



8d paid

Alexandria, Egypt, 9 February, 1873—8 days

8d paid from Alexandria, Egypt, Great Britain Post Office Abroad. Ladies cover, addressed "Miss Isabella Elgin" Four strikes of the B01 obliterator. Marked for transit via Brindisi. On reverse 17 February, Glasgow receiver.

Exports to the Mediterranean expanded by rapid steamer service by both British and French packets.

Asia

Routing of mail to **China** was by P&O Packet service to Hong Kong via Marseilles at 9d established 1 January, 1857. Service via Brindisi was 1/3 established 17 December, 1870. Yokohama rates to **Japan** were 1/- via the United States established 21 December, 1868.

China ~~and Japan~~

To Hankou, China



To Hankou, China (Hankow, China), 1873 approximate

1/3 paid

Paid letter front from Perth, Scotland to Hankou, China (Hankow, China). Sent from Perth, cancel nine bar Perth 280 box obliterator dates to 1873. Routing via Brindisi P&O service via India and Hong Kong to Hankow, located location in



To Calcutta, 8 November, 1859—34 days

Paid letter from Edinburgh routed via Marseilles. Reverse Stockbridge Scots Local receiving office marking, 9 November London transit, onward via Suez, Aden, Galle, Ceylon, 12 December Calcutta receiver.

Addressed to: Major Kent 77 Regt., and care of a commercial entity



To Benares, 25 September, 1860—36 days

Paid letter from Aberdeen via Marseilles & Calcutta. Aberdeen large dial experimental cancel 29 October, Calcutta, 31 October Benares receipt.

Addressed to: Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Army

Military Mail: The British Army numbered 220,000 in three cavalry regiments after absorbing units from the East India Company. Military mail to India spans the 1850s and 1860s, and often has commercial and civil service ties.

The rate reduction to 4d was in effect by 1 January, 1855 and remained unchanged until 1870, with no inland charges or accountancy marks applied to the mail.



1/4d paid

To St. Peray, France, 26 March, 1866 — 4 days

Registered letter paid from Edinburgh. Edinburgh roller bar 131 numeral cancel used. 27 March London, 28 March Calais transits, Registration recordings on reverse. 29 March St. Peray, France arrival.



4d paid

To Carubo, Basse Pyrenes, France, 11 August, 1868 — 3 days

Paid letter 4 x 1d, four strikes of experimental St. Andrew duplex numeral 300 handstamp of the small dater design. 13 London transit, 13 August arrival Calais next day.

Trade between France and Scotland was aided by treaties and improved transit times, typical three to four days.

V. Europe

France

Prior to formalized postal agreements and before the age of steam, most mail was carried by private ship. Postal agreements lowered rates and regulated roles and protocol. Early rates to France were over 2/-, which were later reduced by **Anglo- French Postal Agreement of 1843**.



Paid at Glasgow
1823-1838

Black and Red Ink used

ANGLETERRE

French receiving from
England



2/2½d paid

To Bordeaux, 8 June, 1823—7 days

Paid letter from Glasgow, red 2/2½d manuscript rating top left with handstamp, "Paid at Glasgow" applied at left pays rate to port in France. 14 centimes French inland manuscript marked due from recipient, marked at receipt, 15 June arrival.



1829-1834



2/1½d paid

To Paris, 6 October, 1835 —5 days

Paid letter, red manuscript paid 2/1½d marked in Edinburgh. 9 October London Paid tombstone transit, 11 October Calais circular transit from England, 15 centimes manuscript French inland due applied in Calais. Paris receiver, same day.

When early trade tariffs of the late 1700s were abolished, trade blossomed to nearby countries in Europe. Trade with France included exports of linen, tobacco which Scots were importing from US plantations as well as sugar and rum.





3d paid

Paid letter from Glasgow.
Transiting London, circular
PD, paid marking, London,
29 April Ostend transit,
Carried by rail from Ostend
29 April Anvers (Antwerp)
arrival marking reverse.



To Antwerp, 28 April, 1873 — 1 day

While Scotland lay at the edge of a developing European economy, many Scots entry port to Europe trade was through Belgium.

Europe

Netherlands

Rates to the Netherlands varied by routing, the Thames packet via London, rated at 1/- from 1844 until withdrawn in 1853. Letters also sent via Belgium or by private ship for 8d from 1853.



1/1 paid

Paid letter from Leith

Manuscript 1/1 "via London 1/-"

England
Franco

Paid arrival marking
Rotterdam

To Rotterdam, 23 June 1852—5 days



8d paid

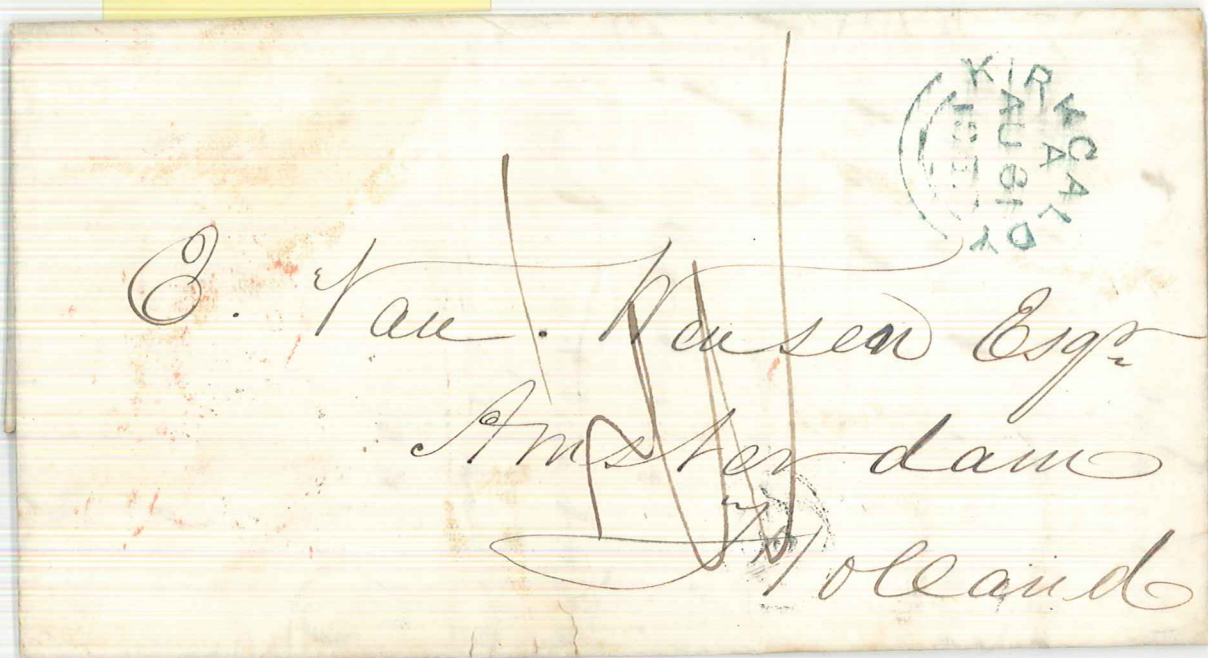
Paid letter from
Glasgow via
Ostend, Belgium.
Handstamped
England Franco
paid indication at
arrival Amsterdam.
22 London transit,
24 June Amsterdam.

To Amsterdam, 21 November, 1861—4 days

Much mail was carried between Scotland and the Netherlands, the two countries geographically natural trading partners.



Holland
Amsterdam
1857



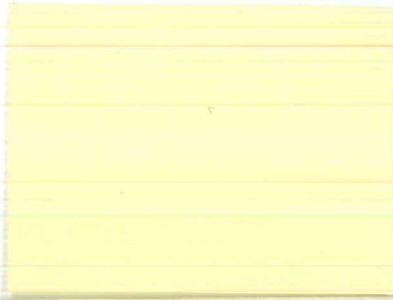
Engeland
over Rotterdam

Arrival at Rotterdam
from England
on reverse



To Rotterdam, 30 December, 1841

1/6d letter rate from Glasgow paid to London, 10 Dutch stuivers due inland delivery to Rotterdam, both with manuscript markings. 1 January London FPO transit. Decagon Glasgow Paid used 1841-1842. Reverse England via Rotterdam receiver.

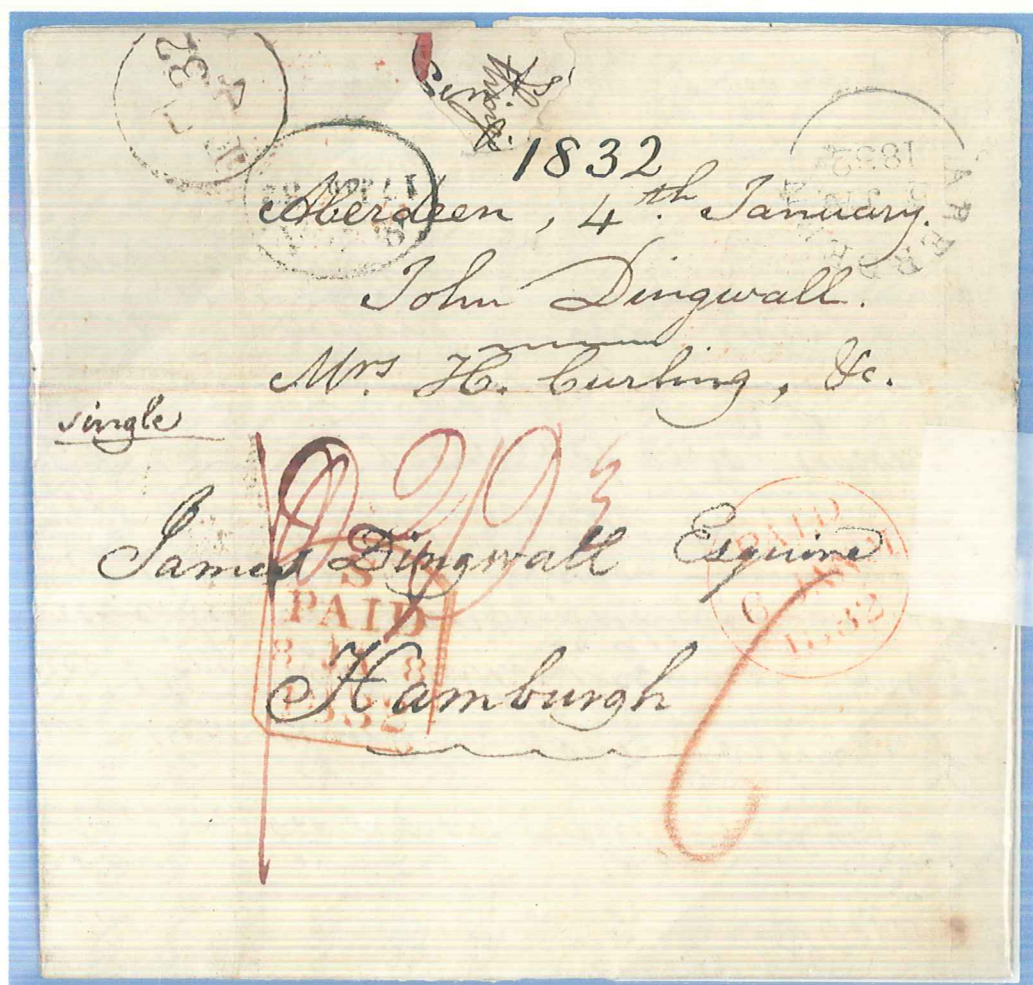




5d paid

Paid letter at 5d rate per ¼ oz.
from Glasgow via
France, rate reduced from
6d November 1865
20 April French ambulant
transit
22 Geneva





2/9½d paid

To Hamburg, 5 January, 1832—12 days

Paid single letter from Aberdeen,
1/1d rate Aberdeen to London,
1/8d London to Hamburg
½d Wheel Tax for 2/9½d total.
Red crayon 1 due, Hamburg.
8 London, Sunday transit mark
17 January received.

B. III. Germany

Germany

Improved transit times and lower rates are reflected in increased mail volume. Routing via Ostend continued, and stabilized at 4 or 5 day service.



Edinburgh, 13 July, 1857

6d rate unpaid to Hamburg, Edinburgh starred cds timestamp experimental. Red crayon rate marking Hamburg due, 14 July London transit, 16 July receipt 4 days.



Inverness, 25 July, 1864

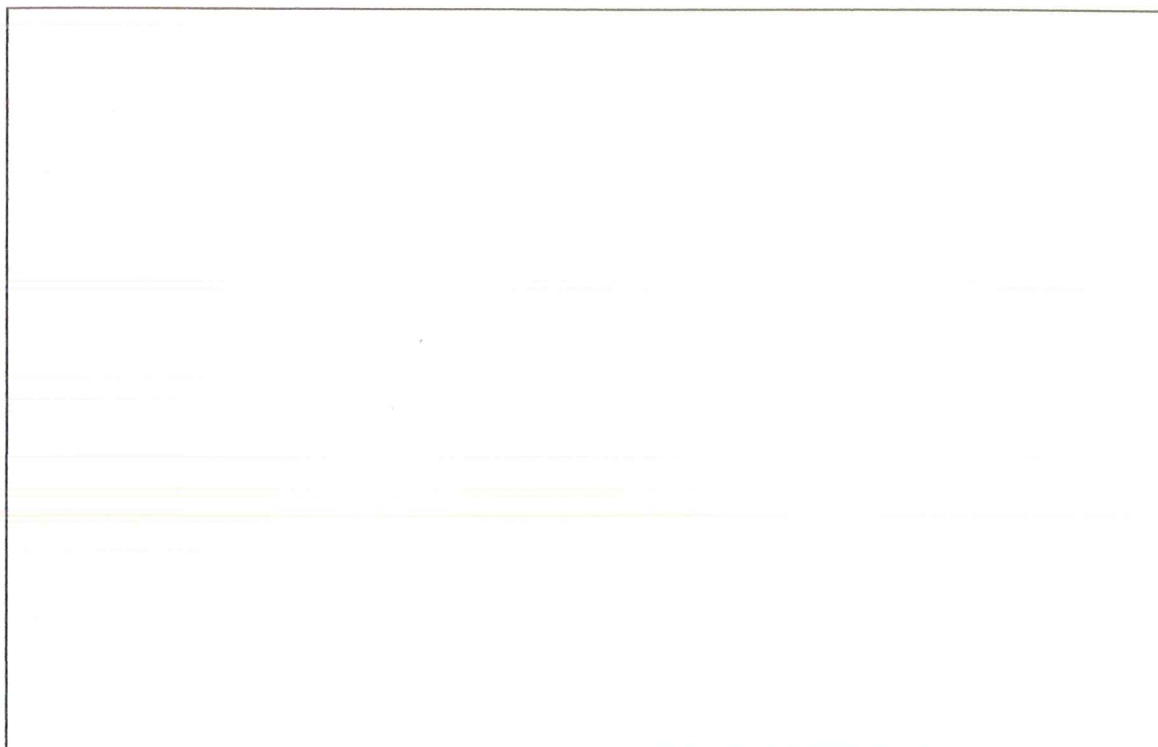
6d rate paid to Glogau, Germany, six bar duplex numeral 83
Aus England Per Aachen/Franco paid route circular marking upon arrival
26 July London, 27 July Ostend, 28 July Hamburg, 4 days.

III. Packet Mail

Lindsay Line via Marseilles, Galle and India

France

Lindsay Line Packet Mail contract, 1856-1857, used sailing schooner to provide packet to the P&O connection point at Galle. These auxiliary steam assisted sailing ships were smaller ships, and travelled a slower route via the Cape where they were subject to weather delays. The Lindsay Line contract was canceled before termination date for poor performance; it was in effect only one year.



Havre, France, 26 December, 1856

Unpaid 1/6d Packet Letter via Marseilles, boxed P.P. paid to port, France.

Reverse transits Paris, Marseilles and receiving Packet marking.

27 January, 1856 arrival

33 days

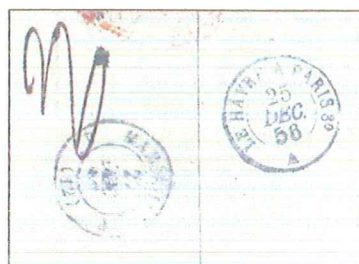
The Lindsay Line Packet contract was allowed 36 days:

Routing from Britain via Cape of Good Hope to Mauritius

Onward calling at Galle, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

Commercial Letter: C.H. Latham, "Our Sugar market continues firm."

Mauritius Sugar market value and shipment received.



Reverse transits at 75%

Europe

Germany

Rates prior to unification of Germany were regulated under the German Postal Union of 1850-1866, a 6d rate from UK paid to destination established 1 May, 1860. North German Confederation and Final Unification 1867-1872, a closed mail rate of 3d established 3 June, 1872, reduced to 2½d on 1 July, 1875 upon joining the GPU.

Paid letter from Leith
Leith six bar duplex obliterator
routing via London to Ostend
London circular PD.
5 September London
7 September Hamburg.



6d paid

To Hamburg, 3 September, 1864 — 5 days

Order for beef and pork, "Holsteins same as last sent, hams not more than 12 to 14 lbs."



3d paid

To Hanover, 3 December, 1872 — 4 days

3d paid from Glasgow, 4 December London. London oval PD marking. 6 December receiver for delivery in Hanover.

Trade between Germany and Scotland expanded with tariffs removed and improved transit, typical four or five days.



1842 Leipzig



London transit
2 September Ostend, Belgium transit, 5 September Augsburg transit, 4 days.



SSIA ENDORSED 'VIA BELGIUM'.

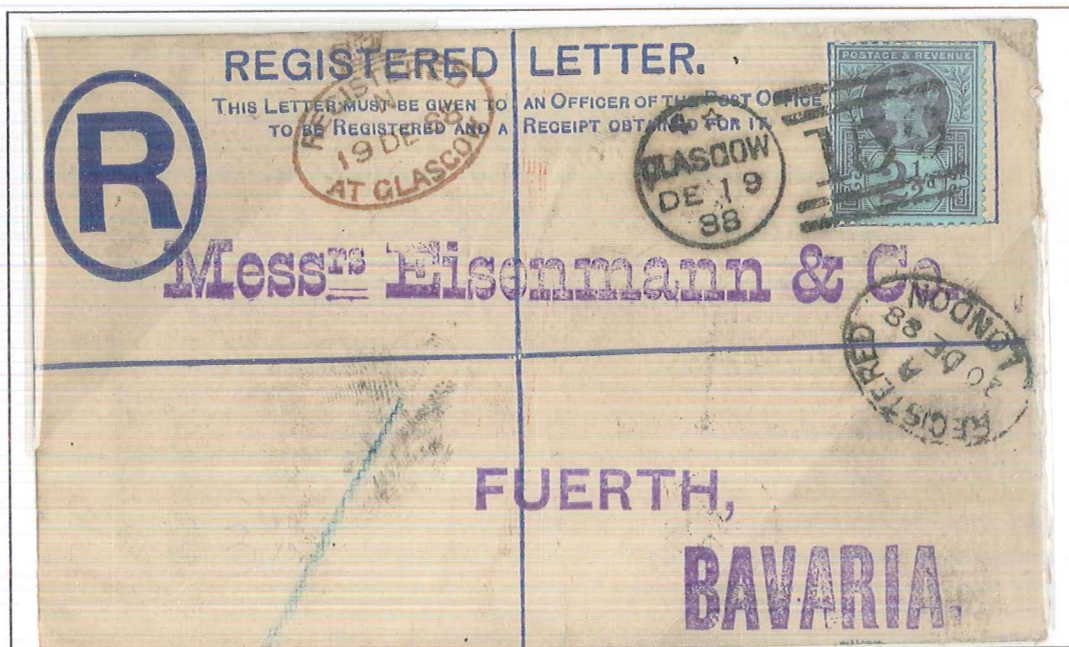
RED. ADROSSAN DOUBLE ARC

RED. 'P' IN OVAL IN RED. ON

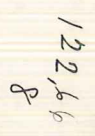
CHEN/FRANCO CDS IN RED.



Crowned Glasgow
Registration oval



19 December 1888 Glasgow to Fuerth, Bavaria
2½d letter rate, 2d Registration. Crowned oval Glasgow Registration, London oval
20 December London transit, 22 Fuerth receipt, 4 day.

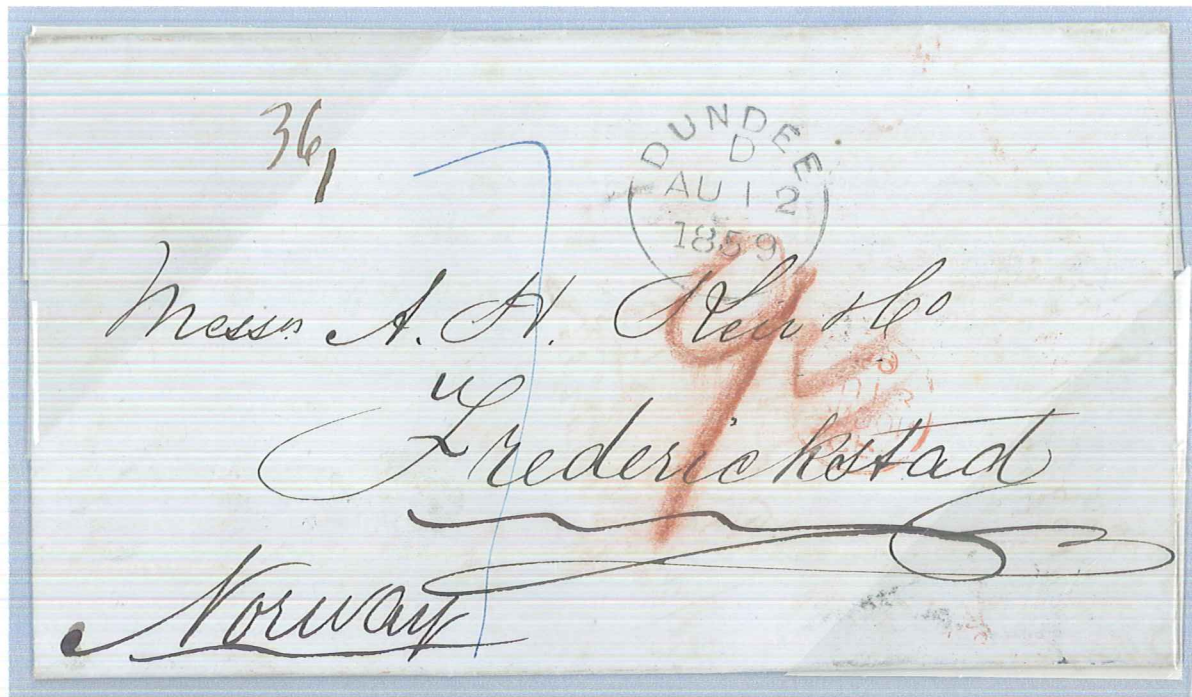


100

Europe

Norway and Finland

Rate reduction to Scandinavian countries increased mail volumes, from 1850s 9d, and 1860s and early 1870s 4d, and further reduction to the 2½d rate in 1875 under the GPU.



9d unpaid

To Frederickstad, Norway, 12 August, 1859

9d unpaid: manuscript 7 accountancy, 36 currency conversion. Carried Dundee to London by train, transit 13 August, London. 15 August Hamburg Stadt Postamt arrival marking and onward to Norway.



← Reverse Markings:

CR London - Charles Rideout Machine Cancel

Oval ST PA - Stadt Postamt Hamburg arrival postmark

KDOPA Hamburg - Koenigliche Daenische Ober-Postamt
Hamburg - Imperial Danish Main Post Office at Hamburg

1d paid

1d postcard to Abo, Finland
Aberdeen duplex numeral 1 cancel

Routing via Russia

ANK 9/10: Ankonst, Sweden 9 October

Receiving marked St. Petersburg

Reverse Russian rail to Abo, Finland

25 October, 1879.

From 1809 until 1917, Finland remained
a part of the Russian Empire.



To Abo, Finland, 2 October, 1879—23 days

Commercial card related to timber pricing.





To Jersey, 9 November 1809—6 days

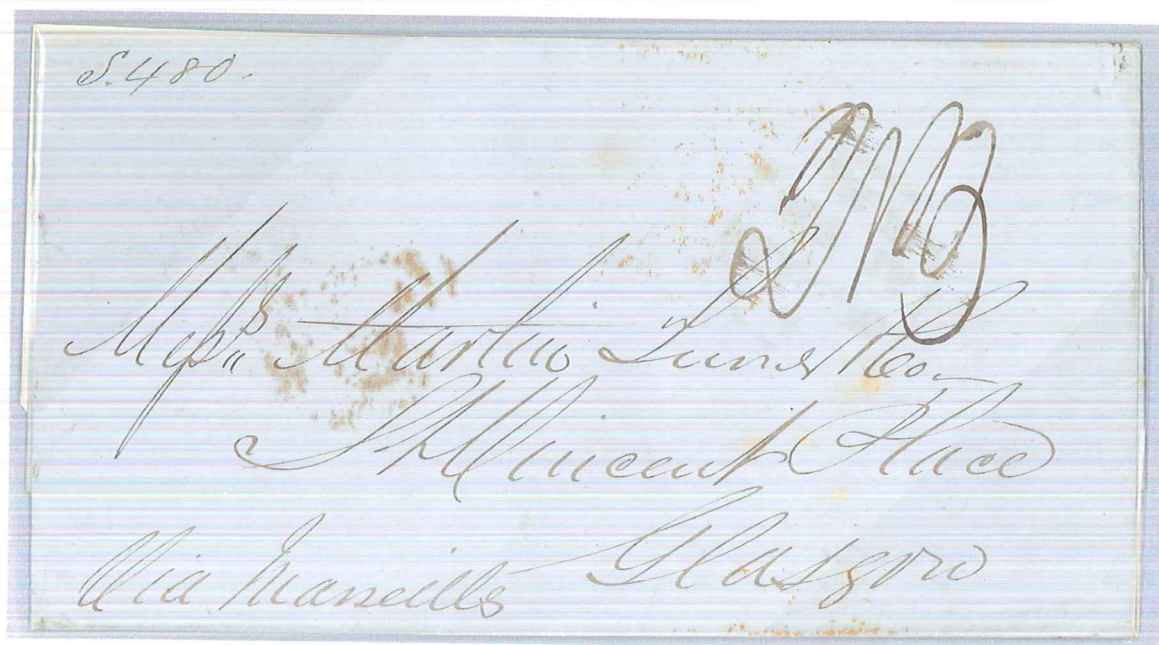
Unpaid letter from Banff, Scotland. Edinburgh red circular date stamp. Rated 1/2 to London and re-rated 1/6 to Jersey, plus 1d inland for 1/7 rate due. 14 November, 1809 receipt Jersey.

1d paid

←Glasgow Experimental datestamp so-called "Madeline Smith" cancel. 1856-1857

1d rate paid from Glasgow. Jersey received 7 May, 1856.





2/3 unpaid

Singapore, 30 August, 1853—46 days

Unpaid ½ oz. letter rate via British closed mail packet via Marseille. Letter datelined Singapore to Glasgow, 15 October, receipt. Sale of fishing netting in Singapore by Martin Tuns, Co., Glasgow.

Mail to the Far East: Packet Service by P&O provided shorter transit times and greater frequency of service on cargo ships.

VI. Africa

Algeria and Nigeria
British Protectorate—Oil Rivers



2½d paid

To Bone, Algeria, 23 April, 1883—7 days

2½d rate from Selkirk, Scotland to Bone, Algeria. 29 April, at Bone manuscript redirection to Zarouria. Carried by rail to St. Joseph via Constantine, 30 April received.

Syrian mail was commonly carried by French packet, and mail in the Mediterranean was disrupted by the Crimean war and disease.



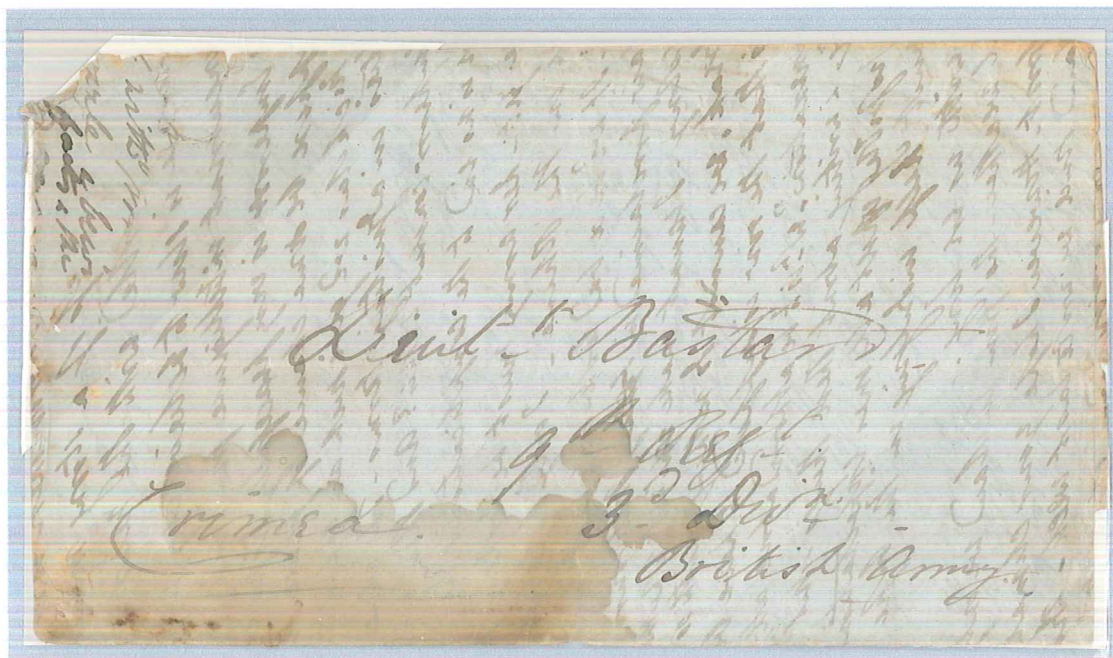
1/- paid

To Aleppo, Syria, 20 January, 1852—21 days approximate

Paid letter from Glasgow, transit 30 January, London. PD applied at London foreign office. Transit 31 January, Calais and by train to Marseilles for transit via French packet to Aleppo. Carried by in Ligne de Syrie docking in Smyrna en route to Alexandria. Letter carried by packet Ligne de Syrie in it's first year of operation.

Letter details shipment of ladies fine clothing, noting brisk sales of red shawls.

Disinfected Mail



Vinegar →
stained

Crimea, 7 March, 1853

Unpaid military related letter, Crimea, posted at sea carried from Rome, Italy to Scottish Soldier, 9th Army Regiment, Crimea. Disinfected mail, Vinegar stained.

Extension of trade and Scots living abroad offer reason for the mail to Mediterranean destinations.



1/10 paid

Stamp added

To Calcutta, 6 September, 1850—33 days

1/10 paid letter from Edinburgh via Marseilles and Bombay (8d Inland, 4d India Letter, and 10d additional for routing via Marseilles). 7 September, London, 7 October, Bombay, 9 October Calcutta reverse receiver.

10d additional paid for faster routing via Marseilles.

Addressed to Bengal Civil Service



1/- unpaid

To Bengal, India, 19 January, 1851—36 days

Unpaid letter sent via Southampton from Edinburgh (8d Inland, 4d India Letter) to Bengal to the Governor General's Office 20 January, London, 24 February Bombay.

Addressed to a physician working for the Governor General

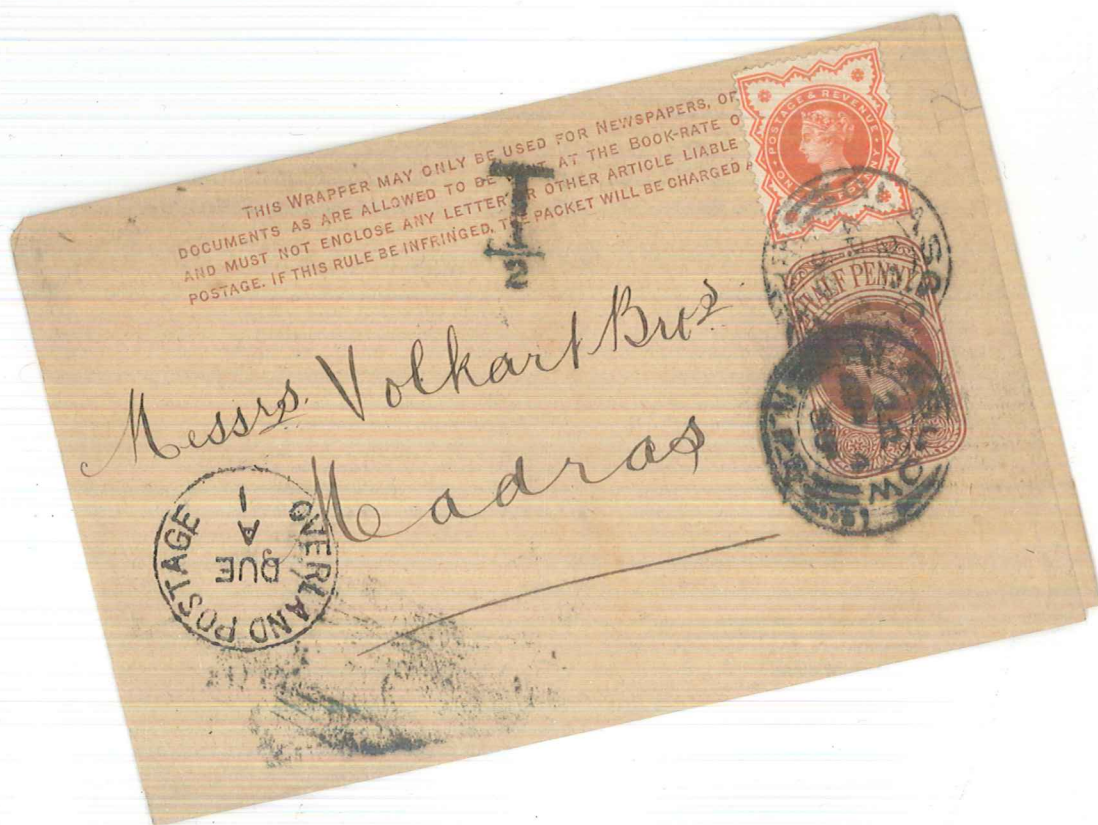
Civil Servants: Scottish Influence in India began with the East India Company (EIC); a private company which administered and defended territory claimed by the British until 1857. Scots developed key infrastructure in India including railway and tele-graph lines, and the national post as well as other assumed roles in government, military and the public sector.



10d

To Madras, redirected Vizagapatam, India, 13 March, 1866—36 days

Paid letter from Edinburgh via Marseilles, 10d rate. Transit 14 March London, 12 April Bombay, 17 April Madras 18 April Nellore arrival on redirection.





Europe

Prior to the establishment of British Packet, mail was carried by private ship, with the ship letter rate set at 8d, plus the rate to carry the mail from Scotland to outbound British ports via London.

1808 Glasgow to Madeira

GLASGOW
3 JUL 1808
405—G

Glasgow Mileage "405"
miles to London



2/8 paid

To Funchal, Madeira Island, 3 July, 1808—25 days

Paid single letter from Glasgow to Funchal, Madeira Island, manuscript markings for 2/- inland to port, 8d ship letter fee. Manuscript 600 at top left for 600 reis Portuguese due for inland. Received 28 July, Madeira.

Regarding consigned Madeira wine in 200 gallon casks.



Glasgow Post Paid
Used 1812-1818



2/8½ paid

To Lisbon, Portugal, 18 June, 1814—14 days

Paid single letter from Glasgow to Lisbon, Portugal via France and Spain. Manuscript packet and paid markings, left. The manuscript 350 at top right for 350 reis Portuguese currency due for inland transit, 2 July, Lisbon arrival.

Regarding bills of exchange for cargo on credit, business partners are brothers.

Scottish trade links to Portugal are from the import of spirits, which began in the Victorian period.

Europe

Portugal

A British Packet rate of 1/9 for mail departing from Falmouth was established in 1840. A 6d British packet rate went into effect 1 August, 1866 from Southampton, and a 6d rate via France and Spain went into effect 1 July, 1859.



1/9 paid



Applied in Oporto
Accountancy on
inbound foreign letter

To Oporto, Portugal, 15 January, 1852—8 days

Paid Packet Letter from Greenock, inscribed top left per Br. Pkt., blue green variety of Greenock double arc date-stamp. Blue rectangular Porto arrival datestamp left, 210 at top left for 210 reis Portuguese currency due inland. 17 January London transit, 23 January, Oporto.



6d paid

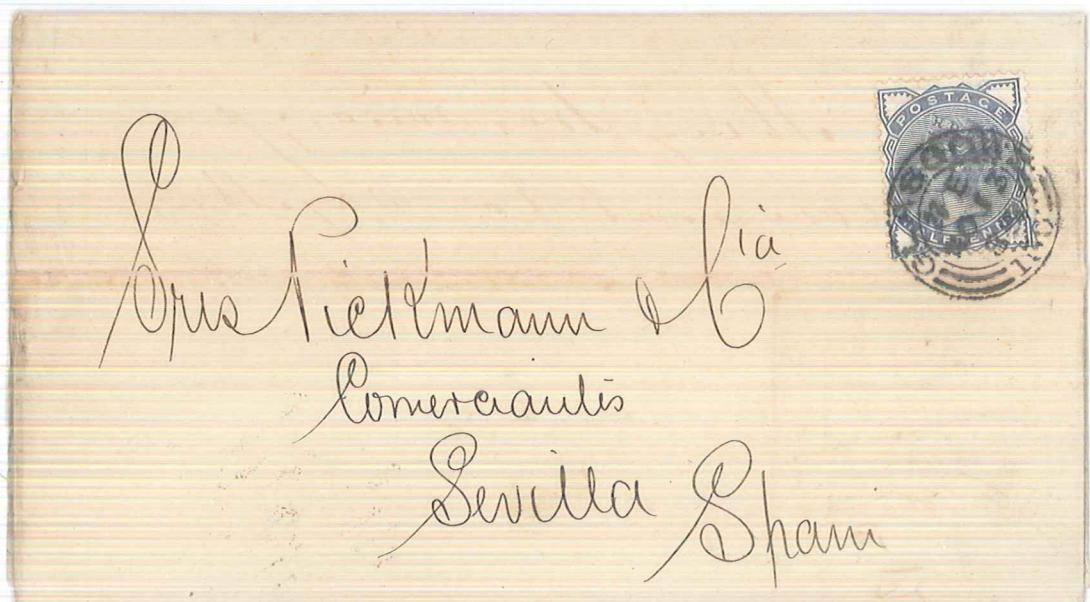


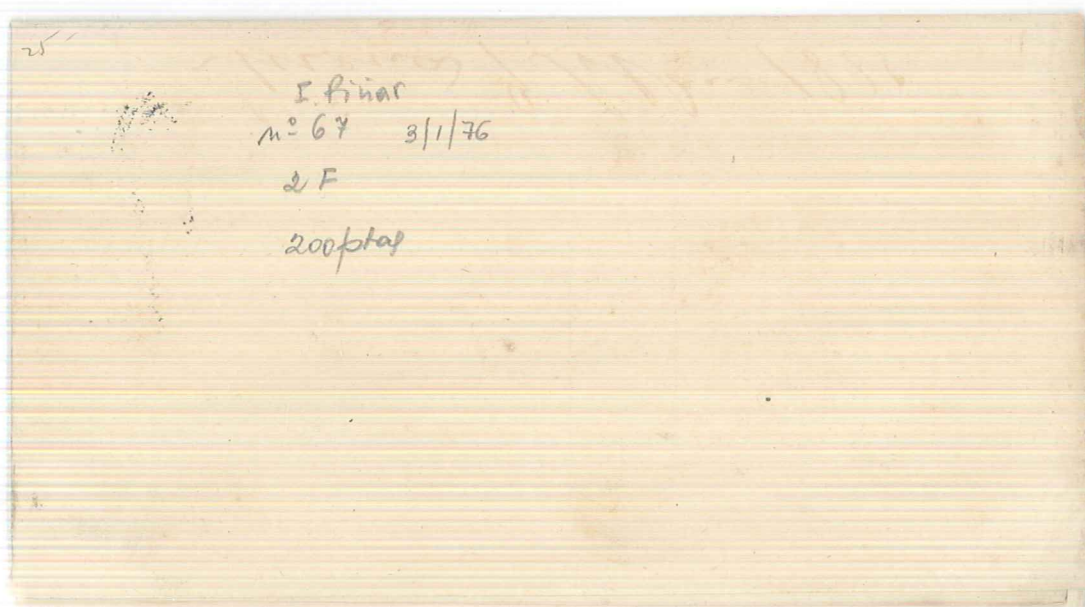
Reverse datestamps, full sized.

To Lisbon, Portugal, 20 April, 1867—8 days

Paid letter from Glasgow via France and Spain. Three strikes duplex 159 numeral handstamp cancel, Circular PD applied in France, circular Franca for paid mail applied at arrival in Portugal. 22 April London, 27 Lisbon arrival.

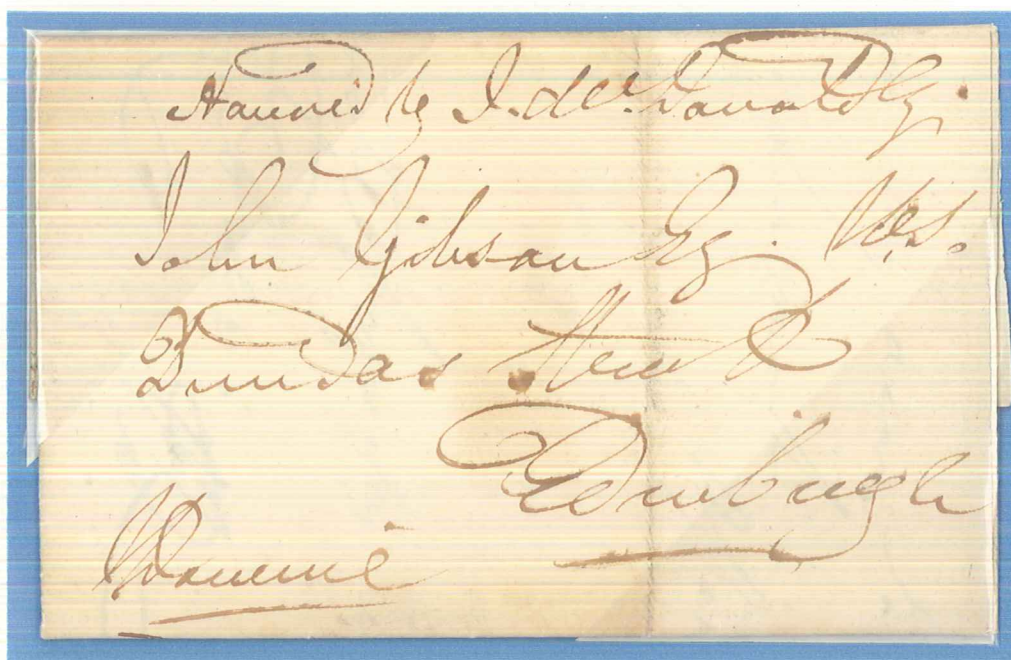
Addressee (top) Rooke and Teague, Oporto, were wine shippers, selling to Greenock, Scotland Blaine & Johnston importers.





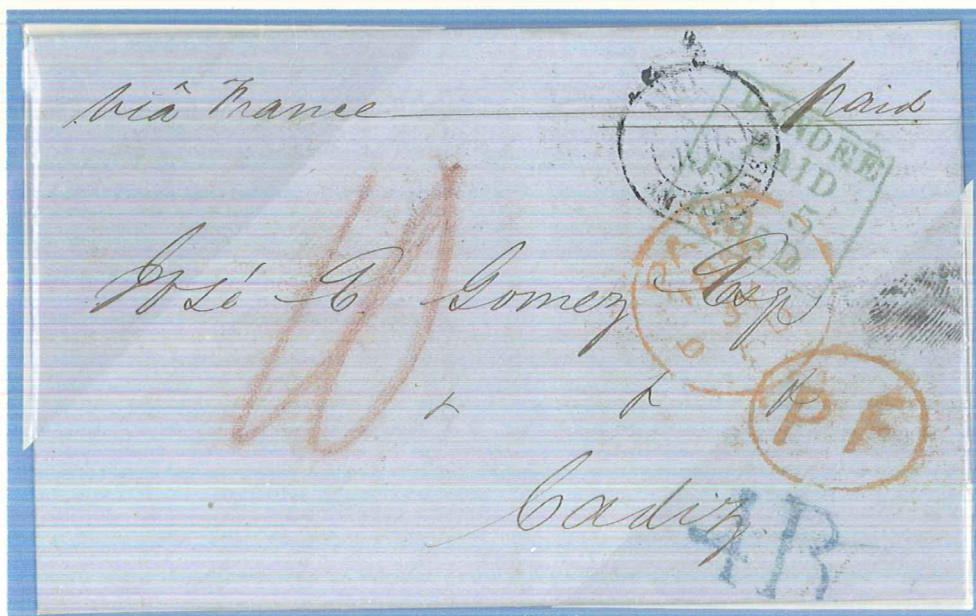
25
I. Rinar
nº 64 3/1/76
L F
200ptap

Mail to Spain, whether carried privately or by packet, would travel outbound British ports via Falmouth or Southampton. Rates were established at 10d for transit via France, established 1 June, 1843 and reduced to 8d in 1857.



Cadiz, Spain, 21 August, 1813

Privately carried letter to Edinburgh, with notation, "Handled by John Downie." While commonplace, carriage of mail outside of the post was contrary to regulation.



To Cadiz, Spain, 5 July, 1855—6 days

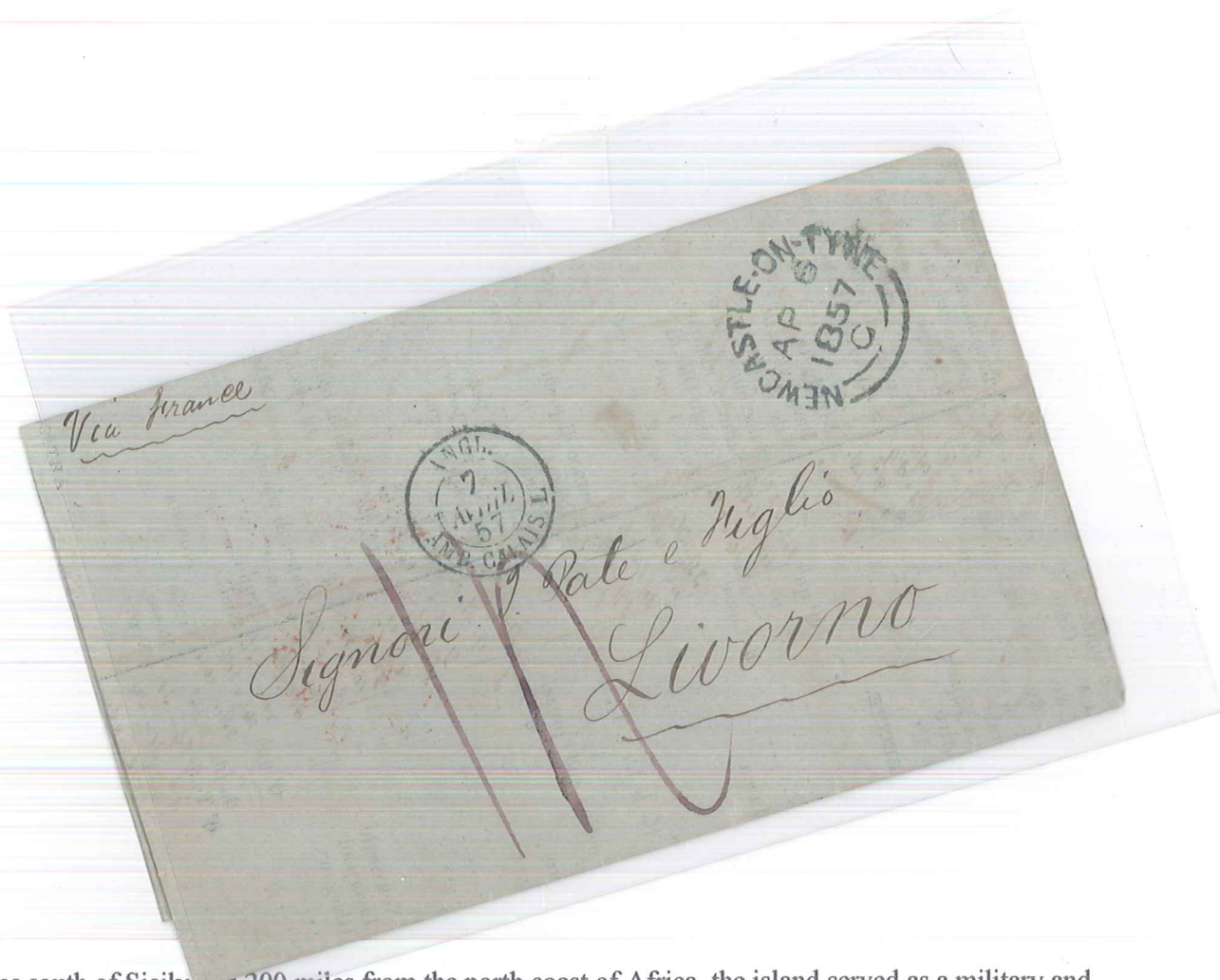
10d paid

← Dundee boxed
Post Paid

← 4R

4 Reales for ¼ oz.
due in Cadiz for
inland Spain transit

Paid letter from Dundee, Scotland to the French border. 6 July London transit. Letter sent to Cadiz, Spain via France. 8 July Calais receipt, circular PF (paid to frontier) meaning country border and manuscript 10 decimes French due applied as rate for onward transit. 10 July receipt, were marked and additional 4R due, inland Spain.



Malta lies 60 miles south of Sicily and 200 miles from the north coast of Africa, the island served as a military and transportation hub. Rates were reduced to 6d 1 July, 1859 for British or French packet. **Gibraltar** lies at the base of Spain, its rate of 6d established 23 March, 1854.



6d paid

To Malta, 1 May, 1861—8 days

6d paid letter from Dundee, Scotland, canceled with fixed circular date duplex 114.
2 May London, 8 Malta arrival on reverse receiver.

Europe

Italy

Italy was integrated as a single country by the 1870s, rates prior to 1870 rates varied by location. By 1874, a 6d rate paid for letters to all location in Italy.

affe Brothers & Co →
ute merchants, Dundee



1/- paid

To Milan, Italy, 16 January, 1865—14 days

Paid letter from Dundee, Scotland, 114 duplex numeral handstamp cancelled. 17 January London via France to Italy. 28 January Torino, 30 January Milano.

Letter describes shipment of canvas yard goods as well as "velvet carpets" for their satisfaction.



6d paid

To Naples, Italy, 28 January, 1875—15 days

6d paid from Glasgow via London and France, transit 31 January London, and 12 February arrival.

Above: wrapper to agent in Naples. Scotland imported spirits from Italy: casks of wine as well as whisky.

Via Mail

41
NO 7
60

POSTAGE
159
ONE PENNY A

41
GLASGOW
NO 7
60

POSTAGE
159
ONE PENNY A

Messrs Edward Bates & Stephens

Messina

Silly

Correspondence series with Robert Gray & Company, a commercial printing and paper company in Glasgow.

5 L
GLASGOW
OCT 4
66

POSTAGE 15
GLASGOW
OCT 4
ONE PENNY

POSTAGE 6
GLASGOW
OCT 6
SIX-PENCE

POSTAGE 1
GLASGOW
OCT 6
ONE SHILLING

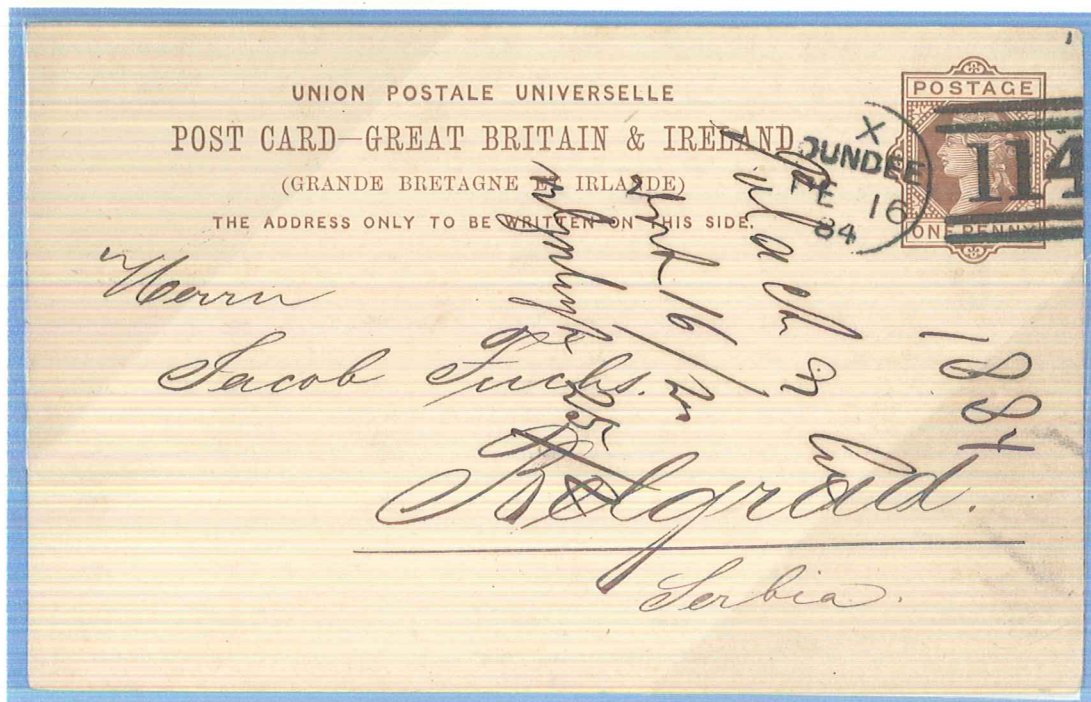
Mr. James Watson

J. W. Watson

PD

Paid ½ oz. (double weight) letter from Glasgow, appears 1d overpaid. 5 October London, 5 October Calais. PD applied in London, carried by rail, 10 October Rome arrival.

Letter above describes consigned inventory of £104 lots shipped via Naples and payment for goods as sold.



1d paid

To Belgrade, Serbia, 16 February, 1884

1d UPU foreign post card from Dundee, Scotland. _ February, 1884 receiver Belgrade, day unclear.

Europe

Hungary and Austria

Mail to Hungary and Austria from Scotland was carried via London to Ostend, and onward by rail to Vienna. Alternately carried via France by sea at Calais. Rates were 6d, set 1 January, 1866, by convention 16 October, 1865.



6d paid

To Pest, (Budapest), Hungary, 8 December, 1869—4 days

Paid letter from Glasgow, 9 December, London, red PD applied in London, Ostend transit, 11 December Wein, Austria, 11 December, Pest arrival.

From: Berry, Barclay & Company, shipbuilders & industrialists with a large engineering site in Glasgow.
Letter of specifications to Budapest milling co.



6d paid

To Vienna, 16 July, 1870—4 days

6d paid from Glasgow via London and Ostend. Oval commercial sender's bank datestamped. 17 July London, 17 Ostend circular date stamped and circular PD paid to destination. Routing via Germany to 19 Wein (Vienna.) receiving.



10d paid

To Parnau, Russia, 3 April, 1866—27 days

Paid letter from Dundee, Scotland via Belgium and Germany. 4 April, London, red oval PD London, 5 April circular datestamp "England per Aachen Franco" transit applied in Germany. Boxed red Franco Aachen, reverse Parnau receiver 1 May, 1866.

Dundee, Scotland was leading producer of linens. Letter from Geo. Armistead, linen manufacturer.

Evidence of trade of goods: letter details low cost flax import and pricing yarn and linens exports to Russia.

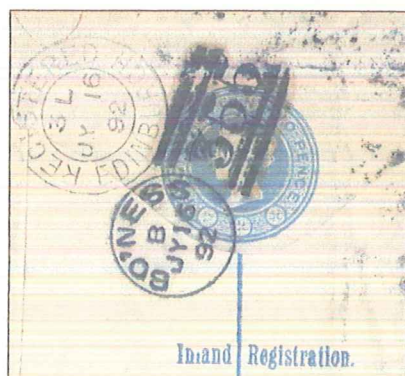
2½d paid
2d Registration



To Riga, Russia (now Latvia), 16 July, 1892 — 23 days

Registered letter from Boness, Scotland, 2d registered stationery, size F envelope, with 2½d added postage. 16 July Edinburgh Registered transit marking, 8 August Riga receipt.

Latvia became
independent in 1918.



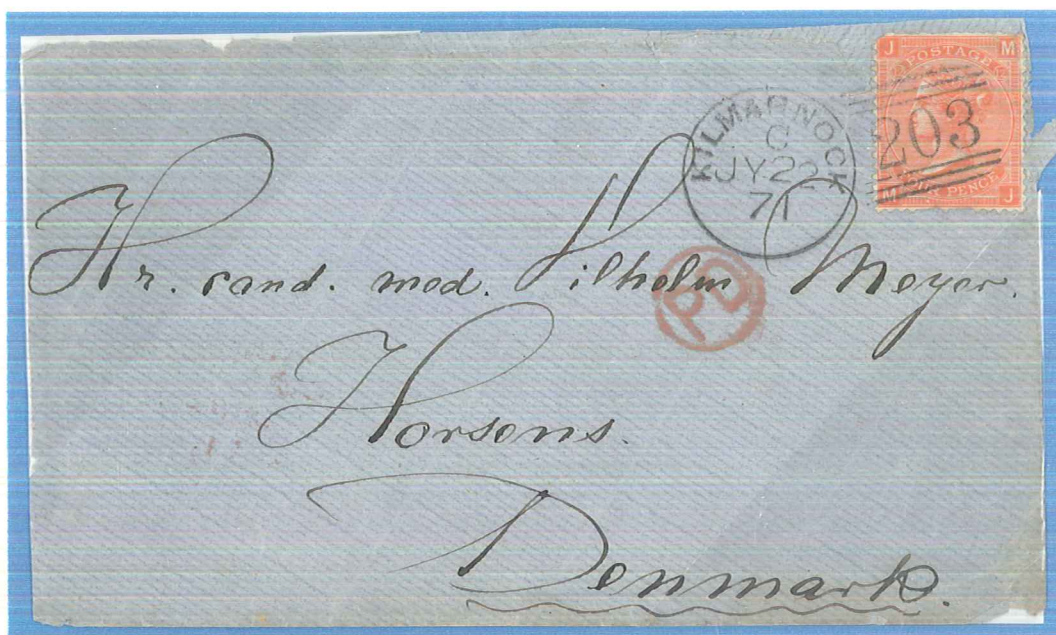
Indicia and transit on reverse at 80%

1d paid

To Kragero, Norway
26 December, 1887

Paid postal card
Leith, Scotland
No arrival dating.





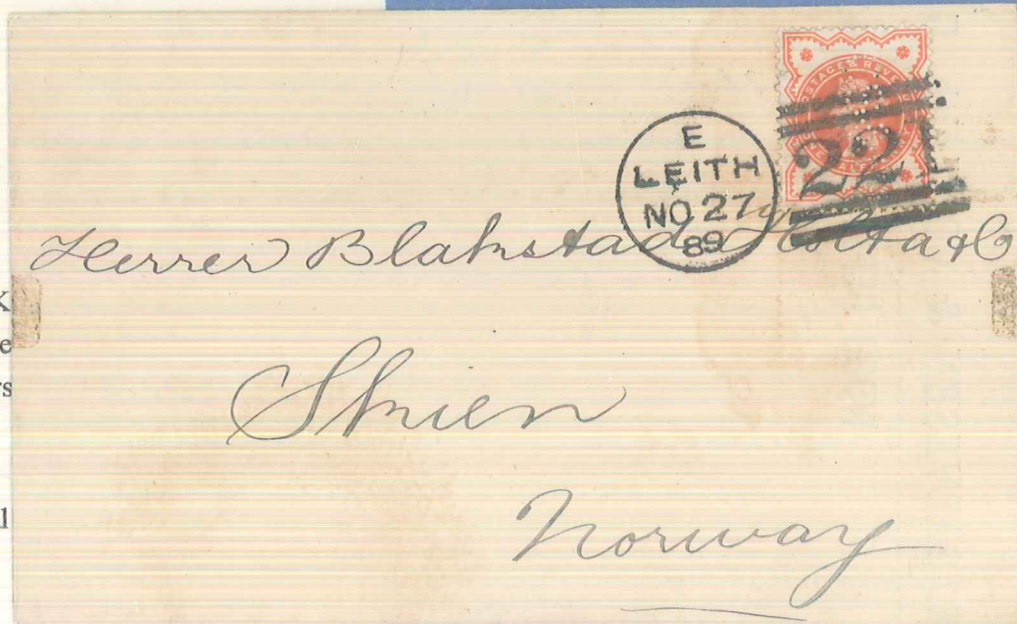
Kilmarnock, 22 July, 1871

4d rate paid to Horsens, Denmark

24 July London, 26 July Horsens, 5 days.

ANK
Re
Revers

Commercial



Aberdeen, 2 October, 1879

IV. Contracted Steamship Service

Messageries Maritime

Frequency and reliability of delivery of mail and freight improved Mauritius ability to compete in the world economy.

to France



Census: Contract Steamship

Average Transit	29 Days
Frequency	2 to 3 Times a Month
Range	21 - 35 Days

Franking for letter applied on reverse
Reverse at 75%



30 July, 1896

16c letter, 12c Registration to Lille, France Line V per
Amazone via Suez

30 August, 1896 30 days

14 January, 1898

16c x 2 double letter rate
12c Registered
to France, Line V
per *Yangtse*

15 February, 1898 arrival

32 days

Europe

Denmark

A 4d rate was in effect for mail to Denmark from 1 November, 1865. The rate was reduced to 3d on 1 January, 1873. A further reduction to 2½d was effective 1 July, 1875 when Denmark entered the GPU.

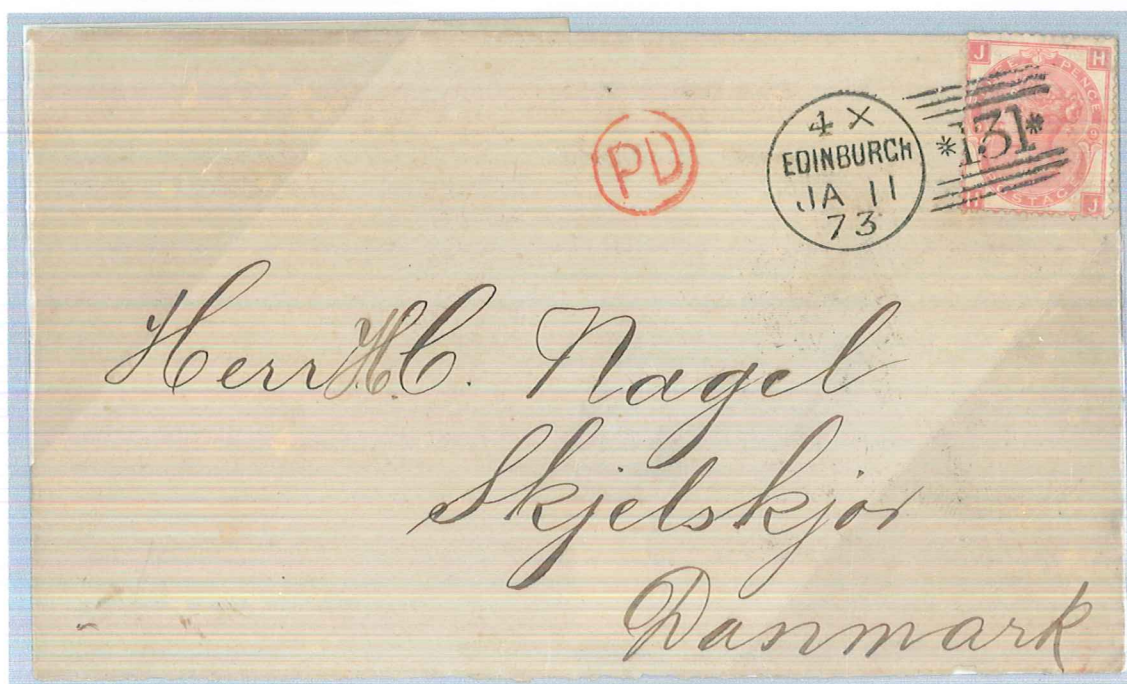
4d paid



Paid from Peterhead,
21 October, London
PD paid to destination.
Sent via Prussia to
Denmark
25 October Copenhagen.

To Copenhagen, 20 October, 1869—6 days

Letter discusses Scottish sender's investment in ship *Brilliant*, its cargo, crew and profits.



3d paid

131

The stars in the
cancel indicate
mail from a
receiving office.

To Skjelskjo, Denmark, 11 January, 1873

Paid letter from Edinburgh, London transit and via Prussia to Denmark. London PD paid to destination applied at London foreign branch office. Edinburgh numeral 131 starred duplex handstamp cancel, experimental type with bars following curve of circular datestamp.

Scotland's industrial products were exported, while fish, lumber along with other raw materials were imported.

Europe

Sweden

Postal rates to Sweden via Belgium and Denmark were 5d from 10 January, 1871, and later dropped to 2½d on 1 July, 1875 under the new GPU agreement.

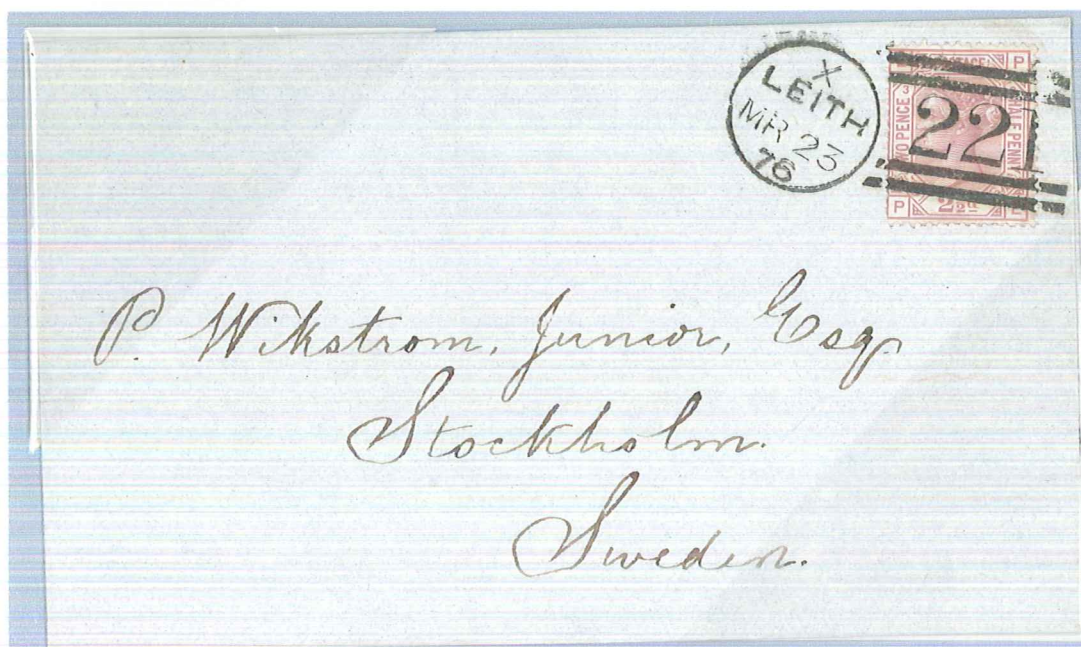
5d paid



To Stockholm, Sweden, 25 December, 1872—4 days

Paid letter from Falkirk, Scotland 2½ rate marking applied in London. Letter sent from Grandmouth post office, backstamped 25 December, 29 December Stockholm received.

Cancelled Grangemouth and Falkirk both on Christmas Day



2½d paid

To Stockholm, Sweden, 23 March, 1876—5 days

2½d rate paid from Leith, Scotland. Leith double bar 221 numeral duplex.
27 March Stockholm docketing.

Double Rate Letter



5d paid

To Guttenberg, Sweden, 16 September, 1882—5 days

5d double rate letter, 2 x 2½d, paid from Dundee, Scotland.

21 September, Gothenburg (Goteborg) receiver on reverse.

Glasgow Postal History. Newspaper branch postmarks.



August 23rd, 1882. To Gottenberg, Sweden. Late use of this mark.
First time mail dated value in use 1880-1882.