

H.R. HARMER

EST · 1940

FINE STAMP AUCTIONS

Sale 3025

The Richard Frajola Collection of Classic Nepal



Exhibition of Lots

March 25 - 27, 2019

By Appointment Only
H.R. Harmer, GPN, Inc.
2680 Walnut Ave., Suite AB
Tustin, CA 92780
714.389.9178

April 2 - 5, 2019

The Hilton Costa Mesa
Newport Beach Room
3050 Bristol St
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

April 26 - 27, 2019

By Appointment Only
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Marriott Waterfront
1800 Old Bayshore Highway
Burlingame, CA 94010
Suite #TBD

Date & Venue of Auction

Tuesday
April 30, 2019
10:00 AM (PDT)
Lots 100 to 236

Embassy Suites by Hilton
Irvine, Orange County Airport
2120 Main Street, Irvine, CA 92614

The H.R. Harmer Auction Organization



Charles Epting
CEO/Philatelist
cepting@hrharmer.com



Bill Bergstrom
Senior Philatelist
bbergstrom@hrharmer.com



Rollo Sternaman
Shipping/Receiving
shipping@hrharmer.com

Auctioneers – Bill Bergstrom & Charles Epting

Administration

Jean Anthony

Graphic Design

Thomas Rhein
Tonya Rhein

Shipping and Receiving

Rollo Sternaman

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www.hrharmer.com
Phone 714.389.9178

Introduction

We at H.R. Harmer are very excited to present not only the sale of the Richard Frajola Collection of Classic Nepal, but the publication of *The Postage Stamps of Nepal: A Catalog of the Classic Issues, 1881 - 1930* by Richard Frajola and Dr. Frank Vignola. This handbook and its accompanying auction catalogue are a wonderful addition to the literature on this fascinating and often overlooked country.

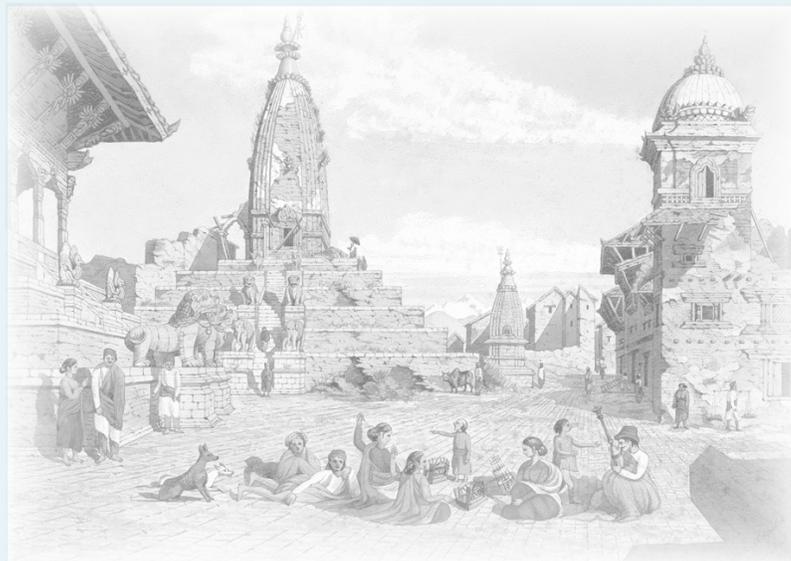
It is my personal experience that many dealers and collectors shy away from Nepalese philately because it appears to be so difficult to understand. Different printings, shades, and paper types—not to mention the various settings and positions—are intimidating and frightening to all but the most dedicated students of the field. It is my sincere belief that the handbook put together by Frajola and Vignola has significantly streamlined and clarified Nepalese postage stamp issues and postal history—it certainly has helped me to comprehend the development of the post in this remote nation a great deal.

A note on the material in the sale; the early postage stamps of Nepal were printed under such primitive circumstances that the condition of the material is quite variable. Whereas the Waterlow issues of Great Britain are marked by their quality and consistency, the 19th century stamps of Nepal exhibit a wide range of colors and clarity (even on the same issue). We have noted the most serious condition problems, but minor flaws are to be expected on this type of material.

If you are an advanced collector of Nepal we hope that you find something in this catalogue to further your exhibit; if you have never before considered collecting Nepal we hope that you find this catalogue enlightening. I certainly had a great deal of pleasure learning about the classic postage stamps of Nepal through the Richard Frajola Collection, and I have no doubt that you will as well.

Charles Epting

February 2019



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Condition of Collections And Large Lots

OBVIOUS REPRINTS

Forgeries, fake cancels, and badly defective stamps are normally not included in catalog totals unless noted. However, as with any large group of stamps, some stamps may prove to be bogus, misidentified, or defective. Descriptions of quality are meant to apply to the overall condition of the lot. Lots described as being "mixed" quality or condition should be expected to contain some faulty material.

OWNER'S CATALOG VALUE

In some cases an "owner's catalog value" is given. Such a figure is just that. An owner's value may be useful as a guide but H.R. Harmer does not guarantee the accuracy of such a figure. GUM. Stamps described as "mint" can be expected to have original gum (OG), but should be expected to be hinged unless specifically noted as never hinged (NH).

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We sometimes mention an expert's signature or guarantee mark on a stamp. However, while we believe that the vast majority of stamps so described are genuine, H.R. Harmer implies no warranty to that effect.

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SYMBOLS

- A – Autograph
- E – Essay
- P – Proof
- S – Specimen
- ★ ★ – Mint, never hinged
- ★ – Mint, hinged, or without gum as issued
- (★) – Mint, no gum (unused)
- ★, ⊙ – Mint & used
- ⊙ – used
- △ – on piece
- ✉ – cover

All bids are in U.S. dollars

No bids below the Start Price will be accepted!

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Bidding Bidding Increments

| Bids of | Increase by |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Up to \$100 | \$5 |
| \$100 to \$300 | \$10 |
| \$300 to \$725 | \$25 |
| \$750 to \$1,450 | \$50 |
| \$1,500 to \$2,900 | \$100 |
| \$3,000 to \$7,250 | \$250 |
| \$7,500 to \$14,500 | \$500 |
| \$15,000 to \$29,000 | \$1,000 |
| \$30,000 to \$72,500 | \$2,500 |
| \$75,000 to \$145,000 | \$5,000 |
| \$150,000 to \$290,000 | \$10,000 |
| \$300,000 and up | \$25,000 |

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Phone 714.389.9178

AUCTION AGENTS

Trevor Chinery BA
United Kingdom
Tel: 01205-330026
Fax: 01572-813226
trevortrilogy@aol.com

Charles E. Cwiakala
1527 Fairview Ave.
Park Ridge, IL 60068-5211
Tel./Fax: 847-823-8747
CECwiakala@aol.com

Jochen Heddergott
Bauerstrasse 9D-8000
München 40 Germany
Tel: 089-272-1683
Fax: 089-272-1685
mail@philagent.com

Lorenz Kirchheim GBR
Op de Höh 21
22395 Hamburg, Germany
Tel: 040-645-322-41
lorenz.kirchheim@t-online.de

Nick Martin
Station Road
Sutterton
BOSTON
Lincolnshire PE20 2JH, England
Tel: 01205 460968
Fax: 07703 766477
enquiries@loveauctions.co.uk

Frank Mandel
P.O. Box 157
New York, NY 10014
Tel: 212-675-0819
Fax: 212-366-6462
busybird1@me.com

Purser & Associates, LLC
P.O. Box 369
Bronxville, NY 10708
Tel: 857-928-5140
Fax: 781-658-2567
info@pursers.com

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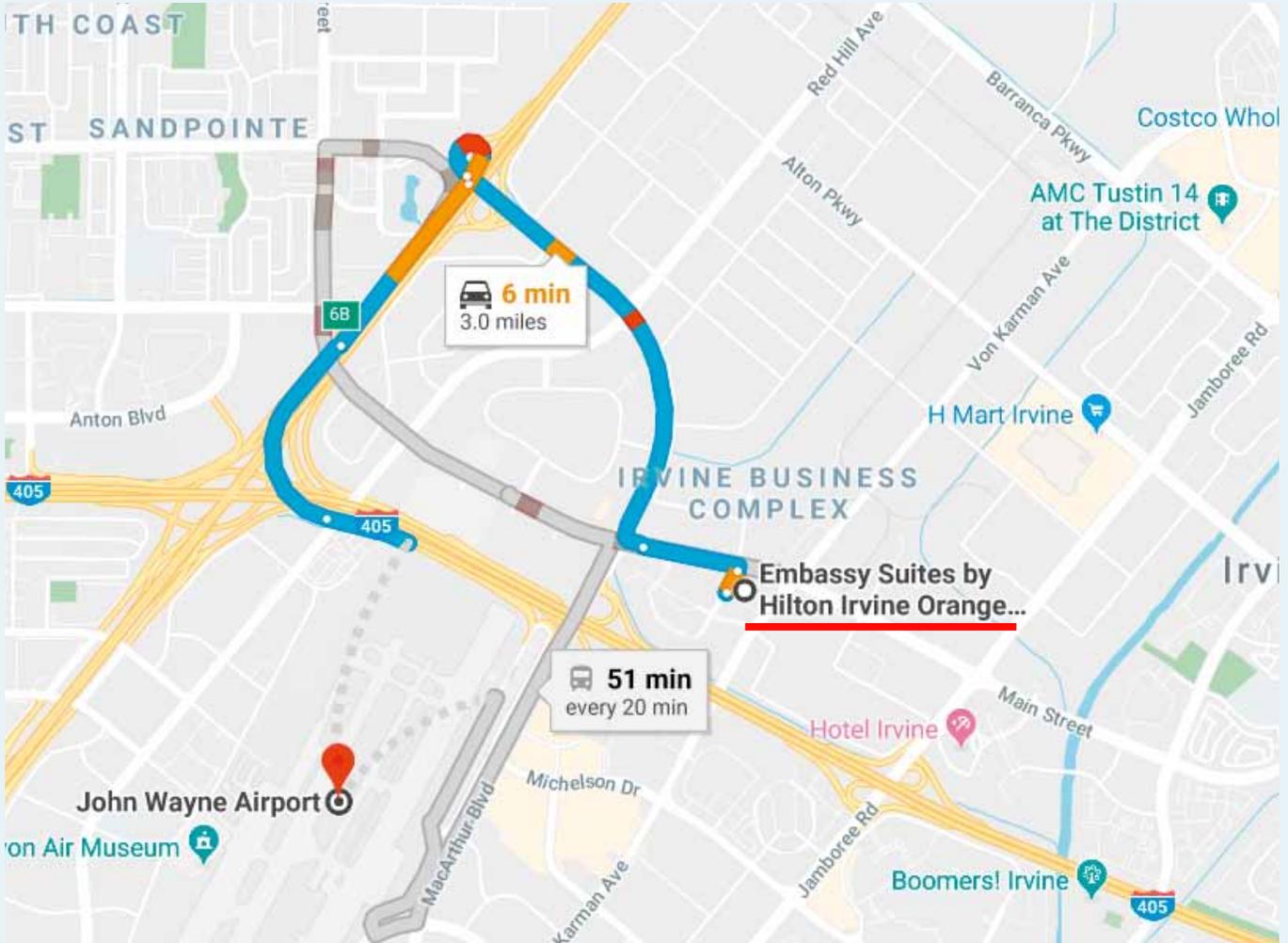
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Auction Venue

**Embassy Suites by Hilton
Irvine, Orange County Airport
2120 Main Street, Irvine, California, United States 92614**



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Alfred H. Caspary



Alfred F. Lichtenstein



Franklin D. Roosevelt

Great collectors put their trust in H.R. Harmer...



In the late 1930s, the spectre of war loomed over the United Kingdom. A draft was initiated, resources were rationed, and the threat of invasion grew on a daily basis. Amidst the turmoil, the renowned philatelic auction firm of H.R. Harmer decided to branch out across the Atlantic and open a satellite office in New York City.

The decision made sense on several levels. Having firmly entrenched themselves in the British philatelic scene, it was natural to look towards the untapped market of North America. Pragmatically, the new office also provided a contingency plan in case England fell. It was a bold move—a move that, if it paid off, would not just change the history of the company, but shape of the entire American philatelic market.

It is not just the threat of a world war that can force a company to adapt. The philatelic marketplace is constantly changing, as it has since the first intrepid collectors began filling their albums in the 19th century. Decisions that made sense even a decade ago may have since been rendered obsolete. An auction house must constantly adapt and evolve to survive in an evercompetitive world.

Such a decision came in 2008. When H.R. Harmer was acquired by Spectrum Group International, the choice was made to move the company from the region that it had called home for decades. “Harmers of New York,” as it was known to many, was no longer.

Today H.R. Harmer finds itself at another crossroads. It goes without saying that the stakes are not nearly as dire as they were in 1940. But it is still important to admit that, over a century after our namesake held his first philatelic auction on Bond Street in London, we must continually strive to reinvent ourselves if we hope to still be holding auctions a century from now.

This is all a roundabout way of saying something very simple: **H.R. Harmer is coming home.**

In the spring we will be moving our offices to Midtown Manhattan, a stone’s throw from our historic address (we are still in the process of making final arrangements, and many more details will be announced soon). While we have been grateful to call Southern California our home for the last 11 years, it is time for us to head back to the city where our company’s history was made.

New York City is where H.R. Harmer sold the Alfred Caspary and Alfred Lichtenstein-Louise Boyd Dale collections, two of the largest philatelic holdings of all time. There is no more fitting location, then, for the forthcoming sale of the “Erivan Collection”—which rivals its predecessors in both rarity and quality.

We are incredibly excited to write this new chapter in the history of H.R. Harmer. To all of our friends and customers in California, we assure you that we will be making frequent trips to the West Coast. To our clients in the Northeast, we look forward to seeing you more often.

Tom Wolfe once wrote, “One belongs to New York instantly,” and H.R. Harmer is no exception. We have belonged to New York since 1940. In the next few months we will be celebrating not a relocation, but a homecoming.

*The Collectors Club thanks
H.R. Harmer for supporting this year's
Lichtenstein Award celebration.*

The Collectors Club of New York, founded in 1896, is one of America's oldest and most prestigious philatelic organizations.

This spring, the Club is proud to present the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award for Distinguished Service to Philately to Christopher M.B. King, RDP. A celebratory dinner will take place on May 8, 2019 at the Cornell Club in New York.

The Collectors Club is thrilled to welcome the support of H.R. Harmer and the Global Philatelic Network, who have graciously agreed to sponsor the event.

Besides the Lichtenstein Award, the dinner will commemorate annual Collectors Club awards including best lecture and best article in our scholarly journal, the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, and the 2018 One-Frame Competition winner.

Also honored will be Robert P. Odenweller, past president and longtime *CCP* editor. The award for best article was recently renamed in his honor.

We hope you will join us on May 8. To make reservations, please contact the Collectors Club:

22 East 35th Street
New York, NY 10016
212-683-0559
www.collectorsclub.org



Made possible by the generous support of H.R. Harmer and the Global Philatelic Network.

"The Postage Stamps of Nepal A Catalog of the Classic Issues, 1881 - 1930"

by Richard Frajola and Dr. Frank Vignola

Preface

The Nepal classic design postage stamps of 1881 to 1930 have been the subject of several articles, publications and excellent books over the last forty years. The definitive study on the subject, "The Classic Stamps of Nepal," by Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl and Frank Vignola, Jr. (the father of my coauthor Dr. Frank Vignola), has stood the test of time with only a few discoveries having been made since its publication in 1984. However, there has been a dearth of accurate basic stamp and market information readily available to the philatelic community. The present catalog, and the companion website, will provide the descriptive material and requisite images that should allow a careful user to confidently be able to correctly identify early Nepal stamps. It will also provide the information needed to differentiate between the postal stamp issues and the telegraph service stamp issues which have the same designs. A valuation guide for both stamps and stamps on cover which is based on recent auction and market sales is also included.

My personal interest in Nepal stamps and postal history is rather recent but quite diligent and rigorous. I purchased a large "stock" of Nepal stamps and covers from a client who had acquired it from the late Geoffrey Flack, a noted expert and dealer in Tibet and Nepal philatelic material. The purchase included a portion of the Dr. Armand E. Singer collection including many important classic design stamps that were illustrated in his "Nepal 1772-1961 and Beyond" book published by George Alevizos. The purchase also included some scarcer items from the Gupta collection.

Armed with the knowledge that the Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl's collection of Nepal was slated to be sold at public auction, I realized that the timing was perfect for assembling a comprehensive study collection of the classic design stamps and the stamps on cover. When the Corinthila June 2016 auction of the Hellrigl collection took place, I was able to add a large number of significant items.

In trying to assimilate and organize this material, it became apparent that there was a general lack of accurate stamp identification and market information available. Most of the standard stamp catalogs did not adequately differentiate the postal from the telegraph uses and most were lacking in any kind of accurate organizational logic. The best literature on the classic design stamps apparently prove to be too detailed to be readily adapted to the stamp catalog and album publishers' needs. It is hoped that this work will provide an accessible, accurate and useful guide to those seeking to properly identify their stamps, value their stamps and stamps on cover, and to learn more about the additional resources available to further their study of Nepal philately.

I would like to thank my co-author, Dr. Frank Vignola, for his enormous contributions to this work in all of its details. In addition, I would like to specifically thank two collectors, Leo Martyn and Johannes Bornmann, who have tried to answer my innumerable questions and requests for opinions.

For anybody wishing to study other areas of Nepal Philately, or the classic designs in more detail, I highly recommend membership in the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle.

Finally, if you would like to contribute images to the website, or share your collection publically on my website, please contact me.

Richard Frajola, December 2018

Introduction

The first postage stamps of Nepal were issued in April 1881. The central design feature of the stamps was the Nepalese crossed kukris (a curved knife) with the royal feathered crown above. The stamps, in three denominations, went through several printings using the same clichés until 1907. A one-half anna denomination, of an analogous design, was added in 1899 for official mail from the royal camp but saw very limited use. These classic design stamps were replaced for postal purposes in 1907 by a pictorial issue.

1881 to 1930 Crossed Kukris Designs



one anna



two annas



four annas

1899 New Denomination



one-half anna

When the new 1907 issue arrived from England, remaining sheets of the previous classic issue stamps were placed into storage. In 1917 when a telephone / telegraph system (generally termed a telegraph system even though the service utilized only telephone communications within Nepal) was established, those stamps were pressed into service to pay the fees. When the sheets that had been stored ran out, new printings were commenced using new settings. All the stamps printed after 1917 were valid for postage but were intended for telegraphic use. These stamps can be easily distinguished based on colors, papers, and the distinct telegraphic cancels used. Unused examples of stamps printed between 1917 and 1928 are uncommon although stamps printed circa 1928 to 1930 last settings which were placed into storage at the Treasury at Kathmandu. These unused remainders reached the philatelic market directly from the Treasury. The scant evidence available indicates that by the end of 1930 the plates used to print the classic design stamps were retired.

All of the classic issue stamps were printed by typography at the Thapathali complex in Kathmandu. The manual printing press had been brought from England in 1851 and was the only government printing press in use prior to 1891. No genuine essay or proof material is currently known to exist. The stamps were issued imperforate and without gum, unless otherwise noted. The pin-perforated stamps, after the initial sheets issued in 1881, saw limited use and possibly were available only upon request in the 1898 to 1903 era. It should be noted that Nepalese classic design stamps were not valid for postage outside the country. Nepal did not join the Universal Postal Union until 10 November 1956.

Method of Cataloging

The listing system adopted for this catalog differs substantially from that used by previous authors and this section should be read thoroughly. It is hoped that the method adopted will help clarify the relationships of the various printings, settings and varieties that make the study of Nepalese stamps so interesting.

The catalog is divided into chapters. Chapter One describes all stamps printed primarily for postal use. These are the stamps printed between 1881 and 1907 which have been grouped under six sub-headings representing the generally accepted first level divisions. The stamps that were issued after 1917 that were intended primarily for use in the telegraph service are listed in the second chapter. The settings are discussed in the third chapter and the cliché flaws are described in chapter four.

A stamp is given a main catalog number (2., 3., 4., etc.) only if an entire sheet contained similar stamps and it was not a major error of color or a minor variant of another listed main catalog number. Stamps that constitute a major change of paper or of a basic color will be given a main catalog number. The more minor paper and shade variations will be noted in the text as appropriate. When perforated stamps are known to have been supplied by the post office in the normal course of business they are given a separate main catalog number. When perforated stamps were available by special request, the stamps will be listed with a capital "P" suffix to main catalog number (12P., 13P., 14P., etc.). Additional pin-perforated stamps of unknown origin, including possible trial perforations on circa 1930 printings of unissued stamps, as well as some perforations that may have been manufactured clandestinely using government equipment, or done privately for business use or for sale to collectors, are not listed but may be mentioned in the notes.

Major errors, including errors of color and tête-bêche pairs (one stamp printed upside down relative to another stamp) will be identified by lower case letters after the main catalog number (12a., 12b. 12c., etc).

A "setting" was defined in the 1984 book, "The Classic Stamps of Nepal" by Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl and Frank Vignola (H/V) as a particular arrangement of the clichés, marginal inscriptions, ornaments, and frame lines, that comprised a forme used to print the stamps. The settings used in H/V as described and numbered are retained here and are used in this catalog with some reservations. Specifically, the mapping of an individual stamp to a specific setting based on shade alone should be avoided. Only a few marginal copies, some multiples, or complete sheets, can be confidently attributed to a specific setting. A careful student of these issues should be vigilant not conflate a setting with a printing. A single print run may have utilized different settings so that a single shade may have originated from multiple settings. Also, a single setting may have been used, without alteration of the forme between printings, for multiple print runs.

Major varieties, identified in Chapter 4, will be listed by denomination. Listings include major varieties which are listed with a capital "C" suffix followed by a lower case letter (15Ca., 15Cb. 15Cc., etc.). Listed varieties include cliché flaws that are constant over several printings, flaws that can help identify transferred clichés, progressive cliché flaws, and the provisional one anna recut clichés.

When sheet positions are denoted, rows are identified by letters in accordance with the convention for sheets not having 10 vertical columns. A letter referring to the horizontal row (in alphabetical order from top to bottom of sheet) and with a number referring to the vertical column (in numerical order from left to right of the sheet). Thus position "B4" identifies the stamp in the second row, fourth stamp in from the left. This is not the convention that has been used in most Nepal catalogs.

A diagram of the typical Nepal printing sheet of 64 stamps is shown following. It includes the position number in black and the cliché number in red beneath. This enables a quicker way to find the position of a specific cliché and labeling clichés that were inverted or have specific flaws.

Sheet diagram of typical Nepal printing sheet with 64 subjects. Stamp positions as used in this catalog are listed in black. The printing clichés are numbered in red according to their original sheet positions. The red numbers also correspond to the older style sheet position notations as used in H/V.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A1 1 | A2 2 | A3 3 | A4 4 | A5 5 | A6 6 | A7 7 | A8 8 |
| B1 9 | B2 10 | B3 11 | B4 12 | B5 13 | B6 14 | B7 15 | B8 16 |
| C1 17 | C2 18 | C3 19 | C4 20 | C5 21 | C6 22 | C7 23 | C8 24 |
| D1 25 | D2 26 | D3 27 | D4 28 | D5 29 | D6 30 | D7 31 | D8 32 |
| E1 33 | E2 34 | E3 35 | E4 36 | E5 37 | E6 38 | E7 39 | E8 40 |
| F1 41 | F2 42 | F3 43 | F4 44 | F5 45 | F6 46 | F7 47 | F8 48 |
| G1 49 | G2 50 | G3 51 | G4 52 | G5 53 | G6 54 | G7 55 | G8 56 |
| H1 57 | H2 58 | H3 59 | H4 60 | H5 61 | H6 62 | H7 63 | H8 64 |

The Post Office Period, 1881 to 1917

First Period Printings, 1881 to 1885, on European Paper

pin-perforated 15, with brown or white gum



1.



2.



3.

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| 1. | 1a ultramarine, blue and milky blue shades | (settings 1-3) |
| 2. | 2a bright purple shades | (settings 1-3) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | (setting 3) |
| 3. | 4a bright yellow green shades | (settings 1-2) |

imperforate, ungummed



4.



5.



6.

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| 4. | 1a ultramarine, blue and milky blue shades | (settings 1-3) |
| 5. | 2a bright purple shades | (settings 1-3) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | (setting 3) |
| 6. | 4a bright yellow green shades | (settings 1-2) |

Some of the initial sheets of stamps printed between April and June 1881 were pin-perforated and gummed. A clear white gum, or a thick brown gum, was applied by hand. Three settings were used to print the one and two annas stamps. There are only two settings of the four anna on European paper.

The first inverted cliché in Nepal philately occurred when the third setting of the two anna was composed when a cliché was replaced upside down in position C6. An unused tête-bêche pair of the pin-perforated variety was sold at the auction of the Dawson collection in 1959 where it was described as damaged. There are two, or possibly three, reported unused examples of the imperforate variety. The only used example is in an imperforate strip of three.

Second Period Printings, 1886 to 1898, on Native Paper

thin to medium paper of good quality, print quality ranges from clear to blurred



7.



8.



8b.



9.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 7. | 1a grey blue and blue shades | (settings 4-17) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 8. | 2a grey violet and violet shades | (settings 4-9) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| b. | error of color, 2a deep blue | (setting 5) |
| ba. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 8P. | 2a pin-perforated 15 | (setting 9) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 9. | 4a yellow green and green shades | (settings 3-8) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 9P. | 4a pin-perforated | (settings 4-6) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |

Printings on native paper began in 1886. The paper was manufactured from the bark of a native evergreen. Early prints were mostly very clearly printed on thin to medium paper. As the printings progressed and the clichés started to wear from use, the distinct design began to blur along with the frame around the stamp. This change was gradual and for the one Anna stamp, the blurring started to become apparent with setting 12 around 1893. The design and frame became more blurred until the clichés were recut in 1901. For the 2 and 4 Anna stamps, it took longer for the design to wear because significantly fewer of the stamps were produced. In the 1897 to 1899 period, the distinct design and frame also started to blur. The blurring on the 2 and 4 Annas was less distinct than on the one-Annas, but it is a good way to distinguish between the early printing and the latter printing.

The two annas error of color from setting 5 was first described by Hellrigl in 1984. He wrote that, "these are undoubtedly genuine errors of colour since the deep blue shade of the contemporary one anna deep blue is matched in every respect." The two annas blue error of color in tête-bêche pair should exist, however it is not been reported. This error of color is specific to setting 5.

The number of inverted clichés increased dramatically during this period. The first one anna settings used in this period contained two inverted clichés. Most later settings included four or five inverted clichés. The first few two annas settings contained only a single invert. However, settings used circa 1897 and 1898 contained as many as 13 inverted clichés. The four annas settings were constant during this period with a single inverted cliché in position G6.

Pin-perforated examples of two and four annas stamps were available by special order from the post offices beginning in early 1898. The four annas stamps were apparently used by parcel shippers as several used multiples exist.

Third Period Printings, 1898 to 1907, on Native Paper

on thin paper of poor quality, blurred impressions, 1 anna solid center



10.



10b.



11.



12.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------|
| 10. | 1a blue and bluish green shades (1898 to 1901) | (settings 18-25) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| b. | error of color, 1a green of 4a | |
| 10P. | 1a pin-perforated 15 | (settings 20-25) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | |
| 11. | 2a grey violet, grey lilac and violet blue shades | (settings 10-21) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 11P. | 2a pin-perforated 15 | (settings 10-18) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | |
| 12. | 4a yellow green, green, olive green and emerald | (settings 9-11) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 12P. | 4a pin-perforated 15 | (settings 9-11) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | |

The stamps printed in the 1898 to 1907 period, excluding the one anna stamps printed after 1901 which are cataloged separately, were printed on thin native paper of poor quality. The soft paper and worn clichés resulted in blurred impressions. The centers of one anna stamps were usually a solid mass of color. These printings can not always be positively differentiated from printings of the previous period.

The one anna stamps, cataloged here as #10 and #10P, include the range of grey blue-green shades that Stanley Gibbons accords main catalog number status. The authors feel that since there is such a wide range of intermediate shades that can not confidently be distinguished, that they should not be listed separately. The #10b is a new addition and is in the color of the 4 annas without any tinge of blue. The listing example is shown above.

The two annas, printed from settings 9 to 12 are unusual because of the large number of inverted clichés varying from 10 to 13. When setting 9 was being composed, the cliché position A4 was badly damaged and this "ragged cliché" is known from only settings 9 to 12.

Pin-perforated stamps are known from offices beginning in early 1898. It was distributed in the normal course of business or only available on special request.



12Pa. tête-bêche pair

genuinely used from several post offices. It is not known if these were used in business or only available on special request.

New One-Half Anna Denomination, 1899 to 1907 Printings

clearly printed on native paper of generally good quality



13.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 13. | ½a black | (settings 1-5) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | (settings 3-5) |
| 13P. | ½a pin-perforated | (settings 1-4) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated 15 | (only settings 2-4 known) |

A black one-half anna stamp of a new design, with a bow above uncrossed kukris as central design elements, was issued in January 1899 for use in paying the new postal rate for letters sent between the Maharaja's royal hunting camp in southern Nepal and Kathmandu. Such camp uses were generally pen canceled but also exist canceled by a seal containing the ru-ju inscription. Although the stamps were also valid for general postal use, such uses are rare. Some stamps from setting 5 were later used in telegraphic service and bear the distinctive cancels of that service.

The paper used for printing varied considerably from very thin, soft paper to stout thick paper. The majority of stamps sold for postal use were most likely left imperforate. The pin-perforated stamps were reported to have been available upon request from October 1900 until circa 1903. It is possible that some pin-perforated sheets, such as those from setting 3, that are found most frequently, were distributed normally.



13P.

Recut One Anna Printings, 1901 to 1902, European Paper

European white wove paper of good quality

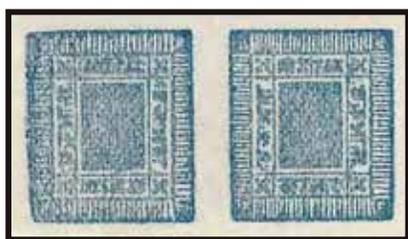


14.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------|
| 14. | 1a grey blue shades | (setting 26) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 14P. | 1a pin-perforated 15 | (setting 26) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |

The frames of all 64 clichés of the one anna were all extensively recut for setting 26 produced in 1901. The initial printings from this setting were made on high quality European white wove paper. Of this printing Hellrigl wrote that, "This stamp ranks amongst the rarest of Nepal with only 200 to 250 copies believed to exist." The position H8 cliché had been previously recut and this further recutting caused damage to the lower left corner. It was also placed inverted into the new setting 26.

A very few pin-perforated examples are known and only one tête-bêche pair with damaged cliché is reported.



14a. tête-bêche pair

pos. D2-D3

pos. D3 inverted



14Pa. tête-bêche pair

pos. H7-H8 (damaged cliché)

pos. H8 inverted

Recut One Anna Printings, 1903 to 1907, Native Paper

Native paper of poor quality

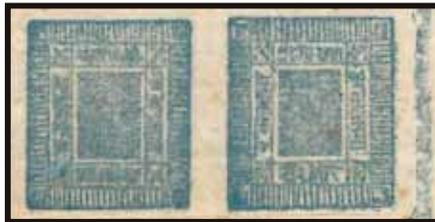


15.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|------------------|
| 15. | 1a grey blue shades | (settings 26-27) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 15P. | 1a pin-perforated 15 | (settings 26-27) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |

In 1903 additional printings from a second state of setting 26 were made on native paper. Further printings on native paper from setting 27 began late in 1903 and continued until 1907. A second state of setting 27 was utilized during the telegraphic period beginning in 1917.

The recut one anna printings from the first state of setting 27 have no gash flaw at position 10. The telegraphic era printings from this setting do have the flaw.



15a. tête-bêche pair

pos. B7-B8

pos. B8 inverted

The Telegraphic Period, 1917 to 1930

In October 1907, when a new issue of pictorial postage stamps, denominated in pice instead of annas, arrived in Nepal, remaining sheets and the printing plates of the previous classic issue stamps were placed into storage at the Treasury in Kathmandu.

In 1917 a telephone line was established between the capitol at Kathmandu, via an intermediate station at Chisapani, to the border town of Birganj. An additional telephonic link was established between Birganj and the nearby town of Raxaul, India. From Raxaul messages could be sent and received using the expansive Indian telegraph system. Although actually a telephone system within Nepal, as it has long been termed a "telegraph" system, that terminology will be retained to avoid confusion. A sub-station in Amlekaganj, located between Chisapani and Birganj, was added in 1927 when the railway line was completed between Raxaul and Amlekaganj.

When the telegraph service was established, the classic design postage stamps that had been stored in 1907 stamps were pressed into service to pay the fees. When those stamps were exhausted, additional printings using the old clichés began. The stamps printed from 1917 through 1930 were intended for telegraph service. These stamps can be easily distinguished based on colors, papers, and the distinct cancels that were used.

1907 Reminders released in 1917 for use to pay telegraph service fees

(positive identification only possible when in multiples)

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13T. | ½ a remainders released in 1917 | (setting 5) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | (setting 5) |
| 15T. | 1a remainders released in 1917 | (setting 27, state 1) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 11T. | 2a remainders released in 1917 | (settings 20 and 21) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 12T. | 4a remainders released in 1917 | (settings 10, 11[state 2 &3]) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |

Generally, unused stamps were not sold to the public and were applied at the telegraph offices to the reverse of the special forms. Most unused stamps and sheets that entered the philatelic market originated from the postal archives well after their telegraph use was stopped in 1930.

Although pin-perforated unused sheets exist for many of the stamps printed during the telegraphic period (catalog numbers 16 to 21) all originated from the postal archives and were not regularly issued.

Nearly all stamps used telegraphically were canceled by one of the distinct markings shown below. A very few are known with a large negative oval "Auditor General" cancel. Also, a few post office postmarks are known, dated 1928 to 1930, that appear to have been applied as telegraph service cancels.



Kathmandu
Head Office



Chisapani
Sub - Office I



Birganj
Sub - Office II



Amlekaganj

Telegraphic Period, 1917 to 1930

Native thin paper to poor quality, blurred to very blurred prints



16.



17.



18.



19.



20.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 16. | 1/2a orange shades including a rare yellow orange | (setting 6) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 17. | 1/2a black | (settings 7-14) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 18. | 1a blue shades | (setting 27) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| b. | error of color, 1a green, light green and emerald green | (1a setting 27) |
| ba. | tête-bêche pair | |
| c. | error of color, 1a green shades, 1a cliché in 4a forme (pos A8) | (4a setting 12) |
| ca. | tête-bêche pair, 4a se-tenant with inverted 1a | |
| 19. | 2a mauve, claret, red brown, yellow brown shades | (settings 20-31) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |
| 20. | 4a yellow green to dark green shades | (settings 11-12) |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | |

The two anna stamps printed during this period exist in an almost infinite array of shades. The H/V catalog lists 18 shades: aniline carmine, brown red, Venetian red, lavender, lilac, grey-black, rosy mauve, purple, claret, magenta, chestnut, brown purple, chocolate, brown, sepia, red brown, light brown, orange brown.

The first one anna green error was the result of a one anna plate being printed in green ink; the second was the result of a one anna cliché being placed into a four anna setting. The used pair has Auditor General's cancel.



16a. tête-bêche pair

pos. A7-8
A7 inverted



18ba. tête-bêche pair

pos. B7-8
B7 inverted



18ca. se-tenant 4a + 1a

pos. A7-8
1a in A8 inverted

Telegraphic Period, One Anna New Design, 1928 to 1930

Native thin to medium paper, clear to blurred impressions



21.

21. 1a grey blue, ultramarine and indigo shades (plate II)

Plate II was not a form of individual clichés as previous but rather a true plate of identical subjects of a new design. The corner "teardrop" corner ornaments distinguish this stamp from previous issues. This stamp is not known genuinely used postally during the period of its telegraphic use before 1930.

It was first printed in 1928 and a large stock of remainders was put into storage in 1930 when the issue was replaced for revenue purposes. E. A. Smythies reported that he discovered unused sheets in the Kathmandu Treasury stock. Two pin-perforated sheets are believed to have been found at the time and although classified as "trial perforations" by Smythies, the perforating was more likely done upon request using government perforating equipment.

The Settings

One Anna Settings

Information below is a synoptic account of information that appears in H/V book. Listings in italics indicate that no complete sheets are known. For those settings, individual positions listed for inverted clichés may be unconfirmed.

Sheets printed from settings 1 to 6 bear inscriptions of all four sides while sheets from settings 7 to 23 had marginal inscriptions on one side only. Settings 1 to 24 had framelines while later settings 25 to 27 and plate II had none.

Setting 1 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, ornamental borders.

Setting 2 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, no framelines or borders

Setting 3 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, no framelines or borders

Setting 4 - Unknown number of inverted clichés; outward reading inscriptions on four sides, no framelines

Setting 5 - inverted cliché position, H6; outward reading inscriptions on four sides, no framelines

Setting 6 - inverted cliché position G4, H6; outward reading inscriptions on four sides, no framelines

Setting 7 - inverted cliché positions unconfirmed; top only with outward reading inscription, no framelines

Setting 8 - inverted cliché positions G4, H3, H6; top only with inward reading inscription, framelines

Setting 9 - inverted cliché positions G4, H3, H6, H7; top inscription only

Setting 10 - inverted cliché positions F7, G4, H3, H6, bottom inscription (inverted) only

Setting 11 - inverted cliché positions F7, G4 (setting possibly numbered out of order), top inscription only

Setting 12 - inverted cliché position H8

Setting 13 - inverted cliché positions B6, F7, G4, H8

Setting 14 - inverted cliché positions B6, F7, G3, G4, H8

Setting 15 - inverted cliché positions B6, F6, F7, G3, G4, H8

Setting 16 - inverted cliché positions B6, F6, G3, H8

Setting 17 - inverted cliché positions B5, C7, G3, H8

Setting 18 - inverted cliché positions B5, C7, G3, H5, H8

Setting 19 - inverted cliché positions C7, D3, E8, F1, H5

Setting 20 - inverted cliché positions B2, B3, B7, C7, D3, E8, F1, H5

Setting 21 - inverted cliché positions B2, B3, B7, C7, D3, E5, E8, F1, G3, H5, H8

Setting 22 - inverted cliché positions confirmed B2, B3; possibly B7, C7, D3, E5, E8, F1, G3, H5, H8

Setting 23 - inverted cliché positions B2, B3, B7, C7, D3, E5, E8, F1, G3, H5, H8; all known sheets are perforated

Setting 24 - inverted cliché positions confirmed B3, B7, C7, E5, E8; possibly B2, F1, G3, H5, H8

Setting 25 - inverted cliché positions confirmed B7, C7; possibly B2, B3, D3, E5, E8, F1, G3, H5, H8, no frames

Setting 26 - inverted cliché positions B7, C2, C7, D3, E5, E8, F1, G3, H5, H8, no framelines

Setting 27 - inverted cliché positions B7, C2, C7, D3, E5, E8, F1, G3, H8, no framelines

Plate II - new design, plate printed, no inverted clichés, irregular framelines

Two Annas Settings

Information below is a synoptic account of information that appears in H/V book. Listings in italics indicate that no complete sheets are recorded. Other unrecorded settings may exist.

Sheets printed from settings 1 to 4 bear inscriptions of all four sides while sheets from settings 5 to 13 had marginal inscriptions on one side only. Settings 1 to 15 had framelines while later settings had none.

Setting 1 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, ornamental borders

Setting 2 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, no borders

Setting 3 - inverted cliché position C6;

Setting 4 - inverted cliché position C6;

Setting 5 - inverted cliché position C6;

Setting 6 - inverted cliché position C6;

Setting 7 - inverted cliché position C6;

Setting 8 - inverted cliché position C6;

Setting 9 - inverted cliché positions B3, C4, C5, E1, E7, F5, G5, G8, H2, H4;

Setting 10 - inverted cliché positions B3, C4, C5, C6, E1, E7, F5, G5, G8, H2, H4;

Setting 11 - inverted cliché positions unknown

Setting 12 - inverted cliché positions B3, C2, C4, C5, C6, E1, E7, F5, G5, G8, H2, H4, H7

Setting 13 - no inverted clichés

Setting 14 - inverted cliché positions C8

Setting 15 - inverted cliché positions A8, plus others likely

Setting 16 - inverted cliché positions A8, B1, C3, F8

Setting 17 - inverted cliché positions A1, A8, B1, C3

Setting 18 - inverted cliché positions A1, A7, A8, B1, C3

Setting 19 - inverted cliché positions A1, A7, A8, B1, C3, G7

Setting 20 - inverted cliché positions A7, A8, B1, C3

Setting 21 - inverted cliché positions A8, B1, C3

Setting 22 - inverted cliché positions A8, B1, C3, F8*

Setting 23 - inverted cliché positions A8, B1, B7, C3, F8

Setting 24 - inverted cliché positions A8, B1, B6, B7, C3, F8

Setting 25 - inverted cliché positions A8, B1, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8

Setting 26 - inverted cliché positions A1, A8, B1, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8

Setting 27 - inverted cliché positions A8, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8

Setting 28 - inverted cliché positions A8, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8; position B1 missing

Setting 29 - inverted cliché positions A8, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8; positions A1, B1 missing

Setting 30 - inverted cliché positions A8, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8; positions A1, B1, G1 missing, not issued

Setting 31 - inverted cliché positions A5, A8, B6, B7, C2, C3, F8; positions A1, B1, G1 missing, not issued

* - Additional positions may exist inverted but currently information is lacking

Four Annas Settings

Information below is a synoptic account of information that appears in H/V book. Listings in italics indicate that no complete sheets are known.

Sheets printed from settings 1 to 3 bear inscriptions of all four sides while sheets from settings 4 to 9 had marginal inscriptions on one side only. Settings 1 to 10 had framelines while later settings had none.

Setting 1 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, ornamental borders

Setting 2 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, ornamental borders

Setting 3 - No inverted clichés; inscriptions on four sides, no borders

Setting 4 - No inverted clichés

Setting 5 - inverted cliché position G6

Setting 6 - inverted cliché position G6; all known sheets are perforated

Setting 7 - inverted cliché position G6

Setting 8 - inverted cliché positions G6

Setting 9 - inverted cliché positions G6; one known sheet is perforated

Setting 10 - inverted cliché positions G6

Setting 11 - inverted cliché position G6

Setting 12 - inverted cliché position A8, G6, G8, H1; not issued

One-Half Anna Settings

Information below is a synoptic account of information that appears in H/V book. Listings in italics indicates that no complete sheets are known.

Only setting 1 had framelines, later settings had none.

Setting 1 - No inverted clichés, sheet framelines on all sides

Setting 2 - No inverted clichés

Setting 3 - inverted cliché position A7

Setting 4 - inverted cliché position H1

Setting 5 - inverted cliché positions A6, H1, some sheets in storage 1907 to 1917

Setting 6 - inverted cliché positions A6, A7, H1; orange stamp

Setting 7 - inverted cliché positions A1, A6, A7, A8, H1

Setting 8 - inverted cliché positions A6, A7, A8, H1

Setting 9 - inverted cliché positions A1, A6, A8, H1

Setting 10 - inverted cliché positions A6, A7, A8, D1, H1

Setting 11 - inverted cliché positions A1, A6, A7, A8, D1, H1; single blister flaw

Setting 12 - inverted cliché positions A1, A6, A7, A8, H1; single then double blister flaw

Setting 13 - inverted cliché positions A1, A6, A7, A8, D1, H1; double blister flaw F2

Setting 14 - inverted cliché positions A1, A6, A7, A8, D1; sheet of 56 stamps (row H removed), not issued

Positional Varieties

One Anna Varieties

Only the major varieties are included in this listing (suffix C). The first group of varieties were constant through all of the settings until the major recutting of frames when setting 26 was composed. The second group includes the provisional recut clichés as well as the damaged cliché that resulted when a cliché was recut a second time. All main catalog numbers that exist with the listed flaws are shown at the start of each row.

Major Constant Flaws



7Ca.
cliché 25



7Cb.
cliché 37



7Cc.
cliché 48

- 1, 4, 7, 10 Ca. dent in bottom frame, cliché 25 (set. 1-25 in pos. D1)
 1, 4, 7, 10 Cb. diagonal scratch in left frame, cliché 37 (set. 1-25 in pos. E5)
 1, 4, 7, 10 Cc. deep vertical cliché split at top right, cliché 48 (set. 1-25 in pos. F8)

Provisional Cliché Recuts

The frames and center of cliché 64 cliché (located in position H8) was recut before setting 14 was composed. A similar recutting of both frames and center was performed on cliché 24 (located in position C8) before setting 19 was composed. These provisional recuttings are difficult to confirm except when found in multiples. The frames of all the clichés were recut before setting 26. When this second recut of cliché 64 was done, the lower left corner was damaged. It was then placed into setting 26 inverted.



10 + 10Cd.
normal + recut (pos. H8)



10 + 10Ce. cliché 24
normal + recut (pos. C8)



15Cf.
pos. H8

- 7, 10 Cd. center and frame recut of cliché 64, pos. H8, set. 14-25
 10, 14, 15 Ce. center and frames recut of cliché 24, pos. C8, set. 19-27
 14, 15 Cf. damaged cliché 64, pos. H8 after second recut, set. 26-27

Two Annas Varieties

Only the major varieties are included in this listing (suffix C). Please see H/V book for a more detailed coverage of this topic. All main catalog numbers that exist with the listed flaws are shown at the start of each row.

The listed varieties include those recognizable flaws on clichés that were transferred in subsequent settings as well as flawed clichés that were removed when setting 13 was composed.

Transferred clichés and Constant Flaws



8Ca.
cliché 8



8Cb.
cliché 64



8Cc.
cliché 37



8Cd.
cliché 63



8Ce.
cliché 4

- 8, 11, 19 Ca.** large dent left frame, cliché 8 (set. 4-13 in pos. A8; set. 15. in pos. G5; set. 18-20 in pos. A7; set. 21-31 in pos. G8)
- 2, 5, 8, 11, 19 Cb.** damaged frame at top left, cliché 64 (set. 1-4 in pos. H8; set. 5-12 in pos. H4; set. 13-31 in pos G5)
- 2, 5, 8, 11, 19 Cc.** missing dot right open corner, split at top, cliché 37 (set. 9-12 in pos. E5)
- 2, 5, 8, 11 Cd.** dent at foot near right corner, cliché 63 (set. 2-12 in pos. H7)
- 8, 11 Ce.** ragged cliché, cliché 4 (set. 9-12 in pos. A4)

Four Annas Varieties

Only the major varieties are included in this listing (suffix C). All main catalog numbers that exist with the listed flaws are shown at the start of each row. Please see H/V book for a more detailed coverage of these aspects.

There are fewer cliché flaws on the four annas. The most prominent constant variety is the split cliché 4 which is consistent throughout all printings. An unusual flaw which only occurs in the second and third states of setting 11 is a "color block" printing error. It is not a constant flaw and is listed here only because of its dramatic appearance. The nearly solid block of color printed in position G8 on several known sheets was probably caused by an improperly positioned underlay on the printing press, or possibly the cliché was not fully seated in the forme.

Constant Flaw and Printing Flaw



9Ca.
cliché 4



20 + 20Cb.
normal + cliché 56

- 3, 6, 9, 12, 20 Ca.** split frame lower left, cliché 8 (set. 1-12 in pos. A4)
20 Cb. color block printing error (set. 11, third and fourth states, in pos. G8)

One-Half Anna Varieties

Only the most significant varieties are included in this listing. Constant varieties (suffix C) in clichés that were transferred are listed first followed by any major constant flaws. Progressive flaws (suffix P) that developed after initial printings are then listed. Please see H/V book for more detailed coverage of these aspects.

Constant Varieties in clichés that were transferred to one or more additional positions



13Ca.
cliché 1



13Cb.
cliché 6



13Cc.
cliché 7



16Cb.
cliché 7

- 13C. a. both tablets dented at left, cliché 1 (set. 1-5 in pos. A1)
 b. flattened base, cliché 6 (set. 1-4 in pos. A6; set. 5 in pos. A7)
 c. notch in top frameline, cliché 7 (set. 1-4 in pos. A7; set. 5 in pos. A6)
- 16C. a. both tablets dented both at left, cliché 1 (set. 6 in pos. A1)
 b. flattened base, cliché 6 (set. 6 in pos. A7)
 c. notch in top frameline, cliché 7 (set. 6 in pos. A6)
- 17C. a. both tablets dented both at left, cliché 1 (set. 7-9 in pos. A1; set. 10-14 in pos. A7)
 b. flattened base, cliché 6 (set. 7-9 in pos. A7, set. 10-14 in pos. A1)
 c. notch in top frameline, cliché 7 (set. 7-14 in pos. A6)

Progressive Varieties



17Cd.



17Ce.



17Cf.



17Cg.

- 17C. d. dash after word in upper tablet, seen in pos. B1 from set. 13
 e. artifact plate flaw, seen in pos. F2 earliest state of set. 11, became double blister flaw
 f. double blister flaw at right, seen in pos. F2 from later state of set. 11, set. 12-14
 g. damaged base, seen in pos. G2 in set. 14 after bottom row of clichés was removed

Chapter Two - Valuation Guides

Stamp Price Guide

This price guide is intended to be used as an aide in the valuation of very fine quality stamps with full margins. For unused stamps the value is for unused without gum as issued (except #1 to #3 which are priced for original gum). For used stamps #1 through #12P, the prices are for stamps with postal cancels in black. Blue and greenish blue cancels on #1 to #6 are worth a premium as are manuscript cancels. For one-half anna stamps (#13) the used stamps are valued for manuscript cancels. The few known with seal cancels are worth a premium. Used stamps from the Telegraphic Period (#16 to #21) are valued as having telegraphic cancels. Postal cancels are worth a premium.

Some stamps, especially those in the second period, can not always be differentiated with certainty from those printed in the third period. Prices reflect only those stamp that can be clearly and positively identified as to the period. If uncertain, value as the most common.

First Period Printings, 1881 to 1885, on European Paper pin-perforated, issued with gum

| | | setting | unused | used |
|----|--|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. | 1a ultramarine, blue and milky blue shades | S1-3 | 400. | 250. |
| 2. | 2a bright purple shades | S1-3 | 600. | 850. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | S3 | ---- | ---- |
| 3. | 4a bright yellow green shades | S1-2 | 550. | 2,500. |

imperforate, issued without gum

| | | | | |
|----|--|------|---------|---------|
| 4. | 1a ultramarine, blue and milky blue shades | S1-3 | 150. | 100. |
| 5. | 2a bright purple shades | S1-3 | 175. | 400. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | S3 | 10,000. | 10,000. |
| 6. | 4a bright yellow green shades | S1-2 | 300. | 750. |

Second Period Printings, 1886 to 1898, on Native Paper thin to medium paper of good quality, clear to blurred prints

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| 7. | 1a grey blue and blue shades | S4-17 | 40. | 60. |
| a. | Tête-bêche pair | | 200. | 250. |
| 8. | 2a grey violet and violet shades | S4-9 | 50. | 80. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 200. | 300. |
| b. | error of color, 2a deep blue | S5 | 450. | 600. |
| ba. | Tête-bêche pair | | ---- | ---- |
| 8P. | 2a grey violet pin-perforated | S9 | 125. | 150. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 325. | 350. |
| 9. | 4a yellow green and green shades | S3-8 | 80. | 125. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 500. | 750. |
| 9P. | 4a pin-perforated | S4-6 | 100. | 150. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 500. | 750. |

Third Period Printings, 1898 to 1907, on Native Paper
thin paper of poor quality, blurred impressions, 1 anna with solid center

| | | setting | unused | used |
|------|---|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 10. | 1a blue and bluish green shades (to 1901) | S18-25 | 35. | 20. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 125. | 100. |
| 10P. | 1a pin-perforated | S20-25 | 75. | 50. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | | 300. | 200. |
| 11. | 2a grey violet, grey lilac and violet blue shades | S10-21 | 50. | 50. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 200. | 175. |
| 11P. | 2a pin-perforated | S10-18 | 75. | 50. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | | 300. | 200. |
| 12. | 4a yellow green, green, olive green and emerald | S9-11 | 75. | 75. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 500. | 250. |
| 12P. | 4a pin-perforated | S9-11 | 100. | 100. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | | 500. | 250. |

New One-Half Anna Denomination, 1899 to 1907 Printings
clearly printed on native paper of generally good quality

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| 13. | ½a black | S1-5 | 30. | 100.* |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | S3-5 | 250. | 500.* |
| 13P. | ½a pin-perforated | S1-4 | 100. | ---- |
| a. | tête-bêche pair pin-perforated | S2-4 | 500. | ---- |

Recut One Anna Printings, 1901 to 1902, European Paper
European white wove paper of good quality

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| 14. | 1a grey blue shades | S26 | 600. | 400. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 4,000. | ---- |
| 14P. | 1a pin-perforated | S26 | 800. | 1,000. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 4,500. | ---- |

Recut One Anna Printings, 1903 to 1907, Native Paper
native paper of poor quality

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------|------|------|
| 15. | 1a grey blue shades | S26-27 | 25. | 20. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 125. | 100. |
| 15P. | 1a pin-perforated | S26-27 | 50. | 35. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 200. | 275. |

* Price is for genuine postal cancel

For determining cancel types (Postal or Telegraphic) please see catalog section on Telegraph Period and the Postal History section. For additional examples, please see website collections.

Telegraphic Period, 1917 to 1930
thin native paper of poor quality, blurred to very blurred prints

| | | setting | unused | used |
|------------|---|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 16. | ½a orange shades including a rare yellow orange | S6 | 1,200. | 350. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 7,500. | 2,500. |
| 17. | ½a black | S7-14 | 50. | 10. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 150. | 35. |
| 18. | 1a blue shades | S27 | 40. | 10. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 150. | 50. |
| b. | error of color, 1a green and emerald green | 1a, S27 | ---- | 250. |
| ba. | tête-bêche pair | | ---- | 1,500. |
| c. | error of color, 1a green, 1a cliché in 4a setting | 4a, S12 | 200. | ---- |
| ca. | tête-bêche pair, 4a se-tenant with inverted 1a | | 700. | ---- |
| 19. | 2a mauve, claret, red brown, yellow brown shades | S20-31 | 40. | 10. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 75. | 50. |
| 20. | 4a yellow green to dark green shades | S11-12 | 75. | 30. |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | | 300. | 175. |

Telegraphic Period, One Anna New Design, 1928 to 1930
thin native medium paper, clear to blurred prints

| | | | | |
|------------|---|----------|-----|-----|
| 21. | 1a grey blue, ultramarine and indigo shades | plate II | 10. | 10. |
|------------|---|----------|-----|-----|

Cover Price Guide

This price guide is intended to be used as an aide in the valuation of Nepal classic era stamps on non philatelic covers. The primary listing for each number is for a fine stamp used on a fine cover with the most common cancel. For all one anna and two annas stamps on cover, the value given is for a single stamp on a fine cover paying the proper rate, for single weight and for double weight letters respectively. For four annas stamps on cover, the value is for use on a registered cover in combination with additional franking. Four one-half anna stamps on cover, the value is for a single stamp with manuscript cancel tied to a cover used between a Royal Hunting camp and Kathmandu. In the notes column, "WH sale" refers to the 2016 Corinphila auction of the Hellrigl collection. Prices listed are CHF hammer prices listed as total dollar amounts after buyer's premium.

Philatelic covers, apparently produced between 1900 and 1930, have little value (under \$50) and can be distinguished because that almost always bear Kathmandu cancels, are addressed to Kathmandu and do not bear any datestamps. Most of these are addressed in the same hand and bear two or three-color frankings. All telegraphic period stamp uses on cover are also philatelic in nature.

When dashes are used in the price column, the item has not been recorded by the authors.

First Period Printings, 1881 to 1885, on European Paper pin-perforated, issued with gum

| | | on cover | notes |
|----|------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. | 1a blue shades | 7,500. | ~5-7 known |
| 2. | 2a purple shades | 25,000. | 1 known, pair and single used with 1a (#4) on regis. cover |
| a. | Tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 3. | 4a green shades | ---- | |

imperforate, issued without gum

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---------|--|
| 4. | 1a blue shades | 650. | WH sale prices \$750 to \$2,400 |
| 5. | 2a purple shades | 4,500. | ~6-7 known, WH sale prices \$3,800 to \$7,000 |
| a. | Tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 6. | 4a green shades | 20,000. | ~3-4 known, regis. use w/ #4 and #5 1 known combo single w/#5, WH sale \$21,000 |

Second Period Printings, 1886 to 1898, on Native Paper thin to medium paper of good quality, clear to blurred prints

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------|--|
| 7. | 1a blue shades | 250. | |
| a. | Tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 8. | 2a violet shades | 500. | combo with #9, WH \$2,000 |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 8P. | 2a violet pin-perforated | ---- | |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 9. | 4a green shades | 2,000. | combo regis. use w/ #7 and #8 WH sale \$2,200 to \$2,400 |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 9P. | 4a pin-perforated | 2,000. | ~2-4 known |
| a. | tête-bêche pair | ---- | |

Third Period Printings, 1898 to 1907, on Native Paper
thin paper of poor quality, blurred impressions, 1 anna with solid center

| | | on cover | notes |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 10. | 1a blue shades (to 1901) | 125. | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | 500. | |
| 10P. | 1a pin-perforated | 175. | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 11. | 2a violet blue shades | 350. | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | 1,750. | in strip of three regis. use WH sale \$1,900 |
| 11P. | 2a pin-perforated | | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | | |
| 12. | 4a green shades | 1,000. | single franking paying quadruple rate WH sale \$4,600 combo with #10 and #11 WH sale \$2,000 to \$2,200 pair WH sale \$2,800, regis. use w/ #11 WH sale \$1,100 |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | | |
| 12P. | 4a pin-perforated | | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |

New One-Half Anna Denomination, 1899 to 1907 Printings
clearly printed on native paper of generally good quality

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------|---|
| 13. | ½a black | 1,250. | ~7-10 solo uses known, WH sale \$1,300 and \$2,000 ~3 known pairs used postally, WH sale \$2,400 |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 13P. | ½a pin-perforated | ---- | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |

Recut One Anna Printings, 1901 to 1902, European Paper
European white wove paper of good quality

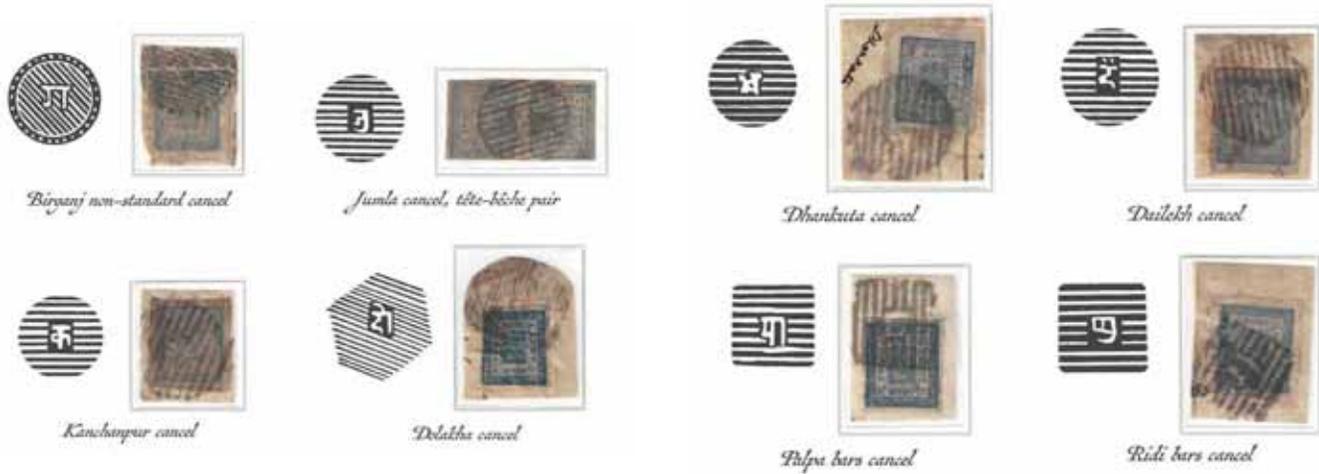
| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 14. | 1a gray blue shades | 750. | WH sale \$300 to \$800 |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |
| 14P. | 1a pin-perforated | ---- | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |

Recut One Anna Printings, 1903 to 1907, Native Paper
native paper of poor quality

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 15. | 1a gray blue shades | 75. | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | 550. | double rate and combination frankings |
| 15P. | 1a pin-perforated | 500. | |
| | a. tête-bêche pair | ---- | |

Postal Cancels

A sample of some typical postal cancels is shown directly below. If not one of the telegraph cancels shown, it is going to be a postal cancel. See postal history section for more examples.



Telegraph / Telephone Station Cancels

All but about one percent of the telegraph cancels match one of the five shown below which were the cancels used at the major stations during the period to 1928: left page: Kathmandu and Chisipani; right page Birganj and Amelakang.



Chapter Three - Postal History to 1907 Overview

Postal Rates

The following has been adapted and updated from "The Classic Stamps of Nepal" by Hellrigl and Vignola (1984). The classic design stamp issues of Nepal were only available to pay postage within the boundaries of Nepal and prepayment of postage was compulsory. The postal rates were based on the weight unit of one tola. The one tola unit of weight (11.66 grams) was equal in weight to the British-India one rupee coin then in circulation. The postal rates that could be prepaid with stamps during this period were:

| | |
|--|--|
| - letters weighing up to 1 tola | 1 anna |
| - letters weighing up to 2 tolas | 2 annas |
| - for each additional tola or part thereof | 1 anna |
| - registration fee | 5 annas |
| - acknowledgment of receipt | 1 anna fee in addition to registry fee and postage |
| - official mail, irrespective of weight | free (prior to December 1899) |
| - official "camp mail" from 1899 | ½ anna (rate introduced in December 1899) |
| - parcels, weighing up to 20 tolas | 4 annas (rate undocumented prior to 1936) |
| - parcels, rate for each additional 20 tolas | 4 annas (rate undocumented prior to 1936) |
| - telephone / telegraph messages per word | ¾ anna (rate introduced in 1917) |

It should be noted the the monetary system of Nepal during the period of the classic issues was altered in April 1903. The new system changed the value of the rupee from 16 to 25 annas. Under both systems, one anna was equal to 4 pice. In old system 16 annas = 1 rupee while under new system, 1 rupee = 25 annas. The postal rates as expressed in annas remained the same.

The majority of domestic letters bear the standard rate of 1 anna. Double weight letters without registration are quite uncommon and heavier letters are rare. The majority of registered letters were prepaid 5 annas registry fee plus 2 annas for double weight postage. The double weight was almost an inevitable minimum since it was compulsory for all registered mail to be sealed in five places with sealing wax.

Dating Nepal Postmarks

Prior to Nepal's admission in 1959 to the Universal Postal Union, the dates of the native postmarks were exclusively based on the Bikram Sambat (B.S.) calendar. This is sometimes referred to also as Vikramaditya Era (V.E.). The following has been adapted from "The Native Postmarks of Nepal" by Hellrigl and Hepper.

The Sambat calendar is 546 years, eight months and seven days ahead of the Gregorian calendar. This difference remaining constant. The B.S. date is always written in the sequence Year/Month/Day; occasionally, the day is followed by a vertical line and digit, denoting the day of the week (1 = Sunday, 2 = Monday, etc.).

A Sambat year is divided into twelve lunar months, each fluctuating between 28 and 32 days. It starts around 13th/14th April. As far as the native postmarks are concerned, the year was generally shortened to the last two digits until 2000 B.S., from which date two, three or all four digits could be used.

The equivalent A.D. date may be calculated by deducting 56 / 8 / 17 from the B.S. date. However, it must be emphasized that this method is only approximate and that the actual date might differ by a few days either way.

Brief examples of calculations, where both B.S. and A.D. months were taken at 30 days, are given below:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{deduct } 2000 / 1 / 1 \text{ B.S.} \\ \underline{56 / 8 / 17} \\ = 1943 . 4 . 14 \text{ A.D.} = 14\text{th April, 1943 A.D.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{deduct } 35 / 9 / 18 \text{ B.S.} \quad (35 \text{ stands for } 1935 \text{ B.S.}) \\ \underline{56 / 8 / 17} \\ = 79 . 1 . 1 \text{ A.D.} = 1\text{st January, 1879 A.D.} \end{array}$$

During the classic stamp period, the months were invariably expressed by figures. The following chart shows the various date characters and names found on the native datestamps. Letters are generally dated in these last lines while seals and handstamps were engraved with a fixed date.

| Numeric expression | | Month names | | A.D. Equivalent |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | १ १ | BAISAKH | वैशाख | APR/MAY |
| 2 | २ २ | JESTHA (JAISTHA) | जैष्ठ | MAY/JUN |
| 3 | ३ ३ ३ | ASADH (ASAR) | अषाढ, असार | JUN/JUL |
| 4 | ४ ४ ४ | SRAWAN (SAUN) | सावन, साउन | JUL/AUG |
| 5 | ५ ५ | BHADRA | भाद्र | AUG/SEP |
| 6 | ६ ६ ६ ६ | ASWIN (ASOJ) | आश्विन, असोज | SEP/OCT |
| 7 | ७ ७ ७ | KARTIK | कार्तिक | OCT/NOV |
| 8 | ८ ८ ८ ८ | MARGA | मंसिर | NOV/DEC |
| 9 | ९ ९ ९ ९ ९ | PAUSH (PAUS) | पोष, पुस | DEC/JAN |
| 10 | १० १० १० | MAGH | माघ | JAN/FEB |
| 11 | ११ ११ | FALGUN | फाल्गुन | FEB/MAR |
| 12 | १२ १२ | CHAITRA | चैत्र, चैत | MAR/APR |

Nepal Postmarks, 1881 to 1907

The following is a very cursory review of Nepal postmarks in use prior to 1907. The reader is directed to the book, "The Native Postmarks of Nepal" by Dr. Wolfgang Hellrigl and Colin Hepper that was published in 1978, the best currently available work on the subject.

The native postal system in Nepal was established shortly before the first issuance of postage stamps in 1881. Postmarks were introduced in 1879 and stamps became compulsory in 1881. After 1881, the native postmarks used were the handstamps noting the office of origin. These markings were either hand-dated in manuscript or mechanically-dated for some of the largest offices. These datestamps were typically applied to the reverse of a cover at the office of origin. The postage stamp, or stamps, were also obliterated at office of origin with a cancel unique to the office. Upon arrival at a larger office of destination, the receiving office would generally apply their datestamp to the reverse.

The cover shown below was sent in 1905 from Hanumannager to Kathmandu. in this case, the one anna postage stamp was atypically applied to reverse. It is cancelled with the hexagon of bars cancel used at the Hanumannager office. The origin postmark at right is in two parts. The upper handstamped portion includes the name of the office and below is the manuscript date of despatch, in this example the date corresponds to 19 May 1905. Below that origin postmark is the handstamped arrival postmark of Kathmandu which bears the name of the office as well as a mechanical arrival datestamp of 25 May 1905 below the dividing line.



Hannumannagar cancel



origin postmark
manuscript date



arrival postmark
handstamped date

Many additional examples of postmarks used during the 1881 to 1907 period may be seen in the Hellrigl / Hepper book as well as by viewing the mounted collections on the website.

Nepal Cancels, 1881 to 1907

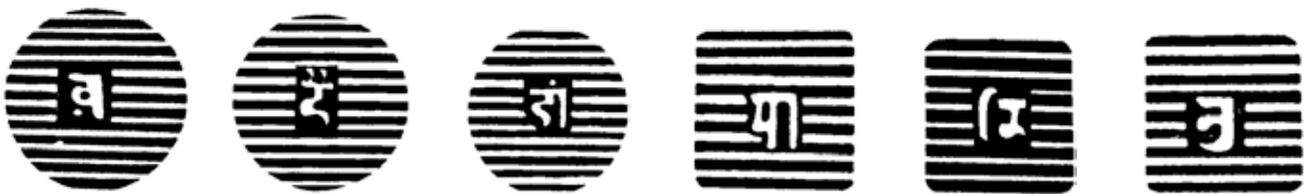
The first cancels used in Nepal were generally struck in bluish green or blue ink. By 1883 most offices were using black ink which continued in use during the entire period. Manuscript cancels are exceptional with Kalaiya the most notable user. Most offices used standardized forms that incorporated an initial in the center of the device that represented the office. The Kathmandu post office used the Nepali letter "Ne" (Nepal) as the post office designation.



swirl cancels with initial "Ne" (Nepal) used at Kathmandu and their stylized heptagon



Kalaiya's "Ka" cancels, in blue, manuscript in handstamped circle, in wedges and negative



Okhaldunga, Dailekh and Salyan in circle of bars; Palpa, Ridi and Trisuli in rectangle of bars

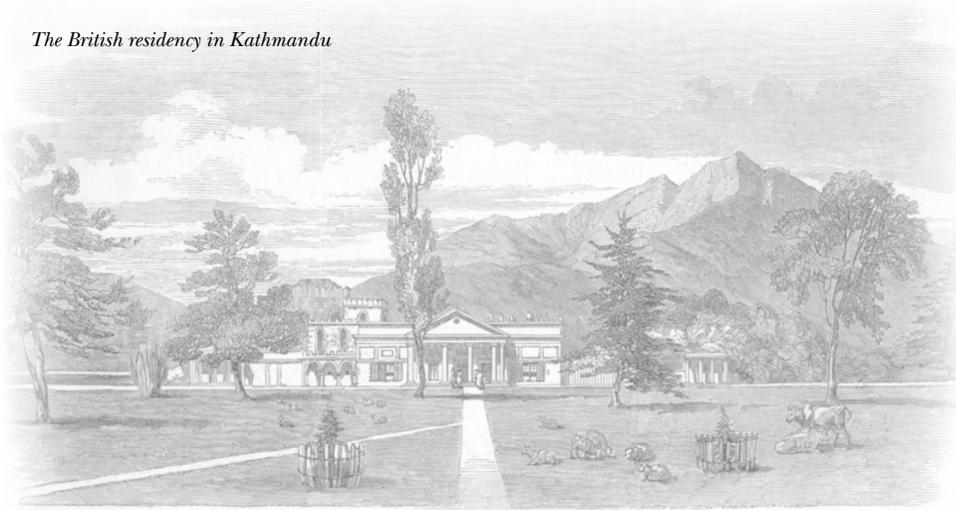


Sarlahi, Kadarban and Rangeli in hexagon of bars; Taulihawa Post House and Tatapani Customs House seals

The Richard Frajola Collection of Classic Nepal

British Post Office in Nepal

The British residency in Kathmandu



100

100

India 1/2a Blue, Used in Nepal, tied by 21 May 1868 "NEPAUL / 137" duplex to small folded letter to Patna, India; missed daily mail from Kathmandu so "TOO LATE" boxed marking on reverse (alongside arrival datestamp in red); also on reverse Devanagari number "// 74 //" talisman, reminding any unauthorized person that to break this "seal" would be a grave sin equal to the slaughter of 74 sacred cows, a rare and interesting piece of early Nepalese philately

100

1st Period Printings, 1881-1885, on European Paper Pin-perforated Issues



101

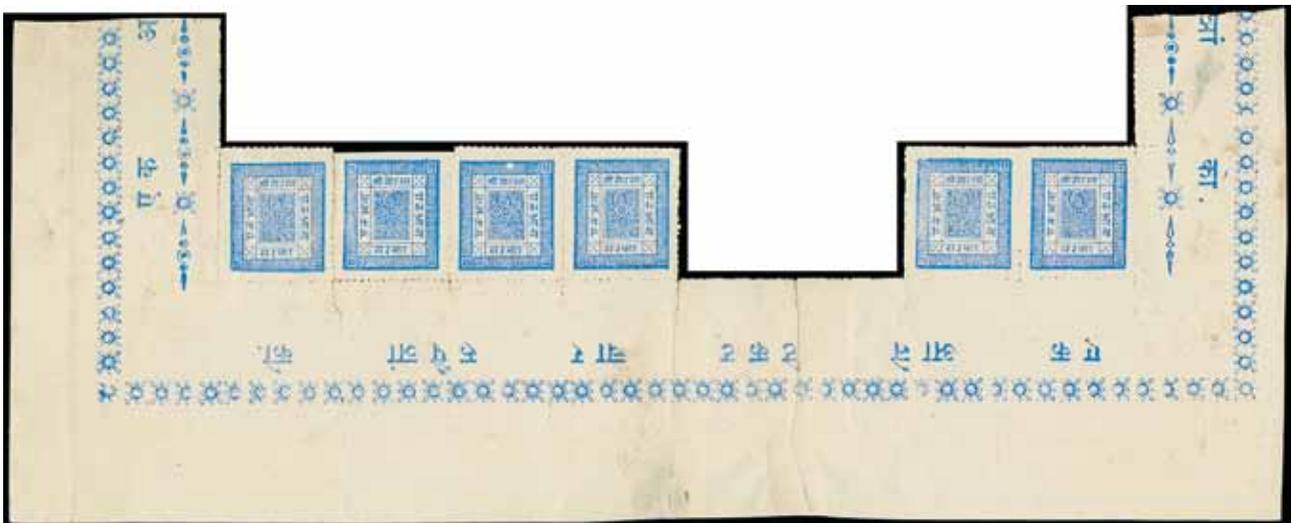
LotNo

Start Price

101 *

1, 1881 1a Ultramarine, bright and fresh single from Setting 1, position F8, exhibiting a major gash running from the upper righthand corner, full white o.g., a very attractive example of this desirable flaw.
Provenance: Collection Pattiz

200



102

102

1, 1a Ultramarine, lower sheet margin containing horizontal pair and strip of 4 (positions H1-H4, H7-H8), showing decorative selvage on three sides (the first setting was the only one that included side inscriptions and ornamental borders), some reinforcements with one stamp reattached, an attractive exhibit piece.
Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.47

750



Gate of the Royal Palace, Kathmandu



103

LotNo

Start Price

103 ☒

1, 1a Ultramarine, fresh and vibrant single tied by Kathmandu swirl to April 25, 1885 cover to Kalaiya, origin datestamp and arrival marking on reverse, pin perforations visible on at least two sides but scissor separated otherwise, a rare and attractive cover, **the latest of the five recorded 1a pin-perforated covers**, although he (mistakenly) did not recognize it as a pin-perforated stamp
Provenance: Singer Collection, illustrated on Singer p.52,

3000



104



105

104 *

2, 2a Purple, upper-left sheet margin single from Setting 3 (position A1), bold impression, large part o.g., a scarce and choice positional piece,
Provenance: Sanford Collection

300

105 ☉

2, 2a Purple, bold and crisp impression on bright paper, pin-perforated on three sides and imperforate at left, Kathmandu cancel, rare and attractive,
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

350



The market place in Kathmandu



106

LotNo

Start Price

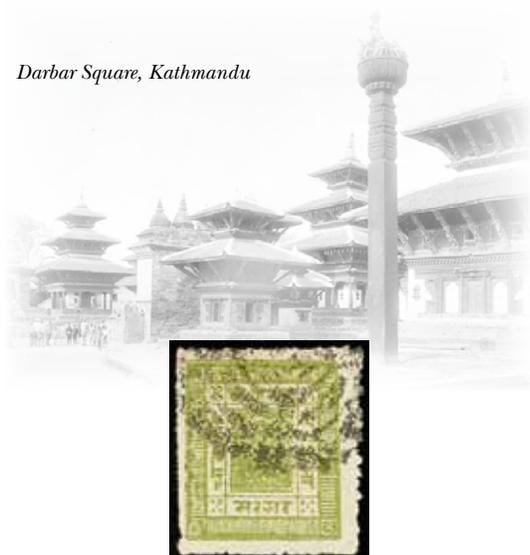
106 ☒

2, 2a Purple, horizontal pair and single used alongside 1a imperforate (#4), all tied by Rautahat hexagonal barred cancel (used at Kadarbin) to June 23, double weight registered cover to Kathmandu, stamps paying the rate of 2a postage + 5a registry fee; this cover has a paper pouch within the envelope which was hand-sewn closed, and side flaps were affixed with wax seals (later removed); unique in several regards, being the **only known use of the 2a pin-perforated on cover** and the **only known multiple of any First Printing stamp on cover**, one of the great rarities of Southern Asian philately

*Provenance: Gupta Collection
Singer Collection*

20000

Darbar Square, Kathmandu



107

LotNo

Start Price

107 ☉

3, 4a Green, bold impression on fresh paper, cancelled by Kathmandu swirl, a true rarity, **Hellrigl believed this to be the unique used example of this stamp**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1000



108

108 *

1-3, 1a-4a First Period Printings, choice set of all three values, each with o.g., all strong impressions on bright paper, an attractive matched set, *1a ex-Gupta with Flack certificate*,
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection (2a)
Singer Collection (4a) (illustrated p.51)

500

Imperforate Issues



109

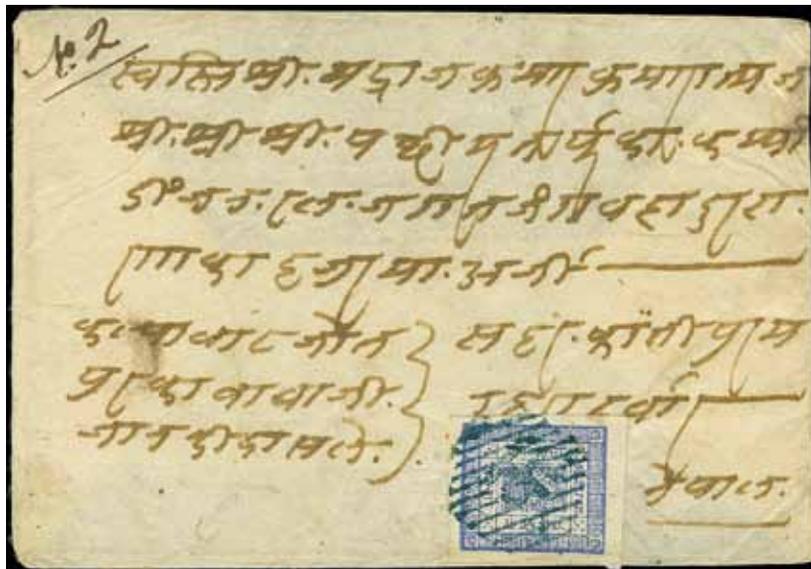
109 ☉

4, 1881 1a Blue, horizontal strip of three (Setting 1) with Kathmandu swirl, bold and attractive impression with rich color, large and balanced margins all around, **largest reported used multiple of this stamp**, an important showpiece,
Provenance: Heddergott Collection
Michael Collection
Singer Collection, illustrated in Singer p. 47

350



Swayambhunath Temple
in Kathmandu



LotNo

110

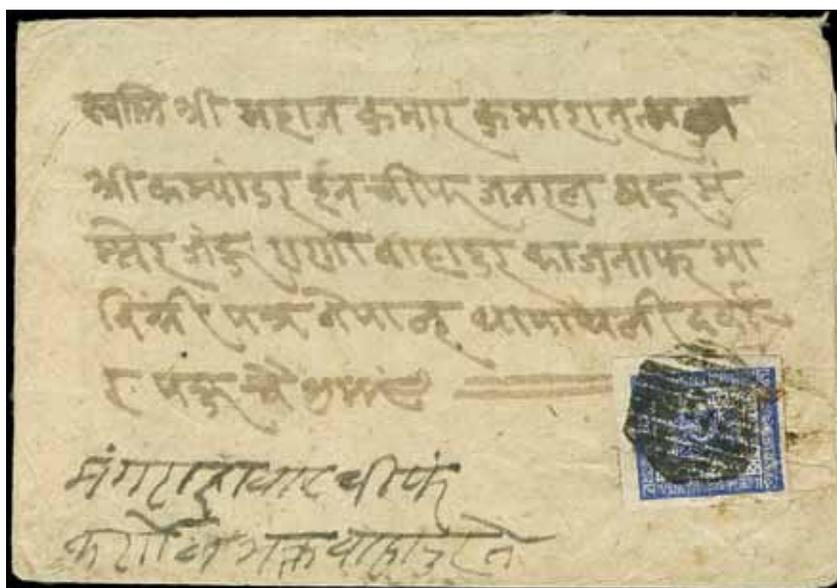
Start Price

110 ☒

4, 1a Blue, bright stamp with large margins, tied by blue Kalaiya barred hexagon cancel to June 16, cover to Kathmandu, datestamp and receiving mark on reverse; an important cover, this is the **earliest reported use of the 1a imperforate**

Provenance: Pattiz Collection

3000



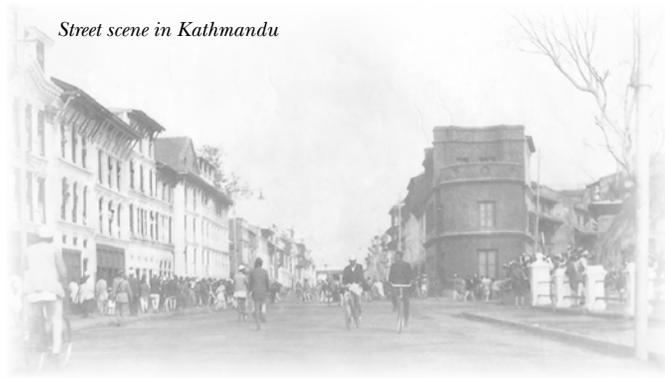
111

111 ☒

4, 1a Blue, strong impression with large margins all around (Setting 1), Siraha barred hexagon ties to March 1886 cover to Kathmandu (arrival marking on reverse), an attractive and rare cover

Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

1300



Street scene in Kathmandu



112

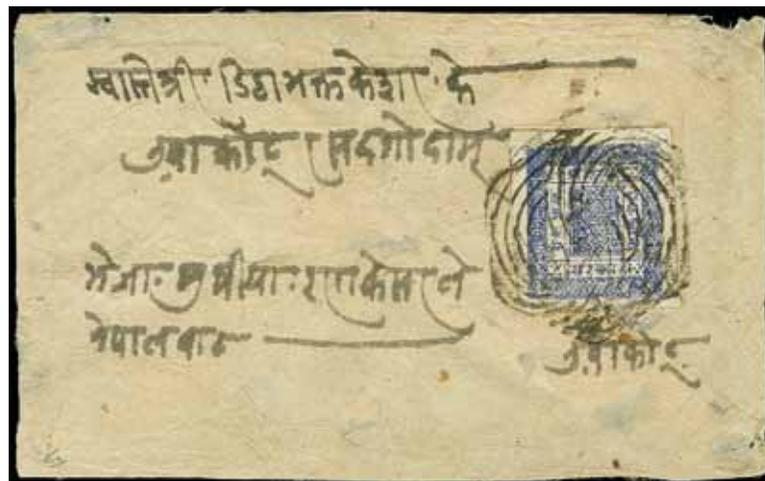
Start Price

LotNo

112 ☒

4, 1a Blue, clear impression (Setting 1) with balanced margins, bold strike of Kadarban hexagonal barred handstamp in black ties stamp to June 25, cover to Kathmandu, arrival marking on reverse, an attractive cover, **very early use of the first issue**
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

1300

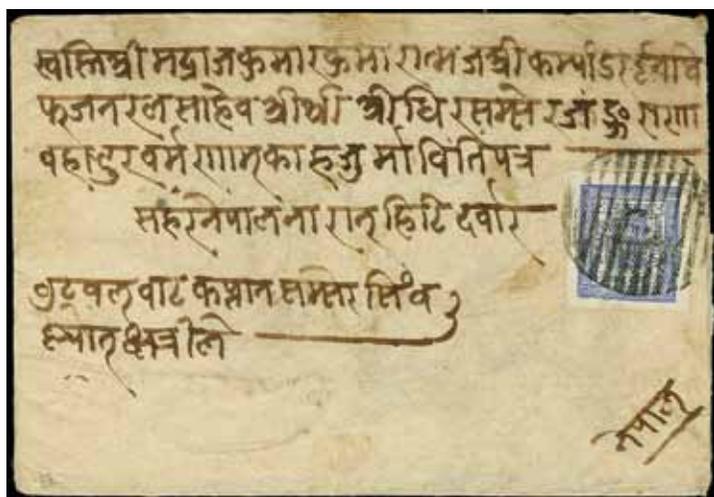


113

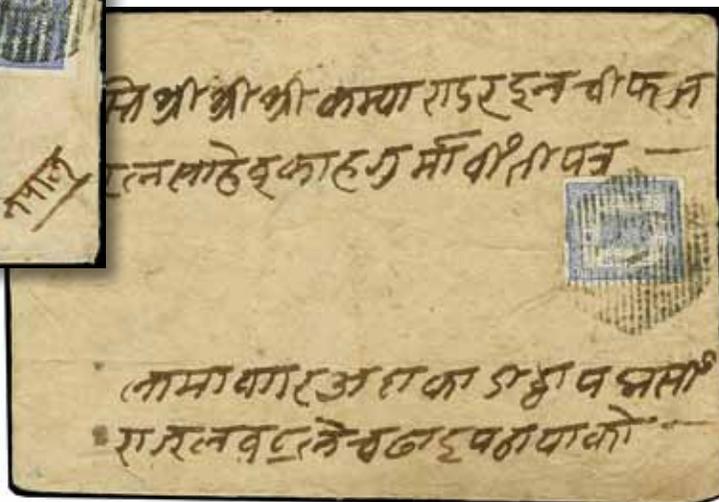
113 ☒

4, 1a Blue, single (Setting 2) tied by bold Kathmandu swirl to July 1883 letter to Trisuli, with oval Kathmandu datestamp and Trisuli arrival cds. on reverse, small worm holes on reverse, scarce and attractive
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

300



114

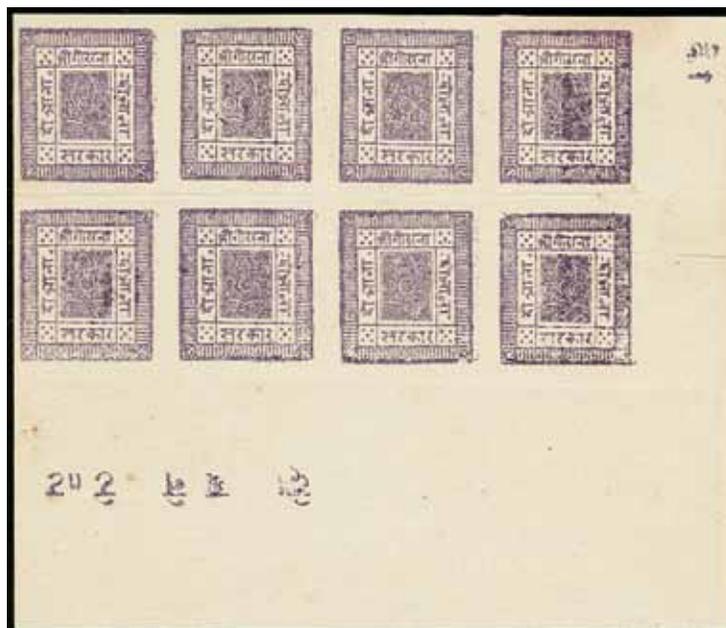


115

LotNo

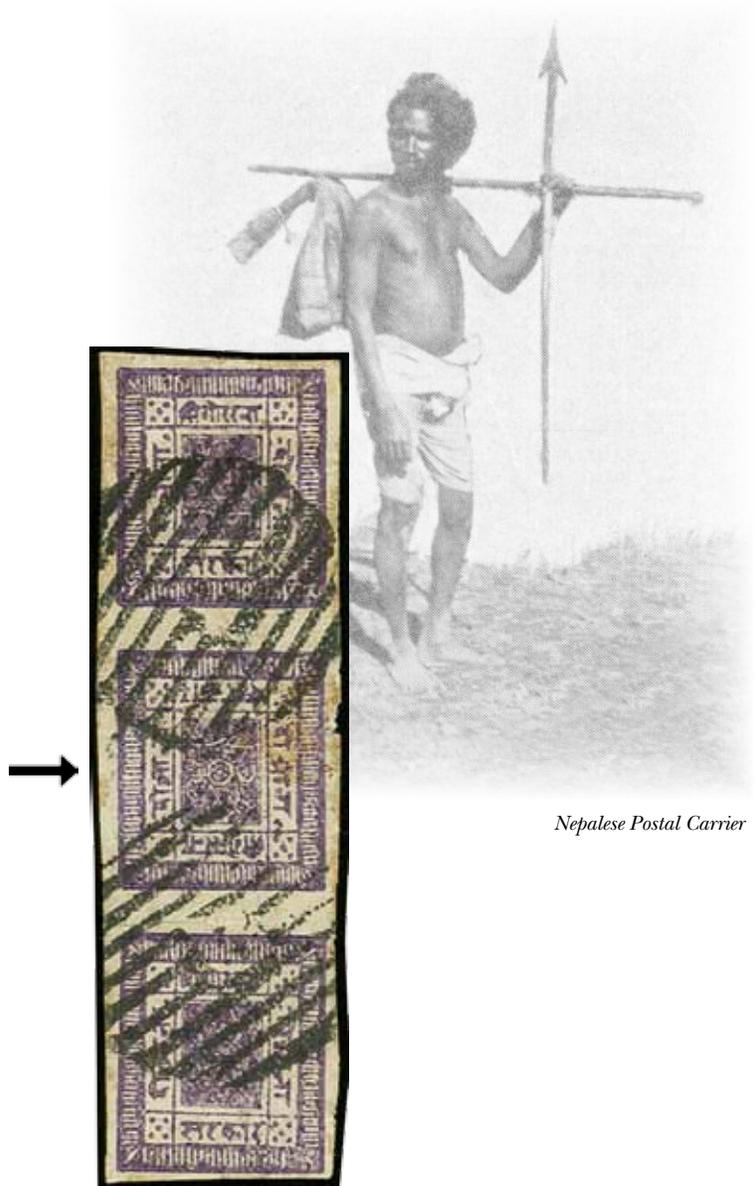
Start Price

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 114 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4, 1a Blue , well-balanced single in a pretty pale shade (Setting 3), tied to January 1884 cover by black circular Butwal handstamp, with Kathmandu oval receiver on the reverse, clean and attractive <i>Provenance: Helbrigl Collection</i> | 1000 |
| 115 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4, 1a Blue , pretty pale shade (Setting 3), tied by fine strike of barred hexagonal Dolakha handstamp (earliest recorded usage) to November 1883 cover, Kathmandu arrival marking on reverse, scarce <i>Provenance: Helbrigl Collection</i> | 700 |



116

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 116 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5, 2a Purple , Setting 2 lower right marginal block of 8 (positions G5-G8/H5-H8) with partial inscription on both sides, bright and fresh color, light creases impact margins and bottom row of stamps (do not detract from this attractive block), a scarce and desirable position piece <i>Provenance: Singer Collection, illustrated in Singer p. 49</i> | 600 |
|-----|--|------------|



Nepalese Postal Carrier

117

LotNo

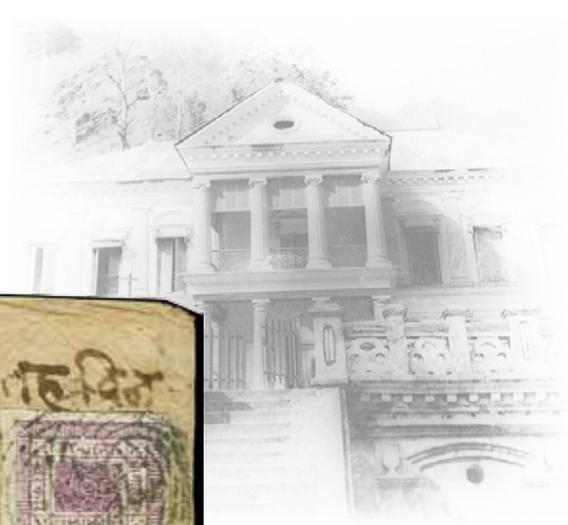
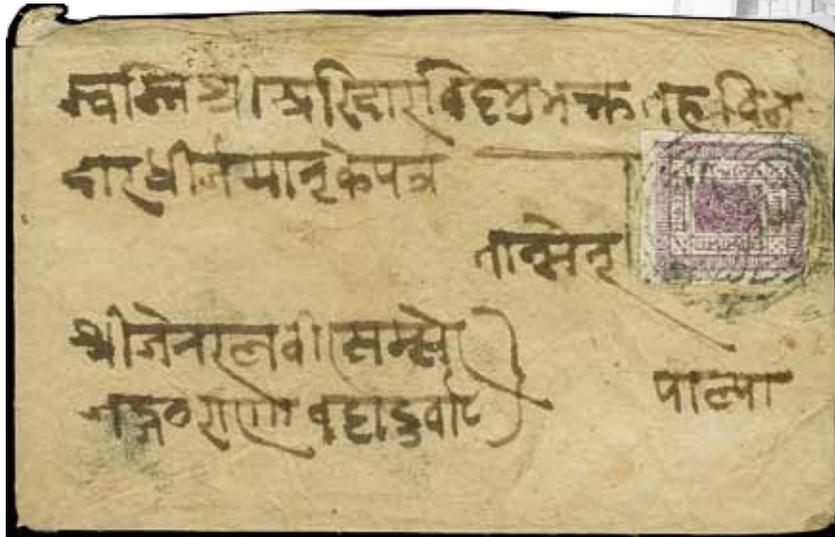
Start Price

117 ©

5, 2a Purple, vertical strip of three with bold circular Dhankuta cancels, center stamp (position C6) inverted, minor faults including a tear in the margin of the top stamp and a thin in the middle (inverted) stamp, otherwise Very Fine appearance; this strip is significant for several reasons: the only inverted cliché in the first issue of Nepal occurred in Setting 3 of the 2a denomination, and **only two unused pairs and this strip are known**; additionally, a strip of three is the **largest used multiple of any of the 1881-85 printings**; fittingly, Hellrigl stated "**this strip is one of the greatest rarities of Nepal**," 1994 *Hellrigl AIEP certificate*

Provenance: Singer Collection, illustrated in Singer p.50

8000



Royal Palace in Palpa

118

LotNo

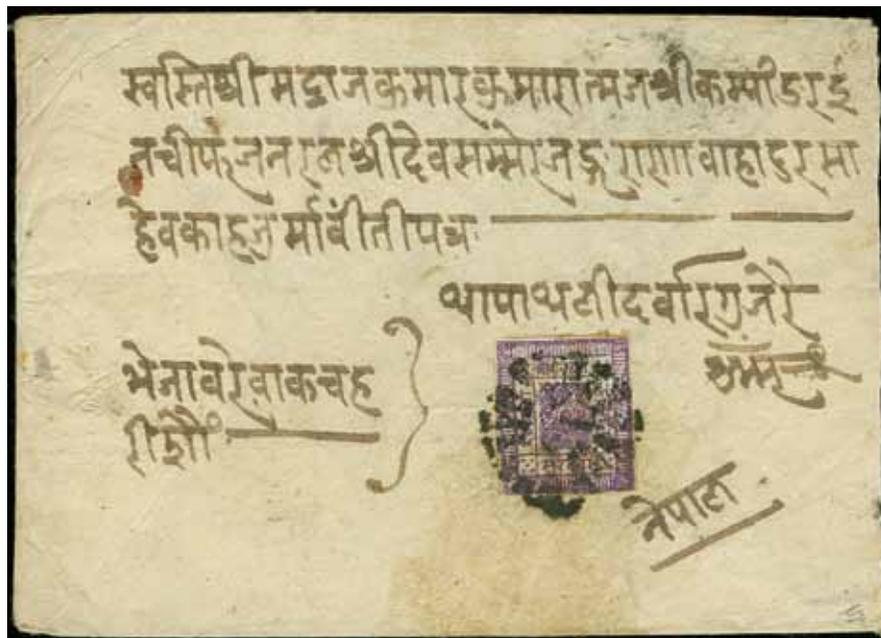
Start Price

118 ☒

5, 2a Purple, clear impression in a deep shade, tied by Kathmandu swirl to June 13, double weight cover to General Shamsher in Palpa, reverse with Palpa receiving cancel, ideal for exhibition, this is the **earliest of six reported uses of the First Period 2a on cover** and the **earliest reported use of any imperforate issue of Nepal on cover**

Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

4500



119

119 ☒

5, 2a Purple, bright and fresh stamp tied by Kalaiya handstamp (Hellrigl Type II) to October 1889 double weight cover to Kathmandu, arrival cds. on reverse, an attractive cover, **latest known use of this stamp**

Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

2000



120

LotNo

Start Price

120 *田

6, 4a Green, rejoined mint block of 15 of Setting 1 (includes block of 4, block of 6, and strip of 5) representing positions C1-C3/G1-G3, bright and fresh, an attractive showpiece
Provenance: Singer Collection, illustrated in Singer p.51

800

A monestary in Kathmandu



121

121 △

4-6, 1a-4a First Period Printings, complete set of three on matching pieces (evidently from the same envelope), each attractively cancelled by bold and complete Kathmandu swirls, a used set of these stamps does not come much nicer

1000



Street scene, Kathmandu



122

LotNo

Start Price

- 122 ☒ **4-6, 1a-4a First Period Printings**, complete set of First Period stamps on October 1881 registered double weight cover to Kathmandu (7a rate represents 2a postage + 5a registry fee), tied by Jaleswar barred hexagon cancels, reverse with Jaleswar despatch and Kathmandu arrival markings, cover with minor faults, very rare and desirable, the **earliest of three known covers with complete sets of the first issue**, 2011 Flack certificate
Provenance: Gupta Collection

12500

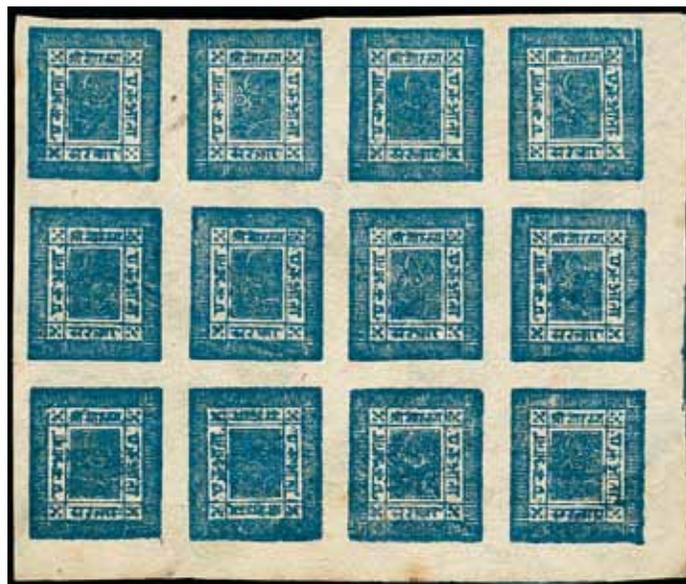
1st Period Printings, Collections

- 123 */** ☒ 28 items including three sets of #1-3 (most w/ o.g.), #4 block of 4 and strip of 3, #5 block of 6, and #6 pair, wide variety of shades as well as plate flaws, perfect for the specialist in this issue and ideal for further study
(Photo = ☐ www)
- 124 ☉☒ 25 items on owner's annotated pages, including #1 used (3 total, 2 w/ blue cancels), #4 on cover (6, most from Kathmandu), #5 on cover from Doti to Kathmandu (**one of six reported uses**), #4 and #6 with Kalaiya "tree" manuscript cancels, #4 and #5 with Taulihawa post office seal cancels (fewer than 10 known on First Issue), as well as other scarce town cancels, generally F-VF, good opportunity for the specialist in this issue, *several items ex-Singer and Helbrigl*
(Photo = ☐ www)

1000

4000

2nd Period Printings, 1886-1898, on Native Paper



125

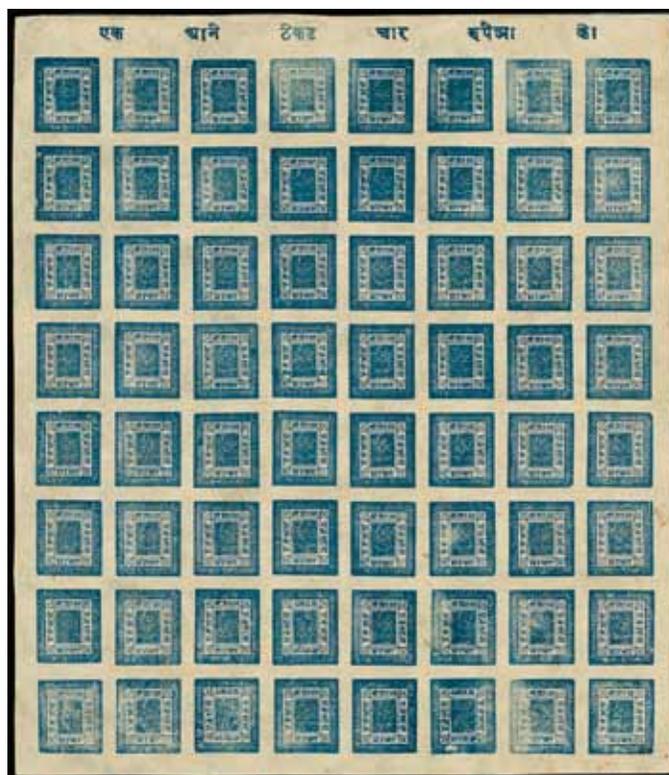
LotNo

Start Price

125 *田

7, 1a Blue, four singles, a pair, a block of 9, and a block of 12 (all mint) showing the "split cliché flaw" found in position F8 (cliché 48), neatly mounted on exhibit page, this cliché was damaged as early as setting 1 and remained so until all clichés were recut with setting 26, stamps arranged chronologically so one can see how the impression became less crisp over time, the two blocks also show an inverted cliché in position H6, all Very Fine, an interesting group that would be difficult if not impossible to replicate

700

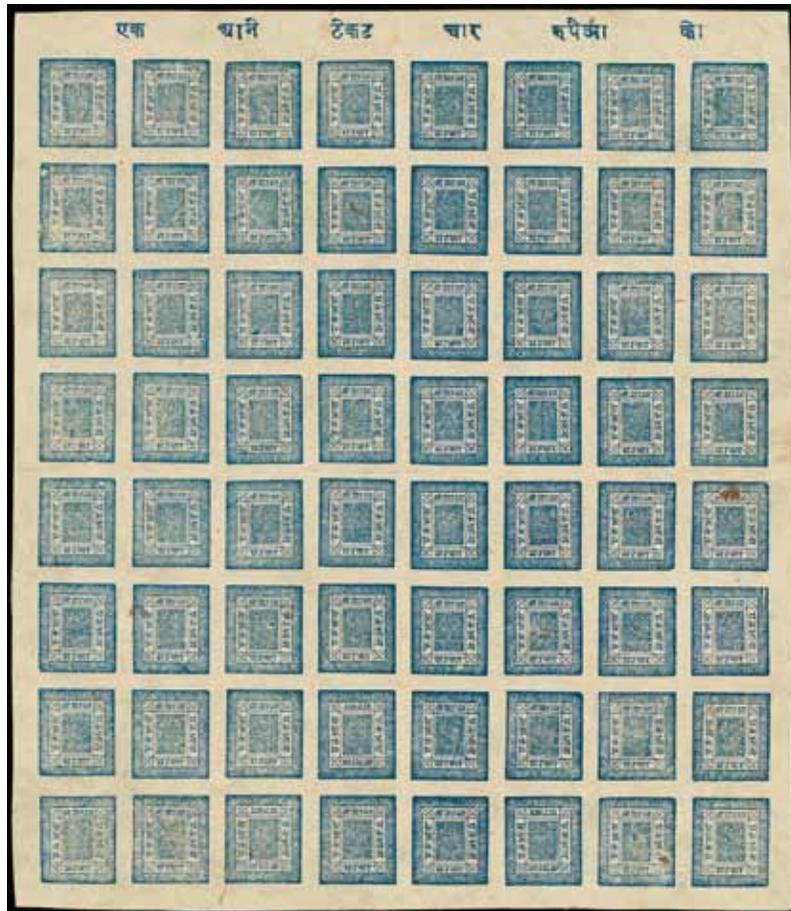


126

126 *田

7, 1a Blue, complete mint sheet of 64 from setting 8 with marginal inscriptions and traces of framelines, inverted clichés at positions G4, H3, and H6, attractive bold impression
Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.58

700



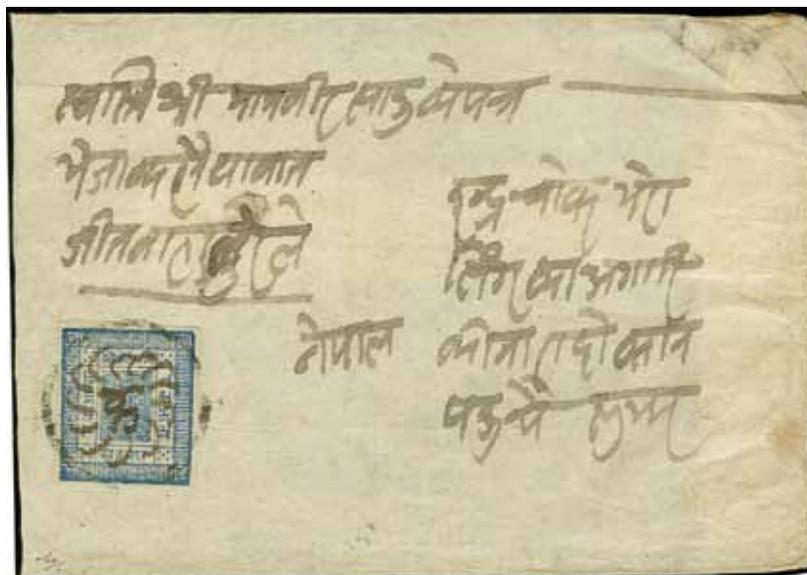
LotNo

127

Start Price

127 *田 7, 1a Blue, complete mint sheet of 64 from setting 8 with marginal inscriptions and faintest traces of framelines, inverted cliches at positions G4, H3, and H6, pretty Steel blue shade
Provenance: Gupta Collection

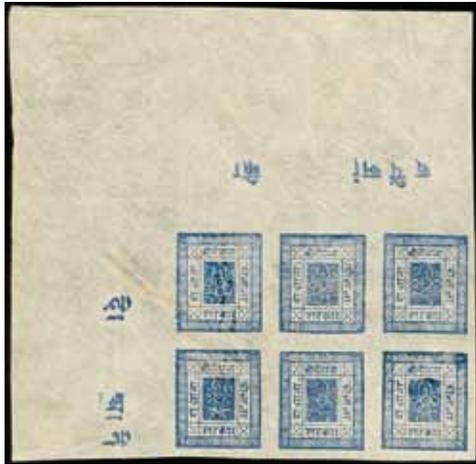
700



128

128 ☒ 7, 1a Blue, single tied to November cover by manuscript initial ("Ka" for Kalaiya) and swirl drawn inside handstamped circle, manuscript dispatch postmark on reverse, an attractive and rare cover, the **only reported example of this cancel** and very few known uses of this stamp on cover
Provenance: Helgrig Collection

1200



129



130

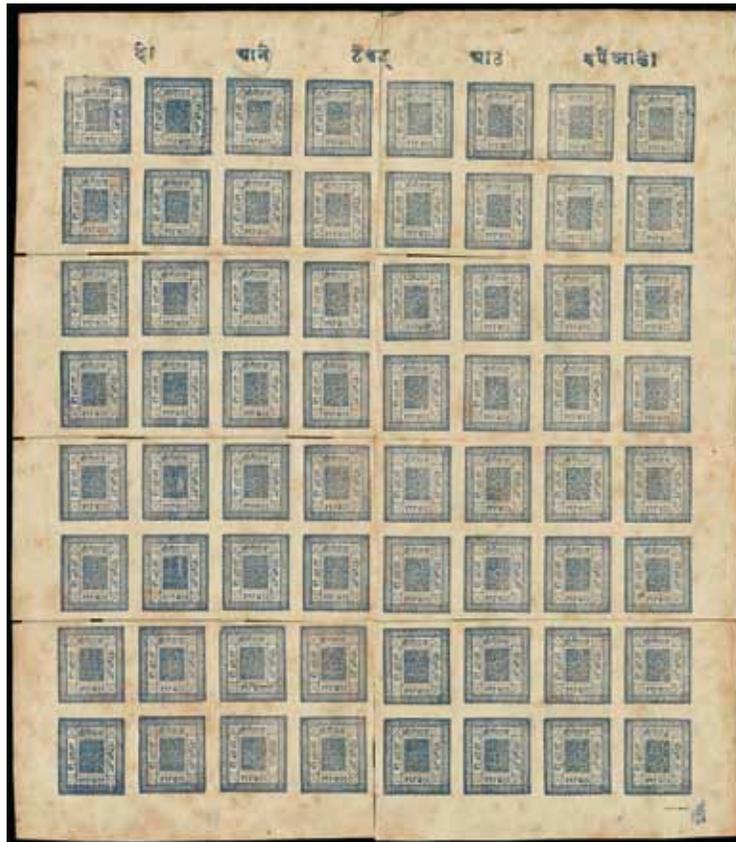
LotNo

Start Price

- 129 *田 8, 2a Grey violet, upper left margin block of 6 (positions A1-3/B1-3) from setting 4 with inscription at top and left (no framelines), attractive bright violet shade, **one of only three known multiples with marginal inscriptions** (no complete sheets known)
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection
- 130 *田 8, 2a Grey violet, upper left margin block of 16 (positions A1-4/D1-4) from setting 7 with framelines and inscription, pretty greyish shade, a scarce and attractive multiple
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

500

400



131

- 131 *田 8, 2a Grey violet, rebuilt complete mint sheet of 64 which was cut into blocks of 8 (possibly by post office), setting 6 (identical to setting 5 but inscription shifted 6mm to right), inverted cliché in position C5, an attractive sheet
Provenance: Hinde Collection, Singer Collection, illustrated in Singer p.66

1000



LotNo

132

Start Price

132 ☒

8, 2a Grey violet, crisp impression on bright paper, tied by Kadarban barred hexagon on May 1892 double weight cover, dispatch and receiving marks on reverse, attractive
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

500



Asan Bazaar, Kathmandu



133

133 ☒

8, 2a Grey violet, single from setting 7, position H5 used on double weight cover from Kathmandu (heptagonal cancel), large bottom margin shows gripper grills and two outer framelines, scarce and attractive, the only reported example showing grill impressions on cover
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

300



134



135



136

LotNo

Start Price

- 134 * **8b, 2a Deep blue, Error of color**, mint single from setting 5, bold and attractive impression in this distinctive color, a rare and little-known error, Hellrigl noted in 1984 "these are undoubtedly genuine errors of colour since the deep blue shade of the contemporary one anna deep blue is matched in every respect" 150
- 135 ☉ **8b, 2a Deep blue, Error of color**, single from setting 5, cliché 25, bold barred hexagon cancel, rich color that is unmistakably the error of color, **fewer than 10 used copies in existence**, *ex-Gupta, 2011 Flack certificate* 200
- 136 ☉ **8b, 2a Blue, Error of color**, single from setting 5, cliché 11, a true blue shade that is noticeably lighter than the "dark blue" error discovered earlier, a relatively recent discovery that is considered to be amongst the scarcest stamps of Nepal, **fewer than 10 used copies in existence**, *ex-Gupta, 2011 Flack certificate* 200

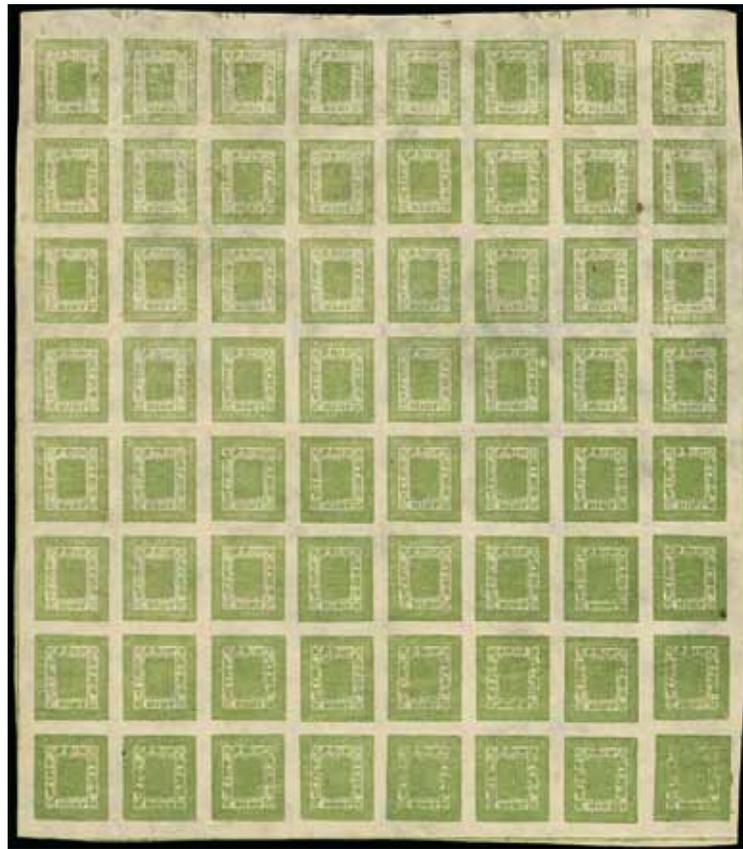


137



138

- 137 *田 **9P, 4a Green, Pin-perforated**, mint block of 16 from setting 8, top two rows (positions A1-8/B1-8) with marginal inscriptions and sheet framelines, intact pin perforations, a rare block
Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.80 400
- 138 *田 **9, 4a Green**, irregular mint block of 38 from setting 7 (positions A1-8/D1-8, E3-8), traces of sheet framelines and marginal inscriptions which do not line up to any other known setting, making this **both the proving piece for this setting and the largest reported multiple**
Provenance: Singer Collection 1000



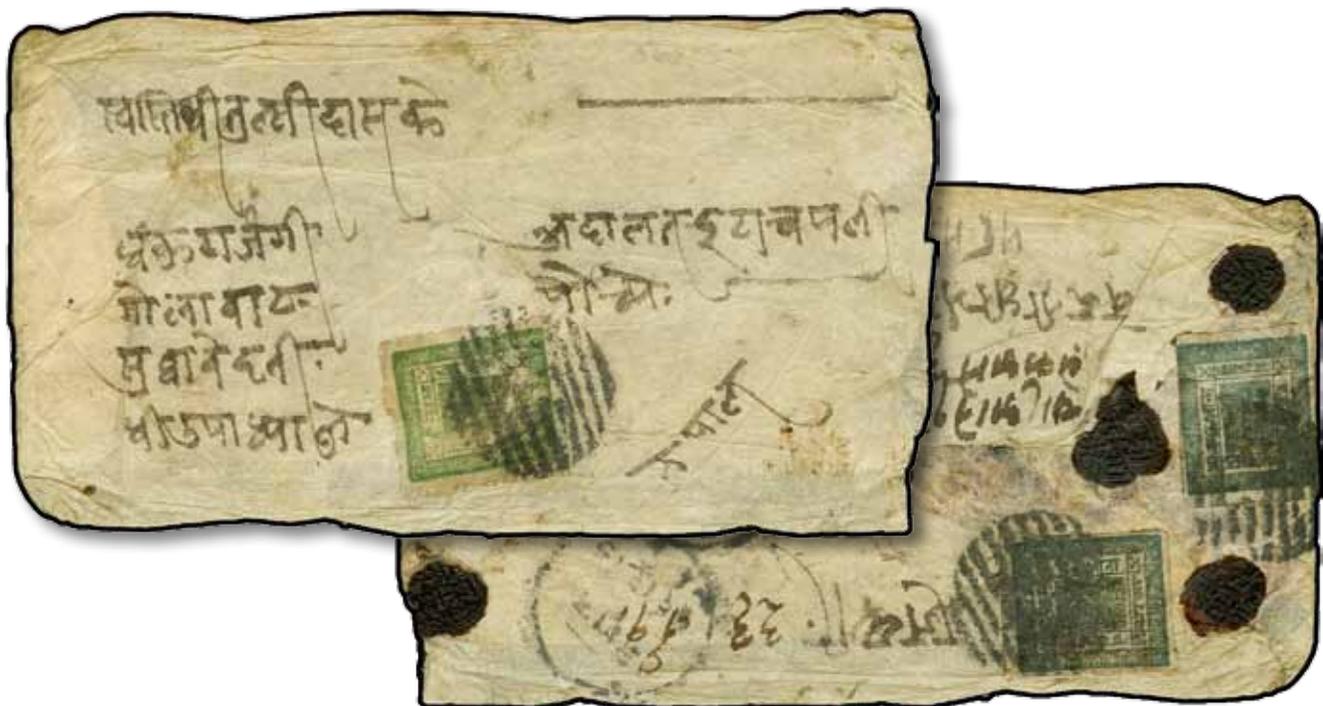
139

LotNo

Start Price

139 *田 9, 4a Green, complete mint sheet of 64 with partial sheet framelines and marginal inscriptions, setting 8, first state of inscription, inverted cliché in position G6, somewhat blurred impression, minor creases, rare and attractive

700



140

140 ☒ 9P, 4a Green, Pin-perforated, single tied to May 1898 registered cover by Dhankuta barred circle cancel, two 1a blue imperforate singles (#7) on reverse complete the 6a rate (1a postage + 5a registry), an attractive and rare cover with fewer than five reported uses of the pin-perforated 4 a on cover
Provenance: Fuchs Collection

1000



141

LotNo

Start Price

141 ☒

9, 4a Green, single used alongside three 1a Blue singles (#7, at least one showing clear pin-perforations), each 1a stamp showing a distinct shade, all tied by bold Dhankuta barred circle cancels to November 1898 double weight registered cover (2a postage + 5a registry), matching dispatch postmark also on reverse of cover, a rare and desirable cover, 2011 Flack certificate

Provenance: Moss Collection,

Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.91

1200



142

142 ☒

9, 4a Green, single used alongside 2a Grey violet on April 1890 registered cover to Kathmandu, stamps tied by bold Bhojpur barred circle cancel, 6a franking pays 1a postage + 5a registry, both stamps bright and vibrant, a very rare franking

Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1000



143

LotNo

Start Price

143 ☉ **7-8, 1a-2a Second Period Printings**, each stamp with Udaipur pen cancel (initial between parallel lines mimics classic period handstamps), both pretty shades, an interesting pair as manuscript cancels are exceedingly rare from Nepal

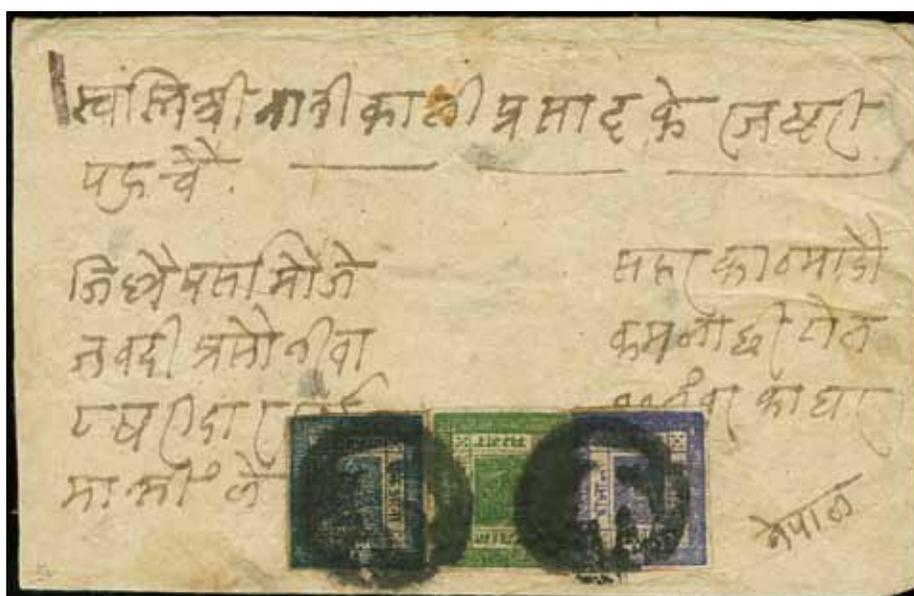
200



144

144 ☉ **7-9, 1a-4a Second Period Printings**, one each 1a, 2a, and 4a with seal cancels, as well as 2a tied to piece by Tatapani customs seal; all seal cancels are uncommon to rare on stamps of Nepal, an attractive set

200



145

145 ☒ **7-9, 1a-4a Second Period Printings**, complete set tied by bold Kalaiya circular cancels to 1893 cover, late impressions (somewhat blurred), 7a pays the unusual registered rate with acknowledgment of receipt ("Pahucha Pahune" endorsement on reverse), Very Fine, an exceptionally scarce exhibition piece with **fewer than five covers known with the entire second printing**
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

1800

| LotNo | | Start Price |
|--|---|-------------|
| 2nd Period Printings, Collections | | |
| 146 | *⊙⊕ 55 items neatly mounted and written up on exhibit pages, all identified by shades, cancels, positional pieces, and settings; highlights too numerous to mention but note used tête-bêche strips of 3 of all three values, 2a used error of color in both dark blue and blue, 2a "ragged cliché" used (one of six known), 4a setting 8 complete sheet, and large used multiples of the 4a (presumably from parcel wrappers); an attractive group sure to please the specialist, <i>many items ex-Singer, Gupta, Bates, Hellrigl, and others</i> <small>(Photo =  www)</small> | 3000 |
| 147 | ✉ 11 covers neatly annotated by owner, including 1a covers with Taulihawa and Banke post office seal cancels, 1a with only recorded example of Jaleswar split box postmark, and 4a used with two 1a stamps to pay registry rate; a variety of different shades and postmarks represented, a wonderful opportunity for the student in this area, <i>several items ex-Singer</i> <small>(Photo =  www)</small> | 2000 |

3rd Period Printings, 1898-1907, on Poor Native Paper

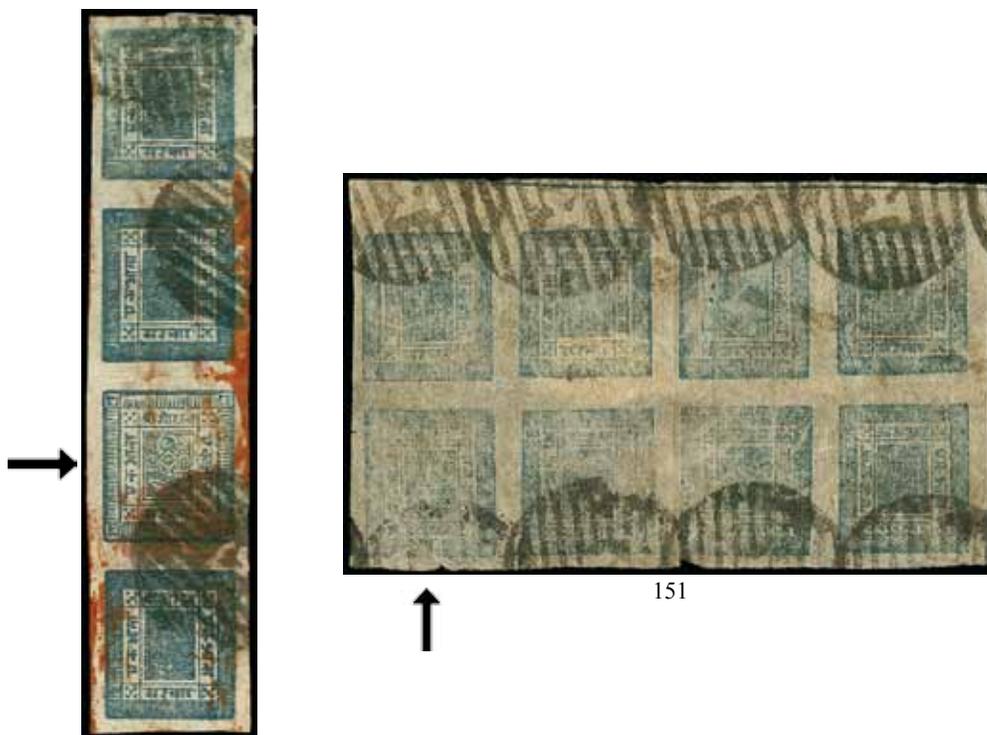


148

| | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 148 | *⊕ 10P, 1898 1a Blue, Pin-perforated , mint pin-perforated right margin block of 6 in a pretty pale blue shade, from the rare setting 23, positions B6-8/C6-8 showing dramatic recut at bottom right (C8) and double tête-bêche with the middle stamp in each row inverted (B7 and C7), small piece out at left, rare with only this block and one sheet known from setting 23 <i>Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.65</i> | 1000 |
| 149 | *△⊙ 10, 1a Blue , 10 stamps and 6 tête-bêche pairs all showing position C8 (cliche 24), which was the first cliché to be cleaned and recut when setting 19 went to press in 1898; neatly mounted and written up on exhibit page, includes 3 mint and 7 used singles (1 on piece), as well as three mint pin-perforated pairs and three imperforate pairs (2 used, 1 mint), all pairs with position C7 inverted at left, demonstrating a huge variety of shades and quality of impression, an interesting lot for the student <small>(Photo =  www)</small> | 500 |

On-Line Bids

All On-Line Bids entered in hrharmer.com and Philasearch must be submitted by 7:00am PST on the day of the sale.



150

151

LotNo

Start Price

- 150 ☉ **10, 1a Blue**, vertical strip of four (positions A8/D8) from setting 19, showing the recut in position C8 (cliche 24, the only such recut in the entire sheet), stamps cancelled by barred circle, large margins all around, a dramatic and eye-catching piece **100**
- 151 ☉田 **10, 1a Blue**, used block of 8 from setting 24 with Bhagwanpur cancels, positions A3-6/B3-6 with inverted cliche at bottom left (B3), somewhat faint and indistinct impression, the **only known postal use from this setting**, a rare item for the specialist **100**
Provenance: Hepper Collection
Singer Collection, illustrated in Singer p.65



152

- 152 ☒ **10, 1a Blue**, pair of covers, both sent **from the Nepalese Kerong Court in Tibet**, mail from Kerong was carried by private messenger to the border town of Rasuwa where it then entered the Nepal postal system, stamps in distinctly different shades (described by Hellrigl as "grey-green" and "light blue"), both tied by Rasuwa seal cancel, a scarce and attractive pair **500**
Provenance: both Hellrigl Collection



153

LotNo

Start Price

153 ☒

10, 1a Blue, single in pretty deep blue shade on February cover to Kathmandu, tied by Dhulikel barred circle cancel, **only three covers known with this cancel**

200



154

154 ☉

10b, 1a Green, Error of color, single in striking green color without a tinge of blue, this is the discovery (and so far unique) example that led to a separate catalogue listing, clearly distinct from the Bluish green shades of this stamp, its color matches exactly the ink of the 4a value, bold barred circle cancel, minor thin, **after over 100 years this is the only known example of what appears to be a true error of color**

300



155



156

155 *田

11, 2a Grey violet, upper left corner block of 4 in a vibrant lilac shade, positions A1 and B1 inverted forming a double tête-bêche, scarce and attractive

250

156 *田

11P, 2a Grey violet, Pin-perforated, upper left margin block of 4 from setting 14, perforations notably doubled both vertically (at left) and horizontally (between stamps), pretty deep shade, some light spotting primarily in margin, the **sole example of a double perforation error in the entirety of classic Nepal**

Provenance: Helrigl Collection

200



157

LotNo

Start Price

157 *田

11P, 2a Grey violet, Pin-perforated, upper left margin block of 4 from setting 13, displaying sheet frame lines and marginal inscription, Very Fine, third period 2a stamps with pin-perforations are substantially scarcer than their 1a and 4a counterparts, an interesting piece
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

200



158



dented frameline cliche

158 *田

11, 2a Grey violet, mint lower-left margin block of 18 from setting 15 (positions F1-6/H1-6), sharp impression, dented frameline cliche in position G5; this block was the proving piece for Hellrigl's setting 15 in 1984, which has very thin sheet framelines and no marginal inscriptions; **largest known multiple of this setting**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

300



159

LotNo

Start Price

159 *田

11, 2a Grey violet, mint left-hand partial sheet of 35 from setting 20 with gripper marks at foot, inverted cliches at B1 and C3, pretty lilac shade, a scarce and attractive large multiple
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

300



160

LotNo

Start Price

160 ☒

11, 2a Grey violet, vertical strip of three used alongside two 1a recut on native paper (#15), 2a strip with tête-bêche pair at right (positions A8/B8), paying an interesting 8a rate (2a double weight postage + 5a registry + 1a acknowledgment of receipt), tied by Kanchanpur barred circle to September 1907 cover to Kathmandu, a rare cover that is **the only reported example of this rate make up**

Provenance: Heddergott Collection

Helbrigl Collection

1700



161

161 ☒

11, 2a Grey violet, horizontal strip of three, righthand pair tête-bêche (#15a), crisp impression in a pretty shade, tied by Karnali barred circle cancel to September 1907 registered cover (1a postage + 5a registry) to Kathmandu (this cancel only used in 1907), a rare and attractive cover

Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

1250



162

LotNo

Start Price

162 ☒

11, 2a Grey violet, horizontal strip of three used with 1a recut on native paper (#15) on September 1907 double weight registered cover to Kathmandu (2a postage + 5a registry), tied by Doti barred circle cancel, all stamps with large margins, very attractive

Provenance: Heddergott Collection

Hellrigl Collection

1000



163

163 ☒

11, 2a Grey violet, single used with 1a recut on native paper (#15) paying triple weight postage, dull grey violet shade, both stamps tied to October 1904 cover by Dhankuta barred circle cancel, 1a with minor scissor cut, rare with fewer than five reported examples of this rate make up

400



164

LotNo

Start Price

164 ☒ 11, 2a Grey violet, pair of double weight 2a covers from Dhankuta to Kathmandu; first cover sent October 1904, stamp with blurred print in dull shade; second cover August 1907, stamp from cleaned plate with large margins and deep violet shade, an attractive pair

300



165

166

165 ☒ 11, 2a Grey violet, single in greyish shade, tied by Pokhara barred square cancel to October 1905 double weight cover to Kathmandu, a scarce cover

200

166 ☒ 11, 2a Grey violet, single in deep shade tied by Karnali barred circle cancel to January 1906 double weight cover to Kathmandu, scarce and clean

200



167

LotNo

Start Price

167 *

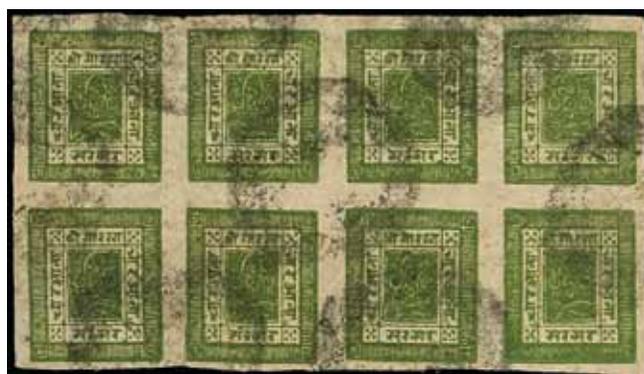
12P, 4a Green, Pin-perforated, tête-bêche pair from setting 9, positions G5-6 (right stamp inverted), bright color and attractive centering, typical ragged perforations

Provenance: Pattiz

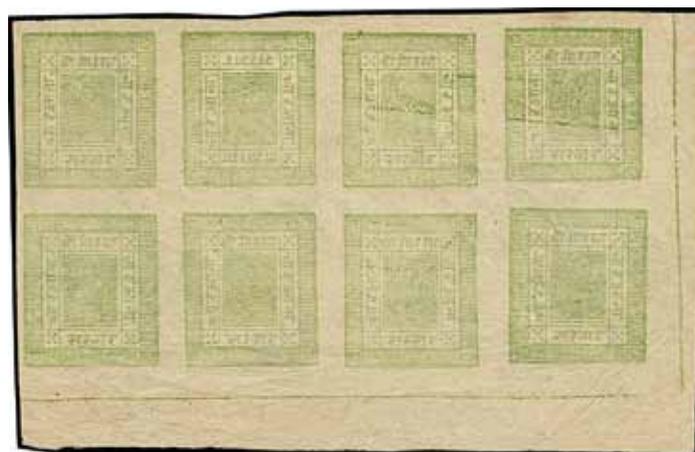
200



168



169



170

168 *田

12P, 4a Green, Pin-perforated, upper left margin block of 4 from setting 9 showing sheet framelines and marginal inscriptions, positions A1-2/B1-2, attractive deep shade, scarce pin-perforated block

Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

200

169 ◎田

12, 4a Green, strip of 5, two blocks of 4, and block of 8 mounted and written up on exhibit page, all postally used from Kathmandu (where most parcels were sent from), pretty range of shades from olive green to bluish green, scarce as postally-used multiples as no intact parcels are known

300

170 *田

12, 4a Green, bottom right margin block of 12 from setting 9 showing sheet framelines, positions G5-8/H5-8 with position G6 inverted, somewhat "dry" printing, scarce

Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

250



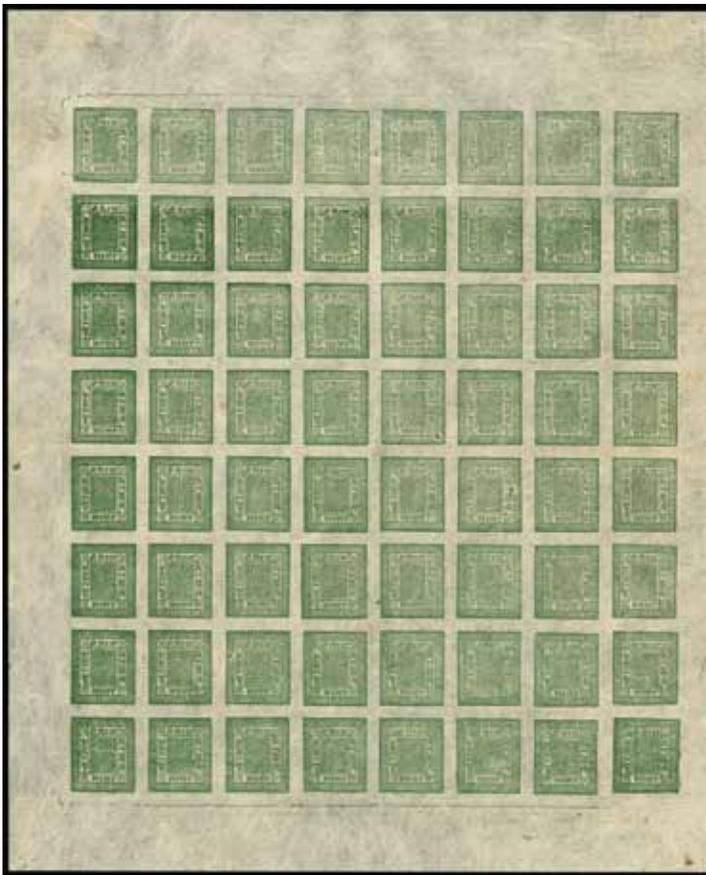
171

LotNo

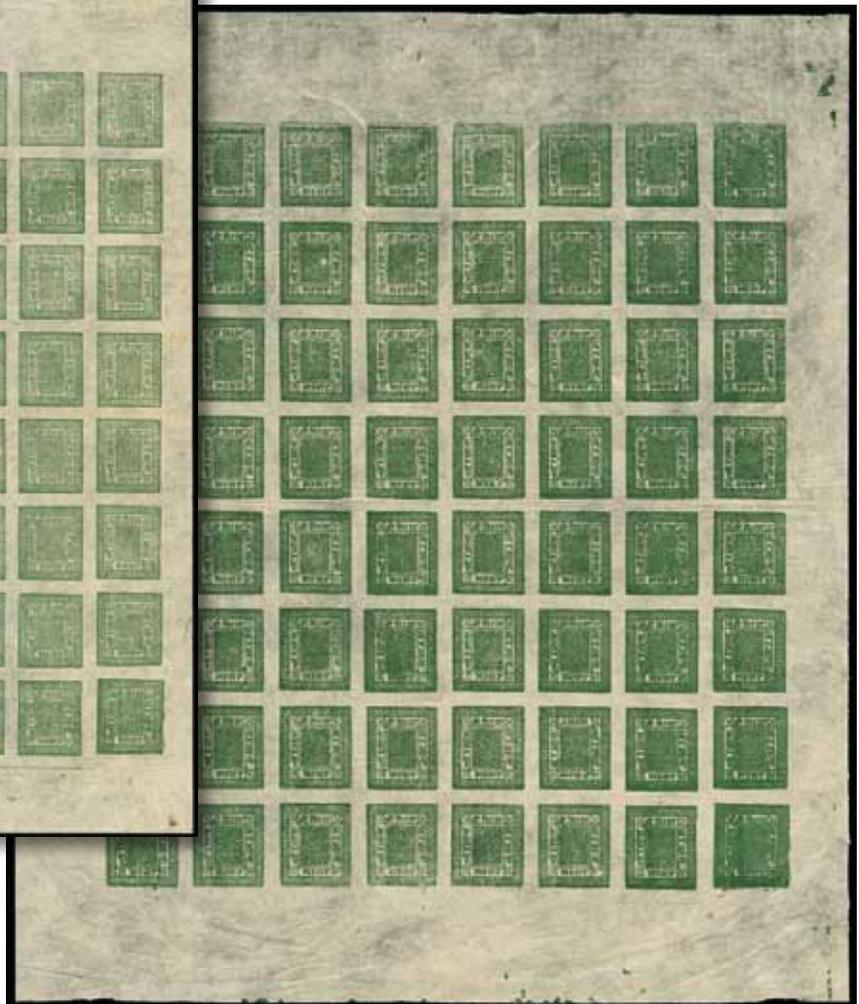
Start Price

- 171 *田 **12, 4a Green**, block of 16 (two complete horizontal rows, positions C1-8/D1-8), variant state of setting 10 with frameline at left only (Singer placed this piece between setting 10, which had framelines, and setting 11, which did not), pretty light green shade, pinhole affects one stamp at bottom left, **this variant state is known only by this piece**
Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated Singer p.80
Ricketts Collection

350



172



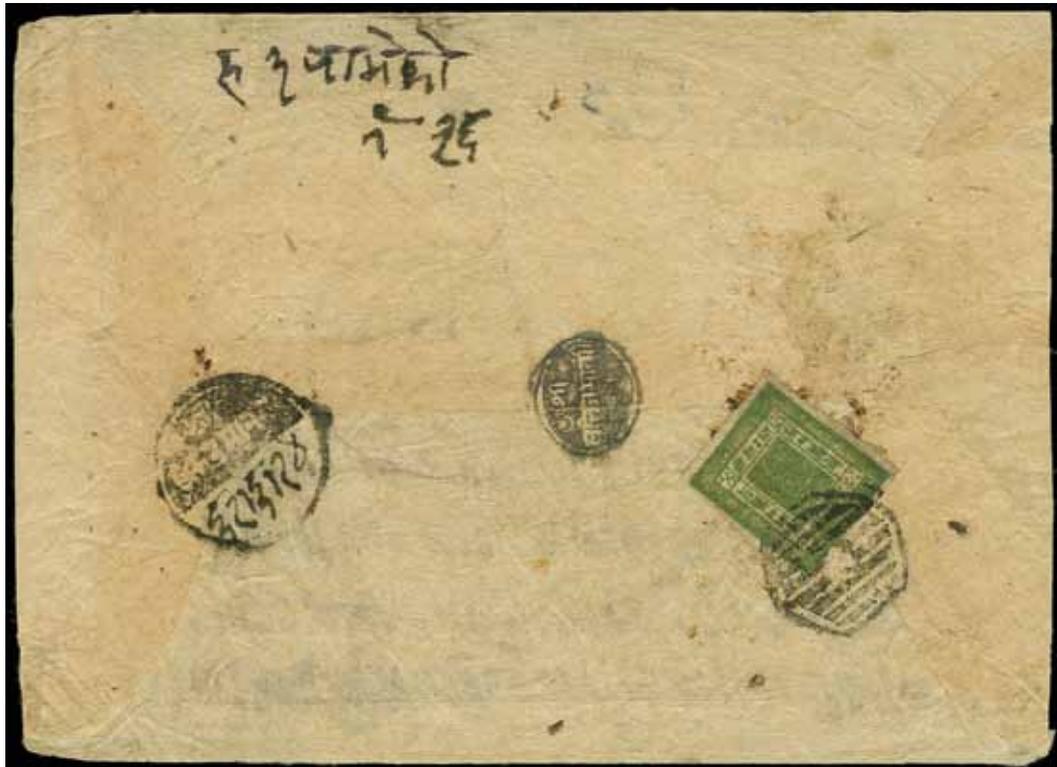
173

- 172 *田 **12P, 4a Green, Pin-perforated**, complete mint sheet of 64 from setting 11, first state, includes inverted cliche at position G6, pretty deep green shade, an attractive and scarce sheet
Provenance: Martyn Collection
Singer Collection

800

- 173 *田 **12, 4a Green**, complete mint sheet of 64 from setting 11, first state, includes inverted cliche at position G6, attractive shade, small holes in margin away from stamps, attractive and scarce

600



174

LotNo

Start Price

174 ☒

12, 4a Green, single tied by Hanumannagar hexagonal barred cancel to October 1905 quadruple rate cover to Kathmandu (envelope originally contained coins which accounts for the weight), interesting dull shade with somewhat blurry impression, a rare and important cover, this is the **only reported example of any 4a postal rate during the classic period**, one of the gems of Nepalese philately
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

3000



175

175 ☒

12, 4a Green, horizontal pair with large margins, tied by hexagonal Jaleswar cancel to December 1901 cover, 8a pays 2a double weight postage + 5a registry + 1a acknowledgement of receipt, negative date stamp at right, a rare and desirable cover with **only two reported examples**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1500



176

LotNo

Start Price

176 ☒

12, 4a Green, single used alongside 2a Violet (#11) on registered cover (1a postage + 5a registry) from Parasi to Kathmandu, stamps tied by Parasi barred circle, dispatch and arrival datestamps alongside stamps, addressed to Commander in Chief Bhim Shamsher
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

600



177

177 ☒

11-12, 15, 1898/1903 1a-4a Third Period Printing, complete set of three values (1a recut on native paper) on double weight registered cover (2a postage + 5a registry), all tied by square barred Pokhara cancel, an attractive and rare three color franking, **fewer than 10 covers known with the complete third period printing**
Provenance: Helbrigl Collection

1300



178

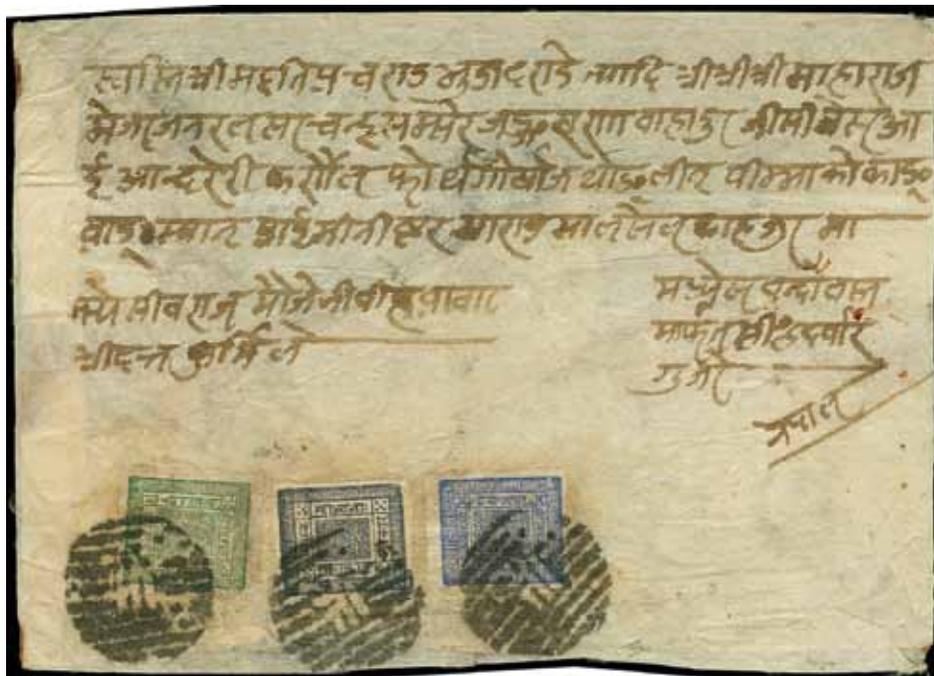
LotNo

Start Price

178 ☒

11-12, 15, 1a-4a Third Period Printing, complete set of three values on cover (1a recut on native paper), all with large but ragged margins, tied by Dhankuta barred circle cancel to August 1907 cover, 7a franking pays 1a postage + 5a registry + 1a acknowledgement of receipt, cover with small piece missing at right (affects margin of 2a stamp), **fewer than 10 known covers with third period printing**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1250



179

179 ☒

11-12, 15, 1a-4a Third Period Printing, complete set of three values on cover (1a recut on native paper), tied by Taulihawa barred circle cancel to August 1907 cover to Kathmandu, 7a franking pays double weight 2a postage + 5a registry, clean and attractive, **fewer than 10 known covers with third period printing**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1250

3rd Period Printings, Collections

180 *☉☒
 ☒

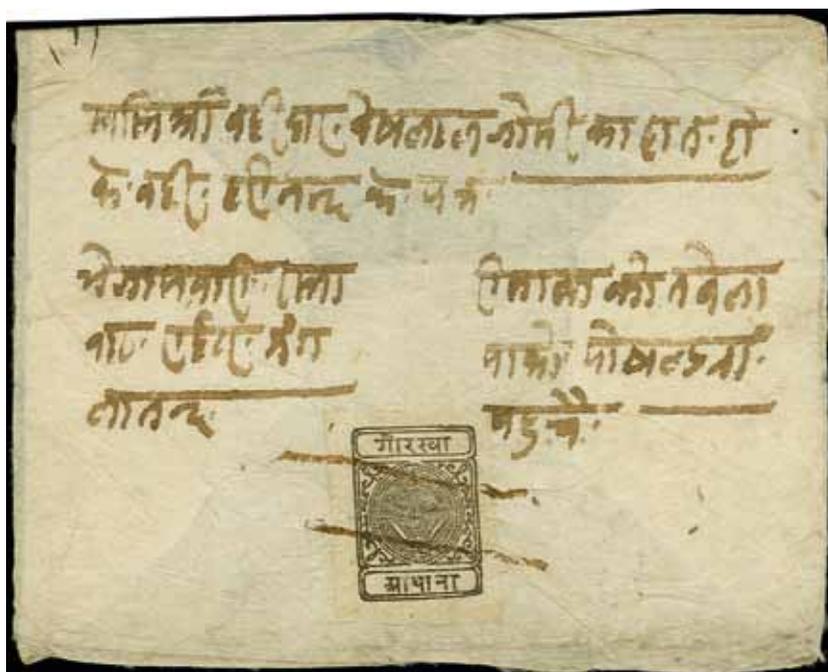
Third Period Printings Balance, 44 items neatly mounted and annotated (including 11 covers), includes many interesting cancellations, shades, and plate varieties; note complete set 1a-4a on piece with Ridi cancels, 1a with major paper fold on cover, 1a on 1905 cover to Prime Minister, 2a tête-bêche strip of 3, 2a used block of 12 and mint corner margin pair of 6 (pin-perforated) showing progressive flaw at position G7, and 4a lower right margin pair; a good opportunity for the specialist in this issue with many interesting items warranting further inspection
(Photo = ☐ www)

1000

New ½a Denomination, 1899-1907 Printings



Royal Hunting Camp in Southern Nepal



181

LotNo

Start Price

181 ☒ 13, 1899 ½a Black, single tied by two pen strokes to cover from the royal hunting camp to Kathmandu, enclosed letter is dated December 22, 1912, vertical crease affects bottom part of stamp but does not detract from the overall appearance, a very attractive cover and certainly **one of the finest of the six known covers bearing a single ½a stamp**

1000

182 *☒☒ 1899 ½a Black Balance Collection, 25 items neatly mounted on exhibit pages, including December 1910 cover with single franking (**one of 6 known, ex-Gupta**), vertical pair on 1917 cover, Setting 1 pin-perforated horizontal pair (only known multiple), Setting 1 Early State Thin Paper complete sheet (one of 3 known), Setting 1 Early State Thin Paper complete sheet (unique), as well as a multitude of pairs and blocks (position pieces including tête-bêche pairs and marginal markings), a seldom opportunity to acquire a large number key items of this issue, *many items ex-Gupta, Hellrigl, and others* (Photo = ☐ www)

3000

Recut 1a Printings, 1901-1902, on European Paper



| LotNo | | Start Price |
|--------|---|-------------|
| 183 * | <p>14P, 1901 1a Grey blue, Pin-perforated, horizontal tête-bêche pair (#14Pa, positions H7-8, right stamp inverted) showing the "damaged cliché", attractive deep blue shade, a truly rare pair; any tête-bêche pair of the recut 1a on European paper is scarce, but this mint pin-perforated example showing the damaged cliché is unique <i>Provenance: Hellrigl Collection</i></p> | 3500 |
| 184 *田 | <p>14, 1a Grey blue, right margin block of 4 (positions C7-8/D7-8), vivid impression on bright and fresh paper, bottom pair is tête-bêche (position D8 inverted), manuscript notation in margin; Hellrigl wrote that "this stamp ranks amongst the rarest of Nepal with only 200 to 250 copies believed to exist;" this is the only reported block and the largest known multiple of the European paper printings <i>Provenance: Adams Collection</i> <i>Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.59</i></p> | 7000 |
| 185 * | <p>14, 1a Grey blue, horizontal tête-bêche pair (#14a, positions D2-3, right stamp inverted), pretty blue shade and vibrant white paper, a beautiful and rare showpiece, Hellrigl called this "amongst the rarest [stamps] of Nepal" with tête-bêche pairs being particularly scarce (only 12 known) <i>Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.59</i></p> | 2000 |



186



damaged
cliche

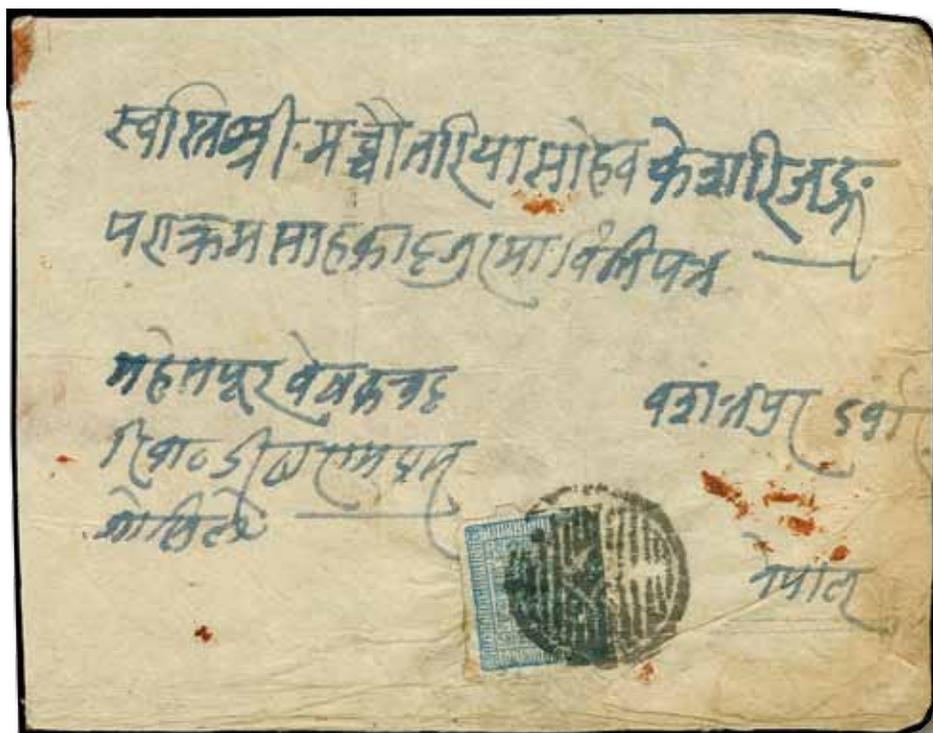
LotNo

Start Price

186 ☉

14, 1a Grey blue, the "damaged cliche" (position H8) which was caused prior to setting 26 (this position was also inverted), sharp impression on bright white paper, **the only reported used example**
Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.59

300



187



188

187 ☒

14, 1a Grey blue, pretty pale blue shade on September 1902 cover to Kathmandu, tied by Birganj barred circle cancel, a scarce stamp on cover

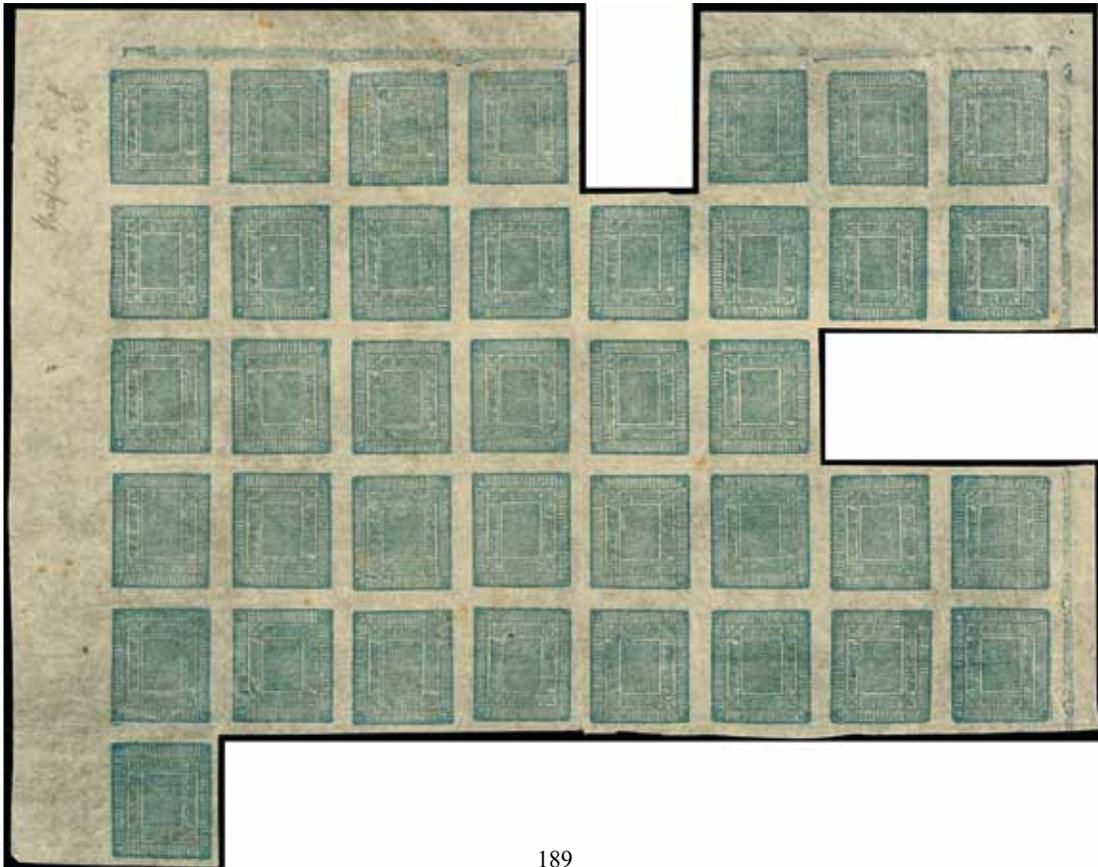
300

188 ☒

14, 1a Grey blue, bright and fresh single tied to March 1903 cover by Birganj barred circle cancel, Kathmandu arrival marking on reverse, pretty dark blue shade, a scarce cover with only 20-30 examples recorded

300

Recut 1a Printings, 1903-1907, on Native Paper



189

LotNo

Start Price

189 *田

15, 1903 1a Grey blue, irregular mint block of 38 from setting 27, first state (contains all or portions of rows A-F), inverted cliches at positions B7, C2, D3, E5, E8, and F1, pretty pale blue shade, a scarce and interesting large multiple

250

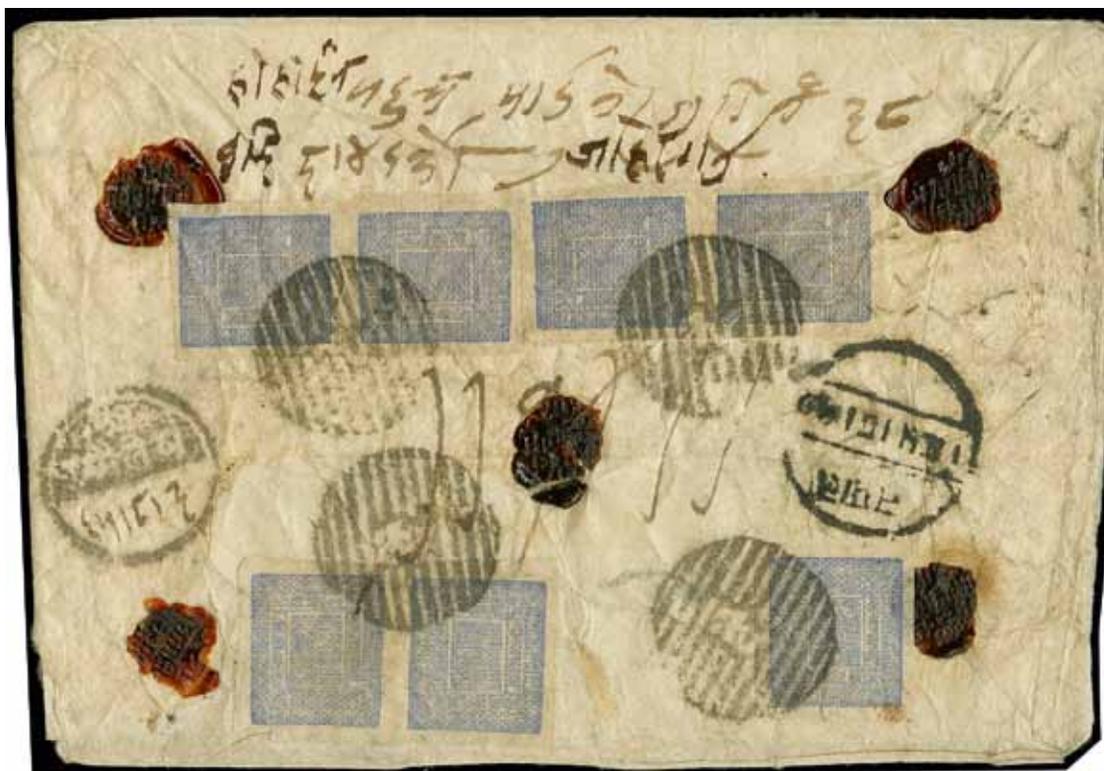


190

190 ◎

15, 1a Grey blue, horizontal pair, right stamp the "damaged cliché" (position H8, which is also inverted), bright color and crisp impression, bold barred circle cancels, an attractive and dramatic pair

100



191

LotNo

Start Price

191 ☒

15, 1a Grey blue, seven stamps (three pairs and a single) tied by Dailekh barred circle cancel to November 1908 double weight registered cover (2a postage + 5a registry), stamps from blurred late printing, bottom left pair tête-bêche (#15a), a rare and attractive franking
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1250

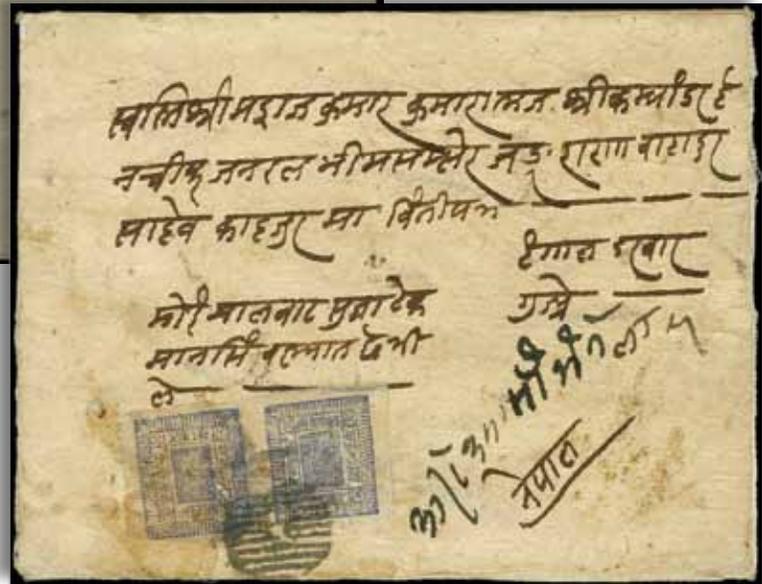
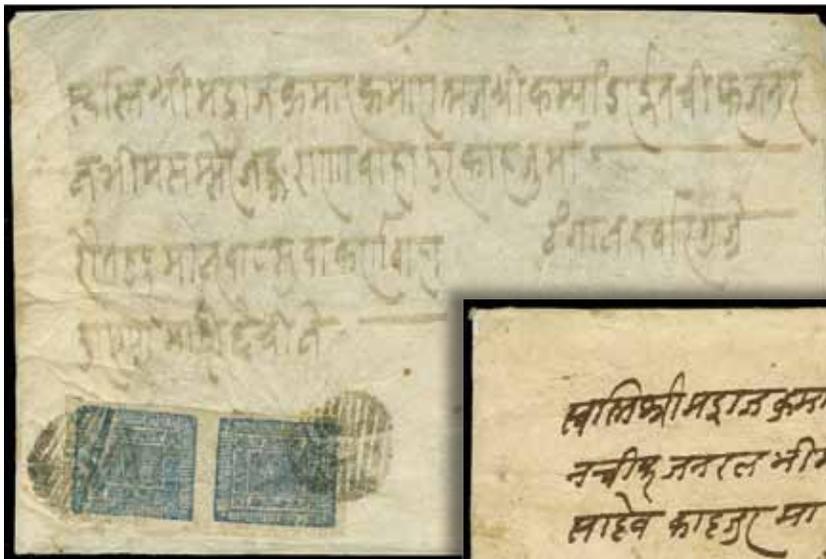


192

192 ☒

15, 1a Grey blue, the "damaged cliché" (position H8) used alongside 1a pair and 4a single (#12) on April 1903 double weight registered cover to Kathmandu, stamps tied by barred square Pokhara cancel, **the only reported example of such a use of this stamp on cover**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

1000



193

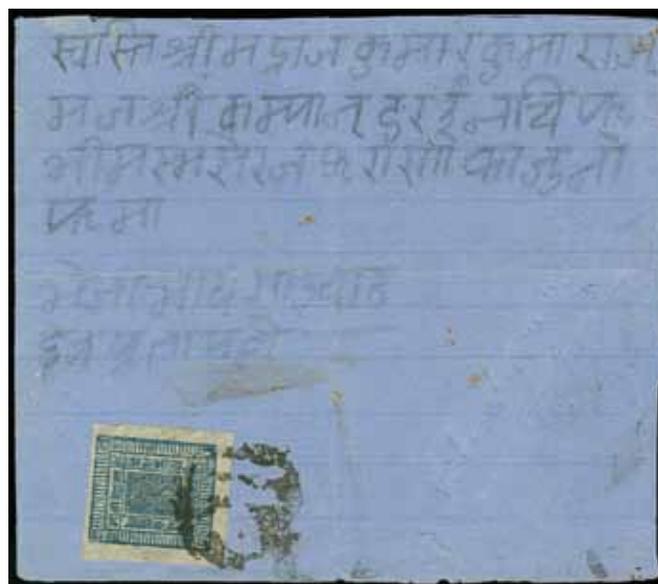
LotNo

Start Price

193 ☒

15, 1a Grey blue, two double weight covers with tête-bêche pairs (#15b); first cover horizontal pair in violet blue shade, used on October 1907 cover from Kadarban; second cover vertical pair in blue shade on August 1904 cover from Kadarban; both pairs tied to their respective covers by Kadarban hexagonal barred cancels, a scarce and attractive pair

750



194

194 ☒

15, 1a Grey blue, single in a deep shade, tied to November 1904 cover by interesting Bhadgaon negative circle cancel, an attractive and rare cover, **the only reported example of this cancel**

600



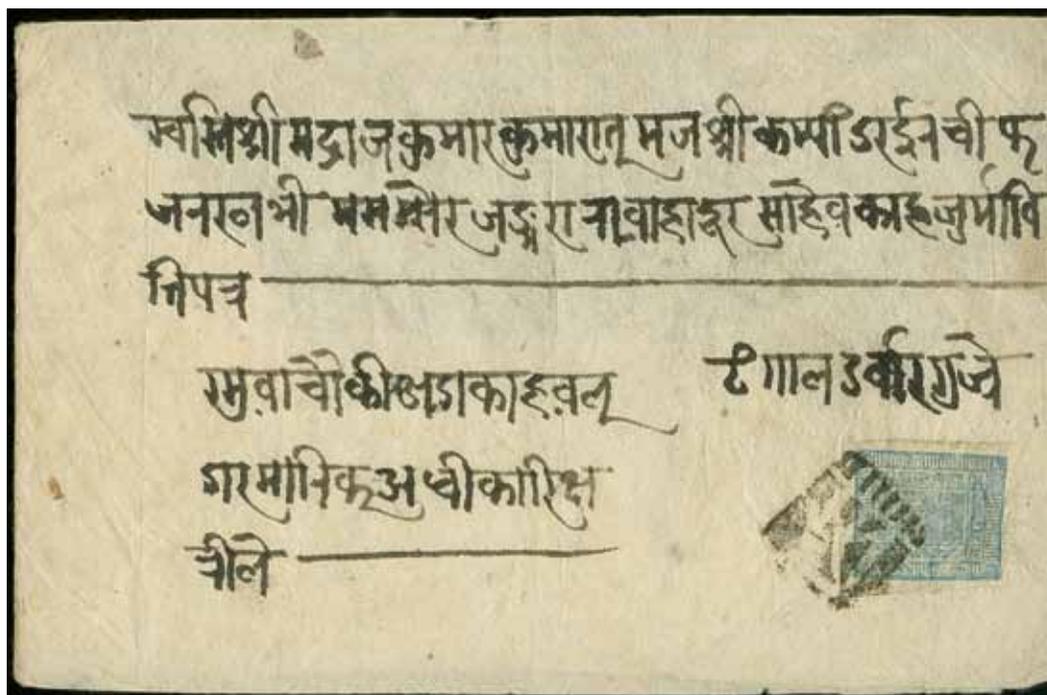
195

LotNo

Start Price

195 ☒ 15, 1a Grey blue, strip of four and two singles (one on front) on May 1905 registered cover, stamps tied by Birganj negative circle cancel (four also with manuscript cancels), contains tête-bêche pair (#15b) at left side of strip, vibrant blue shade, 6a pays postage (1a) + registry (5a), a scarce and attractive multiple on cover

500



196

196 ☒ 15, 1a Grey blue, single on April 1905 cover from Rasuwa to Kathmandu, tied by attractive square negative Rasuwa cancel, pleasant bluish shade, a clean and eye-catching cover, one of two known covers with this rare cancel

500



197

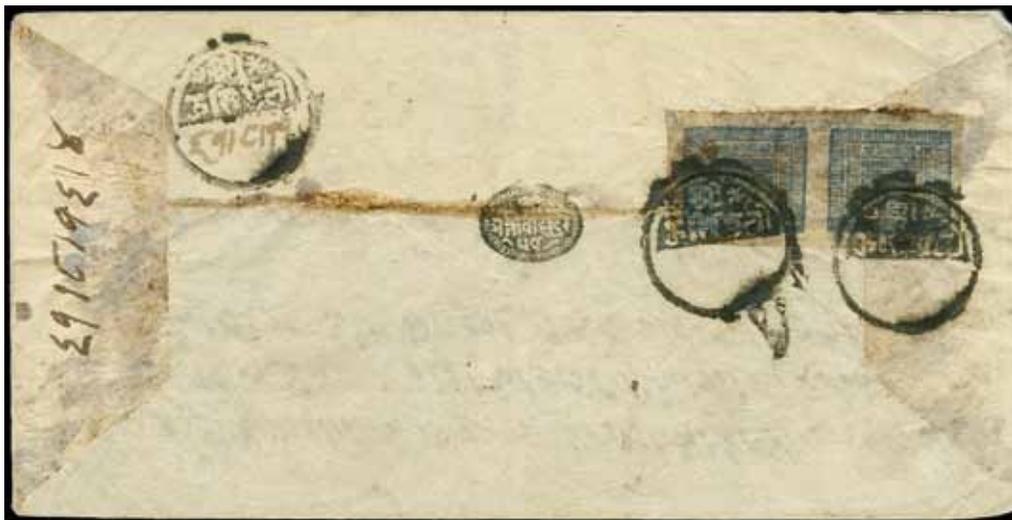
LotNo

Start Price

197 ☒

15, 1a Grey blue, two covers, both with cliché 24 (position C8), which was the first cliché to have its outer framelines recut resulting in fewer lines in the frames; first cover blue shade tied by Okhaldunga barred circle cancel to April 1903 cover to Kathmandu; second cover deep blue shade tied by Dandeldhura barred circle cancel to August 1908 cover to Kathmandu; both attractive and rare

500



198

198 ☒

15, 1a Grey blue, vertical pair on double weight November 1904 cover, tied by non-standard Sindhuli postmark (also used at left as a dispatch postmark with date added), Very Fine, rare and attractive cover

400



199

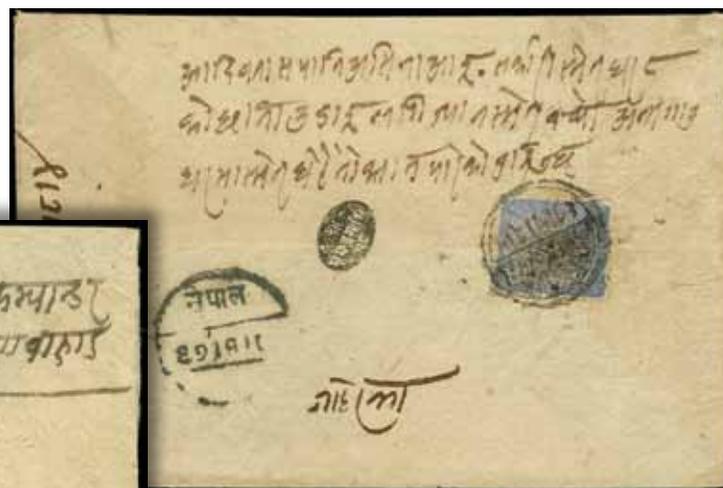


200

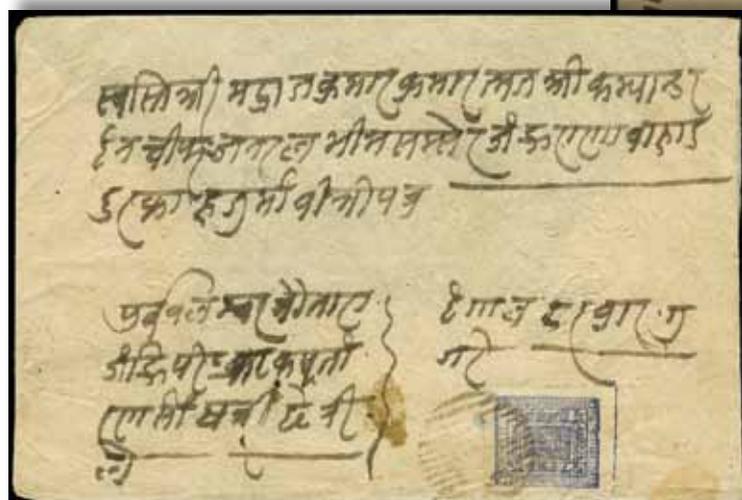
LotNo

Start Price

- 199 **15, 1a Grey blue**, vertical tête-bêche pair (#15a) on double weight December 1904 cover from Doti to Kathmandu, tied by barred circle Doti cancel, pretty greyish shade, clean and appealing **400**
- 200 **15, 1a Grey blue**, somewhat "dry" printing tied by Dhulikel barred circle cancel to August 1908 cover, ever so slightly reduced at left, a neat and attractive cover, **three reported covers with this cancel** **400**



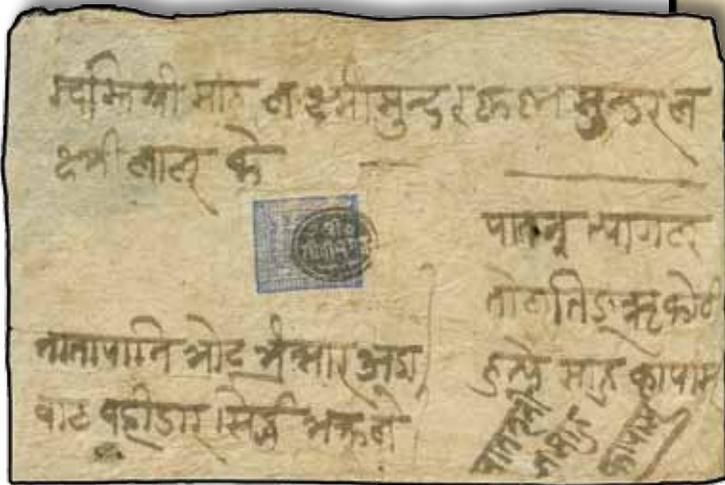
202



201



- 201 **15, 1a Grey blue**, somewhat "dry" printing tied by Chautara barred circle cancel to August 1907 cover, Very Fine, a clean and appealing cover, **three reported covers with this cancel** **400**
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection
- 202 **15, 1a Grey blue**, single on May 1910 cover, tied by non-standard Ilam negative postmark used as cancel, somewhat blurred impression in a pretty shade, an attractive and scarce use of this marking as a killer **400**



203

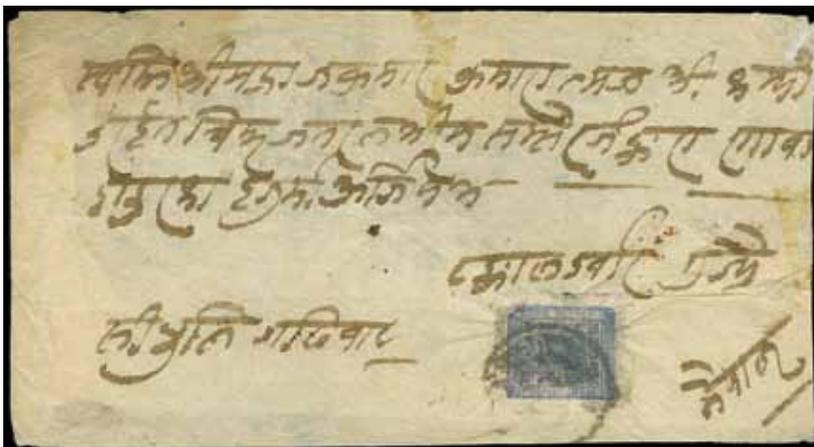


204

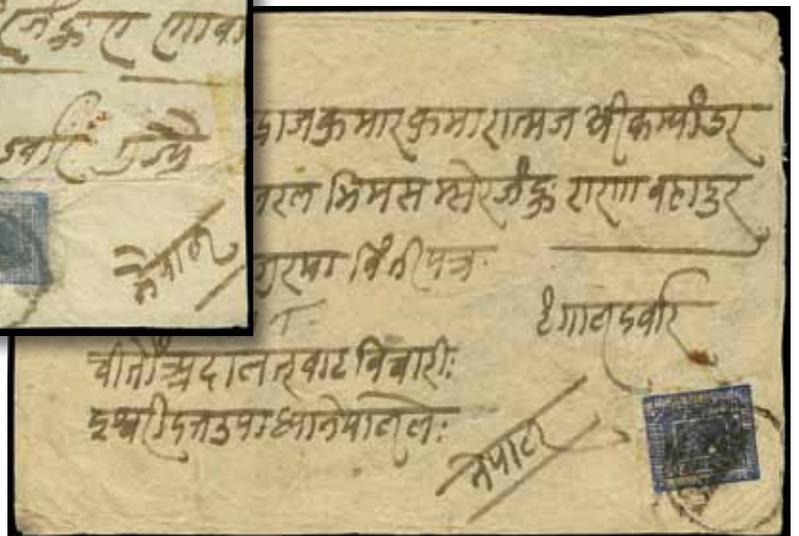
LotNo

Start Price

- 203 ☒ **15, 1a Grey blue**, bold single with sharp impression, tied by Tatapani seal cancel on March 1908 cover from Kuti Court in Tibet (via Tatapani and Chautara to Kathmandu), appropriate transit and arrival markings on reverse; Nepal administered a court in Kuti, Tibet, from which mail was carried by messenger to the border town of Tatapani, where it entered the Nepalese postal system; a very rare use of Nepalese stamps on a cover originating outside of the country, *illustrated in Singer p.129* **350**
- 204 ☒ **15, 1a Grey blue**, single in a dark greyish shade, on June 1905 cover from Dahaban to Kathmandu, tied by postmark usually hand-dated as a dispatch marking but here used as a killer, a scarce cover **250**

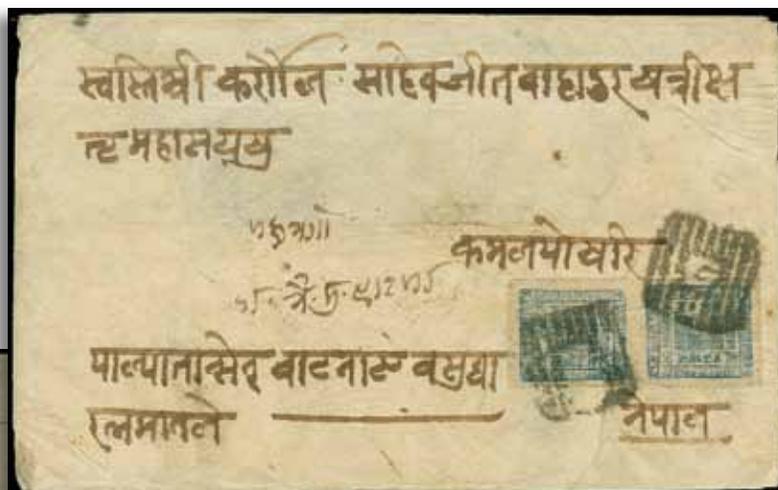


205

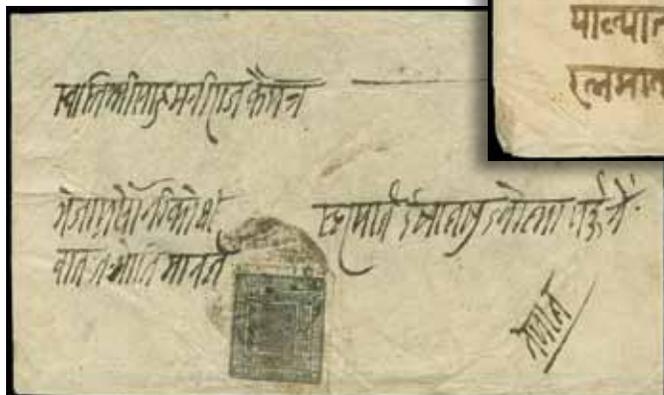


206

- 205 ☒ **15, 1903 1a Grey blue**, "damaged cliché" (position H8) on May 1908 cover to Kathmandu, tied by Sindhuli postmark (typically hand-dated and used as dispatch mark, here used as killer), pretty blue shade, *the only reported single franking of this cliché*
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection **250**
- 206 ☒ **15, 1a Grey blue**, single in a beautiful deep blue shade, tied to August 1907 cover by Chitwan negative postmark (typically used as dispatch mark, here used as killer), a scarce cover **250**



207

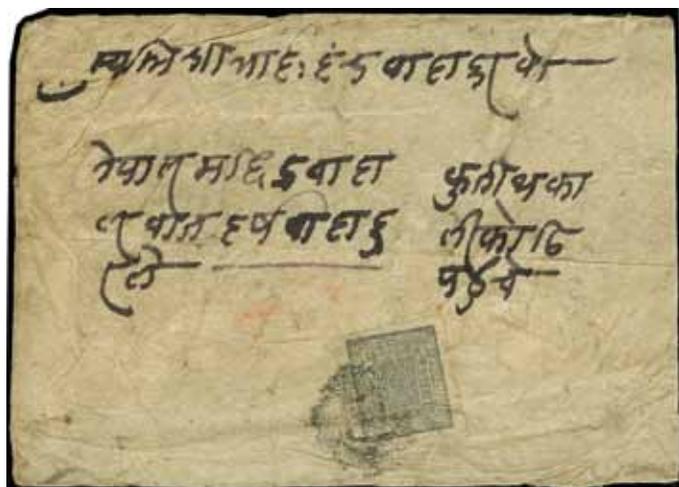


208

LotNo

Start Price

- 207 ☒ 15, 1a Grey blue, vertical pair on double weight April 1903 cover from Palpa to Gorka, tied by square barred Palpa cancel, appropriate dispatch and receiving marks on reverse, stamps a pretty bluish shade, an attractive double rate cover 200
- 208 ☒ 15, 1a Dark grey, single on October 1905 cover from Birganj to Kathmandu, tied by non-standard Birganj negative circle cancel, stamp is a distinctive dark grey shade with hardly a trace of blue, a striking cover, *ex-Hellrigl* who noted, "unrecorded shade of greatest rarity" 200



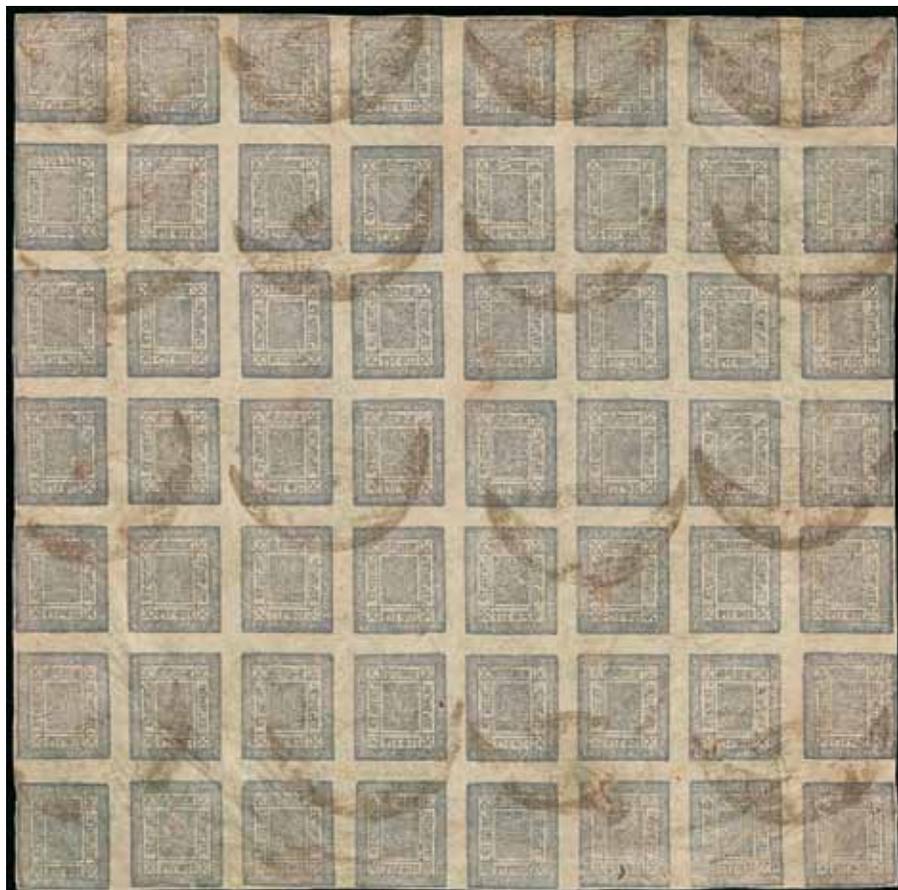
209



210

- 209 ☒ 15, 1a Light grey, single tied by Kathmandu octagon on August 1905 cover to **Kuti Court in Tibet**, stamp in a distinctive light grey shade without a trace of blue (described by Hellrigl as an "unrecorded shade of greatest rarity"); mail to the Nepalese Kuti Court in Tibet was sent by post to the border town of Tatapani, where it was then carried by messenger to Kuti; cover combines a foreign destination (Tibet) with a rare shade (light grey), making this a rare and desirable piece 200
- 210 ☒ 15, 1a Grey blue, early use of recut setting 26, single tied to June 1902 cover by Bhagwanpur barred circle cancel (also with Bhagwanpur dispatch mark and Ridi transit mark), an attractive single weight cover 100

Telegraphic Period, 1917-1930



211



212

LotNo

Start Price

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 211 | <p>☉田 11T, 1903 2a Grey violet, Released in 1917, complete sheet of 56 with Birganj telegraphic cancel, 4 inverted cliches; a few sheets from the 2a setting 20 (printed between 1905-06) were stored in the Treasury for a decade (after the classic postal issues were replaced) and pressed into service in 1917 upon the introduction of the telegraph system <i>Provenance: Gupta Collection</i></p> | 500 |
| 212 | <p>☉田 13T, 1899 ½a Black, Released in 1917, horizontal tête-bêche pair and block of 18, both with Birganj telegraphic cancels; a few sheets from the ½a setting 5 (printed between 1906-07) were stored in the Treasury for a decade (after the classic postal issues were replaced) and pressed into service in 1917 upon the introduction of the telegraph system; these two items are the proving pieces for the so-called "stored sheets," a rare pair of items</p> | 300 |
| 213 | <p>☉田 15T, 1903 1a Grey blue, Released in 1917, complete sheet of 64 with Birganj telegraphic cancel, pretty grey blue shade, 11 inverted cliches; a few sheets from the 1a setting 27 (printed between 1903-07) were stored in the Treasury for a decade (after the classic postal issues were replaced) and pressed into service in 1917 upon the introduction of the telegraph system, a rare specialty item <small>(Photo = □ www)</small></p> | 500 |

Durbar School, Town Hall in Kathmandu



214

LotNo

214 *

16, 1917 ½a Orange, horizontal tête-bêche pair (#16a, positions A7-8) with upper right sheet margin, bold and attractive color; a great rarity of Nepal with only four unused tête-bêche pairs known (one being contained in the half-sheet that is the following lot), *1996 Holcombe certificate*

Start Price

5000



215

215 *田

16, ½a Orange, block of 4 (positions C2-3/D2-3) from discovery sheet, vivid color, trivial stain at bottom (proving that this block was once attached to the surviving half-sheet) and scissor cut between top two stamps, a wonderful mint multiple of this rare stamp

Provenance: O'Sullivan Collection

Singer Collection

Helbrigl Collection

2000



216

LotNo

Start Price

216 *田

16, 1/2a Orange, lower half-sheet of 32 stamps (positions E1-8/H1-8) including inverted cliché at position H1 (#16a, bottom left corner), from the discovery sheet found by O'Sullivan in 1921, minor trivial staining, the **largest known multiple of this stamp** (representing about a third of the 100 or so known mint examples) and **only 4 mint tête-bêche pairs known** (including a pair in this sale), one of the most famous philatelic items from Nepal

Provenance: Dawson Collection

Helbrigl Collection

O'Sullivan Collection

Watts Collection

10000



217

LotNo

Start Price

217 ☉

16, ½a Orange, set of three tête-bêche pairs showing all three inverted clichés in setting 6 (positions A6/B6, A7-8, and G1/H1), all with bright color and full margins, a rare and remarkable group, with **only 8 used tête-bêche pairs known** this lot represents almost half of the population, *one pair w/ 1984 Helbrigt certificate, another w/ 2010 Flack certificate*

4000



218



219

218 ☉

16, ½a Orange, block of four on typical thin native paper (positions A2-3/B2-3), bold and striking color, Birganj telegraph cancel, a scarce item with very few blocks known, *2010 Flack certificate*

400

219 ☉

16, ½a Orange, block of 12 on typical thin native paper (positions F3-5/H3-5), bold and vivid impression, Birganj telegraph cancel, most used blocks of this stamp are blocks of 4, making this unusual and desirable

1000



220



LotNo

Start Price

220 ☉

16 var., 1/2a Yellow-orange, single (position A3) in this extremely rare shade, Kathmandu telegraphic cancel; previously referred to as "lemon," this color is clearly lighter and distinct from the typical orange of the sixth setting, **only four used examples known** making this one of the scarcest stamps of Nepal, 2010 Flack certificate

300



British Post Office in Kathmandu



221

221 ☒

16 var., 1/2a Yellow-orange, used alongside contemporaneous 1/2a-4a stamps on India 1/2a stamped envelope (w/ India KGV 2a on reverse), tied by January 21, 1921 Ghumdhang cancels to over-franked philatelic cover from W.G. O'Sullivan (supervisor of the British post office in Kathmandu) to his wife in India; O'Sullivan was the first to discover the orange variety of the 1/2a in 1921 and prepared several covers, this being the **only known example of the rare yellow-orange shade on cover**; an eye-catching cover of the utmost rarity

Provenance: Singer Collection

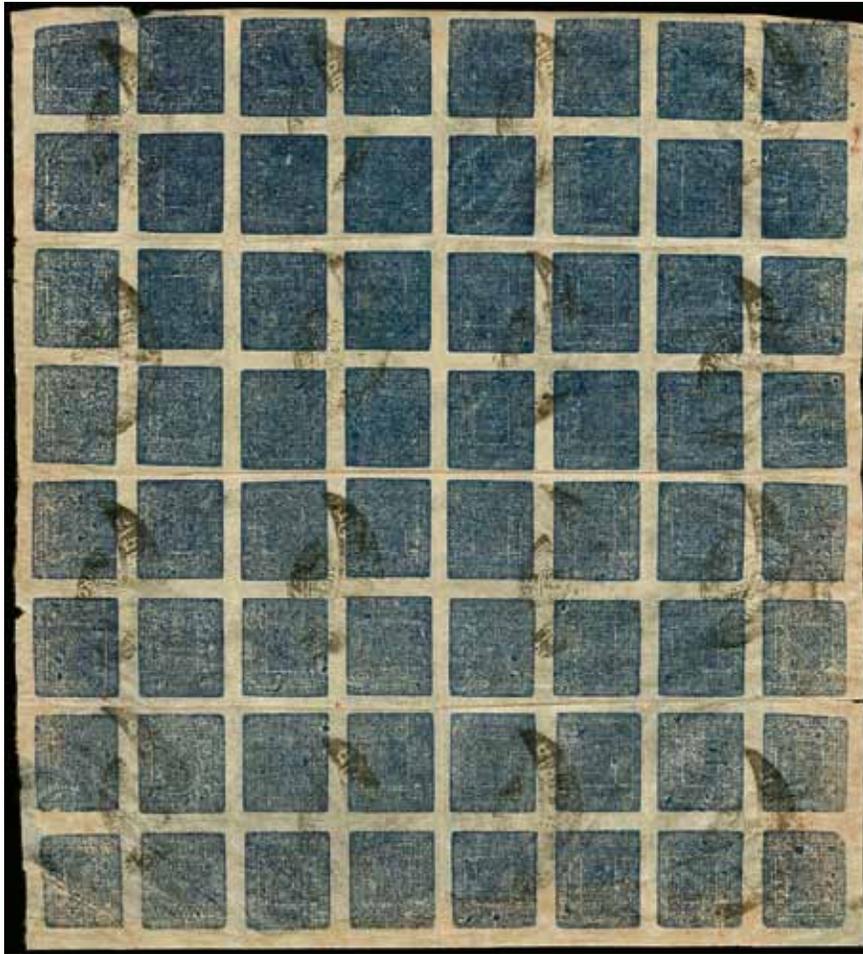
1000

222 ☉⊕

17, 1/2a Black Collection, 16 items neatly mounted and annotated on exhibit pages (12 used and 4 mint), the vast majority complete sheets or large blocks, ranging from setting 7 through setting 14 (only setting 9 not represented), highlights include setting 8 mint block of 30 (second largest mint multiple), setting 11 used block of 46 w/ "single blister" plate flaw (largest used multiple), setting 12 first state complete used sheet (reportedly unique), setting 13 complete mint sheet (four known), setting 13 complete used sheet pin-perforated (only used pin-perforated sheet from the telegraphic period), and many other positional pieces with significant plate flaws, an exceptional opportunity for the specialist, *includes items ex-Singer, Sanford, Gupta, Michel, Kershaw*

(Photo = www)

2000



223

LotNo

Start Price

223 *◎田 **18, 1a Blue Collection**, 10 items neatly mounted and annotated by owner, including #18b emerald error of color singles (2), pair, and block of 7 (all used), two complete used sheets from setting 27 second state, and four sheets from Plate II (new design, #21) including one mint pin-perforated, an attractive and desirable group, includes items *ex-Singer, Gupta*

1000



224

224 ◎田 **18b, 1a Emerald**, block of four in pretty emerald shade, clean strike of Kathmandu telegraphic cancel, the emerald shade comes from the very earliest printings of this period, a rare and eye-catching block
Provenance: Singer Collection and illustrated in Singer p.65

200



225



226

LotNo

Start Price

225 ☉田 **18b, 1a Green**, block of 12 of this popular error of color, attractive dark shade, includes inverted cliché (#18ba, position B7, second row middle), block with several strikes of the rare "Kumari Chauk" (Auditor General) cancel, which was unknown to Hellrigl when he wrote his book in 1984 (this and one other block were discovered in 1992, when Hellrigl called it a "most unusual mystery marking"), worm damage in the margin and affecting one stamp, a scarce and attractive block made more interesting by a very rare cancel

1500

226 ☉田 **18b, 1a Green**, block of 12 (positions F5-F8/H5-H8) with Birganj telegraphic cancels, bright and vibrant green shade, inverted cliché at bottom right (#18ba), a wonderful large multiple of this popular error of color

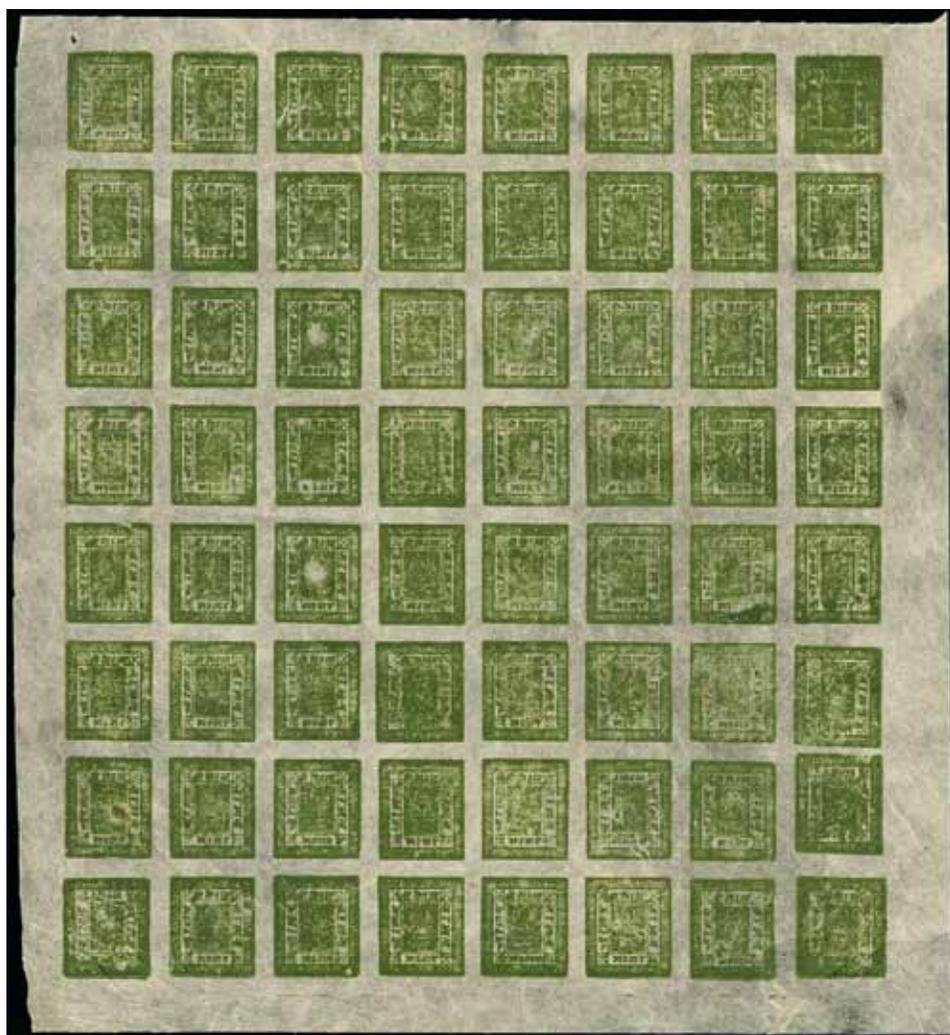
1000



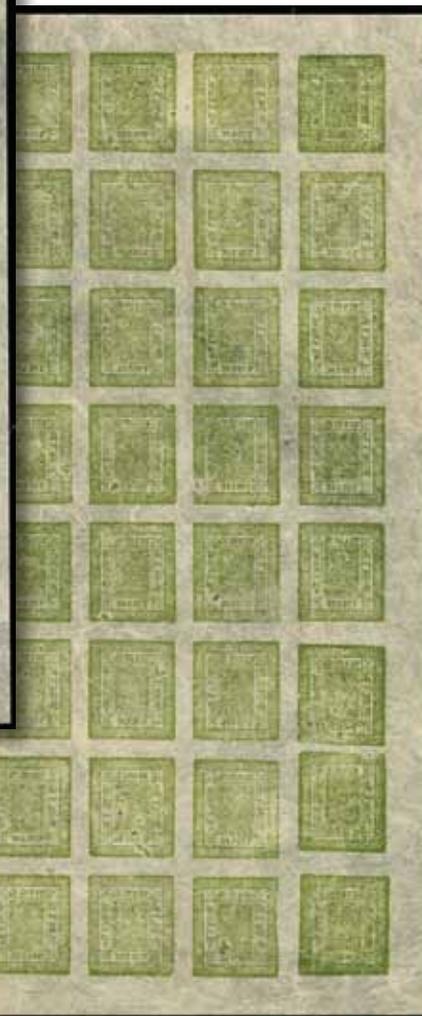
227

227 * **18c, 1a Green**, horizontal pair (#18ca) from setting 12, positions A7-8, left stamp the normal 4a, right stamp is a 1a cliché that was placed into position A8 inverted, bright and fresh color, sheet margin on two sides, typical thin native paper, an attractive example of this popular error with **fewer than 60 in existence**

200



228

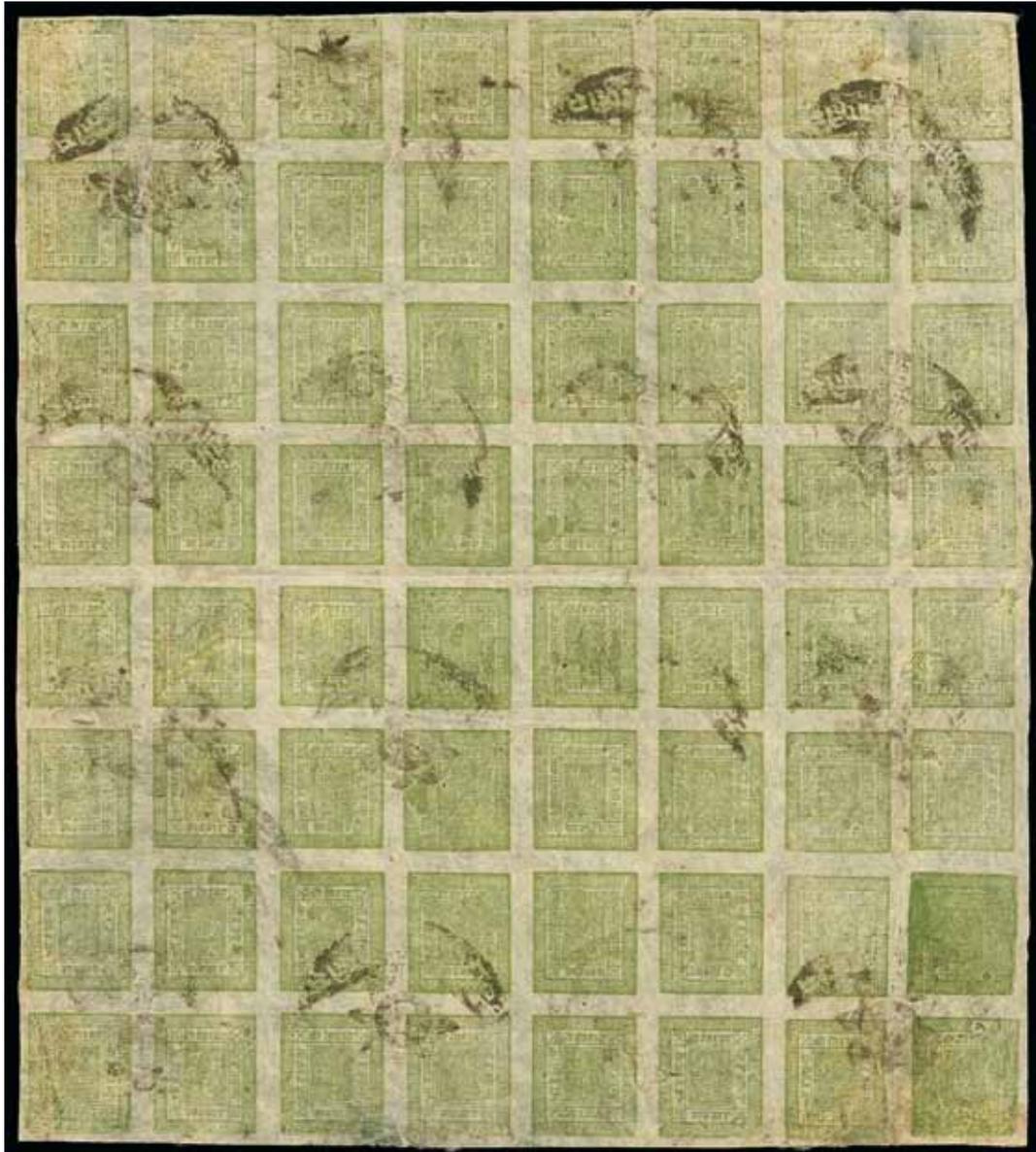


229

LotNo

Start Price

- 228 *田 **18c, 1a Dark green**, contained in upper right position A8 of a complete sheet of 4a Dark green (setting 12), cliché inverted forming a tête-bêche pair (#18ca), inverted clichés also at G6, G8, and H1, bold and distinctive color, fresh paper, **only two sheets known in this shade**, ideal for exhibition
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection **700**
- 229 *田 **18c, 1a Green**, contained in upper right position A8 of a complete sheet of 4a green (setting 12), cliché inverted forming a tête-bêche pair (#18ca), inverted clichés also at G6, G8, and H1, bright color and fresh paper, an attractive and rare showpiece
Provenance: Adams Collection, illustrated in Singer p.86 **500**
- 230 *◎田 **19, 2a in Various Shades Collection**, 47 items neatly mounted and written up on exhibit pages, ranging from setting 23 to setting 31 (only setting 30 not represented), includes used blocks of 4 of the 18 distinct colors that Hellrigl identified for this issue (*all ex-Hellrigl*), 13 complete sheets (8 used, 5 mint), items of note include setting 23 brown-purple mint complete sheet (two known), setting 23 pale blue "error of color" used block of 32 (largest reported multiple, *ex-Singer*), setting 24 claret used complete sheet (two known), and setting 31 chestnut mint pin-perforated complete sheet (reportedly unique), an incredible opportunity for the specialist in this issue, *includes items ex-Singer, Kershaw, Sanford, Hellrigl* (Photo = □ www) **2000**



231

LotNo

Start Price

231 ◎田 **20, 4a Green**, used complete sheet from setting 11 fourth state, which includes inverted cliché at position G6 (#20a), also shows prominent flaws at positions B6 and E1, only reported used sheet of this setting
Provenance: Singer Collection

300

232 *◎田 **20, 4a Green Collection**, 16 items mounted and annotated on exhibit pages, including setting 11 third state mint strip of 4 (only mint examples known from this state, *1984 Hellrigl certificate*), 10 used blocks of 4 showing various positions and shades, two used complete sheets (setting 11 second and third states) and mint complete sheet from setting 11 fourth state, an attractive collection perfect for further study, *some items ex-Singer, Sanford*

(Photo = □ www)

500

Telegraphic Period Collections



233

LotNo

Start Price

- 233 ☉☒ 1917 ½a-4a Telegraphic Period Printings Postal Cancels Collection, exhibition page with four blocks: ½a block of 10, 1a block of 6, and 2a and 4a blocks of 4, all with Kathmandu postal cancels (except 2a w/ Chisapani), an attractive group, stamps from the telegraphic period with postal cancels are scarce
Provenance: Hellrigl Collection

400



234

- 234 △☉☒ ½a-4a Telegraphic Period Printings Telegraphic Cancels Collection, 10 items neatly mounted and written up on exhibit pages, including 1a-4a matched set of blocks of 4 with Kathmandu sun cancels, blocks and partial telegraph forms from Nepal's various sub-offices (including ½a block of 30 on partial form from Birganj), an attractive collection with nice examples of all four of Nepal's telegraphic cancels from this period, ideal for the specialist

400

Reference Material

- 235 *☉☒ ☒ Classic Nepal Forgery Reference Collection, five exhibit pages incl. mint forgery sheet of ½a Orange (as well as two used singles, a used tête-bêche pair, and a mint single, all forged), used forgery sheet of ½a Black (w/ fake Kathmandu cancels), mint forgery sheet of ½a Black (previously considered to be an essay), ½a Black "used" on cover (genuine mint stamp tied to forged cover by fake pen cancel), genuine ½a Black block of 4 w/ faked double impression, as well as genuine ½a Black double impression used block of ten (*ex-Singer and illustrated Singer p.105*), ideal for the student of Nepalese philately (Photo = ☐ www)

Offer

- 236 Classic Nepal Literature Collection, all of the essential works on classic Nepal, incl. Nepal Postal History (Hellrigl), Classic Stamps of Nepal (Hellrigl/Vignola), Native Postmarks of Nepal (Hellrigl/Hepper), Edition D'Or (Hellrigl), Sri Pashupati Issues of Nepal (Hepper), and Nepal: 1772-1961 (Singer), as well as several auction catalogues and other assorted articles, the perfect foundation for a library (Photo = ☐ www)

Offer

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HEINRICH KÖHLER
AUKTIONSHAUS GMBH & CO. KG
Wilhelmstr. 48
65183 Wiesbaden
Germany
phone +49 611 39381
www.heinrich-koehler.de


CORINPHILA
AUKTIONEN AG
Wiesenstr. 8
8032 Zurich
Switzerland
phone +41 44 3899191
www.corinphila.ch


CORINPHILA
VEILINGEN B.V.
Mortelmolen 3
1185 XV Amstelveen / Amsterdam
Netherlands
phone +31 20 6249740
www.corinphila.nl


H.R.
HARMER
2680 Walnut Ave. Suite AB
Tustin, CA 92780
U.S.A.
phone +1 714 389 9178
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JOHN BULL
STAMP AUCTIONS LTD.
7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building
1 Rumsey Street
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|---------------------|---|
| <i>1 June 2019</i> | Worldwide Rarities – 1 st ERIVAN Sale Global Philatelic Network Auction Stockholm, Sweden |
| <i>8 June 2019</i> | German States – 1 st ERIVAN Sale Heinrich Köhler Auction Wiesbaden, Germany |
| <i>15 June 2019</i> | Austria & Lombardy-Venetia – 1 st ERIVAN Sale Corinphila Auction Zurich, Switzerland |
| <i>22 June 2019</i> | United States – 1 st ERIVAN Sale H.R. Harmer Auction New York City, United States |



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Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

To be offered in June 2019

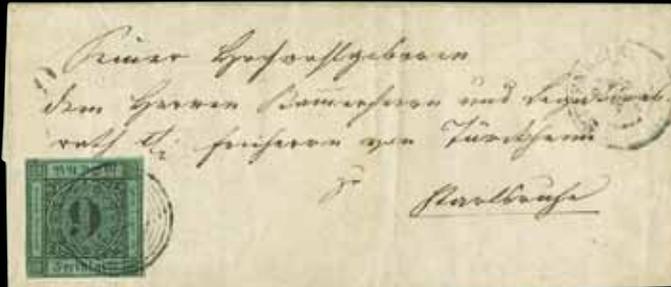

STOCKHOLMIA 2019
29 MAY - 2 JUNE

Viewing at
STOCKHOLMIA 2019

All lots from the
first ERIVAN Sales
can be viewed at
our stand no. 1

The famed Baden »Error of Colour«

Provenance:
Philipp von Ferrari (1923)
Alfred Caspary (1956)
John R. Boker, Jr. (1985)



The famed Alexandria »Blue Boy« last sold at public auction in 1967.

Provenance:
George H. Worthington (bought 1907),
Henry C. Gibson (bought 1916),
Warren H. Colson (bought 1922),
Alfred Caspary (H.R. Harmer 1955),
Josiah K. Lilly (1967),
John R. Boker, Jr. (1971)



The famous Lombardy-Venetia »St. Andrew's Cross« on cover

Provenance:
Renato Mondolfo
Dr. Anton Jerger



From the famed Norway
»Amalie Correspondence«

WE MAKE HISTORY - BE A PART OF IT - RARITIES AUCTION STOCKHOLMIA 2019

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The **Royal Philatelic Society London** (RPSL) is the **oldest**, the **largest** and one of the **most prestigious** philatelic societies with some 2,200 members in 80 countries. Founded in 1869, the Royal Philatelic Society of London celebrates its **150th anniversary** in 2019.

As part of the commemoration, an official international exhibition is being held in Stockholm, from 29 May to 2 June 2019, with the title **“STOCKHOLMIA 2019”**.

We are looking for worldwide rare stamps and covers, postal history and specialised collections for this Rarities Auction.

**Auction date:
Saturday, 1 June 2019**

If you wish to consign to the STOCKHOLMIA 2019 Rarities Auction, **contact Auction Houses Heinrich Köhler, Corinphila, H.R. Harmer or John Bull** of the Global Philatelic Network.

The **Global Philatelic Network** has been appointed by The Royal Philatelic Society London as the Philatelic Partner for this event and as such is the **official auctioneer** for the STOCKHOLMIA 2019 Rarities Auction.

We invite **philatelists worldwide** to **consign material** to this very special auction. We are awaiting the majority of the **leading worldwide philatelists** attending STOCKHOLMIA 2019.

Consignments will be accepted for single lots starting from EUR 1,000 (USD 1,200) and collections starting from EUR 10,000 (USD 12,000).

**Final date for consignments:
15 March 2019**



**HEINRICH KÖHLER
AUKTIONSHAUS**

Germany

Tel. +49 611 39381

www.heinrich-koehler.de



**CORINPHILA
AUKTIONEN**

Switzerland

Tel. +41 44 3899191

www.corinphila.ch



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**CORINPHILA
AUKTIONEN AG**

Wiesenstr. 8
8032 Zurich
Switzerland

phone +41 44 3899191
www.corinphila.ch



**CORINPHILA
VEILINGEN B.V.**

Mortelmolen 3
1185 XV Amstelveen / Amsterdam
Netherlands

phone +31 20 6249740
www.corinphila.nl



**H.R.
HARMER**

2680 Walnut Ave. Suite AB
Tustin, CA 92780
U.S.A.

phone +1 714 389 9178
www.hrharmer.com



**JOHN BULL
STAMP AUCTIONS LTD.**

7/F, Kwong Fat Hong Building
1 Rumsey Street
Sheung Wan, Hong Kong

phone +852 2890 5767
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Terms and conditions

BIDDING

BIDS BELOW THE LISTING START PRICE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

1. Unless announced otherwise by the auctioneer, all bids are per lot, as numbered in the printed Catalogue. H.R. Harmer, as agent for the consignor or vendor, shall regulate the bidding and shall determine the manner in which the bidding shall be conducted. Harmers reserves the right to withdraw any lot prior to sale (without liability to any potential purchaser or agent), to re-offer any withdrawn lot, to divide a lot or to group two or more lots belonging to the same consignor or vendor, and to refuse any bid believed not made in good faith.
2. The highest bid acknowledged by the auctioneer shall prevail. Should a dispute arise between bidders (including a dispute between a floor bidder and the auctioneer acting on behalf of a mail bidder, consignor or vendor), the auctioneer alone shall determine who is the successful bidder and whether to reoffer the lot in dispute. Should a dispute arise after the sale, the auctioneer's sale records shall be conclusive. On all lots sold, a commission of 18% on the hammer price is payable by the buyer.
3. (a) The auctioneer reserves the right to bid on behalf of clients (and consignors or vendors) but shall not be liable for errors and omissions in executing instructions to bid, however received, and whether such errors or omissions be those of the bidder or agent or those of the auctioneer.
 - (b) All lots are offered subject to a reserve price. The auctioneer may implement such reserve price. The auctioneer may implement such reserve price by bidding on behalf of the consignor vendor.
 - (c) It may also be assumed that all consignors have been advanced monies against the sale of their stamps and Harmers therefore has a security interest over and above the normal auction commission.
 - (d) Purchases made by a consignor or vendor or his agent on his own lots shall be considered as a sale subject to commissions and sales tax as applicable.
 - (e) Agents are responsible for all purchases made on behalf of their clients, unless other arrangements have been confirmed in writing prior to the auction.
 - (f) HR Harmer further reserves the right to ban any bidder from participation in its' sales for any reason deemed appropriate in its' sole discretion.
 - (g) HR Harmer retains the right to demand a cash deposit from anyone prior to bidder registration and/or to demand payment at the time the lot is Hammered down to the highest bidder, for any reason whatsoever. In the event that any buyer refuses or fails to make payment in cash for any lot at the time it is knocked down to him, the auctioneer reserves the right to reoffer the lot for sale to the highest bidder.

PAYMENT FOR PURCHASES

4. (a) Subject to any extension of credit (which shall be made in accordance with Harmers' credit policies and requested prior to the commencement of the auction), payment for lots shall be as follows:
 - (i) Floor Bidders. All floor bidders must register prior to the beginning of sale. All invoices to Floor Bidders shall be due on the day of the auction.
 - (ii) Mail Bidders. A successful mail bidder will be notified of lots purchased. Payment is due within ten (10) business days of auction. Mailed delivery will be to the address on the bid sheet and proof by Harmers of receipt of a sending at the advised address shall constitute delivery. All charges for handling and delivery shall be added to your invoice. All shipments sent by Harmers are fully insured against loss in transit unless otherwise requested.
 - (iii) Where an opinion of a generally recognized authority is desired, payment is still due within ten (10) business days of auction. We will hold the funds while we send the items to the recognized authorities.
- (b) Payment is accepted in the form of
 - (i) Check in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank. If payment is made by check, Harmer's reserves the right to hold shipment/delivery for up to ten (10) business days while it clears.
 - (ii) By wire transfer. Harmers will credit your account with the actual USDs credited to our account net of any fees.
 - (iii) By credit card (MasterCard, Discover or Visa). Payment by credit card is accepted as payment but will be subject to a 3% Convenience fee. This fee will be added to the total of the invoice including hammer price, buyer's premium, shipping and other applicable taxes and fees.

TITLE; DEFAULT

5. (a) Subject to the fulfillment of all of the conditions set forth herein, on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer, and such bidder thereupon (a) assumes full risk and responsibility therefore, and (b) will pay the purchase price as set forth in Conditions of Sale 4.
 - (b) In addition to other remedies available to us by law, we reserve the right to impose from the date of sale a late charge of 2% per month if payment is not made in accordance with the conditions set forth herein. Unless otherwise agreed by Harmers, all property must be removed from our premises by the purchaser at his expense not later than 10 business days following its sale.
 - (c) If any applicable conditions herein are not complied with by the purchaser, the purchaser will be in default and in addition to any and all other remedies available to us and the Consignor by law, including, without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the total purchase price, including all fees, charges and expenses more fully set forth herein, we, at our option, may (x) cancel the sale of that, or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting purchaser at the same or any other auction, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser, or (y) resell the purchased property, whether at public auction or by private sale, or (z) effect any combination thereof. In any case, the purchaser will be liable for any deficiency, any and all costs, handling charges, late charges, expenses of both sales, our commissions on both sales at our regular rates, legal fees and expenses, collection fees and incidental damages. We may, in our sole discretion, apply any proceeds of sale then due or thereafter becoming due to the purchaser from us or any affiliated company, or any payment made by the purchaser to us or any affiliated company, whether or not intended to reduce the purchaser's obligations with respect to the unpaid lot or lots, to the deficiency and any other amounts due to us or any affiliated companies. In addition, a defaulting purchaser will be deemed to have granted and assigned to us and our affiliated companies, a continuing security interest of first priority in any property or money of or owing to such purchaser in our possession or in the possession of any of our affiliated companies, and we may retain and apply such property or money as collateral security for the obligations due to us or to any affiliated company of ours. We shall have all of the rights accorded a secured party under the California Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).
 - (d) Payment will not be deemed to have been made in full until we have collected good funds. Any claims relating to any purchase, including any claims under the Conditions of Sale, must be presented directly to Harmers. In the event the purchaser fails to pay any or all of the total purchase price for any lot and Harmers nonetheless elects to pay the Consignor any portion of the sale proceeds, the purchaser acknowledges that Harmers shall have all of the rights of the Consignor to pursue the purchaser for any amounts paid to the Consignor, whether at law, in equity, or under these Conditions of Sale.

EXHIBITION AND INSPECTION OF LOTS; QUALITY AND AUTHENTICITY

6. (a) On Premises Inspection and Postal Viewing. Ample opportunity is given for on premises inspection prior to the auction date, and, upon written request and at Harmers discretion, for inspection by postal viewing (all as detailed elsewhere in this Catalogue).
 - (b) Each lot is sold as genuine and correctly described, based on individual description as modified by any specific notations in this Catalogue, including but not restricted to the section entitled "Key to Cataloguing".
 - (c) Quality. Any lot which a purchaser considers to be incorrectly described may be returned to Harmers within two weeks of its receipt by such purchaser ("Returning Purchaser"), provided, however, that the same is received by Harmers within four weeks of the date of the auction; however, Harmers may, in its discretion, refuse acceptance of such returned lot. If an opinion of a generally recognized authority is desired, the period of time within which a lot must be received by Harmers will be extended in accordance with Condition of Sale 8. In the event that a dispute cannot be resolved by reference to a generally recognized authority, and Harmers thereupon undertakes to re-offer the lot with a description identical to the description disputed, the Returning Purchaser shall be liable for the

deficiency, if any, between the proceeds of the sale to the Returning Purchaser and the proceeds of a sale to a subsequent purchaser, as well as for all costs and expenses of the re-sale, including commission, and all incidental damages. Any lot, the description of which is disputed, must be returned intact in the condition received by the purchaser. The following lots are not returnable except at the discretion of Harmers: (i) lots from purchasers who attended the exhibition of the lots; (ii) lots examined by postal viewers; (iii) lots on account of their appearance, if they are illustrated in this Catalogue; (iv) lots described as having repairs, defects or faults—for any reason; (v) U.S. stamps (through 1918) for reasons of paper inclusions, (vi) no encapsulated stamps unless originally offered in this condition. (vii) Multiple stamp/item lots including sets of 15 or more stamps, collections, large lots and group lots, whether certified or not, as sold “As Is” and are not returnable for any reason.

(d) Authenticity. Any lot which is declared otherwise than genuine by a generally recognized authority is returnable, provided such lot is received by Harmers within four weeks of the date of the auction. Proof that a generally recognized authority declines to express an opinion is normally grounds for the return of a lot.

(e) Expenses incurred in the submission and the return of a lot under Conditions of Sale 7-9 are not refunded.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, CHOICE OF LAW:

- (a) Dispute resolution shall occur in Orange County, California, USA. The provisions of the Conditions of Sale will be construed and disputes determined by application of California Law.

(b) Notice, Service of Process: Buyers agree to accept all notices and service of process relating to dispute resolution at the address provided by Buyer on any registration forms required to be executed as a condition of bidding in our auction.

(c) Dispute Resolution: All disputes and claims arising out of or relating to events and actions covered herein, brought by or against us, shall be resolved by mediation or binding arbitration in accord with the procedures set forth below. This provision does not apply to claims brought by the Buyer directly against the Consignor, including, but not limited to any action brought pursuant to the rescission provisions noted above.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEDURES

- (a) Within 30 days of written notice that there is a dispute, the parties or their representatives may meet at a time and place mutually agreed upon, to mediate their differences. If the parties agree, a mediator acceptable to the parties shall be selected. The mediator shall be an attorney, trained in mediation techniques and familiar with commercial law and the UCC. The mediator's fees shall be shared equally and paid by all parties. At the mediation, all parties shall have actual authority to settle the dispute. Any statements made during, and all aspects of, the mediation process shall be kept confidential and shall not be admissible in any subsequent arbitration or judicial proceeding. Any resolution shall be confidential.

(b) If the parties cannot agree to mediation, or if mediation does not resolve the dispute, or in any event no longer than 60 days after receipt of written notice referred to above, the parties shall submit the dispute for binding arbitration before a single neutral arbitrator jointly selected, or absent agreement, selected from the panel of Arbitrators provided by the American Arbitration Association (AAA). If, within 15 days, the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator, then AAA shall select one (1) person as arbitrator in accord with AAA rules. The arbitrator shall be an attorney, experienced in commercial law and with the UCC. The arbitrator shall be required to follow the law in making his award, and the award shall be in writing and shall set forth findings of fact and legal conclusions.

(c) The arbitration shall occur within 60 days of the selection of the arbitrator, in Orange County, California, unless the parties agree to another location. Discovery and the procedure for the Arbitration shall, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, follow the procedures and policies of AAA governing commercial arbitration, subject however to the following modifications:

1. All arbitration proceedings shall be confidential. None of the parties nor the arbitrator may disclose the existence, content or results of the arbitration without the written consent of all parties.

2. The parties shall attempt to agree on the issues to be arbitrated, or identify the disputed issues in writing no later than 45 days prior to arbitration.

3. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, discovery, if any, shall be limited as follows: (a) Requests for no more than 10 clearly identified categories of documents, to be provided to the requesting party within 14 days of written request therefore; (b) Depositions: No more than two (2) per party, provided however, the deposition(s) are to be completed within one (1) day; (c) Compliance with the above shall be enforced by the arbitrator in accord with California law.

4. Each party shall have no longer than eight (8) hours to present its position. The entire hearing before the arbitrator shall not take longer than three (3) consecutive days, unless all parties agree otherwise in writing.

(d) The award shall be made in writing no more than 30 days following the end of the proceeding. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof. Each party shall bear its own attorney's fees and costs in connection with the proceedings and shall share equally the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.

EXTENSION OF TIME

1. All lots to be sent out on extension must be paid in advance and submitted by H.R. Harmer.

(a) If a lot is certified by a generally recognized authority to be other than as described:

(i) the sale (and the invoice with respect thereto, if outstanding) will be cancelled; and,

(ii) to the extent set forth in Condition of Sale 9, payment of the expense of certification will be made to the purchaser.

(iii) in the event any item “not as described,” the buyer will be refunded the purchase price and certification fee up to \$500 unless otherwise agreed.

(b) Any lot with a PF. or PSE certificate issued in the last six years is not eligible for extension.

EXPENSES OF CERTIFICATION

2. Expenses of certification shall be borne by the purchaser except where a lot is certified other than as described and is returned to Harmers in accordance with Condition of Sale 8.

SALES TAX

3. CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS WILL BE CHARGED SALES TAX AS WELL AS BIDDERS WHO PICK UP AT THE LIVE AUCTION VENUE OR OUR OFFICE WITHOUT A VALID RESALE CERTIFICATE.

SHIPPING OF PURCHASED LOTS TO ADDRESSES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

4. Lots will be shipped by Federal Express (street addresses) or by USPS Express Mail (PO boxes) with a minimum fee of US\$50 per shipment. If you wish to have your purchases delivered by another method, you must make your request in writing before the sale. You will need to prepay your invoice in full and guarantee that once the package is accepted by the postal service or other courier that HR Harmer, GPN Inc. is not liable for any loss or damage to the package, and that should any loss or damage take place, HR Harmer, GPN Inc. is not obligated to make refund or restitution.

