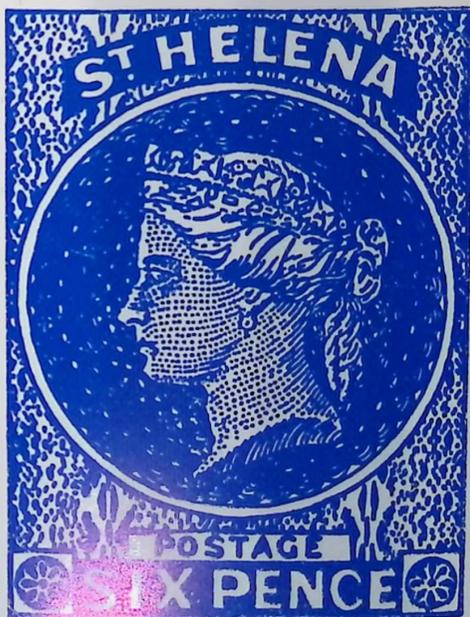


The West Africa Study Circle

St. Helena & Ascension Supplement No. 32



THE WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE  
ST. HELENA & ASCENSION SUPPLEMENT NO 32

JULY 1999

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## THE WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

### ST. HELENA & ASCENSION SUPPLEMENT NO 32

#### EDITORIAL

As I sit here preparing another Supplement, my 23rd since taking over the reins of Editor from Roger West it is hard to comprehend that this time last year Brian Foord, Alan Scrine and their respective wives Penny and Joyce, together with Barry Burns and myself were actually on the Island of St. Helena. As I write of my reminiscences of that wonderful time that we shared, I find that I can't wait for a return visit. In fact I am quite envious of our member Colin Wenborn, who, together with his wife is making the pilgrimage to St. Helena and Ascension in October of this year (See page 30).

This Supplement begins with the second part of our visit with a couple of photos. As promised in the last Supplement there is a section on the Royal Marines on Ascension together with some photographs.

My grateful thanks must go to the anonymous collector who has let me illustrate several items from the Dunlop correspondence, with the contents, they make fascinating reading. My thanks also to Trevor Hearl for the information he has provided on some of the persons named in the letters.

The Supplement continues with short articles on a variety of things and rounds off with auction information from the Harmers sale of 27th May.

I have very little material for the next Supplement at the present time. It would be very nice to have more Ascension related articles. So come on you Ascension collectors put pen to paper your article does not have to be long.

Are there any budding EDITORS out there. Having been your editor for some 12 years I feel it is time for a change. I am finding it more and more difficult to find the time to do the job justice, and I would like to spend more time on my collection and also to put together the book I have been trying to finish on the St. Helena Postal Censor and Instructional Markings. So if there is any member who is retired or semi-retired who would be prepared to take the job on please let me know. I will of course give any new editor all the help I can in getting them started.

BERNARD MABBETT

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A TRIP TO ST. HELENA

PART TWO

by Bernard Mabbett

Monday 22nd June dawned bright and sunny once again. Barry and I had decided to visit the archives in the Castle to see what new philatelic information we could glean from their extensive records. Before our pre-arranged visit we once again descended upon the Philatelic Bureau to service letters and cards. We found the Hon Archivist and her staff at the Castle archives most helpful. They dragged several large boxes out for us to look at which contained a large amount of philatelic material from the 1890-97 Queen Victoria issues, with most of the material in blocks of four Handstamped Specimen (½d. Key Type not included). The only material they had prior to 1890 were the 1884-94 2½d. and 4d. values in blocks of four Handstamped Specimen. Probably the rarest items in the collection were the Relief Fund issue, they had two sets in blocks of four overprinted Specimen. By now it was lunch time so we went to the snack bar at the rear of the Consulate Hotel where we had lunch with Peter and Mrs Johnson two fellow travellers from the RMS. Peter, an author, and his wife were English, although now resident in Cape Town. A lovely couple who we got to know quite well, Peter as it turned out was also a philatelist, although St. Helena was not his main interest.

The afternoon saw Barry and I back in the archives jammed in between the metal shelving. Although they have records going back to 1673 it was all we could do to go through the Blue Books from 1841 to 1950 photocopying any relevant Post Office information. On the end of a shelf Barry came across an extremely large leather bound book, this turned out to be the highlight of our searching, as it contained literally hundreds of documents from the 1880s to early 1900s most of which had official Castle Handstamps applied. Barry and I went through this large volume as best we could in the very short time available marking those pages we wanted to copy as it would be necessary to return the following morning to use the photocopying machine.

We spent a pleasant evening at Donny's Bar on the Wharf eating T Bone steaks with Brian and Penny Foord, and Alan and Joyce Scrine. As usual the meal was of the leisurely St. Helena style, order 22 hours in advance, set a time for the meal (7.30pm), arrive on time, meal arrives at your table 8.30pm. While we are awaiting the arrival of the meal Donny brings us some peanuts to nibble, he must have seen the hungry look in our eyes. Sweet was a fresh fruit salad, the whole meal costing £6 per head including the beers, excellent value.

Tuesday straight away after breakfast Barry, Brian and myself hurried back to the Castle archives to finish off the work we started the previous day. Unfortunately with such limited time on the Island we were able only to scratch the surface of the archives and a more thorough search must wait for our return visit planned for 2002. At 10.15 I had an interview with John Drummond the Editor of the St. Helena News concerning our visit while Barry went off to do some souvenir shopping. We arranged to meet up for a picnic lunch of bread rolls and cheese which we had down on the Wharf.

Although slightly cloudy today, it was still pleasantly warm, in fact by U.K. standards it would have been regarded as a lovely summers day. At 2.15 we were picked up by Robert Peters, a taxi driver with whom we had arranged a trip to Dianas Peak. Robert a lovely chap dropped us off at Cabbage Tree Road, where a footpath leads up the hill to the Peak. Robert said he would wait for us to return and so we set off up the path. The going was reasonably easy on the first stretch, at a point where the footpath levelled out we came across a St. Helenian sitting on an old cannon. After talking with him for a short time he advised us not to take the footpath to the left as it was the long way, but to take another path which he said was the short way up over the top of Cuckolds Point. So of we set up this very steep and at times quite difficult path hauling ourselves up by tree roots and branches etc. By the time we were half way up we realised this so called short cut was not for the faint-hearted especially as a thick mist had suddenly descended on the peaks, all we could do was to press on regardless. We finally made it to the top of Dianas Peak, duly signed the visitors book and handstamped a number of covers for our collections. We laid the covers out on the wooden seat so that the ink from the handstamps could dry. Barry decided to celebrate our success at reaching the top with a bottle lemonade, unfortunately it must have got shaken up on our climb and on removing the top he showered both myself and most of the covers with the contents of the bottle. There were a few choice expletives from both myself and Barry, although as a true philatelist his main concern was for the covers some of which were ruined by the lemonade and not the fact that I was drenched from head to foot with half the contents of the bottle.



The Postbox on Dianas Peak

After a couple of minutes of choice language Barry and I looked at each other and realised just how ludicrous the situation must look with the pair of us uttering oaths on the top of a mountain, on one of the most remote islands in the world with not another living soul within a mile of us, we then fell about laughing as there was nothing we could do about the situation. We salvaged what covers we could placing some in the Postbox for the next intrepid climbers to bring down with them, thinking to ourselves that it would be many months before they would arrive at our home address (just how wrong could we be). As a thick mist still hung over the peaks we decided to take the long way back down the mountain back to where Robert was dutifully waiting for us, the round trip had taken us 1¼ hours. Robert then took us to Thompsons Wood and then on to Broad Bottom (site of one of the Boer P.O.W. camps 1901/2) where we were privileged to see the rare Wirebird, St. Helena's only endemic bird, and now quite rare with only around 300 pairs left. We arrived back at the Consulate Hotel in time to change for dinner which was to be of superb Tuna Steaks at Anne's Place.

Wednesday morning several of us took the off road Land Rover trip. For any visitor this is a trip not to be missed as it takes in many areas of the Island that cannot be seen from the main roads. With every turn of the dirt track a new vista opened up before us and we made frequent stops for photographs and once again we managed to get some great views of the Wirebird, although not close enough to photograph.

Lunch was once again held in the Consulate snack bar as we had a very important meeting at 2.15 that afternoon. Barry, Brian Foord, Alan Scrine and myself were having a meeting with Iva Henry (St. Helena Postmistress) and the Island Stamp Committee. The meeting had been set up by Matt Young one of the Government Officials whom we met on the RMS on the voyage out from Cape Town. The meeting lasted for around 1½ hours and we were asked for our views on their stamp issuing policy, design and marketing etc. Several ideas were put forward for new issues etc and on the whole the meeting was both informative and instructive.

As the meeting had finished by 4pm, Barry suggested a short walk round to Mundens. I should have by now realised that there is no such thing as a short walk on St. Helena, you are either climbing uphill or staggering downhill, and the short walk became a two hour marathon. The footpath to Mundens Battery along the East side of hill is quite a reasonably short walk of 10 to 15 minutes, from there you take the zig zag path up to Upper Mundens. Barry had decided that he wanted to carry on up the hill and over the ridge to Saddle Battery, which looks out over Ruperts Bay, and Sampsons Battery, which has some of the best preserved cannon on the Island. Well of we set up the hill, only to find that after a hundred feet or so the path disappears. Ruperts Ridge narrowed into a knife edge, with steep drops into Ruperts Valley on our left, and James Valley on our right, we stumbled on over loose rock and shale which was dotted with Cacti, a walk not recommended for someone suffering from vertigo. We finally made it to the batteries, and our efforts to reach these isolated bastions were rewarded with stunning views out over Ruperts Valley to the deep blue Atlantic Ocean. We returned via a slightly easier path to Button Up Corner, where Field Road from Ruperts meets Side Path Road from Jamestown. We followed Side Path Road back to Jamestown arriving with just enough time to shower and change before departing to Edith Timm's at Crack Plain for the party that we had been invited to the previous Sunday.

The taxi we took from Jamestown to Edith Timm's at Crack Plain was a very old Ford Escort, I was in the back and there was a very strong smell of petrol in the vehicle. We arrived at Edith's dead on 7.30pm, and by now it was totally dark. Barry was trying to pay for the taxi but could not see because of the darkness, so Barry tried to put the interior light on, only to be informed that it did not work, the driver then used his lighter to give Barry some light to see by, with the strong smell of petrol that was pervading the car I was out like a shot expecting to see Barry, the taxi driver, and one Ford Escort ascending skywards, fortunately and to my relief it did not happen.

On being greeted by Edith we were introduced to a Canadian Vicar who was under orders to ply us with drink. We spent some time chatting to him while other guests were arriving; he mentioned that we had climbed Dianas Peak the previous day leaving some letters in the box at the top in the hope that they would be collected at a later date by some other intrepid climbers and eventually posted to us; only to be informed by the Vicar that he and some friends had climbed the Peak today and kindly posted our letters for us, so unfortunately they received the same date stamps as the others we had done ourselves.

Thinking that Edith's party would just be a few drinks and a small buffet proved to be totally wrong, at 9.30pm Edith laid on a full scale meal for the 20 plus guests, and it was not until 11pm that we were just finishing of with Gateau. We finally arrived back at the Consulate Hotel at 12.45.

Thursday 25th June, our last full day on the Island dawned cloudy but still pleasantly warm, rather sad that we will be leaving at 10am. tomorrow but also pleased that we have seen and done so much in such a short time and met many wonderful St. Helenians such as Basil and Barbara George, Stedson George, Dot and Anne, Nick Thorpe, Robert Peters, Iva Henry Edith Timm and many more to numerous to mention.

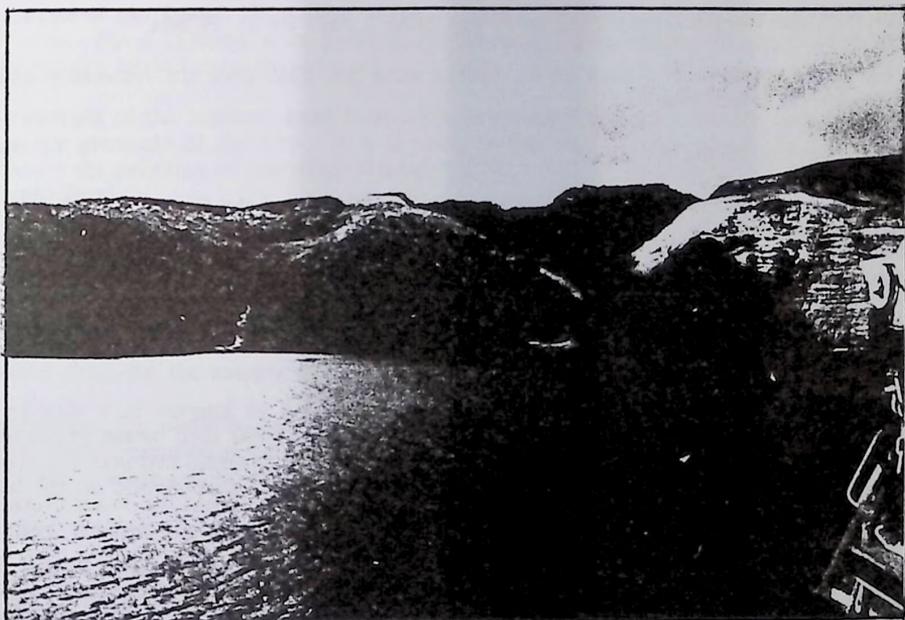
We spent the morning doing our last minute shopping as we have to have the cases packed and ready for transfer to the RMS by 2pm. After a quick snack at Dot's Cafe above the Fish Market we said our goodbyes to Dot. Barry and Brian departed for a boat trip part the way round the Island while I relaxed to write up some notes about our adventure.

On the return from the boat trip Barry decided he must climb Jacobs Ladder again, glutton for punishment that he is. We dined at Anne's Place on Tuna and roast Pork and spent our last evening having a few beers.

Friday 26th up early as the RMS was due to depart shortly after 10am. Very subdued returning to the Wharf and boarding the launch for the short trip back to the RMS, felt like jumping ship and remaining on the Island while the RMS sailed out of sight, but then thoughts of how would I explain that one to the wife crossed my mind. The RMS departed at 10.20am. and Captain Roberts circumnavigated the Island so that we could get some good photos. Finally we turned away from the coast and headed for Cape Town and at long last the Island dipped below the horizon and became just memories.

Excellent return voyage with the Purser and his staff keeping us occupied with quiz's and games to keep us amused. Excellent Pub Games evening with Barry and I getting through to the final of the Bar Skittles which we unfortunately lost. Great party evening with Fancy Dress games and dancing with Brian's wife Penny and Barry being roped in to dance with a balloon wedged between them, it was amazing the things they did with that poor balloon.

Finally the voyage was over and we arrived back in Cape Town at 12 noon on the Wednesday. That evening Barry and I had dinner at our hotel with Andrew Duncan and his lovely wife Sandy. Andrew took us round some of the Cape Town shops on the Thursday morning after bidding Andrew a fond farewell we departed for the Airport for the long flight home via Johannesburg.



Departing St. Helena

RETURN VISIT  
TO  
ST. HELENA

As mentioned in the report of our visit to St. Helena Barry Burns, Brian Foord and his wife Penny and myself are planning a return visit in late May 2002 hopefully to coincide with the 500th Anniversary of the Islands discovery.

There are four possible routes we can take depending on the sailing schedule of the RMS which has yet to be finalized.

1. Fly to Cape Town and return the same way after 8 days on St. Helena.
2. Fly to Ascension with 8 days on St. Helena while the RMS does the Ascension shuttle then return via Cape Town.
3. Is the reverse of the above.
4. Fly to Ascension 16 days on St. Helena while the RMS does the Cape Town shuttle and return via Ascension.

No. 4. is the one preferred by Barry and myself if it fits in with the 21st May.

I have been in touch with Curnow Shipping concerning the proposed trip and they will forward me details of sailings as soon as they are available.

Several members of the WASC at a recent meeting expressed an interest in a visit to the Island. So if you are seriously interested in joining us in May 2002 then please get in touch as I am more than willing to co-ordinate and arrange things. I would estimate the cost to be in the region of £2,500 per person depending on route and accommodation on the Island etc.

If you are interested please let me know so I can have an idea of numbers, you do not have to make a commitment at this stage, but once the sailing schedule is announced a quick decision will have to be made as there is limited cabin space on the RMS and also limited hotel accommodation on the Island.

BERNARD MABBETT

THE ROYAL MARINES  
ON ASCENSION

As promised in the last Supplement I now reproduce information and photographs relating to the Royal Marines on Ascension Island that were forwarded to me by Philip Beale from the collection of Bob Swarbrick. My grateful thanks to Bob for allowing me to publish this.

THE ROYAL MARINES

The Royal Marines were intimately associated with the history of Ascension Island, with a section garrisoned at St. Helena.

On the wall of the Ascension Club (Now called the Exiles Club) are suspended two large turtle shells, on which are painted the names and dates of the Commandants since the occupation of the Island. The Navy is represented until 1819, Marine Commandants appear until 1844, Naval Officers were again in command up to the year 1902, and the R.M.L.I. completes the period until the evacuation in 1922.

The existence of the Marines dated from 1664, when they were recruited by beat of the drum within the precincts of the City. It is for this reason that the Marines share with very few regiments the privilege of marching through the City with drums beating, colours flying and bayonets fixed.

How interesting it would have been, could we have glimpsed back into the early days of the Marines on the Island. Would they have been wearing the scarlet jacket, with high collar and white facings, the tall Grenadier hats in which one sees them depicted. One reads of assaults on rocky heights, and sees prints of the same, showing soldiers of the day scaling impossible cliffs, carrying full kit and an enormous firearm. It is permissible to imagine that many a coat was shed and the summit attained in shirt sleeves.

In Ascension, the uniform and equipment of the day must have been worn. On the heights may be found unlimited guns or traces of the emplacements; one gun was even placed on the peak itself. What labour must have been expended in transporting these cannons to their positions; most of them, one would imagine, would seem to have been for signalling purposes, perhaps to report the presence of the pirates, or, in war time, the enemy.

Apparently no action was ever fought in sight of the Island, though vessels have limped in and landed their wounded after skirmishes with the pirates. One man-of-war, the 'Red Pole' was sunk with all hands by a pirate off Cape Fria in 1828.

The Marines were certainly present in the garrison by 1821, though the date of the first Royal Marine Commandant is a little hazy. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Nichols is recorded having been Commandant for five years, resigning his command in 1828; that makes his position to the post 1823, though it is reported that turtle shells with the names and dates of all the Commandants of Ascension on them give the date of 1819 as the first Royal Marine Commandant. According to the shells the Commandants are Naval from 1815-19, Marine from 1819-1844, Naval from 1844-1905 and Royal Marine Light Infantry from 1905-1922.

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From 1844, the Admiralty attached ships to the Island whose officer personnel, in some cases held posts or duties upon the Island. With the personnel of these ships and the Commandants we have information of, the following list contains the Commandants or Commanders of ascension according to our sources at the time of writing.

(Dates marked thus\* are unconfirmed).

October 22nd 1815	Captain J.K. White RN
March 18th 1816	Lieutenant William Roberts RN
* 1819	Marine Commandant (un-named, possibly Bt. Lt. Col. Nichols rank obtained 12 August 1819).
* 1823	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Nichols RM
November 3rd 1828	Captain Wm. Bate RM (died of fever 14 April 1838)
1838	Captain Roger Saurey Tinkler RM (died after 21 months tenure).
1841	Captain Henry Bennet RM (died after 7 months tenure).
February (July) 1842	Captain T. Peard Dwyer (resigned command 17th April (20th May 1844) N.B. Brackets indicate the time on the Island.
April 1844	Commander Wm. Finlaison RN (HMS Tortoise). 1st Lt. Simon Fraser Acting Adjutant RM).
January 1st 1850	Captain Augustus Dover Farrant RM Commands Royal Marine Detachment (resigns 12 September 1855).
April 1860 (Navy List)	HMS Meander (40 guns) Captain Wm. Burnett CB RN, Captain John Elliott RM.
April 1866	HMS Flora (40 guns) Captain Jos. G. Brekford RN (Staff Commander John F. Rees RN) Captain John Elliott RM.

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	'Flora' remained on station until 1872; then Ascension became a tender to the 'Penelope' guardship of reserves at Simon's Bay (C-in-Cape) in 1895.
February 22 1875	Lt. Edward Wm. Sampson commanded the RMLI detachment.
1866-1889	Captain R.H. Napier RN serves as Commandant.
1905	All Naval personnel withdrawn. Marines borne on the books of Flagship Cape Station.
1914-1918	Major H.C. Bennett RMLI Commandant. (Captain W.R.P. Boulteb RMA detachment).

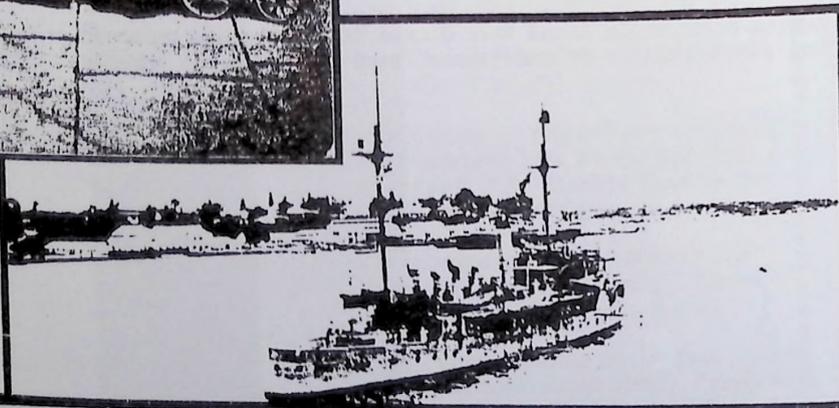
From 1815, Ascension seems to have been borne on the books of the Admiral Superintendent, Gibraltar, being transferred in the \*1890's to Cape Station.

All children born on the Island were deemed 'born at sea' and registered in the Parish of Wapping (1815-1922). Official date of 'hand-over' from the Admiralty, October 27th 1922.



Mr C F Holmes  
R M F J

H M J Swain  
10 General Post Office  
London



August 12th. 1908.

According to Admiralty records, HMS "Dwarf" was on station in Ascension. She was a First-class gunboat with a detachment of Royal Marines. The purpose of her deployment was the construction of the new Telegraph. For some time, civilians working on the Island were accommodated on "Dwarf"



Captain (Later General) R.H.Morgan CBE, RMLI.

Following service with the Naval brigade in South Africa, Capt. Morgan was appointed Commandant of ASCENSION ISLAND 1905-1908.



The Commandant's official residence, together with a photograph of the Commandant and his wife relaxing in their official transport. This card was adapted to form a diner invitation, the Menu being incorporated in the printing process.

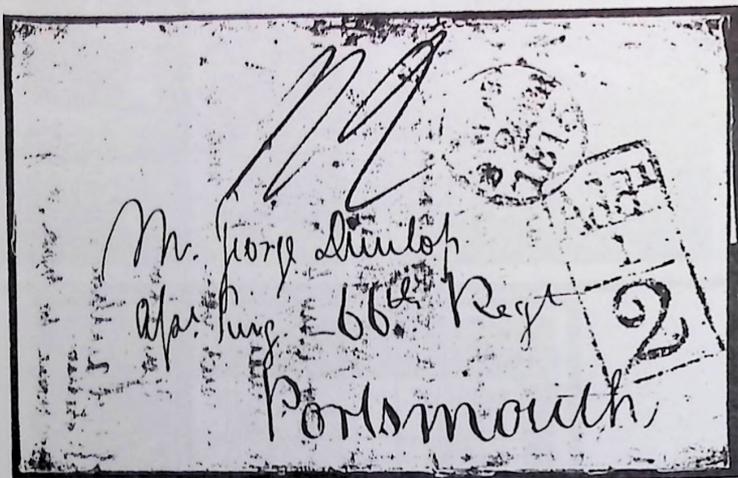


The Commandant, Captain Morgan and his wife outside his official residence, and (below) the Commandant's wife photographed with her mother taken outside Rosa Cottage in 1906.

THE DUNLOP CORRESPONDENCE

Over the following pages are reproduced a series of letters to or from George Dunlop that are connected with his time on the Island of St. Helena during Napoleon's exile. My grateful thanks go to the gentleman, in whose collection these marvellous items of St. Helena Postal History reside, but who wishes to remain anonymous. On the final page I have listed information on some of the persons named in the letters which was supplied by our good friend Trevor Hearl.

20 Nov 1815      EDINBURGH - PORTSMOUTH



The above letter was written from an Edinburgh lawyer, James Dunlop, to his brother George. George Dunlop, a recently graduated Doctor of Medicine who had joined the Army as an Assistant Surgeon, had just received his first posting, to St Helena. The letter is addressed to the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment at Portsmouth prior to sailing. A transcript of the letter is on the reverse of this sheet.

Postal Charges

The manuscript charge of 1/2½ is the cost under the Act of July 1812 of a letter carried between 500 and 600 miles coupled to the Scottish Additional Halfpenny Mail Tax. This tax, payable on all letters carried within Scotland on a four wheeled mail coach is shown by the Edinburgh handstamp ED216.

Edinburgh, 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1815

Dear George,

I was duly favoured with yours of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant and had very great pleasure indeed in reading your Letters of the 31<sup>st</sup> Octr & 4<sup>th</sup> Nov to my father of which he regularly sent me copies.

Nothing could exceed the kindness of Dr Crawford and Dr Robertson. I meant to have written you sometime ago but from your expectation of immediately embarking I was apprehensive you would have sailed before my letter could reach you.

You are very fortunate in your appointment both in respect to the Regt & to its destination I now begin however to fear that having no longer any occasion for troops in India they may change the destination of the Regt for a port nearer home. If you were once sailed and at St Helena I think you might lay your account with remaining there for some years. Your pay and emoluments are very liberal and as you will no doubt be allowed rations & provisions at a moderate price you will be able to live in a good & comfortable style and may be able to lay by some little. If you succeed the Dr or principal surgeon your fortune s made.

I think you would do right in sending me a power of Attorney and whatever your commands are they shall be obeyed as punctually & speedily as possible.

I saw your friend John Robertson who is highly gratified with the account you gave him of your selection & he promises to send you a great budget of news.

Are you dubbed Doctor Medicine? I would obviously recommend to you to take out a good French Dicty & Grammar as you will find that language of use to you in many situations & I should think particularly at St Helena. You should also take out a few good French authors to read. You should endeavour to make yourself well acquainted with the history of your own country for how may it appear to foreigners if you should be ignorant of it.

Your introduction to the great at St Helena will soon induce the little to take notice of you. You will find at St Helena in the leisure which such a station affords that there will be much gaining, unless you are determined to make yourself very expert at it you should on all occasions declare a total ignorance of it all.

You have taken out a good flute and some good music. You will now be a great proficient & I hope you are able easily to read music. You do not point out how an Air (Ayr) newspaper is to be sent you. I should imagine the only way is thro' the post. You should take out some good medical and surgical books of authority. Be very careful always to write Dr Crawford & Dr Robertson from time to time & give as much of the gossip of the Emperor's Court as you can collect for news is the food on which all the people at Bath & Clifton live.

You must now look forward to promotion in army & for a while dismiss all thoughts of private practice. I think it not at all improbable that Dr Crawford may associate you with him or Robertson to take you in.

Willie Bowie is to be married to a Mrs McNicol the widow of an officer who was killed in Holland.

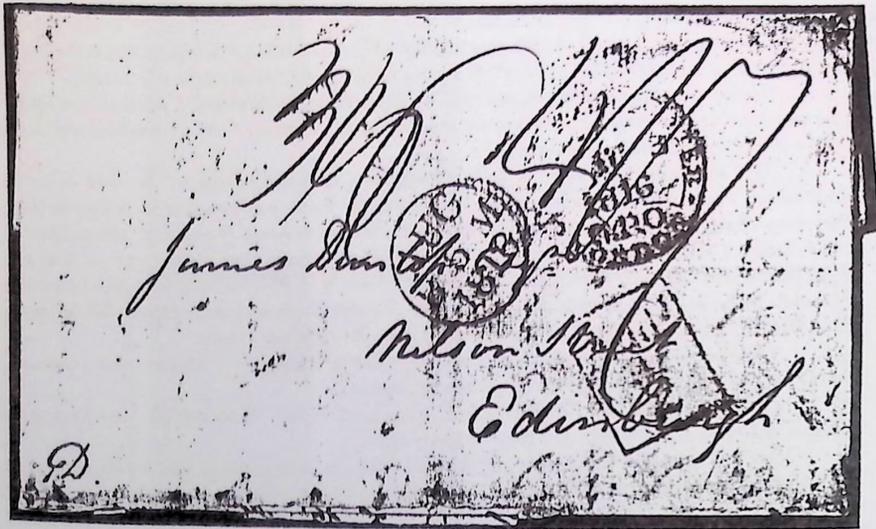
I am Dear George much sincere affection

Yours ever

J Dunlop

I have sent a map of St Helena to Air (Ayr).

18 Jun 1816 ST HELENA - LONDON - EDINBURGH



The above letter was written by George Dunlop, the Surgeon attached to the 66th Regiment of the Army garrison of St Helena in the South Atlantic, to his brother James, an Edinburgh lawyer. Napoleon Bonaparte had been exiled to the island following his defeat at Waterloo. Although part of the guarding troops George makes clear in his letter that he has yet to come into contact with the Ex-Emperor. A complete transcript of the letter is on the reverse of this sheet.

#### Postal Charges

Although the letter states "This goes by a private opportunity so it will cost you only the English postage" this does not seem to have happened in practice. St Helena, situated in the South Atlantic, had become a traditional replenishing station for vessels travelling to the Cape and further East. The island was under the administration of the East India Company from 1659 to 1815 and restored to their control following Napoleon's death in 1821. Between 1815 and 1821, during Napoleon's exile, the island was under military administration and vessels in transit for the Cape and East Indies were forbidden to call unless in difficulty.

The Postal Act of 11 Jul 1815, setting up the East Indies packet service, implies that these ships were expected to put into St Helena to pick up mail. This is the case with the letter above, the manuscript 3/6 showing the correct packet rate to London. This packet letter rate applied until 12 Jul 1819. The letter carries a strike of the Crown / INDIA PACKET LETTER datestamp (Robertson In.P4 / Jay 1290). The 3/6 manuscript rate has been cancelled and replaced by 4/7½, the addition being the inland postage rate from London to Edinburgh coupled to the Scottish Additional Halfpenny Mail Tax.

St Helena 18<sup>th</sup> June 1816

Dear James,

*As I understand a vessel sails today I could not miss the opportunity of giving you a few lines, I cannot call it a letter, as I have only a few minutes before the boat goes off. I wrote my father a few days after landing and once since giving him a short account of my posting here. Since that time very little has occurred worth mentioning.*

*The Northumberland with Sir G Cockburn sails today for England. This is unfortunate as my introduction to him becomes useless to me. He paid me much attention and would have proved very useful to me. Everything here is confusion, little provisions to be had, no house or lodgings, or in short little if any comfort. The pay however being good balances all these.*

*The Inspector (Mr Baxter) has had a letter about me from a friend of my Uncle's he is a very friendly man and will prove very useful to me.*

*I have never seen Bonaparte yet. He seldom goes out and never visits with anyone, not even the Governor to whom he refused admittance when he arrived. The commissioners are just arrived, they are three, Russian, French and Austrian.*

*It is strongly believed that this Battalion will be reduced in about a year, this I am afraid will prove true. Our pay is fully equal to what we expected and more than we can spend here. I have written to my Uncle and Dr Robertson by a former packet.*

*Our voyage out was most tedious we were on board from the day we embarked 19 weeks, this you will allow was long enough for a small cabbins of a transport.*

*You will naturally expect some news from this, the fact is, shut up as I am in a Camp my means of obtaining it are very limited. This goes by a private opportunity so it will cost you only the English postage, it is hardly worth even that. I have a long letter at the Camp for you which not knowing of this opportunity I did not bring down with me. I am in excellent health & spirits and should we be left here for a short time, I will be able to make myself very happy.*

*Remember me to the Childs, Miss Kennedys etc. I take for granted a letter from you is on the way here with all the news.*

Believe me  
Dear James  
Yours most sincerely

Geo Dunlop

Cape Town 14<sup>th</sup> April 1817

Dear Bess,

I have long promised you and Annie a letter, my wish to give you a good long one containing something to amuse you was the reason why I have so long delayed fulfilling my promise. When you look at the date of this you will be not a little surprised to find me at the Cape. Before proceeding to just events I shall explain this sudden change to you first. You must know therefore that on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March, about half past one o'clock, I was taking my usual walk into James' Town, when I met Mr Baxter and Sir F Ried the Adjut General who told me they were just sending for me to ask if I should like a trip to the Cape. They told me that the Governor wished to introduce vaccination on the Island and wished me to go and take three women and their children on board with me, to get vaccinated at the Cape & during the voyage, so as to bring the matter fresh to the Island - That my passage should be free of all expense, and that I should continue to receive my pay and allowances the same as if I was on the Island. This you may easily suppose I was glad to accept of, and the day following at four in the afternoon I embarked and arrived here on the 7<sup>th</sup> April.

I had a letter from James a few days before sailing which I am sorry to say contained nothing but questions relative to the society I met with on the Island etc etc. His first question is "have I seen any thing more of Bonaparte?" - my answer is very short, I have only had one sight of him since I arrived and I am considered as very lucky, as not one officer in the Regiment, not even Col Dodgin, has seen him at all. He never leaves his house and is scarcely ever heard of. I think it very probable I shall never again have an opportunity of seeing him. Besides, it has been suspected that letters from St Helena are opened so that I should not wish to say much about him.

The next question is "How do you pass your time" - The history of one day will serve for the whole year - You may easily suppose that everyone must be a good deal dependent on himself for amusement when is so scanty. I generally get up about 7, breakfast at 8 and go to the hospital where I remain till about 12. From this I go down the Valley into the Town to learn the news of the day for an hour or two. The rest of the day till dinner, which is generally at six, I spend in reading. I am sorry to say that the Island instead of becoming more pleasant, as was at first expected, is daily less so. Nothing is to be had but from the Company's store which is only opened once a month. The expense of living is becoming daily greater. At present we pay for our dinner which barely deserves that name no less than 6/6d besides our rations which go to the . Butter from the Cape sells at 4/- a pound and milk, when it can be bought, is a shilling a pint. These few things will give you an idea of the expense we are at, and the impossibility of saving a sixpence. My visits in the Island have been but few, I have dined once or twice with Mr Balcombe who I daresay you have heard of in the papers. His two daughters are great beauties, and very fond of music & dancing which render the evenings very pleasant. There is a Mr Brabazon in a very high situation here who has paid me much attention. He is a nephew of the late Capt Brabazon of Dublin and knows the Cummingses well. I have of course, dined two or three times with the Governor who gives plenty of feeds. So much for eating & drinking.

## ST HELENA & ASCENSION SUPPLEMENT NO 32

To prevent my leaving too little room, I will now give your some account of my proceedings here. After a very tedious voyage of 31 days, I arrived safe and sound at this here place, in company with an officer of my own regt and a Lieut of the 21<sup>st</sup> Dragoons of the name of McConchy, a great friend of Capt J Crawford of Doonside who went home from the Cape a short time ago. I suppose he is now at Ayr. The day after landing I took up my abode at the house of Mr Morrison who keeps a kind of boarding house for people going to India. He is a fat round bellied man, never opens his mouth but for the purpose filling it with something good, and is seldom heard but when his meat or drink go the wrong way, and then he entertains us with a Concertante of Coughing & sneezing for the best part of an hour. So much for "mine host". The rest of the family are all Dutch. We have a number of other company in the house among others Sir C Burdett of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regt. My expenses amount to five Rix-dollars a day, which is about ten shillings Sterling. In going along the street a few days after landing I met an officer of the 72<sup>nd</sup> Regiment who came up and spoke to me, and to my amazement proved to be Mr J McGlanchan who who have heard of in Ayr. He used frequently to be at Mr Rollo's whose interest I believe got him into the Army. He is thought a great deal of here. He introduced me to a Capt Drummond of the

Regt who is nearly related to Mr Rollo to whom he particularly desires to be remembered. He was in Ayr some time, about a year ago. I have dined with him at the mess. Going into a music shop the following day the shop man told me there was a famous here whose name was McWhirter, and sure enough this turned out to be Jamie McWhirter. I have not seen him yet, but I have little doubt we will meet before I leave this. He is here for the purpose of sending wine to England.

On leaving St Helena, Baxter gave me a letter to Dr Hussy, the Depy Inspector here, who has paid me a great deal of attention. I have dined with him and got a general invitation to breakfast whenever I feel disposed. He has a beautiful country house near Cape Town where he lives in a very splendid style. I believe I shall continue here for about three weeks or a month, and I have no doubt there are many letters at St Helena waiting for me which I shall answer the moment I go back. I am much surprised at never having heard from my uncle or Dr Robertson. I have written them both twice. I intend calling on Sir J Brenton before I leave this. He lives at the Dock yard in Simon's Town which is ten or twelve miles from this. We had accounts from our first Battalion the day before I left St H by which we learn that they have not moved from this station up the country and cannot be here for 6 or 8 months. I am still much afraid of the half pay but cannot possibly say whether I shall go on it or no. If I am reduced, a vacancy will soon occur by which I will again be brought up if I wish it so that should this be the case I will have little time to try private practice which if it answers I can continue, if not it is only returning to the Army.

I was much pleased to hear of Annie having been at Edinburgh. James tells me she was lately getting a number of pens mended, this, I hope, promises something in the shape of a letter. I have long and anxiously looked for it. Of course this is for you both and I should think it is long enough almost for the whole family. It is but a dull letter, but I have given you all I can recollect & I hope will very soon bring an answer. I shall write my father on my return & believe me with sincere good wishes to you all,

Yours affectionately

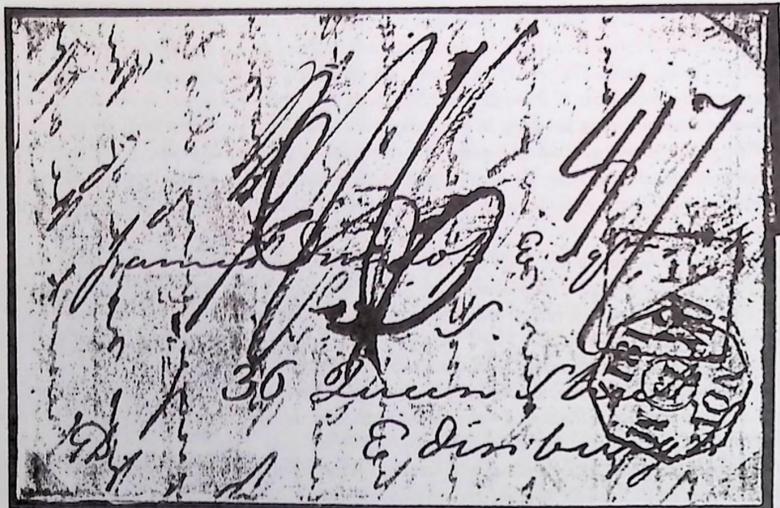
Geo Dunlop

P.S. I received James' letter dated 18<sup>th</sup> Jany. Give my best regards to the Torrances and the Miss Kennedy's and the Childs.

I May probably have an opportunity of sending you and Annie something for a full dress as we get India crepes, Shawls, fans etc etc very cheap.

G.D.

30 Aug 1817    ST HELENA - LONDON - EDINBURGH



By the time of writing the above letter George Dunlop had been moved to the camp at Deadwood, in the vicinity of which Napoleon was quartered. He recounts a conversation with the Ex-Emperor on being introduced to him. A complete transcript of the letter is given on the reverse of this sheet.

Postal Charges

This letter is another example of the 3/6 packet letter rate to the Cape and the East Indies introduced under the Postal Act of 11 Jul 1815. This packet letter rate applied until 12 Jul 1819. On this occasion no Packet Letter stamp has been struck at London, though the entire does carry on the reverse a London datestamp of 12 November. The 3/6 manuscript rate has been cancelled and replaced by 4/7½, the addition being the inland postage rate from London to Edinburgh coupled to the Scottish Additional Halfpenny Mail Tax. This is the 1/1 rate payable under the Act of Jul 1812 on a single letter carried between 300 and 400 miles. The mail tax is shown by the London handstruck ½ (L187(i))

St Helena (Deadwood)  
Aug 30<sup>th</sup> 1817

Dear James,

*I am happy to tell you that our first Battalion are at last arrived, and that I am ordered to remain here & do duty with them. The Assistant junior to me is also detained, so that should "he of the Lancel", now in England come out, I have still a good chance of remaining. I believe I have not written you since I returned from the Cape.*

*My voyage there was very pleasant and during my stay my time passed both pleasantly and profitably as I saw a great deal and was paid a great deal of attention. Dr Dempsey, the Inspector of Hospitals, gave me a general invitation to breakfast with him every morning and I generally dined with him at least twice a week. I must not however fill up my paper in this way as you will have it all from Annie or Bess to whom I dispatched a large folio when at the Cape.*

*Our new Commandant is Col Nicol. He was at school with Walter Cook with whom I believe you are acquainted. He comes from the neighbourhood of St Andrews. Probably Dr Jackson might get a letter to him in my favor. This would be of great importance, as it might be the means of bringing me into the 1<sup>st</sup> Batn through him. He knew Sherriff McCormick well.*

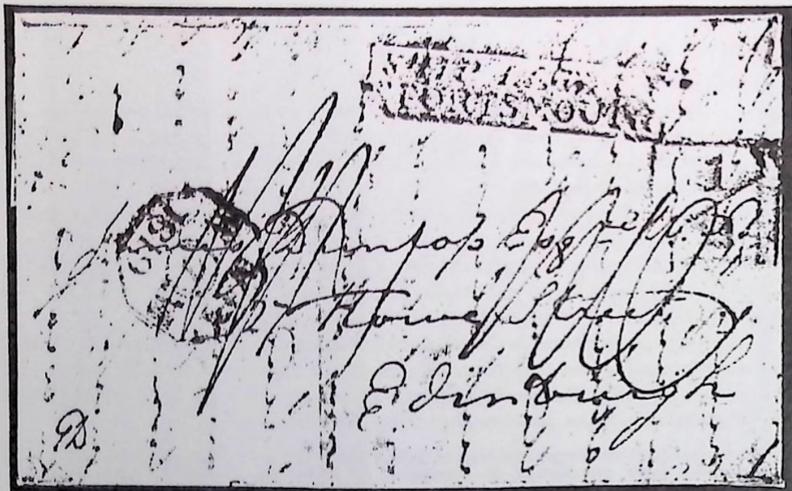
*I have been introduced to Napoleon, he asked me several questions such as "What countryman are you" to which I replied "A Scotchman!" "Are you a Highlander" "No" "The more is your misfortune!" He is getting into excellent spirits and being stationed at Deadwood, I expect to see more of him. He pronounces the French language very distinctly and slow, and has none of the usual gestures of the French. He appears in very ill health, but is unlike any of the drawings of him I have yet seen. The one in Warden's book is a handsome likeness, particularly the eyes.*

*I am afraid my letter will be to late for the Mail, so for the present adue*

Yours sincerely

G Dunlop

1 Feb 1819    CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - PORTSMOUTH - EDINBURGH



While stationed in the South Atlantic George Dunlop made two trips to the Cape Colony. The above letter is written at the conclusion of his second visit. The letter contains an interesting reference to the destruction of the British troops in the interior. A complete transcript of the letter is on the reverse of this sheet.

Postal Charges

The letter carries the manuscript charge mark 1/4 the Ship Letter rate under the Postal Act of 11 Jul 1815 payable on a double letter which this was not! The letter has been transited through London where the rate has been changed to 2/10½ by the addition of the inland postage and the Additional Halfpenny Mail Tax.

Cape of Good Hope  
1<sup>st</sup> February 1819

My Dear James,

*In a letter to my father I mentioned that I was about to sail for this place a second time. The contents of that letter you are, of course, already acquainted with by him. I now write you on the eve of returning to Saint Helena, from which place I intend making an application to go to England. This is the best season for going home, and staying there would only be wasting time.*

*Information (Official) has been received here, that our Regiment is to be relieved immediately by the 20<sup>th</sup> Regt from England. This, however, I should think could not take place sooner than six months, before which time I expect to be safe in the "Land of Cakes".*

*My voyage here proved very pleasant altho' tedious. After remaining a short time at Cape Town I made a journey a considerable way up the country which, for want of time, I could not do when formerly here. I was much gratified and after wandering about for some time took lodgings at the village of Stellenbosch about 30 miles from the coast. This is esteemed the most fertile and beautiful part of the Cape. It is here where the most of the wine is made. I remained six weeks, occasionally making short excursions in the neighbourhood. The extreme heat is the only disadvantage the thermometer standing always above 90. I have been nearly three months away and, as I am not likely to be here again, I have seen everything worth observation.*

*Accounts have just arrived from the Cafferland of nearly the whole of our troops there having been put to the sword by the natives. Several officers have been killed and the Colony thrown into great alarm.*

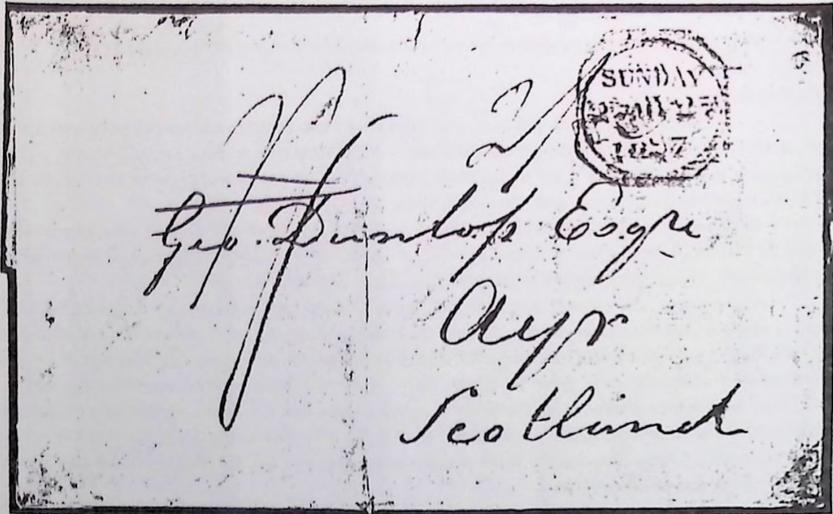
*The Ex-Emperor still continues in the same gloomy state. You have no doubt read O'Mara's correspondence, to judge of it you ought to see the other side of the question. He has certainly acted a double part, and may think himself well off if he escapes with the loss of his character and commission.*

*Remember me to all old friends and tell my Father I shall write him the moment I arrive at St Helena.*

Believe me, Yours sincerely

Geo Dunlop

23 May 1827 TRALEE - DUBLIN - DONAGHADEE - PORT PATRICK - AYR



The above letter is some years later than the rest of the series. Dunlop is still in the army, though not in the same regiment. In it he comments on the remarkable fortune which, after this period of time, reassembles the St Helena garrison in the West of Ireland. A transcript of the complete letter is shown on the reverse of this sheet.

Postal Charges

The letter carries the two manuscript charges. The earlier charge of 1/- represents the charge between 5 Jan 1826 and 5 Jul 1827 of a single letter carried in the General Post within Ireland for a distance between 200 and 250 miles. Since 1814 letters paid one charge according to the total distance covered irrespective of passage through Dublin. On arrival in Scotland the charge has been altered to 2/-. This represents the addition of 4d for the Port Partick to Donaghadee crossing and 8d for onward transmission to Ayr. The cost of postage for the Scottish leg of the journey represents the cost of carriage for a distance between 50 and 80 miles.

Tralee 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1827

My dear Father,

Since I last wrote you I am happy to say that my thumb is much better although still very stiff. The swelling is now gone from my hand and there now only remains a thickening about the joint which will probably remain for a long time

I am sorry to say we are again under orders to move and that to, if possible, a worse station than this! Our new move is to Buttevant, a large Barrack near a small village about six miles from Mallow on the road from Cork to Limerick. You will be surprised to hear that we are to replace there my old corps the 66<sup>th</sup> which is on its way to Cork for embarkation to America. The day after we arrive at Buttevant we are to be inspected by Sir G Bingham who is to meet us there

Nearly the whole garrison of St Helena is at this time within a few miles of each other - the 66<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, the General & his staff, the Commisary, the Admiral, and a great part of his own officers and the Officer of Engineers with whom I was intimate. I had a letter pressing me to pay a visit to Cork to see them, which, as soon as I am settled in my new quarters, I shall do for a day, it being about 28 miles from Cork

I have met with much kindness from Sir G Bingham at different times since we came into his district.

By the by, Sir Patrick O'Connor was Sub-Collector of the Customs at Cork and spent every farthing he could lay his hands on. I believe he is now somewhere on the Continent. He left debts to the amount (it is said) £2000 behind him!! So much for our Irish connections. Mrs A Whitesides friends here must be kept for another letter. I need only say that the great Irish Right's history put them into my mind!

I do not intend going to London till some time in October or November. Should I find the examination likely to prove a severe one, I may as well try and get leave for six months and graduate in Glasgow where they examine in English. I may as well study for the one as for the other the trouble will be the same. Of this however I shall say further when I write from my new quarters. Remember me to Annie & Bess and believe me,

Yours affectionately,

Geo Dunlop

NOTES ON DUNLOP CORRESPONDENCE

George Dunlop senior was a customs officer at Ayr (contemporary spelling Air). There were two sons, James and Edinburgh lawyer, and George Jnr who became an army surgeon and served on St. Helena. The two daughters of the household were Bess and Annie.

**66th Foot Regiment  
(2nd Battalion)**

This battalion of the 66th Foot Regiment arrived in St. Helena from England between April 20th and May 13th 1816, in the transports - David, Martha, Retriever, Amity, Abeona, Queen Regulus, Barossa, Berwick, West Indian, Adamant and the Hassareen. After the arrival of 1st Battalion from India, in July, 1817 it was ordered home for reduction.

**18th June 1816**

**Cockburn, Admiral Sir George.**

Cockburn entered the Navy in 1781 as "Captain's servant". He was created a K.C.B. in 1815, and was selected to convey Napoleon to St. Helena in the Northumberland. He sailed from the Start on August 8th, and arrived at St. Helena on October 15th. He remained in command at St. Helena until the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe on April 14th 1816, and left the Island on June 19th, 1816.

**Baxter, Alexander**

Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals in St. Helena. He arrived at St. Helena on April 14th 1816, and he remained on the Island until 1819.

**The Three Commissioners**

Balmain, Alexandre Antonovitch, Comte de. The Russian Commissioner.

Montchenu, Claude Marin Henri, Marquis de. The French Commissioner.

Sturmer, Barthelemy, Baron de. The Austrian Commissioner.

**14th April 1817**

**Reade, Sir Thomas, Kt.**

Deputy Adjutant General in St. Helena. Arrived on St. Helena April 14th 1816, and left the Island July 12th, 1821.

**Wm. Balcombe.**

Superintendent of Public Sales under the East India Company, and Purveyor to Longwood. Arrived on St. Helena 1807, he and his family left the Island on March 18th, 1818.

**Brabazon, William.**

The Master Attendant at St. Helena. In this capacity he was responsible for the anchorage of ships calling at St. Helena, for the collection of dues, the manifests, and the lists of the crews and passengers carried. He remained in this position until pensioned off in 1836.

30th August 1817

**66th Foot Regiment  
(1st Battalion)**

This battalion arrived from India between June 27th and July 5th, 1817, in the Ceasar, Catherine Griffiths, Dorah and the Moira. A wing of the regiment, some 500 strong sent to Deadwood to take the place of the 53rd Regiment, which had been sent to India.

Col Nicol.

1st battalion 66th Foot, left the Island, February 25th 1818, and returned February 29th 1820, and finally came home May 27th 1821.

1st February 1819

"Cafferland" - Probably refers to the attack on Grahamstown by 'Kaffirs' led by the Prophet Mokanna in 1819.

23rd May 1827

Bingham, Brigadier-General Sir George Ridout, K.C.B.

In command of the troops in St. Helena. He arrived in the Northumberland, and remained on the Island until May 24th, 1820.

**GEORGE DUNLOP**

George arrived on St. Helena in May 1816 with the 2nd Battalion, 66th Foot. With the arrival of the 1st Battalion, 66th Foot in June/July 1817 it would appear he elected to stay on the Island with the 1st Battalion rather than be sent home. He left St. Helena on September 12th, 1819, in the Hyaena. He died in 1827 a short time after his last letter to his father.

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**THE ST. HELENA  
CATALOGUE**

This is a new quarterly publication, promoting the Island of St. Helena, its goods and services. For anyone interested in visiting the Island it carries details of accommodation, Island tours, taxis etc. It is excellent value at just £2 for three issues.

For more information or a subscription, please contact:-

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DAMAGED 'A' OF HELENA

by Jeremy Martin

James Podger has sent me an example of the Queen Victoria 10d. Key Plate stamp, from the 1890-97 issue. The right leg of the 'A' of HELENA appears to be broken at the foot. James asks if and other member has seen a copy of this, or has an example in their collections. The stamp is illustrated below.



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**VISIT TO ST. HELENA  
COLIN WENBORN**

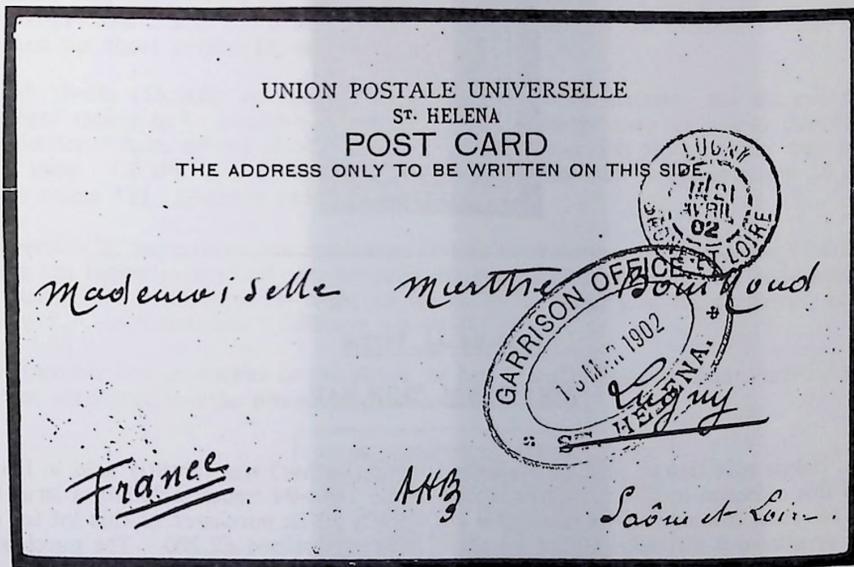
Our member Colin Wenborn, and his wife are making the trip to St. Helena and Ascension in October. Colin has asked that if any member wishes him to post mail for them on the RMS, St. Helena or Ascension, then please get in touch as soon as possible. They will be spending a week in Cape Town before sailing for St. Helena on 2nd October.

May I take this opportunity to wish Colin and his wife, Bon Voyage and have a great time.

FOR THE RECORD

GARRISON OFFICE HANDSTAMP

Bob Richardson of the U.S.A. has forwarded to me a photocopy of a Picture Postcard of Broad Bottom Camp to France dated 10th March 1902. The card is franked with EDV11 1d. Key Type which only came into use in February 1902. On the front of the card is a good strike of the 50mm double oval "GARRISON OFFICE/ST. HELENA" with the date 13th March 1902 across the centre. This is the fourth copy of this handstamp to come to light. The four are dated 14th October 1901 on a Hospital Pass, 23rd December 1901 on a cover, 16th January 1902 on a P.P.C. to Germany and the latest 10th March on a P.P.C. to France.



Garrison Office handstamp dated 13th March 1902.

QUEEN VICTORIA  
HALFPENNY KEY TYPE  
MANUSCRIPT SPECIMEN

This is a recent addition to my collection, and one I have never seen before. The Halfpenny Queen Victoria Key Type stamp is readily available overprinted "SPECIMEN". The handstamped variety is hens teeth material with so far only two copies being known to exist. The stamp illustrated below was recently in a dealers list that was sent to me and was part of the complete set of the Queen Victoria Key Types, SG46-52, all the other values being handstamped. Has any member come across this value with manuscript Specimen before, or any other values of this set.



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1884-94 4d. WITH  
ADDITIONAL THIN BAR

The St. Helena collection of the Late Hammond Innes (Author) was recently sold in London. Part of this collection consisted of large blocks of the 1884-94 issues including a large block of the 4d. value that showed the Additional Bar variety. The purchaser of this lot for some reason re-offered it through Corbitts Auctions, where it realised £2,200. The purchaser of this lot was a W.A.S.C. member. He has plated the variety as row 7 stamp 2, stamp 74 on the sheet. Of the other copies of this stamp three have been plated as stamp 74, and one as stamp 171. The variety with the thin bar between the surcharge and normal bar is stamp 63 (see Supplement 28. page 21).

ST HELENA

THE 1d IMPERF SURCHARGES

by B. Mabbett

The surcharging of the 1d. Imperf stamps, SG3 and 4 has been on my mind for some time. De La Rue prepared Essays of the One penny surcharge on surplus 6d. imperf stamps in 1863. The sheets of the 1d. Imperf stamps were then surcharged with a forme of four rows of 12 surcharges, applied five times per sheet. My first thoughts were that the surcharging forme consisted of the top two rows being long surcharge, and the bottom two rows of short surcharge. My reasoning behind this theory was that a block of 42 from the top of the sheet is known with the long surcharge; I also have in my collection a copy of stamp 15 showing the diagonal scratch plate variety with the long surcharge.

The theory was knocked for six when I purchased a block of four stamps numbers 13/14 and 25/26 from rows 2 and 3. Stamp 14 had the other part of the diagonal scratch, but this block had the short surcharge, not the long.

Only 69 sheets (16,500) stamps of the 1d. Imperf were invoiced, and the two sizes of surcharges appear to be available in equal numbers, although used are scarcer than mint. In my collection I have of the short surcharge a single, pair and block of four mint and two singles used. Of the long surcharge I have five singles mint including stamp 15 (scratch variety) stamp 121 re-entry and two used singles.

The question is, were there two surcharge formes used during the surcharging of this issue, or, was the forme re-set half way through the surcharging process? We know that De La Rue attached no importance to slight variations in the spacing of the surcharge, except as they say ".....to philatelists." (Hibbert p.p.40/41)

If any member has an answer to the above, or has Transfer Roller or Plate Varieties showing different surcharge lengths please drop me a line.



Stamps 13/14/25/26 short surcharge showing scratch through stamp 14, and stamp 15 long surcharge showing scratch.

FROM THE AUCTIONS

Harmers May 27th 1999

The main interest in this auction was the fine selection of St. Helena material for sale. Several members of the W.A.S.C. were in attendance including your editor. Unfortunately I was outbid on the Lots I was interested in so I came away empty-handed.

## ASCENSION

- LOT 914 1934-37 selection of 57 stamps perforated Specimen  
Est £200 Real £220
- LOT 915 Collection in album few hundreds from G.B. used in Ascension  
to QE11 Est £1000 Real £1,300
- LOT 919 15 stamps 1924-33 with values to 3/- all with Broken Mast  
variety. Est £300 Real £360

## ST HELENA

- LOT 1383 1816 E.L. From George Dunlop to Edinburgh with boxed Hastings  
Ship Letter. Est £600 Real £700
- LOT 1384 1817 E.L. from George Dunlop to Ayr with faint impression of  
St. Helena Packet Letter. Est £500 Real £750
- LOT 1387 A collection of Q.V. covers (7) cards (2) and fronts (3) dated  
between 1870 and 1902. Est £300 Real £400
- LOT 1390 1902-1986 selection of 36 registered, Paquebot, O.H.M.S. and censored  
covers. Est £600 Real £600
- LOT 1392 Collection of 21 EDV11 covers and cards. Est £360 Real £400
- LOT 1393 EDV11 10/- on Registered cover to Germany. Est £150 Real £200
- LOT 1396 1913-34 selection of seven covers or cards including 1917 cover  
with "PASSED/PRESS/CENSOR" cachet. Est £200 Real £240
- LOT 1397 1918-39 selection of fourteen covers or cards including 1918 cover  
to England with violet boxed "PASSED BY/CENSOR" cachet.  
Est £300 Real £340
- LOT 1398 1922-37 Badge Issue Wmk Crown 2/6 and 5/- with Torn Flag  
variety in pair with normal mint. Est £250 Real £400
- LOT 1399 Wmk Script ½d. to 15/- overprinted Specimen  
Est £250 Real £350
- LOT 1400 1½d. Deep Carmine Red Broken Mast fine used.  
Est £200 Real £270

ST HELENA & ASCENSION SUPPLEMENT NO 32

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LOT 1401	2/-, 2/6 and 5/- each with Broken Mainmast mint. Est £200      Real £300
LOT 1402	7/6 Torn Flag mint.      Est £150      Real £200
LOT 1403	15/- mint.      Est £250      Real £240
LOT 1406	Selection of twenty six stamps with values to 5/- some with Cleft Rock varieties.      Est £440      Real £600
LOT 1407	Selection of thirty stamps with values to 7/6d. some with Torn Flag variety.      Est £460      Real £750
LOT 1408	Selection of thirty three stamps some with Broken Mainmast variety values to 1/6. some pairs and blocks of four. Est £300      Real £480
LOT 1410	1938-53 selection of 133 stamps including 1938 set in blocks of four, also set used and set perforated Specimen. Est £300      Real £440
LOT 1411	1961 Tristan Relief Fund set of four on Registered cover. Est £650      Real £800
LOT 1413	Boer War Camp Mail, 43 covers or cards including Head Office and Passed/Pres/Censor markings. Est £1200      Real £1700
LOT 1414	Collection of 140 stamps with cork cancellations, also 29 covers cards or fronts from 1891 to 1901. Est £500      Real £900
LOT 1415	Selection of 70 stamps including 1912 4d. and 6d. overprinted Specimen. 1922-37 selection with 1d. Imperf colour trials overprinted Specimen, 1½., 2d. and 8d. Broken Mast overprinted Specimen, 5d., 1/6d., 2/-, 2/6., 5/- and £1 overprinted Specimen, also values to 1/- handstamped Specimen and 3d. in corner block of four with Broken Mainmast.      Est £500      Real £800
LOT 417	1937-1967 collection of 162 stamps some perforated Specimen, 1953 sets (3) one handstamped small Specimen 1962 and 1969 Booklets etc.      Est £300      Real £300