

Libourne / Gironde

Monsieur P. J. Rozic
ami neveu, et c.

Libourne / Gironde

Letter from Jersey, dated 01.05.1826, to to Libourne
via St Malo with „34 / St.Malo“ cachet
and postage note „8“ in manuscript

Postage: Shipping charge

2 decimes

French inland postage 6 g, -400 km (St.Malo - Libourne) 6 decimes = 8 decimes

It seems, that the Jersey agents used also foreign ships for mail delivering to France.
Since 1823 the postage from a Brit. province was 6 D, but fom a colony or a foreign
merchant ship it was only 2 D

Toivis Colonias p. v. - Mar
après 1837: D) 04/17



Letter from Jersey, dated 01.05.1826, to to Libourne
via St Malo with „34 / St.Malo“ cachet
and postage note „8“ in manuscript

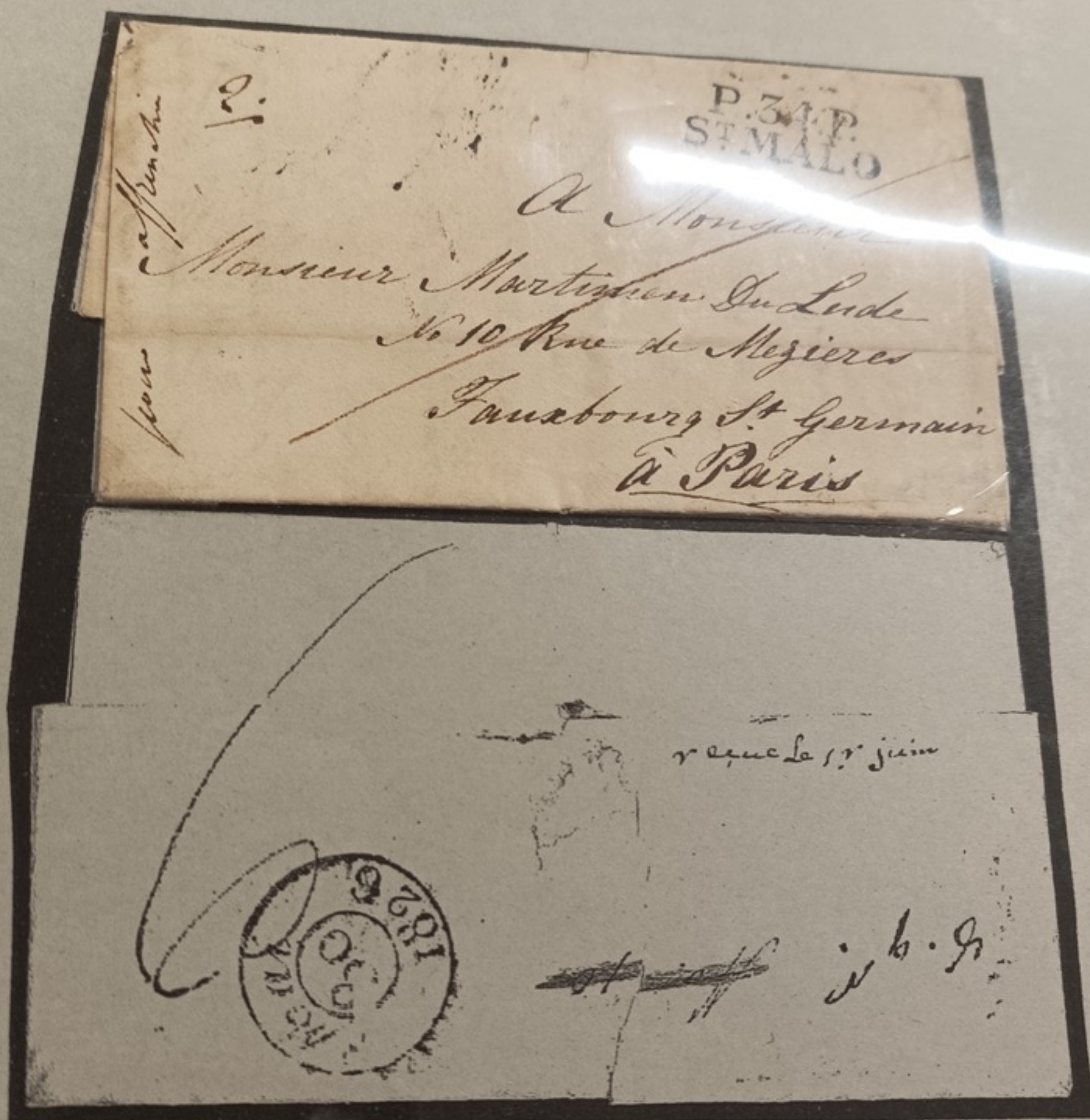
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Toiv: Colonias p. v. - Mar
april 1837: D) 04747 Mar

St. Malo

Mail from Jersey for/via France was also posted from unknown persons or agents as inland mail at the French Post Office. That was not legal.



Letter from Jersey to Paris via St.Malo

At the postoffice of St.Malo the letter got the pmk P.34.P. St.Malo and the paid postage of 6 decimes was noted on the reverse. At Paris it got the arrivalmark dated 30 Mai 1826,

Postage: 2nd step = 8 g: 6 decimes

no shipping charge

The great P.34.P ST.MALO mark is known from 1823 till 1830

ST MALO
9
OCT.
1836
(34)

M. de la Roche
à
Cognac

Pour être
accélérée de suite

ST MALO
18
1888

PAYS D'OUTREMER

Messieurs ~~Le~~ père & fils
A. Beaune

140
2007

Letter from Jersey, dated 13.08.1836, to Beaume with a noted weight of 8 g
and a postage due rate of 15 Decimes

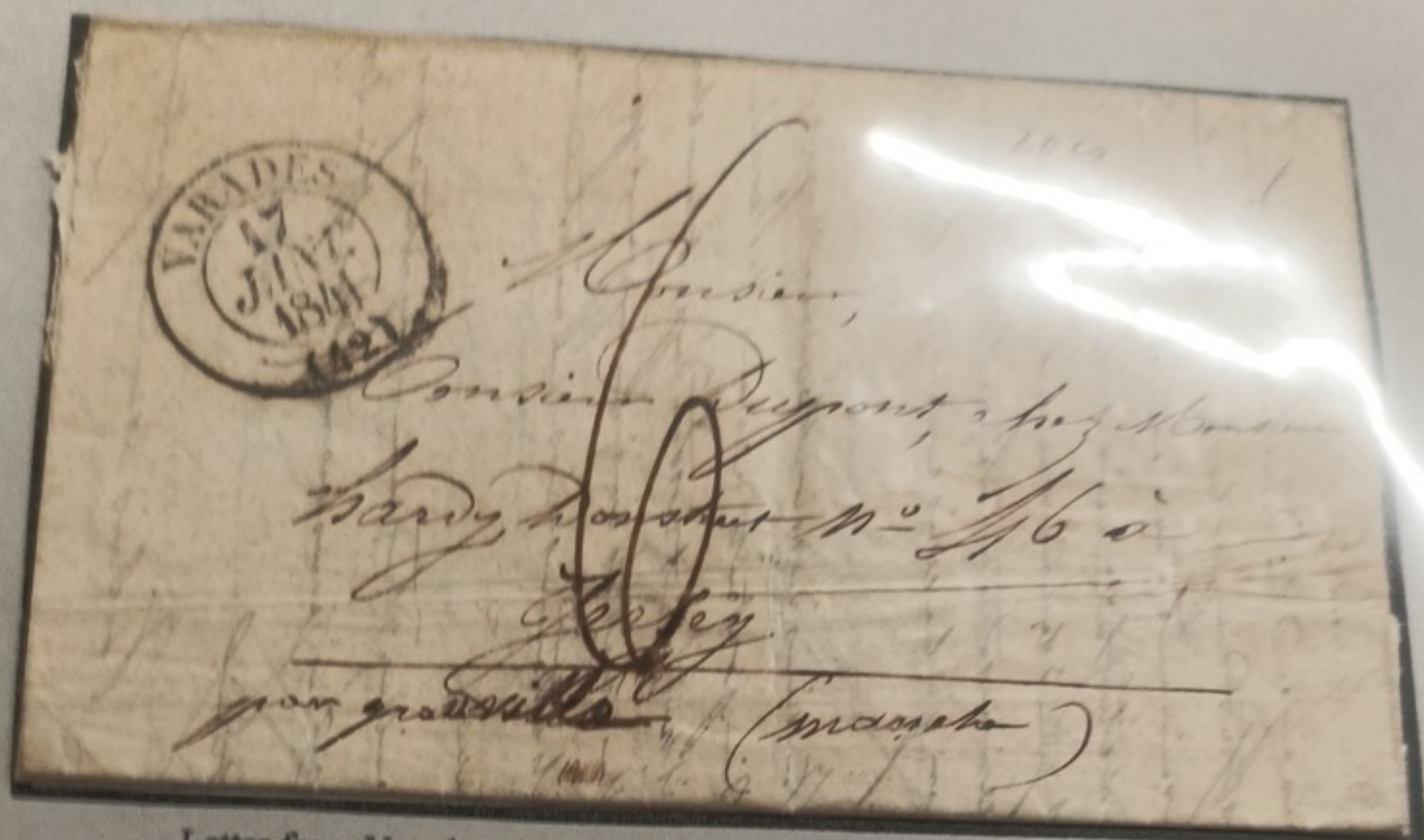
St. Malo
via the „Bureau Française Postal “ de Jersey

It is known, that during the years of 1823 till 1841 a local agency existed which traded with mail for France. It was called as French Post Office. Mr. Theodore Fontaine acted as agent. No postmark were used. But letters via this service can be identify through the altered postage fee. Through French documents it is known, that the French Postal Administration works together with this agent.



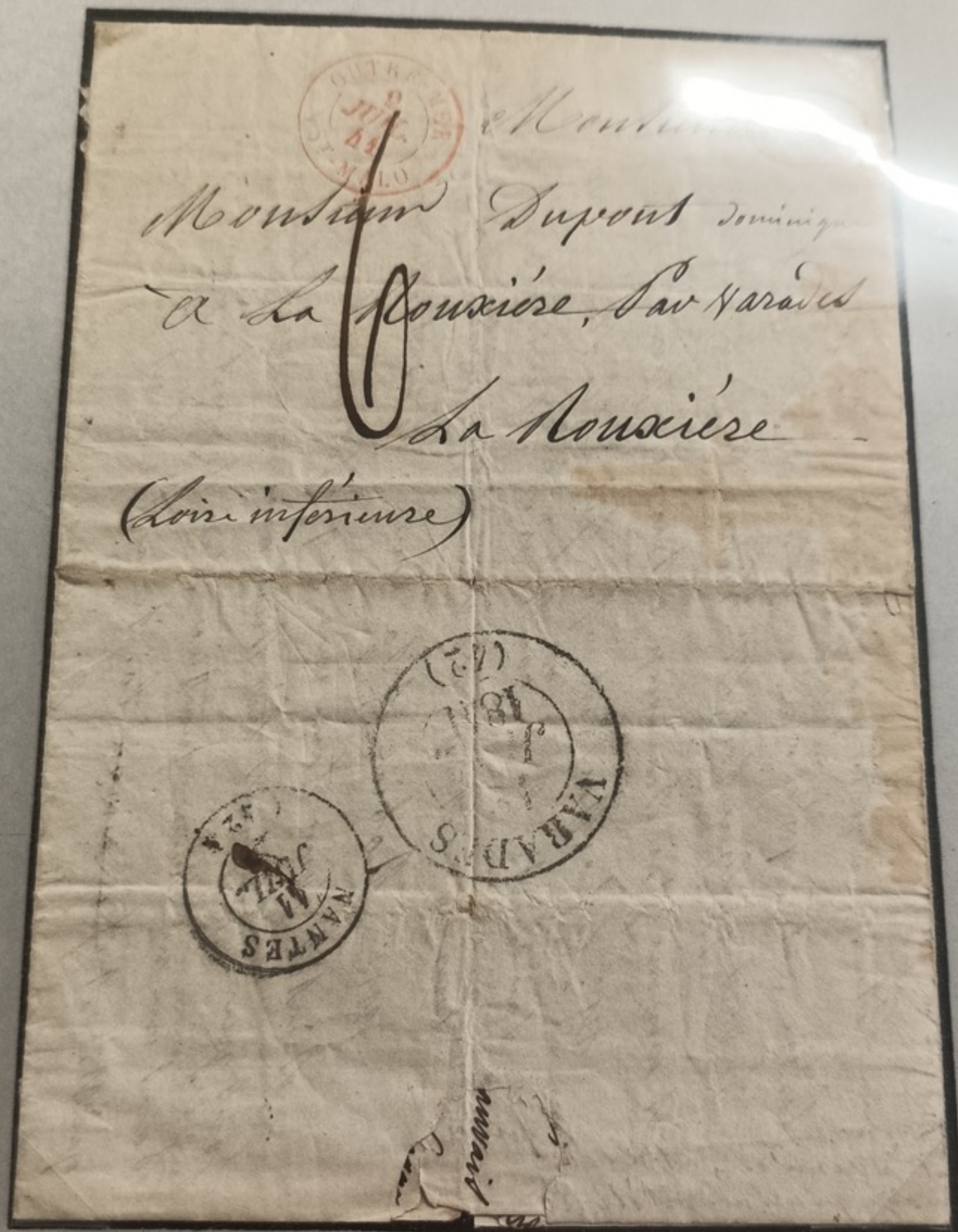
Letter from Varandes dated 26.12.1840 to Jersey, via St.Malo
and transit date stamp dated 29.12.1840 and manuscript postage
note of „6“ decimes altered to „8“ pence
without Jersey arrival mark

St. Malo
via the „Bureau Francaise Postal de Jersey“



Letter from Varades, dated 17.01.1841, to Jersey with manuscript note „par Granville“ but delivered via St.Malo, with transit mark dated 20.01.1841, and French inland postage note „6“ for 4 g and distance 300 km without Jersey arrival mark

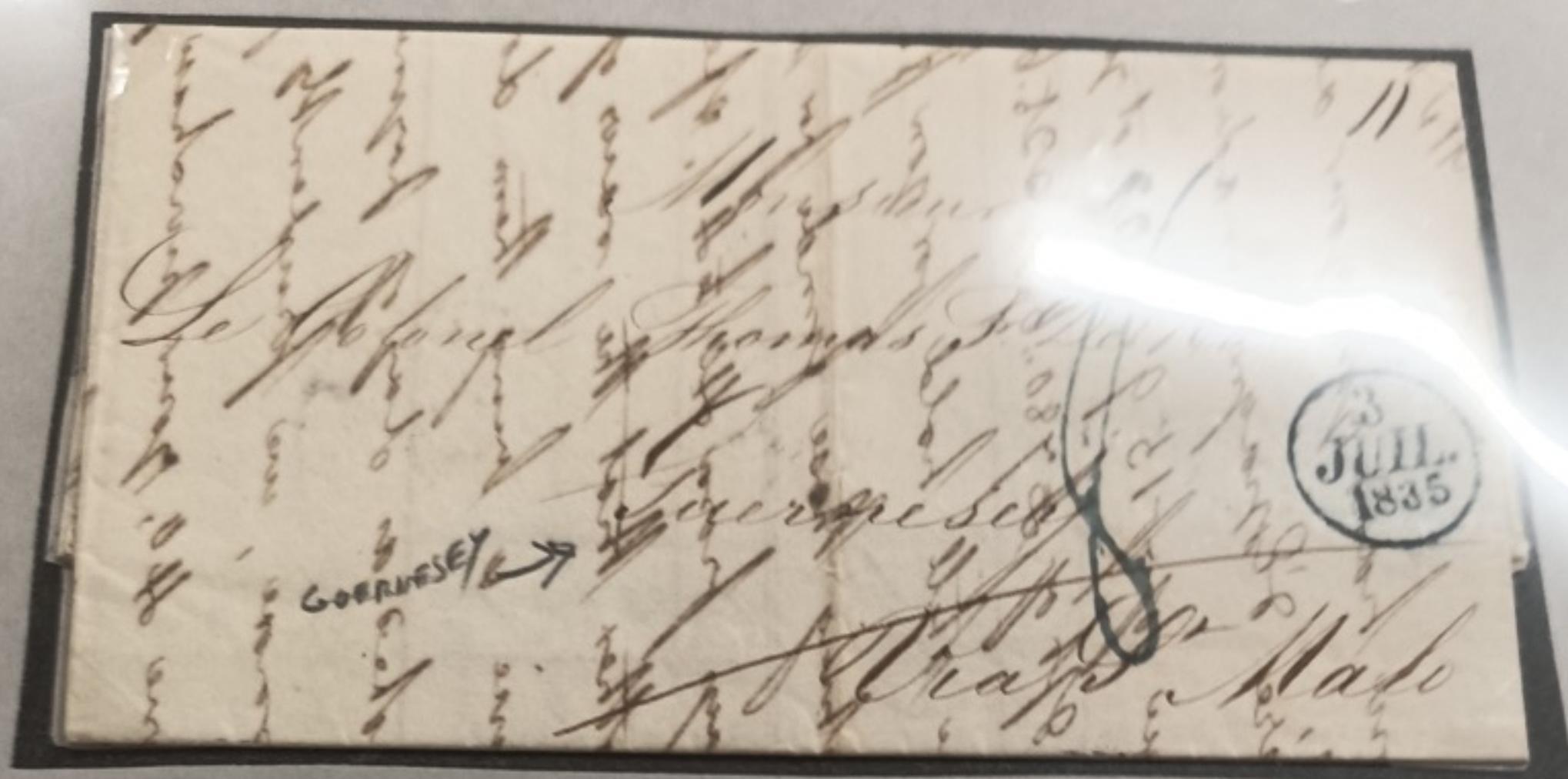
St. Malo
via the „Bureau Française Postal de Jersey“



Letter from Jersey, dated 08.07.1841, to La Rouxière/Varades with transit mark Outre Mer – St.Malo, dated 09.07.1841 and French postage note „6“ D for 3 g and distance of 300 km. The postage mark 1 D was used for local delivery

It seems, that both writers used the same way of delivering

St. Malo
The „Bureau Étrangère de Guernesey“

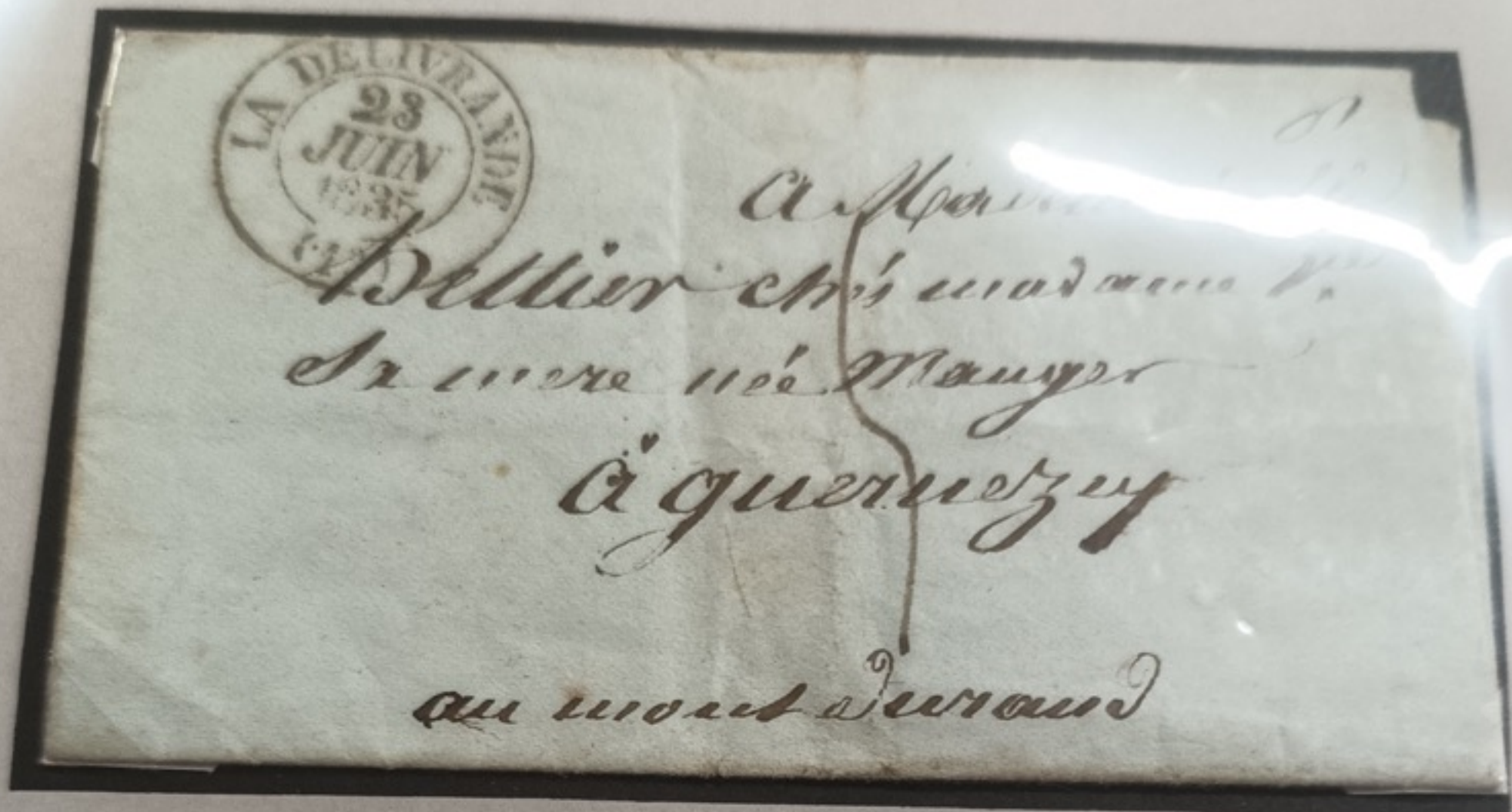


Unpaid letter from Paris, dated 03.07.1835, to Guernsey via St.Malo
with manuscript 8 decimes (French inland rate) and 11 d (top
right corner) as complete postage due.

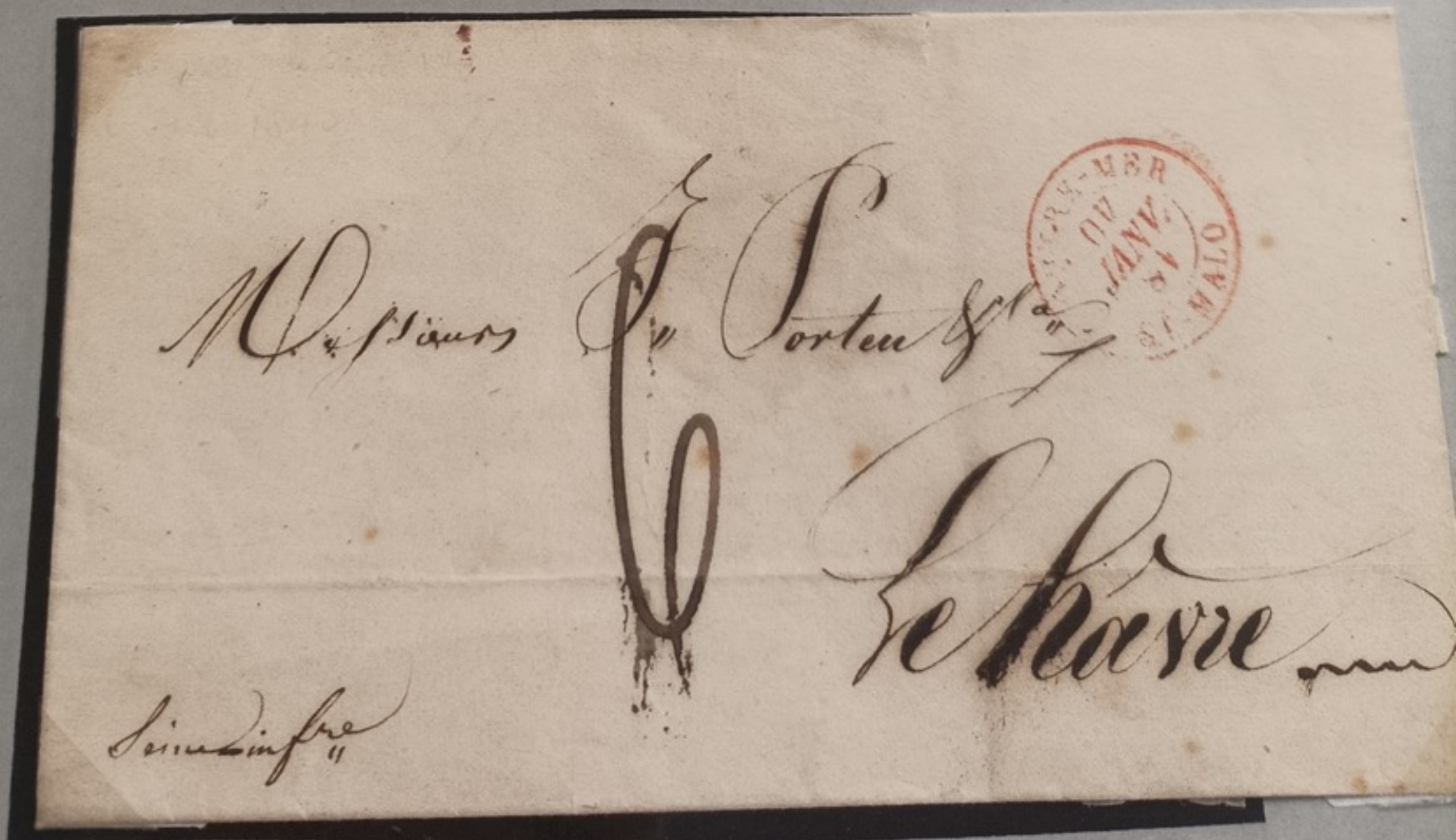
On the back is the St.Malo transit mark from the same date.

St. Malo

With the Convention, dated november 12th 1832, mail from France to the Channel Islands could be send via St. Malo, Cherbourg or Granville on the senders risk.



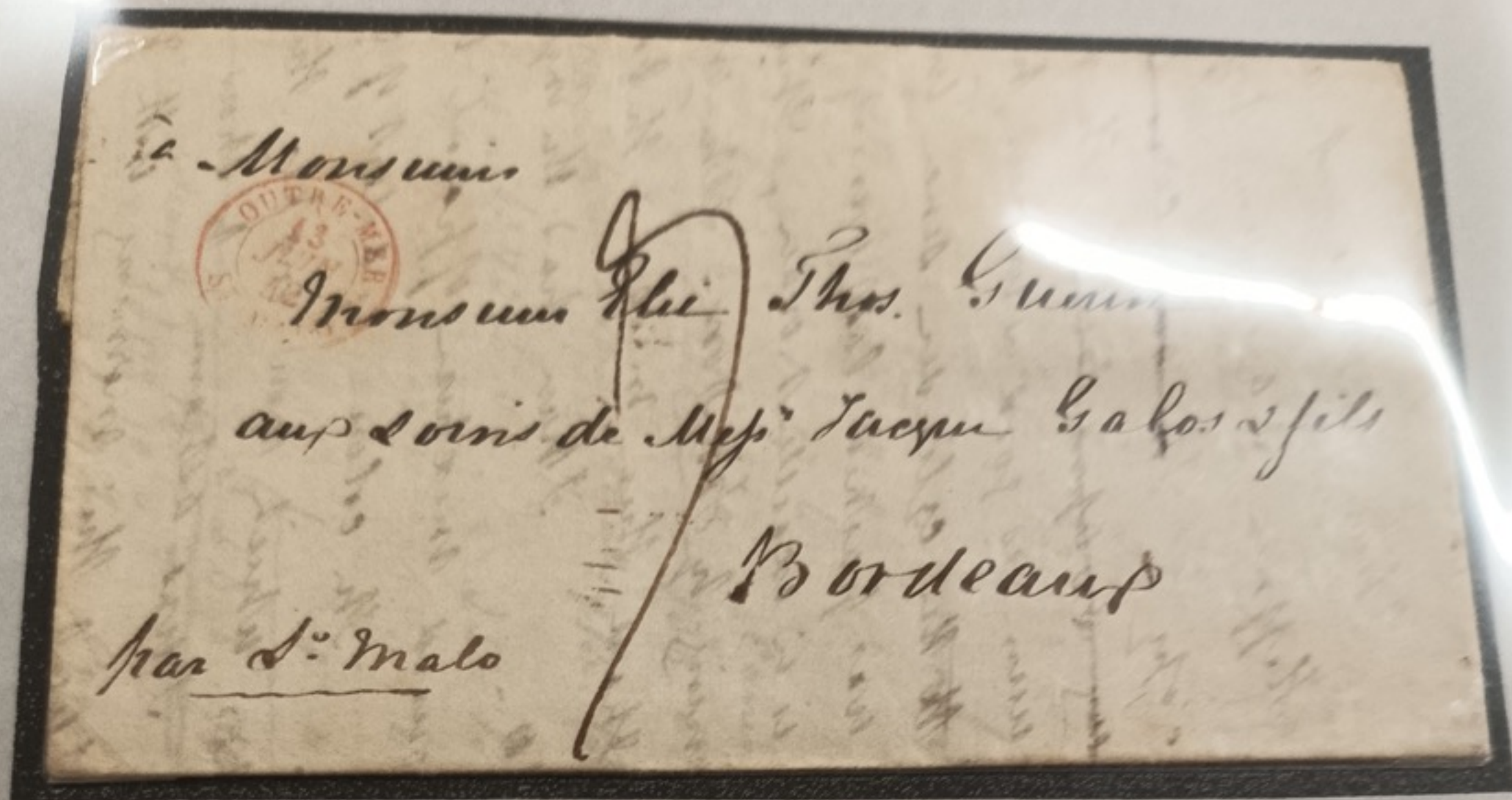
Unpaid letter from La Delivrande, dated 23.06.1835 to Guernsey via St.Malo with 5 decimes (French inland rate) and 8 decimes (complete postage) in manuscript as postage due



Letter from Creully 03.07.1835 via Caen and St.Malo to Guernsey with 5 D and 8 decimes as postage due in manuscript

St. Malo

In March 1839 the French Post Office board introduced a date stamp for mail which was posted at Overseas - OUTRE - MER - ST.MALO.



Letter from Guernsey, dated 08.06.1842, to Bordeaux with Outre-Mer St.Malo, dated 13.06.1842 as transit mark and 9 D postage note in manuscript and arrival mark on reverse, dated 15.06.1842

Southampton, Guernsey, Jersey,
and St. Malo Steam-Packet.



THE LORD BERESFORD, J. GOODRIDGE, Com-
mander, will leave Southampton for Guernsey and
Jersey every Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, and return
the Tuesday following.

This powerful and elegant vessel has been supplied
with new boilers on the best possible construction, and
the machinery put in the most efficient state, by which
her voyage will be made in much less time than formerly.

Passengers are particularly requested to take notice,
that flag boats are appointed to attend on the *Beresford*,
to prevent the confusion which usually takes place on
her arrival in our roads,

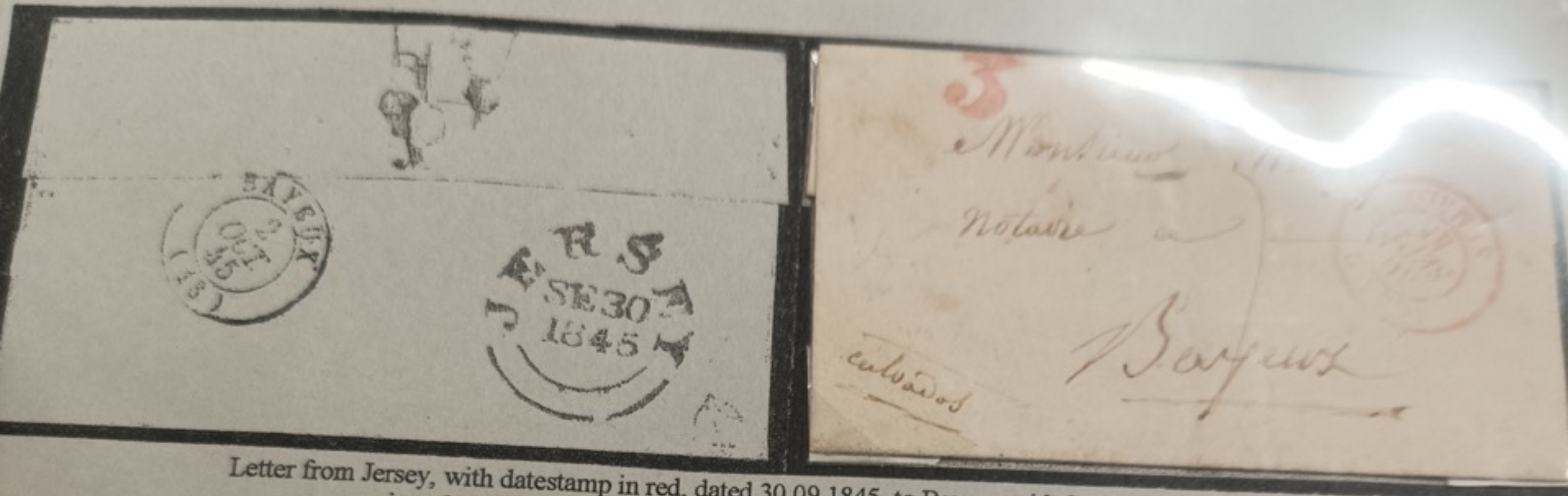
FOR ST. MALO.

The **LORD BERESFORD** will leave Jersey for St.
Malo, during this season, on the following days, and
return the next day, at noon:—

Monday, the 8th June,	Monday, 5th October,
6th July	" 2d and 16th Nov.

St. Malo

With the Anglo/French Convention of June 1st, 1843 the French Postal Administration introduced a new datestamp of entrance. The inscription was ILES-C ST.MALO. It should show, that the mail comes on the direct way from the Channel Islands. They had to do that, as the shipping rate was not the same as from England. The postage rate till the French harbour was only 3 d (Art. 33). That was shown by a „3“ mark.



Letter from Jersey, with datestamp in red, dated 30.09.1845, to Bayeux with 3 and Iles-C St.Malo in red, dated 30.09.1845 and Bayeux arrival mark, dated 02.10.1845

With the convention from 1856, the Channel Islands got the same postage rate as England. From the 01.01.1857 till 30.06.1870 the postage rate was 4 d for a letter till 7,5 g. The postmark ILES-C ST. MALO would still used as an arrival or transitmark during this time.



Letter from Jersey, franked by 4 d stamps and cancelled at 21.03.1869 with an additionell Jersey PD-mark, to St.Malo with ILES-C St.Malo datestamp, dated 23 03 1869

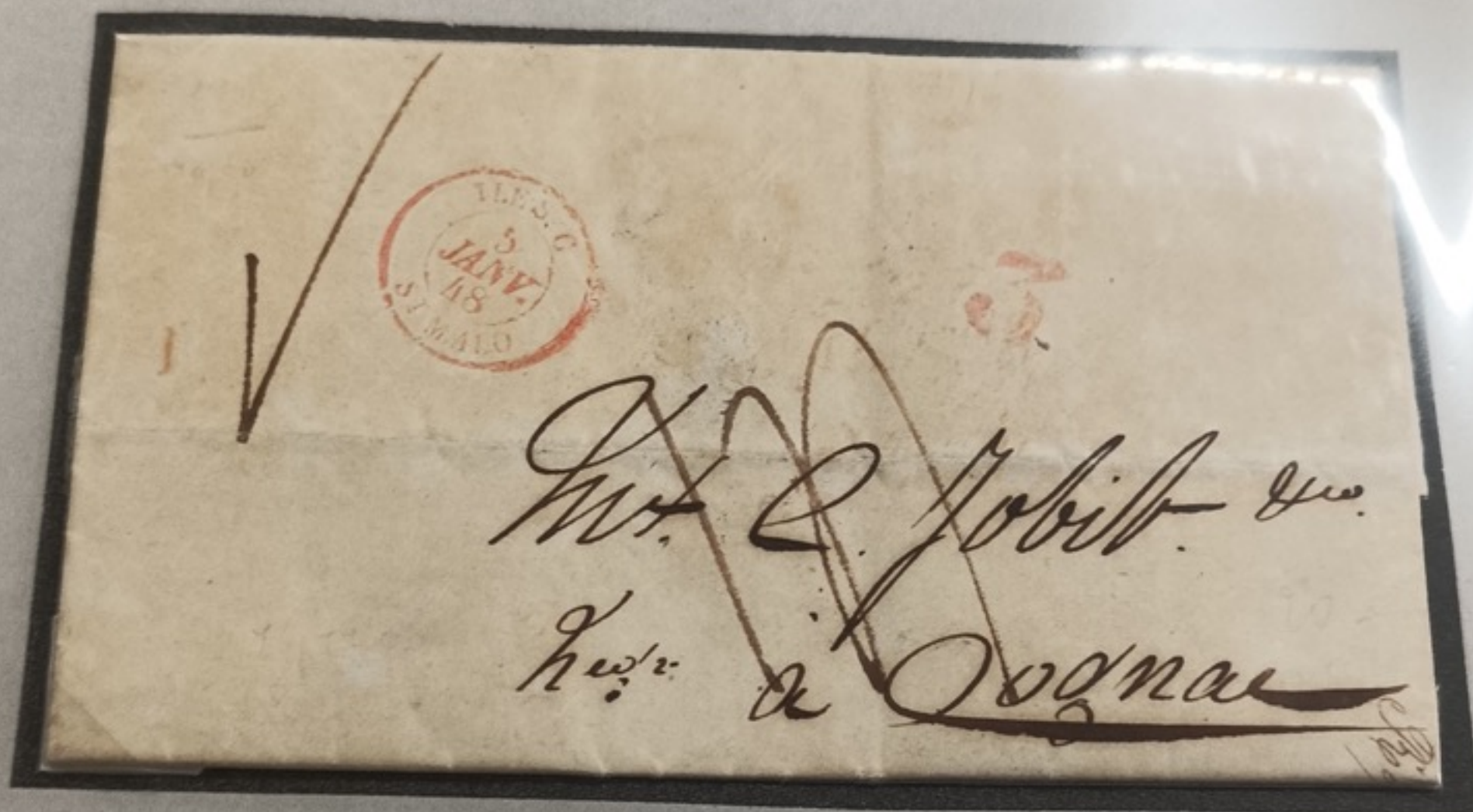
Jersey links with France

St. Malo

French „3“ for shipping charge

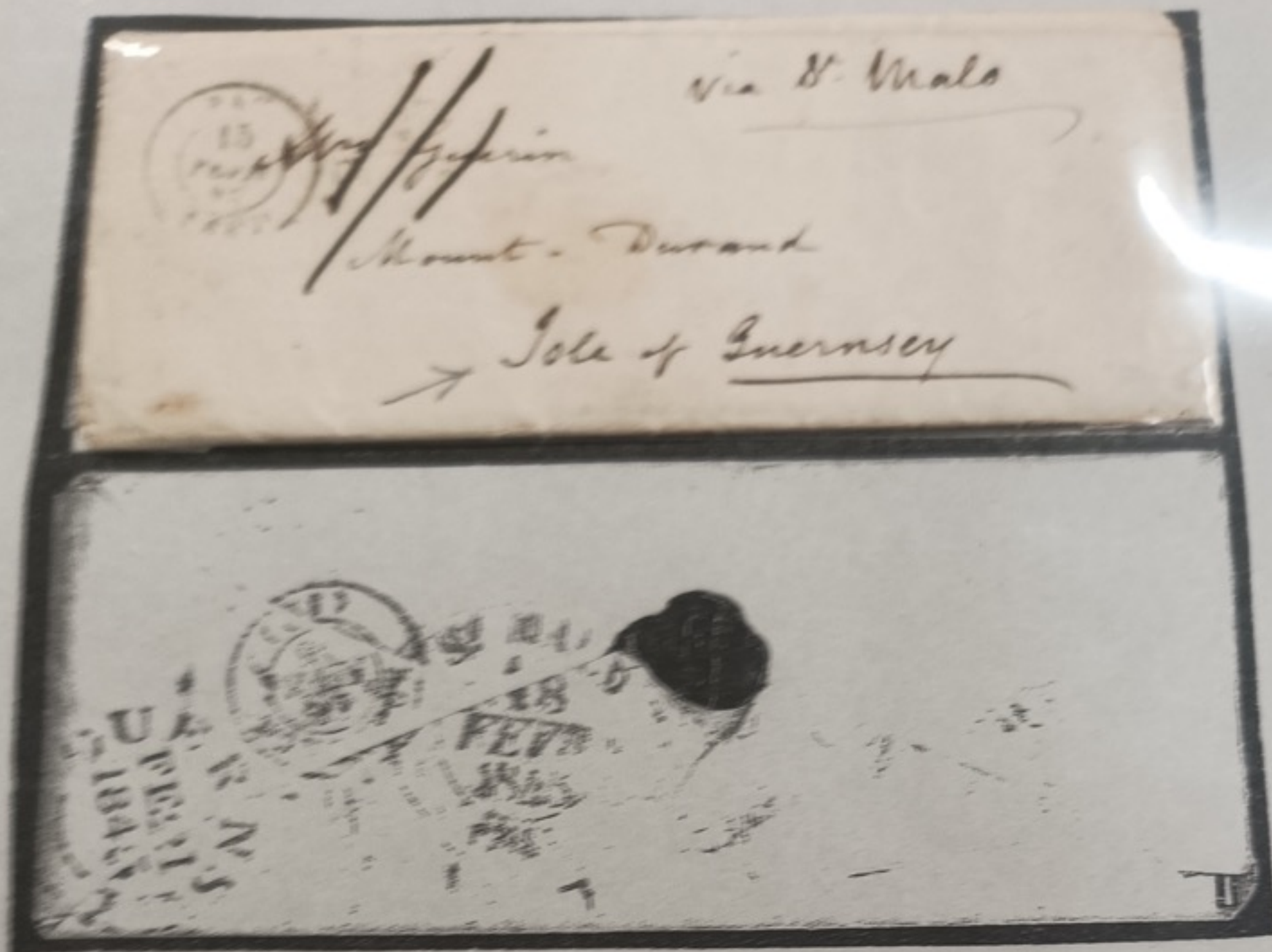
333

top bar and inner space are different
used 1843-1846, 1846-1847, 1848



Letter from Jersey, dated 29.12.1847, with Iles-C St.Malo, dated
05.01.1848 as transit mark to Cognac

Postage: shipping fee	3 D
7,5 g- 10 g, till 400 km	<u>11 D</u>
total:	14 Decimes



Unpaid letter from Pau, dated 15.02.1845 delivered via Bordeaux
and St.Malo to Guernsey where it arrived at 21.02.1845 and got
the manuscript postage due note of 1 s 1 d

French inland postage 10 Decimes = 10 d
+ shipping fee 3 d = 1 s 1 d

St. Malo



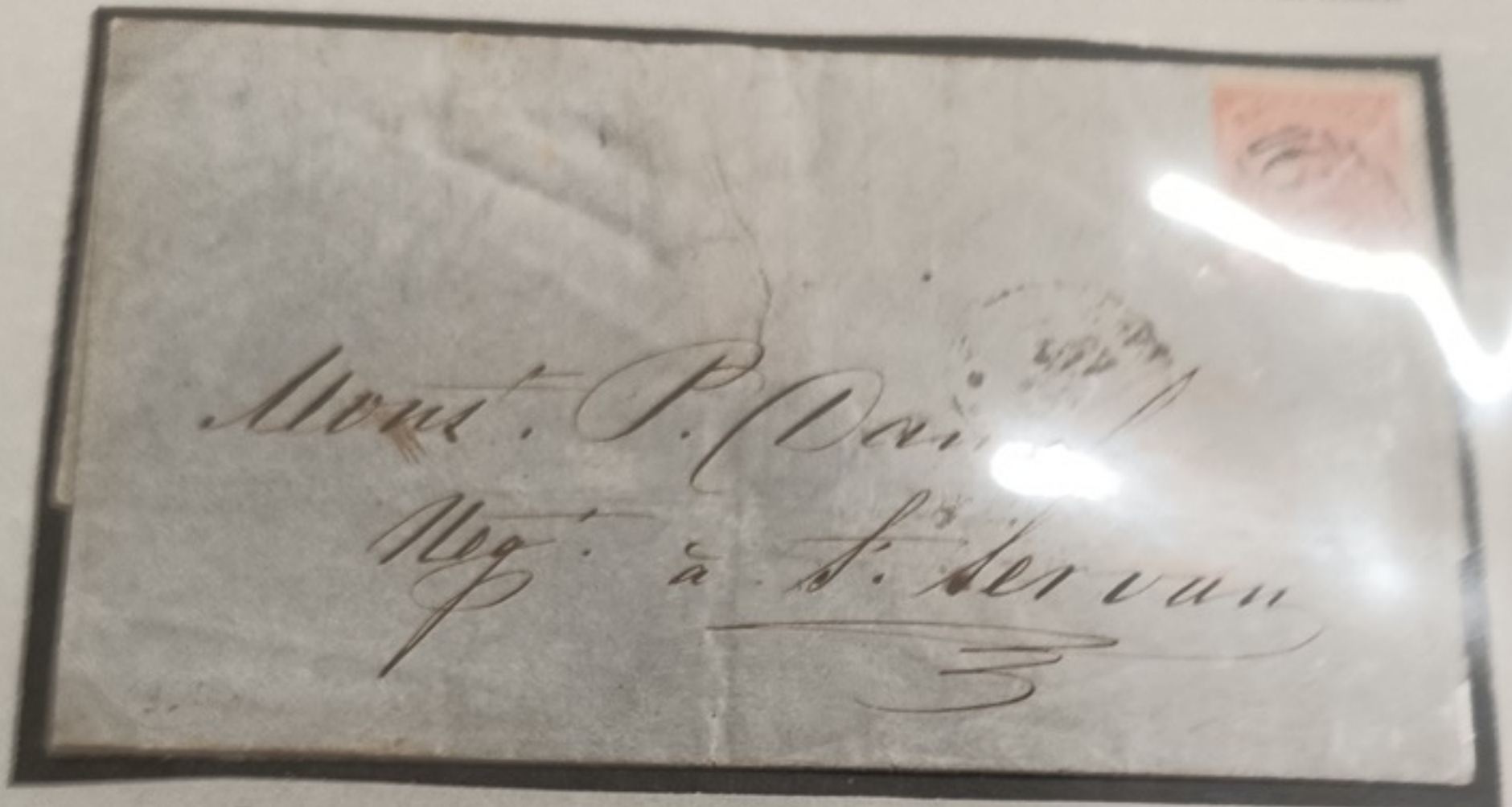
Unpaid letter from Caen, dated 20.01.1853 to Guernsey via Paris and St.Malo with arrival mark in yellow dated 28.01.1853 and 8 D in manuscript as postage due

Brief an den Staatsanwalt
des Engl. Königs auf
Guernsey

Caen - G 4 1853
- 7 1/2 (1) = 50
Schiffsgeld 3 D
8

St. Malo

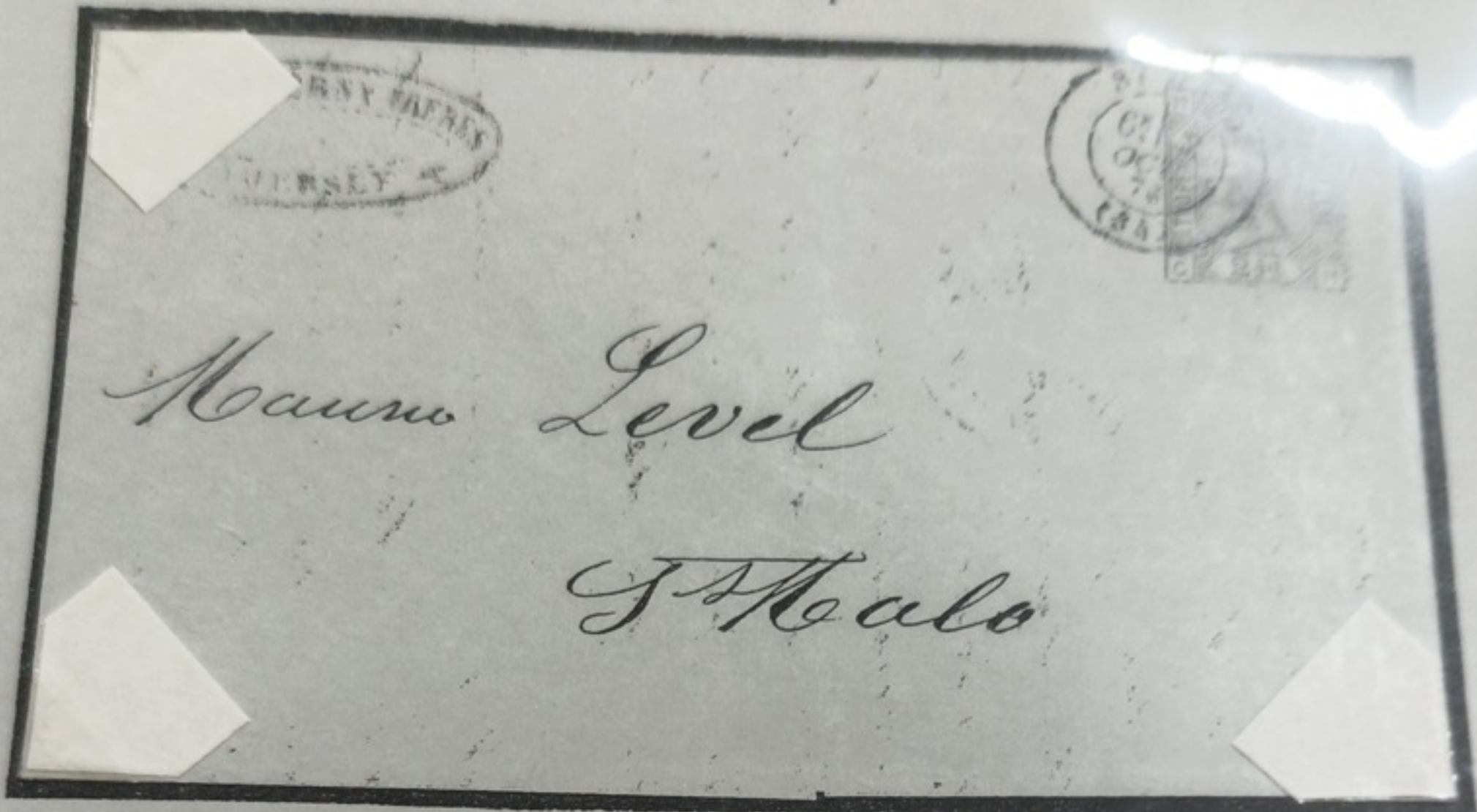
The St.Malo B.M. octagonal datestamp was also used in error as arrival mark.



Letter from Jersey, cancelled by a 409 numeral mark to St.Servan with ANGL.B.M.St.Malo datestamp as transit mark dated 19.11.1864 and arrival mark from the same date

St. Malo

In 1876 St. Malo got a new double circle B.M. mark. The inscription was now ANG. B.M. ST MALO. This postmark was used on shipmail till 1904, in red and later in black. It is known alongside with different datestamps cancelling the stamp.



Letter from Jersey, franked by 2 ½ d stamp, cancelled by a double circle St.Malo (34) pmk dated 02.10.1876 and ANG.B.M. St.Malo in red alongside

POST CARD
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS



CARTE POSTALE
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

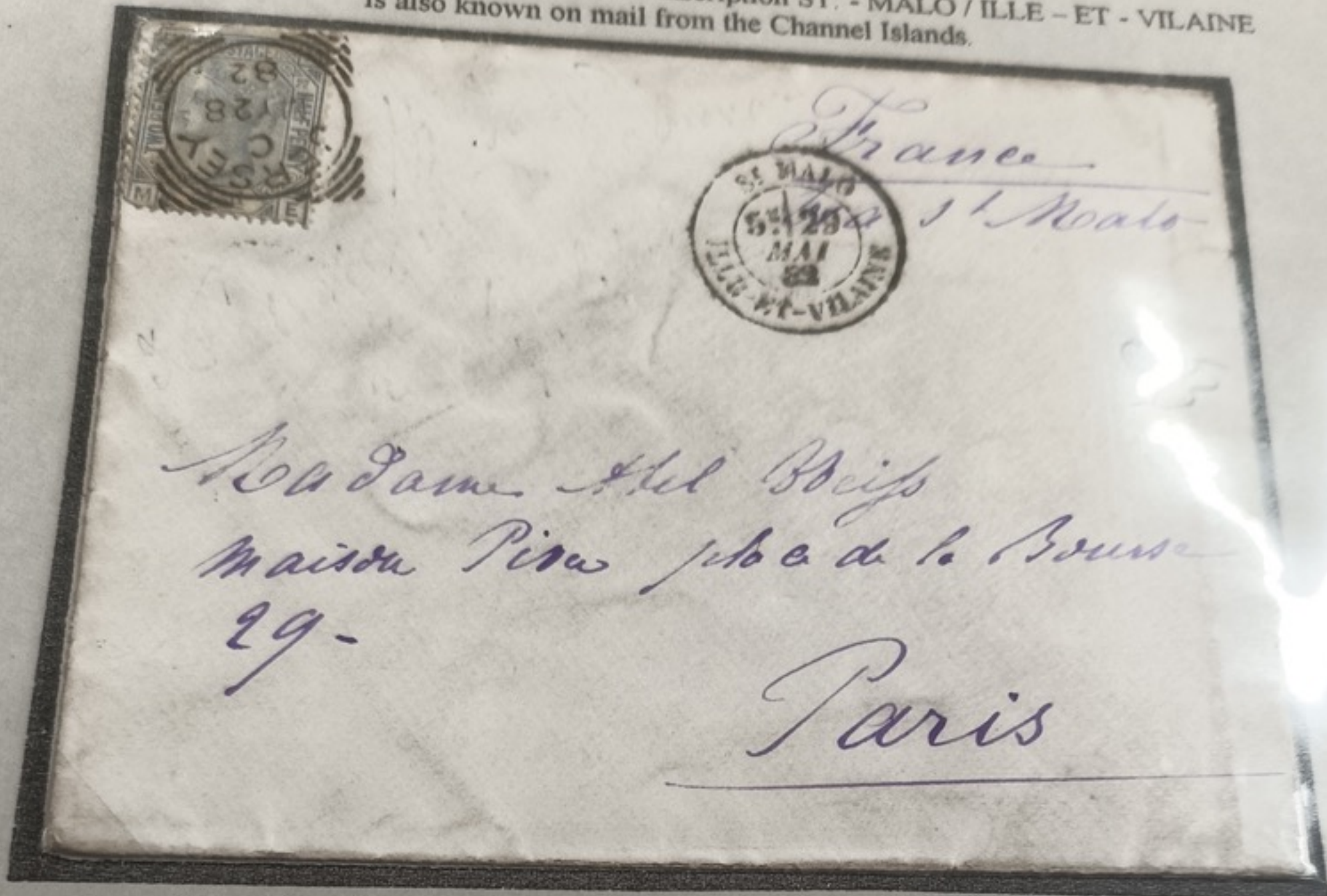


Monsieur Level
chez M. Huby
24 passage du Génie
Paris



St. Malo

From 1882 a double circle datestamp with the inscription ST. - MALO / ILLE - ET - VILAINE is also known on mail from the Channel Islands.



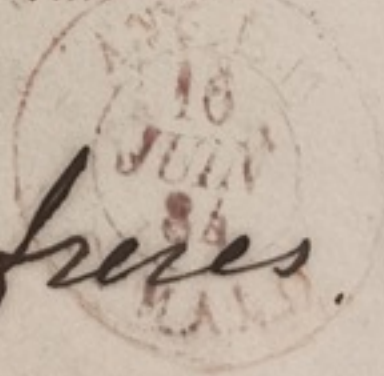
Cover from Jersey to Paris with Jersey datestamp dated 28.05.1882 and Saint Malo datestamp, dated 29.05.1882 as transitmark

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
POST CARD—GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
(GRANDE BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



Messrs. Morvan & Frères
Négociants
Pléstin



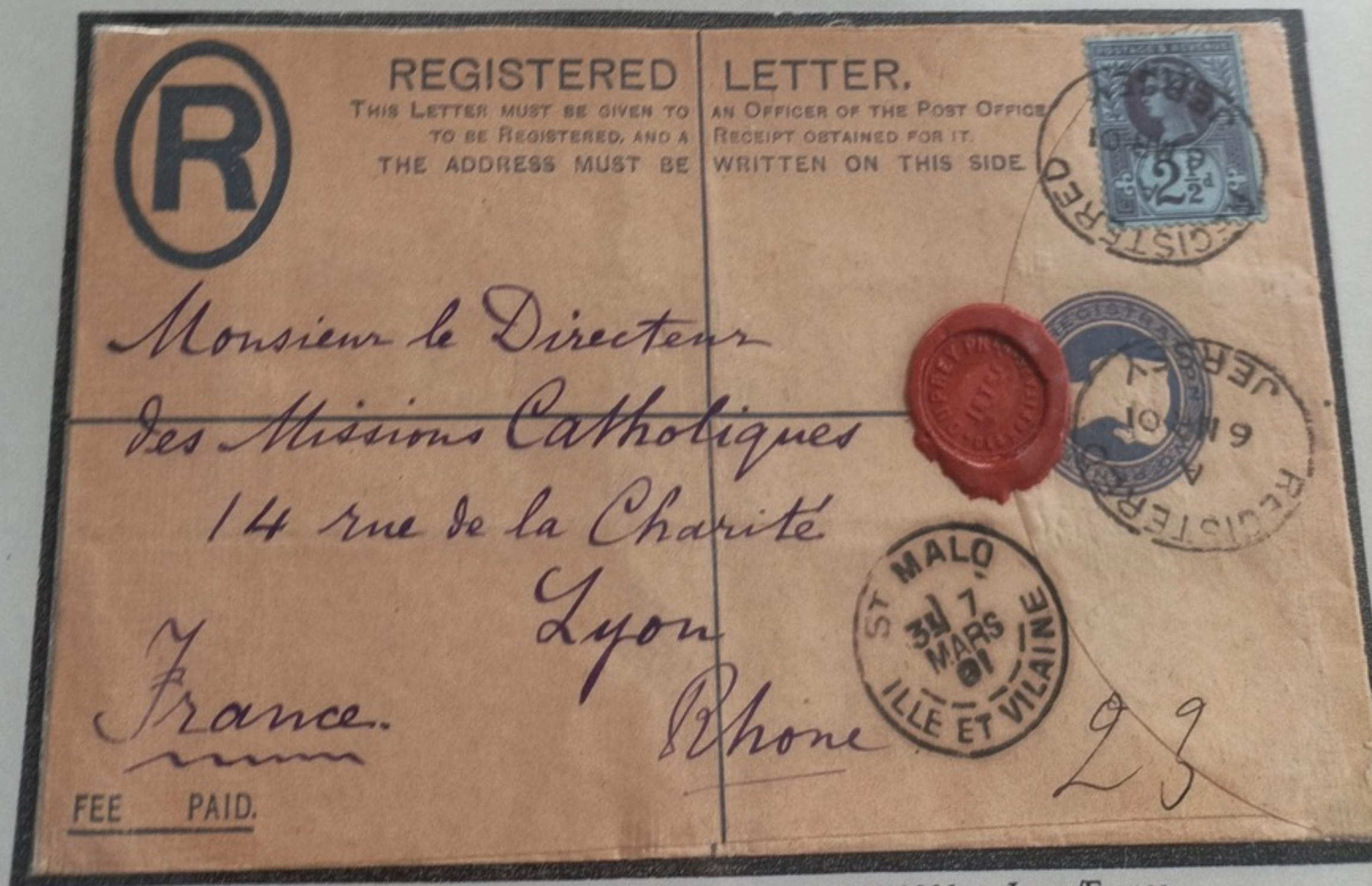
Cotes du Nord

St. Malo

With the year 1883 the postoffices of St. Malo used a new double circle postmark. The inner circle is now broken. Different types are known. The kind of the actual time changed also with the time



Letter from Jersey, dated 12.12.1887 to Concarneau/France with St. Malo transitmark, dated 12.12.1887 and actual time



Stationary registered letter from Jersey, dated 06.03.1901, to Lyon/France with St. Malo transitmark dated 07.03.1901

St. Malo

With the years, the inner broken circle of the St. Malo datestamp was destroyed. Examples are known with a half circle and from 1906 without the inner circle and destroyed inscription.



Newspaper wrapper from Jersey with datestamp dated 09.10.1906
to St. Malo with arrival mark dated 10.10.1906

St. Malo


to
Monsieur Blandin
Chez M^e Lemée notaire
rue de Toulouse
France
Ille et Vilaine St Malo

LE BAILLIAGE
MANOR PLACE,
GUERNSEY.



Letter from Guernsey, dated 22.03.1895, to St. Malo, via Jersey with transitmark dated 23.03.1895 and arrival mark, dated 24.03.1895

St. Malo

POST CARD.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS

Mademoiselle S. Duquesnoy
11 bis Rue de l'Ouest
Neuilly sur Seine.
France

Picture postcard from Jersey, franked by 1 d, to Neuilly sur Seine
cancelled with St. Malo mark, dated 22.08.1902 and ANG. B.M. mark alongside
Day and year of the B.M. mark are inverted and in the wrong position.



Monsieur Dupérouzel

Arca

Vra
St. Malo

Carbance

St. Malo

In 1904 St. Malo introduced a single circle pmk with the inscription ANG. B.M. SAINT MALO
This postmark was used on shipmail alongside the ordinary datestamp till 1918. Different date
stamps were used for cancelling the stamp.



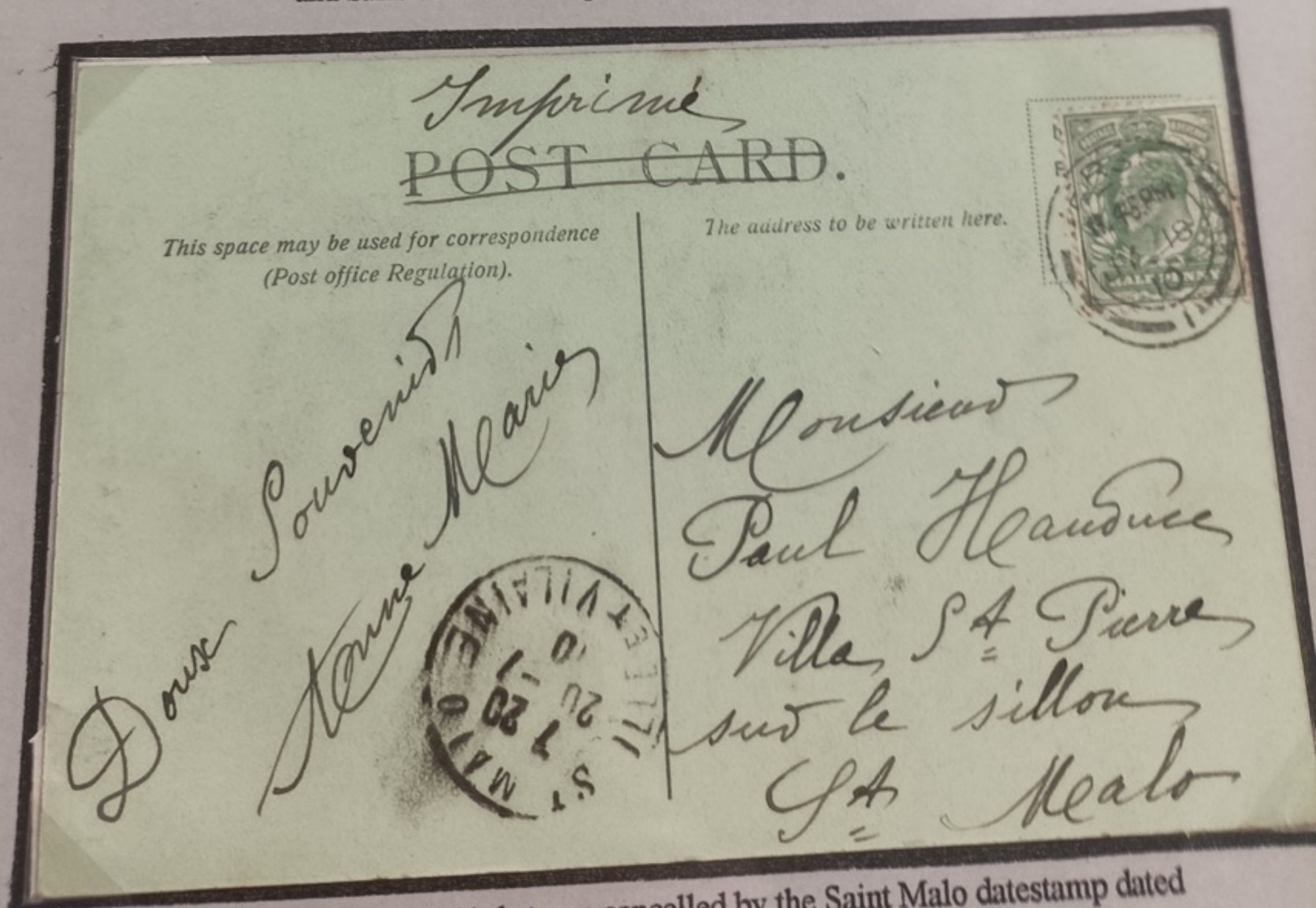
Picture postcard from Jersey to St. Brieuc with ANG. B.M. mark dated 09-09-1904
and d/c datestamp from the same day cancelling the 1/2 d stamp

St. Malo

From 1904 till 1909 a double circle datestamp with the inscription SAINT - MALO / ILLE - ET - VILAINE was also used on Channel Islands shipmail or as transit mark.

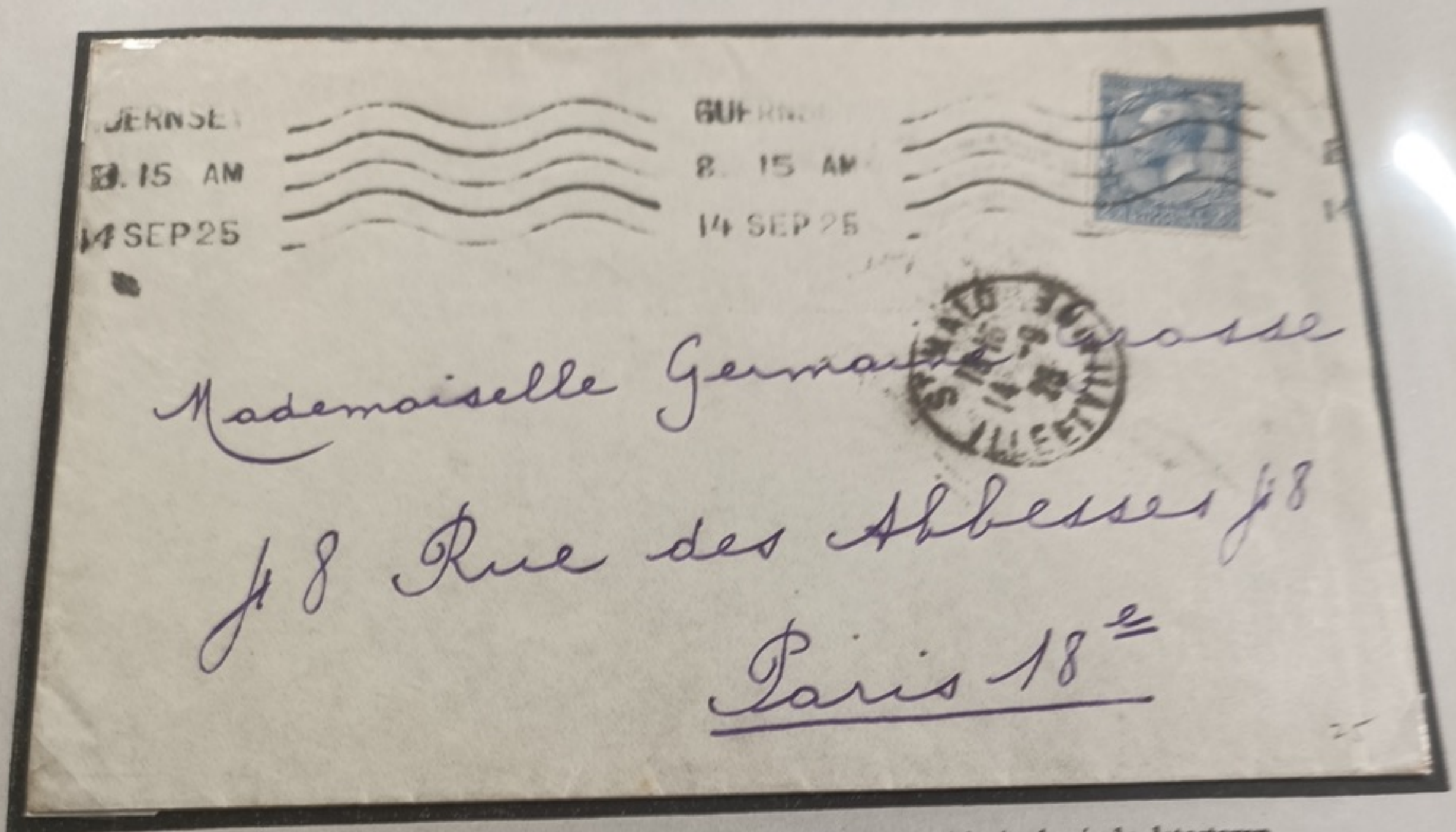


Picture postcard from Jersey to Dol de Bretagne with Jersey datestamp dated 12.07.1905 and Saint Malo datestamp, dated 13.07.1905 as transitmark



Picture postcard with 1/2 d stamp cancelled by the Saint Malo datestamp dated 13.07.1905 and alongside a ANG:B.M. datestamp from the same day

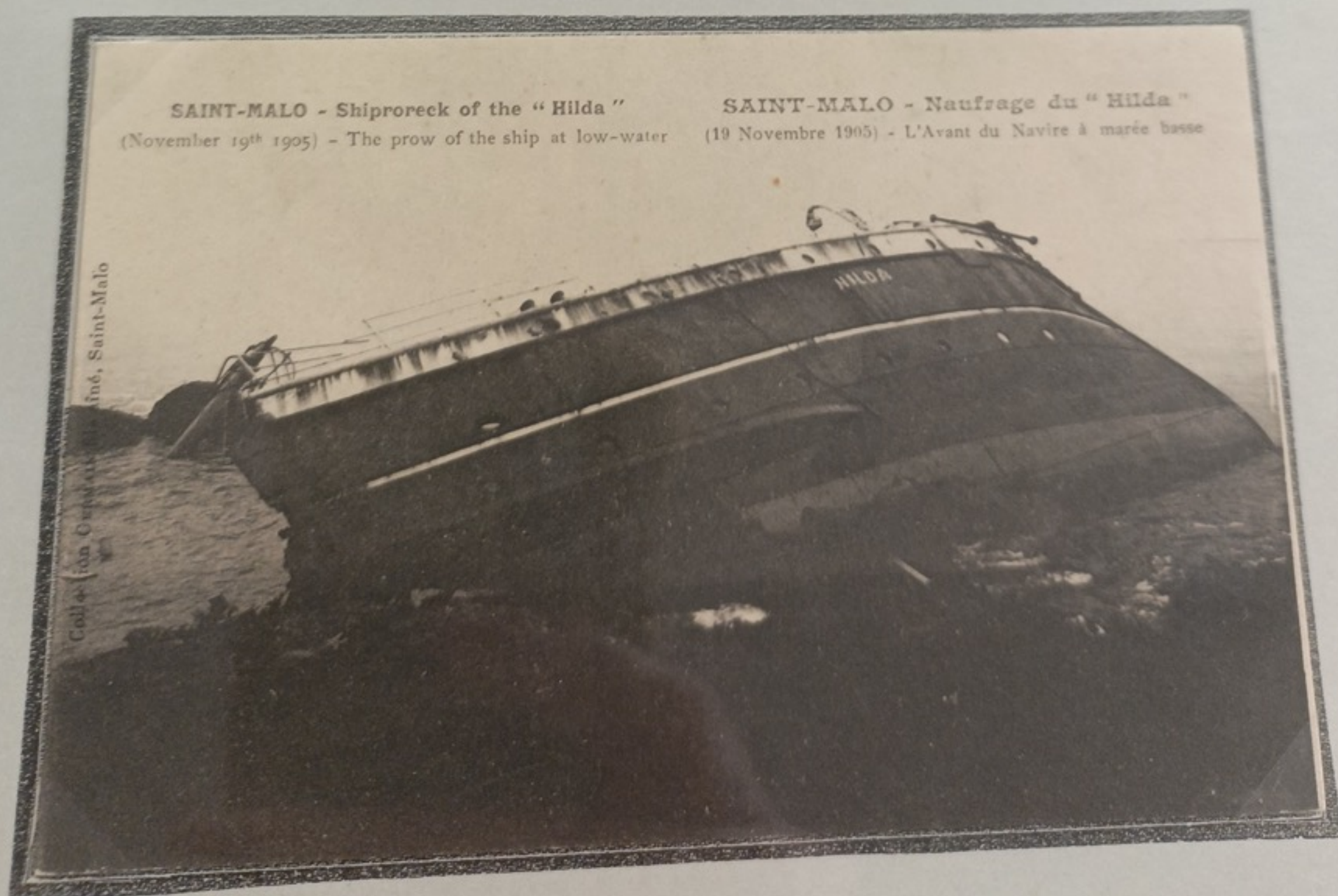
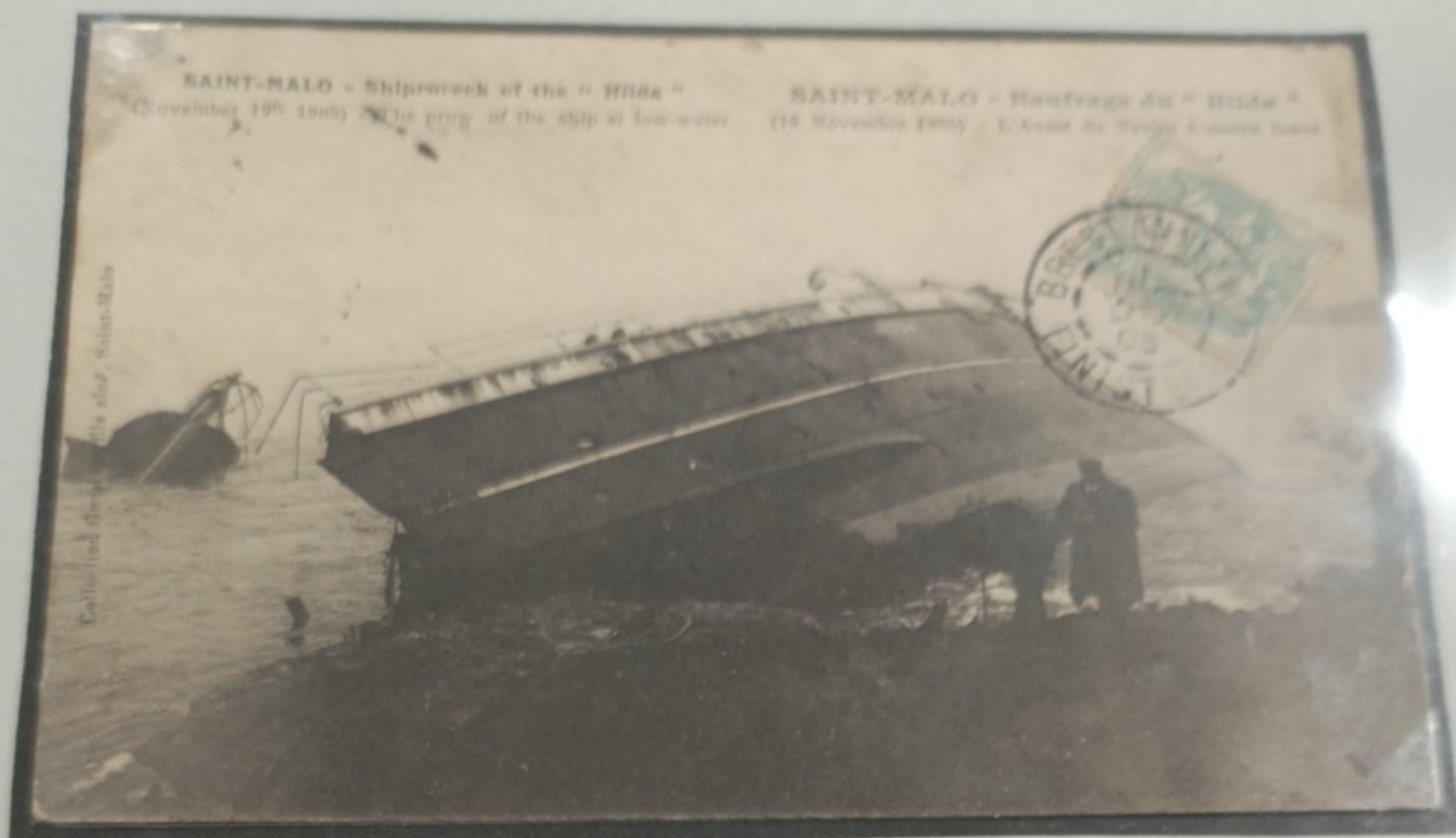
St. Malo



Letter from Guernsey, dated 14.09.1925 to Paris via St.Malo with single circle datestamp
as transit mark, dated from the sam day

St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St.Malo



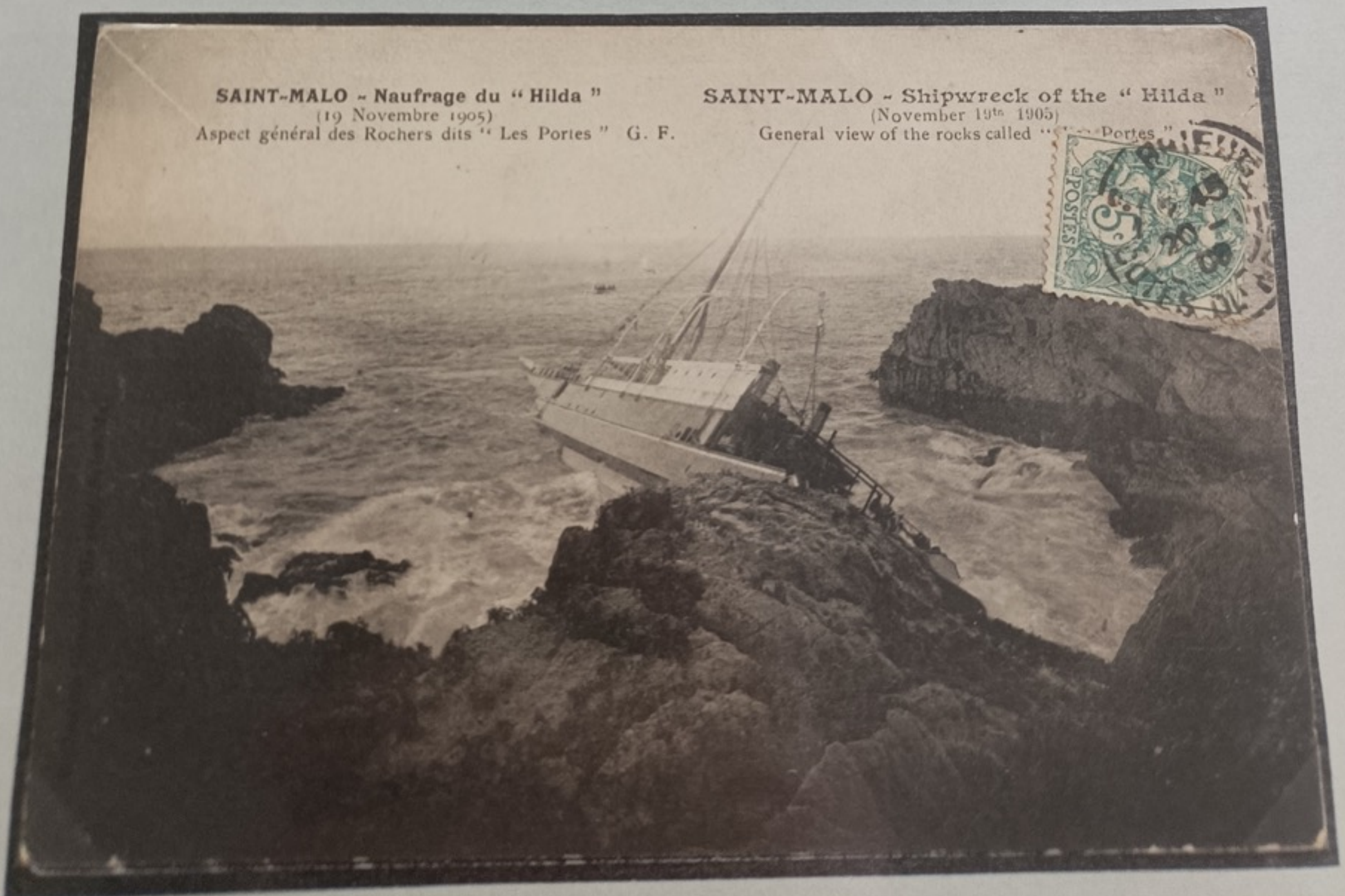
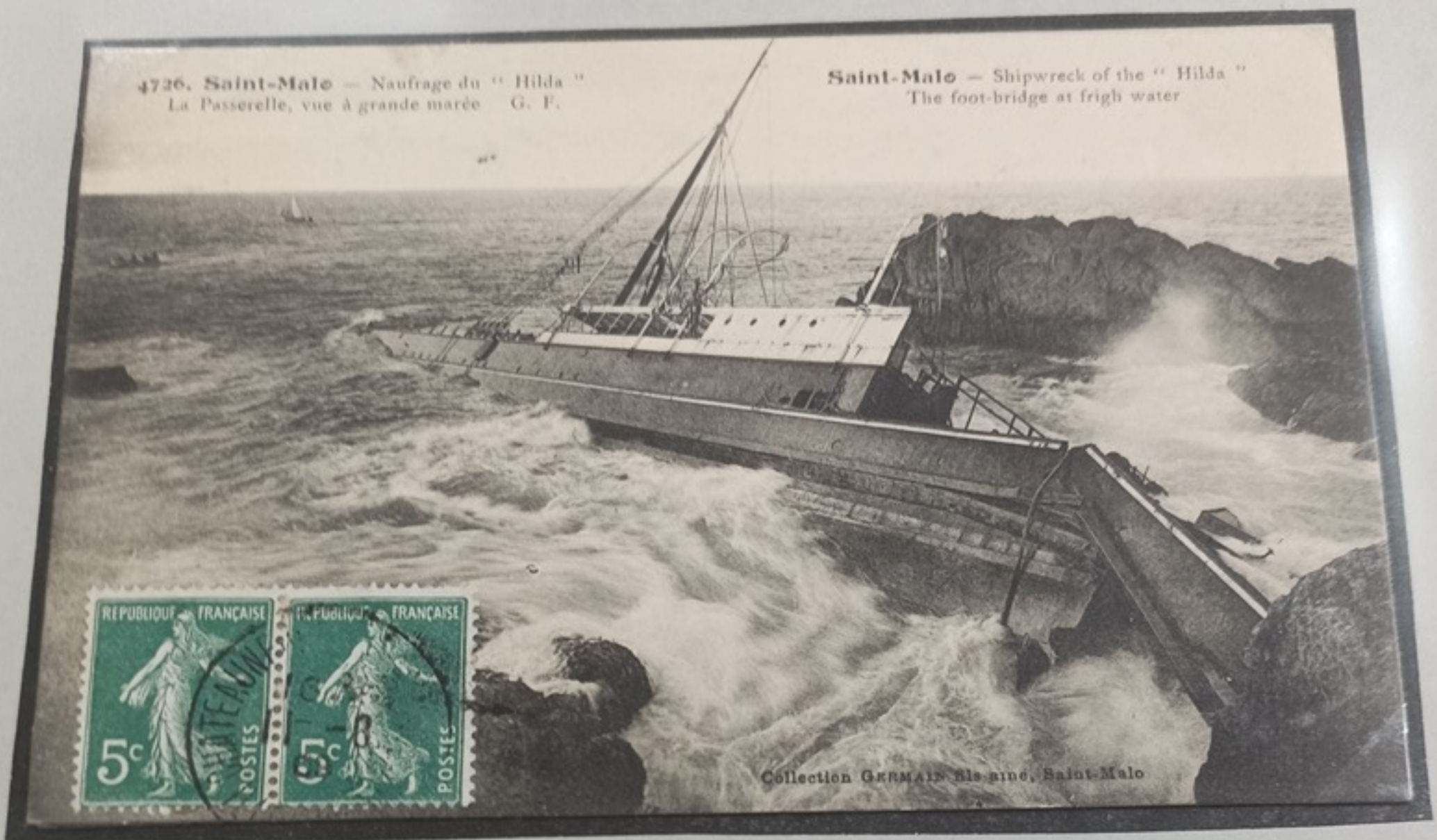
St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St.Malo



St. Malo

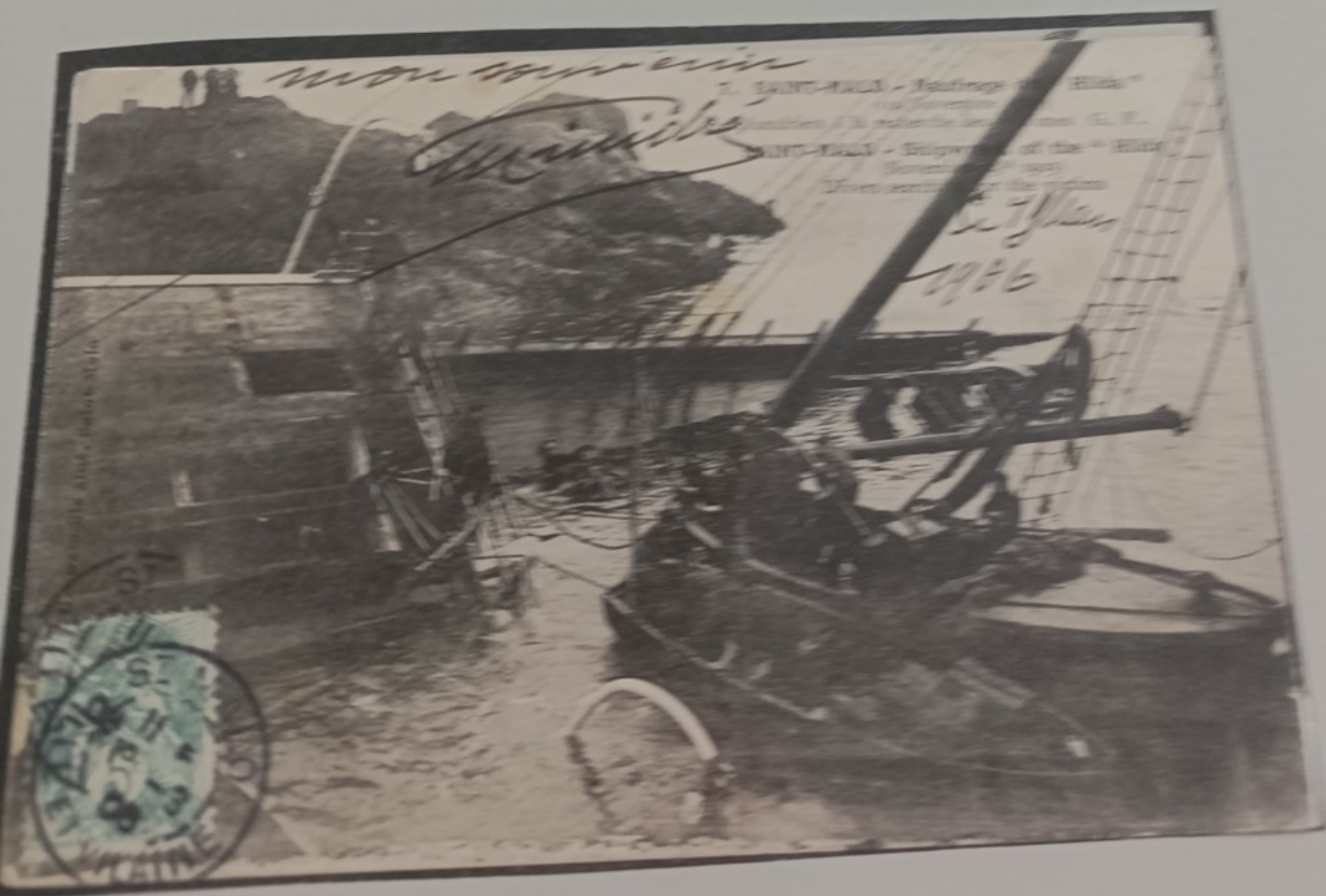
19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St. Malo



St. Malo

Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St. Malo





St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St. Malo



St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St. Malo



St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St. Malo



St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St. Malo



Jersey links with France

St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St.Malo



SAINT-MALO - Naufrage du "Hilda" (19 Novembre 1905)
Aspect général du lieu du Sinistre - Le Phare du Jardin

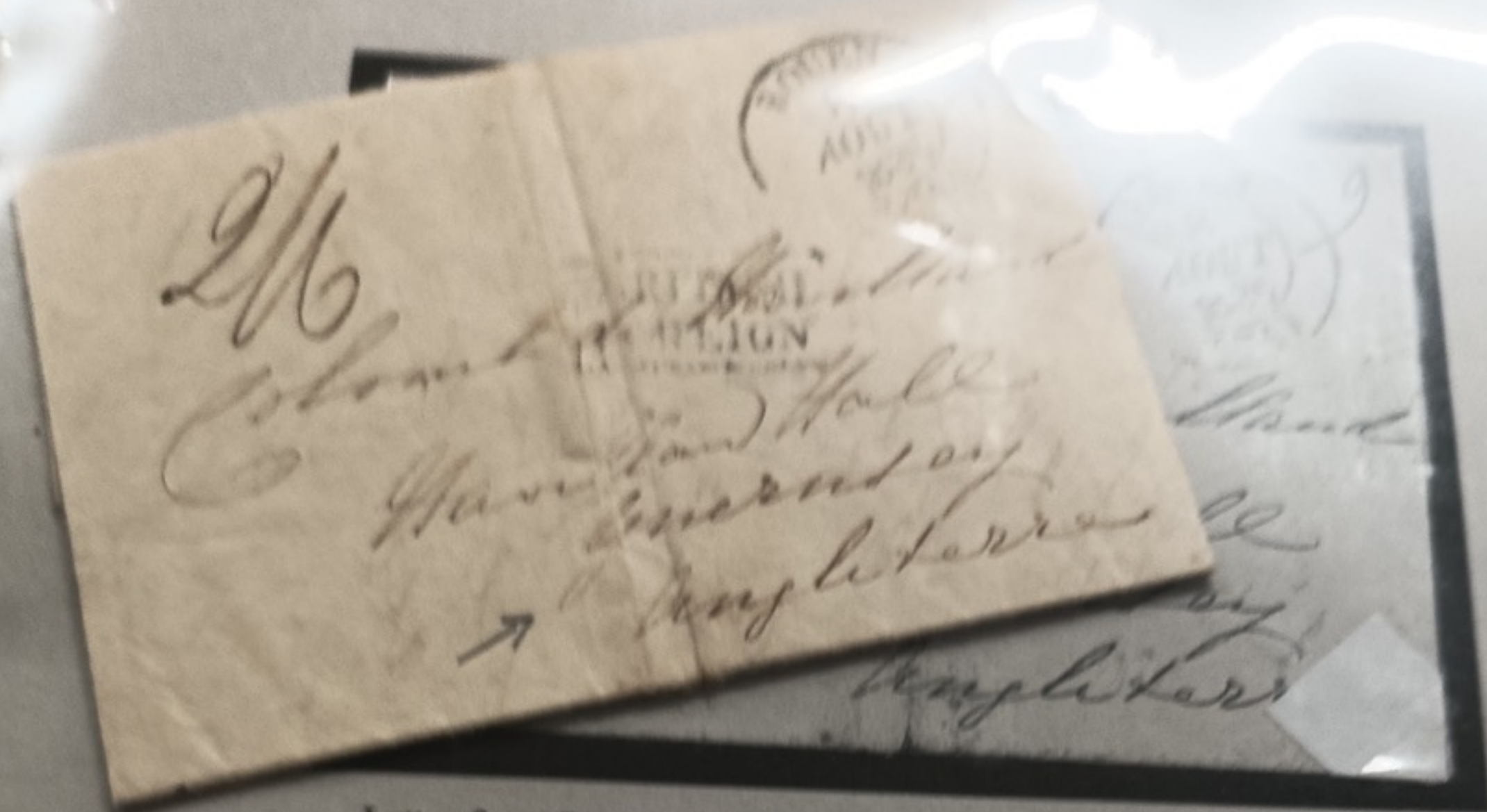


St. Malo

19.11.1905 Untergang der „Hilda“ vor St.Malo



With the Convention, dated 10.03.1836, the postage from different places of France to Great Britain were fixed.



Letter from Rouen, dated 08.08.1836, via London, to Guernsey

On the front it shows the departure datestamp, dated 08.08.1836 and the rectangular mark „British Foreign“ and the manuscript notes „9“ and „2/6“. On the back are the London transit marks, dated 11.08.1836. The manuscript „9“ shows the French inland postage with the shipping fee till Dover (like the convention says), which was not paid. The „2/6“ (sh) shows the postage which had to be paid by the arrival at Guernsey.

Postage:

Rouen – Dover

9 D = 9 d

Dover – London – Southampton – Guernsey

21 D = $\frac{1}{9}$ sh

Total:

$\frac{2}{6}$ sh

alternative via F.O. 64
 Rouen – St. M. lo – 300 km 7 D
 St. M. lo 64 2 D
 without "My letter" 8 D
 to address

via the GPO

As the Convention of 1836 shows, a local post office would prefer this, as the ordinary route gave them higher postage.



Letter from Jersey, dated 27.11.1840, to Cognac via London and Paris. As the front shows, the postage of 10 d till the frontier was paid by the sender – London-Paid-mark dated 30.11.40 and P-F mark (Jersey got a P-F mark in 1843). The French Postoffice cashed 14 decimes for the unpaid letter from Calais till Conac, where the letter arrived at 04.12.1840.

Postage:

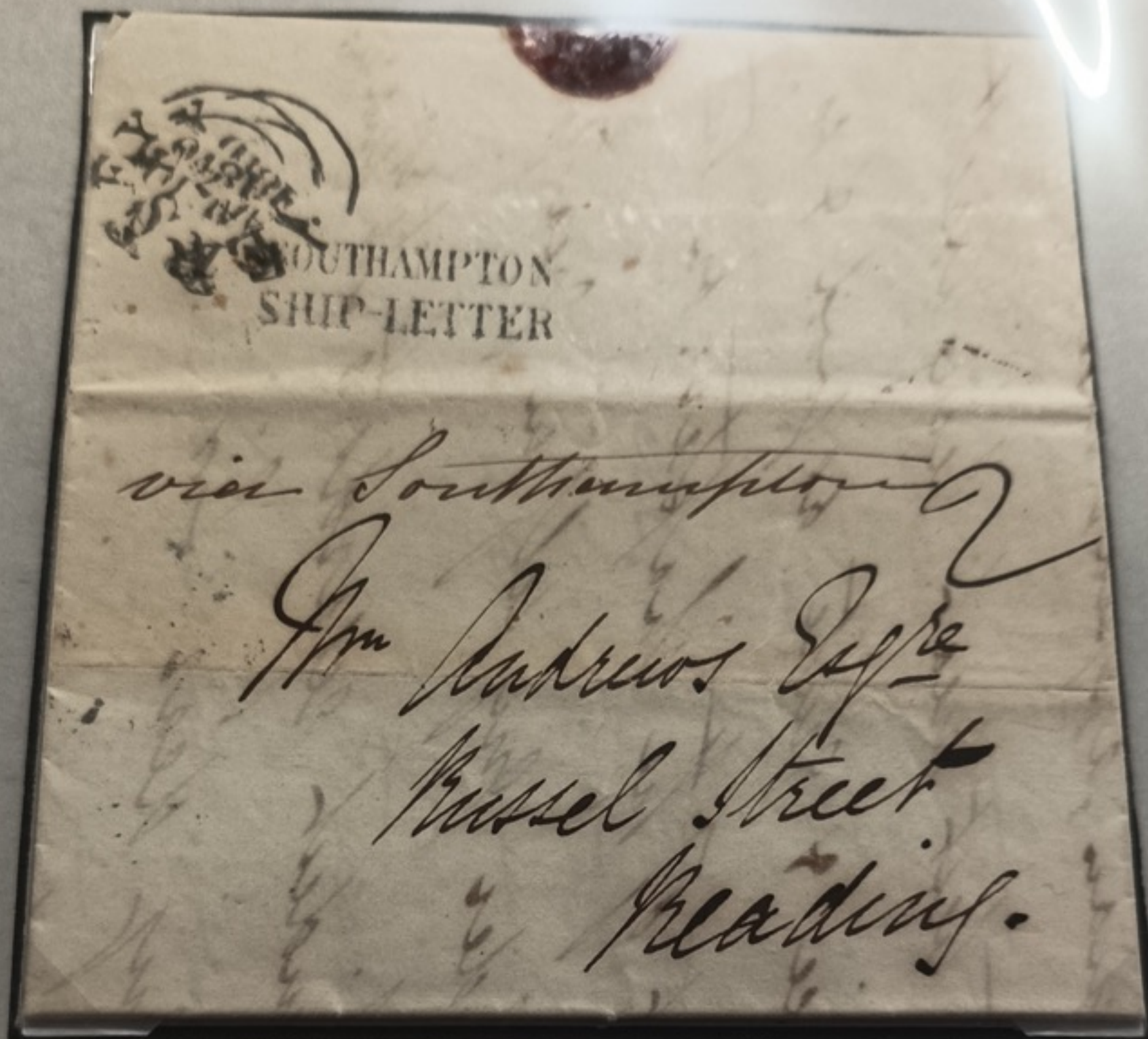
Route via GPO

Jersey – London - Calais 10 d
Calais – Cognac 14 D/d

alternative route via an agent

Jersey – St.Malo 2 d/D
St.Malo – Cognac 8 D/d

Some peoples at France had the knowledge of the British Post Office. Postage was 1 / mile.
At January, 9th 1840 the British Post Office introduced the 1 d inland postage.



Letter from Dinan, dated 07.08.1840, for Reading, posted at Jersey at 07.08.1840 and delivered via Southampton with the manuscript postage due note „2“

The question is, what the sender has done:

He, or an unknown person had handed over the letter to an agent and paid the fee over 2 - 3 D.

The agent posted the letter unpaid at Jersey.

Postage fee for the address: 2 d

Alternative if the sender has posted the letter at a French post office:

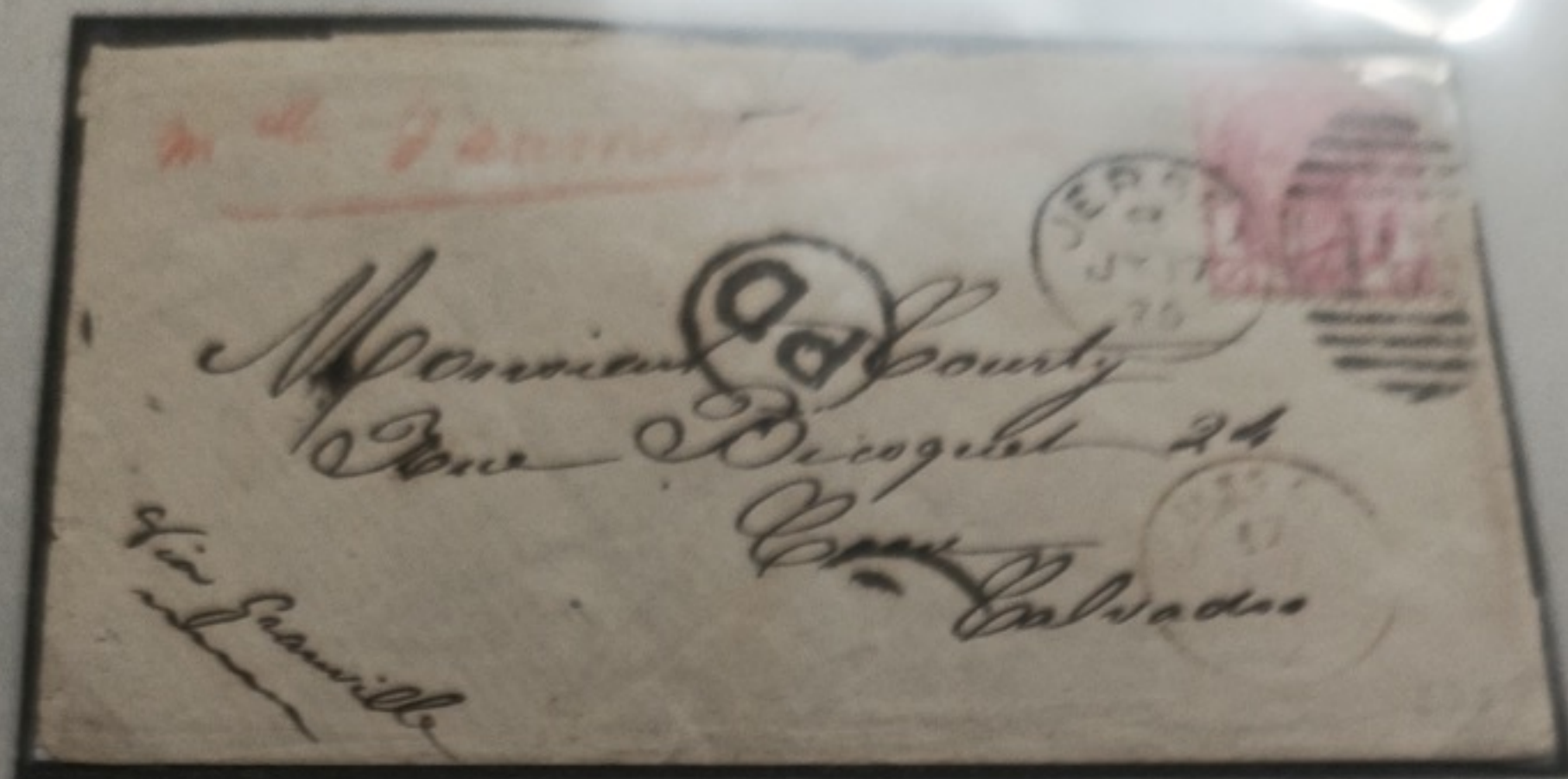
Dinan – Dover (Brit. Province rate) : 11 D / d
(which had to pay by the sender)

Dover – Reading: 1 d
unpaid: 2 d

Resultat: the sender saved minimum 8 D

Jersey

With the Convention of 1843 the Jersey Post Office became a post office of the United Kingdom.
From 1843 till 1875 three different types of postmarks were used.



Letter from Jersey, dated 17.07.1875, to Caen via
Granville with „PD“ in black (2nd typ)

Principal Exchange

The principal exchange of mail was made via the route London - Dover - Calais - Paris

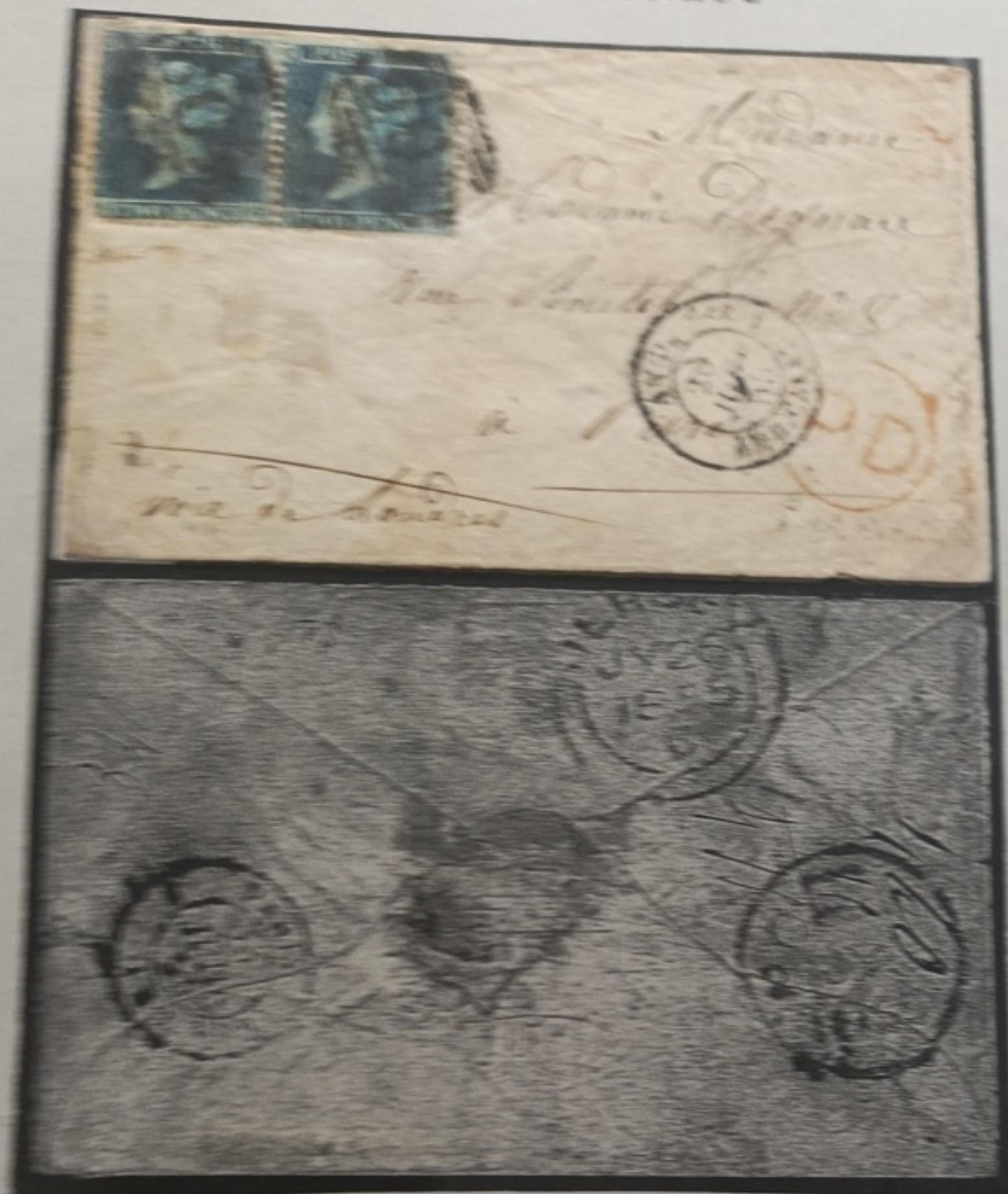


Letter from Jersey to Saumur with 4 d stamp cancelled by a Duplex mark dated 20.08.1862, code C and London PD-mark in red and Calais transit mark, code C, in black, dated 22.08.1862



Letter from Le Havre to Jersey with date stamp dated, dated 07.10.1863 and numeral mark 1769 cancelled 40 c stamp and PD mark in red with Paris transit mark, dated 08.10.2863

from June 1, 1843 we got a postage for mail to France
from Great Britain over 4 d
from the Channel Islands over 3 d



Letter from Jersey to Paris, posted at 26.07.1855,
delivered via the foreign post office London, with
transit mark dated 28.07.1855 and additional „PD“ mark
and Calais arrival mark and 2x 2 d stamps on the front,
cancelled by a 409 Jersey numeral mark

Postage
With the Convention of 1856 the Channel Islands got the same postage to France as Great Britain

1.1.1857 - 30.06.1870 for each 7,5 g 4 d



Letter from Jersey posted at a moveable box for St. Servan with 4 d stamp
cancelled at St. Malo at 11.04.1865



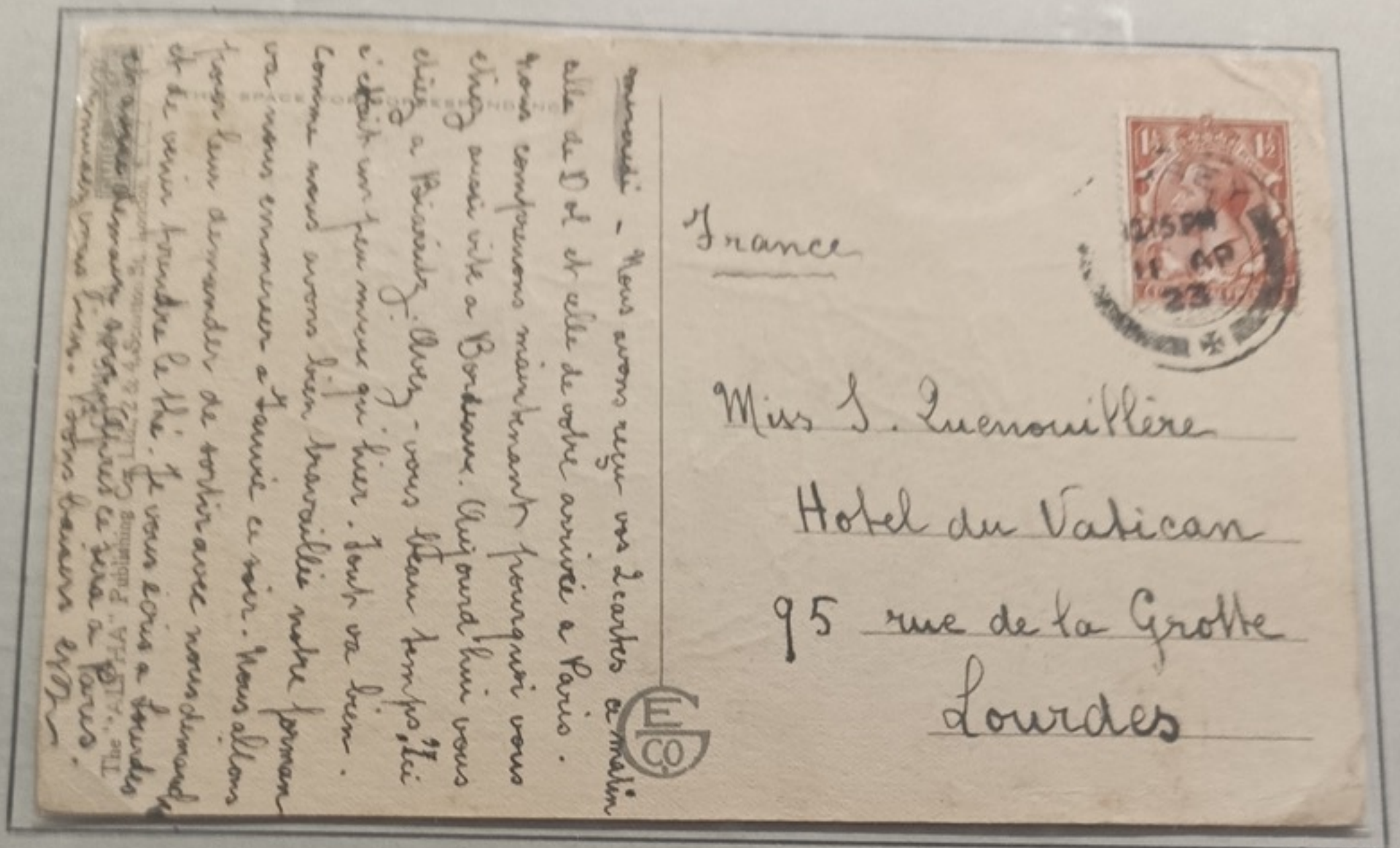
Letter from Jersey to Caen with 4 d cancelled at 11.05.1869
delivered via the local exchange to St. Malo

Postage

01.07.1870 - 31.12.1875 for each 10 g 3 d



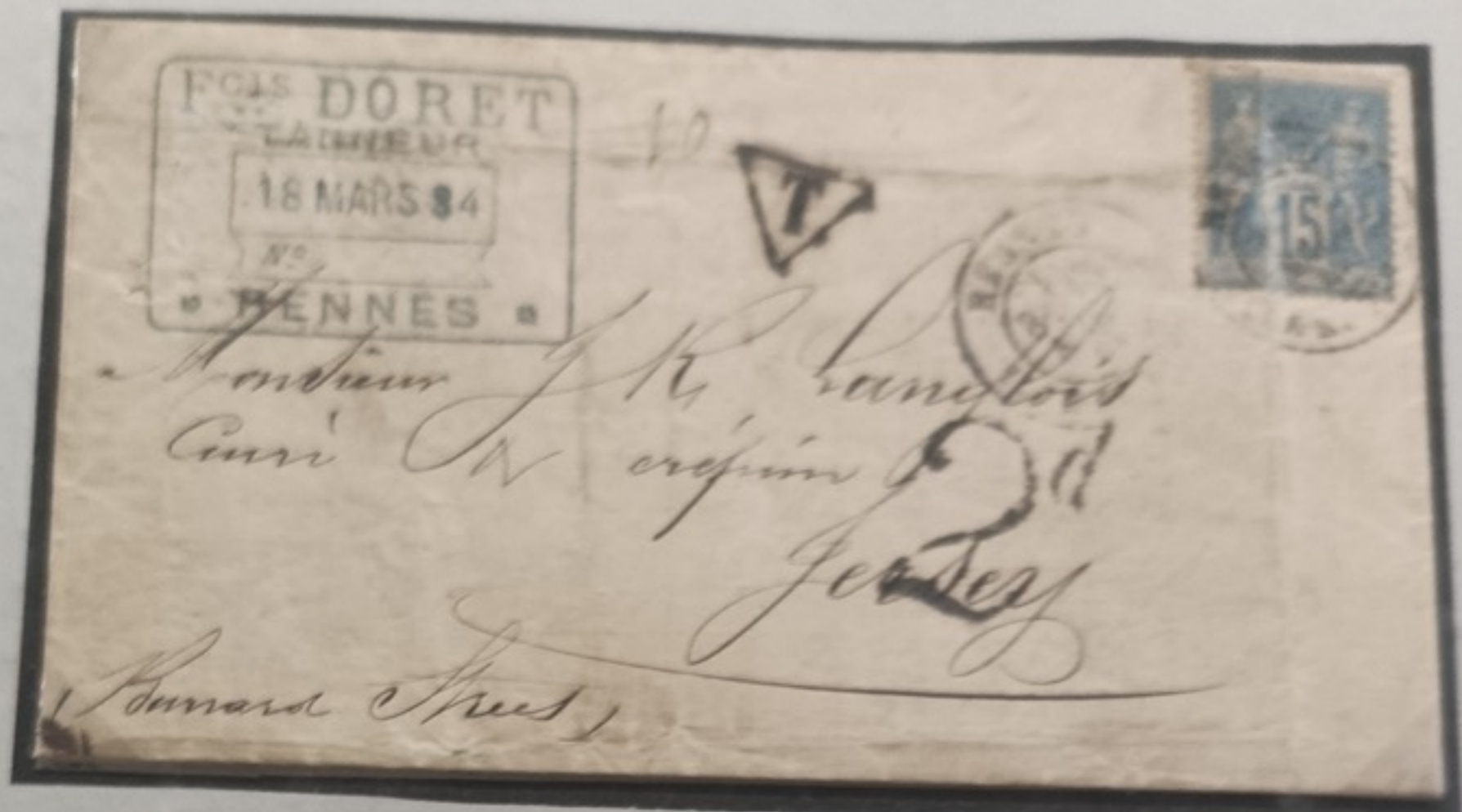
Letter from Jersey to St. Malo with 3 d cancelled at 24.07.1872



Postkarte von Jersey nach Lourdes vom 11.4.1923

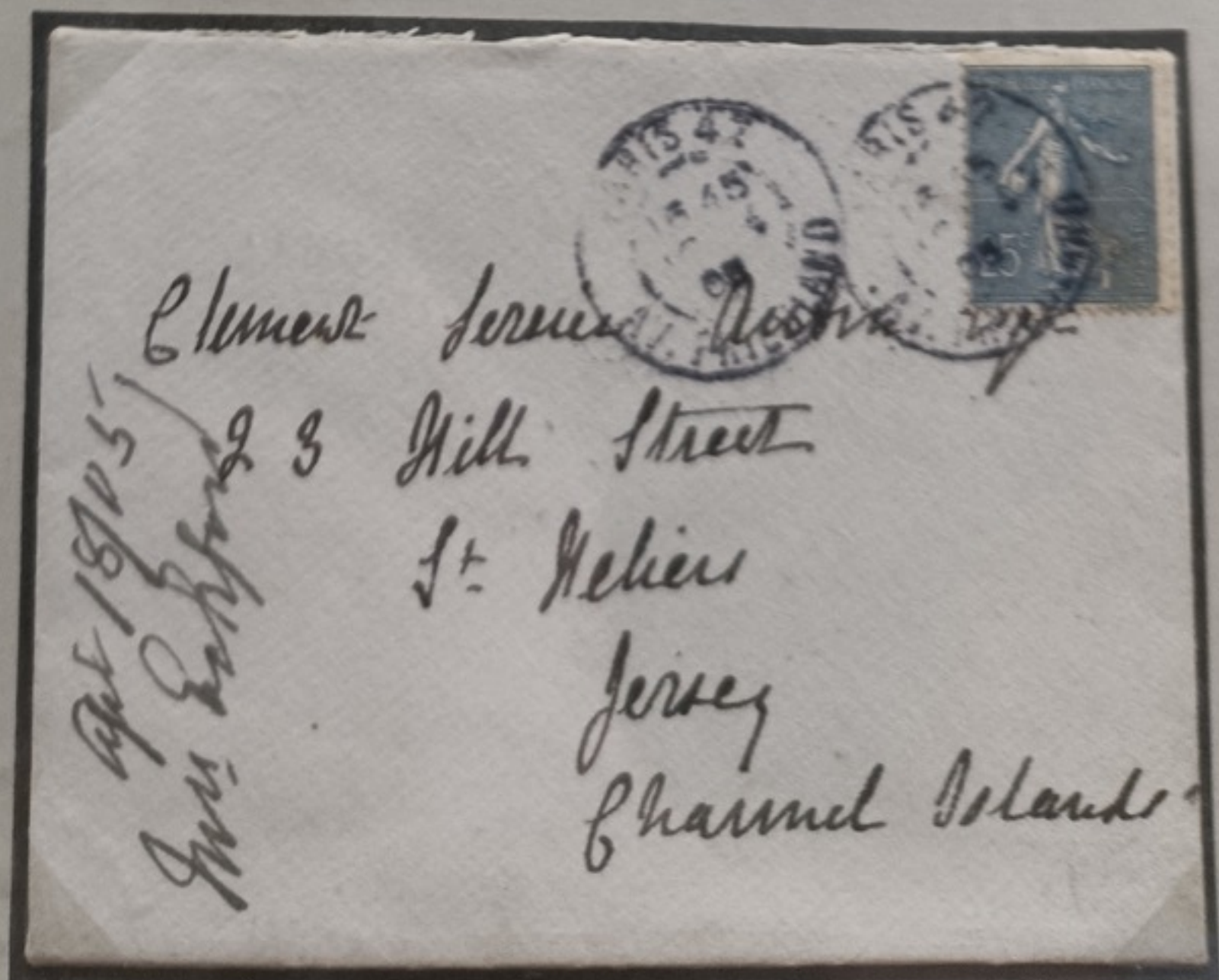
Postage

Foreign letter 25 c



Letter from Rennes to Jersey, dated 18.3.1884
 franked by 15 c but underposted there for Tax mark 10 c
 and London postage due mark 2 d
 Jersey arrival mark on the back, dated 20.03.1884

Postage rate: paid postage		15 c
underpaid		10 c
postage due	10 x 2	= 2 d



Letter from Paris, dated 16.04.1905 to Jersey franked by 25 c.

LONDON & CHANNEL ISLANDS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

15-18 LIME STREET, E. C. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "CHANISLE, STOCK, LONDON". TELEPHONE MANSION HOUSE 6366.

**STEAMERS LEAVE
EAST DOCK
LONDON DOCKS**

EVERY

**TUESDAY and FRIDAY
PROCEEDING DIRECT
TO CHANNEL ISLANDS**

THE DIRECT SERVICE



EXPEDITIOUS DELIVERY



BRITISH CHANNEL ISLANDS SHIPPING COMPANY (JERSEY) LIMITED

LONDON · JERSEY · GUERNSEY

MINIMUM HANDLING · LOW RATES · REGULARITY

Jersey

Schiffapost

Die Schiffsverbindung Gorey - Carteret

Bei dieser Schiffsverbindung spielen die jeweiligen nationalen Eisenbahnverbindungen eine große Rolle.

Der kleine Ort Carteret lag an der direkten Eisenbahnverbindung Cherbourg - Paris.



147 JERSEY. — Gorey Village, vue générale. — General View. — LL.

Mit der Fertigstellung der Eisenbahnlinie St. Helier - Gorey, am 25.5.1891, wurde eine Verbindung geschaffen, die durch die Schiffsverbindung optimiert wurde.

Jersey

via Carteret

Über die Fährverbindung wurde gleichzeitig auch die Eisenbahnverbindung nach Paris erreicht. Ab St. Helier konnten Fährschiffe nach Paris zum Preis von £ 2.10.6 durchgeführt werden. Den gleichen Anschluß konnte lediglich nach Granville vorweisen. Die nachfolgende Statistik aus einem Almanach zeigt, daß über diesen kleinen Hafen verhältnismäßig viele Personen einreisten.

PASSAGERS.

Le nombre total des passagers qui sont arrivés dans l'île, de l'Angleterre et de la France, durant les mois de Mai, Juin, Juillet, Août et Septembre 1904 respectivement, est comme suit :

1904.	Southamp'n et Guernsey	Weymouth et Guernsey	Plymouth	St. Malo	Granville	St. Brieux	Carteret	Autres ports	Total
Mai.....	1,879	1,464	22	439	329	108	292	682	5,013
Juin.....	2,381	2,732	7	889	437	318	345	518	6,217
Juillet.....	1,829	4,961	17	1,496	1,041	64	1,304	928	11,730
Août.....	4,082	6,112	14	2,285	2,045	89	1,809	307	16,733
Sept.....	2,895	2,473	49	1,487	811	238	1,222	192	9,387
1905.	11,437	17,682	109	7,479	4,676	1,907	5,482	2,302	54,384
Mai.....	2,011	1,522	53	527	335	1,488	496	1,066	7,388
Juin.....	2,369	2,039	27	772	389	225	712	302	7,437
Juillet.....	3,355	4,046	151	1,354	858	111	1,582	221	11,528
Août.....	5,739	7,042	116	3,873	2,129	658	2,030	104	21,591
Sept.....	2,503	3,139	92	1,540	785	275	1,065	241	11,008
1906.	14,378	18,599	449	7,509	4,477	2,747	5,475	1,864	50,329

Bureau du Maires-de-Port,
St. Helier, Jersey.

FRA. JNO. RENOUF Maires-de-Port.

Statistik aus "Almanach de la Nouvelle Chronique de Jersey - 1907" (Originalalmanach liegt vor)

Wie günstig diese Schiffsverbindung war, muß die Post bereits 1894



71. JERSEY — Le "Cypre" sortant du Port de Gorey

Jersey

via Carteret

erkannt haben. Am 27.6.1894 führte die Post auch einen offiziellen Posttausch mit Frankreich über Carteret ein. Solche Tausche sind an dem Transitstempel Carteret zu erkennen.

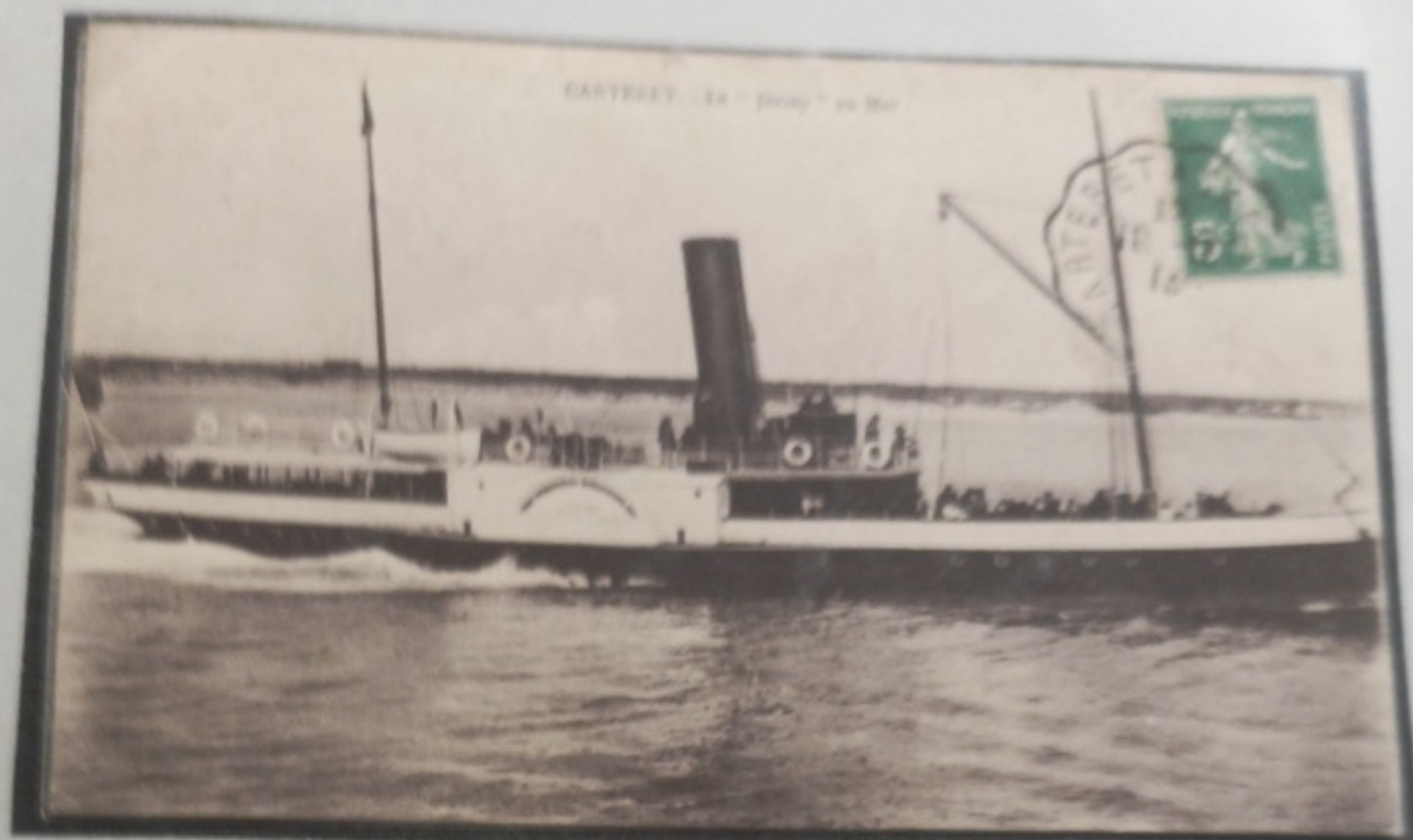
Auf dieser Route verkehrten folgende Schiffe:

Le Cygne	-	Compagnie Rouennaise de Navigation
Jersey	-	"
Torbay Belle	-	Compagnie Navigation Carteret
Les Deux Léopards	-	"
Aurevoir	-	"



Auf den Schiffen konnte auch Post aufgegeben werden, die dann im Hafen der offiz. Post übergeben wurde. Bei der Ankunft in Carteret wurden die engl. Marken mit dem franz. Stempel entwertet. Bei der Ankunft in Gorey wurde diese dem Postbeamten übergeben, der die Post mit der Eisenbahn nach St. Helier brachte und dort im Hauptpostamt entwertet wurde. Dieser Übergab-/Übernahm ebenfalls die Post an dem offiz. Posttausch.

Postalisch ist diese Verbindung bis 1914 nachweisbar.



Raddampfer 'Jersey' vor Carteret

19

JERSEY EASTERN RAILWAY Co., Ltd.

"Compagnie des Bateaux-Omnibus de Rouen," "Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest," London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, and Great Western Railway.

LONDON—

Via CARTERET, CAEN, & NEWHAVEN, &c.,
or via CARTERET, PARIS & DIEPPE, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS for the following Circular Tours may be obtained at St. Helier's Station, as under:—

1.—ST. HELIER, GOREY, CARTERET, PARIS, ROUEN, DIEPPE, NEWHAVEN, BRIGHTON, LONDON, WEYMOUTH, QUEENSBURY, JERSEY, or vice versa.

1st Class, 104s. 11d.; 2nd Class & Saloon, 83s. 5d.

2.—ST. HELIER, GOREY, CARTERET, CAEN, NEWHAVEN, BRIGHTON, LONDON, WEYMOUTH, QUEENSBURY, JERSEY, or vice versa.

1st Class, 73s. 11d.; 2nd Class & Saloon, 59s. 10d.

Any one of the following Stations may be added to the above Tours at a proportionate increased rate:—

Aberdare, Bath, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Chester, Crewe, Gloucester, Liverpool (Landing Stage), Malvern (Great), Manchester (London Road), Heath, Newport (Wen.), Oxford, Reading, Shrewsbury, Swansea, Trowbridge, Westbury (Wilts.), Wolverhampton, Worcester (Shrub Hill), Yeovil.

Application for the above Tickets must be made a few hours in advance.
For further particulars apply to the Station Master at St. Helier.

Announce von 1899 für 2 Rundreisen
unter Benutzung der Verbindung
Gorey - Carteret

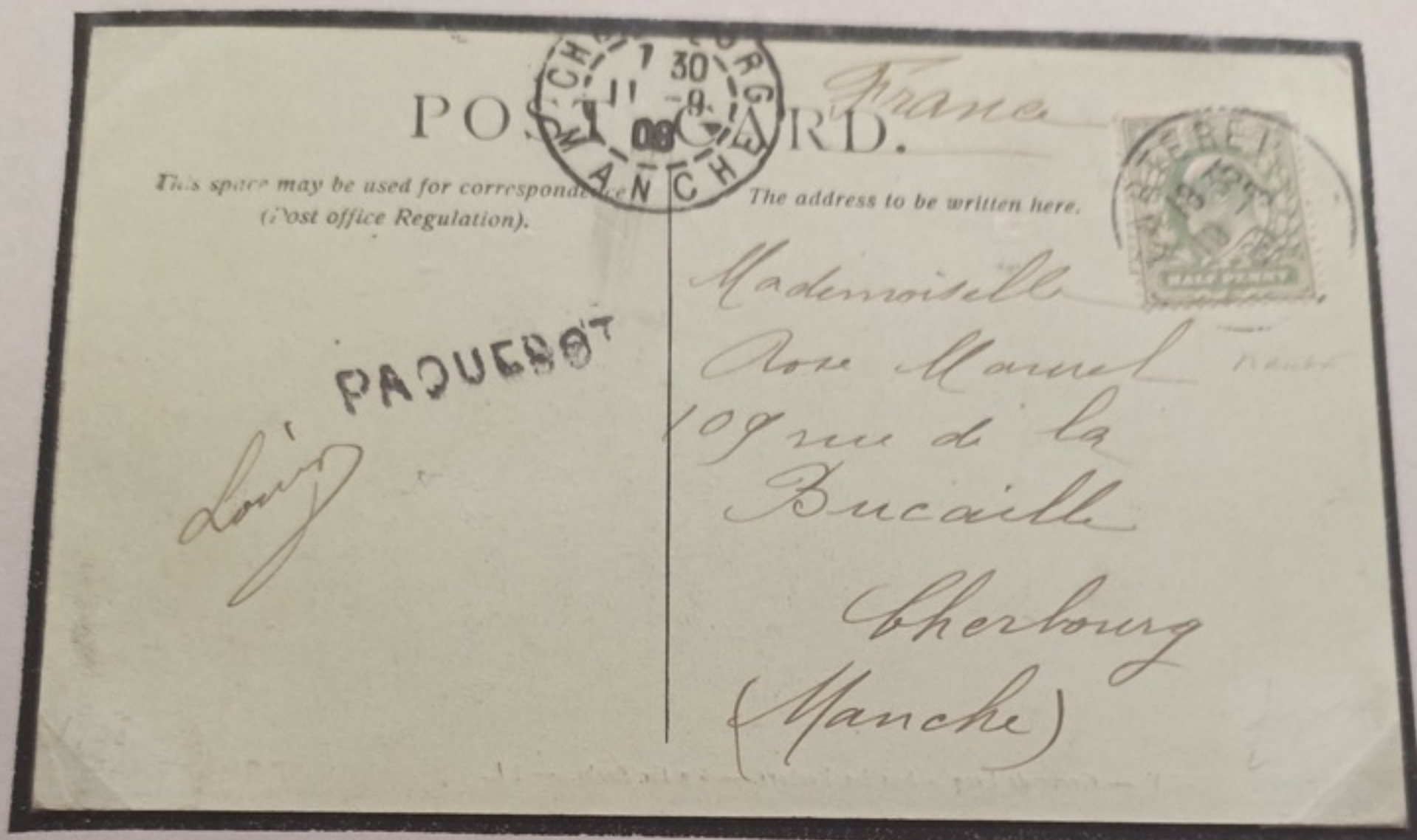
Carteret



Picture postcard posted at Port Bail at 30.07.1908 and delivered by train
(Carentan – Carteret line) with Carteret transit mark from the same day
for Jersey

Carteret

In 1908 the postoffice of Carteret got a new datestamp – now a single circle datestamp.



Picture postcard from Jersey to Cherbourg, franked by a ½ d stamp, cancelled with a Carteret pmk dated 10.09.1908 and an additional Paquebot cachet

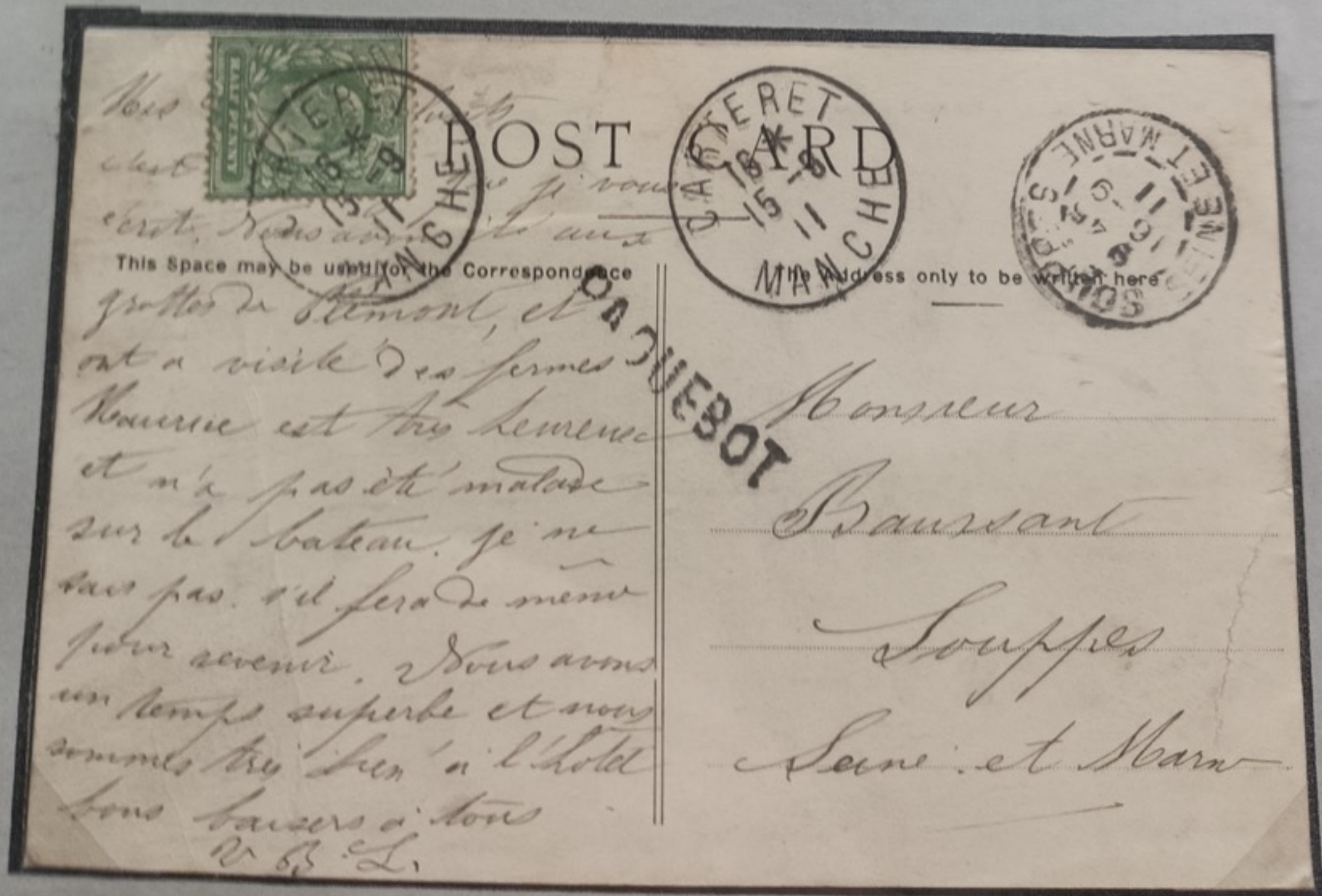


Picture postcard from Jersey to Paris, franked by 1 d stamp, cancelled with a Carteret Datestamp, dated 02.08.1911 and an additional Paquebot cachet (type 1)

Carteret



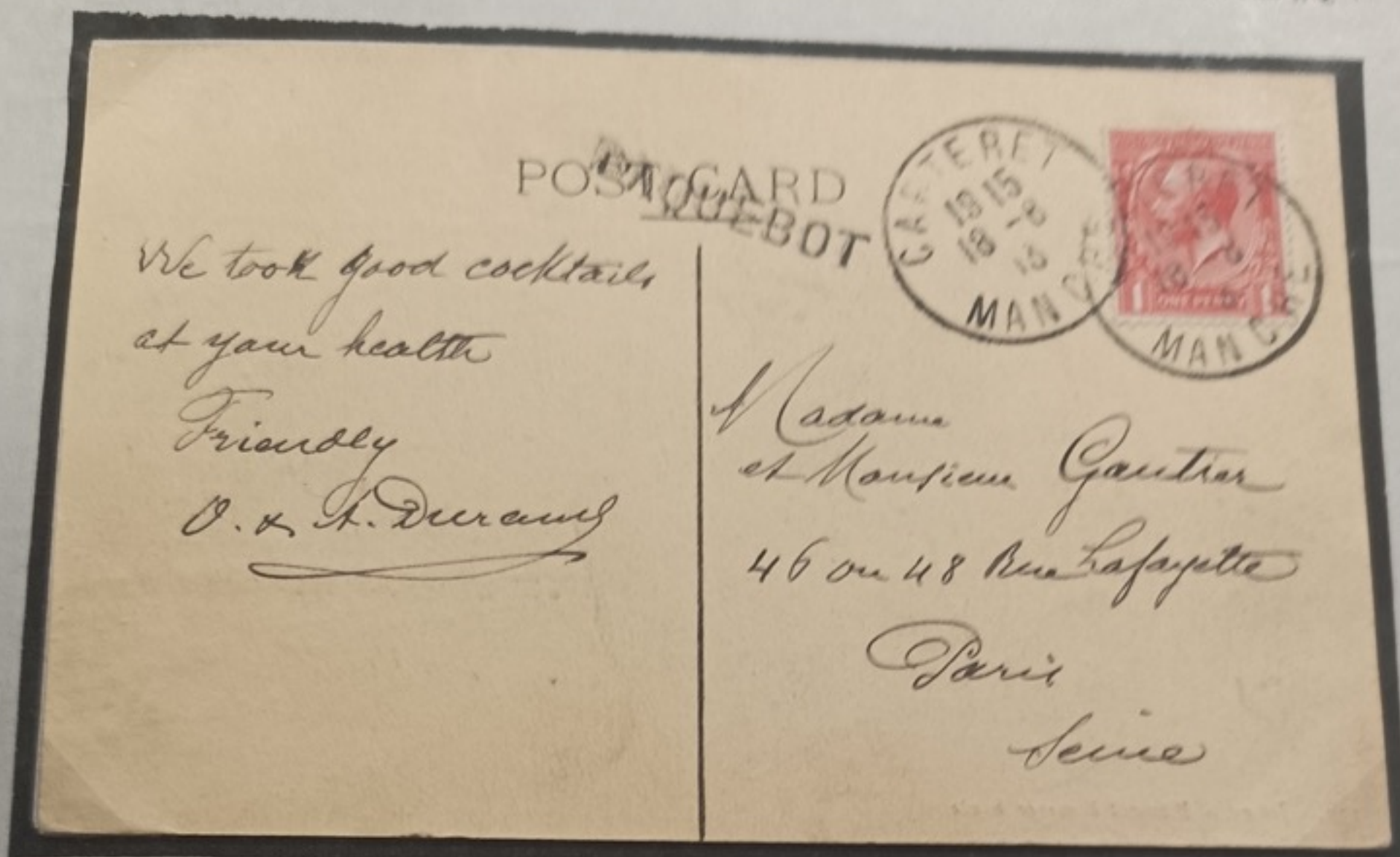
Letter from Lille St. Maurice to Jersey with Carteret datestamp dated 07.07.1910 as transitmark



Picture postcard with 1/2 d stamp cancelled by the Carteret datestamp dated 15.09.1911 and alongside a Paquebot mark (type I) to Souppes

Carteret

In 1911 the postoffice of Carteret got a new "Paquebot" cachet. It shows a different „Q“.



Picture postcard from Jersey to Paris, franked by a 1 d stamp, cancelled by two Carteret date stamps, dated 18.08.1913 with an additional Paquebot mark

Granville

Ships which sailed from Jersey to Granville

Lord Beresford	1824 - 1832	summertime: monthly
Le Curieux	1825	
Camilla	1840 - 1845	
South Western	1849	
Neuhu	1849	summertime: weekly
Jersey Maid	1849	summertime: weekly
Princess Alexandrina	1849	summertime: weekly
Rose	1854	
Dispatch	1879	
Griffin	1889	
Honfleur	1893	
Laura	1918 - 1919	
Celuta		



Laura

Jersey links with France

Granville



10 — Jersey - S. S. « Laura »

SS Laura leaves St.Helier

146

Memorandum
of
J. M. Smith
to
J. M. Smith
1855

146

Memorandum
of
J. M. Smith
to
J. M. Smith
1855

16
Monsieur Lemonsin
Charmain
Jessey
Les Granville



Monsieur Lemonsin
Charmain
Jessey
Les Granville



24
Monsieur ^{monieur} Le
Président de la
Garde Nationale
de Granville

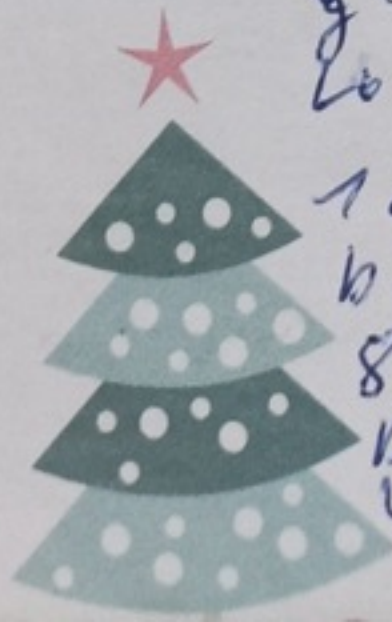
Monsieur ^{monieur} Le
Président de la
Garde Nationale
de Granville

Brief vom 22. 12. 1846
Dep. Loiret (45) über G.
mit Transitstempel vom 2
nach Jersey mit Ankunfts
vom 27. 12. 1846

Porto: Fran. Brief - Jersey
gemäß Postvertr.
Lokal zu stellen

1 d = 4 d, nicht
bezahlt = Nachpost

8 d
Die Bestimmung
wurden beachtet



Granville

The Anglo/French Convention of June 1st, 1843 was the reason why the service of the „French Post Office“ and from the agents ended. The British Post Office took over the service, now to the same condition. The postage rate from Jersey to the French port was now 3 d (Art. 33) plus the French inland rate till it's destination. The French Postal Administration introduced a mark „3“ for this special Channel Island rate and an entrance datestamp with the inscription „Iles-C ...“



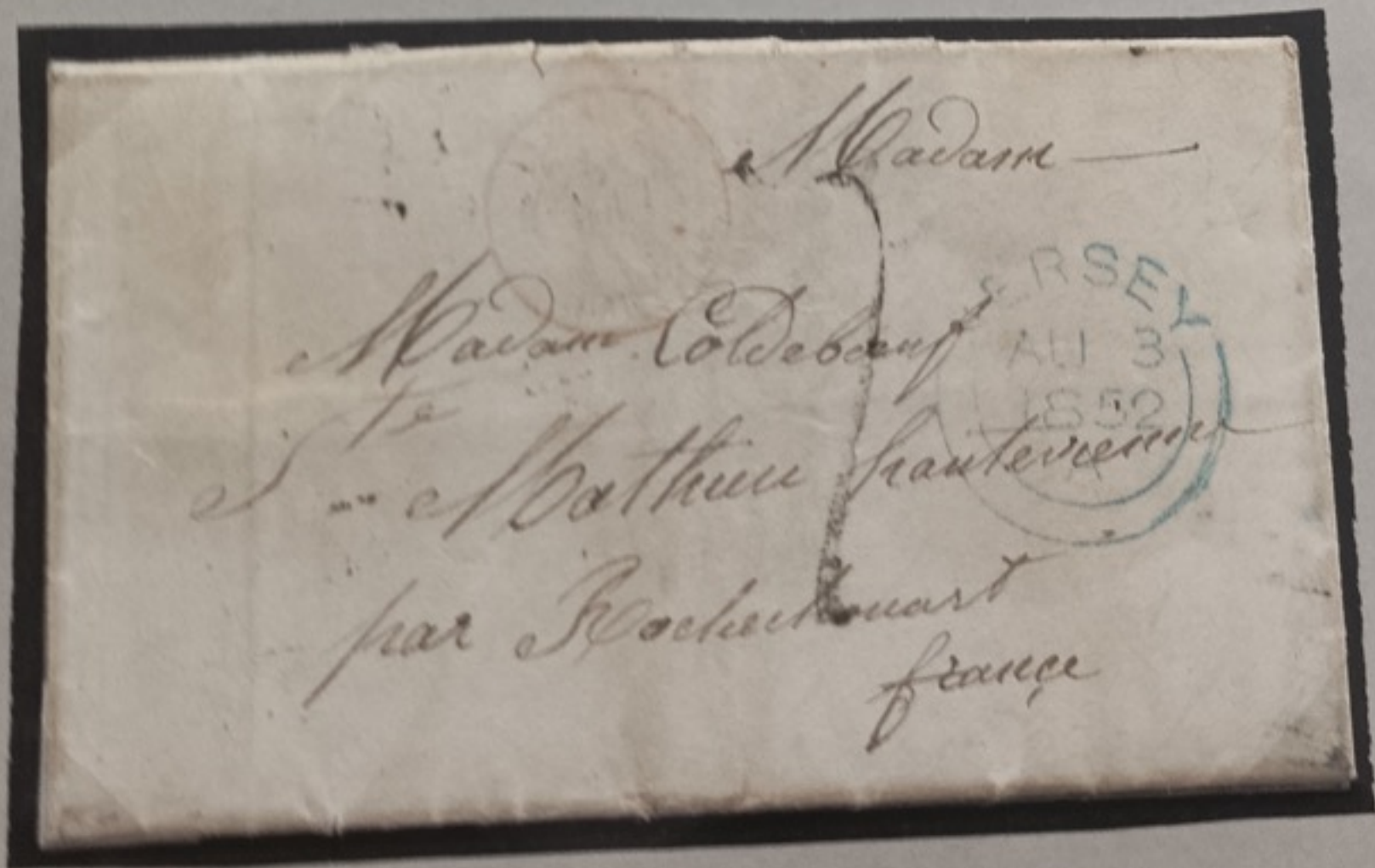
Letter from Jersey, with datestamp dated 13.10.1845 in red, to Portrieux with manuscript „3“ for the ship service till Granville and „7“ decimes for the complete postage till the destination. The letter shows the entrance mark from Granville, dated 17.10.45 (delayed by local weather?) and the transit marks from Rennes, dated 18.10.45, St.Brieuc, dated 19.10.45 and the arrival mark from Portrieux from the same date.

Granville

In 1849 the French Postoffice Board fixed the postage due for letters from the Islands to France at 7 decimes per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz, if the letter was send on the direct way. This postage due rate was valid till 1856



Letter from Jersey to Narrains/Saumur, dated 15.10.1851 (text)
with **ILES-C GRANVILLE** datestamp, date eltered in manuscript
and postage due mark 7. **The letter was posted in a movable box**
- no Jersey datestamp



Letter from Jersey, posted 03.08.1852, to Rochecouart with
arrival mark, dated 09.08.1852, and **ILES-C GRANVILLE**
dated 03.08.1852 and 7 decimes postage due mark in black
and Paris transit mark on reverse

Granville

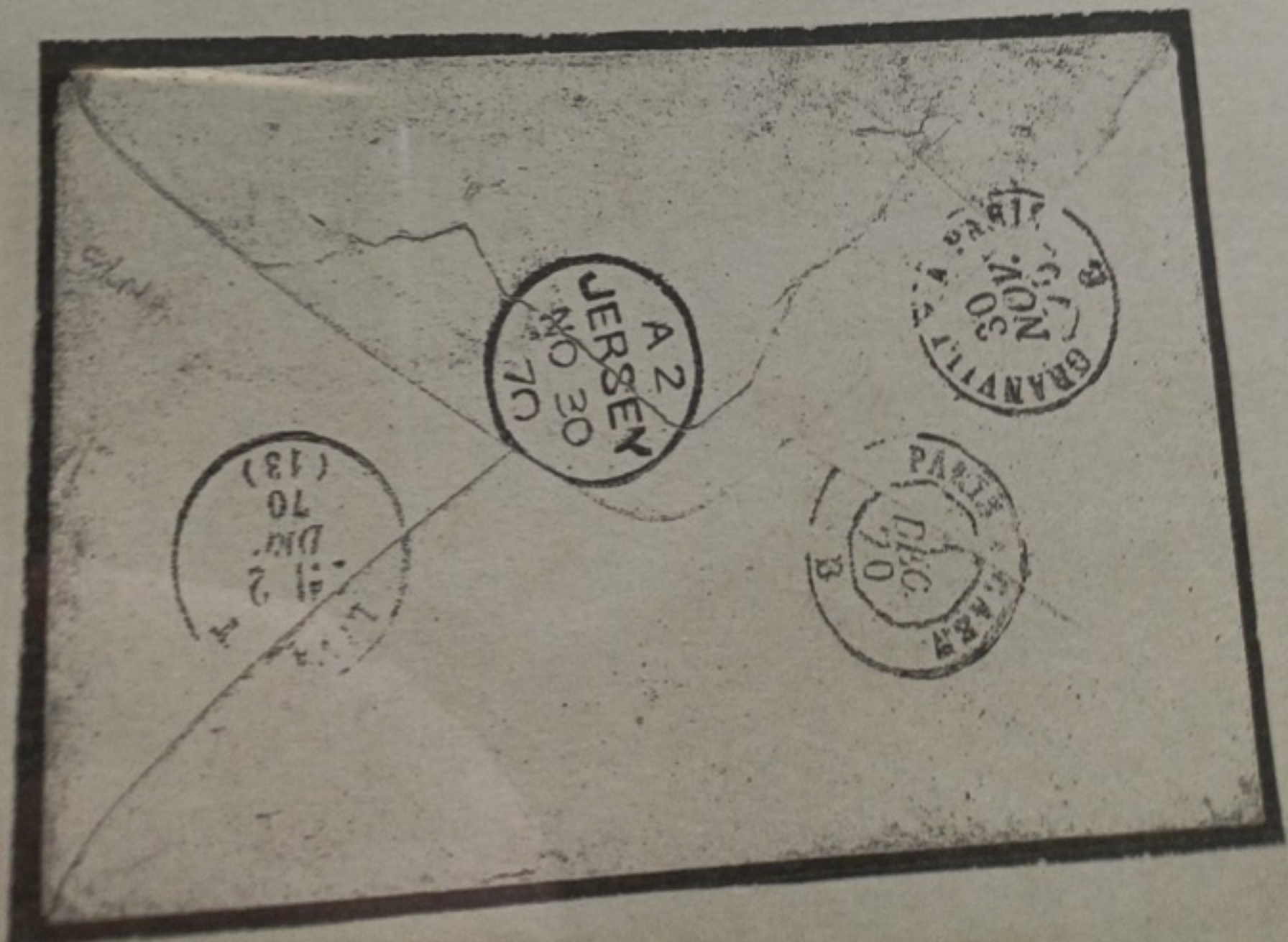
With the Convention, dated 29.09.1856 B.M.-datestamps came into use. These were used to mark mail which arrived by the moveable box service of the mailboats.

With this boats the local mail exchange was also done. This mail had to get the ordinary date stamp as arrival mark, but sometimes the B.M.-datestamp was used on these mail as arrival



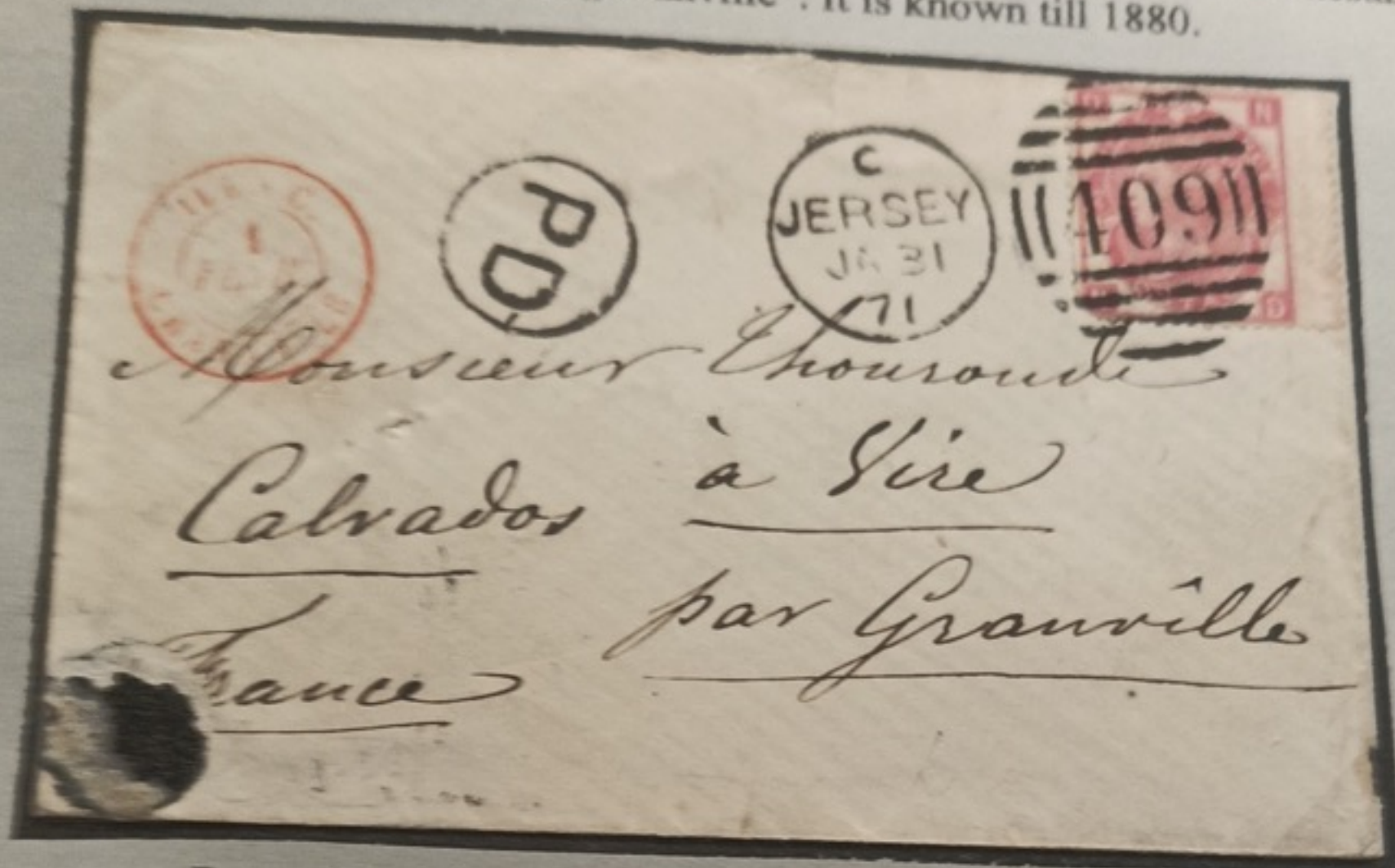
Letter from Jersey, dated 30.11.1870, to Livarot with 2 x 3 d stamps cancelled by the Jersey numeral mark 409 and single circle datestamp, code A2 on the back, and on the front PD in black and Granville B.M.-datestamp in red as transitmark, dated 30.11.1870.

On the back it shows also the travelling marks Granville-Paris and Paris Caen (night and day) and the arrival mark of Livarot, dated 02.12.1870



Granville

In 1870 the Granville postoffice got a new „Iles-C. Granville“ datestamp. There was no reason for this datestamp, as the postage was the same as that from Great Britain. The new datestamp shows a larger inscription of „Granville“. It is known till 1880.



Letter from Jersey to Vire with datestamp dated 31.01.1871 and Iles-C. ... dated 01.02.1871 in red and arrivalmark from the same date on the back

Granville

Since 1887 the postoffice at Granville used a double circle datestamp with a broken inner circle. Against the later datestamps it had big letters. It is known as transit mark and as cancel for ship mail with an additional ANGL.B.M. mark.



Stationary registered letter from Jersey to Paris with registered datestamp, dated 29.03.1901 and transit mark, dated 30.03.1901 and arrival mark Paris 70 Etranger, dated 31.03.1901



Granville



Picture postcard from Jersey to Vesoul/France with St. Martins dispatch mark, dated 18.09.1901 and datestamp from the head postoffice from the same day and Granville transit mark, dated 19.09.1901



Stationary postcard to Villedieu with Millbrook dispatch mark, dated 16.05.1902 and datestamp from the head postoffice from the same day and Granville transit mark, dated 17.05.1902

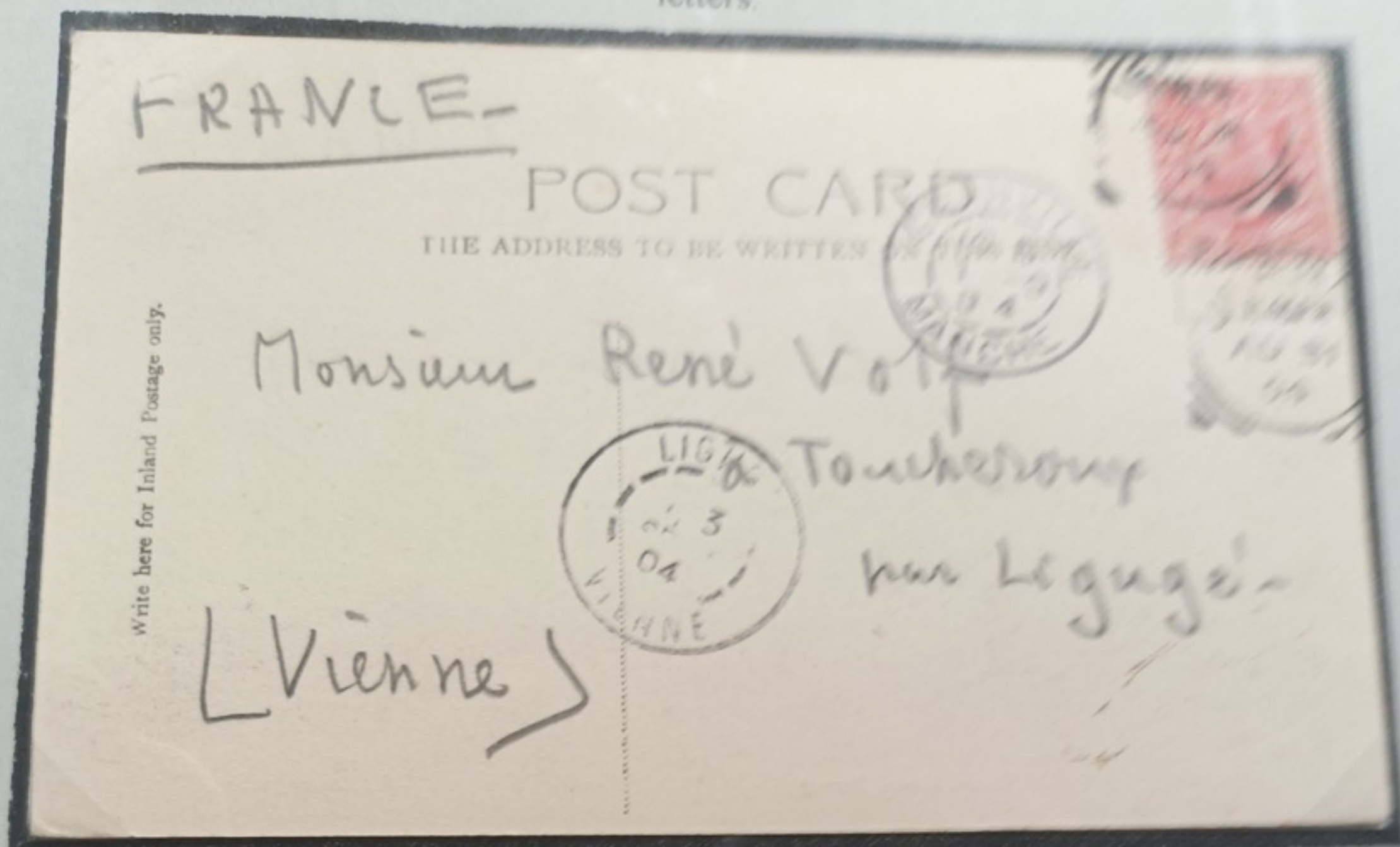
Granville

Since 1896 a datestamp with smaller letters of inscription was also used on mail from the island.



Letter from Jersey with datestamp dated 17.03.1896 to Nantes with Granville transit mark dated 18.03.1896

From 1904 till 1912 the postoffice at Granville used also a double circle *transit* mark with the first letters.



Picture postcard from Jersey with datestamp, dated 31.08.1904, to Liguge with transit mark Granville, dated 01.09.1904, and arrival mark Liguge dated 03.09.1904



194 JERSEY. — La Vallée de Ste-Marie. — St. Mary's Valley. — LL.

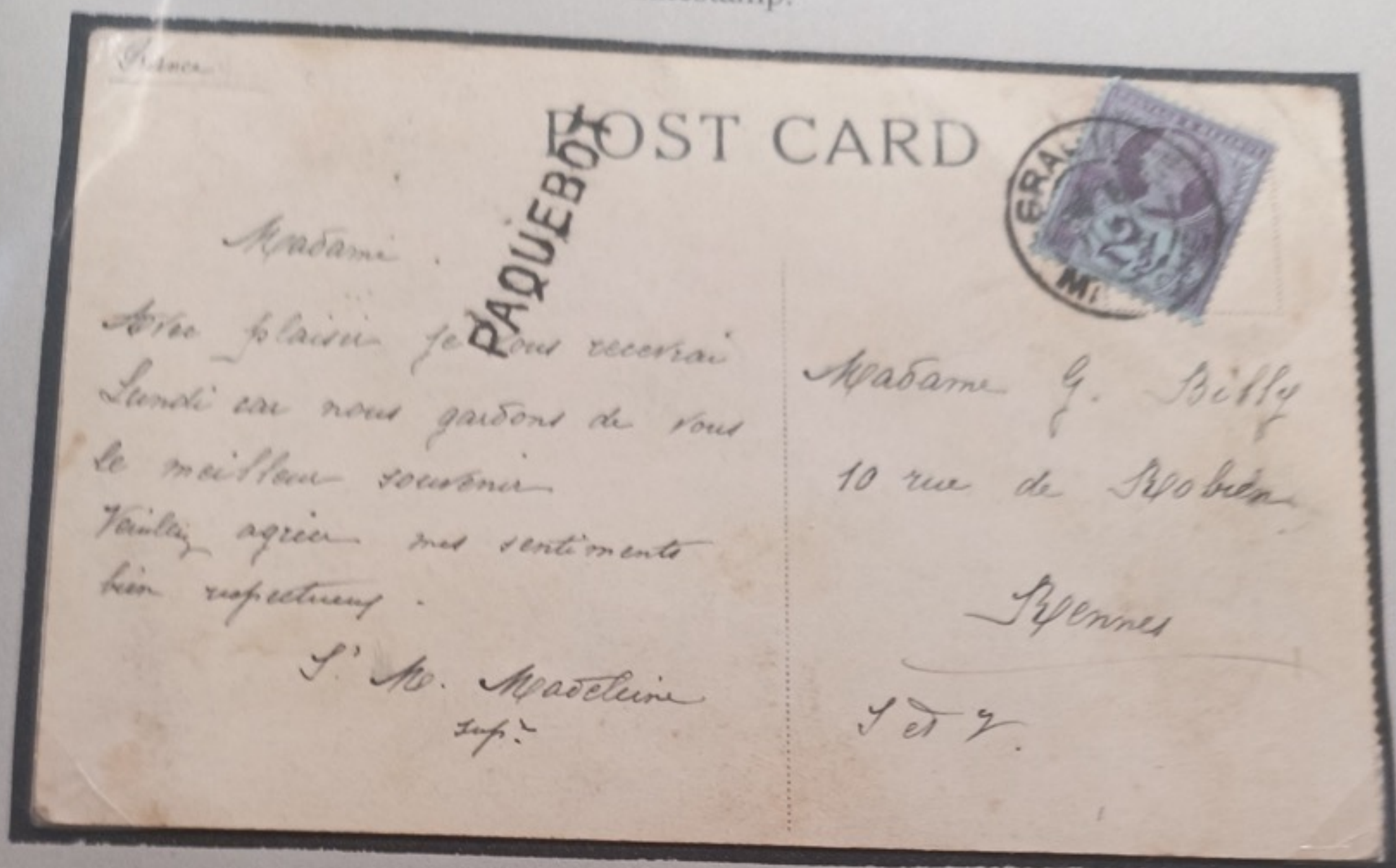
Granville



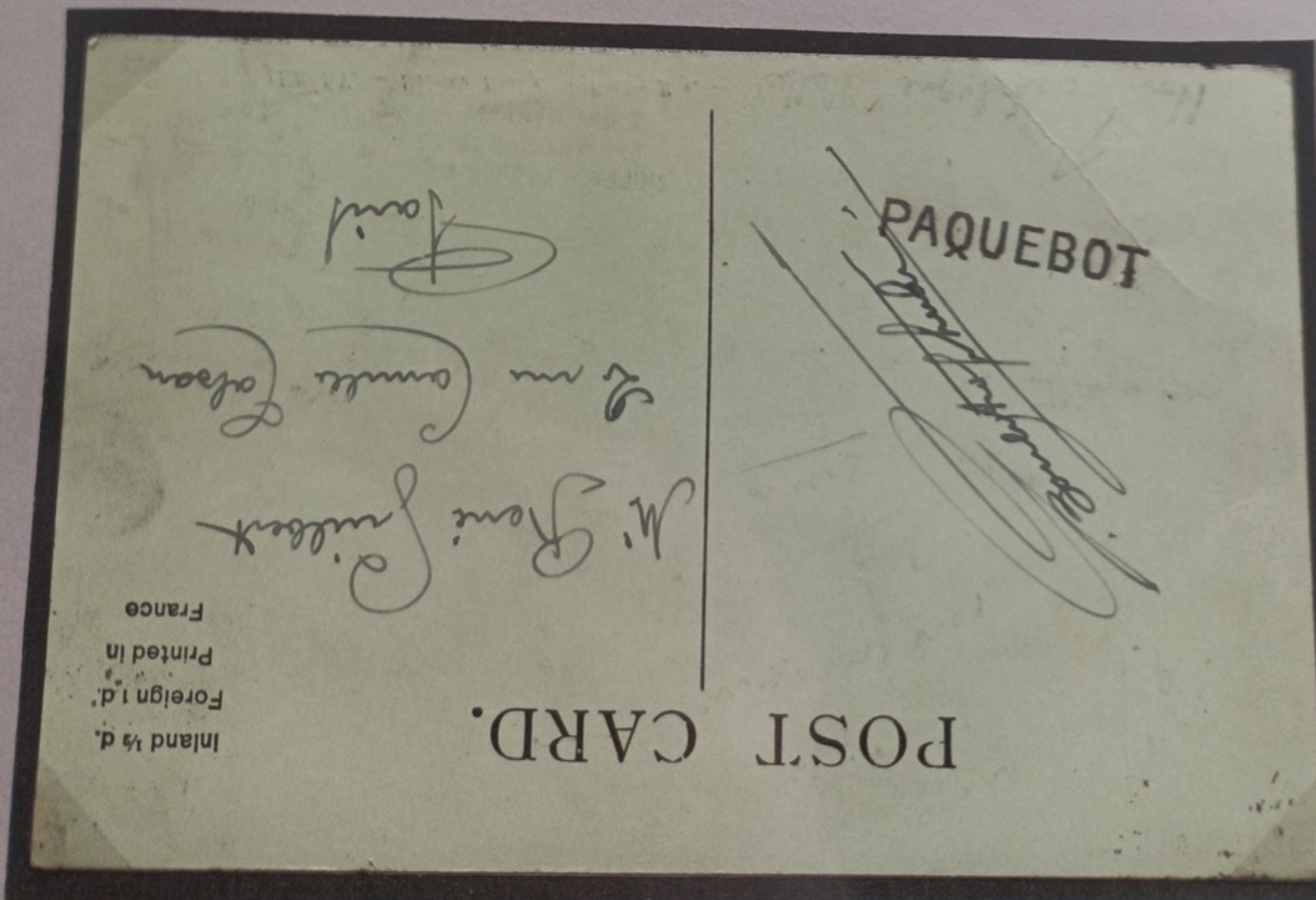
Stationary registered letter with add. Stamps for foreign postage with registered date stamp, dated 17.02.1903, with Granville transit mark, dated 18.02.1903, to St. Malo



Since 1892 the postoffice of Granville used also a „PAQUEBOT“ handstamp instead the .B.M. datestamp.

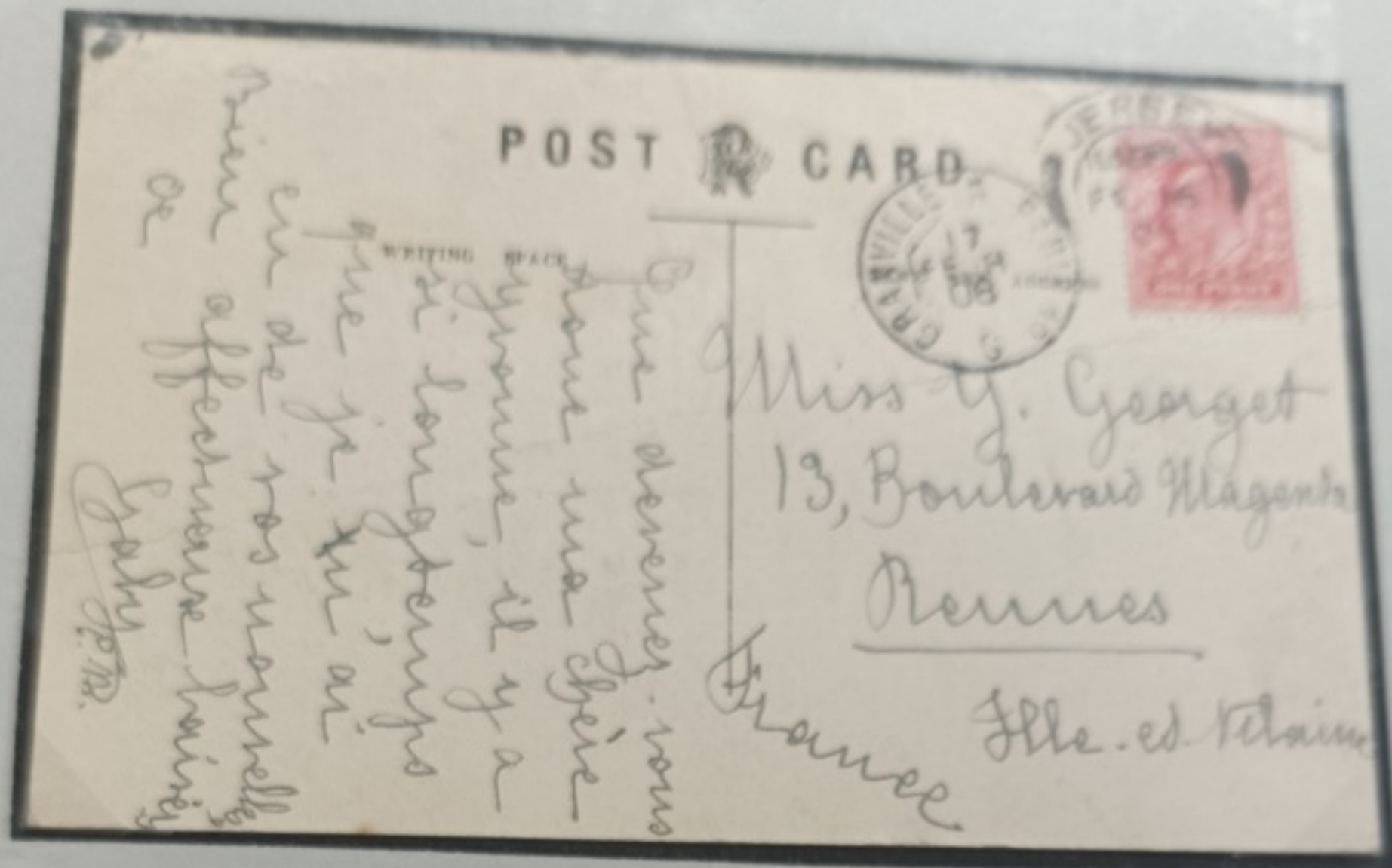


Picture postcard from Jersey to Rennes, franked by 2 ½ d jubilee stamp, cancelled by Granville datestamp, dated 11.05.1892 and additional „PAQUEBOT“ cachet in black



Granville

Mail from Jersey for France is also known with a French travelling postmark with the inscription GRANVILLE A PARIS with No. and code and the date in a inner circle (day train) or octagonal (night train)



Postcard from Jersey to Rennes with datestamp, dated 16.02.1908 and travelling pmk Granville A Paris 19 G, dated 17.02.1908 as transit mark



3160. - Granville. - Le "Dinard" partant pour Jersey

Jersey

St. Brieuc

Schiffe und deren Route nach St. Brieuc:

Plymouth - Guernsey - Jersey - St. Brieuc	Commerce	1882 - 94 2x wöchentl. im Sommer 1x wöchentl. im Winter
"	Aquila	1888 - 90 2x wöchentl. im Sommer 1x wöchentl. im Winter
"	Fawn	1897 - 1923
"	Devonia	1908
"	New Fawn	1923 - 1940
Jersey - St. Brieuc	Why Not	1895



119 — SAINT-BRIEUC. L'Anse aux Moines. ND Phot.

Plérin



Double Circle
Ø 25 mm

recorded on Jersey mail: 06-01.1903 - 11.10.1911



Picture postcard with date stamp dated 30.05.1911 to Morlaix
with Plérin transit mark, dated 31.05.1911

Jersey

St. Quay - Portrieux

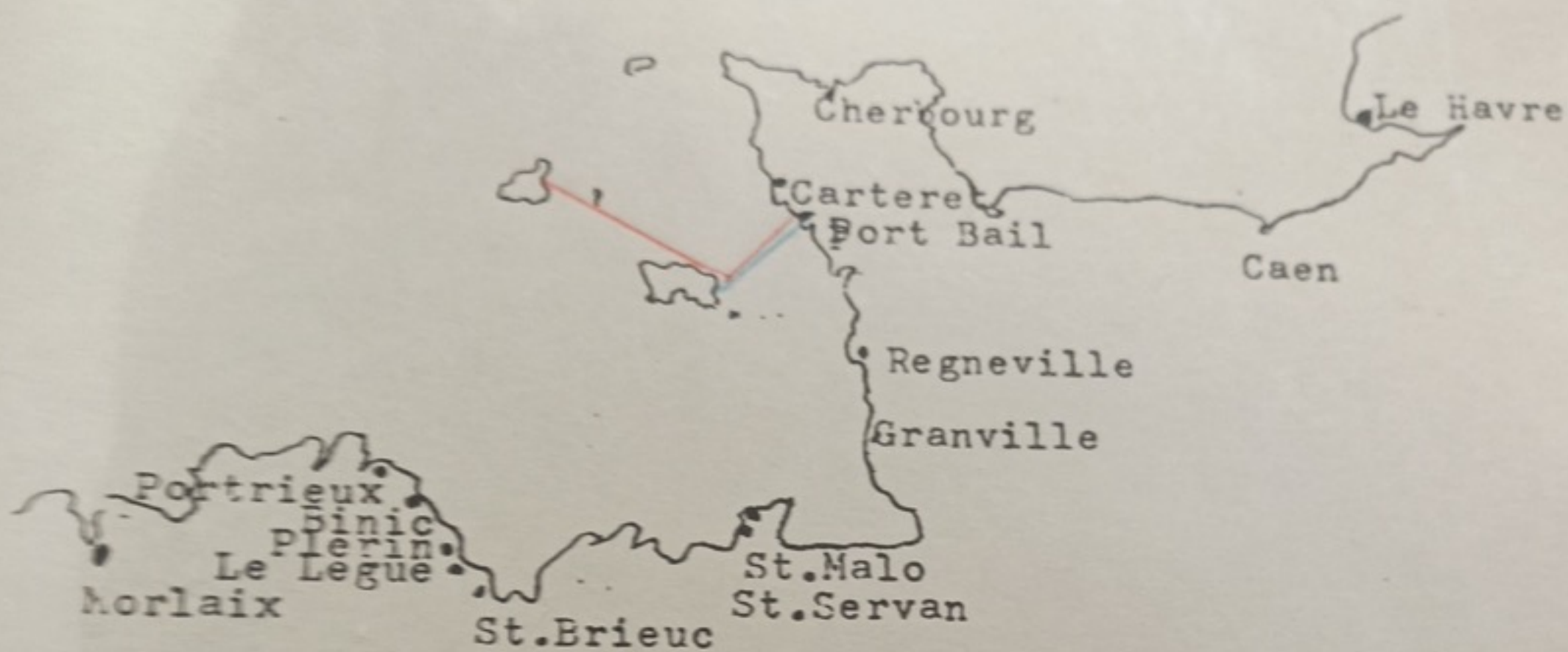


The steamer „Saint Brieuc“ departed the harbour for Jersey

Jersey

Schiffapost

Port Bail



Port Bail

A Shipping link between Port Bail and Gorey/Jersey is known between the years 1868 and 1885. Not much mail is known from this small town. Three covers are known with the numeral 2984 and the double circle ANGL. B.M Port Bail between 1869 and 1871, but the postmarks are in such a poor condition, that I'm not able to show an example with both postmarks in a reasonable condition. From 1873 till 1879 the ordinary datestamps are known on covers and stamps. In 1885 the harbour of Port Bail silted up. In 1894 the Postal Service to the nearest French Town from Jersey was taken over by the Carteret Post Office, which lies near Port Bails

A list of ships which are known to have sailed on this route

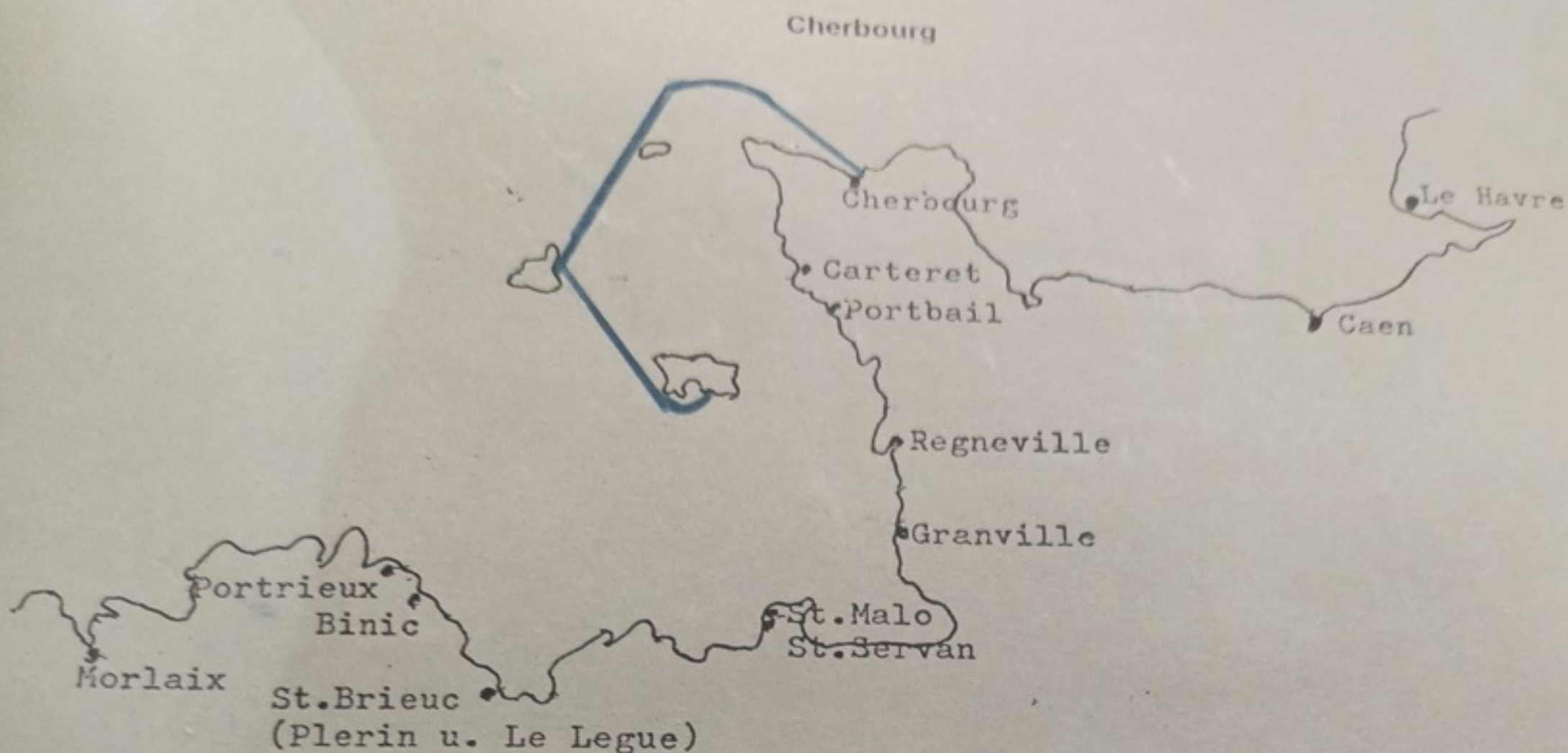
Guernsey – Jersey – Port Bail	Esperance	1849
Jersey – Port Bail	Contentin	1868
Jersey –Port Bail	Cambrian	1885



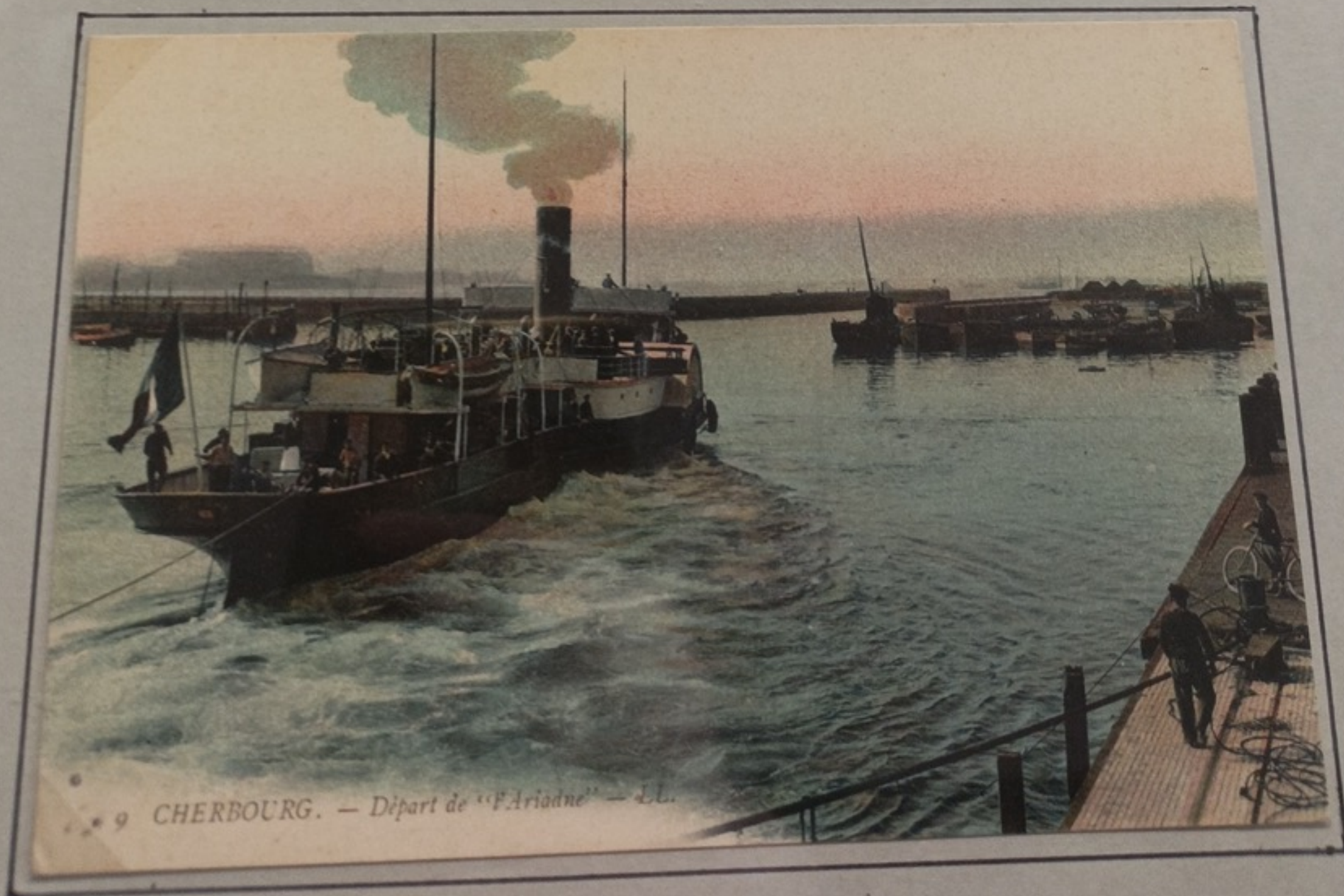
Picture postcard with a Jersey boat in the harbour of Port Bail

Jersey

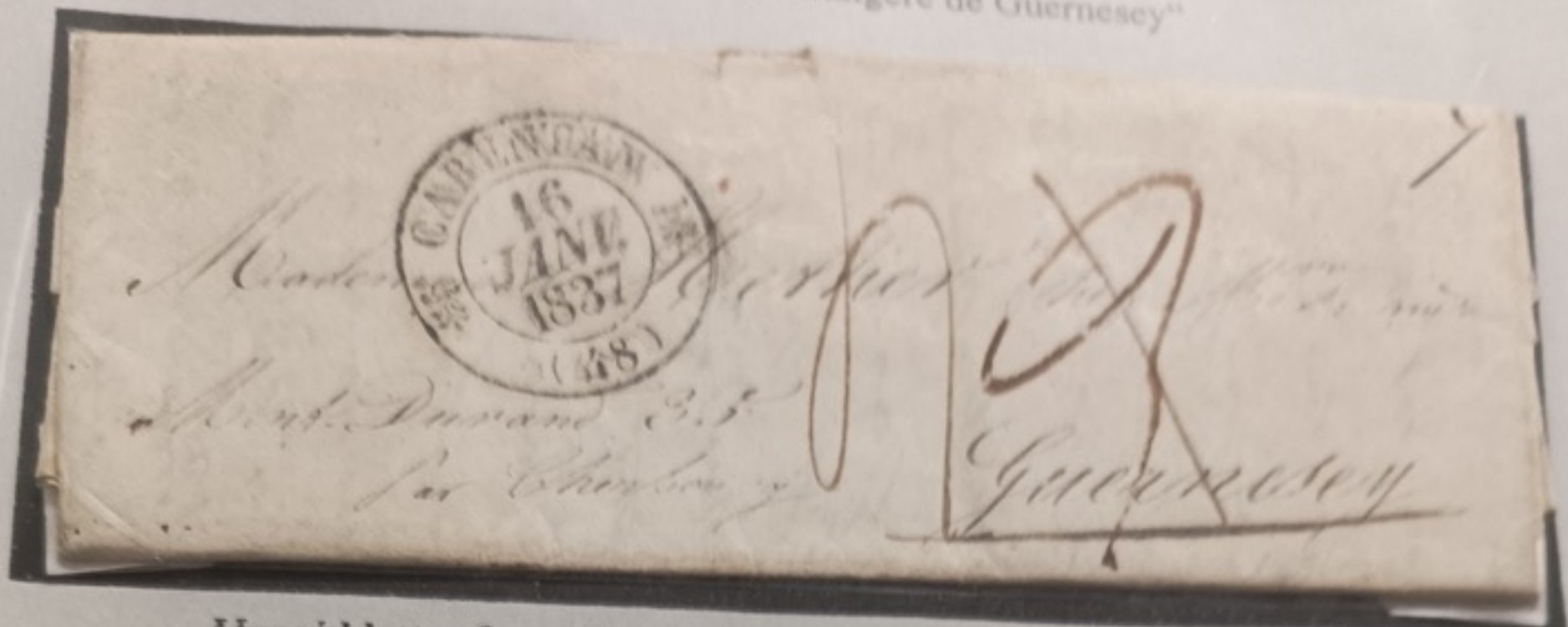
Schiffspost



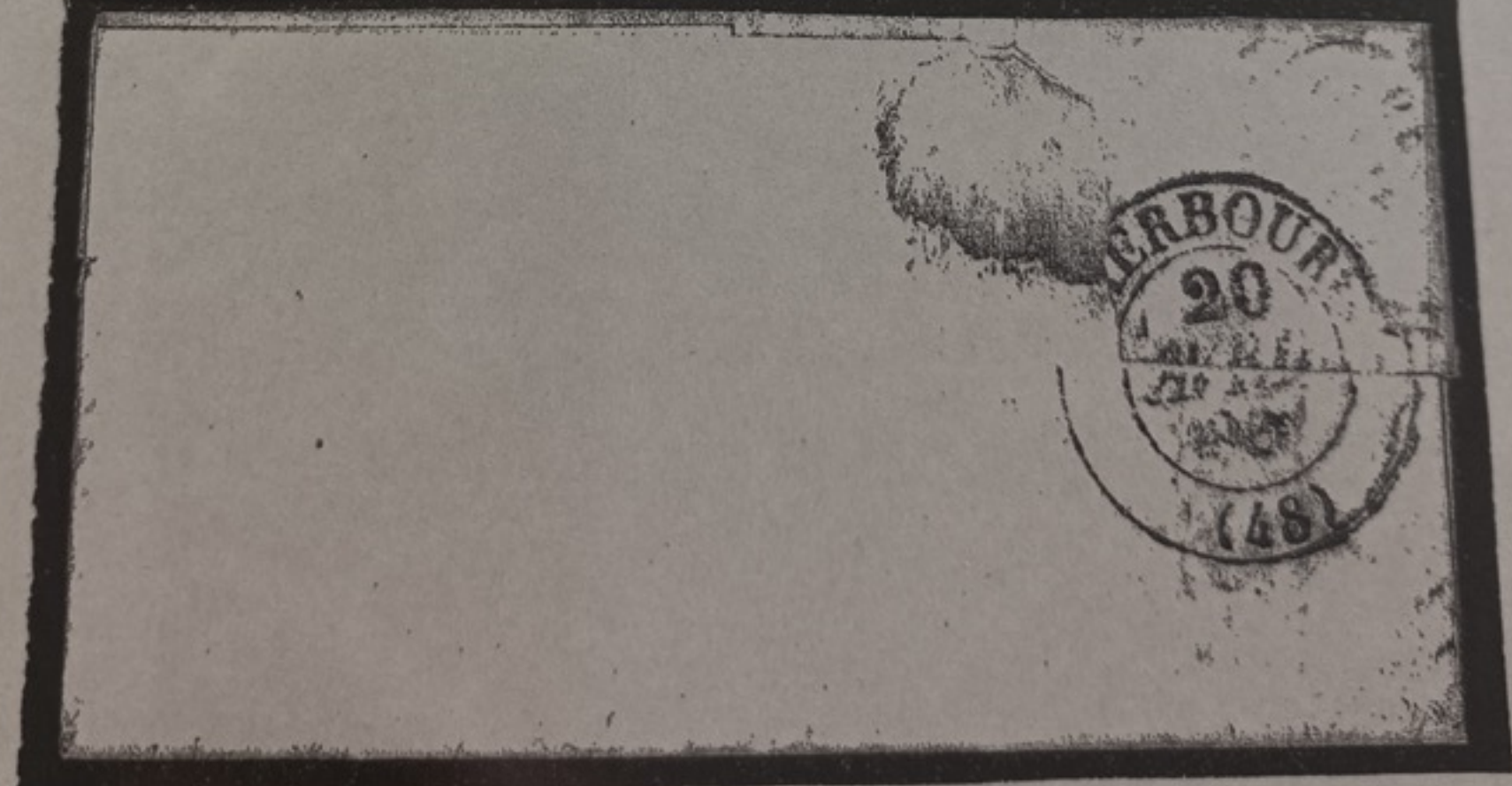
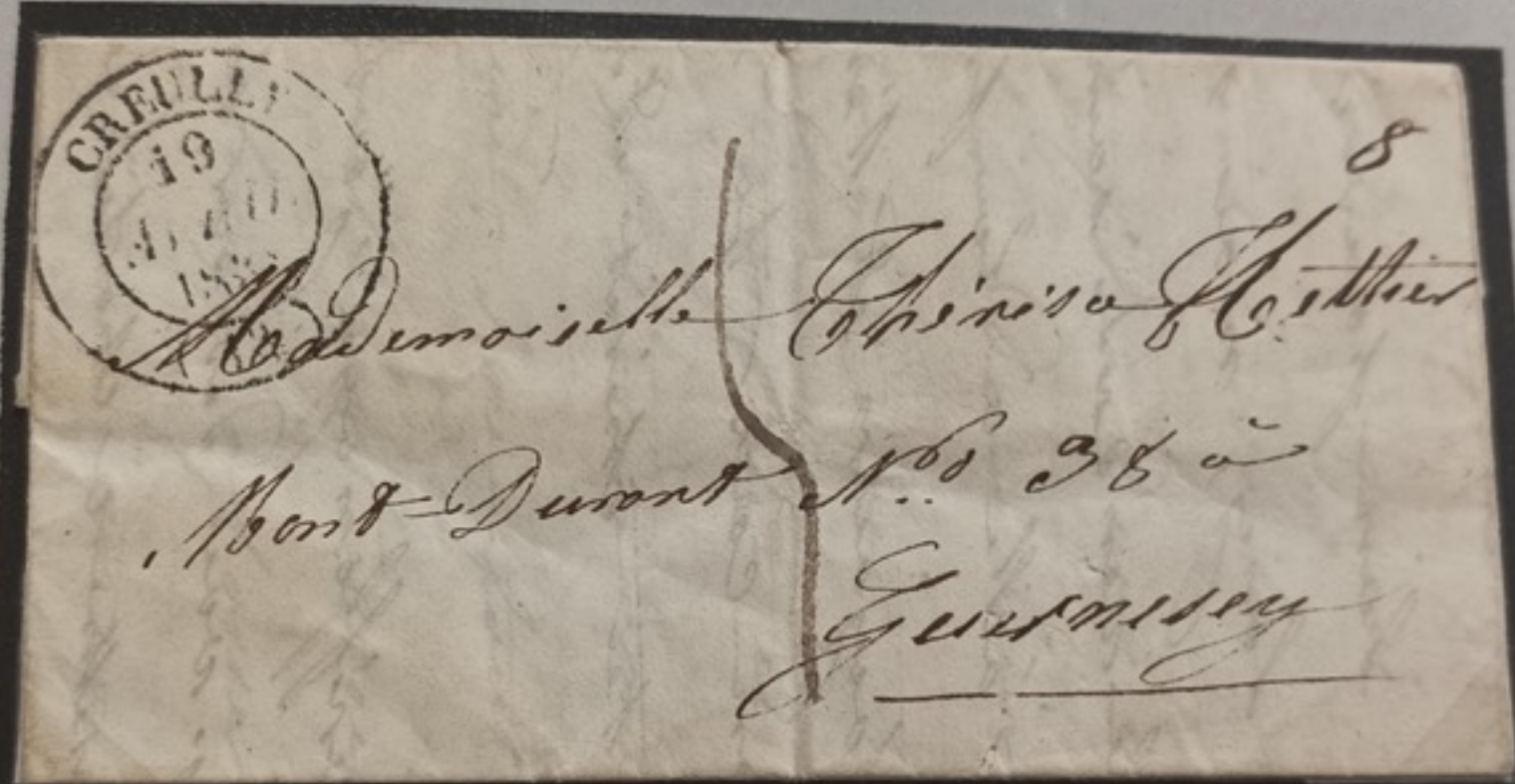
Bereits 1815 wurden Briefe auf dieser Route nach Frankreich befördert. Im Vertrag vom 12.11.1832 wurde ein einseitiger Postaustausch nach den Kanal-Inseln über diesen Hafen für Frankreich vereinbart. Im Postvertrag von 1843 wird u.a. ein direkter Postaustausch von Jersey mit Cherbourg festgeschrieben. Dies wurde dann im Zusatzvertrag vom 17.11.1845 revidiert. Es ist zu vermerken, daß die Schiffe fast immer über Guernsey diesen Hafen anliefen. Trotzdem kam es hin und wieder vor, daß Post von Jersey nach Frankreich über Cherbourg zugestellt wurde.



Cherbourg
via the „Bureau Postal Étrangère de Guernesey“

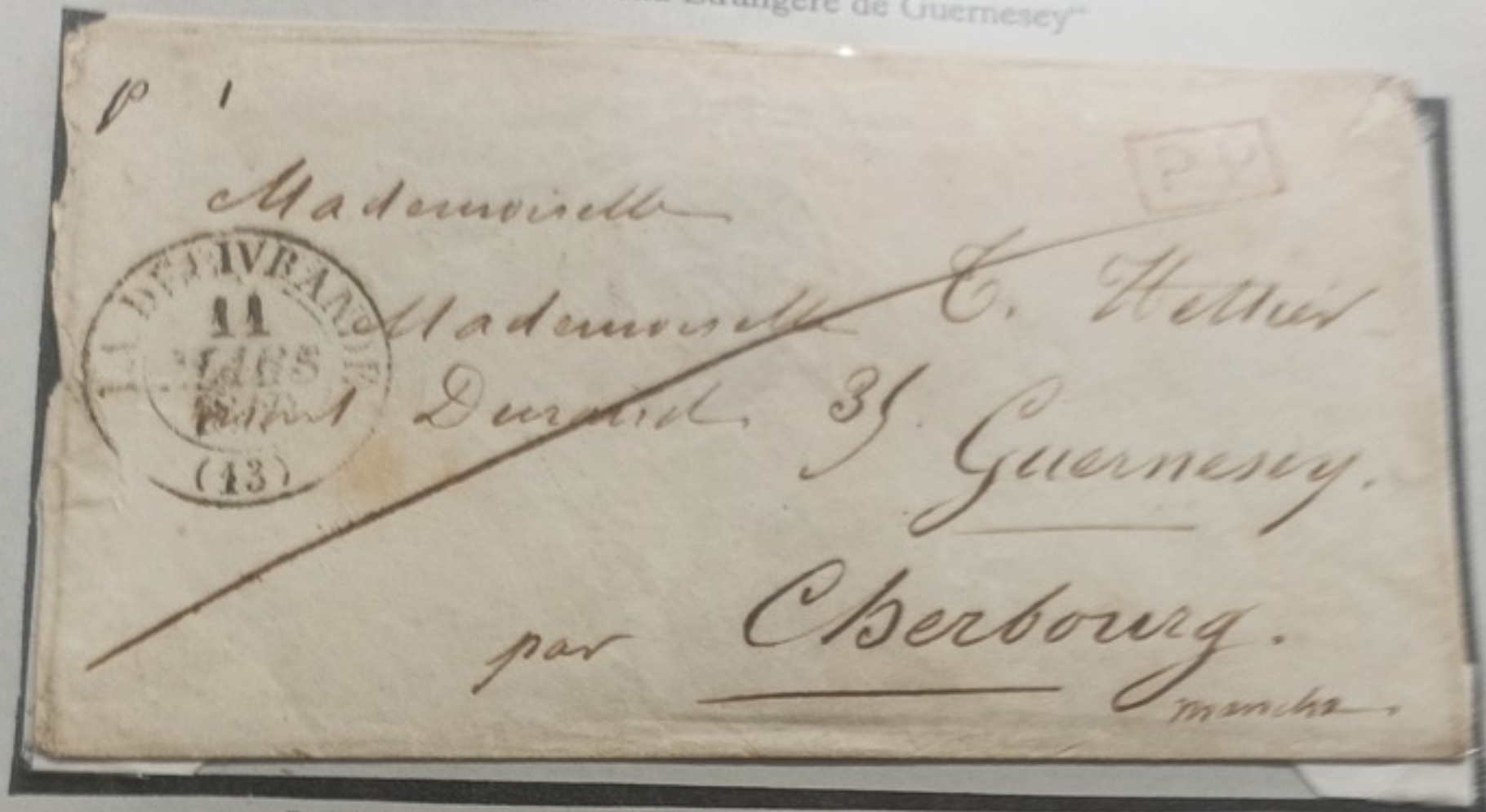


Unpaid letter from Carentan with datestamp dated 16.01.1837, to Guernsey with manuscript 3 Decimes French inland postage and 1 Decime local postage of Cherbourg plus 3 Decimes/pence for shipping charge to Guernsey, which made a total fee of 7 d



Unpaid letter from Creully with datestamp, dated 19.04.1838, to Guernsey with manuscript 5 Decimes total French inland postage, with Cherbourg transit mark on the back, dated 20.04.1838 and total postage of 8 d

Cherbourg
via the „Bureau Étrangère de Guernesey“



Letter from La Delivande via Caen and Cherbourg to Guernsey, with French „P.P.“ (Postage Paid) and diagonal line and on reverse „8“ for the paid postage, dated 11.03.1840

$18 - 220 \text{ km} = 50$
 $\text{Schiffs-1200 f. - 1200 f.} = \frac{30}{80}$


Delphin
APOTHEKE
 Bahnhofstraße 1
 41747 Viersen
 Telefon 02162-16861
 Telefax 02162-16094
www.delphinapotheke-viersen.de

Oster-Mer-Regel



Notizen

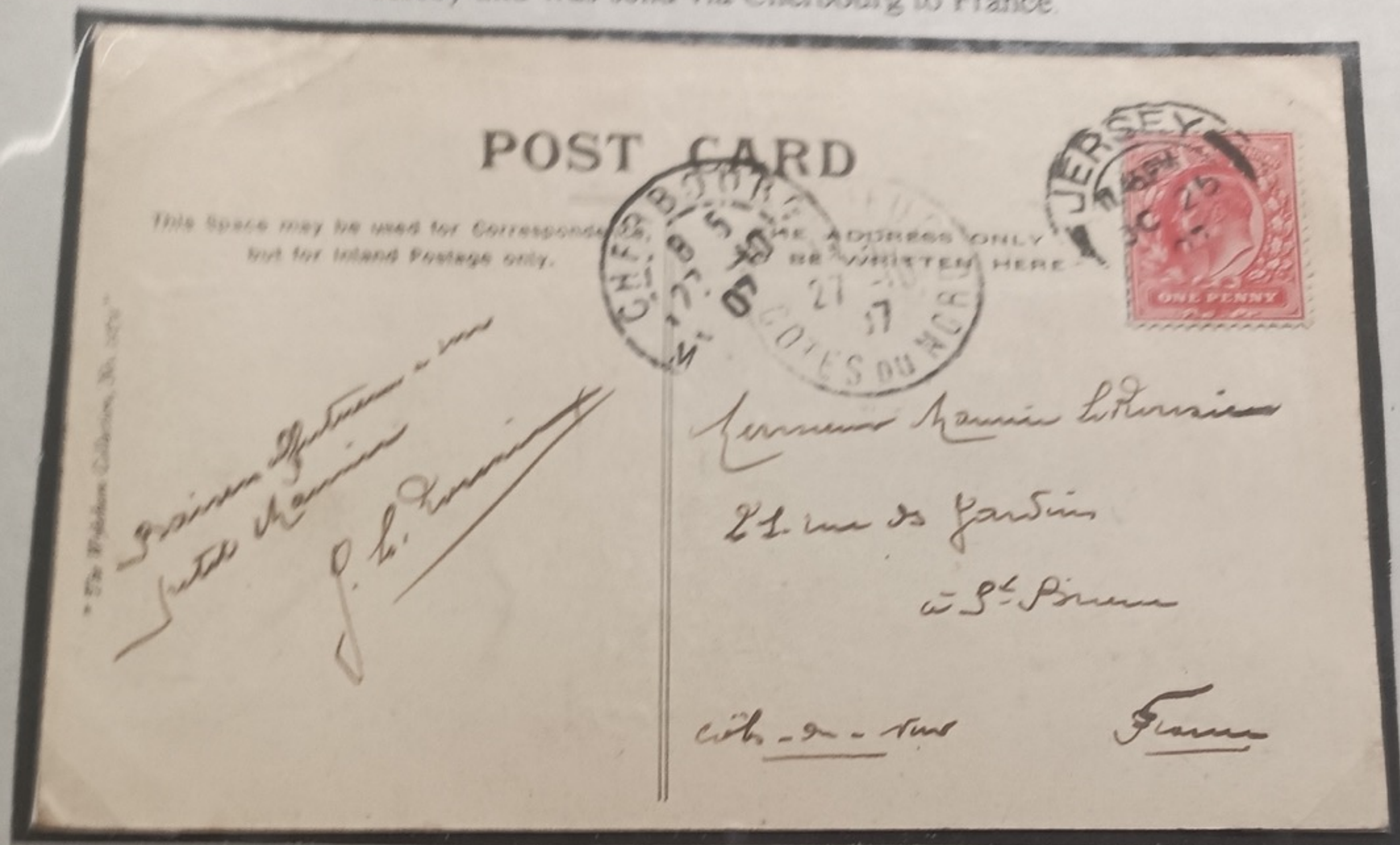
Cherbourg

A Monsieur
Monsieur de Hausman
Juge place —
De Guernsey

Letter from Cherbourg, dated 29.08.1859 to Guernsey
The letter was delivered by the private Guernsey sloop „Fairy“
which sailed every 15 days on that route (see text)

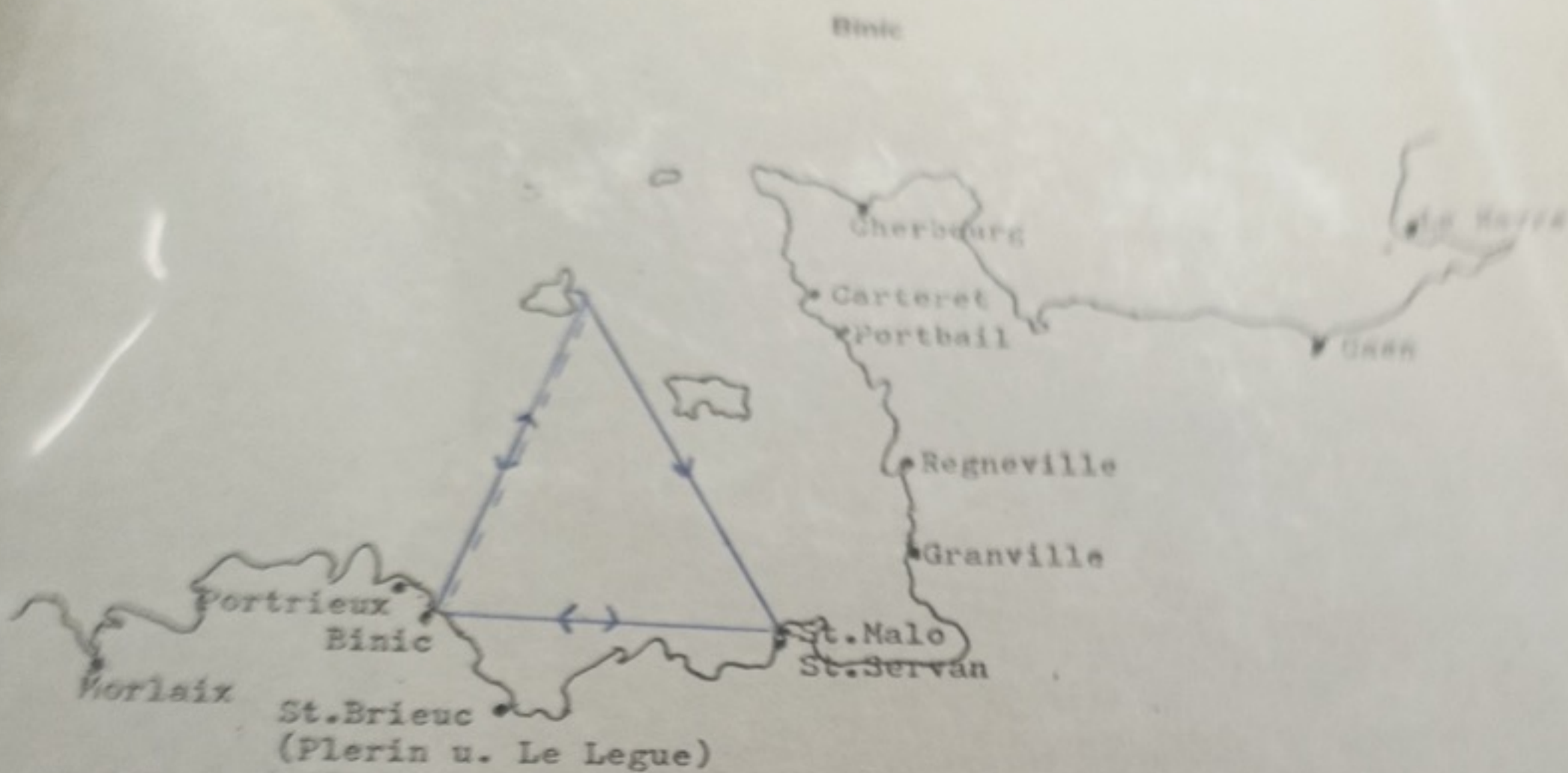
Cherbourg

Jersey had no mail exchange with Cherbourg. Only from 1907 mail is known which was posted at Jersey and was send via Cherbourg to France.



Picture postcard from Jersey with datestamp, dated 25.10.1907, to St. Brieuc with transit mark Cherbourg, dated 27.10.1907, and arrival mark St. Brieuc from the same date.

Jersey



Schiffe und deren Route nach Binic:

Guernsey - Binic	L'Echo	1873 - 1884
Guernsey - St. Malo - Binic	Fawn	1875 - 1900
Guernsey - Binic - St. Malo	Oenone	1885 - 1890

1371. - BINIC. — Avant-Port. - L'Heure du Bain



ST. MALO and BINIC STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.



LE VAPEUR À HÉLICE
"FAWN"

PART COMME SUIT (LES CIRCONSTANCES LE PERMETTANT :—

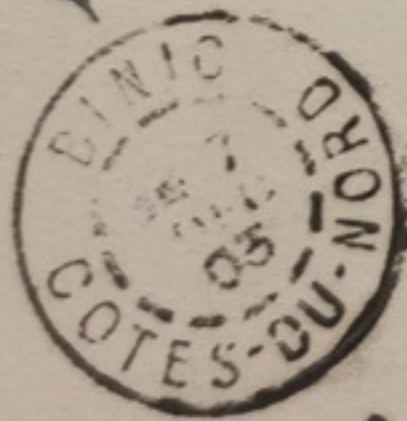
De Guernesey pour St. Malo.—Tous les Mercredis
De Guernesey pour Binic.—Tous les Lundis.
De St. Malo pour Guernesey.—Tous les Jeudis.
De Binic pour Guernesey.—Tous les Lundis.

Advertisement from 1900 for of the steamer Fawn
which sailed from 1897 till 1923 on the route
Guernsey – St.Malo – Binic

POST CARD.

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Write here for Inland Postage only.



M^{lle} J. Veau -
Grande Rue
Villeneuve la Guyard
Yonne
France.



Postcard from Guernsey, dated 05.12.1903, franked by 1 d stamp, to Villeneuve la Guyard/Yonne with Binic transit mark, dated 07.12.1903



Single Circle
Ø 25 mm

recorded in Guernsey mail 05.12.1906 - 27.09.1909



POST CARD.

The address of the recipient (addressee)
(Post office regulations)

The address of the sender (addresser)



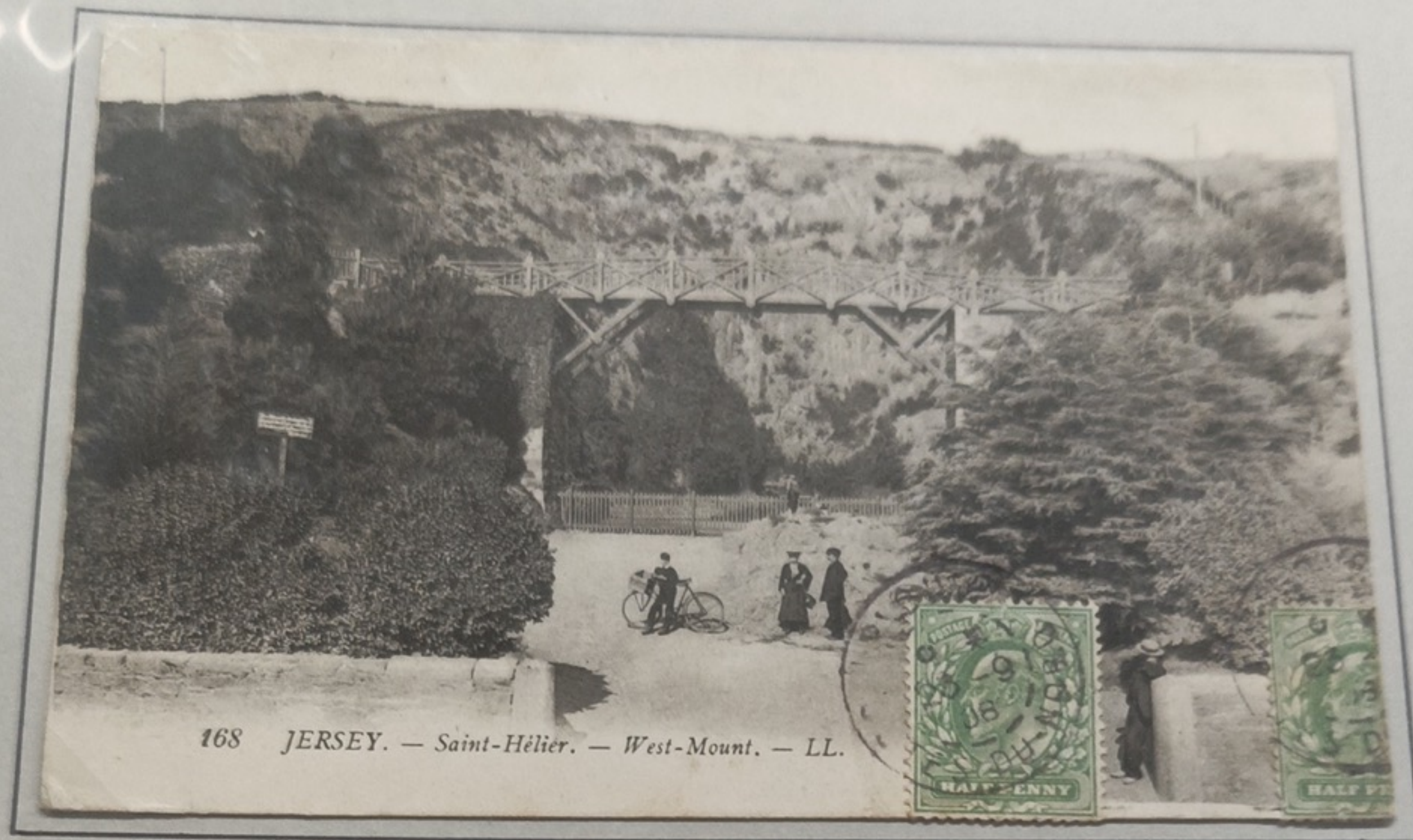
Quincy 9th Aug
4th house of the
house in the
house in the
house in the
house in the
house in the
house in the
house in the
house in the
house in the

"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"
"France"

Postcard from Guernsey, dated 25.09.1909 to Quimper with Bink
transit mark dated 27.09.1909

Jersey

Franz. Stempel von Orten die infolge ihrer geographischen Lage keine direkte Verbindung mit den Kanal-Inseln haben können.



Postkarte mit Aufgabestempel Gorey vom 21.9.1908
und Entwertung von Plouer vom 23.9.1908

LE TIMBRE CLASSIQUE

Lot intégralement scanné

Lot fully Scanned

Le Timbre Classique

4 rue Drouot

75009 Paris

Tél 01 42 46 63 72

contact@letimbreclassique.com