

NOTEBOOK

POSTAL HISTORY IS THE STUDY OF THE OPERATION OF POSTAL SERVICES
BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE FRUITS OF
SUCH STUDY

FRANK CHARLES HOLLAND T.D.

The death of Frank Holland is a great personal sorrow but it is a major break with the past of Postal History. As a comparative new study, we are fortunate to have pioneer giants still among us but they are greatly depleted by Frank's death. When I read what he wrote and knew while I was in mid-school, I can only wonder at the research and knowledge he possessed and passed on to others. We go on but it is on the foundation laid by these men. First we had Hendy and Daniels, then Brumell, Graveson and Giles in the days when covers were priced in the Postmark Club in points: I believe 24 points were a penny. Frank came in shortly after, of the Guy Crouch, Foster Bond, Tom Todd, Robson Lowe vintage. However, his monumental "Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland" in collaboration with Ron Alcock collected all together and surpassed everyone else. Nothing can replace it.

Frank died on the 6th. June, 1981, aged 78 and had been in failing health for some time. The 'Capt.' by which he was addressed, came from commanding the O.T.C. of Worcester Royal Grammar School, at which he taught History and Mathematics, yet you could not meet a milder or less warlike man. They coloured his collecting, though, for Forces posts and the Historical side held his affection. His deep friendship and collaboration with Ron Alcock must have approached a half-century, continuing when he retired, but somehow Frank was never convincing as a professional philatelist - he was too much of a gentleman probably but he loved and enjoyed it. He also did fine work plating 1d. reds.

Our deep sympathy goes to Dorothy, who supported him so marvelously over half a century as a stamp widow and to Peter their son in New Zealand. Their support of his work has made things much more simple for postal historians now and to come.

R.M.W.

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THE RECEIVING HOUSES OF THE THREEPENNY POST. 1837. from Barrie Jay

Some years ago I drew a series of maps showing the various Sorting Offices (black circles) and Receiving Houses (small squares) on the different Rides of the Threepenny Post. These maps were derived from that published in 1837 in " The Ninth Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Management of the Post-Office Department ".

The two circles indicate the limits of the Twopenny Post (3 miles from the GPO) and the Threepenny Post (12 miles from the GPO), while the irregular dotted line indicates the limits of the Threepenny Post before November 1833. Although the new limits of the Threepenny Post were thought to be 12 miles from the GPO they were, in fact, 12 and one third miles from the GPO, an observation recorded in the Ninth Report.

I hope these maps will be of interest to members who may be able to indicate the occasional error in them.

Editor's Note:

The maps appear on and from page 15. Since readers may wish to use them to illustrate their collections, they have been reduced slightly in the hope they will fit more conveniently on the album page. In addition, they are printed on one side of the paper only.

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POSTAL HISTORY....

We recently read some adverse comment on the use of social history in connection with postal history wherein the writer implied social history had no part in our studies. We do not agree. Postal history, we contend, is part of our social history and the people who wrote the items we now so happily collect, their habits and social condition, affect markedly who wrote, to whom and where, all of which determines rates, routes and postal markings.

Background information adds to our interest and, we believe, the interest of many of ' Notebook ' readers. The following contribution is directly linked to the operation of the mails and to postal markings applied in London.

THE ' L ' BOXED MARKS, from Geoffrey Herridge

Eric Quinn's interesting contribution in ' Notebook ' No.51, provides a striking illustration of the late mail service for Transatlantic letters via Queensdown. Regarding this service, Stitt Dibden states.....

"...in October, 1864, the Post Office arranged that the mail steamers for America should in future call at Queenstown, Ireland, enabling a further 24 hours for late posting of letters from the whole country, late mail being carried to Queenstown by the H. & K. Packet via Dublin and from thence by railway."

A contemporary eye-witness of the Queenstown mail transference - though in the opposite, eastern, direction - was Charles Dickens who gives a graphic account of it in the article " Life on Board Ship ", published in the collection of items under the title, " The Uncommercial Traveller ". Dickens was returning to Liverpool from New York on the Cunard Line's S.S. Russia, a crossing which one may infer he made in the Spring of 1868. Approaching Queenstown, he relates "...between us and the land, steams beautifully the Inman steamship ' City of Paris ', for New York, outward bound. " He goes on to describe the meeting with the mail tender from Queenstown and the transfer of the mail bags and passengers, which apparently took place outside the Harbour with the steamship continuing under way.

"All of a sudden, at the blank hour of two in the morning, a vague movement of relief from a long strain expresses itself in all hands; the third officer's lantern tinkles, and he fires a rocket, and another rocket. A sullen solitary light is pointed out to me in the black sky yonder. A change is expected in the light, but none takes place. " Give them two more rockets, Mr. Vigilant. " Two more, and a blue-light burnt. All eyes watch the light again. At last a little toy sky-rocket is flashed up from it; and, even as that small streak in the darkness dies away, we are telegraphed to Queens-town, Liverpool, and London, and back again under the ocean to America.

" Then up come the half-dozen passengers who are going ashore at Queenstown, and up comes the mail-agent in charge of the bags, and up come the men who are to carry the bags into the mail-tender that will come off for them out of the harbour. Lamps and lanterns gleam here and there about the decks, and impeding bulks are knocked away with hand-spikes; and the port-side bulwark, barren but a movement ago, bursts into a crop of heads of seaman, stewards, and engineers.

" The light begins to be gained upon, begins to be alongside, begins to be left astern. More rockets, and, between us and the land, steams beautifully the Inman steamship City of Paris, for New York, outward bound. We observe with complacency that the wind is dead against her (it being with us), and that she rolls and pitches. (The sickest passenger on board is the most delighted by this circumstance.) Time rushes by as we rush on; and now we see the light in Queenstown Harbour, and now the lights of the mail-tender coming out to us. What vagaries the mail-tender performs on the way, in every point of the compass, especially in those where she has no business, and why she performs them, Heaven only knows! At length she is seen plunging within a cable's length of our port broadside, and is being roared at through our speaking-trumpets to do this thing, and not to do that, and to stand by the other, as if she were a very

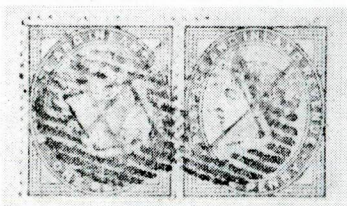
The ' L ' Boxed Marks.....

demented tender indeed. Then, we slackening amidst a deafening roar of steam, this much abused tender is made fast to us by hawsers, and the men in readiness carry the bags aboard, and return for more, bending under their burdens, and looking just like the pasteboard figures of the miller and his men in the theatre of our boyhood, and comporting themselves almost as unsteadily. All the while the unfortunate tender plunges high and low, and is roared at. Then the Queenstown passengers are put on board of her, with infinite plunging and roaring, and the tender gets heaved up on the sea to that surprising extent that she looks within an ace of washing aboard of us, high and dry. Roared at with contumely to the last, this wretched tender is at length let go, with a final plunge of great ignominy, and falls spinning into our wake."

Returning now to the postal markings which plunged around just as violently on the journey out to America, given the set fee for the late service between London and Cork to meet the steamers was twopence, as confirmed by the total postage paid of eight-pence, whi the use of ' L1 ' when ' L2 ' would seem more appropriate ? Could it be the sender knew the fee was 2d., but the postal clerk processed the mail with a batch requiring ' L1 ' and just kept stamping ?

Stitt Dibden stated the stamp was introduced to distinguish letters carrying a late fee and destined for the Paris Mails, this would be in 1865. Clearly by 1869 the use of such marks had been widened as the example shown by Eric Quinn could not have been sent to that city! I have examples of 1869 to Amsterdam, and 1871 to Turin (both 'L2') and another in 1873 to Turin via Belgium, this with ' L1 '. The 1871 Turin was routed through Ostend.

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LONDON'S " VOID CENTRE " DIAMOND CANCELLATION, by James Grimwood-Taylor

Having read Peter Day's notes on his 1890 Jubilee cover with incorrect datestamps cancelled by the " void centre " Chief Office diamond cancellation, I thought readers might be interested to learn of another example of this unusual cancellation.

As you may be aware Dubus illustrates the cancellation but offers no comment other than " About 1854 an empty diamond was used to cancel stamps. We have no information on the mode of use of this cancellation ".

As can be seen the example recorded consists of two strikes of a mark similar to Peter Day's but with a somewhat larger central diamond, on a loose pair of 1d. lilacs. These are also cancelled by two manuscript " X " (apparently before the application of the diamond since they appear to be beneath the cancellation). A dating similar to the Jubillee cover is quite possible, though obviously no accurate dating of the pair is available.

The reason for the use of this particular cancellation in this instance is a matter for speculation. It seems likely the pair were cancelled by hand somewhere in the provinces. In London (where it subsequently appeared for delivery or in transit) a Post Office employee decided to emphasise the manuscript cancellation by using his own " anonymous " mark. (Ed: if you ever get the chance to look round a post office it is often surprising what cancelling devices are available to deal with the odd item. It could be that here, again, a stamp for a specific purpose has been related to such duties after nearly thirty years.)

I would be most interested to learn of any other examples of this cancellation, with particular concern where they exist on cover of large enough piece to indicate why it was used. It is fair to say this is a most elusive item.


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THE SERVICE OF THE POST OFFICE, from Robert Johnson

The form reproduced below was sent in by Robert some time since as something of interest to postal historians. Indeed it is and to the Editor's eye there are a number of features which point to postal organisation worth comment.

Presumably this notice would be sent in a registered cover to the post office concerned. Beare Green is a small hamlet near Dorking in Surrey but no doubt London Offices also

A.G.D.—No. 19.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
LONDON, 

To the Postmaster
of Beare Green

ENCLOSED you will receive £ 30 in
6 Bank of England Notes, to enable you to carry
on the Service of the Post Office.

You will charge yourself with the amount of this remittance
in your Cash Account of the day upon which you receive it.

NOTE.—The Date Stamp of your Office must be affixed to the
above named Notes on receipt, and the numbers
and dates carefully recorded, for future reference.

CHARLES A. KING,
Comptroller and Accountant General.

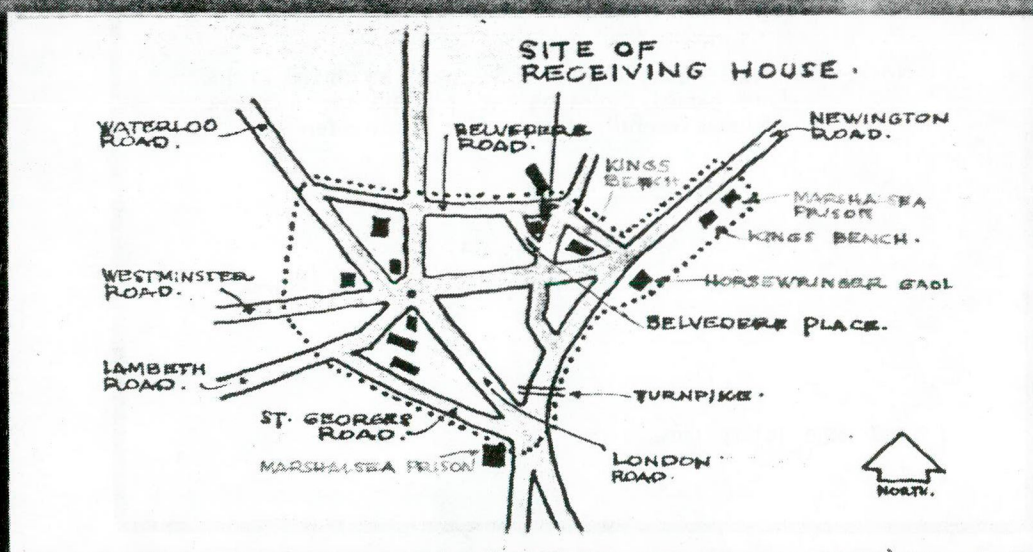
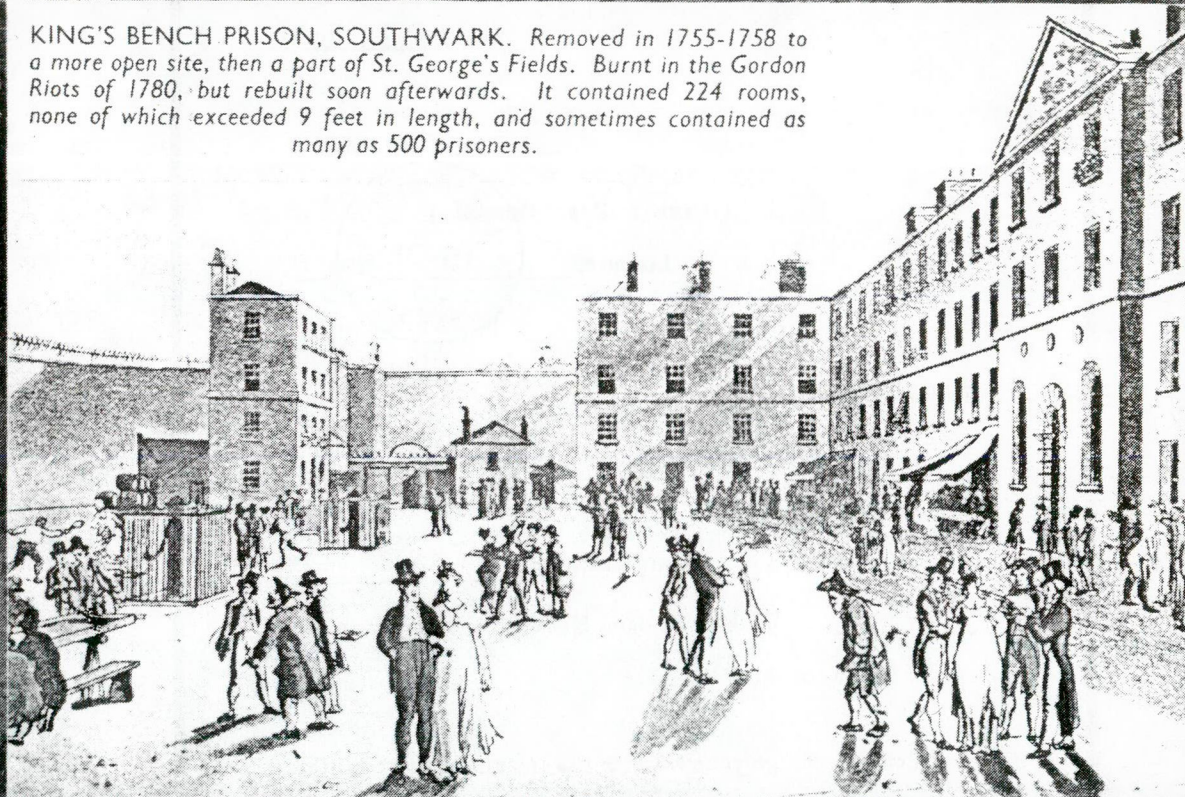
G & S 2858 [4307] 100m 2/03se

had to be funded in like manner from time to time, so who had a suitably stamped registered envelope. Would it carry the Cashier's date stamp or some other office of origin? Of particular concern to the Editor would be for someone to produce a bank note with the stamp of the office of receipt. He has been after one for his local town collection of Bishop's Stortford, having been foolish enough to turn one down many years ago on the basis it was too expensive. From a Group interest, has anyone a fiver showing a London office datestamp?

POSTMARKS OF A PRISON, by M.H. Bristow and A.J. Kirk

Re-reading the article under the above title in Notebook 20, page 2, we thought the following further information on the Belvidere Receiving House marks might be of interest. We first show a picture of the Kings Bench Prison, Southwark, this Receiving House being within the vicinity of the Prison. Also shown is a sketch map of the area, on which the dotted lines indicate the boundary of 'The Rules'. This was the where prisoners, who could afford to pay a fee to the Master of the Prison, were allowed to live and work, as opposed to being confined to the prison buildings.

KING'S BENCH PRISON, SOUTHWARK. Removed in 1755-1758 to a more open site, then a part of St. George's Fields. Burnt in the Gordon Riots of 1780, but rebuilt soon afterwards. It contained 224 rooms, none of which exceeded 9 feet in length, and sometimes contained as many as 500 prisoners.



We have eight different marks of the Belvidere Place Receiving House, dated from 1821 to 1845, and they all show the spelling with an 'i' instead of an 'e'.

As was said in the previous article, this Receiving House, even from its early days,

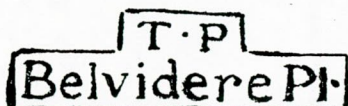
Postmarks of a Prison.....

was both a General Post and a Twopenny Post Office.

Two of the items in this selection are of the General Post marks. On a piece to Beverley Park, East Riding, Yorkshire, there is a fine strike of the mark shown as Fig. 3 in the first article. The back stamp is RMW fig.5 with letter ' K ' dated 11th. December, 1826 and it has a ms. charge of 1/-. The other General Post item shows fig.4 of the original article on a piece addressed to Shrewsbury. The back stamp is the Evening Duty mark, with year in a curve, RMW.fig.6, with the code letter ' Z ', dated 5th. December, 1836. The piece is endorsed at the lower left " Mr. W. Morgan ".

From 1838 all Receiving Houses were allowed to handle both General and Twopenny Post letters. The first item to be mentioned is a piece which shows on the front the Receiving House mark Belvidere P.Sk/2py P Paid (Brumell fig.98) and two strikes of the Chief Office Paid mark (Brumell fig.74) dated 10th. September, 1821. The Chief Office strikes are in red whilst the Receiving House mark is in a brownish color, which maybe oxidised red. It is fair to reason the ' Sk ' indicates ' Southwark '. One wonders why this mark should have this abbreviation.

We now jump to 1843 with a cover addressed to Bedford Row, stamped with an adhesive 1d. red imp. plate 31. The cover is stamped with the framed stepped type T.P. mark reported by John Adams, (Notebook 21, page). Again this is in a brownish ink. On the reverse is a Brumell fig.70, in red, dated 14th. June, 1843, which is comparatively late use.



A piece, dated 21st. July, 1843, shows Belvidere P.Sk/1 py P Paid, in the usual brownish color. Note that as with the 2d. py P. Paid this mark has the ' Sk '. Brumell says this mark was first issued in 1805, for use with newspapers going from London to the country areas. However, as this office was not opened until 1820 it would appear such marks were still being issued. On the front of the cover, in red, is the Chief Office Paid mark (Brumell fig.83) with ' A ' let into the base.

A letter and a cover show the familiar Belvidere Place/1^D PAID mark (Brumell fig.103). One in brownish ink, the other in black. In both cases there is shown on the front, in red, the Chief Office Paid mark (Brumell fig. 83), one with ' A ' in the base, the other with ' D '. The letter, which is dated 19th. August, 1843, is superscribed with ' Queens Prison 7 in 5 ', so it is obviously from an inmate of that establishment. The cover is dated 6th. March, 1845.

The last item is an unpaid letter dated 30th. October, 1843. This has Belvidere Place in a straight line, once again in a brownish ink and has an ' i ' instead of an ' e '. On the front is the usual handstruck ' 2 ' for postage due and on the reverse there is Brumell fig.92, with ' C ' in the base, in red. This mark is said to be used on letters transferred to the General Post but, in this instance, we wonder why it was used as the letter is addressed to Lincolns Inn. The letter has no superscription but we feel it must have come from the prison as it states... " I have been confined to my room.....under the care of the Medical Attendant ".

These eight items ass a little more knowledge to this subject but, at the same time, raise the off query. Why was ' Sk ' put on two of the marks and not the others ? Why was Brumell fig.100 used when a Brumell fig.103 was in use at this office, both within one month of each other ?

We illustrate the items not shown in the original article.

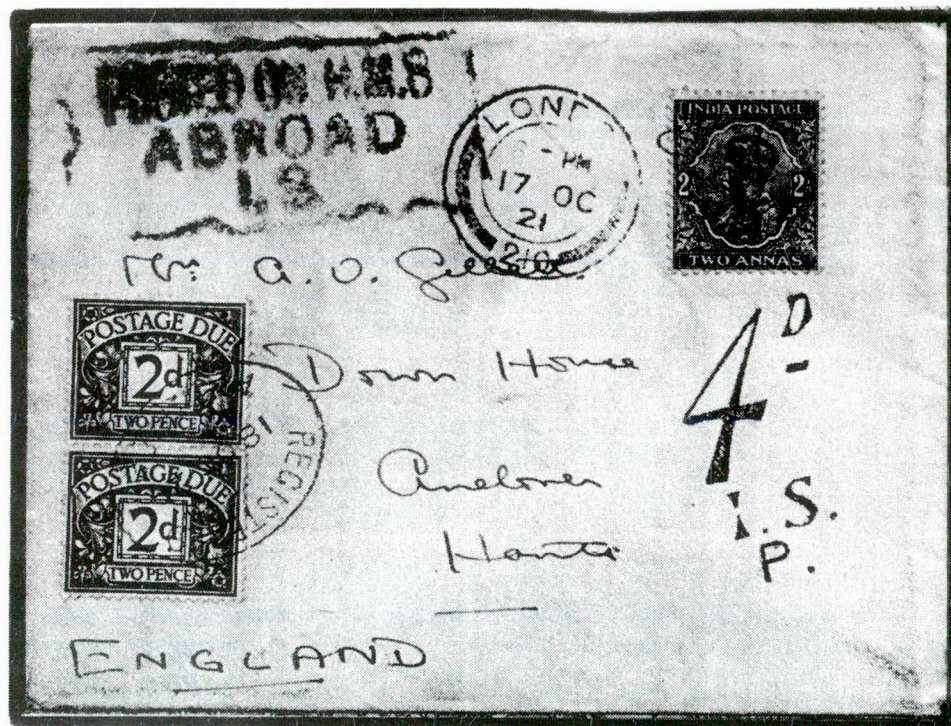
Belvidere Place

Belvidere P.Sk
1 py P. Paid

Belvidere P.Sk
2 py P. Paid

MARITIME MARK. by A.J. Kirk

The item shown has what I believe to be an unrecorded mark, the framed POSTED ON H.M.S./ABROAD / I.S. The cover carries an Indian 2 anna adhesive, overprinted I.E.F. This was not acceptable to the postal authorities (presumably in London ?) and it was not even cancelled. The 'Dulwich' type datestamp (associated with Naval Mail with a code number of 210) was applied to one side of the Indian adhesive on 17th.October, 1921. The Postage Due stamp 4D / IS / P and two 2d postage due adhesives were added, the latter being cancelled with the Andover Registration mark for 18th.October, 1921.



I have been shown a similar envelope in all respects, except it lacks both the Naval datestamp (the 'Dulwich') and the Maritime Mark, although it is very clearly in the same hand, to the same address and is dated 18th.October, 1921.

Can any member provide any information on the use of this mark ?

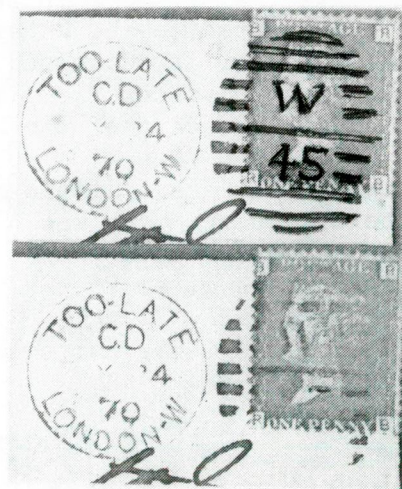
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TOO LATE:LONDON W from Tony Potter

According to the 'Handbook' section dealing with District and Branch Cancellations, Part I, this TOO LATE (Dubus type 8, Westley fig.14) comprises four stamps, numbers 42 to 45 inclusive, both 44 and 45 being noted as 'not recorded'.

It was pleasing to acquire such an item and from the poor quality one can understand how it could have so easily been missed. However, what gives the game away, assuming the illustration in the 'Handbook' to be correct, is the flat top of the '3' and the coding 'CD', making it the fourth in the series.

The dating is supported by the manuscript endorsement, presumably made by the addressee. "24th.May 1870"

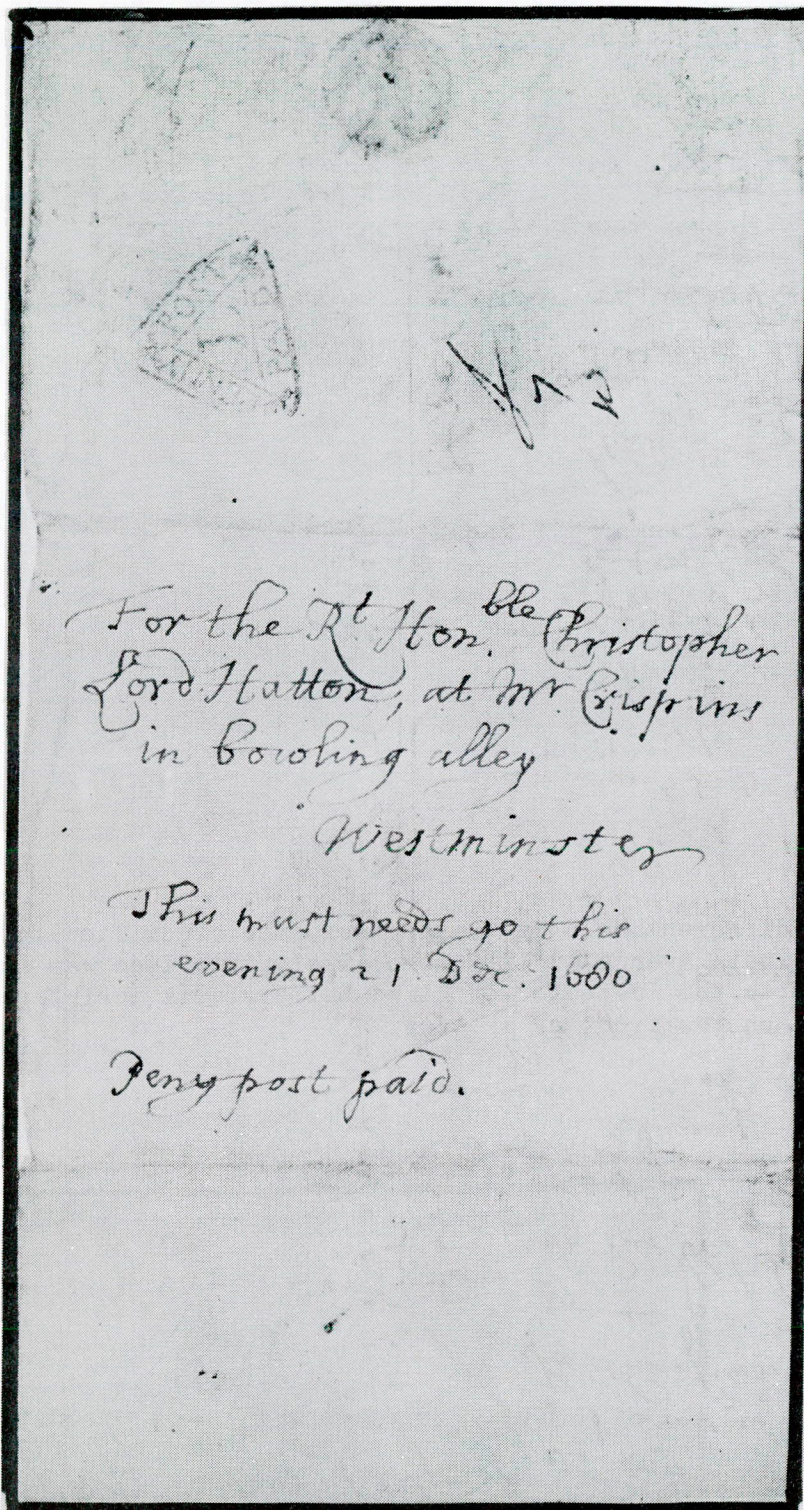


*retouched!!

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MANUSCRIPT SYMBOLS ON EARLY COVERS, from Tom Todd

There appears on nearly all early Dockwras some manuscript symbols, such as those on the rather nice item illustrated here. As can be seen it carries a rather fine endorsement..." This must needs go this / evening 21 Dec 1680 " and carries the Lime



Street handstamp, RMW 110. This is recorded from 13.12.80 to 13.1.81 only, the example fitting neatly into that period.

What intrigues me is what looks like L over 7 over 10, though the final mark could be almost anything. It would seem they are possibly receiver's marks or (more likely) time marks which the handstruck time marks later replaced.

Suggestions welcomed.

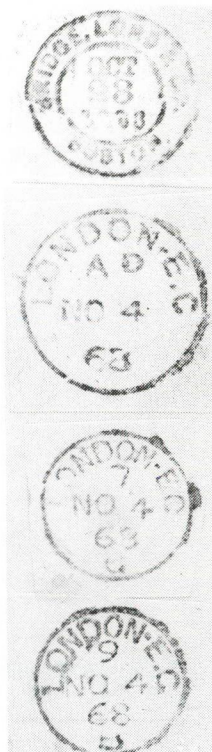
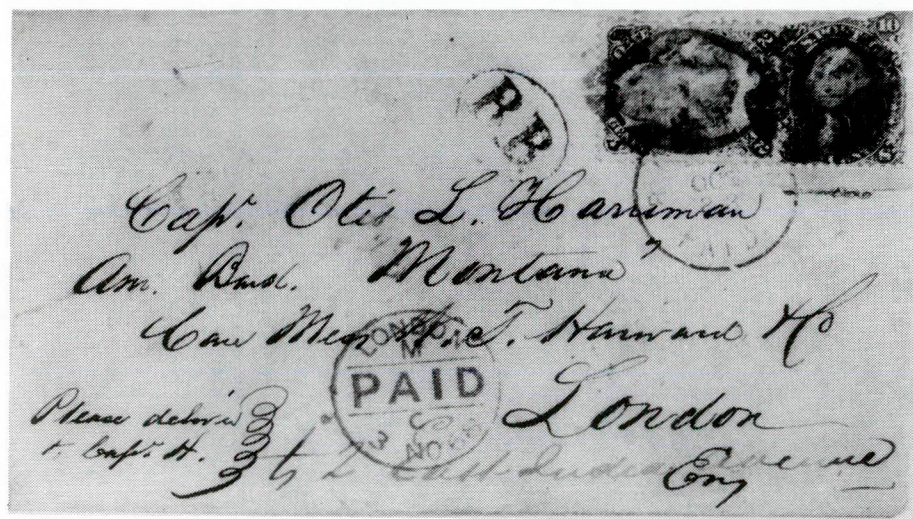
(this contributiond paraphrased from a letter to the Editor)

BLIND BAG, from James Grimwood-Taylor

I hope the enclosed might be of interest to " Notebook " readers. The address is interesting and would support the suggestion that " BB " means " Blind Bag ":-

" CAPT. OTIS L. HARRIMAN, AM(ERICAN) BARK " MONTANA ", CARE MESSRS.

W.T. HARWARD(?) & CO., LONDON. ENG. PLEASE DELIVER TO CAPT. H. "



An endorsement in a different hand is further evidence of difficulty in delivering this item: " try 2, East India Avenue ". It seems likely this item was successfully delivered after reference to the Inspector of Blind Letters. It is interesting to see the oval framed " B.B. " on the front of a cover.

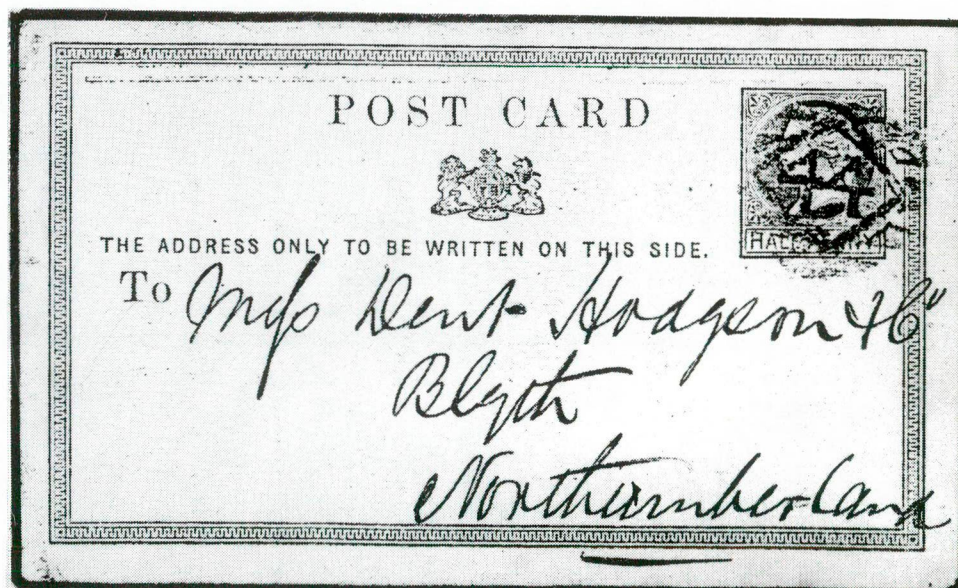
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FOR SALE:

good example of Dubus type 16, number 44, this one on official post card which has sender's dating of 19 April, 1871.

Must be worth £5.

Please apply c/o " Notebook "

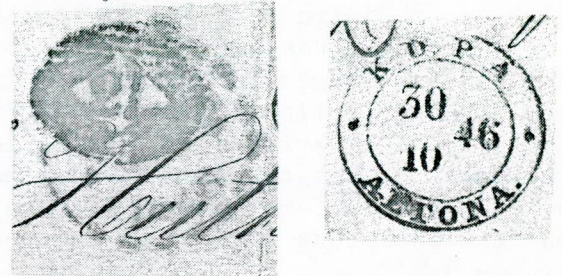


CANCELLATION OF POSTAL MARKINGS WITH DIAMONDS, from Michael Goodman

The use of the Diamond to cancel other postal markings deemed to have been applied incorrectly is well known to collectors and can make a separate and most interesting study, embracing as it can not only the use of the diamond but provide a fascinating range of other postal markings as a bonus.

I record four here, one of which adds support to the claim that the first issue of Diamonds was not just 1 to 20, showing as it does a very clear ' 21 '.

The first, and these are in date order - nothing more, shows an item to Huth with the London dotted PAID very firmly cancelled with the ' 21 ' being applied in black. The other datestamp is a very clear KDPA/AETONA 30 10 46 and the year ' 1846 ' can be discerned in the PAID stamp.



In 1859 a Preston correspondent wrote to the Secretary of the East India Company, endorsing the cover O.H.M.S. An incautious postal clerk stamped an ' Official Paid ', the mark being cancelled by a diamond 43 and a manuscript 2 added.



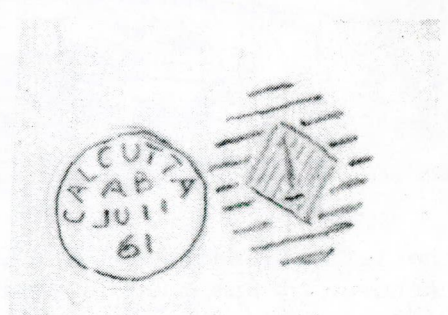
A ' 24 ' diamond was used in 1864 to cancel a PD in red on an item originally posted in Torquay to the continent. INSUFFICIENTLY / PREPAID was added, presumably at the same time.

Finally, a ' 50 ' in red used to cancel an incorrectly applied Registered date stamp, showing a date after that of the London Paid stamp which also appears on the front. This item originated in Paris en route to College Green, Gloucester.

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PEARSON HILL IN INDIA, from Brigadier G.A. Viner

Looking through " Early Indian Cancellations " by Jal Cooper FRGS * I found the illustration of a very scarce Calcutta cancellation from which I made the tracing reproduced here. Jal Cooper remarks that in twenty years he located but one copy and did not know the history behind the mark.



If one places this mark alongside the 1960 Pearson Hill 1st. type experimental, one finds a complete match, apart from the diagonal lines in the diamond Background.

Although I do not collect India and know nothing about its postal history it seems reasonably clear the British Post Office would have some influence on some of the designs of the cancellations employed. Perhaps some readers can throw some light on this particular cancellation and the general influence of the London experimentals and their use in territories overseas, which must surely be part of the history of the machines actually used in London.

*published by Thacker of Bombay in 1948 Chapter XX, page 69.

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REGISTRATION. A Query, from Tom Todd

I have just started to be interested in the registered mail of GB and have been told that before 1840 one way of 'registering' a letter was to send it at treble rate. I have one such letter but (being a beginner in this field) have failed to understand how sending a letter treble rate would in some way ensure its safe delivery. Any information would be appreciated.

Editor's note: Doing a quick crib from ' England's Postal History '.....

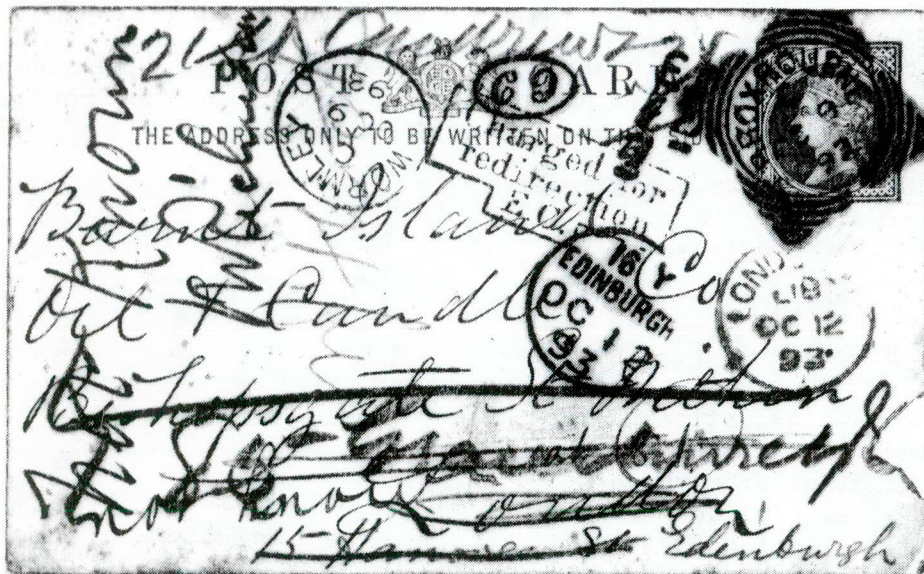
Although registration was used in the Foreign Branch, and in Ireland from 1827 or earlier, there was none for inland letters in England until 1841: the money letter system was thought to be enough. Introduced in 1792, it had worked quite well but had no compensation for loss. Any letter declared to contain money or valuables had 'money letter' written at the top left corner, was wrapped in a separate waybill and was entered in a register every time it was sorted (this sometimes made the post office staff refer to Money Letters as registered). There was no additional charge but the enclosure meant that the postage would be doubled or more. (Editor's underlining)

Could this be the source of the ' treble charge registration ' ?

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CHARGED FOR REDIRECTION E.C. from A. Bruce Auckland

The card shown below has a number of postal markings and endorsements which are well



worth close examination and comment. As far as can be deduced, the card started life when it was stamped at Wormley on the 9th. October 1893, the c.d.s. being applied well clear of the half penny " stamp ", which was cancelled at the Broxbourne main office the same day.

It was addressed to
" Burnt Island
Oil & Candle Co
Bishopsgate St Within
London " which was not correct, being redirected to 85 Gracechurch St.

On the left is endorsed " Not Known " and signed by two letter carriers (? probably). Gracechurch St was then deleted in the same color pencil as the second signature and a further redirection to 21 St. Andrews St, Edinburgh.

The Blind Duty postman would have applied the oval with the 'C' reversed 'C' within, and prior to transmission to Scotland the inverted step " Charged for/redirection/E.C. " and the EC / ½d plus the London EC cds for October 12th. It presents some comment on the postal service today with the Edinburgh c.d.s. being also for 12th. October. There are no further postal markings so one could presume the final address was correct.

Which all says volumes for the care taken to meet the obligation imposed by the sender sporting a ½d.

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WHAT THE AUCTIONS TELLRobson Lowe PHA Sale Numbers 457-59 Held on 7th. February, 1980London Receiving Houses

- 263 1791 E.L. from London to Manchester with three-ring "PAID" d.s.(W.45)** to *** and, on the reverse, circular framed "CHARLES-STREET-SOHO/Street/ing" (W.30), superb for this Valuation £120:Realisation £525
- 264 1792 E.L. to Scotland from H.M.S. "Bulldog" at Gibraltar, carried privately to London and showing, just across join, large circular framed "I.A/WAPPING" somewhat overinked. Very interesting contents including details of a visit to Mogador to release eight English slaves. £40:£90

London Penny Post Stamps

- 277 GENERAL: 1776 EL from Aberdeen to London with Bishop marks for "24/IA" (2) and "25/IA" and circular framed "PENNY POST NOT PAID/G" *** £60:£85
- 279 HERMITAGE: 1778 E.L. from "Shadwell Water Works" to "Spittle Fields" showing "PENNY/POST/PAID" for "H/FR" mainly ** to *** with manuscript "Turner" and time stamp. £100:£80
- 280 ST.PAULS: 1728 E.L. from Church Court to Westminster with manuscript Receiver and "PAYD/PENY/POST" for "P/MON" (2 slightly overlapping strikes, one almost ***. £80:£140
- 283 SOUTHWARK: 1776 E. from "Woolwich Yard" to Bishopsgate showing "PENNY/POST/PAID" ** but slightly smudged of Southwark office. Time stamp and double ring "STATIONER/ALLEN" ** to *** though a little over-inked. £80:£100
- 284 TEMPLE: 1734 E.L. to King Street with "PAYD/PENY/POST" for "T/SA" almost *** £50:£70
- 287 WESTMINSTER: 1775 E.L. to Upper Thames Street showing "PENNY/POST/PAID" for "W/TH" *** though just crossed by very light filing crease, with manuscript "Hurley" £45:£56

London Instructional

- 297 1802 E.L. from Islington to Manchester endorsed "More to pay 9d" and showing an unusual rectangular framed "Pd 2d" in red, which we cannot recall seeing before; also on the reverse, the rare oval framed "G.P.P." (W.343)** to ***. Some slight staining £75:£180
- 298 - a similar E.L. from the same correspondence in 1803 with a *** strike of the rare "G.P.P." (W.343) but showing the normal framed "Paid" (W.252) £50:£100

Foreign Office Stamps

- 325 1685 E.L. from London to Malaya showing, on the reverse, double ring "FRANCK" (W.673) - 21mm.**to*** for this, with "13" (or "1/3") written across. Displays neatly. £50:£75
- 330 1822 E.L. from Oporto to London showing unframed "Oz at 10/- per Oz" *** and "LISBON" ** £100:£170

Maritime

- 677 1819 E. to London showing circ.framed "INDIA/Packet Letter/PAID" (Asia HS317)*** in red and 17 years earlier than previously recorded and the rare framed "INDIA/PACKET LETTER/PAID TO/LONDON" (In.P6) mainly ** in red. See Robertson p.E.186 D, which records the only copy known to him and suggests this handstamp may have been struck in India. £150:£450

What The Auctions Tell.....

- 673 1803 E.L. from London to Philadelphia showing the scarce c.d.s. "POST PAID SHIP LETTER/LONDON" (S42) £30:£42
- 682 1843 Soldier's E.L. to Ireland from a Pte. with the 2nd European Line Infantry at Bangalore showing circular "SOLDIERS & SEAMANS LETTER/BY SHIP/4" (In Sol 7) ** to ***. Somewhat worn and age stained, as usual. £50:£110

Cancellations

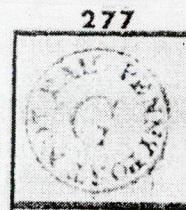
- 714 1857(20 Nov.) E. bearing 1d.adhesive(creased) showing the second Pearson Hill machine cancellation with Code "A" *** £300:£185
- 715 1862.Env. to Austria, bearing 3d.adhesives(pair)cancelled by the rare duplex "INTERNATIONAL/EXHIBITION" with "IE/W" in bars (two strikes,nearly **) £100:£150



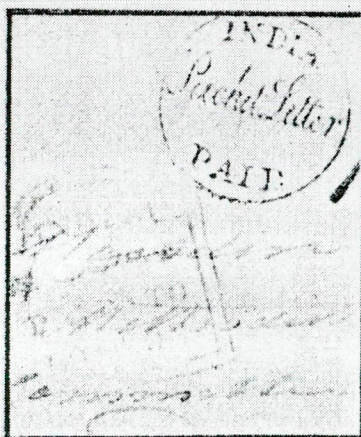
263



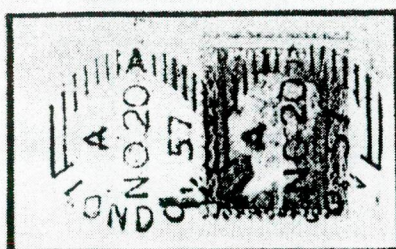
264



283



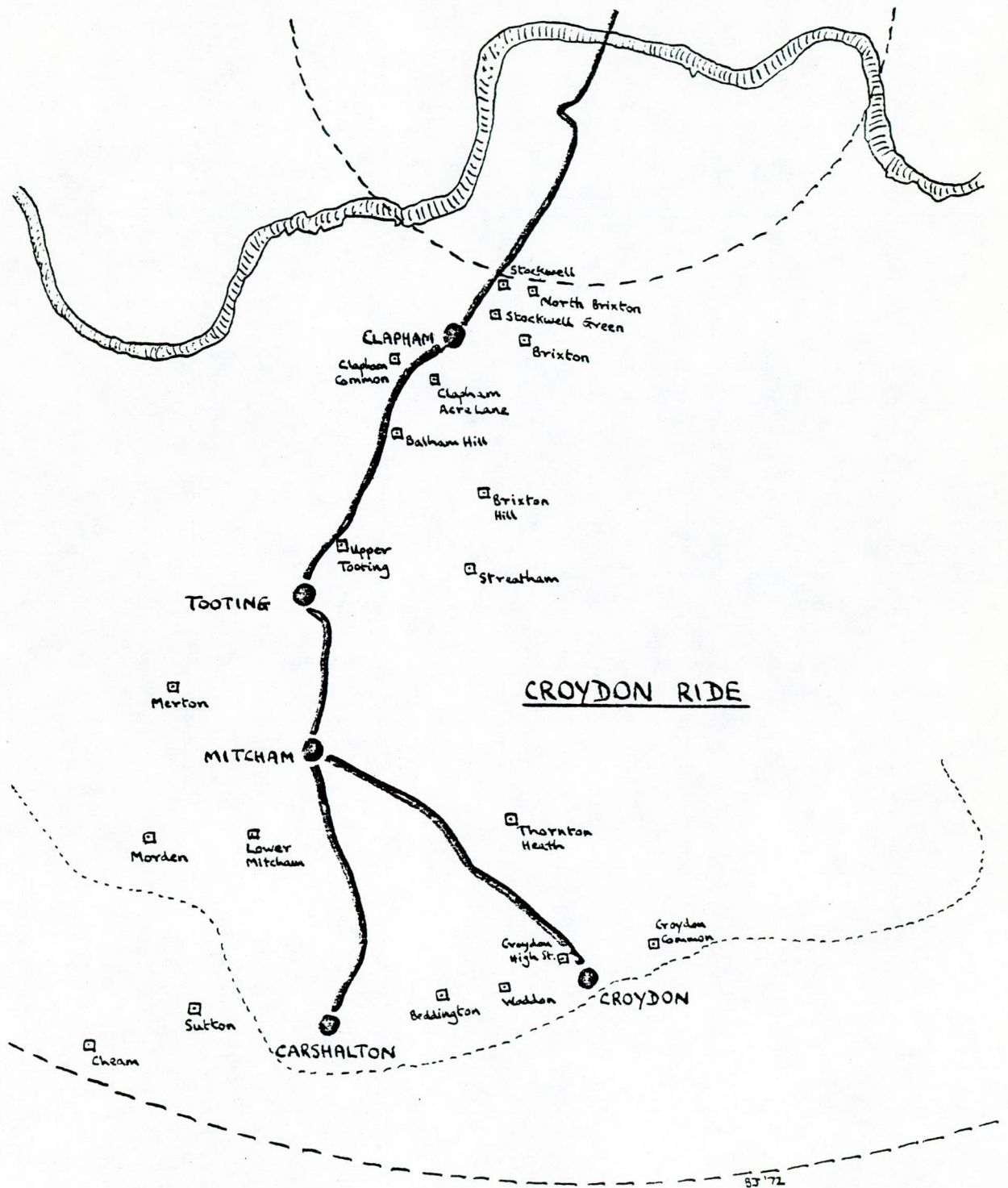
677

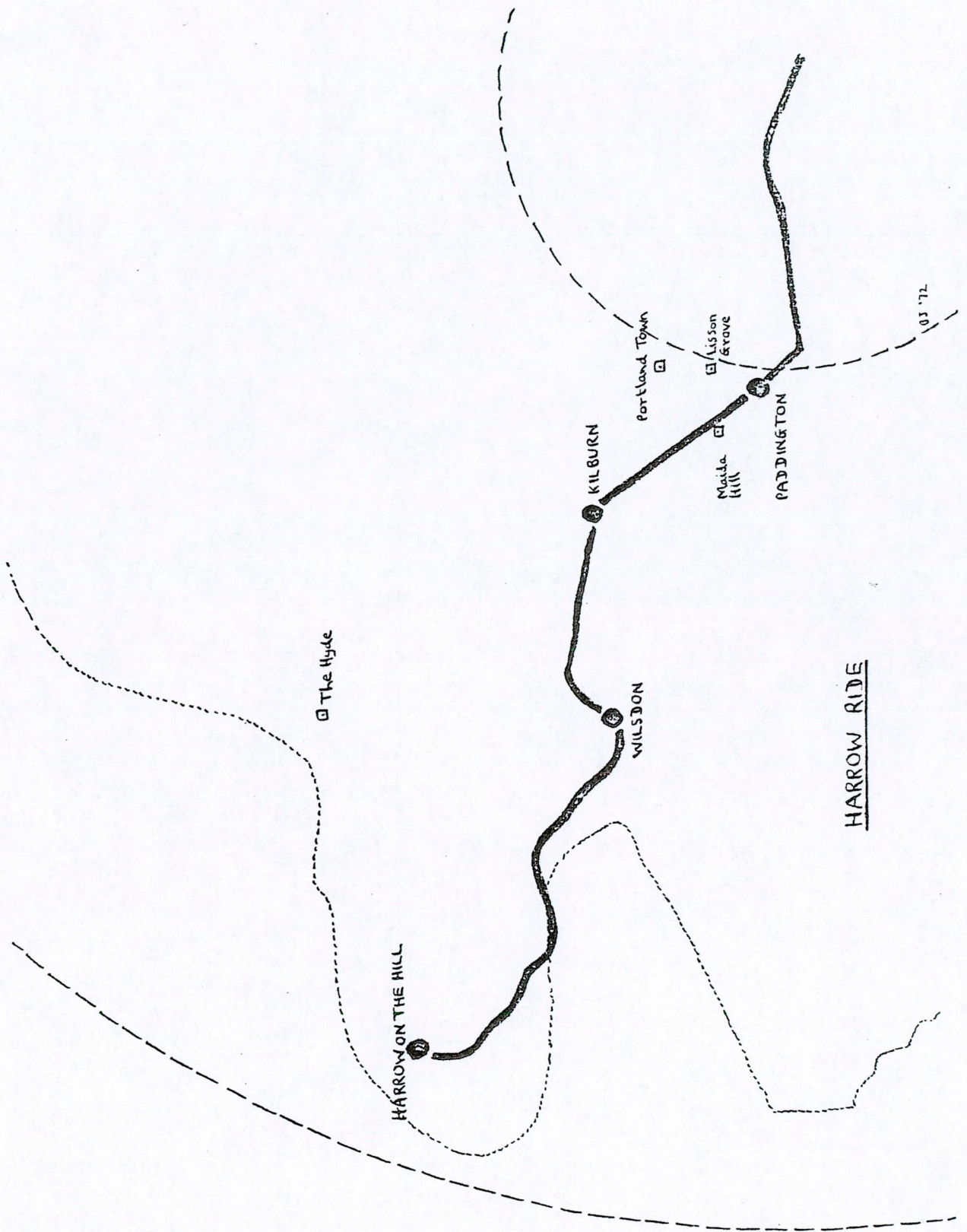


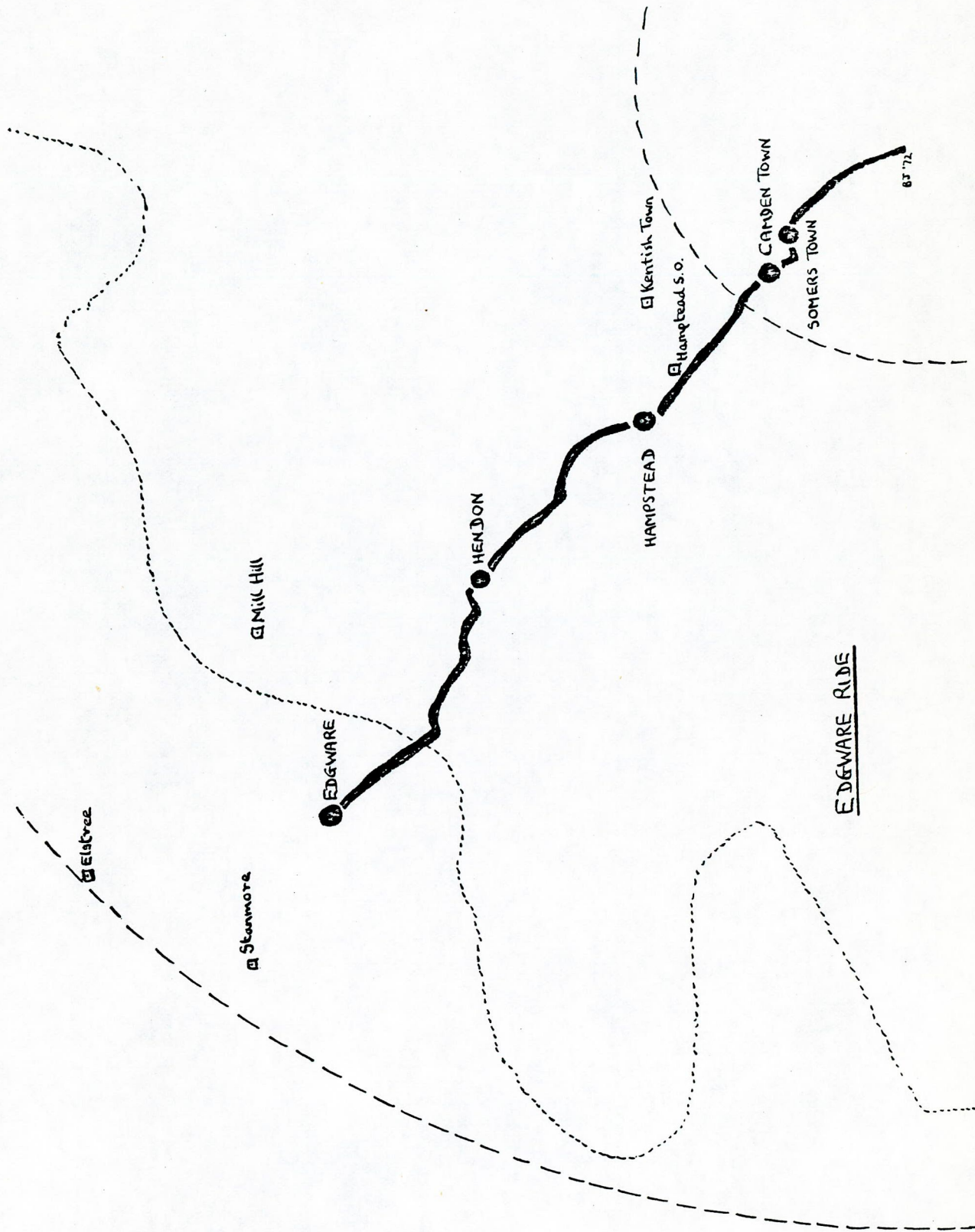
714

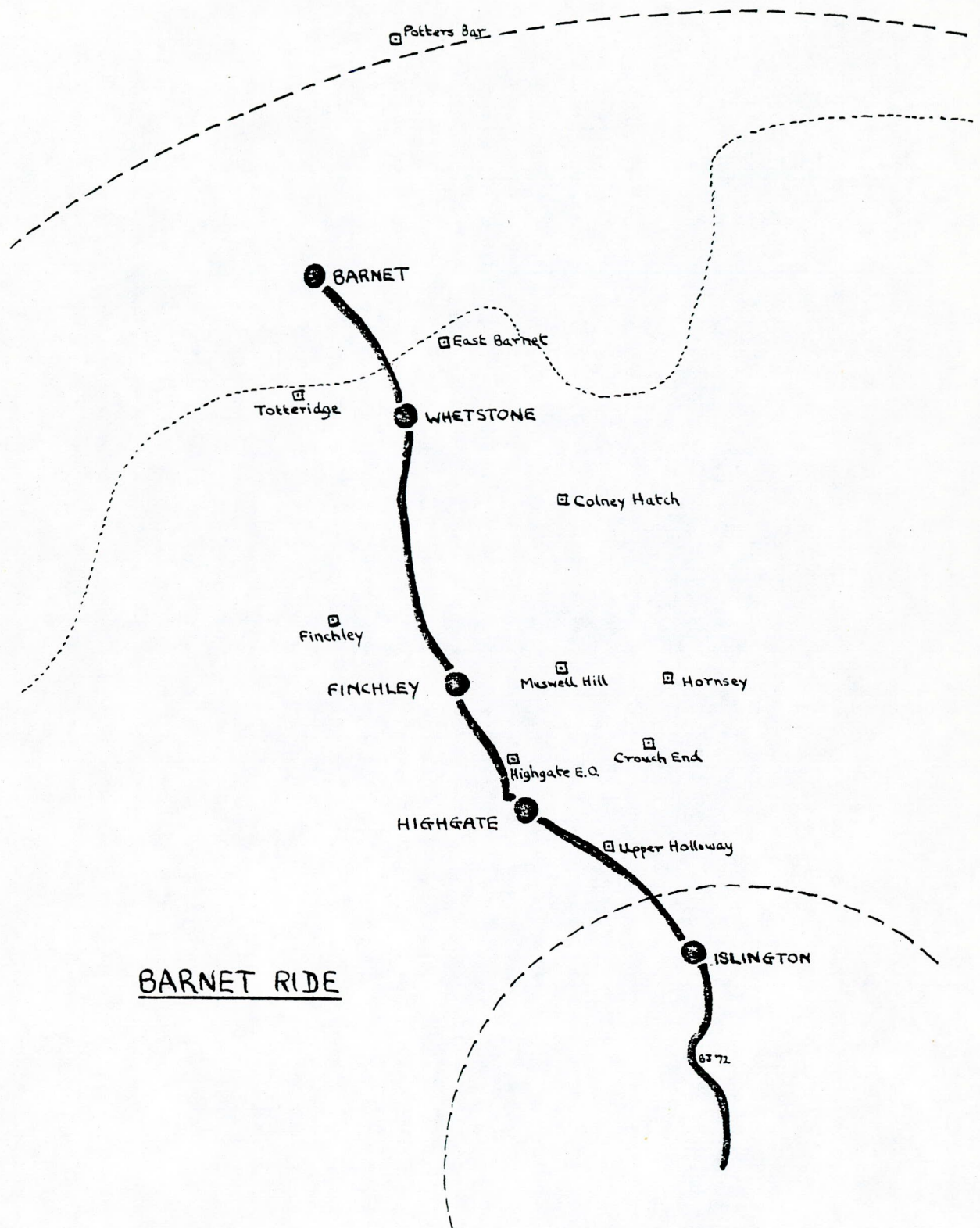


715

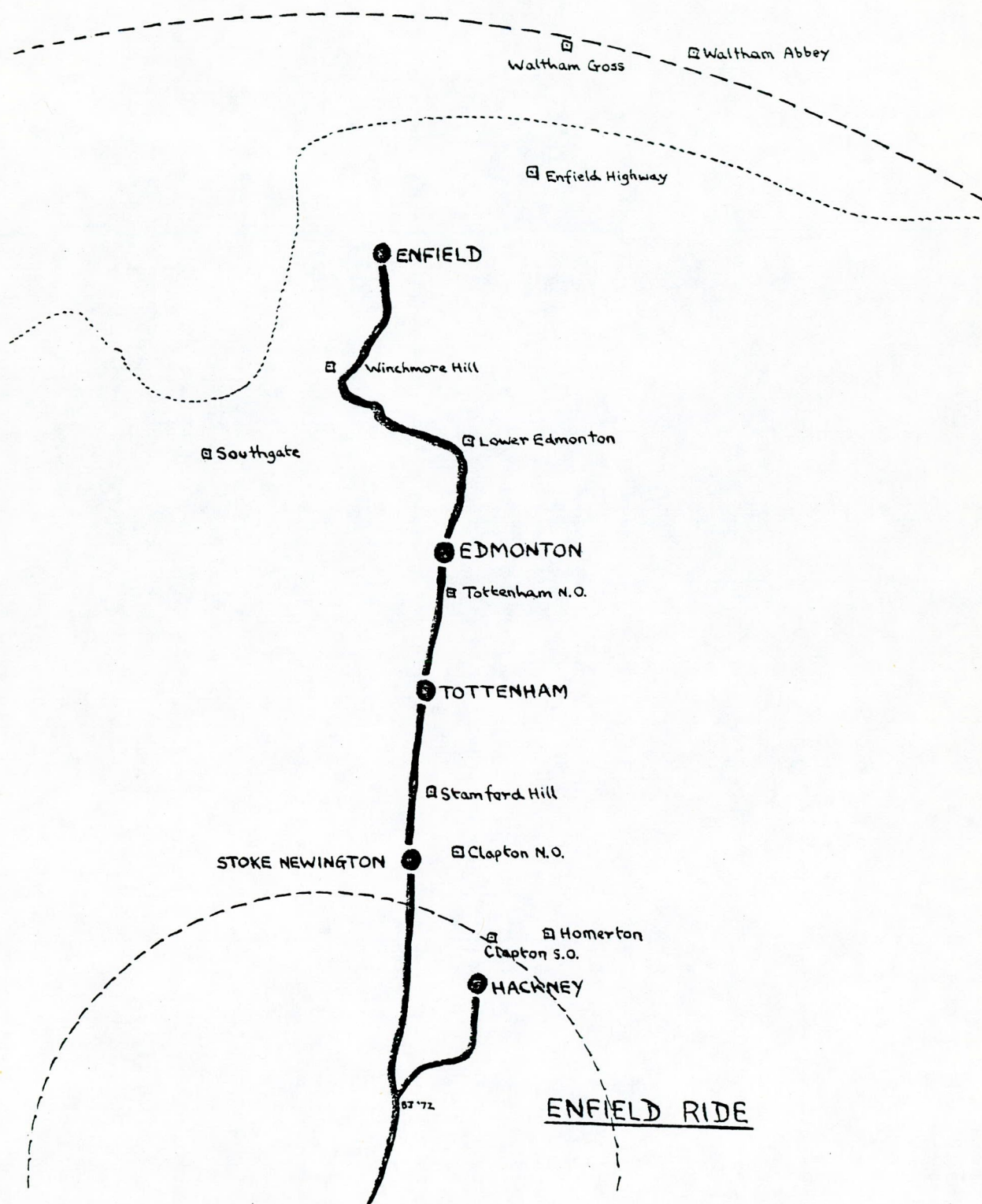


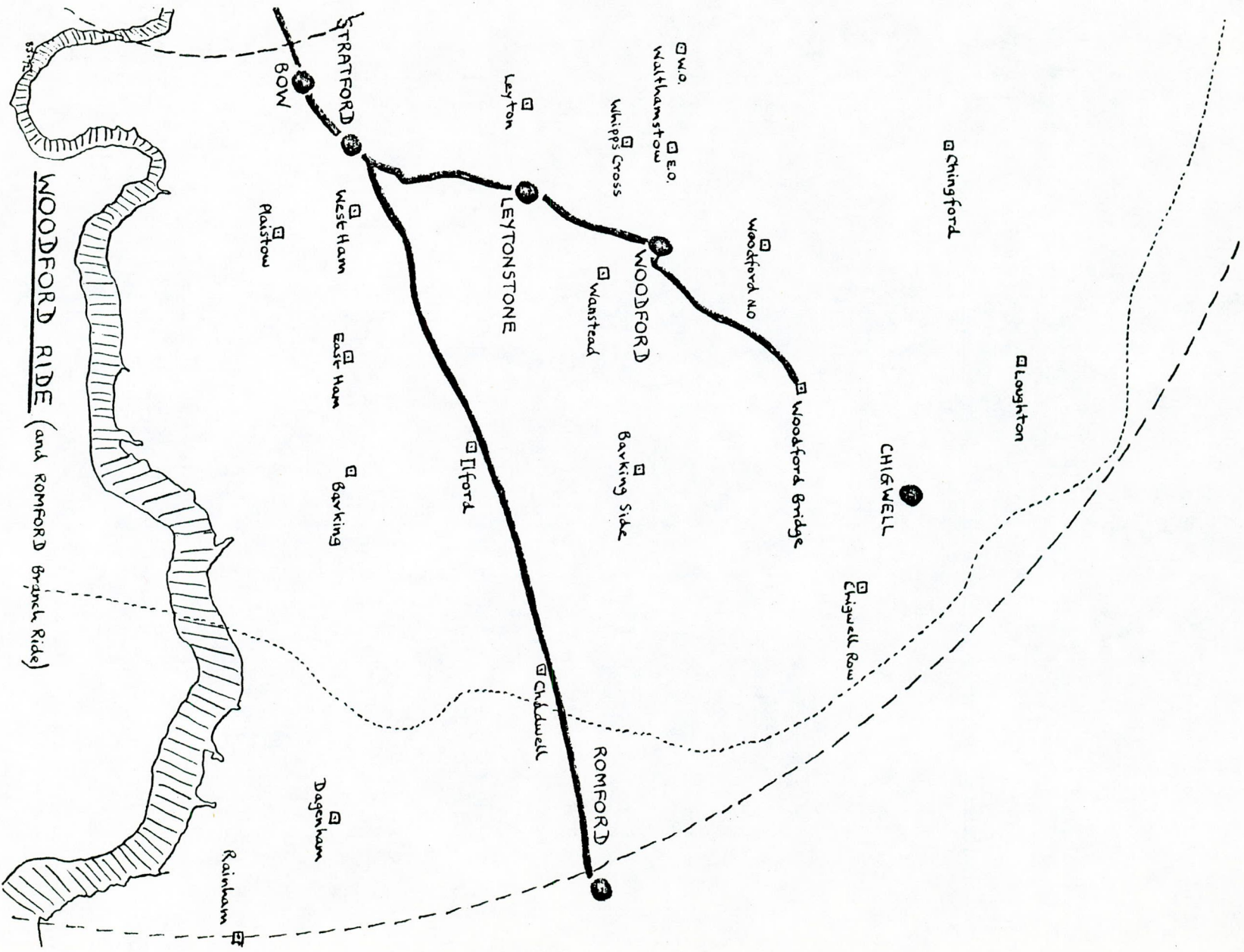






BARNET RIDE





WOOLWICH RIDE (and BEKLEY Branch Ride)

