

# British Letter Mail to Overseas Destinations 1840 to 1875 (UPU)

## Introduction

Great Britain is an island, so all mail to foreign destinations consequently has to be sent overseas.

On 10<sup>th</sup> January 1840, in Great Britain an Uniform Penny Post was established under Sir Rowland Hill resulting in the introduction of postage rates based on a weight system instead of rates per distance and number of sheets.

The inland letter rate was reduced to 1 d prepaid. Shortly later, on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1840, this was followed by the introduction of the world's first postage stamp, the One Penny Black.

In the period 1840 to 1875 letters to foreign destinations occur franked by postage stamps, partly franked with postage stamps (for late fee from November 1858), prepaid in cash or totally unpaid, leaving all costs to the recipient. Also letters can be found prepaid only to the border of a country. Optional prepayment was possible to many destinations. The use of postage stamps if prepayment was optional was not popular because of the complexity of rates and rules for insufficiently franked letters.

To simplify the complexity of this system, the United States called for an International Postal Congress in 1863. Following an initial conference in Paris a second meeting was called for by Heinrich von Stephan of the North German Union to take place in 1870, but the Franco-Prussian War intervened and nothing materialised until 1874.

In September 1874, 22 countries incl. Great Britain sent representatives to Berne (Switzerland). The «Treaty of Berne» was signed on October 9, 1874 in the «Rathaus zum Äusseren Stand». Initially under the name «General Postal Union», the name was changed four years later at a further conference in Paris to «Universal Postal Union» and most countries became member.

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## Literature (extract)

- Numerous Postal Treaties and Conventions
- British Postal Guide
- Moubray, Jane and Michael (1992): British Letter Mail to overseas destinations 1840–1875
- Oxley, G.F.: British Postal Rates to Europe 1836–1876
- Hubbard, W. und Winter R.F.: North Atlantic Mail Sailings
- Robertson, Alan W.: Ship Letters
- Dovey, Mike & Bottrill, Peter, TPO & Seapost Society (2012): The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office
- Van der Linden, James: Marques de Passage



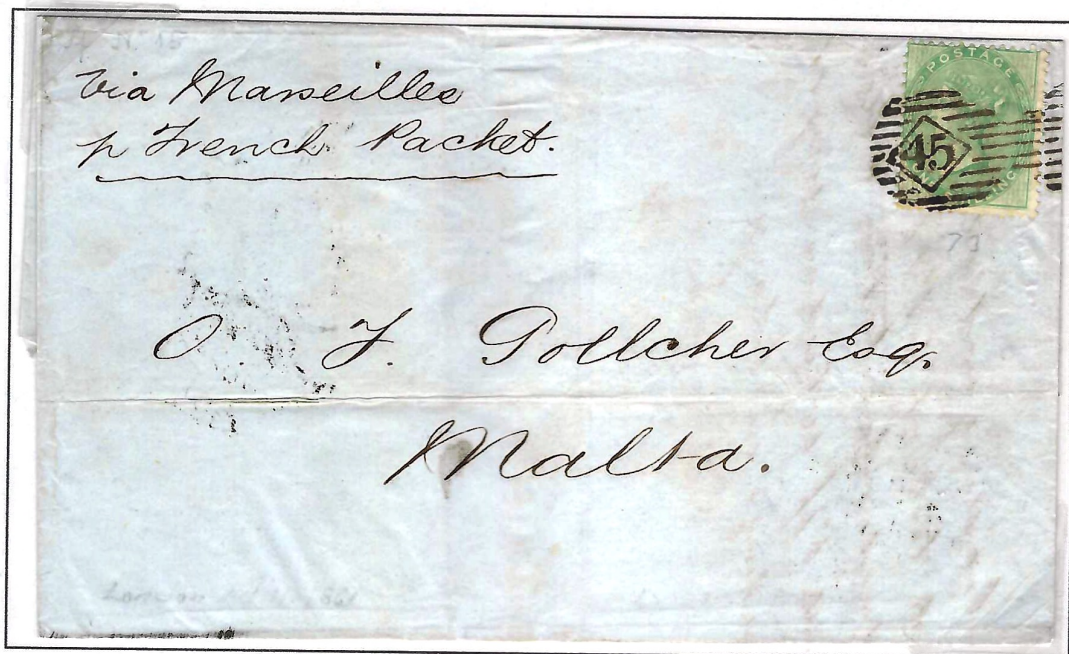
## 1. Some definitions and explanations

### 1.1 Currency and weights

Frequently used abbreviations for the British currency are «d.» (= denarius) for Penny resp. Pence.  
£ 1 = 20 S. / 1 S. = 12d.      1 oz. = 28,35 Gramm.

### 1.2. Packet letters

Before the advent of airmail all British mail going abroad, and coming from abroad, had to travel by sea. The earliest known handstamps were not recorded until early in the eighteenth century when the first handstruck stamps were issued by the General Post Office indicating that mail had arrived by sea.



**14 November 1861.** Letter London to Malta, sent via Marseilles by **French Packet**.  
Arrivalstamp «MALTA NO 21 61» on reverse.

There were two basic types of handstamps found on mail sent by sea. The terms used of «PACKET» and «SHIP» letters are completely different. Mail transported to and from Britain by ships owned by the British Post Office were termed «Packet Letters» and the ships that conveyed those letters were called «Packet Boats».

### 1.3. Ship letters

Mail conveyed by ships that were privately owned and not under Post Office control, were termed «Ship Letters». Each had their own distinctive handstamps. In 1799, a Ship Letter Act enabled the Post Office to receive and send letters by private ships at half the Packet rates. In that same year the London Chief Office set up a Department known as the «Ship Letter Office» which remained as such until 1847.

Throughout the 18th and up to the mid 19th century there are numerous designs and shapes of ship letter marks both framed and unframed in a variety of colours.





**29 September 1849.**

Cover from Ledbury via London to Port Philip, Australia.

Red stamp «London Shipletter». Stripe of four 2 pence blue.

Private ship rate 8 d.

**Copy! Original see «Australia»; chapter 3.4. Australasia.**

#### 1.4. Late Fee Mail

The Late Fee service was a system of charges on a rising scale which was a convenience for the business world and a financial bonus for the post office. Note has only been made for of fees applied to Foreign, Colonial and Ship Letter Mails.

The Late Fee service was offered in larger cities with a railways connection and in London itself in the General Post Office as well as in 12 branch offices as Paddington, Lombard Street etc. Late Fee rate for overseas mail until 6.45 p.m. = 1 Penny (L1), until 7.45 = 2 Pence (L2).

Prepayment by means of stamps to overseas destinations became compulsory:

- November 1858 for late fee
- November 1875 for Foreign and Colonial postage and their late fees



**1 February 1872.** Letter from London to Berlin, posted at London on «1 FE 1872», box stamp «L1».

**10 November 1873.** Letter from London to Lyon, posted at London on «10 NO 1873», box stamp «L2». Stamps perforated «T & Co».



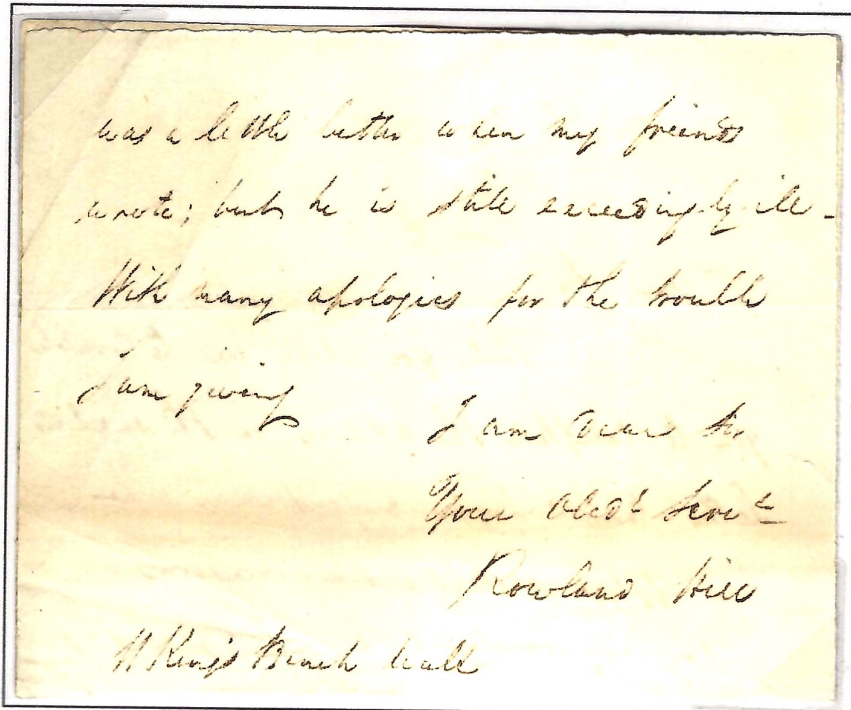


## The Postal Reform 1839/1840

On 10<sup>th</sup> January 1840 in Great Britain an Uniform Penny Post was established under Sir Rowland Hill resulting in the introduction of postage rates based on a weight system instead of rates per distance and number of sheets

On 5 December 1839 postage rates were reduced to 4d. and charged by weight. This proved so popular that on 10 January 1840 rates were further reduced to 1d. for half an ounce.

The inland letter rate was reduced to 1 d prepaid. Shortly later, on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1840, this was followed by the introduction of the world's first postage stamp, the «One Penny black».



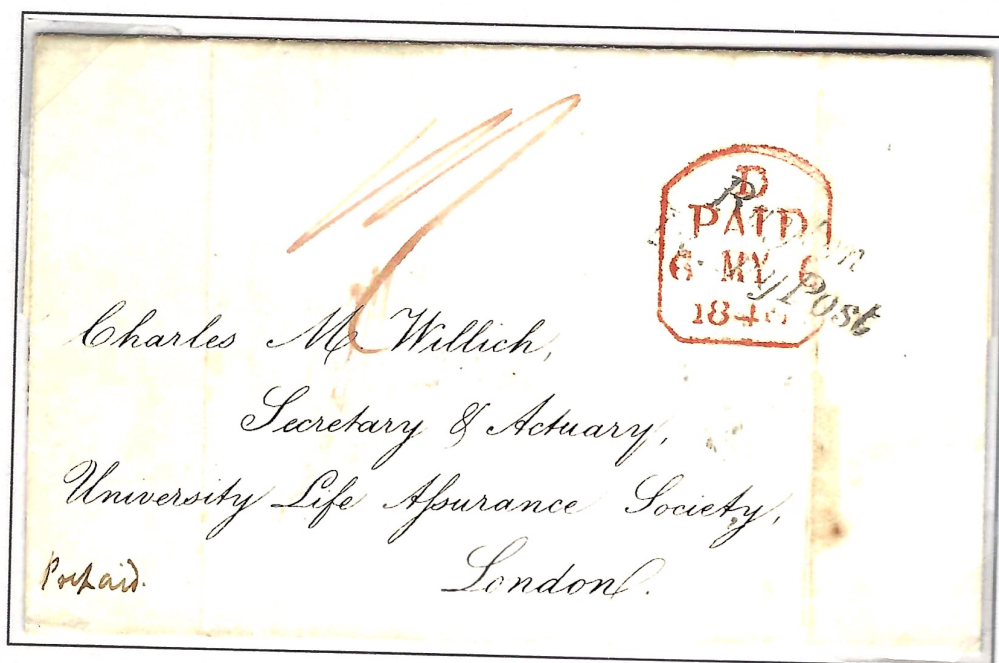
ca. 1840. Hand-written letter concerning the search for an address in London on behalf of a Mr. Kinder, addressed from 11 King's Bench Walk, Temple. Signed at base «Rowland Hill».



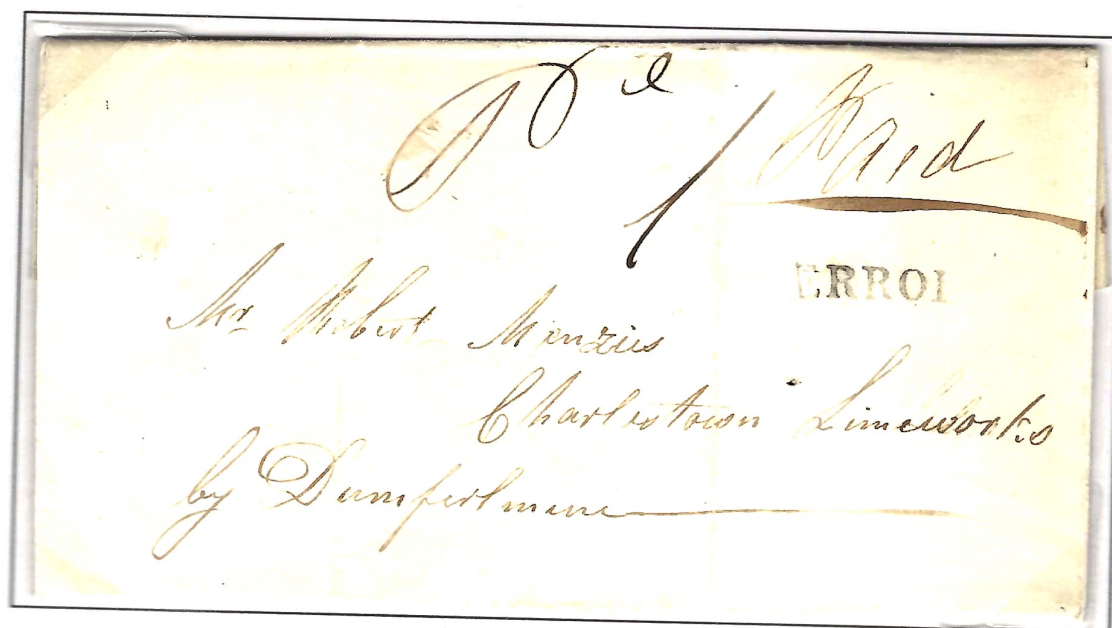
January 11, 1840 – 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the postal reform. Stampless entire sent to Cheadle Staffordshire near London. This letter weighing between 1 oz. and 2 oz. had to be charged with 4d, (manuscript).



The 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> may 1840



5 May 1840. Printed lettersheet from Ruyton to London, with «Ruyton / Penny Post» and London May 6<sup>th</sup> (the first day of the usage of stamps) tombstone arrival ds, Shrewsbury May 5<sup>th</sup> bs.



6 May 1840. Stampless entire sent from Errol to Dumfermline on the first day stamps were allowed to be used, with ms «Pd 1» and Errol sll hs. Covers from 6 May 1840 are more rare than those with the «Penny black»!

John Gilby  
Errol 6<sup>th</sup> May  
1840.



## On the way to an uniform system of International Postage



(No. 3.)

### ASSOCIATION

## Promote a Cheap and Uniform System of COLONIAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

#### President.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE.

*etc. etc.*

#### Council.

LORD ASHBURTON.  
Sir J. P. BOILEAU, Bart.  
W. BROWN, Esq., M.P.  
Sir J. BURGOYNE, G.C.B.  
ELIHU BURRITT, Esq.  
H. COLE, Esq., C.B.  
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Chevalier DE BURG (*Commissioner for Austria*).  
C. W. DILKE, Esq.  
C. WENTWORTH DILKE, Esq.  
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Sir R. J. MURCHISON, F.R.S.  
Sir S. H. NORTHCOTE, Bart. C.B.  
Capt. OWEN, R.E.  
Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B. F.R.S.  
W. C. REDFIELD, Esq. (*America*).  
Col. Sir WILLIAM REID, K.C.B. F.R.S. (*Malta*).  
HERR VON VIEBAHN (*Commissioner for Prussia*).  
Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P.  
DON MANUEL de YSASI (*Commissioner for Spain*).

DON MANUEL de YSASI, *Honorary Secretary*.

At a Meeting held at the House of the Society of Arts on Tuesday August 10th the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. "That it appears to this Association that all the arguments used by Mr. Rowland Hill in favour of the justice of an uniform rate of Postage in the United Kingdom, apply certainly to Colonial, and probably to Foreign correspondence.
2. "That the cost of conveyance, as was proved by Mr. Rowland Hill, is regulated far more by the number of letters sent than by the distance they are conveyed; and that, therefore, an uniform rate for all distances appears most just.
3. "That the Association welcomes the recognition of this principle in the recent adoption of uniform rates for printed papers to some of our Colonies.
4. "That Prepayment, with its simplicity and convenience, applies to Colonial and Foreign as well as to Inland correspondence.

[Turn over.]

Information sheet (No. 3) from ca. 1850 of the Association to Promote a Cheap and Uniform System of Colonial and International Postage.

In this information sheet the association calls to introduce the uniform system of postage by Sir Rowland Hill also for the foreign countries and the colonies.



### 3.1. British Mail to Continental Europe

#### France



**4 July 1855.** Entire Prices Current from London to Lyon with 2d. blue, plate 5, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 1 tied by London «18» obliterator with London despatch datestamp on reverse clearly dated July 4, 1855.

*The earliest recorded date of use and effectively a First Day usage with just one other cover bearing this stamp recorded from the same day.*



**10 August 1856.** Entire letter from Liverpool to Marseilles bearing 1854/57 perf. 14 1d. red brown on blue paper in a strip of four, all tied by «466» obliterations of Liverpool. Reverse with «Posted Since Late Last Night» Liverpool despatch (Aug 10) cds.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### France



26 March 1856. «ARGYLE/STREET» Type XVIII Scots Local (CO.LANARK), Plate 10 used to France. Letter from Glasgow to Paris with 4 x 1d. stars pl. 10 tied several good strikes of this Scots local in black. On front «INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED».



15 February 1858. Letter from Manchester to Lyon, franked 2d. deep blue, plate 6. Red circled stamp «PD», correct postal rate 8d.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

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#### France



29 OCTOBER 1859. Charles Rideout (No 2) Experimental Machine Duplex / 4d surface printed. 1859 wrapper London to Marseille with 4d. carmine (SG66).



20 April 1859. Mourning cover sent registered from London to Paris via Calais, franked with vertical pair of 1858 2d. blue (pl. 71) and 4d. rose-carmine tied by «WC12» in oval of bars, red «PD» in oval and black «CHARGE» with red London Registered oval d/s, red «Crown & Registered cachet and Calais transit on front. Paris arrival cds on reverse.



## France

**14 September 1861.** *The «Illustrated London News», franking (printed matter)*  
1d. to Bergerac, Department Dordogne.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### France



1<sup>st</sup> October 1863. Registered letter from London via Calais to Bordeaux. Stamped «REGISTERED LONDON 1 OC 63» in red on front. 4d. regular postal rate plus 4d. registered fee = 8d.



3 July 1865. Wrapper London to Marseille backstamped «London JY.3.65» and on front straight line «PACKET-LETTER» Calais transit mark and «GB/1F 60c» accountancy mark.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

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#### Germany – Baden



21 September 1869. Folded letter from Liverpool to Thiengen/Waldshut. Manuscript «Via Ostende»; blue cds «ENGLAND PER AACHEN», correct rate (as Prussia) 6d.

#### Germany – Bavaria



5 July 1866. Folded letter from London to Dillingen/Bavaria. Transit-stamp «AMB. CALAIS», red circled «PD»; correct rate 6d.

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### 3.1. Continental Europe

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#### Germany – Prussia



15 October 1857. Folded letter from Liverpool to Düsseldorf. Manuscript «via Ostende»; red double cds «ENGLAND PER AACHEN FRANCO 17 10». Manuscript «8» in red – correct rate (8d.) prepaid.



8 October 1864. Envelope from London to Saarbrücken sent unpaid, bearing despatch date stamp and charged (in blue) «7» silver groschen for a weight up to 1 Loth. Transit date stamp «AUS ENGLAND PER AACHEN» in red on reverse.

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### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Germany – Prussia



18 August 1866. Folded letter from London to Mehlem/Bonn. Manuscript «Ostende», red circled stamp «PD» and blue double circled stamp «AUS ENGLAND PER AACHEN».



29 May 1865. Folded letter from London to Coblenz. Red circled stamp «PD» and blue double circled stamp «AUS ENGLAND PER AACHEN / FRANCO».



### 3.1. Continental Europe

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#### Germany – Kingdom of Hannover



.. July 1854. Letter from Great Britain to Illfeld/Harz with 6d. mauve used with 1854 2d. perf. 16, pl 4. Red cds «ENGLAND PER AACHEN».

#### Germany – Hamburg



22 August 1857. Underpaid letter from Lincoln to Hamburg with 6d. lilac (SG70) tied «LINCOLN» sideways duplex «AU 22 1857» and two-line «PART-PAID/MORE TO PAY». Correct postage rate 1.8.52–1.7.59 single weight = 8d. Manuscript «1 – 8» at bottom left corner denotes: «1» single rate «8» d. Prepaid only 6d.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

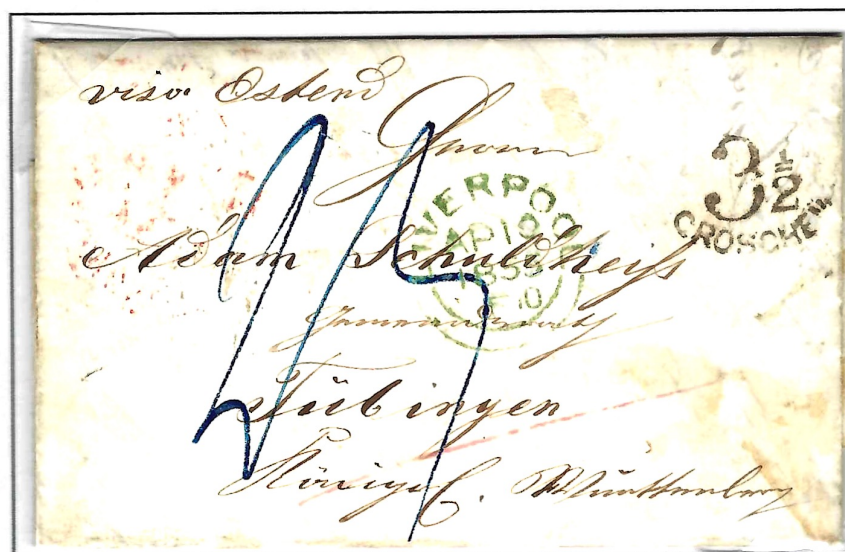
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#### Germany – Bremen



7 December 1858. Letter from London to Bremen, prepaid 8d. in red (manuscript) and 1d. dark rose for «Late Fee», cancelled «50» London.

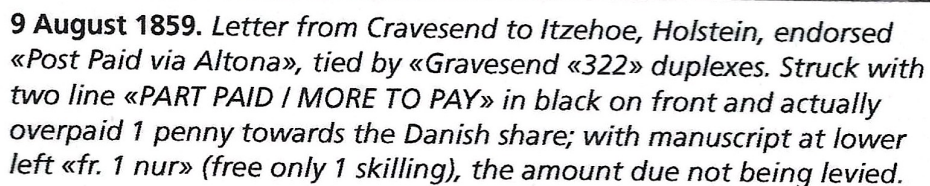
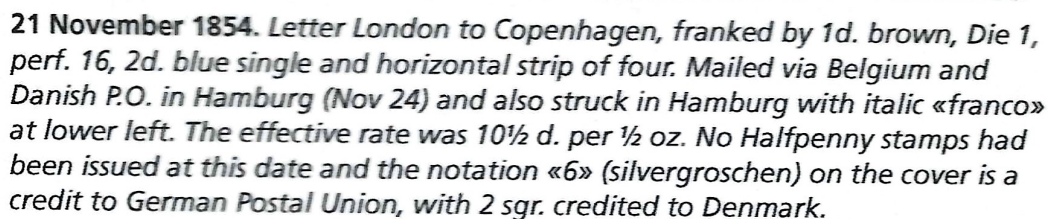
#### Germany – Wurtemberg



10 April 1855. Stampless envelope from Liverpool to Tübingen. Manuscript on top left «via Ostend». Aachen and London transit marks. 3½-Groschen accountancy mark



## Denmark





### 3.1. Continental Europe



7 April 1861. Stampless entire from Leith to Denmark endorsed «via Ostend» with a strike of the Leith duplex «AP 7 61» at upper right where adhesive should have been. On reverse transitstamp «HAMBURG 11 4 61» and arrivalstamp «RANDERS 13 4 18961».



24 November 1862. Registered letter Grimsby to Helsingør/Denmark tied by «Grimsby» 323» duplexes in black with «Crown Registered» below. Oval «Registered London» transit in red and reverse with Hamburg transits and arrival cds «Nov 28». Various manuscript ratings with 2 sgr. noted for the Danish share. An early registered usage: 10½ d. postage plus 9 d. registration.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Denmark



10 January 1862. Letter London to Copenhagen, franked by 1d. star and (1856) 1 S. to Copenhagen, tied by »91« duplex. On reverse transitstamp «HAMBURG 12 / 1 62» and arrivalstamp «KOBENHAVEN 13 1».

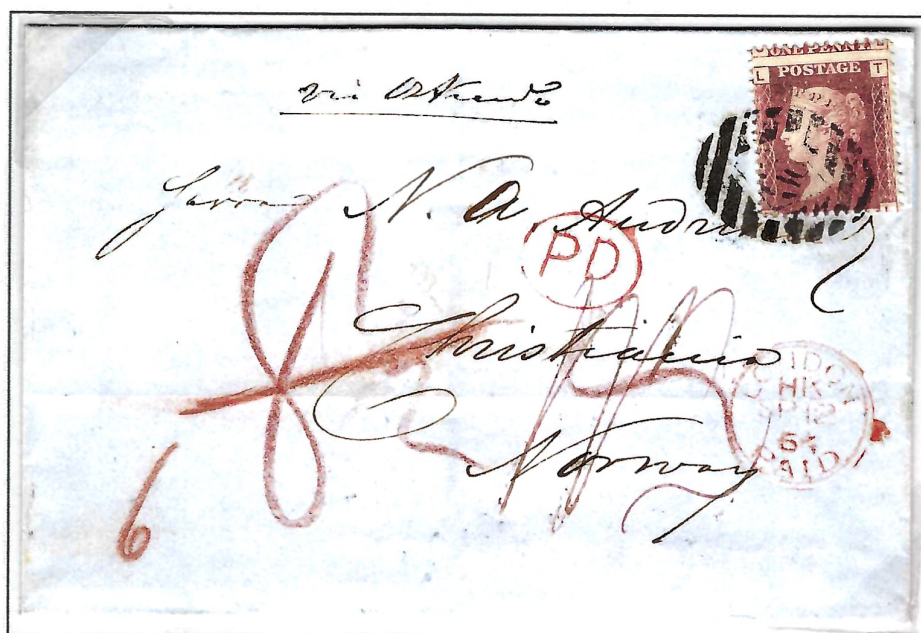


22 January 1864. Underpaid cover to Copenhagen with postage due of «2» Silvergroschen in blue crayon but Copenhagen was in Rayon 2 and thus the charge raised on arrival was 18 skilling due manuscript in red on front.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Norway



**12 September 1864.** Letter London to Christiania/Norway cancelled by a London numeral with a «LONDON PAID» cds and oval «PD» both in red alongside. The adhesive lettered TL paid the «Late Fee» charge. The letter travelled through Ostende, Hamburg, by ship to Sandosand (Norway) and finally arriving in Christiania.



**2 November 1869.** Wrapper Cardiff to Christiania with 6d. mauve pl. 8 (SG109) lettered PH and 1d. pl. 103 (SG43) lettered BJ tied neat CARDIFF/162 duplexes «NO 2 69». On front circular «PD» and handstamp «4d» both struck in red. Stamps paying the 7d. ¼ to ½ oz. rate via Belgium and Denmark.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Russia



5 September 1849. Stampless letter Manchester to St. Petersburg with manuscript «via Ostende». MANCHESTER datestamp «SP 5 1849», oval «P», London and Aachen handstamps. Manuscript 1/7 correct rate since 1.1.1847, prepaid.



5 October 1864. Entire to St. Petersburg franked 4d. plus 6d. tied by London «75» duplex date stamp. Obverse also bears red «Aus England per Aachen \* Franco» Belgian TPO date stamp, together with blue «Wfr.3» accountancy mark.



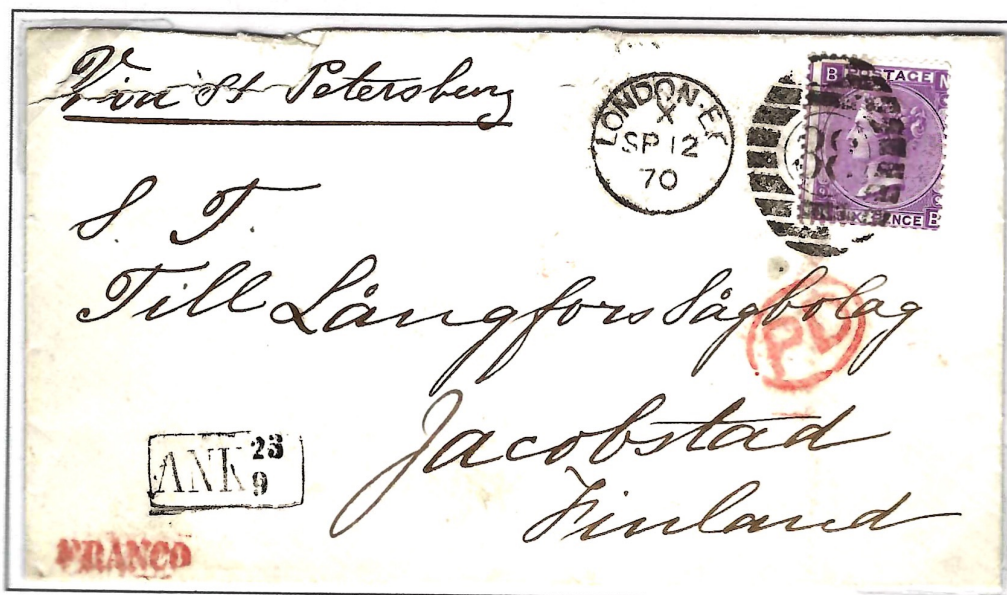
### 3.1. Continental Europe

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#### Finland



11 January 1864. Stamless letter Hull to Jacobstad with manuscript «via St. Petersburg». Stamp «4/3» showing 4 Sgr. for Belgish rate and 3 Sgr. for prussian rate».



12 September 1870. Envelope London to Jacobstad with 6d. mauve pl. 9 (SG109) lettered NB tied LONDON duplex «SP 12 70» with boxed finnish receiver «ANK 23 9».

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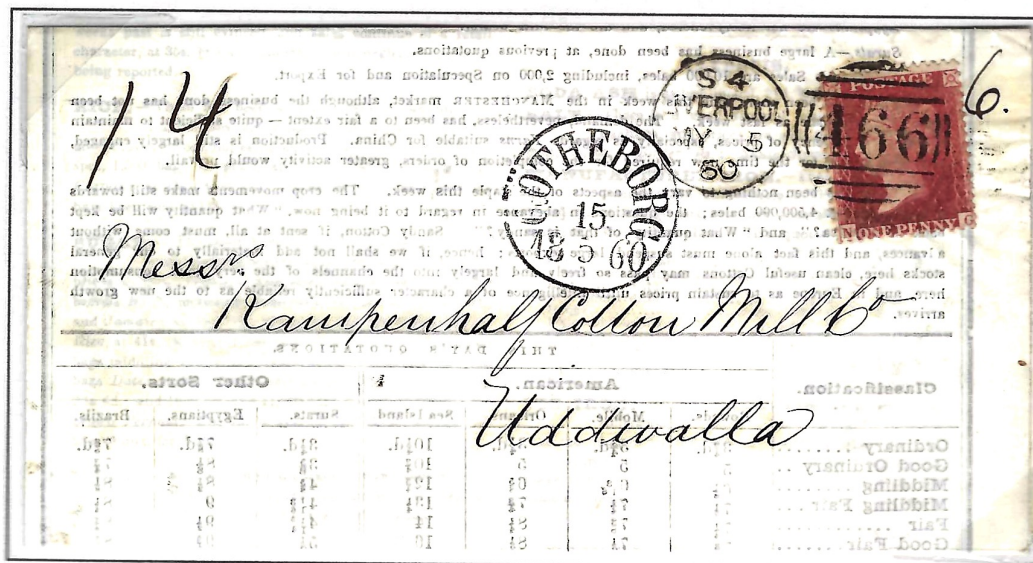


### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Sweden



17 February 1859. Folded entire bearing QV 1s. green wmkd. Emblems plus 2d. blue cancelled with barred numerals «591» from Oldham (cds. on reverse) used to Uddevalla. Transit marks on reverse London (18.2.), Hamburg (20.2.) and in front «HELSINGBORG 25 2 1859».



5 May 1860. Printed matter from Liverpool to Uddevalla. Printed paper rate not exceeding 1 oz. = 2d. Franked 1d. so a deficit of 1d. plus 1d. fine = 2d. due to pay by recipient. 2d. converted to Swedish currency = 14 öre (manuscript on top left).



### 3.1. Continental Europe

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#### Sweden



26 November 1872. Folded envelope from Hull via London to Landskrona with duplex «Hull NO 26 72». On reverse cds KOBENHAVN 25 10» and red tax cancel «2½d.» in red on front.



12 December 1873. Envelope London to Geffe via Gothenburg. London to Gothenburg by ship, Gothenburg to Geffe by train. Rate London to Geffe 2½ d., to pay from the receiver in Geffe 5 öre (on front manuscript in red).

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### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Belgium



11 December 1851. Wrapper London to Brussels with a strip of 6 1d. imperforated (SG88) pl. 94, tied London «28» numerals. On front oval «PD» (paid to destination». Backstamped 13/DE/1851 with french and Brussels transit marks. Stamps paying the 6d ¼ oz. rate via France.

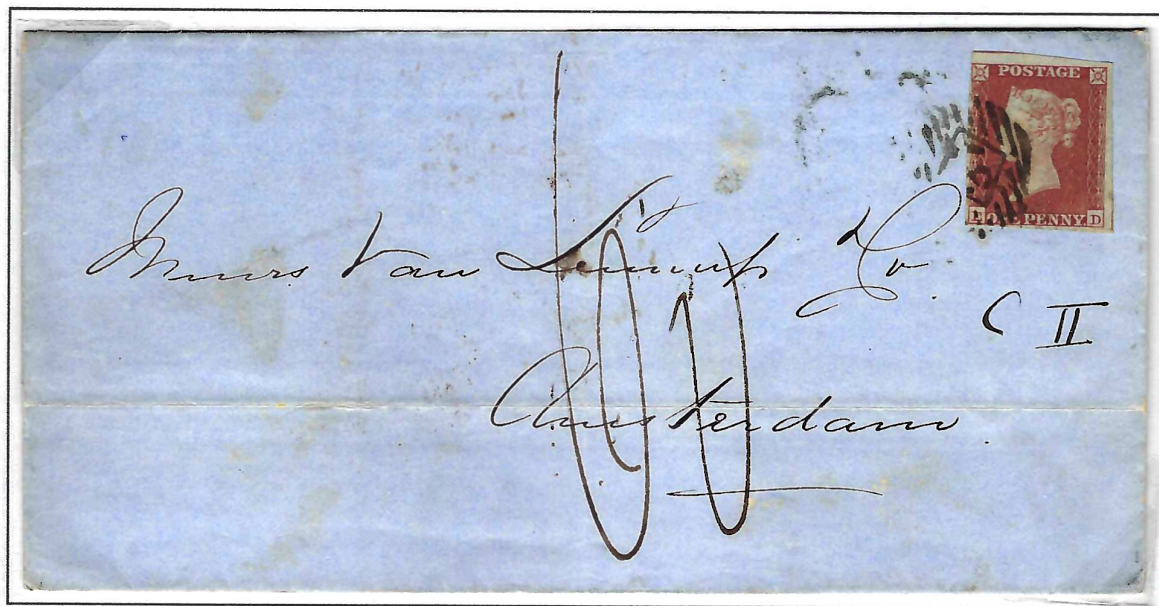


.. April 1853. Envelope London to Brussels with 1d. imperforated (SG8) pl. 148 tied London «17» with manuscript «6» d. to pay from the receiver. Backstamped «London AP 6 1853» with Ostende and Brussels receivers «7. AVR.»



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Netherlands



27 January 1853. Wrapper London to Amsterdam with 1d. imperf. (SG8) pl. 151, tied London «37» numeral with manuscript «60» charge mark. Backstamped «London JA 27 1853» with Amsterdam arrivalstamp «30.1». Also on reverse London «Tower-St» straight line in blue.



13 June 1855. Envelope London to Amsterdam with 2d. blue, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 14, a used strip of four lettered HG-HJ, cancelled by London «17» obliterations; italic «Engeland / France» handstamp below in black. Reverse with London dispatch cds (June 13) and Amsterdam arrival cds 15 6 1855».



### 3.1. Continental Europe

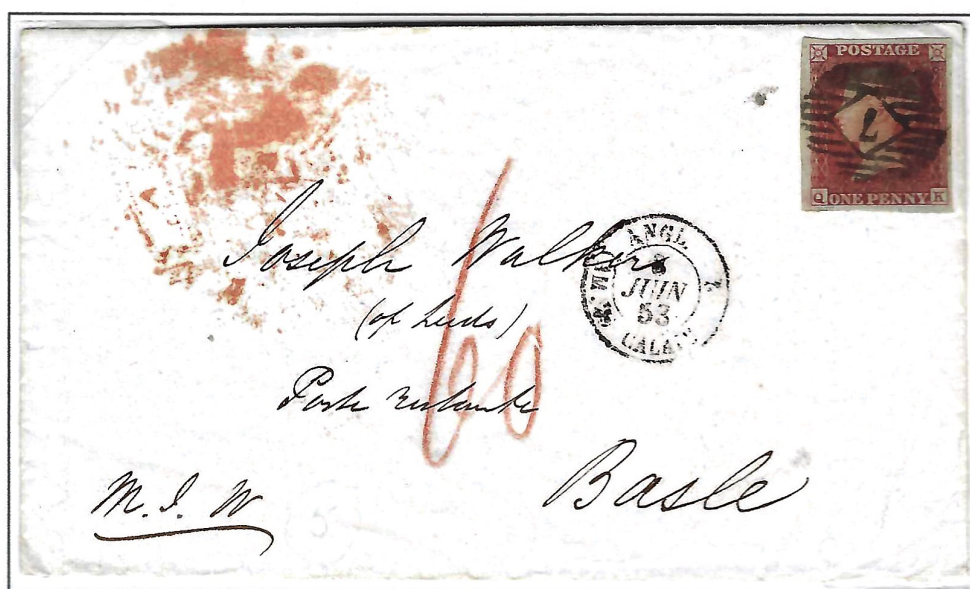
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#### Switzerland

Postal relations between Switzerland and Britain throughout the whole period were remarkably peaceful. No Postal Agreement was concluded until 1869 and until that date arrangements for entry were covered by conventions made by Britain with France, Prussia and the German Postal Union.



25 April 1844. Stampless folded letter from Luton to Wohlen/Switzerland to the well known address of Isler & Bruggisser company. 8 d. prepaid with circled stamp «P.D.» and red «L.F.» (Letter via France).



7 July 1853. Letter from London to Basel, franked with 1d. red, pl. 162. Stamped London Inland Office «7» diamond; taxed in Basel with 60 Rp., according to the rate of 1.1.1852 for a letter in the 1. Swiss Rayon. A former partially franked letter from great Britain.

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### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Switzerland



1<sup>st</sup> October 1857. Stampless folded letter from Denton to Rapperswil, «Canton Zurich» (Rapperswil is located in the canton of St. Gallen!) with postage (6d.) paid in cash.

Cover showing the impossible 10½ d. rate to Switzerland:



28 December 1859. Letter from London to Mollis/Kanton Glarus with 4d. carmine (SG66), 1d. star (SG40) and 6d. lilac (SG69) tied London 218» numerals and backstamped «DE 28 59», manuscript «via Ostende». Postage overpaid by ½ d. as no ½ d. stamps were available. 10 d. was the ¼ and ½ oz. rate via Belgium.



# THE REV. WILLIAM HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY TO THE BLIND.

Established 1774, at Christ's Hospital, London.

Whereas the above-named Gentleman, in his lifetime, enabled the Governors of this Hospital to pay Annuities of £40 to each of 50 blind persons, in the hope that his example would be followed by other benevolent characters, the Governors give this public notice, that, from the very munificent additions made to Mr. Hetherington's original fund, by Bead of Gift, and by Will, they are now enabled to extend the Annuities to upwards of 600 persons; and that, from the 7th of October to the 31st of November, in every year, they are ready to issue from the Counting-house of the Hospital, upon the personal application of a friend, forms of petitions for any blind persons duly qualified.

Note.—Petitions of unsuccessful candidates are required to be renewed annually, at the same period.

The leading qualifications are stated hereunder; and unless parties can respectively prove themselves strictly within them, the applications in their behalf will be entirely fruitless:—

Age, Sixty-one Years.  
Birth and Residence in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Total Blindness for Three whole Years; and Residence during that period at the place where the blind person shall reside at the time of petitioning.

Income, if any, under £20 a year.

The intention of the Founder of this Charity being to relieve such persons only as, having been in a better situation of life, are or may be disabled by Blindness from maintaining themselves, and on that account are or may become a burden upon their Parents, Children, or Relations, not in sufficient circumstances, or, having but little of their own, want some addition to what they have to ask life more comfortable under such an infirmity;—the Governors, to prevent disappointment to many otherwise deserving applicants, give notice that persons of the following description are ineligible to the Charity, viz. —

Day Labourers of every denomination;—common Soldiers and Sailors;—Militia Men, unless principals serving for themselves;—domestic and menial servants of gentleness;—journeymen in any handicraft trade;—persons living by turning a mangle, a pulpers wheel, or other like employment;—and also those who have ever begged, received alms, or are desired objects for Parish relief.

GEORGE TROLLOPE, Clerk.

24 October, 1854.

## SCRIPTURE READERS TO TURKEY, SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Interested for the purpose of Diffusing Religious Knowledge throughout the British Army.

PATRON.—The Right Hon. the Earl R. Grosvenor, M.P.  
PRESIDENT.—The Rev. Dr. MARSH.

The Committee of the Soldiers' Friend Society have much to be in informing their Friends and the Christian public of the 100 Scripture Readers employed in the service of the British Army. The increase of Four additional Readers shortly to take the service to announce, which larger increase.

The unobscured yet to less efficient character of the agency power, yet in nowise interfering with the clerical appointments of the Army, and the means of good it has already accomplished, commend it to the sympathy and support of British Christians.

W. HETHERINGTON, Esq., Secy. to the Society.

No. 17,544.

TUESDAY EVENING

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALL'S, YESTERDAY.

Although there was only a scanty attendance of members, speculation took a rather extensive range, and some of the horses named below were backed with much spirit and confidence.

THE CUSAREWITCH.—During the greater portion of the afternoon, Muscovite maintained his position at 11 to 2 taken towards the close, however, 6 to 1 was laid to 50 to 1, the layer offering to go on. D. O. would have been backed for some money at 15 to 1 but the odds were not obtainable; at nearly the last moment 15 and 14 to 1 were taken to small sums, 500 to 30, two or three times, and 800 to 50 twice, were taken about Calamus. Balromis was "in full retreat," 1,000 to 10 was offered against him. Potolny also gave way; at the conclusion he was nominally at 500 to 10, 1,000 to 40 was taken about track, and the same odds to some money about Frodile, 25 and 20 to 1 about Indian Warrior. Rattle, a new favourite, was introduced at 25 to 1, and with an effect which quickly advanced him to 20 to 1. He was also backed for the Cambridge-shire at 25 to 1, but the preponderance of favour was clearly enough on the side of the Cusarewitch. Rodomel was supported in good quarters at 35 to 1, 40 to 1, 10 to 1 was betted in pools and offices against lots of 25 each, the layer, of course, having "the pick."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—The principal investments were on Early Bird. From 14 to 1, taken to about 200 l. he rose to 12 to 1, taken.

THE DEBUT.—Greencuts Estriens was nominally at 9 to 1. St. Hubert at 14 to 1, 15 to 1 wanted. Onions, Rifman, Lord of the Isles, and De Clare received good support at 100 to 100 each, 100 to 50 was taken about the Cruiser, 100 to 25 each Wild Dervell and Westminster 200 to 40 Afghan, and 300 to 45 colt by Melbourne out of Fausta.

CLOSING PRICES.

CUSAREWITCH STAKES.

- 1 agst. Mr. Greville's Annetta (taken and offered).
- 1 agst. Mr. D. Wray's D. O. (taken)
- 15 to 1 agst. Mr. J. M. Manley's Calamus (taken)
- 20 to 1 agst. Mr. Deane's Rodomel.

FURNISHED ROOMS for SINGLE GENTLEMEN in a Pleasant and Healthy Situation; overlook Brook-street-gardens. First-floor Room, 8s. per week; also a Bed-room for two friends or brothers, at 7s. 6d. per week, with partial board if required.

Address, A. W. 26, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square.

MINERALOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on FRIDAY, October 6, at Nine o'clock, a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## TURKISH EXHIBITION AND MUSEUM, HYDE PARK CORNER.

Ten months having been devoted to the most elaborate preparation and careful arrangement for this Superb and Unique Collection of Models from Life, illustrating the Turkish Nation, "Past and Present," realized by correct costumes, including every minute detail of Arms, &c., is now completed, and exhibited at the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde Park-corner, Piccadilly.—OPEN DAILY, from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., with the exception of Saturday, when it will be closed at 5 p.m.

Price of Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d.; Family Tickets (admitting five persons), 20s. On Saturdays, 5s.; Children, 2s. 6d.—Family tickets may be previously secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 25, Old Bond-street.

A Hand Book to the Exhibition is published, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

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Since

Office

AND

3 October 1854 (Printed and Published by W. H. Baldwin and Co. 1754-1854)



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Austria



31 May 1860. Folded letter from Birmingham to Vienna. Pair 4d. lilac-rose, watermark, duplex «BIRMINGHAM MY 31 60», red double cds «ENGLAND PER AACHEN FRANCO 2/6 B». Arrivalstamp on reverse «10-11 Fr. WIEN 4 VI».

#### Portugal

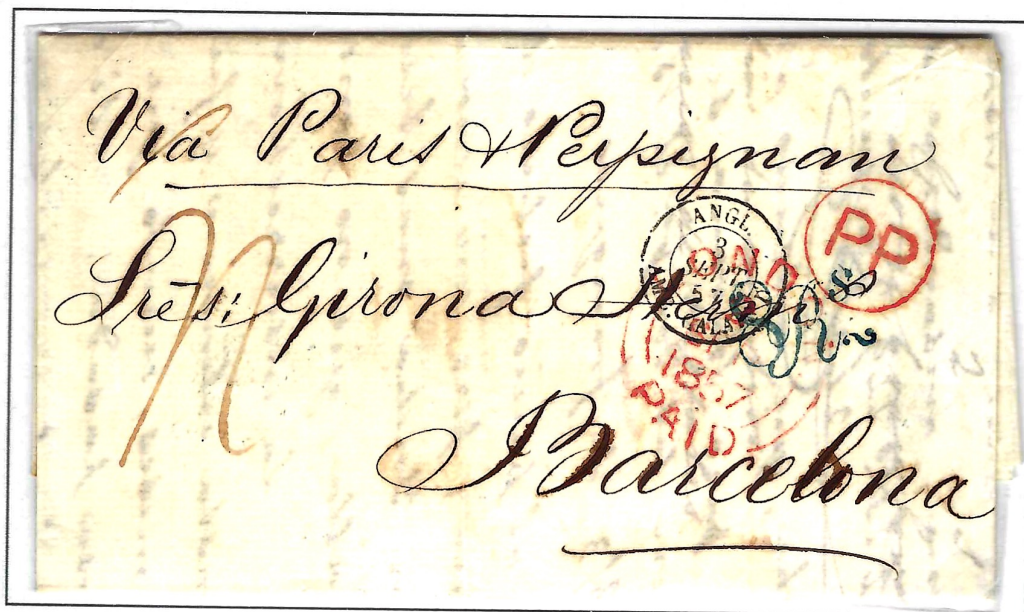


10 August 1869. Envelope from Glasgow to Lisbon/Portugal via France «FRANCA» in circle and red «PD» with 1d. pl. 113 (2x), 4d. vermilion pl. 11 (SG94), and 6d. mauve pl. 8 (SG109) lettered TB tied Glasgow duplex «AU 10 69».



### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Spain



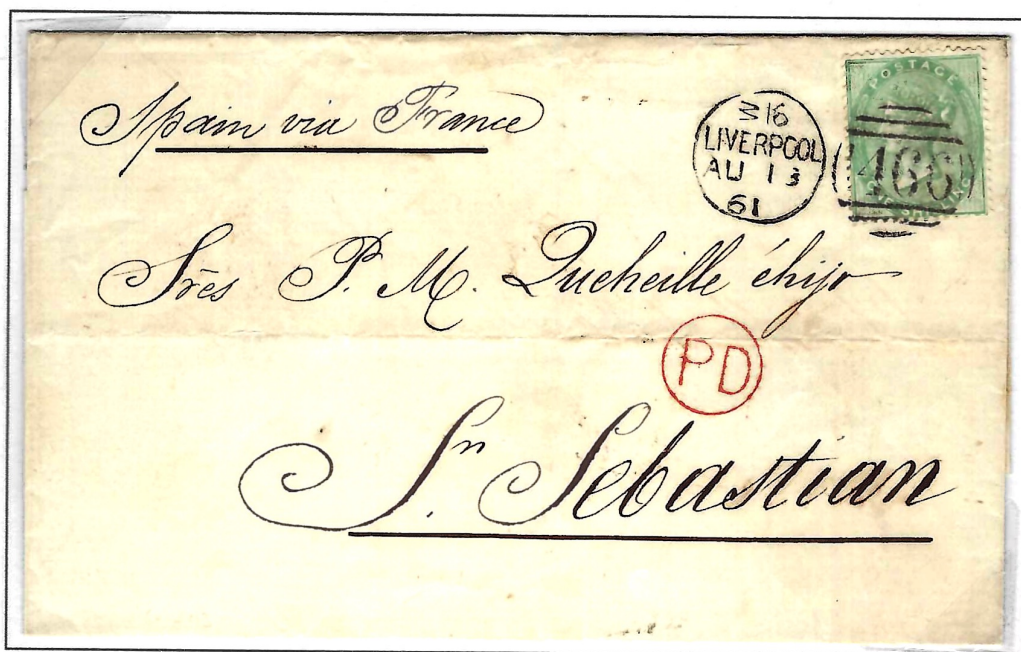
2 September 1857. Letter London to Barcelona, red «London Paid 2 Sep 1857», red circle «PP», Angl. Amb. Calais. Taxed «8 Reis» by blue handstamp alongside. On reverse transitstamp Paris and blue Barcelona arrivalstamp.



27 July 1858. Stampless entire Liverpool to Cadiz via France, stamped with «Liverpool Paid JY 27 1858», Liverpool duplex «466» in black, boxed «Returned for 8d. Postage». Taxed «4 R» (Reis) in blue.



### 3.1. Continental Europe



13 August 1861. Folded entire from Liverpool to San Sebastian bearing single QV 1s. green wmkd. Emblems used for Liverpool duplex «466» and red «PD» to san Sebastian/Spain with transitmarks London (14.8.) and San Sebastian 14.8.) on reverse.

### Gibraltar



26 October 1859. Naval Mail from Horndean (Hants) to Gibraltar, addressed to «Capt White RN HMS Centurion Gibraltar». Cover with 2 x SG40 lettered RH and RI and 4d. carmine (SG66) tied «380» numerals of Horndean. Back-stamped London «OC 26 59». **Correct rate was 6d. by this route.**

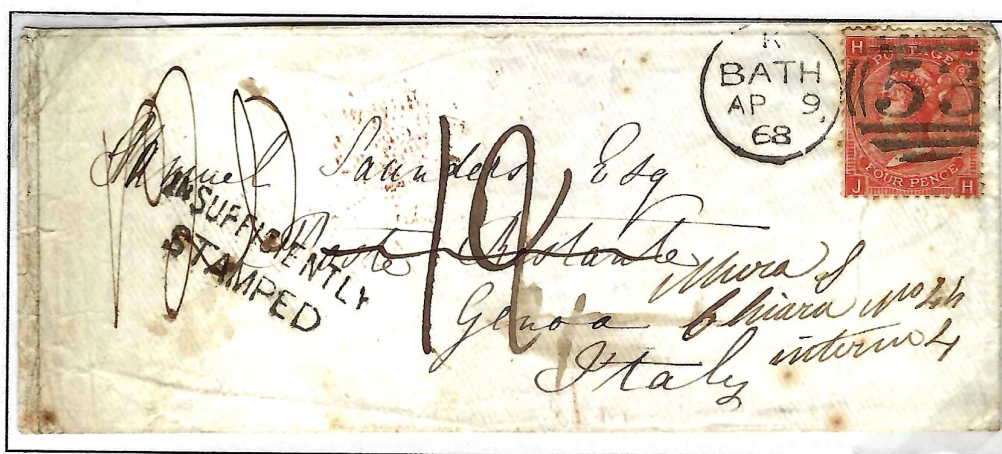


### 3.1. Continental Europe

#### Italy



7 October 1844. Letter London to Rome, Papal States tied by London numeral «2» obliterator in black. 1d. red-brown on blued paper, imperforate, used on the second sheet of the letter – paying Late Fee only –. London cds «Oct 7» of despatch on reverse and front struck with «TOO LATE / G.P.O.» in black. «VIA DI MARE» in red also on front and charged 66 baj. due in manuscript.



9 April 1868. Underpaid mail from Bath to Genoa/Italy with 4d. vermilion pl. 9 (SG94) lettered JH tied «BATH» duplex «AP 9 68» with «INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED» handstamp and charged 19 baj. due in manuscript.



### 3.1. Continental Europe

## Malta



**23 March 1861.** Letter from Manchester fro J Eckhard with an attractive bill head with illustrated sailing ship endorsed «via Marseilles» with Manchester datestamp «MR 23 61», London «Paid» cds «MR 25 61» and Malta receiver «MR 30 61». Prepayment at that time compulsory: manuscript 6d.

## Greece



**11 April 1861.** Envelope from Torquay to Corfu «via Trieste» with pair of 6d. lilac (SG70) tied Torquay duplex «AP 11 61» On front «Aachen» transit mark.



### 3.2. The Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire was founded by Osman I. As sultan Mehmed II conquered Constantinople (today named Istanbul) in 1453, the state grew into a mighty empire. The Empire reached its apex under Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when it stretched from the Persian Gulf in the east to Hungary in the northwest; and from Egypt in the south to the Caucasus in the north. The empire came to an end in the aftermath of its defeat by the Allies in World War I. The empire was dismantled by the Allies after the war ended in 1918.



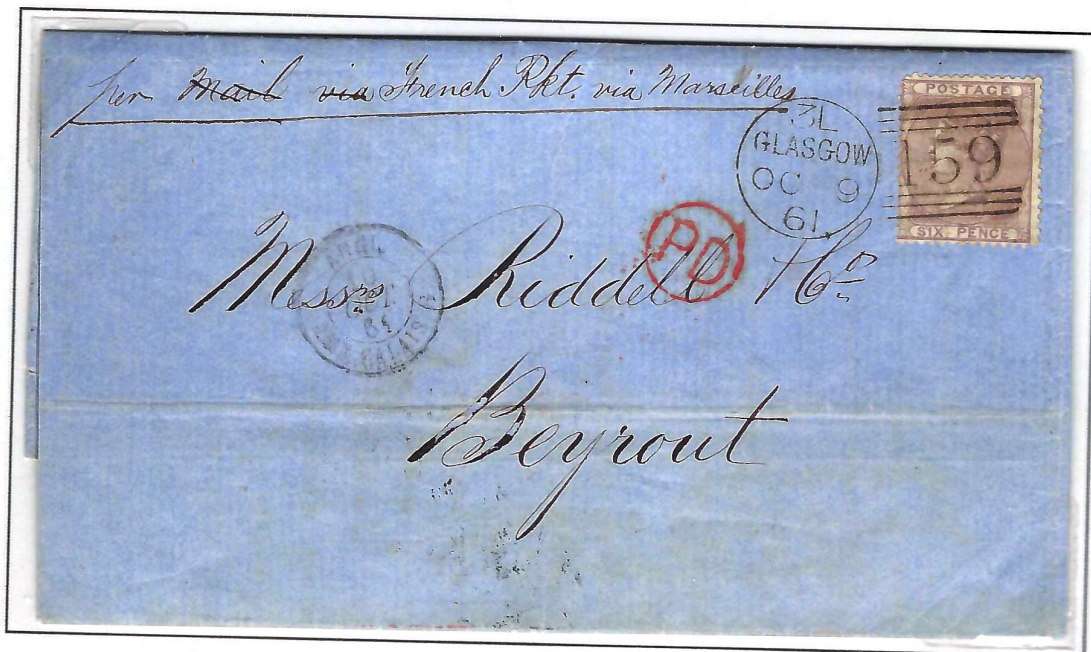
11 October 1855. Letter from Manchester via London, Ostende and Vienna to Constantinople. Manuscript 212 rate up to ½ oz. via Vienna.



10 August 1857. Letter from Manchester via Aachen, Vienna and Trieste to Constantinople. Arrival mark Constantinople August 21.



### 3.2. The Ottoman Empire



9 October 1861. Letter from Glasgow via London to Beyrout by French Packet via Marseilles. Correct franked with 6 d.



15 April 1853. Letter (invoice) from Glasgow via London to Aleppo via Marseilles (French Packet). On reverse transit stamp Smyrna (Izmir). Correct postage 2 sh. 1 d.



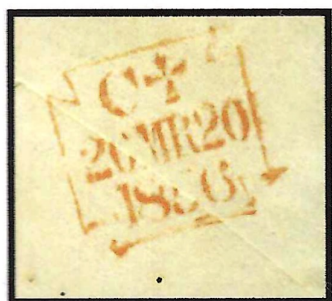
## The Crimean War

The Crimean War (also called the Orient War) was a military conflict of Eurasian proportions. It lasted from 1853 to 1856 and began as a tenth Russian-Turkish war between Russia on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire on the other. France, Great Britain, and from 1855 the Kingdom of Sardinia also came to the aid of the Ottoman Empire. By their intervention Great Britain and France prevented Russia from expanding its territory at the expense of the disintegrating Ottoman Empire.

**Rates to Crimea: under ¼ oz. = 3d., ¼ oz. under ½ oz. = 6d., ½ oz. and under 1 oz. = 1 s.**



12 January 1855. Wrapper from London to Lt. Colonel Bunbury, 23<sup>rd</sup> Royal Welsh Fusiliers, light Division, British Army, Crimea at 3 d rate. Strip of 3 (Die II) 1d pl. 193 tied neat London «42» numerals. London backstamp «12 JA 1855».



20 March 1856. Envelope from London to Lt. Cocks, Coldstream Gds, 1<sup>st</sup> Division to Crimea at 3 d rate. Strip of 3 (Die II) 1d star pl. 28 on blued paper (SG 29) cancelled London «26» numerals. London backstamp 20 MR 1856.



### 3.3. India and the East

#### Egypt – printed matter

Publishers of regular newspapers, which could include «periodicals», «market reports», «prices current» and «stitched magazines», were able to submit a copy to the postmaster general who could, if he approved it, order that it be «Registered as a Newspaper» and instructions that it was to pass as such were issued to the Circulation Department. After 1856 «registered newspapers» could be sent abroad at a preferential rate of postage, usually between 1d and 3d each, subject to a weight limit of 4 ozs. They had to be regularly published at intervals of less than thirty-one days.



11 October 1867. Folded «Open Printed Formular», franked by 3 x 1d Victoria, posted at Liverpool, sent to Alexandria (Egypt). Arrival datestamp «Alexandria OC 26 67» on front.



9 April 1875. Letter from London to Alexandria via Brindisi by British Packet. Arrival datestamp «Alexandria AP 15 75» on reverse. Correct rate 8d. up to ½ oz.



### 3.3. India and the East

#### India



3 November 1857. Envelope London to Madras with 2d blue, pl. 6 L.C.14 (SG35) and 4 x 1d stars die II pl. 37 tied neat London «28» numerals. Backstamped «LONDON NO 3 57» with Holloway straight-line receiver in blue.



9 December 1857. Letter from Bray (Ireland) to Dehli with 2d blue (SG34), 6d lilac (SG69) and 1d star (SG40) tied «72» numerals of Bray. Backstamped «BRAY DE 8 1857».



### 3.3. India and the East



10 June 1859. Envelope London to Bombay franked at 9d. rate via Marseille, franked by 1856–58 1d. red, 1852 2d. blue, pl. 7 (2) and 1855–57 4d. pale carmine all tied by London «W16» obliterations in black. Reverse with Bombay arrival cds «July 16» in black.

### Ceylon



4 March 1873. Cover from London to Nueva Elia (Ceylon) bearing single franking 2s., pl. 6, tied London «87» numeral duplex; enveloped endorsed «Per Supplementary/French mail» manuscript at the upper left; red arrival cds on front.



### 3.3. India and the East

#### The Bombay–Aden Seapost Office

The Bombay–Aden–Suez Sea Post Office service was introduced in 1868 to speed the delivery of mails to and from India. It was operated by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P. & O.) on their steamer service from Suez to Bombay, via Aden.

The sorting of the mails in either direction was carried by up to six teams under the control of the Indian Post Office. An intermediate stop was made at Aden for the discharge and collection of mails to and from East Africa and the Arabian coast, as well as for refuelling the ships.

This service was based on a similar service operated by the British Post Office on the P. & O. ships operating between Alexandria in Egypt and Marseilles, France, and return. This service, known as the Mediterranean Sorters, was terminated on the 28th May, 1870, but the Bombay service continued to operate up to the start of the First World War in August 1914.

The first contract between the Indian Post Office and the P. & O. Company was raised in 1867 and the first sailing to carry mail to India was in May 1868. There were several updates to the contract during the following decades of operation.

Under this new contract between the British Post Office and the Peninsular & Orient Steam Navigation Company, this was the first time that non-British Nationals had handled British Mail.



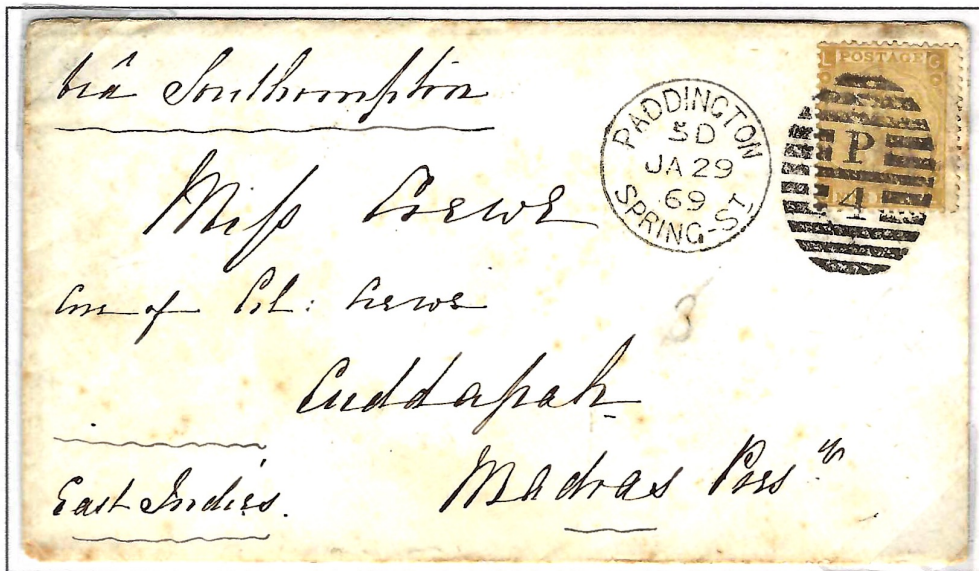
3 July 1868. Letter from Bath via Marseille to Madras. Rate 1s 1d, franked by 1d red pl. 106 and 1867 1s. green pl. 4. Tied by Bath/53 duplexes (July 3) and by oval SEA POST OFFICE datestamp (July 18) struck at Suez in blue without Set Letter (= Type 1A).

Carried on the first voyage of the «Golconda» with reverse showing Bangalore transit datestamp (July 29) in blue and front with «Salem» arrival (July 30).

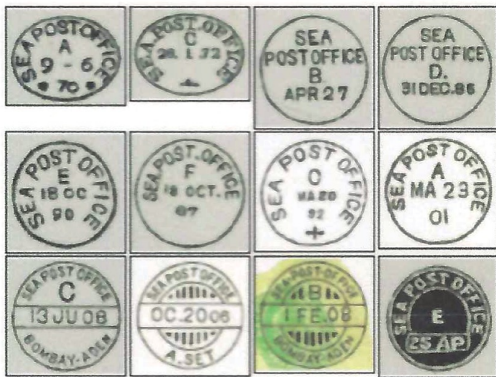
*Probably one of the earliest known cancellations for the Bombay–Aden Service.*



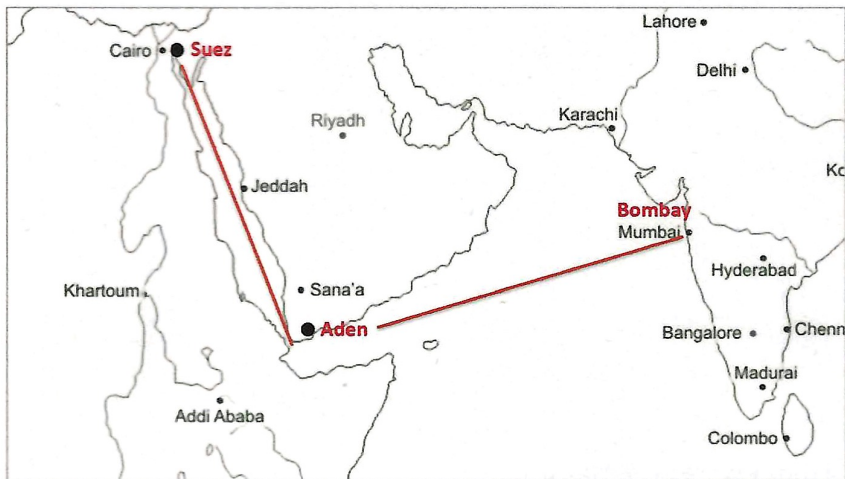
## The Bombay-Aden Seapost Office



**29 January 1869.** Cover to Cuddapah, Madras via Southampton at 9 d. rate, franked by 1867 9 d. straw pl. 4 tied by «Paddington / Spring Street / P4» duplex. Reverse with fine oval SEA POST OFFICE / E datestamp (Feb 15) struck in grey-green at Suez. Carried on the «Salsette» arriving Bombay on March 1; «Cuddapah» arrivalstamp in red (March 6).



*There are 12 different types of transit marks used on this service, with a further five distinct categories used to cancel mail posted on the steamers.*





## The Bombay-Aden Seapost Office



6 January 1874. Cover from London to Calcutta via Brindisi, franked by 1 d. red pl. 149 with 1 shilling paid in red manuscript and with Lombard Street despatch cds (Jan 6) in red on front. Reverse shows circular SEA POST OFFICE / E datestamp (Jan 23) struck in black at Suez. Carried on the «Venetia» arriving Bombay on February 5, Calcutta arrival stamp (Feb 9) in red.



29 April 1875. Cover from Yeovil to Madras via Brindisi, franked by 6 d. grey pl. 13 (SG 147), 4 d. vermillion pl. 13 (SG 94) and 2 d. blue pl. 14 (SG 46), tied YEOVIL 929 duplex AP 29 75. Departed Suez on 7 May on the S.S. Venetia, arrived Aden on 12 May, departed Aden 13 May and arrived at Bombay on 19 May 1875. Postage rate 1 sh up to ¼ oz. first class rate for letters from London to India via Brindisi. Reverse shows circular SEA POST OFFICE / F datestamp (7 MAY) struck in black at Suez.



### 3.3. India and the East

#### Japan

British trade with Japan was impossible before the negotiation of the commercial Treaty of Yedo in August 1858. This designated Yokohama and Nagasaki as treaty ports and British consulates were opened at them in the following year.

The port of Hiogo (Kobe) was also designated under the treaty but was not opened to foreigners until 1868 and the consular mail service began 1869. Japan became a member of the UPU in 1877 and the British postal agencies were closed two years later.

The Post Office noted on the 15th March 1859 that letters might now be received addressed to Japan and the would be sent to Hong Kong from where they would be forwarded via Shanghai.

P & O put on an experimental service from there to Nagasaki. It did not get under way on a regular basis until July 1863 when it was extended to Yokohama, and it was 1868 before it was performed with a contract from Post Office.



12 February 1869. Cover from London to Yokohama via Marseilles and Shanghai with correct rate 1s 4d for ½ oz. Franked by 1s Green (SG 117) and 4d vermillion pl. 10 (SG 94) tied London +10+ duplexes with Hong Kong and Yokohama datestamps on reverse.



### 3.4. Australasia

#### Australia



29 September 1849. Cover from Ledbury via London to Port Philip, Australia. Red stamp «London Shipletter». Stripe of four 2 pence blue. Private ship rate 8 d.

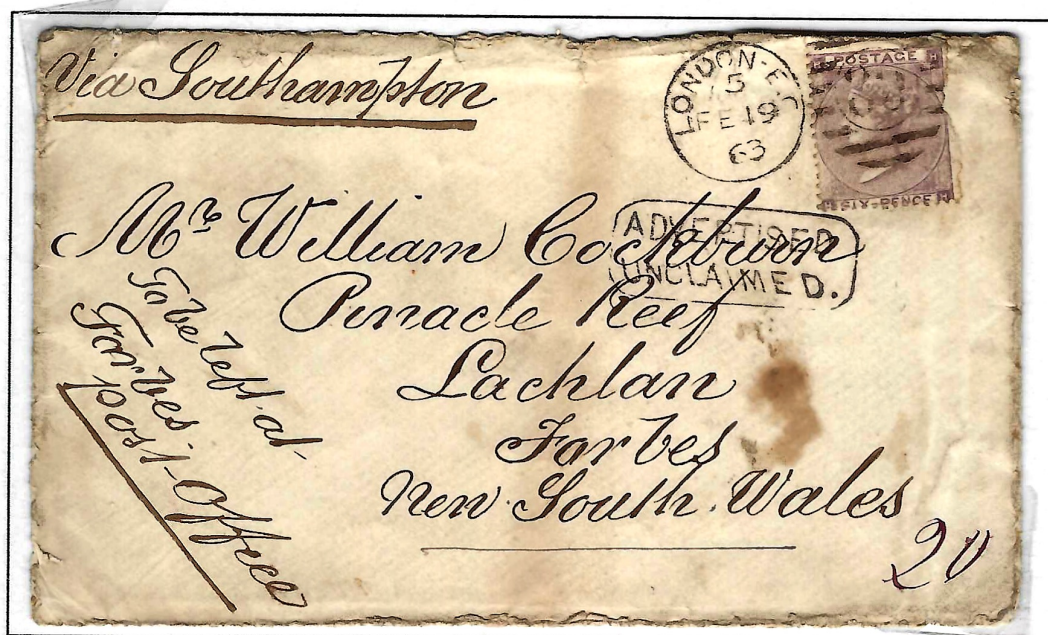


16 September 1854. Letter from Aberdeen to Launceston, Tasmania (an invoice for Red Herrings), struck with framed «ABERDEEN PAID» datestamp in green with manuscript «1 s.» in red crayon. London transit (Sept 23) in red. Carried on the «Argo» from Southampton with faint Ship Letter arrival on front. Launceston arrival on reverse (Dec 9) in black.

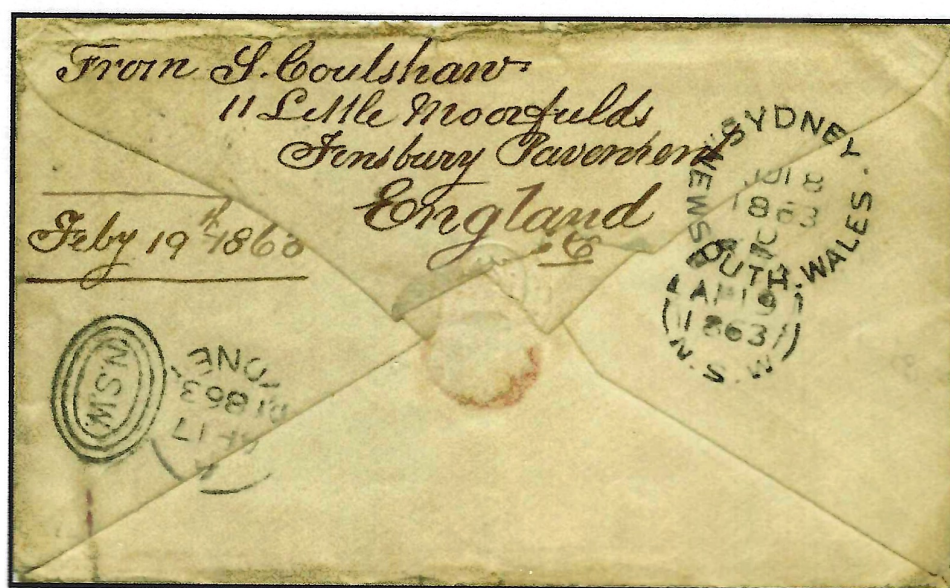


### 3.4. Australasia

#### Australia – New South Wales



19 February 1863. Cover from London by defective 1862 6 d. lilac, endorsed «via Southampton» and addressed to Lachlan, Forbes, NSW (New South Wales) with instructions «To be left at Forbes Post Office». Carried on P & O Steamers «Pera», «Orissa» and «Madras», with Sydney arrival on April 17 (reverse). Forbes cds (April 19) alongside an returned Sydney (June 8) and the front struck with framed ADVERTISED/UNCLAIMED.





### 3.5. Africa

#### Mauritius

By 27 February 1868 all British packets had withdrawn from service to Mauritius. The only mail route was by «Messageries Imperiales» on their «Ligne T». French ships used the Suez Canal as soon as it opened in May 1869 but the British Post Office refused to allow its mails through until August 1874!



3<sup>rd</sup> July 1870. Letter mailed in Cricklewood, London to Mauritius, travelling by French packet out of Marseilles, through the Suez Canal to Aden, the Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. The letter reached Port Louis on 6<sup>th</sup> August. **Correct rate from 11.6.1863 to 10.1.1876: 10d. for ½ oz.**

On front Cricklewood Duplx Cancel «91» in a diamond within an oval of bars and a CDS «LONDON JY 3 70» Code «LA». Red «1d» denoting sum due colonies for internal services, manuscript «per French Packet».

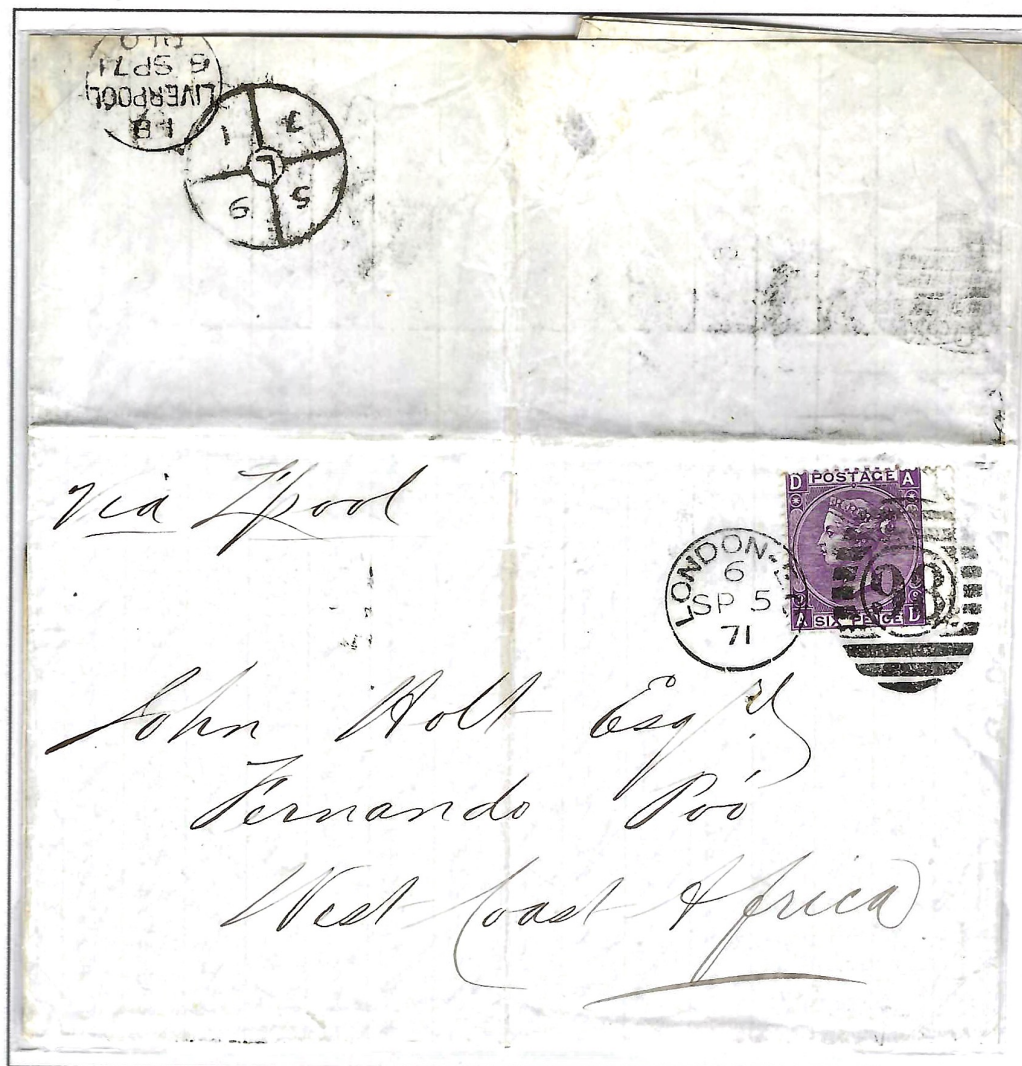
On reverse blue receiving postmark «MAURITIUS AU 6 70» Code «A».



### 3.5. Africa

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#### Fernando Póo, West Africa



**6 September 1871.** Letter from London via Liverpool to Fernando Póo, West Africa.

Franked with 6d mauve (SG 109), tied London duplex «SP 5 71».

On reverse Liverpool «P.L.O.» (Packet Letter Office) datestamp «6 SP 71».

**Correct rate for West Africa by British Packet 6d. for ½ oz.**

**John Holt** (31 October 1841–22 June 1915) was an English merchant, who founded a shipping line operating between Liverpool and West Africa, and a number of businesses in Nigeria, which are now incorporated in John Holt plc.

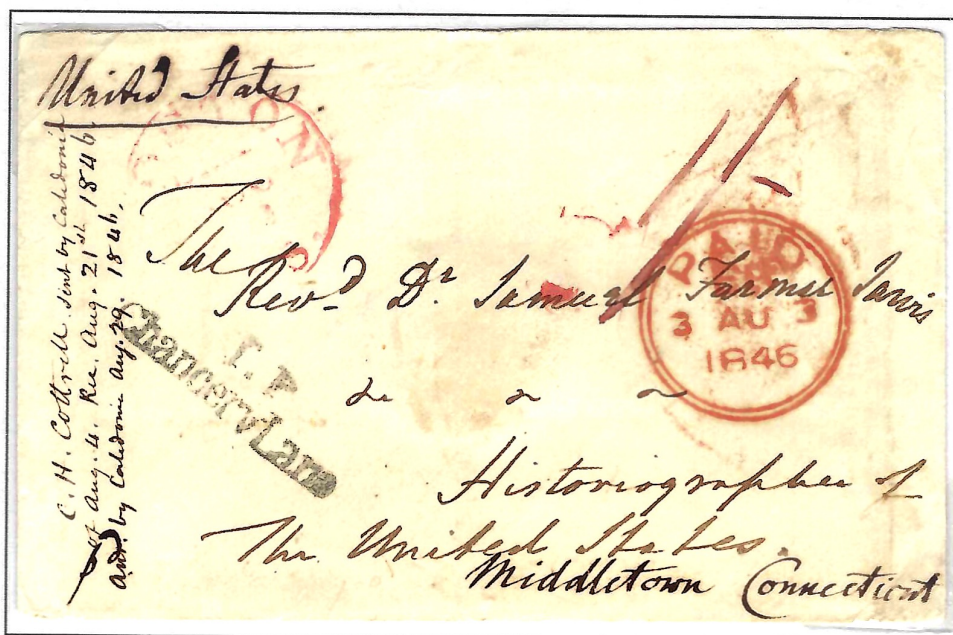
Holt was born in Garthorpe, Lincolnshire in 1841. In 1862, with £27 in his pocket, he sailed from Liverpool to take up an appointment as a shop assistant in a grocery store in Fernando Póo (now Equatorial Guinea). Five years later, he bought out his employer, and he was joined by his brother Jonathan, and the two brothers expanded their business interests in West Africa, forming a partnership, John Holt and Company, in 1884, and a company, John Holt & Co. (Liverpool) Ltd, in 1897.

In 1910 he retired to his home at Broughton Grange, Lincolnshire, where he died in 1915.

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### 3.6. United States of America



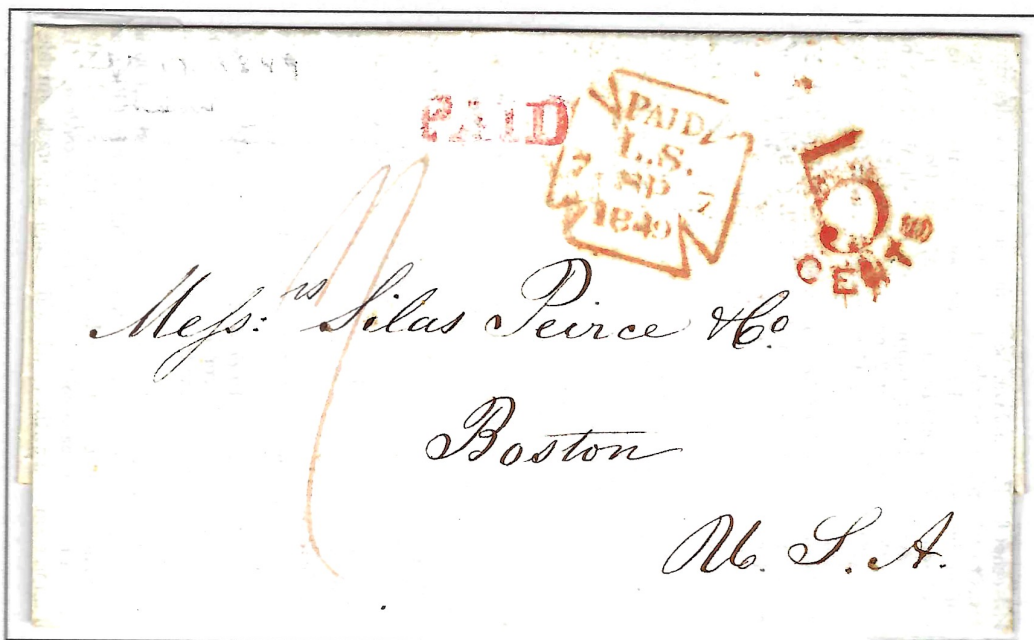
3 August 1846. Cover from London to Connecticut with London «T.P|Chancery Lane» receiver and London paid datestamp «3. AU. 1846» with manuscript «1/-» and Boston receiver.



26 August 1848. Cover to New York with framed three line «PAID AT LIVERPOOL» and handstruck «1/-» paid marking on red, carried at Cunard Steamer «Hibernia» and struck on arrival with «Boston|Ship» (Sept 8) and «29» rate marking in red and manuscript «34» (cents) in blue. (Retaliatory Rate)



### 3.6. United States of America



7 September 1849. Printed matter London to Boston (America). Red linestamp «PAID» and «5 Cents».



5 July 1855. Entire Eastbourne to Hartford (North America) with Eastbourne datestamp «JY 5 1855». Red linestamp «PAID» and «5 Cents».



### 3.6. United States of America

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25 September 1862. Cover from Rothesay (Isle of Bute) to Philadelphia; 11- pale green. Red «5 cents» = amount credited to the US. Cover carried by Cunard steamship «Persia».



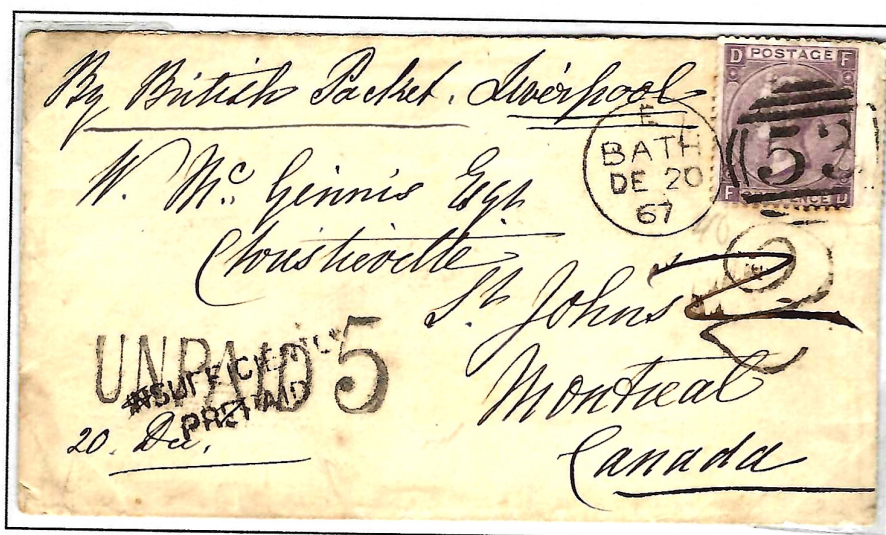
22 July 1871. Entire London to San Francisco with 3 x 3d rose pl. 6 (SG103), tied London duplexes «JY 22 71» paying 9d 1½ oz. rate. On front San Francisco receiver «AUG 11» in red.

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### 3.7. British North America

#### Canada



20 December 1867. Envelope Bath to Montreal with 6d lilac pl. 6 (SG104) tied BATH «53» duplex «DE 20 67». Postage underpaid with two-line «INSUFFICIENTLY / PREPAID», «UNPAID 5» and ornate «2» chargemark. Backstamped «MONTREAL JA 3 68».



21 November 1872. Cover London to Government House, Quebec with pair of 1870 1½ d Shield (SG51), pl. 1. Tied LONDON duplexes «NO 21 72» with Canadian charge marks.



### 3.7. British North America

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#### Canada West

Canada West, previously known as Upper Canada, formed one-half of the British colony of the Province of Canada. The region was governed jointly along with Canada East (formerly Lower Canada) from 1841 to 1867, when Canada West became the province of Ontario under Confederation.



23 July 1861. Envelope Ballymoney to Ottawa River, Canada West with 6d pale lilac (SG7) tied fine «BALLYMONEY» Irish type spoon «JY 23 1861» code B.



6 April 1869. Cover London to Woodville (Canada West) with boxed stamp «1» for handling as Late Fee item. Tied London duplex «AP 6 69».

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### 3.8. The West Indies and Central America

#### Barbados

The first packet service to the West Indies was in 1702 using chartered ships designed, built and operated by Edmund Drummer, Surveyor of the Navy. Later various contracts followed for the West Indies.



31 January 1861. Envelope Edinburgh to Bridgetown with 6d lilac (SG70) tied Edinburgh duplex «JA 31 61» with handstamp «1d» in red for local delivery. Backstamped «BARBADOES» FE 21 1861. **Correct rate 6d for ½ oz.**

#### Cuba



24 March 1870. Letter sheet to Habana, endorsed «Via Queenstown» franked 1s., plate 4, tied Birmingham numeral duplex, framed NE» handstamp on arrival. **Correct rate 6d for ½ oz.**



### 3.8. The West Indies and Central America

#### Mexico

In March 1865 the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company began a monthly service to Haiti, Jamaica and Mexico and augmented it the following month by one to Jamaica and Belize (British Honduras).



1<sup>st</sup> January 1861. Cover from London to Mexico, bearing 2d. Blue, Plate 8, and 1d. rose-red (Die II), perforation 14, and 1d. pale green. **Correct rate 2s 3d for 1/2 oz. by British packet from Falmouth.**



### 3.8. The West Indies and Central America

#### Mexico



2 July 1872. Double rate cover to Vera Cruz franked by pair of 1867/80 1s. green pl. 7, «VIA SOUTHAMPTON» and taxed «2» reales. **Basic letter rate 2/- per 1 oz. as from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1863.**

#### Trinidad



1<sup>st</sup> September 1843. Stampless folded letter sent to Colonial Bank in Trinidad; Red «K PAID 1 SP 1843» and manuscript «2/-» Sh paid in cash. **Basic letter rate 2/- per 1 oz. as from 1840.**



### 3.9. South America

#### Argentina

In contrast to Uruguay the Argentinians had never negotiated any formal treaties with Britain or France but had allowed their postal agents to operate in Buenos Aires since 1853, followed their neighbours and suppressed the agencies by decree in January 1873.



7 October 1840. Stampless folded letter sent from London to Buenos Aires; Red «E PAID OC 7 1840» and manuscript «217» Sh paid in cash.  
**Basic letter rate 2/7 per half oz. as from 1840.**



24 January 1864. Cover bearing single QV 1s. green, plate 1, lettered GQ, used from Liverpool (duplex «466») «Pr Uruguay Steamer from Liverpool» to Buenos Aires. **Basic letter rate 1/- per half oz. as from 1st January 1861.**



### 3.9. South America

#### Chile



15 October 1851. Cover from Glasgow to Valparaiso tied by 159 obliterations of Glasgow. Reverse with Glasgow datestamp of despatch (Oct 15) and London transit circle datestamp in red. **Basic letter rate 2/- per half oz. for Chile as from 23 October 1845.**

#### Ecuador



16 May 1872. Cover to Guayaquil via Panama. Franked by two stamps 9d straw pl. 4 (SG 29) tied by London/96 duplexes (May 16). **Basic letter rate 1s 6d for ½ oz. as for Chile from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1870.**



### 3.9. South America

#### Peru

The contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had finally arrived in August 1845 and was advertised to commence in March 1846 and provided a monthly service in conjunction with the London mails of 17<sup>th</sup> (RMSP 1840 Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.) to the following ports in Peru: Payta, Lambeyeque, Huanchaco (Santa Huacho), Callao (for Lima), Pisco, Islay, Arica and Y-quique (Iquique).

**Route 1: British Packet via Panama. Basic letter rate 2/- per half oz.  
Rate Peru (as Chile) from 23 October 1845.**



**16 June 1868: Entire letter Liverpool to Piura, Peru. Franked by 2 Sh. blue, plate 1. Adhesive cancelled by Liverpool «466» duplex. Panama transit mark and manuscript «10c» (inland fee), which is overstamp by a weak red oval «PAID A», appear on the front of the letter. The back has a red London transit mark of 17 June together with a straight line «PAITA» handstamp of the port of arrival.**

**Carried by Royal Mail Steam Packet Company steamship «Douro» departing Southampton 17 June arriving Colon (Panama) via St. Thomas on 7 July. From 2 June 1868 main line Vessels operated through to Colon via St. Thomas and Jamaica. From Panama the mail was carried by a ship of the Pacific Steam Packet Co. to Paita, then overland to Piura.**



#### 4. The General Postal Union Treaty, effective by 1. July 1875

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Prior to the establishment of the UPU, each country had to prepare a separate postal treaty with other nations it wished to carry international mail to or from. In some cases, senders would have to calculate postage for each leg of a journey, and potentially find mail forwarders in a third country if there was no direct delivery. To simplify the complexity of this system, the United States called for an International Postal Congress in 1863.

This led Heinrich von Stephan, Royal Prussian and later German Minister for Posts, to found the Universal Postal Union. It is currently the third oldest international organization after the Rhine Commission and the ITU. The UPU was created in 1874, initially under the name «General Postal Union», as a result of the Treaty of Bern signed on October 9, 1874 in the «Rathaus zum Äusseren Stand von Bern» (Switzerland). Delegates from 22 countries participated.

These were: *Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Effective by 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1876 France and in July 1879 Japan got member countries.*

Four years later, the name was changed to «Universal Postal Union» The UPU established that:

1. There should be a uniform flat rate to mail a letter anywhere in the world.
2. Postal authorities should give equal treatment to foreign and domestic mail.
3. Each country should retain all money it has collected for international postage.

One of the most important results of the UPU Treaty was that it ceased to be necessary, as it often had been previously, to affix the stamps of any country through which one's letter or package would pass in transit. The UPU provides that stamps of member nations are accepted for the entire international route.



**1<sup>st</sup> of July 1875. First Day Usage of Universal Postal Union (UPU).** Letter from London to Germany (Hechingen/Baden) with 1/2d Bantam (SG 48) lettered KN and 2d blue pl, 14 lettered JA (SG 47) tied London duplex «JY 1 75».

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## 5. Annex

### Finland



**3 September 1866.** Cover to Jacobstad with 9 d. straw, plate 4, wmk Large Garter, lettered FD. Tied by HULL / 383 duplex Sept. 3 in black. Unusually mailed via Ostende Belgium and Prussia.



## 5. Annex

### France



1862. Registered mail Gloster to Nantes with 1s pale green (SG73) and 4d bright red (SG79) lettered AD tied «312» numerals of Gloster. On front excellent selection of hand stamps including Gloster date stamp DE 8 62, REGISTERED/LONDON date stamp 9 DE 62 in red, «CROWN/REGISTERED» hand stamp in red and CALAIS date stamp 9 DEC 62.



1858. Mail Northampton to Savoie, France, with 6d lilac (SG 68) «NORTHAMPTON/570» original spoon (RA 106). On front fine strike circular «PD» hand stamp in red and on reverse «AIX LES BAINS» date stamp 27 SEPT 58.



## France



**1872.** Registered mail Bute Docks to France. Envelope sent registered mail Cardiff to Nantes with vertical pair of 3d deep-rose (SG102) pl. 7, lettered HK and IK tied neat single strike BUTE.DOCKS/ID57 duplex MY 7 72. On front variety of data stamps including REGISTERED/CARDIFF date stamp in red 7 MY 72.



## 5. Annex

### Germany



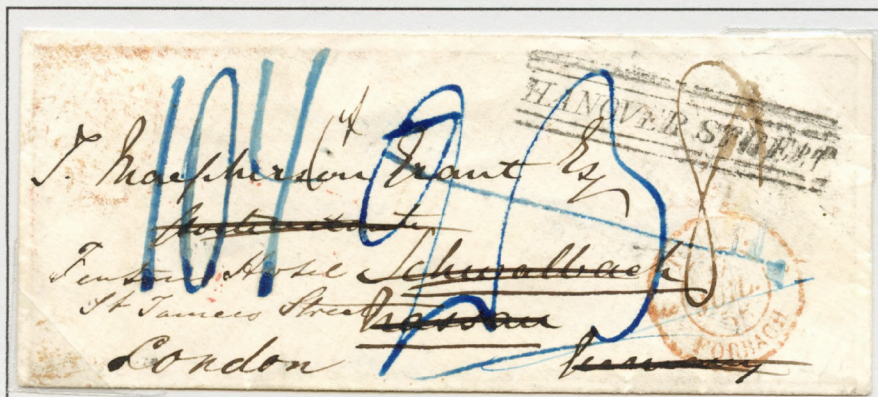
1844 24 october. Entire from London to Cologne, Rhenish Prussia, unusually routed via France. Until 1846 Hamburg was the normal route; paid 10d (british and french postage to the egress of France, than taxed 4½ sgr.



## 5. Annex

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### Germany



1856 22 July. Envelope Edinburgh to Schwalbach, Nassau, Germany. Postage unpaid and with very fine strike HANOVER STREET type VII Scots Local handstamp in black. London date stamp 28.JY.1856.



1853. Mail Manchester to Frankfurt. Strip of four 2d. blue pl.4 (SG14) lettered FI, FJ, FK, FL, tied «498» numerals of Manchester and red «P» in oval. Also on front AACHEN date stamp and back stamped MANCHESTER MR 14 1853.

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## 5. Annex

### Italy



**1860.** Three colour combination of the first three surface printed issues. Wrapper Liverpool to Naples with 1 s green (SG73), 6d lilac (SG69) and 4d carmine (SG66) tied LIVERPOOL/466 duplexes JY 20 60



**1862.** Mail London to Udine. 1d. (SG40) x 2 and 4d. bright red (SG79) lettered IC and pair 1d. die 2 rose-red on white paper (SG40) lettered KF and KG tied fine strikes London «12» Inland Office numerals. On front «P» hand stamp and «AACHEN» transit mark, both in red.



## 5. Annex

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### Italy



1871. Three colour combination to Italy. Envelope London to Torino with 1d. pl.131 (SG43) lettered RD, 2d. blue (SG47) lettered SE and 4d. vermilion pl.12 (SG94) lettered FH, tied LONDON/10 duplexes 12 MY 71. On revrse VERONA and TORINO receivers.

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## 5. Annex

### Italy



1873. Mail Birmingham to Rome and re-directed to Paris. 6d. pale buff pl.11 (SG123) lettered HK tied neat BIRMINGHAM/75 duplex AP 24 73, re-directed from Rome to Parigi with Italian stamp tied «206» dotted cancellation.



1873. Mail London to Italy, LATE FEE/10 d. red-brown (SG112) lettered EA and 3d rose pl.10 (SG103) lettered LB tied LONDON/14 duplexes 18 JU 73. On front oval «PD» and boxed «L1» and stamps in red. Back stamped GENOVA 22 JU 73. Stamps paying 1s 1/4oz rate and 1 d late fee.



## 5. Annex

### Netherlands



22 February 1865. Cover from Glasgow to Weesp, with 1862 3 d. rose, plate 2, IG; hence re-addressed to Weespe onder Olst. Zweelo Drente, Oostermeer/Friesland Uithuizen, filling crease through stamp.





## 5. Annex

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### Poland



**1865 November 27.** Entire letter endorsed «via Ostend» to Warsaw, Poland, tied by «MANCHESTER / 498» duplexes (Nov 27) in black. 1867/1880 9d straw, plate 4, wmk Emblems, used with 1879 1d red pl. 95 on 1865 single rate (under ½ oz).



## 5. Annex

### Spain



**4 April 1863.** Underpaid mail to Spain. Wrapper from Liverpool to Bilbao with 2d blue pl. 9 (SG45) lettered GH and 4d pale red (SG80) lettered ML tied LIVERPOOL/466 duplexes AP 4 63. On front circular «PD» in red overstruck London Inland Office «51» numeral in black. Also two line «INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID» instructional in black and Spanish «4R» chargemark in red. Double rate cover paid single rate?



## 5. Annex

### USA



**1857.** Mail London to New Jersey, USA, with three colour combination 1d (Spec C9), 6d lilac (SG68) and 2 x 2d blue (SG34). On front Liverpool «L/JY 26/A» Date stamp and USA «5/CENTS» hand stamp in red.



## 5. Annex

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### Canada



**1861.** Three colour combination London to Vancouver Island, paying the «impossible 1s 2½ d» rate. Attractive combination 1s green (SG72), 2d blue pl.9 (SG45) lettered JC and die 2 1d rose-red on white paper pl. 42 (SG40) lettered LD tied neat strikes «LONDON-E/E 14» duplexes AU 17 61.

Stamps paying the so called impossible 1s 2½d rate via San Francisco because at this time no ½d stamps were available.

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## 5. Annex

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### Guatemala



**1874 December 16.** Entire letter at single rate (under ½oz) to Guatemala endorsed «via Southampton», tied by London duplex Dec 16 in black.

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## 5. Annex

### Mexico



**1860 1 March.** Entire from London to Mexico City. The postage not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz is paid with 2/3d (2 pairs 6d, single 2d plate 8 and single 1d plate 58) and Centavos due from recipient for internal postage.

The route went from London via Southampton per steamer «Tasmania» from the RMPS to St. Thomas, arriving 16 March. The same day per steamer «Solent» via Havanna to Vera Cruz arriving 26 MARCH. Arrival date in Mexico City 28 March.



## 5. Annex

### Australia



17 May 1859. Cover to Sydney, NSW, Australia. Franked by 1857 1 d. red. 1855/57 4 d. rose-carminé pair and 1 s. deep green, all tied by «046» obliterations corresponding with ALDERSHOT CAMP cds at left side.



## 5. Annex

### Mauritius



1863. Mourning envelope Maidenhead to Mauritius via Southampton with 6d deep lilac (SG83) lettered CD, tied neat MAIDENHEAD/492 duplex DE 19 63. On front very fine strike «4½» accountancy hand stamp in red. On reverse MAURITIUS date stamp FE 28 64. Stamp paying the 6d ½ oz rate via Southampton.

### New Zealand



1854. Mail to New Zealand. Mourning envelope Hounslow to New Plymouth, New Zealand, with 1s embossed tied «394» numeral of Hounslow, on front New Zealand «2» chargemark and AUCKLAND/NEW-ZEALAND datestamp SP 4 1964. On reverse CRANFORD udc in black.



## 5. Annex

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### China



**1861.** Three colour combination from London to Shanghai, China, with die 2 1d rose-red on white paper (SG40) lettered EG, 2d blue pl. 8 (SG45) lettered LL and 6d pale lilac (SG70) tied fine strikes London «12» Inland Office numeral and fine strike «1d» local hand stamp in red.

Endorsed «Via Marseilles», stamps paying the 9d ¼oz rate via British Packet.

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## 5. Annex

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### Hong Kong



**1861.** Three colour combination London to Hong Kong with 1d (SG40), 2d (SG45) and 6d lilac (SG69). Letter from London to «John Lamont Esq, Aberdeen, Hong Kong, China». Tied fine strikes London Inland Office «11» numeral. Stamps paying the 1s3d ¼oz rate via Marseilles via British Packet. On reverse «LONDON» date stamp DE 26 61 and «HONG KONG» date stamp DE 15 62. With Peter Holcombe certificate.



## 5. Annex

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### Japan



1867. Cover to Yokohama, Japan, endorsed «via Marseilles & Shanghai» tied by London «46» numeral obliterations. 1865/67 4 d. vermilion, plate 8, three examples used with 1 s green, plate 4 for double rate cover.

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