The development of Victorian postal stationery

COLIN BAKER

1. The Birth of Postal Stationery

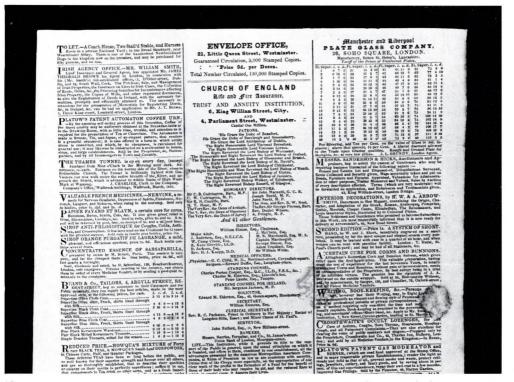
Philatelists generally accept that the term postal stationery refers to any item which is printed with a stamp, including a value, to show that it is valid for postal purposes. It covers the whole range of stamped material from envelopes to airletters and postcards to registered mail. It also includes such items as certificates of posting and telegraph forms, although this series of articles will only deal with matter which was intended should go through the post.

Postal stationery was not only produced by the Post Office, but was also manufactured and stamped at Somerset House, a story which it is intended will be the subject of a later article. For this series however, only PO issues will be discussed.

Postal stationery was devised and developed during the Victorian era when it was probably used more frequently at that time than at any other period. Today the telephone with its fax machine, freepost, the business reply service and the alternative postal arrangements for bulk mailing have pushed postal stationery into the background. However, the history of its birth and development in the 19th century is a fascinating story.

Never to be forgotten by GB collectors is the date 6 May 1840, the day when the Penny Black, the world's first adhesive postage stamp, became valid for postage. Perhaps not so readily appreciated is that this date also signalled the official start of postal stationery, when stamped envelopes and lettersheets in both 1d and 2d values were also available for use.

A typical advertising lettersheet consisting of many private adverts. These sheets were sold at 9d per dozen.





Britain's Largest Stamp

It is often said that Rowland Hill favoured postal stationery rather than stamps for the prepayment of mail and certainly at the beginning of May 1840 there were huge numbers of envelopes and lettersheets available for sale to the public throughout the British Isles, whereas the printing of the Penny Black and Twopence Blue stamps had only just begun, their availability and distribution being very erratic at first.

Mulready's poetic design for the first issue of postal stationery, quickly rejected by the public even before it became valid for postage.

The Uniform Penny Post was brought into being in a great hurry and it was not until late in 1839 that a prominent Irish artist, William Mulready, RA, was asked to design the new stamped stationery. Mulready's design showed Britannia sending winged messengers to all corners of the empire, below which were scenes of the letters they conveyed being eagerly read.

Only minor changes were made to Mulready's design before it was approved early in 1840.

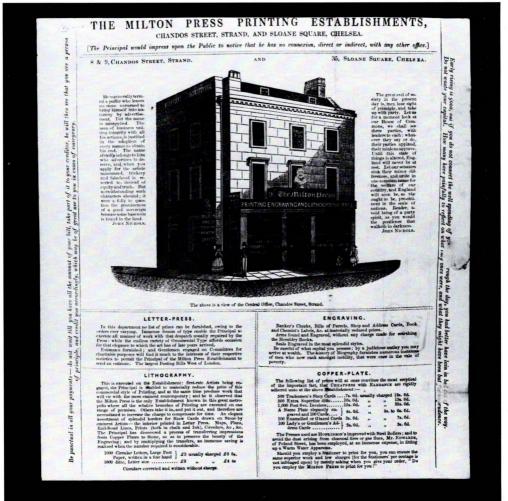
Mulready's final drawing was given to John Thompson to engrave onto a brass plate from which the printing formes would be produced. When this had reached a satisfactory state, the value, other markings and side tablets for the lettersheets were added and the huge printing order was set in motion.

Despite the message that Mulready had tried to convey through his poetic design, it was far too ornate and fussy for the 19th century public. From 2 May 1840, the day after the stationery was first put on sale, the national press ridiculed the design to such an extent that many people refused to use the new envelopes and lettersheets, preferring instead the more simple

1d and 2d stamps with their neat design and clean lines.

The PO considered that the whole of Mulready's design was the stamp and it must rank as one of the world's largest, covering as it did the whole of the envelope front. Even the PO had to issue special instructions to staff indicating where to strike it, favouring that Britannia should receive the cancelling mark. Because of the size of the design the PO was concerned that if the stamp were cancelled in any position other than on Britannia the cancellation could be covered with a label and the item reused.

Many 1d lettersheets were printed on the inside with a vareity of advertisements.



Despite their lack of popularity, the lettersheets received a new lease of life less than two weeks after they were first released. It is not known who thought of the idea first, but many of the 1d lettersheets and some of the 2d values were printed with advertisements on their reverse sides. These advertisements fall into two groups, those promoting firms such as insurance and manufacturing companies who printed and used the lettersheets themselves and those containing a collection of small adverts, the income from which enabled the publisher to sell the lettersheets at less than face value (often between 8d or 10d a dozen) but still making a profit for himself.

There are over 300 different advertisements and other designs known to have been printed on the reverse of the Mulready stationery, some being fairly common, while only one or two copies of others may exist today. In the majority of cases it was the 1d lettersheets which were used in this way, although some 2d lettersheets and occasionally one or two envelopes were also printed in a similar fashion. All of these additional printings make a fascinating study in their own right and give us a glimpse into the history of that period. However this reprieve and substantial price reduction failed to regain popularity for the Mulready stationery and in the end huge stocks were destroyed, so great was the task that the Post Office had to construct a special machine for the purpose.

Fear of Forgery

The Victorians were extremely concerned that their envelopes and lettersheets would be forged. During the initial design stage early in originally intended was watermarked paper would be used for printing both the envelopes and lettersheets, but when prices were sought from various manufacturers in February of that year, the lowest quotation was submitted by John Dickinson, not for paper with a watermark but for one with silk threads laid in the paper itself.

Dickinson had invented the process and owned the patent for making silk thread paper. It was manufactured in a continuous sheet on machines kept secure behind locked doors, guarded night and day and worked by carefully selected and trusted operators. Silk thread paper had proved itself for a number of years previously, having been used for government bonds and legal papers, and with this kind of pedigree it was accepted in lieu of the more

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HALLETT'S

The plan of this work is to sell the Envelopes at 8d. per dozen to Advertisers, and to the Public at 10d. Every Advertiser shall be at liberty to draw (if he pleases) after the rate of one dozen stamps for every line of his advertisement, by which the circulation will be, in a great measure, in their own hands. Nevertheless, the Proprietors will sell to the public the whole, should the advertiser not require them. It is hardly necessary to say, from the great reduction in price, they are immediately bought up by the public, and the edition being 5000, added to its novelty, offers a medium for publicity hitherto unprecedented; and means will be used for each advertiser to see that that number is really printed. number is really printed.

Ease and Comfort in Shaving.

MESSES. B. and S. COWVAN have now completed their invaluable QUADRILATERAL CHINESE RAZOR SHARPENER, the use of which renders the operation of shaving no longer painful to the most tender skin. By a very simple process the keenest edge may be speedily given to the bluntest razor or penknife. To be had wholesale, of the Proprietors, B. and S. Cowvan, No. 164, Fenchurch-street; and retail, of all respectable perfumers, &c., in the United Kingdom, price 5s. 6d., 7s. 5d., and 9s. 6d. Also may be had, Cowvan's Canton Razor Strop Paste, at 6d., le. and 9s. per pa. &c. 1s., and 2s. per packet.

To THE LADIES!—The following Articles for the Toilette have elicited General Commendation, and are confidently submitted to the Patronage of the Public as possessing a decided Excellence in their effects and ap-

PROUT'S INDIAN RUBBER STICKING PLASTER, which does not wash off. Embracing the advantages of being waterproof and flexible, whilst the supeadvantages of being waterproof and flexible, whilst the superiority of its manufacture must render it a general favourite over the old und exploded Court Plaster, which it bids fair entirely to supersede. From its peculiar flexibility it sticks firm and close on joints and other places where the Original Plaster would be useless. The present valuable article may be placed on the hands and face without renewal for several days; it is characterized by extreme temacity of adhesion, which prevents the liability of its being washed off.

WITHERS'S SICILIAN BLOOM, of Youth and Beauty, or impalpable Vegetable Powder, for improving the complexion, is recommended to the Ladies with the utmost gree of confidence, as the most exquisite production in universe for beautifying the skin, without the possibility of the slightest injury; it is a peculiarly elegant prevanon from the beautiful Azale (a Shrub indigenous to

constantly on 8 of the above t and in great These globes h many distingu honoured with -Manufactory may be obtaine globes, in good

G LOBES. -

WINDOW rets, Chintzes, of the most el house in Lond A splendid ste newest designs furnished in a High Holborn Upholsterers at

SPLENDID D prices in born, near Red of Green Drage Church, where of HATS and (

NEW LABEL.

AOAGASAR OIL' now in circulation, and which original requesting to detection, and which original represents a frequently to decerte in unway. The der a sense of furty, and regardless of expense in a robject—the protection of the public from fruid ramaloved flose celebrated artists Messes. Perkins

Typical private advertisements in general advertising lettersheets.

expensive watermarked paper. However modern research has shown these threads not to be silk but to be coloured yarn, although the name "silk thread paper" is unlikely to change now.

The Future

The rejection by the public of the Mulready design may have slowed down the initial acceptance of postal stationery but it did not prevent its future development in all aspects of the postal service, nor did it discourage the later extensive use of all types of prestamped material.

The remaining articles in this series will show that the continuing development and extensive use of Victorian postal stationery was probably as important to the development of the postal service in this country, with the benefits that it brought to the ordinary citizen, as was the earlier introduction of the Uniform Penny Post in 1840.

To be continued.

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