ICELAND PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

An independent journal for collectors of Iceland stamps and postal history

Edinburgh Cancellations Part 1
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Special Issue November 2026

EDINBURGH CANCELLATIONS
(including Leith and Granton)

Primary on mail from Iceland



IslandsKontakt # 35 Part 1.

Jakob S. Arrevad

PREFACE

The starting point are the articles that have been in IslandsKontakt and later in IslandsKontakt Special / Iceland Philatelic Magazine and on the home page of Nederlandse Filatelisten Vereniging, Skandinavië:
https://www.nfvskandinavie.com/artikelen-ijsland.php

I have concentrated on the period after 1873.

In IslandsKontakt no. 47 there is an overview of a large number of different Edinburgh stamps, and in what follows - after getting help from many sources - I will seek to deepen the knowledge.

Many have contributed - I would like to thank for all contributions.

It is important to remember – far from all Edinburgh stamps are found on Icelandic stamps, and some of the stamps mentioned are not (yet) found on Icelandic stamps/items – but they are included as inspiration.

An extraordinary description of Edinburgh cancellations can be found in Antonius Voorbraak: ”The Postal History of Edinbβurgh 1590 – 1902” Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015), and I will refer to that for inspiration regarding some cancellations – both seen on mail from Iceland and not.
It should be clear from the text whether there are Icelandic examples.

So - if the readers find new examples - please send me copies and information.

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Table of Contents

PREFACE 3
Table of Contents 4
GROUP 1 Stamps where "131" is a significant element 5
1.1 Square rectangular stamps – Roller Cancellations 5
1.2 Duplex stamps. 8
1.2.1 Initial experiment editions 8
1.2.2 "Dotted Cirkel Duplex Stamps". 8
1.2.3 "Three Beams Duplex Stamps" 8
1.2.4 "Two Beam Duplex Stamps". 9
1.2.5 "Sankt Andrews Cross" 11
1.2.6 "Brunswick Star" 11
1.2.7 "Edinburgh Star" duplex stamps. 12
1.3 "131 alone – between 2 x 2 bars" 14
1.4 Edinburgh with other numbers and surrounding towns with no. postmark 21
GROUP 2 – Single-circle datestamps 24
GROUP 3 - EDINBURGH TWIN-ARC POSTMARKS 27
3.1 WITH STAMPERS NUMBER 27
Stampers number 1 30
Stampers number 2 35
Stampers number 3 38
Stampers number 4 40
Stampers number 5 46
Stampers number 6 49
Stampers number 7 53
Stampers number 8 55
Stampers number 9 58
Stampers number 10 60
Stampers number 11 64
Stampers number 12 68
Stampers number 13 72
Stampers number 14 76
Stampers number 15 79
Stampers number 16 82
Stampers number 17 85
Stampers number 18 89
Stampers number 19 91
Stampers number 20 94
Stampers number 21 97
Stampers number 22 102
Stampers number 23 104
Stampers number 24 106
Stampers number 25 108

GROUP 1 Stamps where “131” is a significant element

There are many different “131-stamps”, as can be ascertained by examining James A. Mackay: Scottish Postmarks, numbers: 413, 426-428, 431, 441, 445-447, 450. 454-458, 466-469, 488, 490-509 (“Brunswick Star”), 510-517, 1137-1142, 1203-1205, 1584, 1586, 1590. – and it is certain that this diversity is not complete.

In general, I would divide them into the following:

1.1 Square rectangular stamps.
These may be applied in bands (square after square) with 131 between straight lines.

1.2 Duplex stamps.
This includes the following (with Mackay numbers as examples): Initial experimental issues 441, 445-447, 450, “Dotted Circle Duplex Postmarks” 454-458 and 1203 “Three Bar Duplex Postmarks” 466-469, 1137-1142, 1204-1205 and 1584, “Two Bar Duplex Postmarks” which Macay does not show from Edinburgh apart from a special “St. Andrews Cross Duplex Postmark” 488 train sorting postmark 1586, “Brunswick Star”, 490-509, “Edinburgh Star Duplex Postmarks” 510-516, 1584, 1586, 1590.

1.3 131 only bordered by two bars, Mackay no. 517

1.4 Some very special for mail with insufficient address, no. 1462, unknown 1481 and company unknown 1483.

Within these different designs there are many small differences that I - apart from a type division into three types of "Two Beam Duplex Stamps" - will not give separate sub-numbers, as it is doubtful whether they occur on Icelandic mail, and as the differences are small and in many cases uncertain.

I will - to a certain extent - limit myself to the stamps that I have found to occur on Icelandic mail, and here too there is the possibility of sins of omission, and there is ample reason to check whether there is not a stamp in the collection that deviates.

I will not state dimensions, as there are many different ones that are almost similar to each other - or are just so blurred that they look slightly different.

To show some of the stamps I have had to resort to photocopies and English stamps, but the explanation is simple: I do not have material on Icelandic shipments.

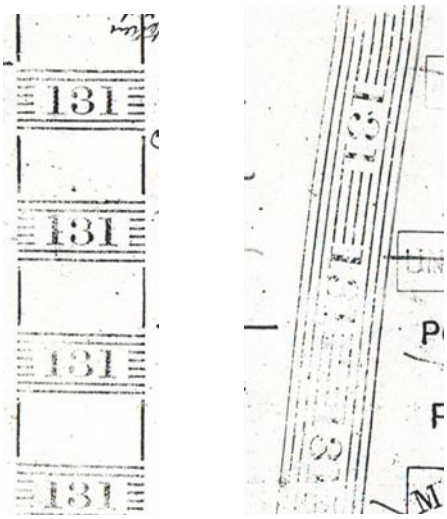
1.1 Square rectangular stamps – Roller Cancellations

These may be applied in bands (square after square) with 131 between straight lines. The number of lines is variable. These are stamps to be found within Mackay numbers 413 and 426-428 and 431 as well as the train sorting stamp 1590

Mackay no. 427, about which he writes:

“The first "rollers" were issued to Edinburgh in November 1855 and had continuous lines with the number 131 placed at regular intervals (426). Five new roller cancelations were delivered in February 1856. The rollers appear to have been a Kirkwood invention with the intention of speeding up cancellation.
.....
In the second type of these rollers had breaks between each obligator (427)….and additional vertical lines were interspersed between the horizontal line breaks (428)
.....
Edinburgh rollers” of both latter types remained in use for many years and were repaired at various times from 1859 to 1887.”[1]

Here are copies of the two first examples from the Kirkwood proof Book:



I am able to show two copies on Icelandic stamps of Mackay no. 427. Both examples are on shilling stamps - 3 and 4 shillings struck 12½



[2]

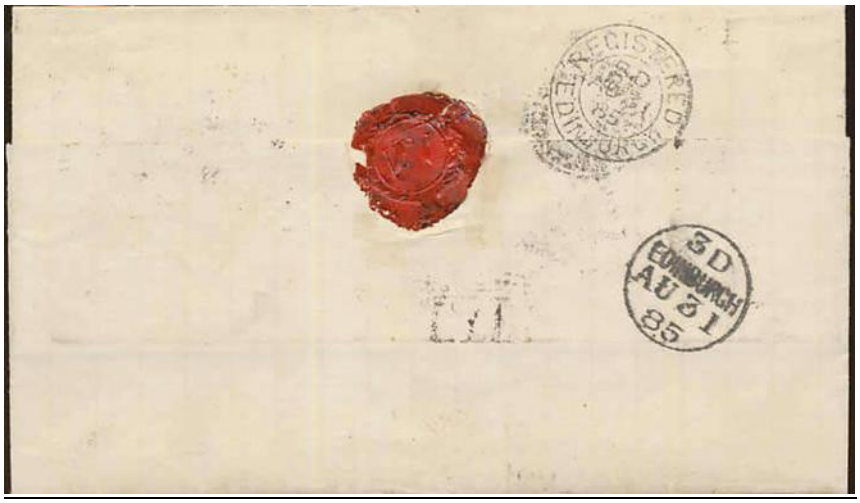
As in use until 1887, the rollers can be found on aur issues, and I have seen four examples!

[1] In general, for different types see Antonius Voorbraak: ”The Postal History of Edinburgh 1590 – 1902” Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015) page 45-47 and 83.
[2] Previous Roger A. Swanson Collection.



And from the famous Indridi Palsson collection





Registered letter from Isafjordur 19.8 - Edinburgh AU 31 85 – Edinburgh roller 131 and small SHIP LETTER– transit London to Tönsberg Norway.

A special “roller” cancellation was used on registered mail from 1888 [3]

[3] See Antonius Voorbraak one for registered letters page 85 and Mackay # 431 – presumably only on mail from Edinburgh.

1.2 Duplex stamps.

1.2.1 Initial experiment editions

Mackay No. 441, 445-447, 450, are so old that they do not appear on stamps, but it could be that someone had a pre-philatelic letter with such a stamp.

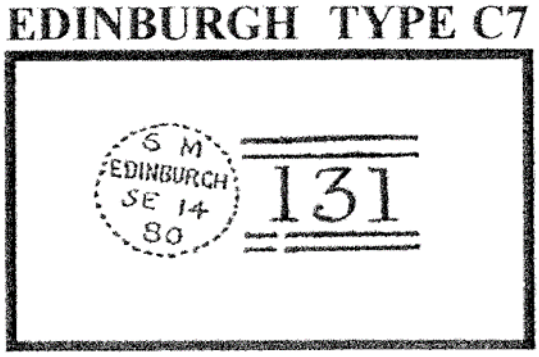
It is partly a small duplex stamp that may never have been used (441), partly stamps where the two parts are placed with the "131 part" at the top and the "round part" at the bottom. They are from the 1850s, so here we are in the outer circle of the subject.

1.2.2 ”Dotted Cirkel Duplex Stamps”.

Mackay no. 454-458 and 1203 and extensively referred to i.a. in "Dotted Circle Cancels" by Richard Arundel, I have not seen it used on Icelandic material, but it is definitely a possibility, as use occurs until 1889 - but they are rare in English material, so the possibility is small - and not registered. [4]

As the name suggests, the round part of the duplex stamp is not a continuous circle, but dots.

They occur both with three and two lines around 131. All three-bar stamps have a round three at the top, while the two-bar stamps are found with both round and straight upper parts. On one of the two beam stamps, Arundel type C7, Mackay 458, which was used from 14.9.1880 to 12.2.1882, the two lower beams are broken ¼ part from the left. Since this small finesse is important later, when we get to group 3, "Two-circle stamps with 131", this stamp taken from the above-mentioned book is shown.

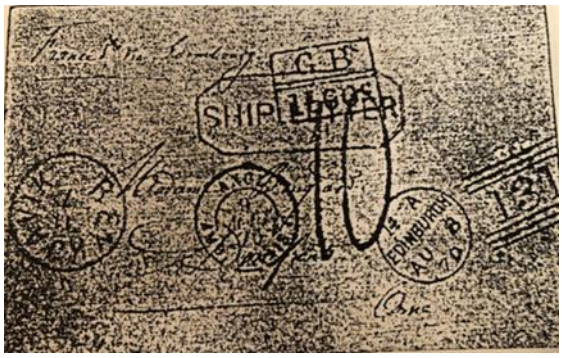


1.2.3 "Three Beams Duplex Stamps"

Mackay examples 466-469, 1137-1142, 1204-1205 and 1584,

[4] In general, for different types see Antonius Voorbraak: ”The Postal History of Edinburgh 1590 – 1902” Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015) page 87-94 and Richard Arundel: “Dotted Circle cancels” (1996).

On a copy from an auction catalogue I have an image of a pre-philatelic letter dated 8th August 1970 where there is a three-bar duplex stamp reminiscent of Mackay numbers 467 to 468. As will hopefully be seen from the illustration reproduced from the photocopy , is the round part with "number and letter code" and the lines around 131 are "cut" vertically and straight. It can - as you can see from the examples at Mackay - be different, but I have not seen such examples in relation to Icelandic shipments. This is the stamp that Shilling also shows, so perhaps there is not many more than the following two from Iceland?[5]



I have part of the same type of stamp on a 16 aur 14x13½ 2 print and this is also – although the round part cannot be read – reproduced.



1.2.4 "Two Beam Duplex Stamps".[6]



[5] It is well known on Scottish mail. In general, for different types see Antonius Voorbraak: "The Postal History of Edinburgh 1590 – 1902" Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015) page 54-57

[6] In general, for different types see Antonius Voorbraak: "The Postal History of Edinbβurgh 1590 – 1902" Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015) page 54-57

Macay does not show this from Edinburgh, apart from a special "St. Andrews Cross Duplex stamp" (488) and a train sorting stamp (1586). However, this is the group where most of the stamps are on Icelandic mail. The type is however reproduced in Mackay no. 480 to 489

They are found with three different designs of the number 3, where one should be aware that there is a design with a round three, without the round part of the duplex stamp – and thus as a completely different type of stamp. This is referred to as 1.3.
The "Two Beam Duplex Stamps" were produced from 1864, with Leith receiving its stamp in September and other cities, including Edinburgh, quickly following suit. I do not have the date of the first delivery to Edinburgh, but it is 1864 or 65.

Since the stamps are so old in the history of philately, and since the delivery of the different versions is not known, it is hardly meaningful to state a year for first use, but Shilling does have some suggestions.



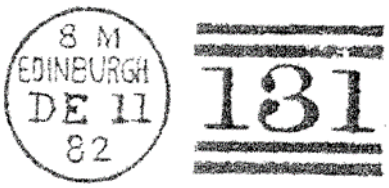
All these stamps – delivered to Edinburgh – have a number/letter code, where the number is the stamper's number and the letter is the time, where A is 1 AM, B 2 AM etc. (ÆØÅ is of course not included and I think that J and I are one and that V is not used but W. This is something that someone with English skills may be able to contribute)

1.2.4.1 "Round 3"

These cancellations are rare, as most examples of 131 with round 3 are the later use of the number part as an independent cancellation.

Shilling shows a drawing with the date DE 11 82 and indicates the use from 1882 to 1912. The start date may be correct on Icelandic mail, but the end date is incorrect for the use as part of a duplex cancellation. This is probably the final use of the number part, cf. below under 1.3. I believe the use as a duplex ceases at the end of the century and probably 1898 as Shilling indicates for the other two main types.

I do not have a use to show, but here is a copy of the drawing Shilling shows.



1.2.4.2 “Wave 3”

This type was shown on a complete issue from 1889 in the overview article, IslandsKontakt no. 47 page 18, and a similar one from 1991 is reproduced by Shilling.
The “waves” may be a little blurred, but they can probably be seen clearly on this stamp



1.2.4.3 “Flat 3”

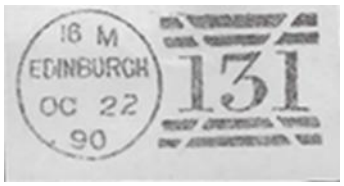
Here are two different ones, one with straight cut beams towards the round part and the other with diagonally cut beams, like the one shown here.



The use is probably until about 1898.

1.2.5 “Sankt Andrews Cross”

A cut diagonal over the 131 and the two beams. I have not seen it om mail from Iceland [7]





1.2.6 “Brunswick Star”

Mackay examples 490-509,

I have not seen such on Icelandic mail, but they may well be there.

[7] In examples see Antonius Voorbraak: ”The Postal History of Edinburgh 1590 – 1902” Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015) page 98.

Richard Arundel has also written a book on this subject: “Brunswick Star Cancels” and James Arnot “The Brunswick Star”. Her are examples of the first group mentioned in Arnots book. [8]



1.2.7 “Edinburgh Star” duplex stamps.

Mackay 510-516.

On a poor photocopy is an impression of a stamp called “Edinburgh Stars” - so called because of the two stars on either side of 131 but between the lines. They all have three lines above and below the numbers and stars. [9]



[10]

The one shown is probably Mackay No. 516, a stamp supposedly originally used on mail collected from the city's sub-post offices, but it has apparently ended up on a 20 aur.
This stamp is unusual and unlikely to be on many Icelandic stamps. It was once in Swanson's collection.

Here are a few examples on English stamps:



[8] In general, for different types see Antonius Voorbraak: ”The Postal History of Edinburgh 1590 – 1902” Forschungsgemeinschaft Groβbritannien e.V (2015) page 58-70.
[9] They also exist as two beam duplex versions, see Antonius Voorbraak page 54 and 56
[10] The one shown is no. # 253 in the auction catalogue for The Roger A. Swanson Collection (1995).

Another version with straight upper line on the 3:



Another Edinburgh "Asterisk" Numeral Obliterator Philip Shaw

"In the Scottish Post No.174, Robin Morton describes an example of this obliterator used in 1870. This canceller, produced by Kirkwoods and issued, as previously mentioned, in April 1845, (Mackay *Scottish Postmarks, Illustration 413*), was the first of their Edinburgh Numbered cancellers. The example shown is dated 29th Oct.1846 and it can be seen that the bar edges are in a straight line, rather than curved as shown in the previous example. Due to the much later date of use of the previous example, it would seem likely that this canceller received one or more recuts. Mackay *Scottish Numeral Postmarks* gives, following the "large asterisks flanking numerals" entry, "New", "Repaired" etc. entries but it is not clear if this refers to the "Asterisk" one.
This letter has the further interest of a Colinton Local Date Stamp, emphasising the use of this obliterator on mail from outlying districts. Since it was addressed to Penicuik, which is to the South of Edinburgh, (as was the then village of Colinton), presumably the item was carried to the Main Post office to be cancelled and then out again to its destination!
The letter and addressee are of some additional interest. Messrs. Cowans were the owners of several paper mills in the area. The letter appears to relate to the repayment to the sender (Richard Wallace) of a debt of £35, (approx. £5500 in today's money), by the Company.
Of course, we do not know the reason for this debt and can only speculate.
The sender's address is shown as West Mill, Colinton. "In 1850 West Mill had a 12 feet wheel, and King's had two 17 feet wheels. In 1909, papermaking ceased here and the mill was taken over by A and R Scott, who made the original Scott's Porage Oats. (Note the distinctive spelling.) [11]

[11]see Antonius Voorbraak page 47.



The mill closed in 1971, and the firm moved to Cupar in Fife.
https://colintonhistory.org.uk/onewebmedia/Walk%202%20rev%20Aug%202020.pdf
This is an oil painting of ca.1880 (Reproduced by kind permission of Prometheus Antiques).
West Mill is now the site of up-market housing!"

1.3 "131 alone – between 2 x 2 bars"[12]

Mackay[13] writes on page 47:

> "Paradoxically Edinburgh is known to have retained the pillar from a duplex stamp and used it well into the present [14]century. It seems clear that this stamp (517) was used for different purposes at various times. I have a series of picture postcards franked by pair of Edwardian halfpenny stamps and posted on bord a liner after it cocked at New York.
> The cards are addressed to Scotland and appear to have come back across the Atlantic uncancelled and received the "131" obliterator on arrival in Edinburgh.
> I also have this pillar cancelling a Brazilian stamp of 1909 and this points to the cancellation having been reserved for mail landed from ships.
> During and immediately after the First World War this pillar was used to cancel adhesives on incoming or transit mail which had missed postmarking at the office of origin"

A full and clear use of "131":

[12] IslandsKontaktSpecial # 20 D – Edinburgh 131 between 2 x 2 bars –V1 2024
[13] James A. Mackay: Scottish Postmarks (1978)
[14] 20th century



The stamp has been used rather often on ship mail from Iceland cancelled in Edinburgh, and it is used unchanged.

It is found on single stamps: ”aur-stamps” (with beginning from 1892), Chr. IX, (beginning from 1902), Two Kings (beginning from 1907) and Jón Sigurdsson, (beginning from 1911). End of use presumably under WW1.



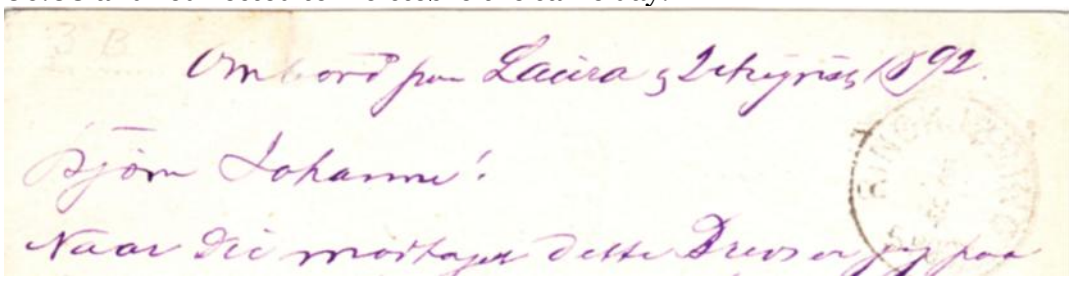
1892



Stationary from Iceland to Germany. Granton ship letter on the back. Arrival 25.5.92.



Written on board LAURA (see back) on the way south in August 1892 to Denmark. SHIP LETTER GRANTON and Edinburgh 131 between two bars - arrival Ringkjøbing, Saturday 06.08 and redirected to Holstebro the same day.



1893



Stationary from Vestmannaeyjar 03 AU 93 to Copenhagen. Weak SHIP LETTER GRANTON and two Edinburgh 131 between two bars. Arrival in Copenhagen 12 AU 93.

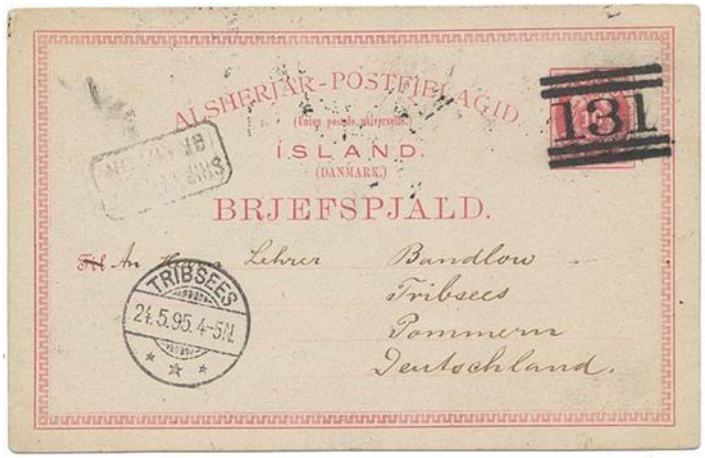


10 aur stationary written “the night between 8th and 9th August before Scotland”. So, probable cancelled SHIP LETTER GRANTON and then Edinburg 131 between two bars on 9 August 1893. Arrival in Copenhagen 11.08.



Stationary 1893 with SHIP LETTER GRANTON and Edinburgh “131”. Arrival in Berlin 22 September 1893. Delayed due to wrong/missing address.

1895



Stationary from Iceland to Germany – SHIP LETTER GRANTON and “131” – arrival 24.5.95.

1896



This stationary is inplaced in the year 1896 due to be a part of a known correspondence. It could have been any year after 1892. In 1892 the recipient[15] was living in Copenhagen, but he left for Leipzig in 1893.

1899



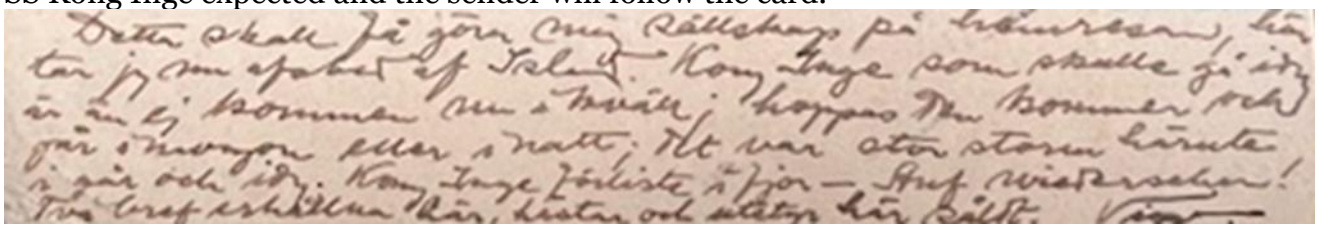
Letter from Iceland to the shipowner Thor E. Tulinius in Copenhagen. On the back: Transit Edinburgh SP 2 99 and arrival Copenhagen 4.9.99.

[15] Carl Küchler was a German Nordic studies researcher and travel writer. He completed his studies in German and Scandinavian languages in Copenhagen in 1892 and moved thereafter to Leipzig in 1893.

1905

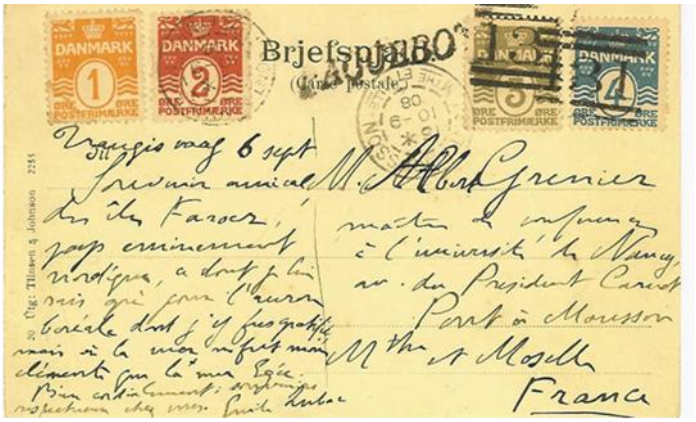


Brjefspjald with a picture of Seydisfjördur, Iceland. A short text on the picture side mention SS Kong Inge expected and the sender will follow the card.



The card arrived in Malmö, Sweden on 9th August 1905.
SS Kong Inge left per schedule Seydisfjördur on the 2nd of August – scheduled for Leith on 8th August and Copenhagen 12th August – so something went wrong or she went fast.

1908



Stationary form Trangisvåg, Faroe Island, to France. Transit in Edinburgh "131"
- Arrival 10-9-1908.

1909

Remember Mackay – a letter from Brazil.



Brjefspjald/Stationary to Denmark “via Leith” with weak PAQUEBOT and 131 – arrival 27.9.09.

Under WW1



Until now – the latest use.

Are there another issues?

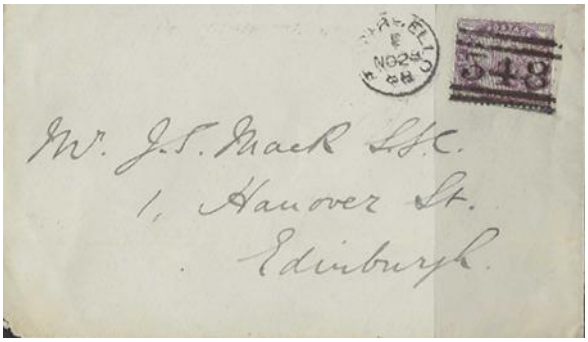
It could look so – no sign of the round part of a duplex stamp – but I have not seen it except like here.



There are a lot of single stamps with “131” cancellation – but they are parts of duplex cancelations. Here is no sign of the round part of duplex but?

1.4 Edinburgh with other numbers and surrounding towns with no. postmark

There are postmarks from Edinburgh that have the numbers [16]:
267 (New Deer Newington R.O, Edinr),
348 (Portobello)



394 (Edrom)
395 (Grantshouse)
396 (Charlotte Place, Edinburgh, Lyncdock Place, Edinburgh) and
426 (George Street BO, Edinr) (pictured in Mackay as no. 484).

1.4.1 LEITH:

With the same division as under Edinburgh, you can go hunting for LEITH postmarks with no. 221.



From app. 1892 it is with "wavy" 2 and the first version with a damaged "E"[17]



[16] https://www.gbps.org.uk/information/po-numbers/scotland-bycounty.php
[17] Not seen om mail from Iceland – here from a letter to Copenhagen. Jón Helgason, 1866-1942, Icelandic theologian; later professor of church history at the newly founded University of Iceland 1911-14, bishop of Iceland 1917-38.

1.4.2 GRANGEMOUTH: [18]

Use number 161 in two ring twin-arc cancellations.

1.4.3 Bo'ness: [19]

From 1887 probably until 1906.





1.4.4 DYSART:

Dysart has **number 127**, and it is mentioned separately in a small article in IslandsKontakt, where the following is taken from:

- A small town that got lost?
Dysart is a small coal and salt port town located on the railway that goes north, through Burntisland and Kirkcaldy and - next stop Dysart - on the north side of the Firth of Forth - roughly opposite Edinburgh. The town was founded in 1587. It was once a busy trading town with strong connections to the Netherlands.

It should be on a map, which it doesn't - and yet. On older maps you can find it - and on the omniscient internet you can find the answer to the city's apparent disappearance. In 1930 the town became part of Kirkcaldy, but until then, there should have been stamps - but we haven't really managed to find them.

Duplex stamp 127 has been used, see. Schilling[20]. He shows use MY 13 .

[18] See IslandsKontakt SPECIAL # 27 – 2022 V1 – GRANGEMOUTH
[19] See IslandsKontakt SPECIAL # 17 – 2020 V2 – BO'NESS and Iceland Philatelic Magazine Issue 7 - page 21
[20] Heinrich Schilling: "Fremde Anlandestempel auf Islandpost" 1996



He also indicates a use MY 15 1908. It is probably not the same stamp, as the round part of the duplex stamp is turned, and between December 1894 - June 1895 the stamp was equipped with time indication. It is such a stamp that is listed in James A. Mackay's "Scottish Postmarks" as No. 489 with rarity B indicating fairly common - but this does not apply to Icelandic mails where it is extremely rare.

If there is a shipment stamped MY 18 1908, it may have been carried by S/S EROS, which departed on 7 May 1908 from Reykjavik, of course it says to Leith and Paris, but it is possible that it had coal on the way or Dysart just lay on the road.

Dysart is mentioned by Mike Tuttle in part 2 of his discussion of foreign arrival and transit stamps from June 1999 in Scandinavian Contact.

It can be negatively stated that machine stamps from Dysart do not appear in James A. Mackay's book on machine stamps, and in his book on "Double circle stamps with stamp number" there are no examples either. The town is not mentioned in Robertson's work on ship stamps - so it is a small town that has only had a duplex stamp[21].

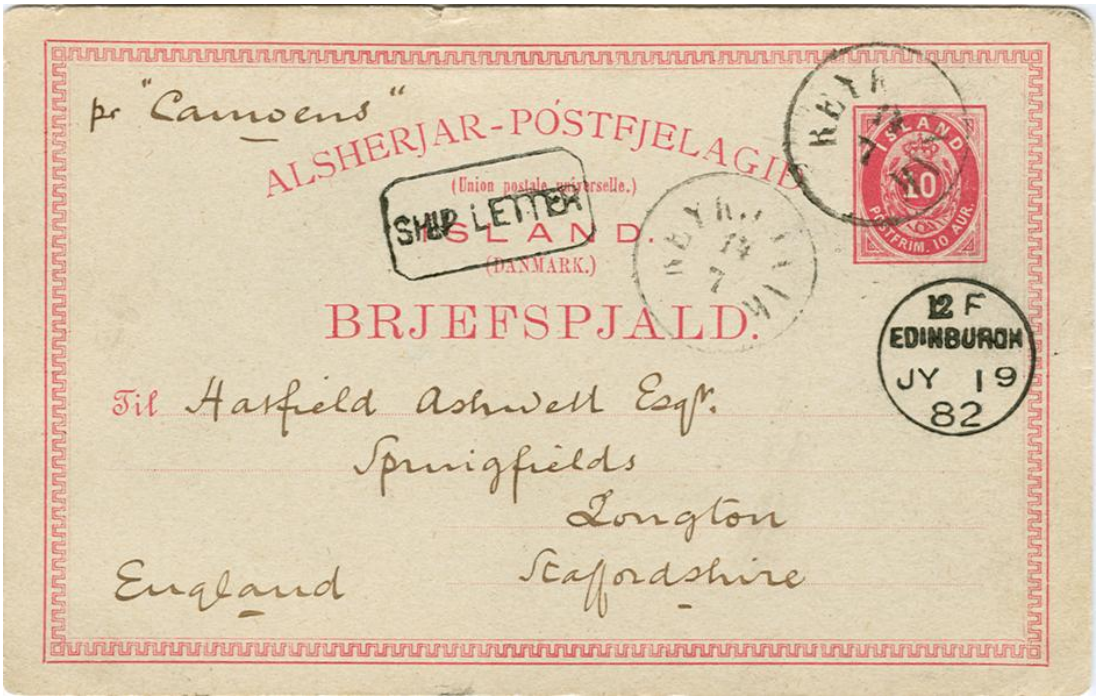
[21] Anker Jönsson in Malmö has stated that he has Dysart on two kings

GROUP 2 – Single-circle datestamps

They come in several versions, and they can be confused with one half of the duplex stamps - the round one! - and they are constructed in the same way: above the word Edinburgh - which is written horizontally in the stamp - as a rule a number and letter.

This number/letter combination is partly an identification number on the stamp, partly in the letter a time indication, which I do not know the "code for" - but if it corresponds to the English one, the day begins with "A" for the first hour and so on - but as I said, I do not know for sure whether all letters are used and whether the Scottish explanation is as south.

I have an application on the back of an English letter to the Faroe Islands with a stamp from 1876, but the following is an early application on a shipment from Iceland, which I know of - but are there no others?



Letter card sent - Reykjavik 14 July 1882, cancelled with Edinburgh octagonal ship letter of the small type and then single-circle cancel Edinburgh, 19 July 1882. It is stated that the card is to be with Camoens.

The type as such goes back a long way to the stamps containing the word “paid” and is found in many variants.
The actual stamp shown here and found on Icelandic mail is from around 1859, when they were introduced in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

James M. Mackay mentions the stamp in “Scottish Postmarks” regarding nos. 705-708, pages 59f., but also states later on page 102 in connection with the same stamp, here no. 1208, which is used in a special context, that this stamp was normally used to “backstamp letters”.

I have a letterhead like the one shown above with a small octagonal ship letter, where the stamp is used on the back in 1883, and other mailings from 1898, where it is also used as a "side stamp" - transit stamp.

However, it is also used for cancellation, cf. the following examples.



These stamps have varying sizes of writing, but I have not sought any subdivision.



The above is a "back stamp" from 1894, but the following is also used for cancellation - but also here together with a ship's stamp - Granton.



GRANTON SHIP LETTER: 1895 10a red on Lettercard to London. Postmarked Edinburgh 28 August 1995.

The last example is stamped on a closing label, from 1903, where a registered I Gildi letter was made to W.T.Wilson with 3,4,6,10,16,20,25 40 and 50 aur. I use the back, where there is a Registered two-circle stamp [My group 15] and the closing label shown here, as the "registered" letter was found open!



I previously stated that this should be the last use, but I have received a use from NO 14 05, where there are only the letter A and no number, but the same stamp.



The back has Christianssand 10. 16. or 18. November.

As you can see, it is a shipment that cannot be delivered and is provided with a frame stamp "NOT KNOWN 131", see under 18.1, where the story has been reproduced.

GROUP 3 - EDINBURGH TWIN-ARC POSTMARKS[22]

3.1 WITH STAMPERS NUMBER

Edinburgh is a central port in the history of mail from Iceland and a great deal of the Edinburgh cancellations on Icelandic mail is done with a “twin-arc postmark”. This study includes all postmarks even if they are not known used on mail from Iceland – but:

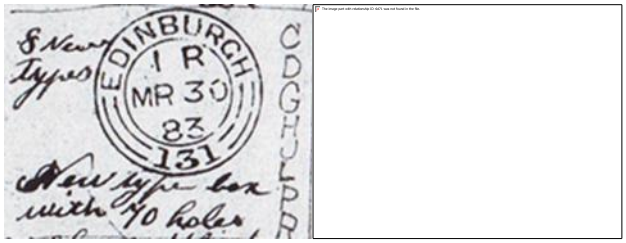
> *"It is suspected that many other examples of these twin-arc stamps may have been produced in the early 1920s and readers are asked to check their collection."*

According to James A. Mackay[23] Twin-arc postmarks were introduced in Scotland 19 January 1883 for Edinburgh and entered in the Kirkwood proof book with the text “First combined stamp”, but the following copy from Kirkwood is probably not used – but it is the father of:

TYPE 1.



In the Kirkwood proof book, it was followed by:



The first day of use is uncertain, but I have MR 27 83.

The number at left over the date is in this type the stampers number

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[22] Drawings are mostly copies from Mackay; “Scottich Twin-Arc Postmarks” (1983)– copies from Kirkwood Prof Book (The proofs in Kirkwood are sometime unclear, for example around 1900). Copies form Kirkwood are described with “Proof”. Mackays drawings are mostly done on the basis of Kirkwood. Copies are – if possible - Icelandic mail not specific mine but also from friends, auction catalogues and different magazines.

[23] See IslandsKontakt Special # 20. 2024 EDINBURGH Twin-arc postmark - # 20.a EDINBURGH no stampers number and double bar cut v1 2024, # 20.b EDINBURGH twin-arc with a Cross pattée v1 2024, and # 20.c EDINBURGH no stampers number no bar cut V1 2024. Most of the historical information based on James A. Mackays work from 1983 and supplemented with information in "Scottish combined datestamps with stampers' numbers – a postal history exhibit" by Jack A. Gunn and Alastair J. Gunn (2012) – referred to as "Gunn"

The stampers number is the first figure in my categorizing system – here 1 and the second is the type here 1 and the last figure is the under type.

The following example is with stampers number 10 – type 1 and it is under type 1 – so: 10.1.1



The significance for type 1 is Edinburgh's town number - 131 - between the twin-arcs.

It began with one letter for the time (* on the first proof) – called "Double Code Combined Stamp**.** "Used until January 1895 when changed to the following type 3.

There are the following different versions:

x.1.1 – with thin arcs

x.1.2 – with fat arcs

x.1.3 – with bar cuts used with stampers number **1**, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 17, 21 and 23 and with no number. There exists a proof of number 24, but no use seen.[24]

To finalize the systematic system, there is a fourth figure used on type 3 indicating that the stamp is unchanged except that the date changes from 31 DE 13 to JA 1 14 – example 5.3.6.1 – stampers number 5, type 3, under type 6 and under, under type change of the dating system.

[24] Auckland, A. Bruce; "The Edinburgh Bar Cuts" (Postal History Society Bulletin no. 142)
Aitchison, Ian M.; Th Edinburgh Bar Cuts (Catalogue of the Edinburgh 77 Philatelic Exhibition)
Morton, Robin and Arrevad, Jakob; "Edinburgh 2AM Bar cut", "The Scottish Post" 2019 no. 161 page 9-10
Parkin, Stephen RH; "Edinburgh Double Barut" "The Scottish Post" 2019 no. 162 page 4-5
Morton, Robin: The Bar Cut Postmarks of Edinburgh 1887-1904.The London Philatelists 2020 p. 477

TYPE 2.

A "Treble Code Combined Stamp" (with a letter and a number or two letters right of the stampers number) was in use from February 19, 1891, until probably mid-August 1894.

There are probably two or more versions – at least for some: -but the picture is not clear.



To Edinburgh's town number was added two stars (*131*) between the arcs. They were used for cancelling mail in the Head Office "box"[25]. The use properly stopped due to a change in the proceedings at the Head Office "box".

It exists with stampers number 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, , 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 21. Perhaps 32, 33, 34 – and the missing numbers too.

TYPE 3.

From January 1895, the stamps show the hour and minute over the date. 131 was removed and replaced by the stampers number.





These two examples (1.3.1 and 6.3.1) are with bar cut[26] known with the stampers number 1, 6, 10, 12, 17 and 21 – and with no stampers number (type 34)

The rest is with unbroken arcs – as this example 2.3.1:



[27]

[25] Auckland, A. Bruce; "The Edinburgh Bar Cuts" (Postal History Society Bulletin no. 142)
[26] See note 3
[27] The measuring's are inaccurate in drawings and copies. The size when mentioned is described as accurate as possible based on the proof book and examples, but rubber stamps are always difficult to measure.

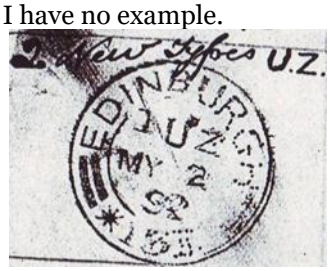
Stampers number 1

Type 1

My no[28]:	Ref. [29]	Proof and drawings from Mackay to the left – examples to the right
1.1.1		 proof MR 30 83  I have MR 27 83 - 3 days before
1.1.2		 proof DE 4 90
1.1.3		 proof SP 15 91 with bar cut  There are further entries in Kirkwood from NO 9 93, NO 7 94 and NO 21 1895 with no text.[30] My latest is from FE 22 94. Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 3 December 1891- 19 August 1894 – but Morton also shows use OC 30 91

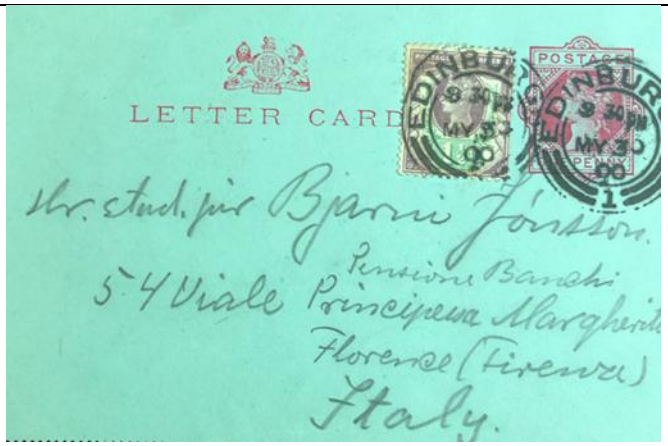
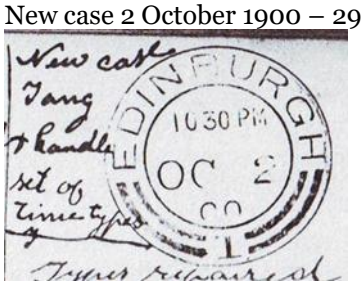
[28] The first figure is "the Stampers number", the second is the type and the third is an ongoing number within the "group".
[29] It is the number given by James A. Mackay in his book – only describing type 3.
[30] The proof from 1895 is strange – as seen under type 3 (1.3.1) the stamp was altered JA 22 95. I cannot give an explanation.

Type 2

1.2.1		  Proof Auckland
1.2.1		I have no example.  The UZ type Kirkwood MY 2 92 And ??   and NO 16 93 and NO 15 94

Type 3

1.3.1	207	Original stamp (1.1.3) converter for clock time JA 22 95; still bar cut in outer arcs   Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 6 December 1895 – 21 January 1896
1.3.2	208	New case DE 10 96 – 28 mm in diameter

		  The card is written on board SS Laura in islandic.
1.3.3	209	New case 2 October 1900 – 29 mm (Gunn 30 mm) in diameter large month and day     Proof OC 2 00 Not damaged Damaged MR 28 03 Late use OC 1 03 

1.3.4	210	Repaired NO 11 03 – “Squatter lettering, closer together"  

1.3.5	211	Repaired 3. June 1905 – "Narrow lettering, wider spacing"  

1.3.6	212	Repaired 11 November 1908 – smaller letters and numerals  I have no example

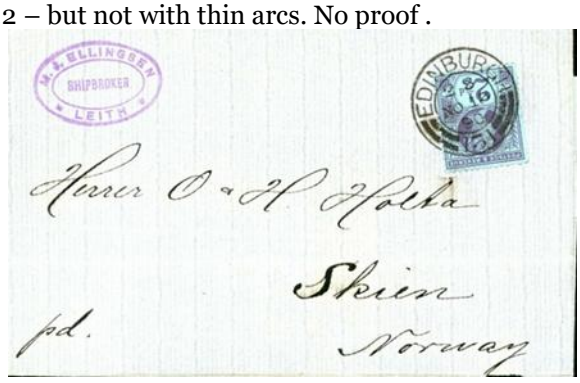
1.3.7	213	Repaired 5 April 1911 – 'E' has a short middle bar  

1.3.7.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914 The use ends in 1930 rather worn out. 'E' with equal middle bars and the two bars are almost one – see the difference between left and right side.

		  21 AP Herrn B. Pabst Berlin-Schöneberg Neue Culmstr. 5 II bei Frohne Deutschland

Stampers number 2

Type 1

2.1.1		I have not seen it with thin arcs
2.1.1.1?		It looks like there has been one before 2.1.2 – but not with thin arcs. No proof .  
2.1.2		 proof JA 23 91  JU 30 91 - 5th trip Reykjavik Copenhagen SS Thyra

2.1.3		 proof SP 15 91 with bar cut Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 7 October 1891- 1 July 1895 – but he also shows SP 16 91 – and there exists JY 29 1895: 

Type 2

		I have not seen it

Type 3

2.3.1	214	Issued 29 August 1895 – 28. mm  
2.3.2	215	Repaired 30 June 1899 – 29 mm  
2.3.2.1		I am not sure it is a new version.   Proofs from 1901.  It doesn't look new?  on the front 21 MY 01 # 31

2.3.3	216	Repaired 16 August 1902 - 27 mm. I have not seen # 2 used again before 1926!  

2.3.3.1		New dating system – first use after 1905 

Stampers number 3

Type 1

3.1.1		I have not seen it with thin arcs - either as proof or real

3.1.2		 Proof DE 8 90 
3.1.3		 Proof SP 15 91 Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 9 November 1891- 8 June 1895 – but Morton has recorded use SP 17 91 Robin Morton shows a worn stamp with an extended lower left-hand bar from JY 23 94 

Type 2

3.2.		I have not seen it

Type 3

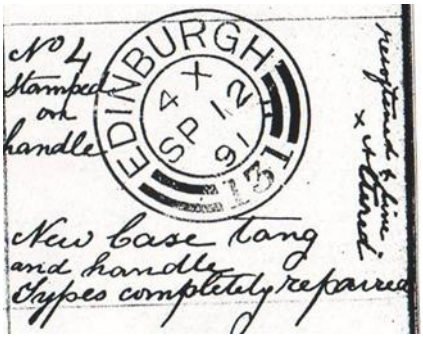
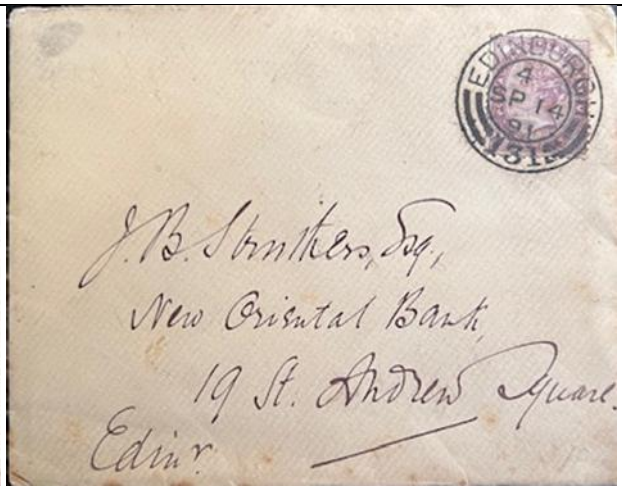
3.3.1	217	Issued 20 August 1895 – 29 mm – long arcs  

3.3.2	218	Repaired 11 August 1902 – shorter arcs – apparently only used for a short 1902-1905 – and then again after 1 JA 14.   

3.3.2.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914 – but not used until end 1920's?  Used up to 1930  (31 JU 30) A colourful example.

Stampers number 4

Type 1

4.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
4.1.2		  Proof - probably not used as it was altered 4 days later (4.1.3.1) No letter after 4
4.1.3.1	[31]	 Proof – probably not used
4.1.3.2		But in the real world; note – that the cut was changed from the outer arc to the inner. Next step might be the following example from OC 8 91 and NO 16 91 without a letter after "4"  [32]  

[31] Aitchison/Robin Morton state the "recorded use" and the bar cut stamps as: "31 OC 1891 – 3 OC 1895 for type 4.1.3 all together

[32] Auckland, A. Bruce; "The Edinburgh Bar Cuts" (Postal History Society Bulletin no. 142) fig. 5, Robin Morris shows as figure 13

4.1.3.3		Soon – already in early 1892 - the outer ring is lost (removed) but it is still the same stamp   [33]  [34] But re-entered in the proof book in 1894 with the change   and again in 1895 Used up to 3rd October 1895

Type 2

4.2.1		

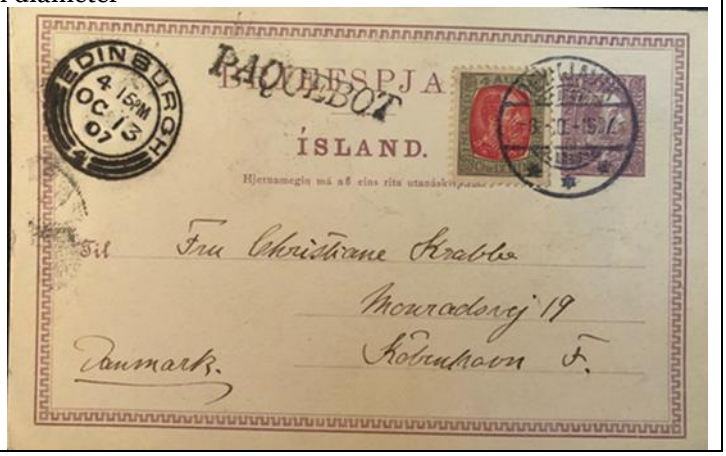
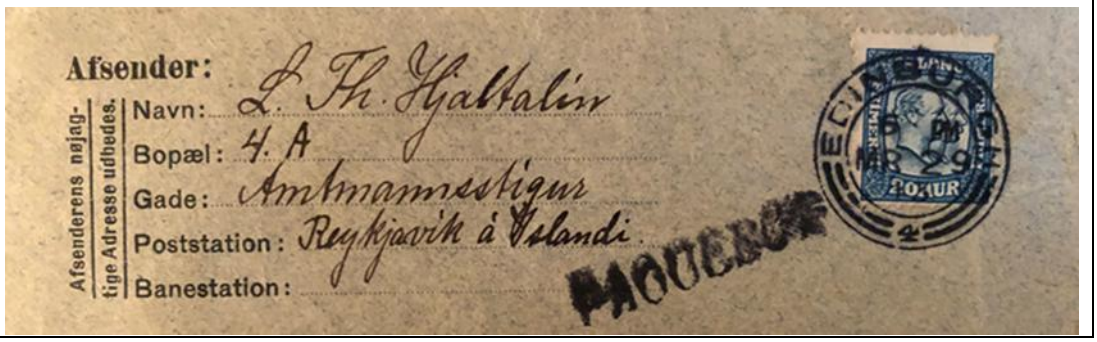
[33] Same but fig. 6
[34] Robin Morton fig 14

Type 3

4.3.1	219	13 November 1895 – 28 mm 	
4.3.2	220	Repaired 4 March 1897 – arcs recut – “New Lang”  	

4.4.3	221	New case 5 March 1901 – 29 mm diameter  
4.4.4	222	Repaired 5 December 1903 – Squatter lettering, thicker arcs   

4.4.5	223	New case 6 June 1906 – 26 mm diameter  
4.4.6	224	New case 27 February 1909 – 27 mm diameter, longer and thinner arcs   
4.4.6.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914 ? but not immediately on the stamp: 

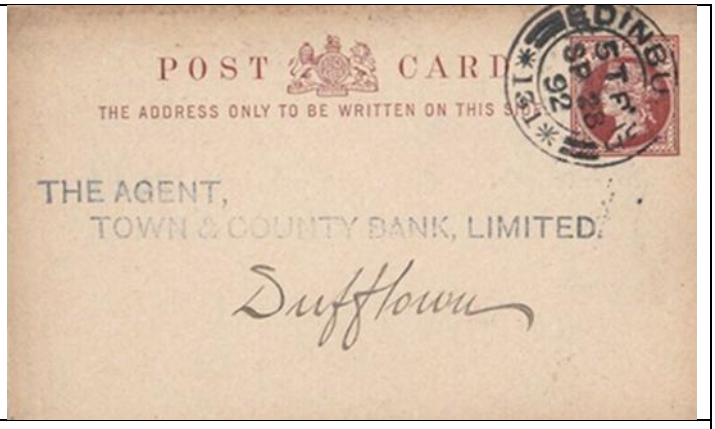
4.4.7	225	New 9 case September 1914 – 27 mm diameter, taller lettering.  

Stampers number 5

Type 1

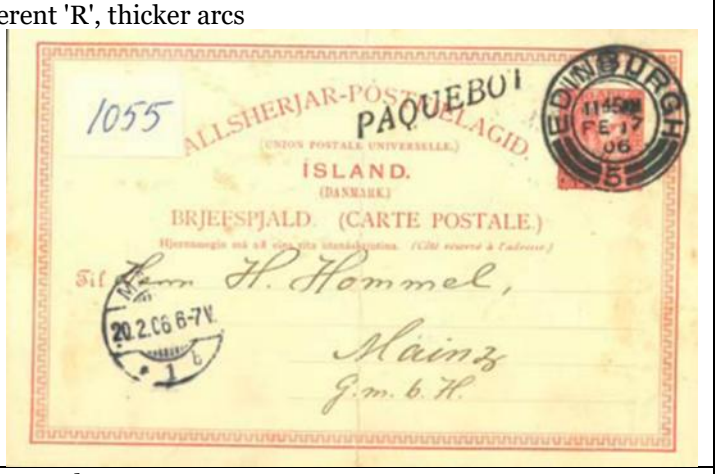
5.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
5.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
5.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

5.2.1		 
5.2.2		The UZ type 

Type 3

5.3.1	226	Issued 8 March 1895 – 28 mm diameter  
5.3.2	227	Repaired 1 June 1899 – shorter 'E' and 'R'.  I don't have an example.

5.3.3	228	New 21 August 1900 – 29 mm diameter, larger lettering  
5.3.4	229	Repaired 5 October 1904 – different 'R', thicker arcs  
5.3.5	230	New 7 April 1906- 28 mm diameter, closer arcs.  
5.3.6	231	New 13 March 1911 25 mm diameter  

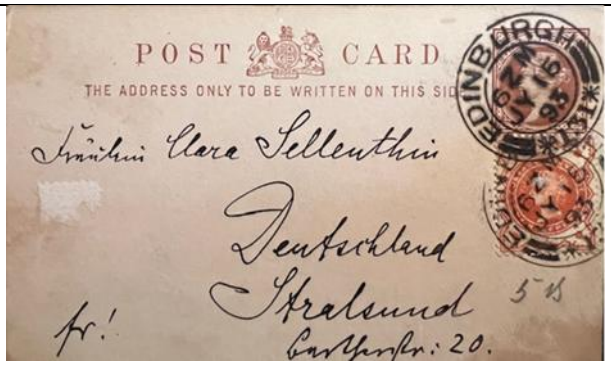
5.3.6.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914  Used at least until 1923

Stampers number 6

Type 1

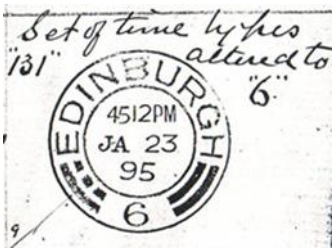
6.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real with thin arches
6.1.2		I have not seen it with fat arces either as proof or real
6.1.3		Used from January 1892 with bar cut – drawing FE 25 92 from Auckland: Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded period of use 25 February 1892 – JA 4 1895 -but here in 1892, and I have an UK stamp from JA 95  

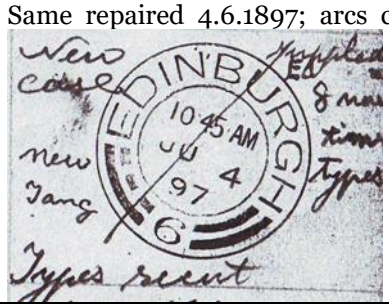
Type 2

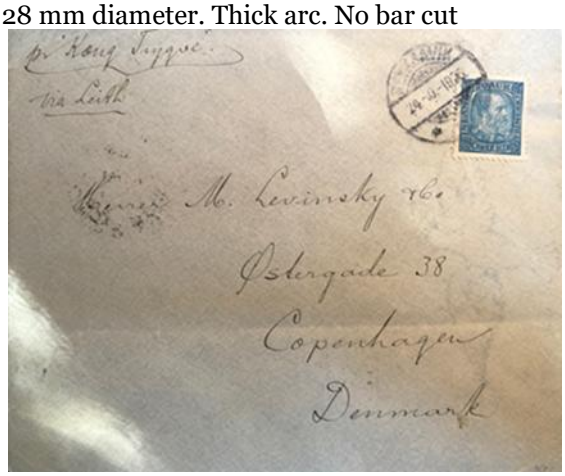
6.2.1		?? 
6,2,2		 

Type 3

6.3.1	232	Original stamp converted to clock time 23. 1.1895 – two cuts in inner left arc. Per Auckland, A. Bruce “23” was changed to “6” (6.3.1)

		  Proof Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use from 24 January 1895 From 1896 and to the end the frame in the bottom near "6" slowly disappear.

6.3.2	233	Same repaired 4.6.1897; arcs closer to "6" but still with bar cut. "timer" changed. 
6.3.3	234	Same repaired 10.1.1898 "15-minute system"  
6.3.4	235	Same repaired again 8.5.1901 – thicker arcs.  
6.3.5	236	  Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use until 12 January 1904 -here FE 23 04

6.3.6	237	New case (not shown in the proof book) 28 mm diameter. Thick arc. No bar cut  *[35]   In use before the date mentioned by Mackay (December 1904). I have the shown AP 7 04 on an English postmark. In 1906 it was used on the back of this letter sent with s/s "KONG TRYGVE" Here in 1910: 
6.3.7	238	New case 3.2.1911. 26 mm. smaller lettering and numeral   Known without time  
6.3.7.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914.

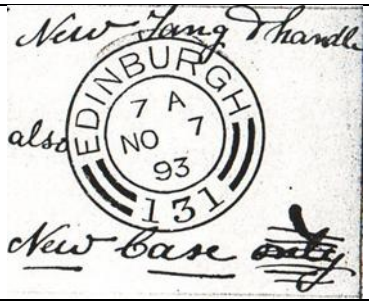
[35] The * in Mackay's drawing show, that it is not found in Kirkwood.

6.3.7.2		New stamp or ? Thinner and longer arcs space between E and D – “D” more like an O: I have these two examples from 1922 and 1929:   (The 50 aur stamp is position 11; ”Falling rock”)

Stampers number 7

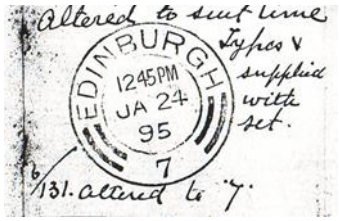
Type 1

7.1.1		I have not seen thin aces either as proof or real
7.1.2		 
7.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

7,2,1		
7.2.2		 The UZ type 

Type 3

7.3.1	239	Reverted to clock time and *131* replaced by stampers number – Hour and minutes 1895  Proof 
7.3.2.	240	New case 2 November 1897. Broader lettering, longer arcs. 28 mm.  

7.3.3	241	Repaired 4 October 1902. Thicker outer arcs, broader lettering    The cancellation KOLFERYJUSTAÐUR is special – but similar postcards from the same day exist. The address is the office of THORE LINE.
7.3.4	242	Repaired 10 April 1905. Longer arcs, narrower lettering.   
7.3.5	243	New case 23 March 1911. 25-6 mm diameter  
7.3.5.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914? 

Stampers number 8

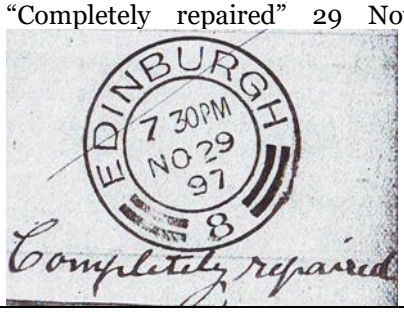
Type 1

8.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
8.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real – but see the text on the 8.2.1 proof
8.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

8.2.1		 Proof
8.2.2		

Type 3

8.3.1	244	Converted to clock time and stamper's number 9th November 1895    The right bars on Mackay's drawing look too short
8.3.2	245	"Completely repaired" 29 November 1897 – Different G and other letters  
8.3.3	246	Repaired 1 March 1898. 8 is bigger and longer arcs  

		 Used at Edinburgh Philatelic Society's homepage. Late use.
8.3.4	247	Repaired 24 September 1902 – squatter lettering.  
8.3.5	248	Repaired 16 March 1906. narrower lettering and numeral longer - space between G to H   Behind the example is a beautiful love story described in a "Christmas letter" from the late president of "Islandsklubben", Ib Schock. The letter was sent from Kaaber in Reykjavik to Faeroe Island to Miss Astrid Thomsen in May 1907 – it was followed by a letter from June 1907 to Ms. Astrid Kaaber!
8.3.6	249	New case 1 February 1910. 27 mm diameter. Taller lettering.  
8.3.7	250	New case 7 July 1911 28 mm diameter. Short, thick arcs  

8.3.8	251	New case 25 June 1913. 23 mm diameter. Very short arcs.  I have no example

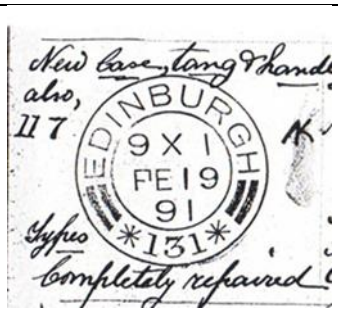
8.3.8.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914– seen used in 1926.  

Stampers number 9

Type 1

9.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
9.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
9.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

9.2.1	9	 Proof

Type 3

9.3.1	252	New stamp 10 October 1895. 28 mm diameter. Small lettering and numeral   
9.3.2	253	New case 22 August 1902. 30 mm diameter.  

9.3.3	254	Repaired 26 March 1904? – difference?  
9.3.4	255	New case 4 September 1908. 24 mm – the arcs do not go into the 9  
9.3.4.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914  I have no example
9.3.5	256	New case 28 February 1918. 26 mm diameter. Long thin arcs. Seen used until 1927  

Stampers number 10

Type 1

10.1.1		I have not found the first proof before production and use but stampers number 1 and 17 is from 1883 Here is 10 from AU 14 1885     Proof 1885 control proof 86 control proof 89   Used at least until DE 30 1889
10.1.1.1		 It is difficult to see the differences.
10.1.2.		No proof found

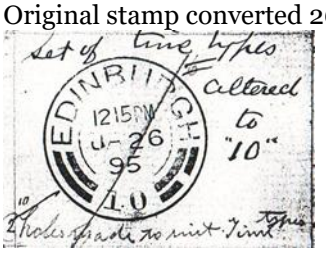
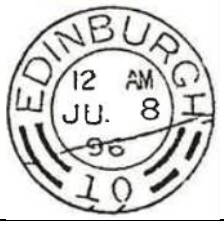
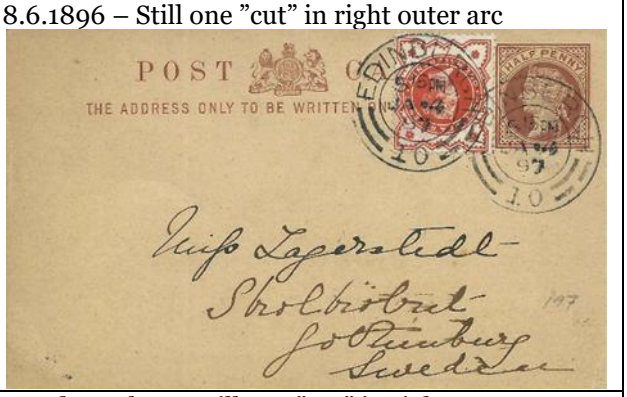
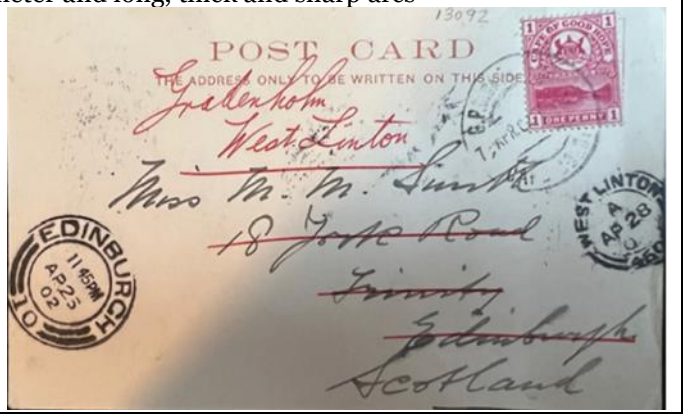
		 
10.1.3		  Proof from 1891 Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 23 October 1891 (before the proof) – 11 January 1895 including 10.1.3.1
10.1.3.1		I am not sure – it might be the drawing that differs?   Bar cut – example from Auckland OC 9 94

Type 2

10.2.1		

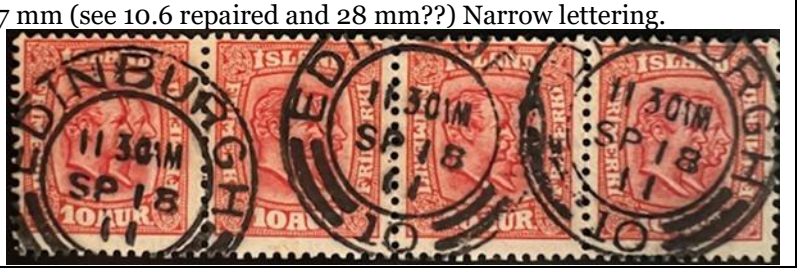
10.2.2		

Type 3

10.3.1	257	Original stamp converted 26.1.1895.in right outer arc   Proof Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 27 August 1895 – 20 October 1896 (probably including 10.3.1)
10.3.2	258	Same(?) but with thinner arch's from 8.6.1896 – Still one ”cut” in right outer arc  
10.3.3	259	Repaired 23.7.1897 - Squatter lettering and numbers. Still one ”cut” in right outer arc   Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 17 April 1897 to 3 March 1890
10.3.4	260	New case 2.11.1900. 29 mm diameter and long, thick and sharp arcs  

10.3.5	261	New case 29.8.1903. 27 mm diameter and short arches  

10.3.6	262	Repaired 28.2.1906. 28 mm (?). Broader lettering.   

10.3.7	263	Repaired 15.11.1909. 27 mm (see 10.6 repaired and 28 mm??) Narrow lettering.  

10.3.7.1		Change dating system 1 January 1914.  

Stampers number 11

Type 1

11.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
11.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
11.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

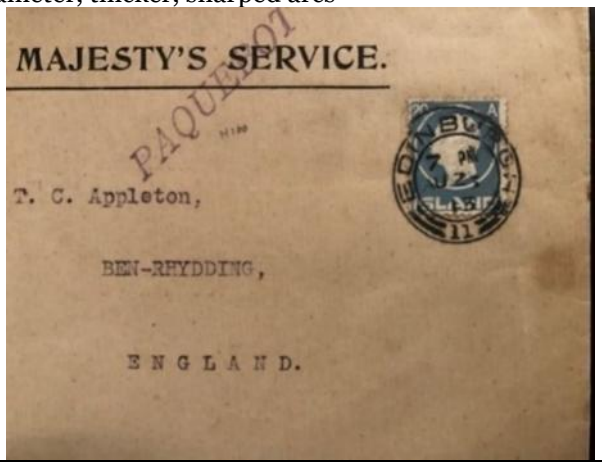
11.2.1		
11.2.2		The UZ type? 
11.2.3		 

Type 3

11.3.1	264	New case 12.3.1895 – 27 mm diameter  

11.3.2	265	New case 24.2.1898 -28 mm diameter – narrow lettering  
11.3.3	266	New case 17.10.1899 – 30 mm diameter  

11.3.4	267	New case 15.10.1902 – 28 mm diameter   

11.3.5	268	New case 8.5.1905 – 26 mm diameter  
11.3.6	269	New case 22.3.1906 – 29 mm diameter  
11.3.7	270	New case 22.10.1908  Early use 1908  Late use 1911:
11.3.8	271	New case 21.3.1911 – 25 mm diameter, thicker, sharped arcs  

11.3.8.1		Change dating system - January 1, 1914 - until 25. June 2014 ??

11.3.9	272	New case 25.6.1914 – 26 mm diameter, narrow lettering widely spaces used until app. 1930  1914  1927 

Stampers number 12

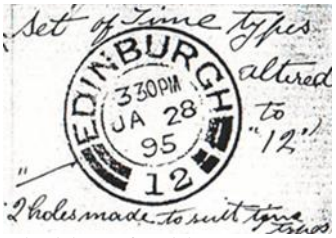
Type 1

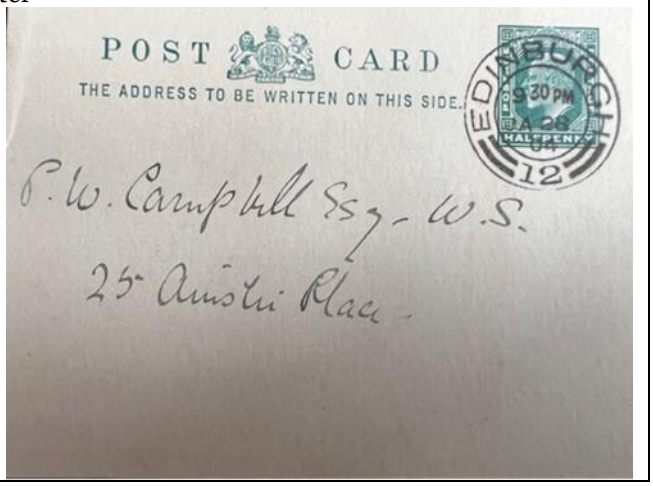
12.1.1		I have note see either proof or use
12.1.2		 
12.1.3		  Seen without the "time letter" Example JY 31 93 Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 7 November 1891 to 14 January 1895

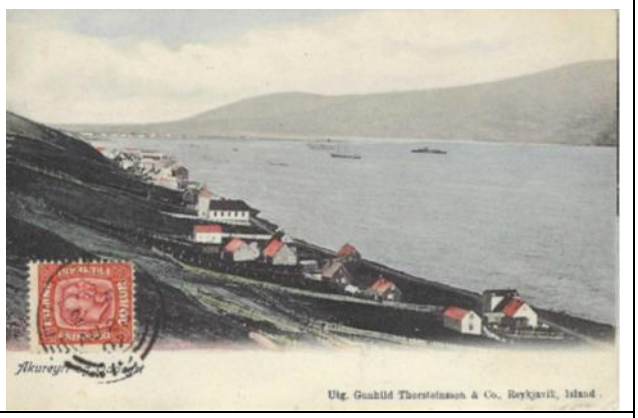
Type 2

12.2.1		I have not seen it – but it should exist

Type 3

12.3.1	273	Original stamp converted 28.1.1895 – Cut through both right-hand bars.   Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 17 April 1895 – 26 September 1896

12.3.2	274	New case 2.9.1896 – 28 mm diameter, longer, thinner arcs  
12.3.3	275	New case 2.2.1900 – 30 mm diameter, large broad lettering  
12.3.4	276	New case 29.9.1902 – 28 mm diameter  

12.3.5	277	Repaired 24.5.1905 'G' more rounded   Same day and time cancelled with stampers no. 19 – Two men at work!
12.3.6	278	Repaired 14.1.1907 – taller lettering  
12.3.7	279	New case 29.3.1909 28 mm, thicker arcs  
12.3.7.1		Change dating system - January 1, 1914 And before 18 JA 16 

12.3.8	280	New case 18.1.1916 – 26 mm diameter, small lettering and numerals  

Stampers number 13

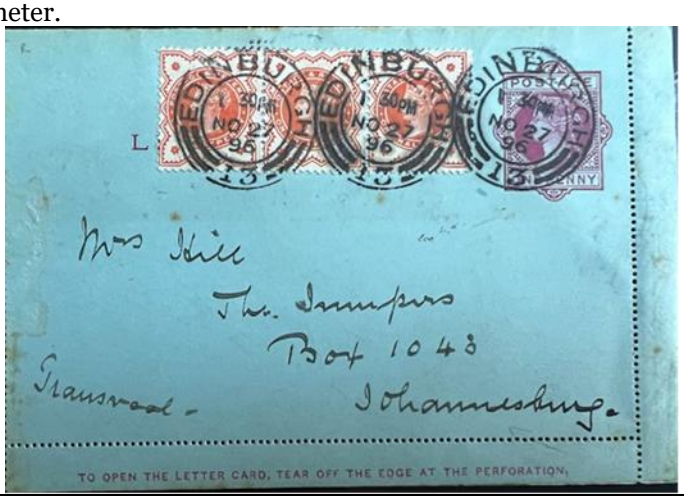
Type 1

13.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
13.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
13.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

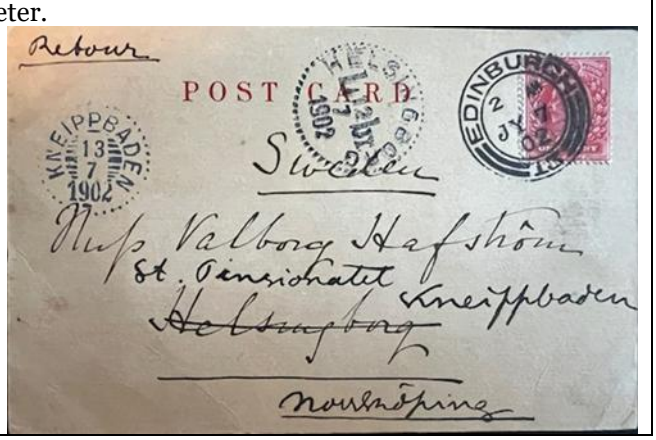
13.2.1		
13.2.2		?

Type 3

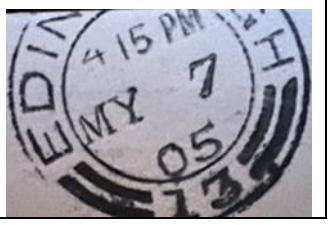
13.3.1	281	Issued 4.3.1985 – 27 mm diameter.  

13.3.2	282	Repaired 17.8.1897 – shorter arcs.    Damaged already in December. From a letter from Edinburgh to Dresden

13.3.3	283	New case 30.11.1898 – 28 mm diameter.  I don't have examples

13.3.4	284	New case 2.2.1899 – 27 mm diameter.  

13.3.5	285	New case 20.9.1902 – 28 mm diameter.  

13.3.6	286	New case 12.10.1904 – 29 mm diameter.  

13.3.7	287	New case 26.2.1907 – 26 mm diameter.  
13.3.8	288	Repaired 1.4.1910 Thicker arcs, narrow lettering.   
13.3.9	289	New case app. 1912 ?? - after AU 6 12 – see 13.3.8 - Small numbers.  
13.3.9.1		Change dating system - January 1, 1914? 

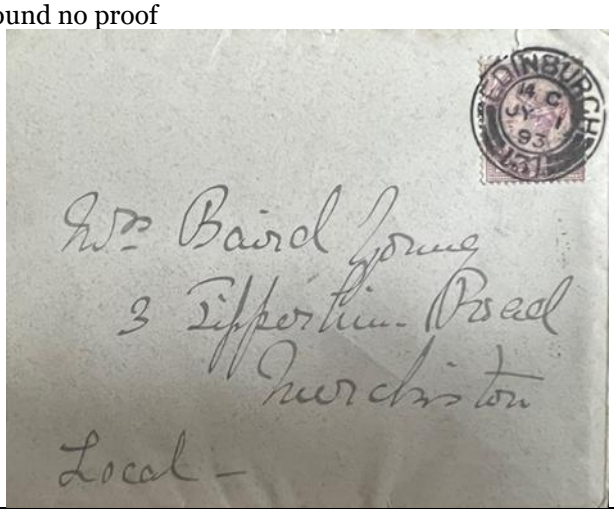
13.3.10	290	New case 8.7.1914 – 26 mm diameter, thinner arcs – 26 mm diameter.  I have no examples

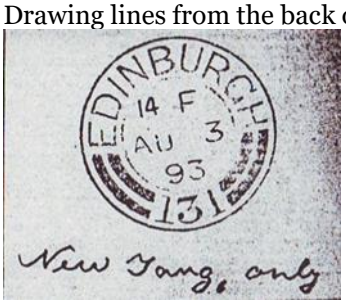
Stampers number 14

Type 1

14.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real

14.1.2.1		MY 12 92 

14.1.2.2		JY 1 93 Letters changed – I have found no proof 

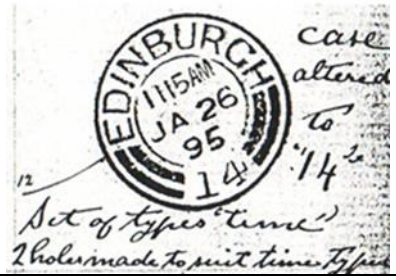
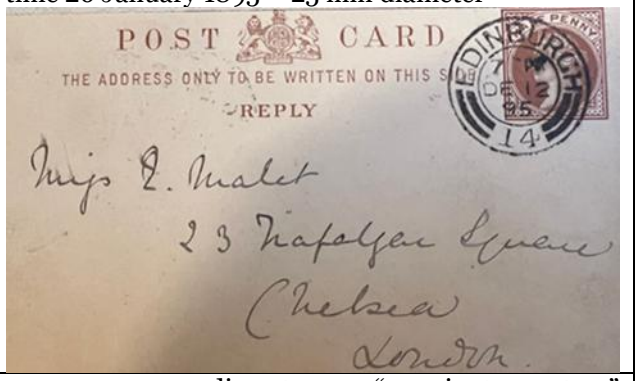
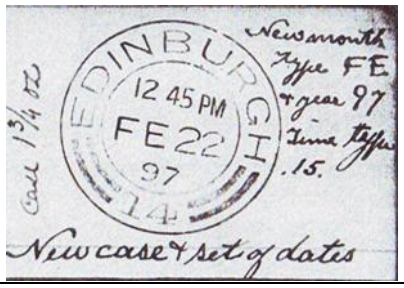
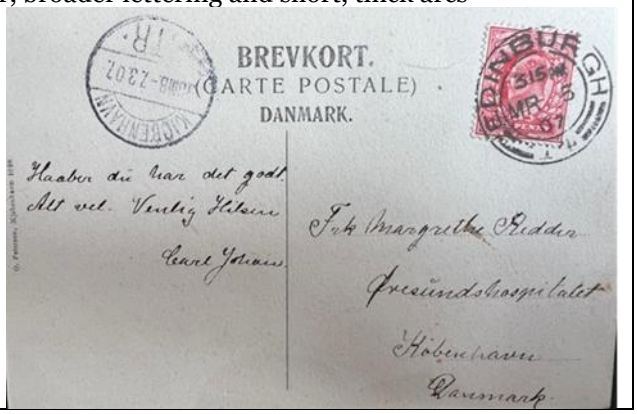
14.1.2.3		Proofs – probably the same as 14.1.2.2. Drawing lines from the back of "E" and from the first "1" gives the same picture.    They are all identical.

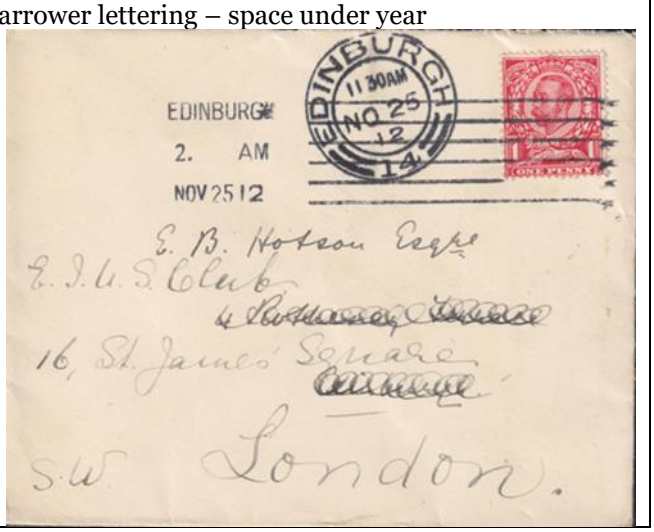
14.1.3		I don't exist -no bar cuts

Type 2

14.2.1		?
14.2.2		 

Type 3

14.3.1	291	Converted stamp – changed to clock time 26 January 1895 – 25 mm diameter  
14.3.2	292	New case from 22 February 1897 – 29 mm diameter – "15-minute system"  
14.3.3	293	Repaired 20 November 1902 – larger, broader lettering and short, thick arcs  

14.3.4	294	Repaired 18 March 1909 – taller, narrower lettering – space under year  
14.3.4.1		Change dating system - January 1, 1914 – seen used until 1930 Used on Scottish mail in the beginning but later in the 20th on mail from Iceland 

Stampers number 15

Type 1

15.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
15.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
15.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

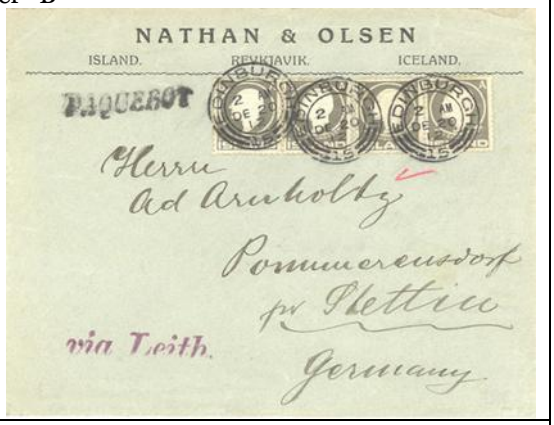
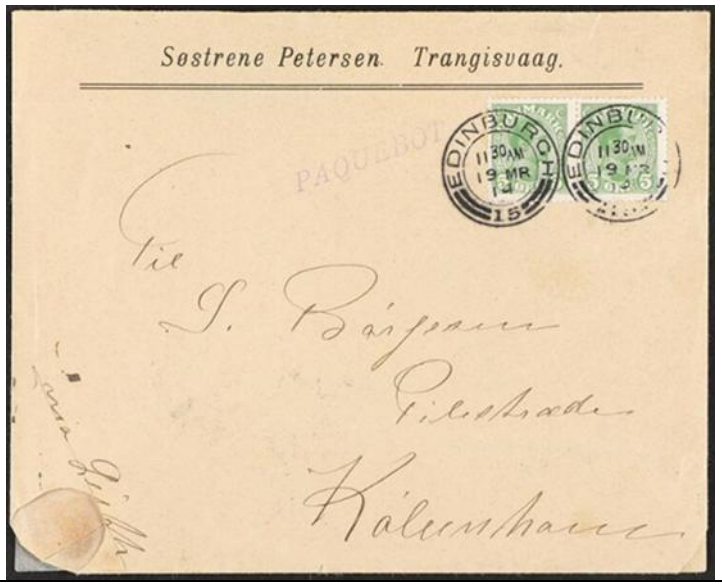
15.2.1		? [36]
15,2,2		?
15.2.3		The UZ type ?  

Type 3

15.3.1	295	New stamp 24 October 1895 - 28 mm diameter   on the back 

15.3.2	296	Repaired 6 August 1902 – larger lettering and shorter, thicker arcs  

[36] Per Auckland, A. Bruce it doesn't exist – but it does.

15.3.3	297	New case from 26 October 1904 – 26 mm diameter  
15.3.4	298	Repaired 25 February 1909 – taller, narrower "B"  
15.3.5	299	New case from 22 October 1913 – 26 mm diameter  I have no examples.
15.3.5.1		Change dating system - January 1, 1914?  

15.3.6	300	New case from 1 October 1915 – 25 mm diameter.  

Stampers number 16

Type 1

16.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
16.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
16.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

16.2.1		

Type 3

16.3.1	301	New case 23 March 1895 - 28 mm diameter   Proof from Kirkwood – NO 20 96

16.3.1.1		Antikvar – before 16.3.2 An unsolved problem 

16.3.1.2		 Proof NO 11 97 

16.3.2	302	New case 7 October 1898 - 28 mm diameter – squatter lettering thinner arcs  
16.3.3	303	New case from 14 June 1900 – 29 mm, small numerals   repeated in Kirkwood's proof book. I have not seen it.
16.3.4	304	New case 4 August 1903 - 28 mm diameter – larger numerals  
16.3.5	305	Repaired 12 February 1909 – smaller lettering and arcs   

16.3.5.1		Change dating system - January 1, 1914  17 JU 14

16.3.6	306	New case 21 October 1914 28 mm – sharp ends to arcs  I have no example

16.3.7	307[37]	New case 29 June 1916 – 28 mm diameter – shaped ends to arcs  I have no example

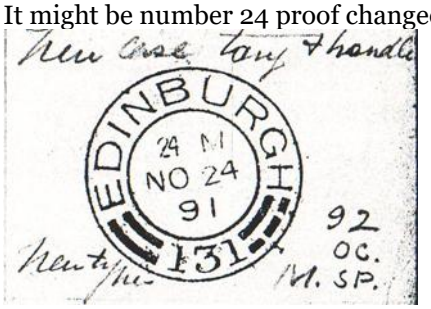
16.3.8	308[38]	New case 6 March 1917 – 28 mm diameter – thinner arcs with shaped ends   Used 1 JY 20 and later

[37] I doubt it is a new stamp
[38] I doubt it is a new stamp

Stampers number 17

Type 1

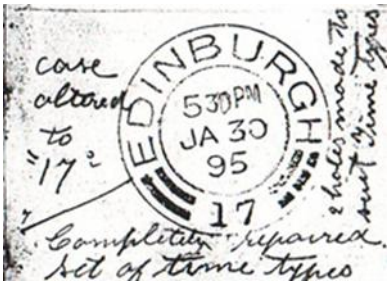
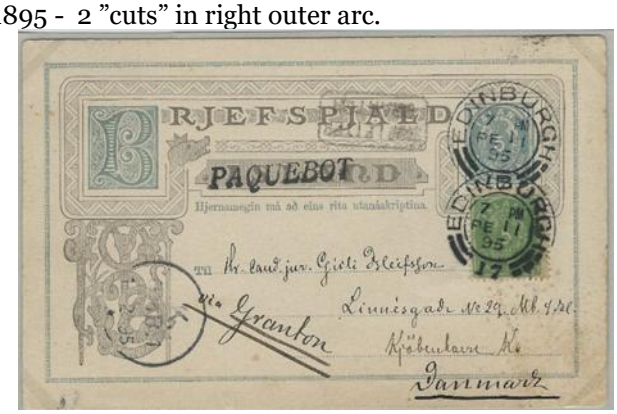
17.1.1	2	 Proof

17.1.2		With bar cut – Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 31. December 1891 – 13. December 1894. The first proof known is from NO 10 1893  - but used before   It might be number 24 proof changed to 17 – see the two bar cut in the lower right bar  Number 24 should not exist per Auckland. Robin Morton shows a drawing with no other information than "24 M" as the proof. Seen in 1894 without time-letter after 17.

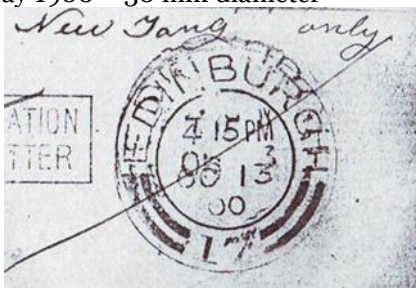
Type 2

17.2.1		  Proof - November 1894

Type 3

17.3.1	309	Converted to clock time 30 January 1895 - 2 ”cuts” in right outer arc.   Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use including 17.3.2 from 11 February 1895 to 15 September 1896 The outer ring at the bottom disappears after a short time

17.3.2	310	Repaired 19 February 1896 – 2 ”cuts” in right outer arc – narrower numerals  

17.3.3	311	New case from 16 November 1896 – 27 mm diameter   
17.3.4	312	New case from 12 May 1900 – 30 mm diameter   Kirkwood October 13 00  
17.3.5	313	New case from 9 April 1903 – 27 mm diameter  
17.3.6	314	New case from 14 April 1905 – 28 mm diameter  

17.3.7	315	New case from 12 March 1907 -24 mm diameter  I have no examples

17.3.8	316	New case from 24 September 1907 – 25 mm diameter. The “E” is at the middle of the date.   

17.3.8.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914 

17.3.9	317	New case from 20 July 1914 - 26 mm diameter – old date system. The “E” is at level with or a bit under the date  I have no examples

17.3.10		New case – 27 mm – new date system – used in MY 17 and until end twenties – example from 1926. The “E” is in the upper part of the date. 

Stampers number 18

Type 1

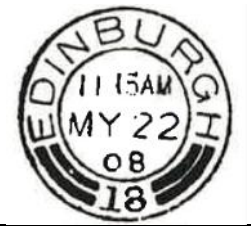
18.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
18.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
18.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

18.2		It doesn't exist

Type 3

18.3.1	318	Issued 22 October 1897 - 27 mm diameter  
18.3.2	319	New case from 15 October 1901 – 30 mm diameter  
18.3.3	320	New case from 3 August 1904 – 27 mm diameter   

18.3.4	321	New case from 22 May 1908 – 27 mm diameter – small numerals  
18.3.4.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914? 
18.3.5	322	New case from 24 October 1917 – 26 mm diameter  
18.3.6	323	New case from 28 January 1930 – 25 mm diameter  

Stampers number 19

Type 1

19.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
19.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
19.1.3		It doesn't exist

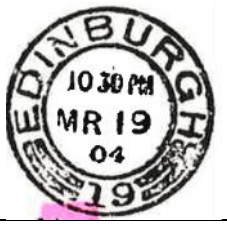
Type 2

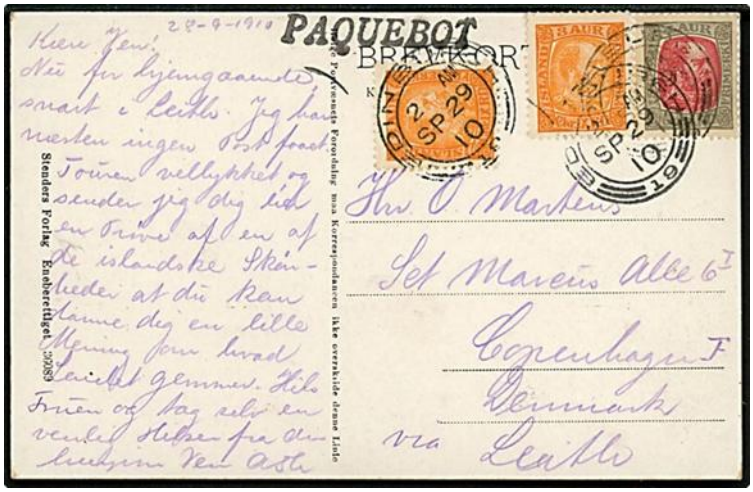
19.2		It doesn't exist

Type 3

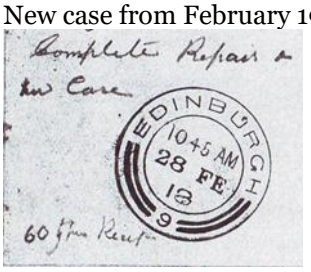
19.3.1	324	Issued 22 October 1897 – 28 mm diameter  

19.3.2	325	New case from 9 January 1901 – 30 mm diameter  

19.3.3	326	Repaired 19 March 1904 – taller, narrower lettering, closer arcs  

19.3.4	327	New case from 30 October 1908 – 26 mm diameter   Here JU 2 11
19.3.5	328	It looks like there is a change already in 1910 – 26 mm  Mackay: New case from 14 September 1911 – 28 mm diameter  

19.3.5.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914? 

19.3.6		New case from February 1918 – 26 mm diameter  I have no example
19.3.6.1	329	This stamp was used as a "special" at the Royal Highland Show in June 1931 with the initials *H S' (Highland Show) above the date in the clock time. By that time the stamp was badly worn, and the outer rim was all missing. Almost for sure not used on mail from Iceland.  I have no example

Stampers number 20

Type 1

20.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
20.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
20.1.3		It doesn't exist

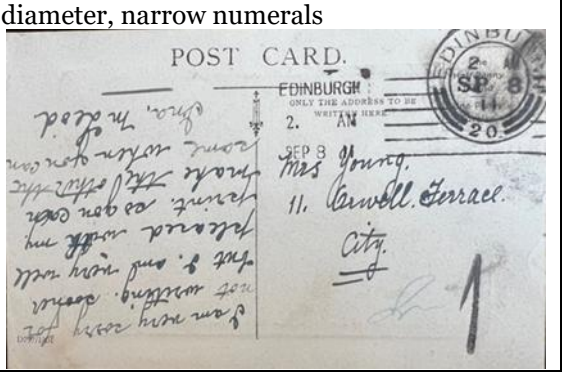
Type 2

20.2		It doesn't exist

Type 3

20.3.1	330	Issued 2 May 1899 - 28 mm diameter  
20.3.2	331	Repaired 30 October 1900 – smaller lettering and numerals, thinner arcs  I have no examples
20.3.3.1	332	New case from 29 July 1901 – 29 mm diameter – larger serif month and day slugs. It starts with a full ring, but it disappears and from 1902 (20.3.3.2) up to September 1908 (including 20.3.5). It looks like the repairs in 1902 and 1906 were not successful.  

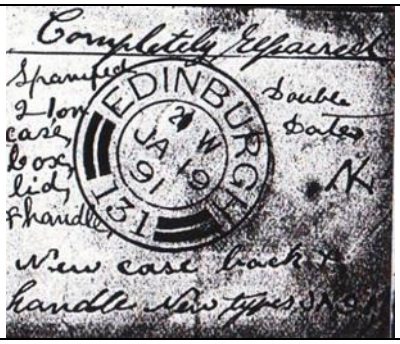
20.3.3.2		The lower part of the ring disappears – see 20.3.3.1 
20.3.4	333	Repaired 10 July 1903 – thicker arcs It starts with a thin outer ring. The ring is gone in March 1904   

20.3.5	334	Repaired 13 June 1906 – squatter lettering and numerals In August 1908 the ring is damaged  
20.3.6	335	Repaired 19 September 1908 – narrower lettering widely spaced, smaller numerals  
20.3.7	336	New case from 18 February 1911 – 30 mm diameter, narrow numerals  
20.3.7.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914 

Stampers number 21

Type 1

21.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
21.1.2.1		 I have no copy

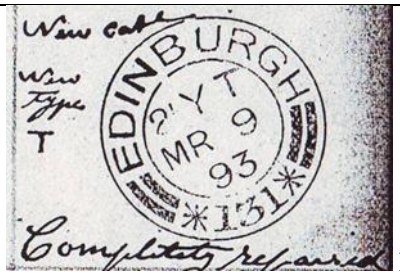
21.1.2.2		 

21.1.3		Bar cut Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 30 November 1891- 12 December 1894 – but the proof is SP 15 91, and I have OC 2 91  Proof  f Example MY 18 94 

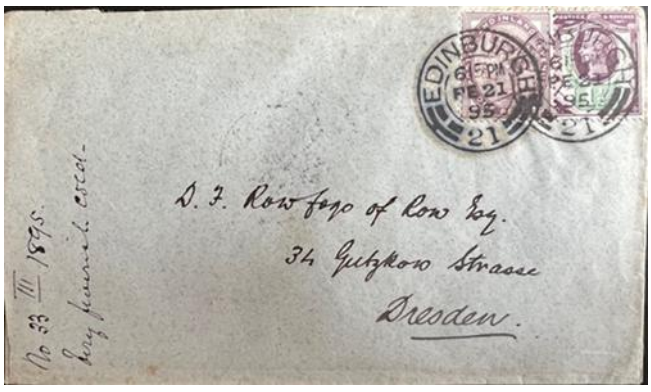
21.1.3.1		Known without the letter for the time in February and July 1892 (month and day in antique letter) and February 1893  

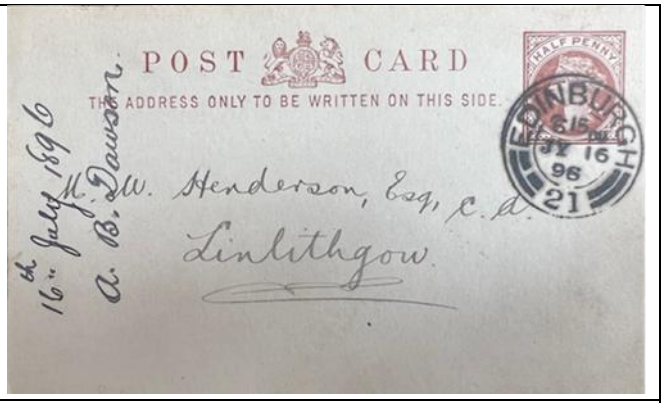
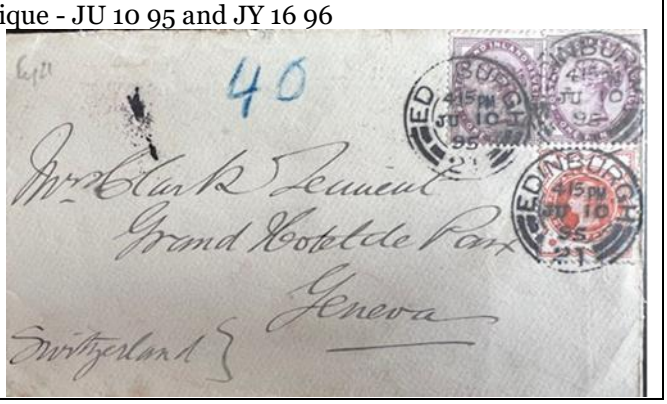
21.1.3.2		Broken inner ring in 1894 

Type 2

21.2		 Proof Per Auckland, A. Bruce it doesn't exist ?

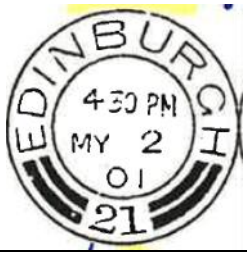
Type 3

21.3.1	337	Converted to hour and minutes 31.1.1895. "Cut" i left inner arc Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 2 May 1895 – 29 June 1896 (but also known FE 21 95 and JY 16 96)  

		The last 
21.3.1.1		Different letters for the date – antique - JU 10 95 and JY 16 96 

End Bar Cut

21.3.2	338	New case 5.9.1896; 28 mm diameter  

21.3.3	339	New case 2.5.1901; 29 mm diameter  

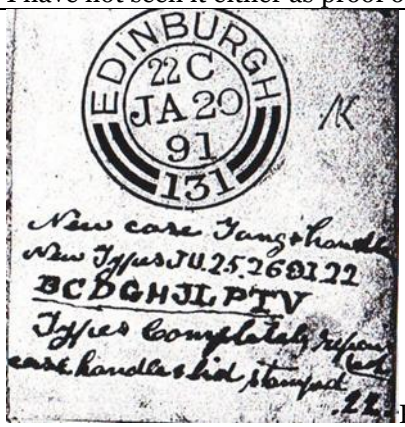
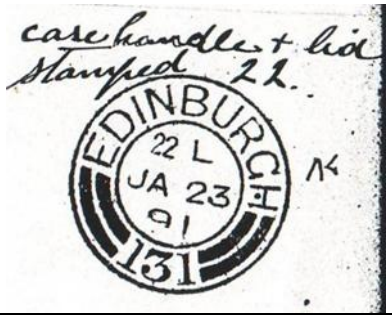
21.3.4	340	Repaired 1.9.1904 – narrower lettering  
21.3.5	341	Mackay state: ”new case app. December 1912"- but it is January 1911. 26 mm diameter. Gunn show an example from 12.09.14 and indicate the start to app. 12.1912 No proof – not in Kirkwood Thin arc’s 

21.3.5.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914 

21.3.6		It is in the end rather used and the ink fill out between the frame and the outer right arc.   *Start date unknown – not in Kirkwood

Stampers number 22

Type 1

22.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
22.1.2.1		 Proof – I have not seen it and probably not used
22.1.2.2		 

22.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

22.2		It doesn't exist

Type 3

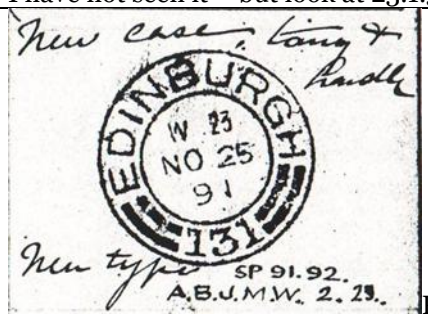
22.3.1	342	Issued 24.11.1902; 28 mm diameter  

22.3.2	343	New case 12.1.1906; 29 mm diameter  
22.3.3	344	New case from app. 1912-1913 (after JU 26 12 - the latest example of no # 343); 24 mm diameter  *39 
22.3.3.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914 

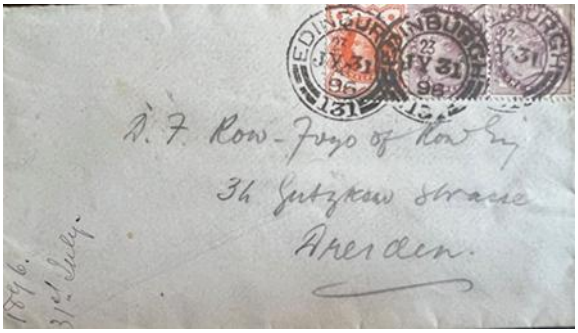
[39] The * in Mackay's drawing show, that it is not found in Kirkwood

Stampers number 23

Type 1

23.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
23.1.2		I have not seen it – but look at 23.1.3.1
23.1.3.1		Proof If one look carefully at the upper left bar it looks like there are two cuts. Per Auckland, A. Bruce it was January 1892 "23" was changed to "6" but I am not sure – see # 6 The time and number are different (W 23)

23.1.3.2		Auckland example It might be 23.1.2 with bar cut – but then only used in 1-2 months Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 11 December 1891 – 29 April 1892

23.1.3.3		There is new type in Kirkwood, and all are without time letter:   Proof with bar cut – like 3.1.3 and used already JY 31 96., see Robin Morton. Aitchison/Robin Morton: Recorded use 7 October 1896 to 1 July 1898  And the year after another proof – but unchanged.

23.1.3.4		At the end of 1898 it is worn and “23” is difficult to read and the date is broken and in smaller letters. I haven’t seen use in 1899 or later. 

Type 2

23.2		It doesn’t exist

Type 3

23.3.1	345	Issued 24.11.1902; 29 mm diameter   Late examples MY 19 07

23.3.2	346	New case 27.9.1907; 25 mm diameter  

23.3.2.1.		Change dating system – 1 January 1914 – seen 14 JA 15 

Stampers number 24

Type 1

24.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
24.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
24.1.3		 Proof from Kirkwood. Aukland state, that it doesn't exist. It looks like the later number 17 with two cuts in the lower right bar. Robin Morton shows a drawing with no other information than "24 M"

Type 2

		It doesn't exist

Type 3

24.3.1	347	Issued 24.11.1902; 28 mm diameter 

23.3.2	348	New case 31.1.1907; 26 mm diameter  

23.3.3.	349	New case from app. 1912-1913; 25 mm diameter – fat arcs from May 1913?  * (Not in Kirkwood)  

24.3.3.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914? I have not seen it

Stampers number 25

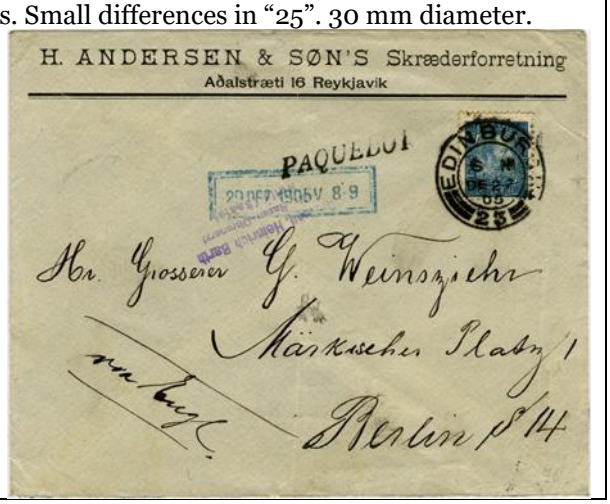
Type 1

25.1.1		I have not seen it either as proof or real
25.1.2		I have not seen it either as proof or real
25.1.3		It doesn't exist

Type 2

25.2		It doesn't exist

Type 3

25.3.1	350	Issued 24.11.1902; 28 mm diameter   Late use
25.3.2	351	Repaired 8.4.1904; shorter, thicker arcs. Small differences in "25". 30 mm diameter.  
25.3.3	352	New case 28.2.1908; 25 mm diameter.  

25.3.4	353	New case 19.1.1911.  
25.3.4.1		Change dating system – 1 January 1914 

Here there is a gap – no # 26 to # 30 are missing. Why is unknown