.1843	Calcutta
5 *	21.08.1843	Calcutta



Forged Type B4

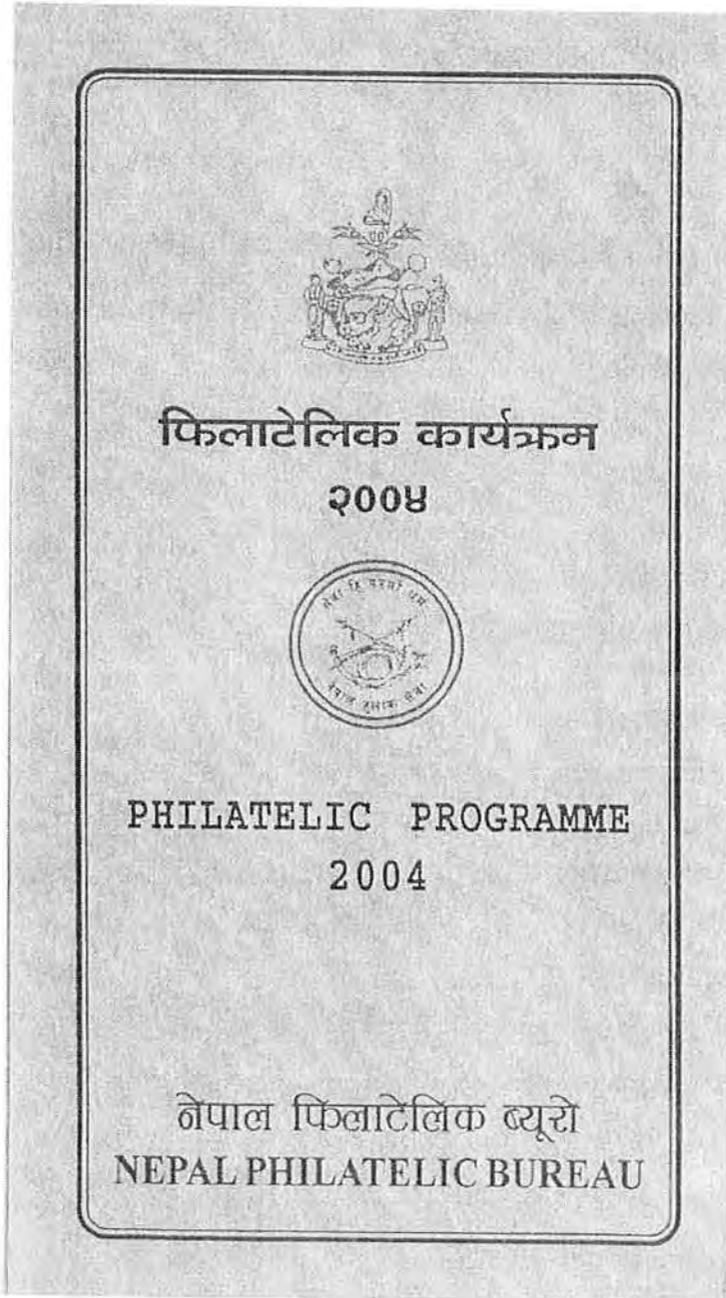


Forged Type B5

Finally, I should like to draw attention to the forgeries involving Types B4 and B5. They were produced in the 1980s:

Below is HMG Nepal Philatelic Bureau's 2004 Philatelic Programme.

Further details can be obtained from Nepal Philatelic Bureau, Sundhara, Kathmandu, Nepal



S.N.	Date of Issue	Subject/Occasion	Rate
1.	Mar. 2004	50 th Anniversary of Social Services of United Mission to Nepal	Rs. 5.00
2.	Mar. 2004	Silver Jubilee of Nepal Netrajyoti Sangh	Rs. 5.00
3.	Apr. 2004	<u>Visit Nepal Series</u>	
		a) Gadhii Mai, Bara	Rs.12.00
		b) Maya Devi Temple, Lumbini	Rs.25.00
4.	May 2004	Centenary of FIFA	Rs.25.00
5.	Jul. 2004	68 th Birthday of HM King <u>Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev</u>	Rs. 5.00
6.	Aug. 2004	<u>Personality Series</u>	Rs. 5.00
		a) Yogi Narahari Nath	each
		b) Naya Raj Panta	
7.	Oct. 2004	<u>Bio-diversity Series</u>	Rs.10.00
		a) Giant Atlas Moth (Attacus atlas)	each
		b) Rufous Piculet Woodpecker	
		c) Jumli Marsi Dhan	
		d) Stellera decumbens	
8.	Oct. 2004	<u>Mountain Series</u> <u>(High Peaks of Nepal above 8000 mt.)</u>	Rs.10.00
		a) Mt. Everest (8848 mt)	each
		b) Mt. Kanchenjunga (8586 mt)	
		c) Mt. Lhotse (8516 mt)	
		d) Mt. Makalu (8483 mt)	
		e) Mt. Cho Oyu (8201 mt)	
		f) Mt. Dhaulagiri (8167 mt)	
		g) Mt. Manaslu (8163 mt)	
		h) Mt. Annapurna 1 st (8091 mt)	
9.	Dec. 2004	Golden Jubilee of the establishment of Madan Puraskar (Madan Prize)	Rs. 5.00
10.	Dec. 2004	<u>Sculptur Series</u>	Rs.10.00
		a) Jayavarma	each
		b) Umamaheshwor, Pashupati	
		c) Vishworupa, Changu	
		d) Banshagopal, Makawanpurgadhi, Makawanpur	

Note : 1. The above programmes and rates are subject to change as necessary.
2. The detail information of each issue will be available from Nepal Philatelic Bureau, Sundhara, Kathmandu.

Memoriam

Nelson Eustis 1915-2003

by Alan Warren

An article by Ken Sanford, noted aerophilatelist and author, appeared in a recent issue of the *Stamps of India Newsletter*, which is sent periodically by email. The author tells of the passing of Nelson Eustis of Adelaide, Australia on November 5 at the age of 88.

Although Eustis is best known for his efforts on behalf of Australian aerophilately, he was also the producer of a reprint sheet of the First Issue of Tibet and two sets of propaganda labels that had the approval of the Dalai Lama.

Figure 1 shows the reprint sheet of the 1/6 tr First Issue, inspired by Eustis. It was printed in distinctive blue-green ink on wove paper. The entire sheet with margins measures 5 by 8 inches. All of these characteristics make it quite distinguishable from the genuine stamp. According to Waterfall, the sheets were prepared as a handout for an Australian stamp journal. The date of the issue is not known to this writer.

Two sets of Cinderella's, sometimes referred to as propaganda labels, were also created by Eustis, and approved by the Dalai Lama. They have also been referred to as issues of the Tibet Government in Exile. The stamps were designed by E. W. Roberts and were printed by Format International Security Printers, Ltd. Of England. They are known mint and cancelled to order.

Figure 2 shows the first set that appeared in 1972. They depict a snow leopard, antelope, Himalayan bear, and a yak. They were said to be sold in order to raise funds for the education of Tibetan youth.

Figure 3 is the second set of labels that appeared in 1975, and that also marked the UPU centenary celebration of 1974. Each contains an oval portrait of the Dalai Lama along with the following designs: Thekchen Temple, a map of Tibet, the flag of Tibet, and the Potala. Sales of these labels were to support various Tibetan charities.

Nelson Eustis was a consultant to many countries in the Pacific basin for the sale of both stamps and coins, which might explain his ability to arrange for these special printings of interest to Tibet collectors. However, he will be remembered primarily for his tremendous work in the field of Australian aerophilately.

He was editor of every edition of the *Australian Air Mail Catalogue* beginning with the first edition in 1937. He organized two aerophilatelic exhibitions in his native country and was an FIP aerophilatelic judge. He wrote prolifically for many publications in Australia. In 1944 he was awarded the FIP Research Medal "for his more than sixty years of preeminence in the study and documentation of Australian aerophilately".

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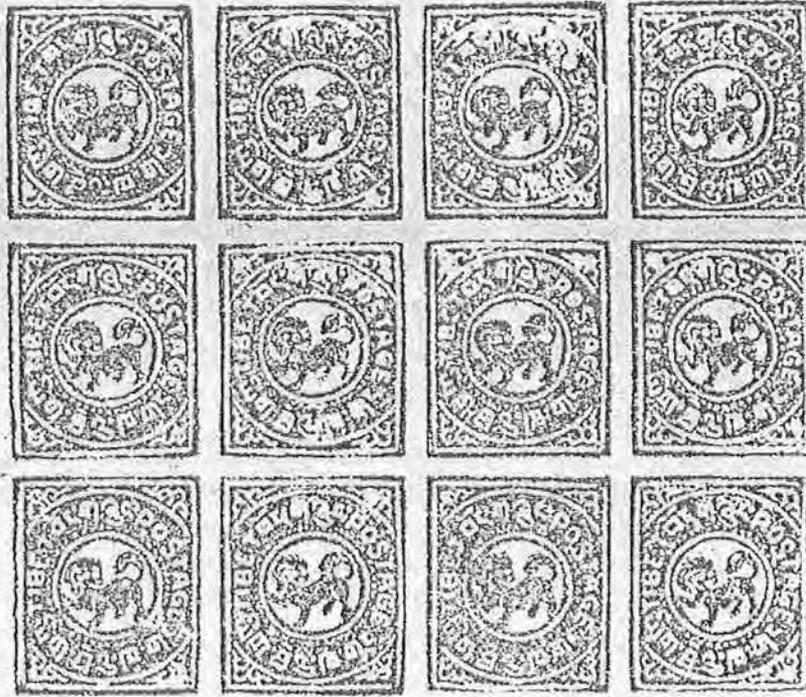


Figure 1

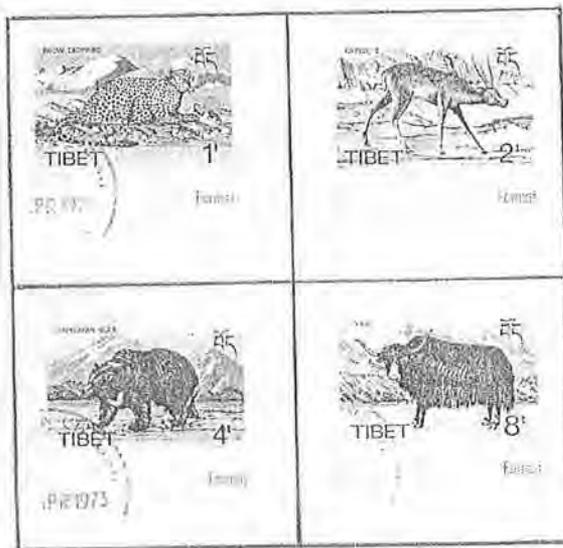


Figure 2

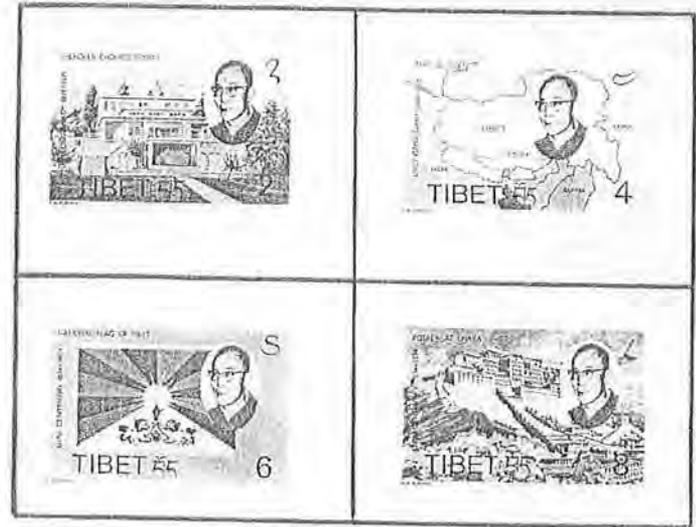


Figure 3

Also see an article and photograph on page 6, *Postal Himal* #114 - ed.