

NOTEBOOK

In This Issue

page	2	Ormond Street	Philippa McIntosh
	3	London Maritime Mail - Late use of S.4	
	4	Footscray and South London	Mike English
		Late Fee Service From Woolwich	Peter Bathe
	5	Extension of the Twopenny Post : Post Office Notice	
	6	An Elusive London Ship Letter	
	7	Chelsea Hospital and Postage Charges	
	9	The Handling of Official Parliamentary Mail in the 1820s & 30s	
	10	Twopenny Post : A New Westminster Office Time Stamp	A.A. Thompson
	11	London Maritime Mail - A Reminder	
	12	A West Ham Bye Post Letter	Keith Romig
	13	South Audley Street SO	G.M. Burt
		Newspapers Reports	George Crabb
	15	Coin Through The Post : A Post Office Notice	
	16	Whitecross Street Receiving House	Keith Romig
	17	Mail Missing the Post	J.W. Parsons
	18	Prussia Registered & London R5 Datestamp	Vivien Sussex
	19	The First Hoster	
	20	Chiswick 57 Suburban Now Recorded	Vic Walker
		The Posts of Sevenoaks in Kent : A Review	
INSERT:		The Receivers and Handstamps of the London Posts	Hugh Feldman
		The First Part of a Working Paper for Your Attention	

STOP PRESS - INSERT 2 : Catalogue of London Barred Numeral Cancellations

John Parmenter with Brian Smith

© 1993 LPHG

Editor : Peter Forrestier Smith

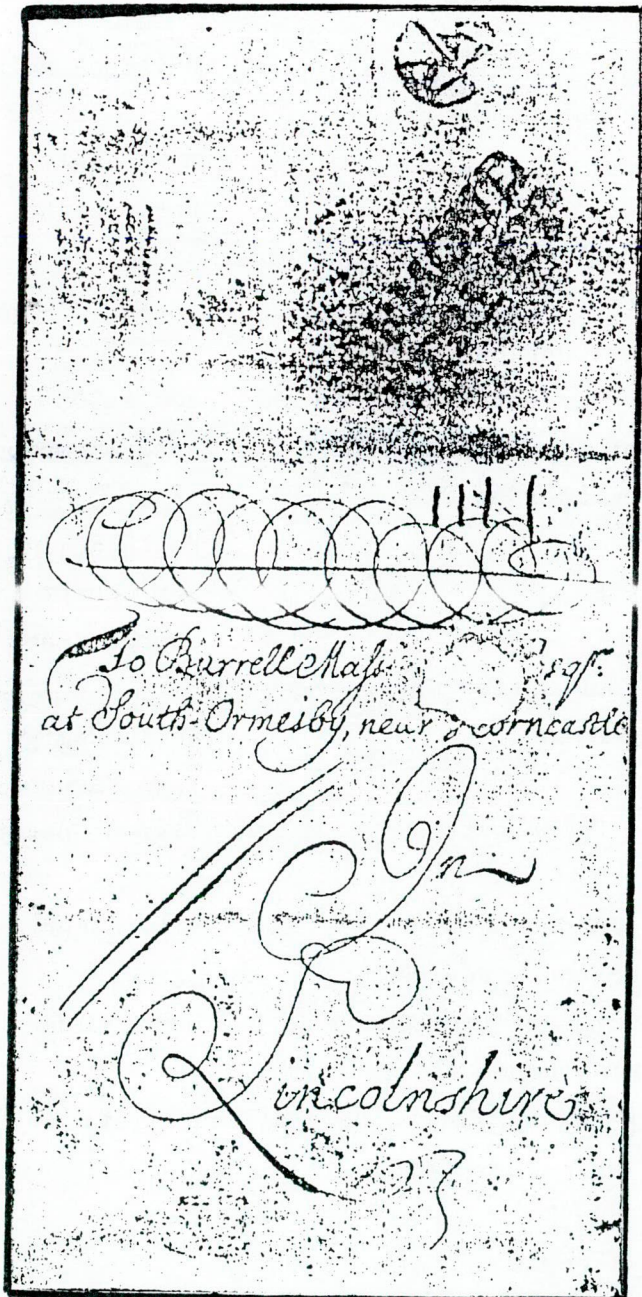
64 Gordon Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, SM5 3RE

ORMOND STREET

from Phillipa McIntosh

The "ORMOND STREET" mark appears in the London catalogue [L 1428] under the Unclassified and Controversial Marks of London on page 168 with the following comment:

A few copies of this handstamp, all on letters from London to the provinces, are known. It would appear to be a General Post Receiving House handstamp but it is 70 years earlier than any other with the name of the Receiving House. The appearance of the handstamp is unusual and, in addition, there is no record of a receiving House in Ormond street. Its status must, therefore, be in doubt."



The example shown here appears on a letter written from London and bearing a date for July 13 1708. A long, detailed family letter, it carries some interesting references which might offer some clues.

Although Ormond St. may not have had a Receiving House, Lillywhite's book on Coffee Houses contains this description : Great Ormond Street. This street runs from Queen Square into Lamb's Conduit Street; described by Hatton, 1708, as "a street of fine new buildings".

Within the text of the letter is a reference to "Carolina Coffee House" which Lillywhite puts in 1708 off Cornhill and no help!! However, the letter carries a note " You may please to direct for me, at Mr Thompson's - over against y^e Golden-Ball in Red-Lion-Street Holborn " Now Red Lion Street leads into Lambs Conduit Street, across which runs Ormond Street. It is just possible, given Ormond Street was "newly built", it also contained a newly established Receiving House but not one run by the Post Office.

Now for some kite flying : could this mark be from a Coffee House ? One existed with the name "Ormonde Street Coffee House", which appears also in contemporary records as "Great Ormond Street Coffee House" and as "Brownjohn's Coffee House".

Being a new, fashionable street, it is not unlikely many went there to be fashionable and used the

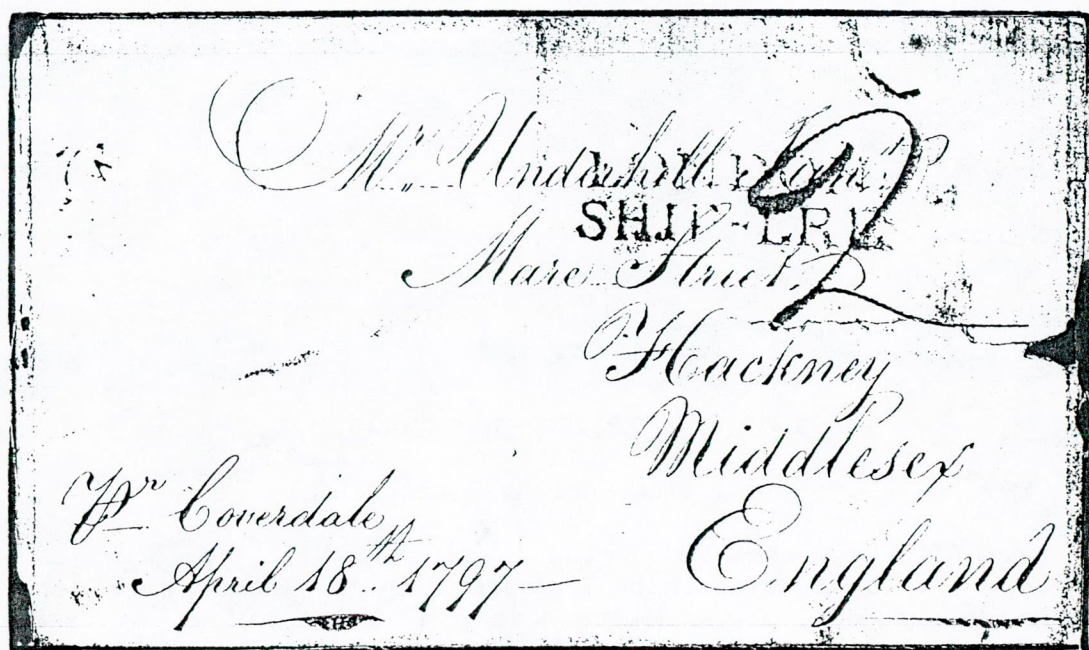
facilities of the coffee house which, being newly established, put its own stamp on all mail handed in, by way of advertisement. The postal authorities, ever jealous of their rights, might well have quashed this display of all too private enterprise.

Although there are few other "ORMOND STREET" marks extant, could a reader owning an example look for any reference to coffee houses and/or with the writer's address in the Ormond St. area. There might be just one piece of supporting evidence to strengthen the kite string.

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LONDON MARITIME MAIL LATE USE OF S. 4

Browsing through a dealer's box an item, quite properly described as "TATTY", looked cheap enough to purchase, even if only for the clear address and ship directions.



According to Robertson, S. 4 was used only till 1792 yet this item carries the General Post datestamp for February 2nd., 1798. The penny Post time stamp is, alas, imperfect, only FE . 2 being clear.

There is no place of posting, other than an endorsement "Mr J.H. Storks 18 April 1797", which confirms the obverse dating under "P^r Coverdale". A journey time of ten months suggests China. The name "Coverdale" does not appear in Robertson's ship index; it may have been an independent trader.

Apart from being, hopefully, of interest to readers, the item serves to launch a request for all those with London Maritime material to drop a letter to the Editor, who intends to complete the Handbook section on the subject during the course of the year. All those responding will be invited to complete a working paper as their contribution. If you know of collectors outside LPHG, please get them to join in the project.

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FOOTSCRAY AND SOUTH LONDON

Help Wanted by Mike English

I have a number of letters from Henry Pratt, the Vicar of Orpington, to his daughter, a Mrs Salmon in Reading or Thornbury, Bristol, between 1799 and 1802. Usually they have "Foots Cray" or "Chiselhurst" markings, although some were posted in the London Penny Post in south east London.

As the contents are generally very interesting, I am transcribing these for publication in a booklet for Bromley Borough Local Historians.

I believe there may be more letters in this correspondence which were sold in various Postal History Auctions to collectors and/or trade. Do you have any ? If so I would very much appreciate photocopies of the contents. I will refund all costs, acknowledge your help in the booklet and send you a free copy on publication.

Many thanks.

Replies via editor please

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LATE FEE SERVICE FROM WOOLWICH

Information Sort by Peter Bathe

I am after any examples of the late fee service from Woolwich between 1861 and 1867. The letters would be from Woolwich to virtually anywhere in the country outside London. Posted between 4.15 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. at Green's End, Woolwich or between 4.15 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. at Church Street, Woolwich with dates from the end of May 1861 and July 1867.

The letters would " bear an extra stamp " (presumably 1d). However, it is likely both this extra adhesive and those for the normal postage charge were cancelled at the SEDO.

Not having seen any examples (the Post Office retaining this service for six years suggests there must have been quite a few), I am not sure how the letters were treated.

If members have items which they think might have used this facility, I would be most grateful to receive a photocopy and other relevant information.

Replies via the Editor please.

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Extension of the Twopenny Post

Post Office Notice



General Post-Office,

August 3, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Thursday next, the 5th Instant, *in Addition to the present General Post Establishment*, Letters will be conveyed to and from **CROYDON, WADDON, BEDDINGTON, WALLINGTON, and CARSHALTON**, twice a Day, (Sundays excepted) by the Two-penny Post.

By this Regulation, Letters put into the Two-penny Post Receiving Houses in LONDON before Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and before Two o'Clock in the Afternoon; or into the Two-penny Post Offices in Lombard Street and Gerrard Street, before Nine in the Morning, and before Three in the Afternoon, will be delivered at the above Places between Twelve and One o'Clock at Noon, and between Six and Seven in the Evening: Also Letters for the above Places arriving in LONDON in the Morning by the Mails, from all Parts, will be forwarded by the Two-penny Post, and be delivered between Twelve and One o'Clock the same Day.

The Departure from CROYDON and CARSHALTON, by the Two-penny Post, will be at a Quarter before Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and a Quarter before Four in the Afternoon; and from BEDDINGTON at Nine in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon; and the Letters will be delivered in LONDON between Twelve and One o'Clock at Noon, and between Seven and Nine o'Clock in the Evening.

The Letters for the above-mentioned Places, which may be put into the General Post-Office, or any of the General Post Receiving-Houses, will be sent from LONDON, by the Mail at Eight o'Clock at Night, as usual.

In like manner all Letters put into the Post-Office at CROYDON, after the Departure of the Two-penny Post in the Afternoon, will be forwarded by the General Post to LONDON.

This Regulation to be considered as experimental, until further Notice.

By Command of His Majesty's Postmaster General,

FRANCIS FREELING,

Secretary.

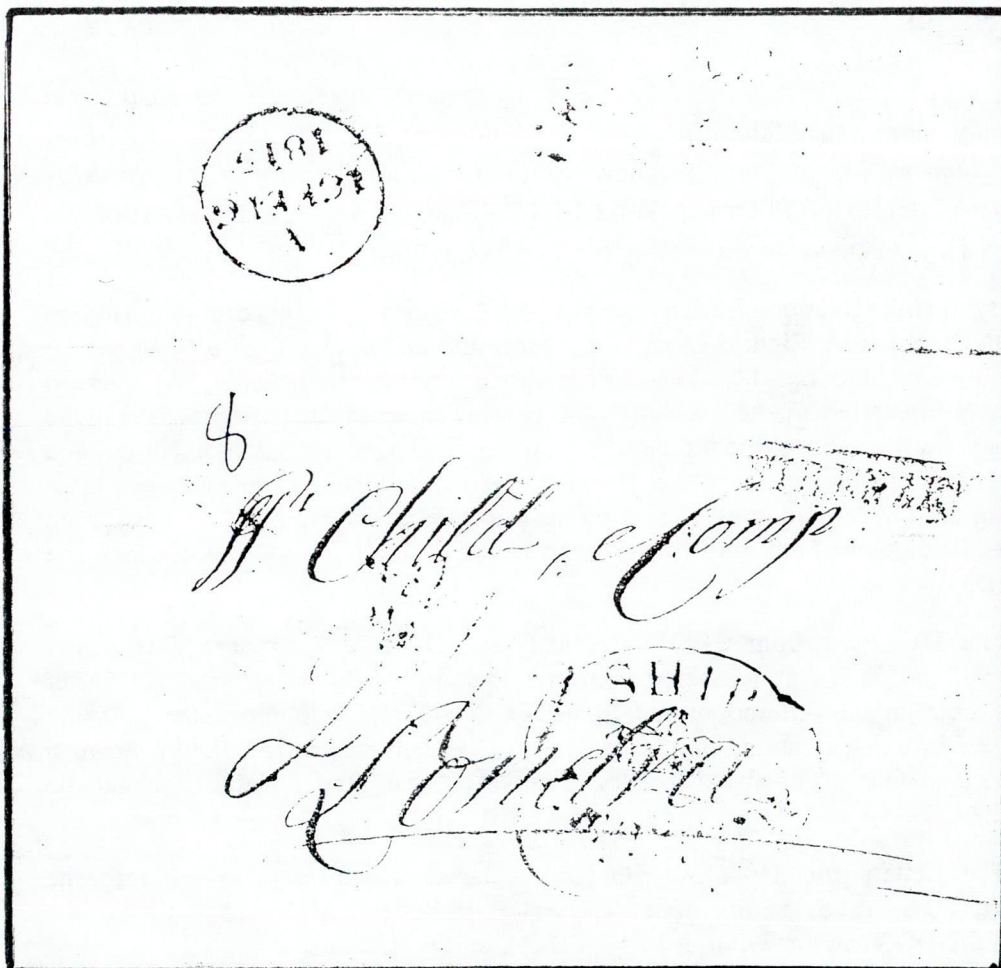
Printed by March & Teape, Tower hill, for His Majesty's Stationary-Office.

Facsimile of the original

AN ELUSIVE LONDON SHIP LETTER

When collecting a particular area for a number of years, a feel for what is elusive [no matter what the catalogue valuations might say] is developed and the finding of a stamp, long sought for, is always a delight.

One such was an example of the London Ship Letter Robertson S.12 [L208a]. The catalogue merely indicates a use till 1815 and was rated "35" by Robertson ["E" by Jay] - not, one might think, too difficult to find.



The not too brilliant example illustrated here is clear enough to show the crown variety and, what is curious, the "kink" in the outer frame (a similar feature appears after a month or so on the scarce S.32, the three line stamp which includes the date, see Notebook 101-120). Some assisting has been done to make these features clear !

By way of a bonus the letter is dated from FIRENZE 15th. October 1814, yet the London arrival stamp is "A / 16 FE 16 / 1815". Napoleon was still planning his escape from Elba ,which took place a few days later, so the interruption of the mails that event occasioned could not be the cause.

The postage charged was 2s.4d to a port, other than London, plus the Inland rate to London. If one assumes mail carried across Europe [the use of Ship Letter stamps in conjunction with Hamburg Seagull stamps demonstrates even cross Channel/North Sea mail merited the the description of privately carried maritime mail], this might have come via Germany and the Low Countries [1s.8d single] plus the 8d from Dover [72 miles at the 1801 rate].

Altogether a nice addition, proving again that material the specialist collector knows to be elusive can be found at a modest cost, especially if prepared to settle for something less than exhibition quality.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL AND POSTAGE CHARGES

The subject of the payment, or otherwise, of postage on mail addressed to Chelsea Hospital was dealt with in Notebook 40, published so long since it is worthwhile repeating [in part] at least the Freeling summary of 1830 by way of introduction to the item to be discussed below.

General Post Office
28th. April, 1830

"My Lord,

....The question was discussed in the year 1819 when it was decided the best and safest course would be to charge all the letters addressed to the Hospitals [n.b. both Chelsea and Greenwich were involved - Edl], in the first instance and to return the postage on the production of the Covers with a Certificate from the Treasurer, or deputy Treasurer, that they were on Official business, as in most instances the Acts of Parliament, giving the privilege of receiving such letters free to certain Officers were not strictly complied with, and the Acts themselves not very clearly defined.

I am glad to see that the practice has been continued in strict conformity to the rule there laid down, the Covers always being sent with a certified list: - The same principle is observed in the other Public departments, where the letters are through the ignorance or misconception of the Writers addressed to individuals in those Departments, not having a privilege to receive them free, instead of to those who have that privilege - And the Solicitor is of opinion that under all the circumstances it is the best mode to pursue - your Grace will be pleased to understand that the matter has not been agitated at this moment on account of any remonstrance against the present regulation, from either of the Hospitals, but solely at my own instance, and in some desire to satisfy myself that in a case where the Revenue is so materially concerned, no laxity had crept into the system.

I should certainly be glad if these Establishments could conveniently claim the sums in their own official Incidents the result however as to the Public Revenue generally is the same and if your Grace see no objection, it can be understood that the existing practices be continued, while the circumstances which have given rise to it remain the same....."

In a letter dated 20 April 1830 Colonel Spicer of the Royal Hospital Chelsea wrote "...the system of transmitting to the Post Office at the end of each Quarter the covers of letters on which postage has been charged (such covers having my signature affixed thereto).."

An example of mail to Chelsea Hospital is shown on the next page, the contents of which read..

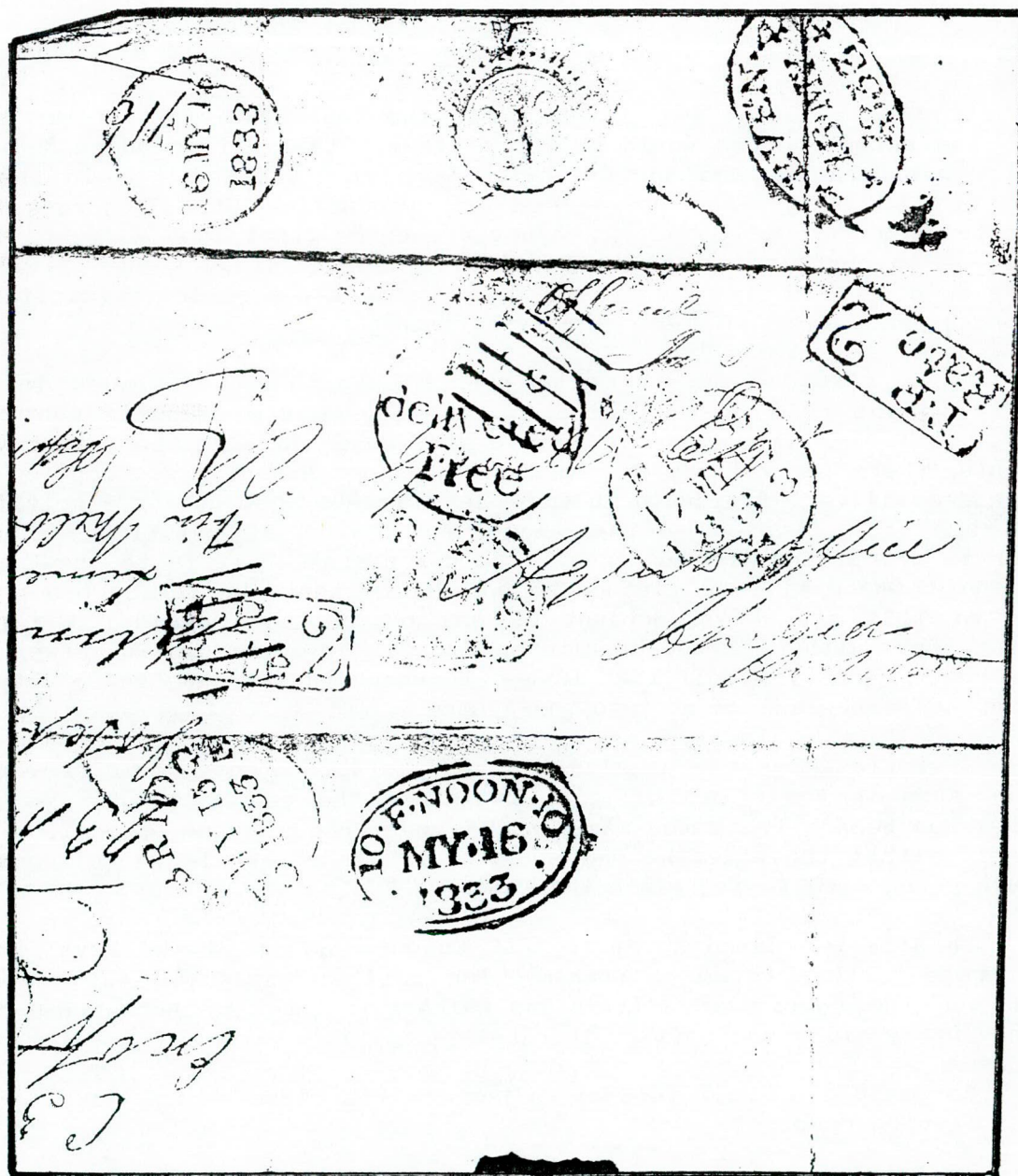
"Sir,

Joseph Peters 23^d Foot 0^s/10^d a Day, wishes to receive his next Pension at Limerick Ireland,

Cambridge
15 May 1833

I am Sir
your Ob Servt
H McMarn"

The various marks track the progress of the letters. They start with the Cambridge date stamp 15th. May, 1833, the "8" manuscript charge followed by the General Post arrival date stamp "A 16 MY 16 1833", struck in red. On transfer to the Twopenny Post Office, the "10 F.NOON.10 / MY.16 / 1833" was struck and, presumably, the crowned "To be / delivered / Free". The deleted framed "TP Rate 2" for Country delivery should not have been required in conjunction with the free stamp, the use of which was restricted to official letters of the Post office or the private letters of certain Postal officials. That this was neither an official nor authorised private letter is why the mark was cancelled but this by the Westminster office six bar device [L656]. The transfer to the Westminster Office is recorded by the "4 EVEN 4 / 16 MY / 1833".



As it was late in the day, the FREE relating to the Franking system, is dated the 17th, [applied in the General Post Office] following which the second "TP Rate 2" was [presumably] applied.

The smudged mark under the deleted Free stamp is an offset from another back stamp.

Authority for the claim is in red ink "Official" and a signature which appears to be "Jab R....?": it should be noted the reference number C38715 is also in red ink.

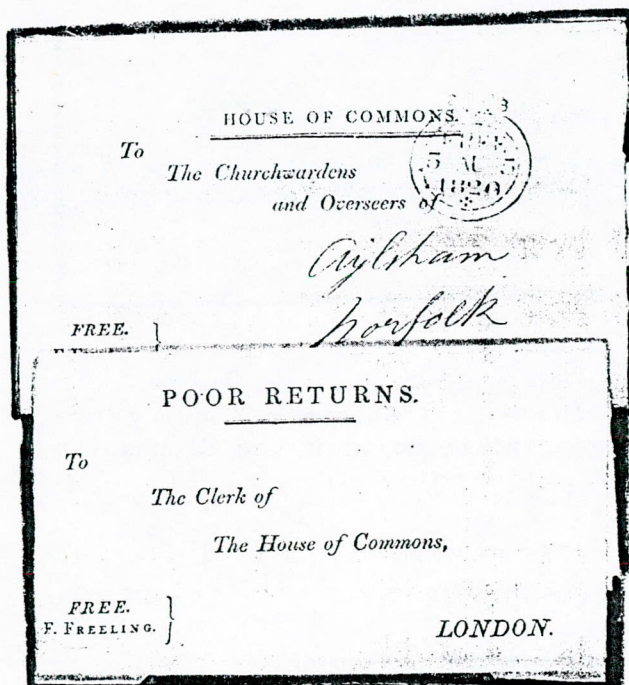
Despite all the assurances from 1830, by 1834 this item suggests the treatment was no longer dealt with by a quarterly return of covers and certified listing. Had such been the case, it is unlikely this item would have survived as an entire 163 years later.

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The Handling of Official Parliamentary Mail in the 1820s and 30s

material from Cavendish Auctions, Grace Dove and David Trapnell

The Editor was interested to see an item in the Cavendish sales last year which showed a printed House of Commons envelope addressed " To The Churchwardens and Overseers of " (the balance of the address to be completed by hand).

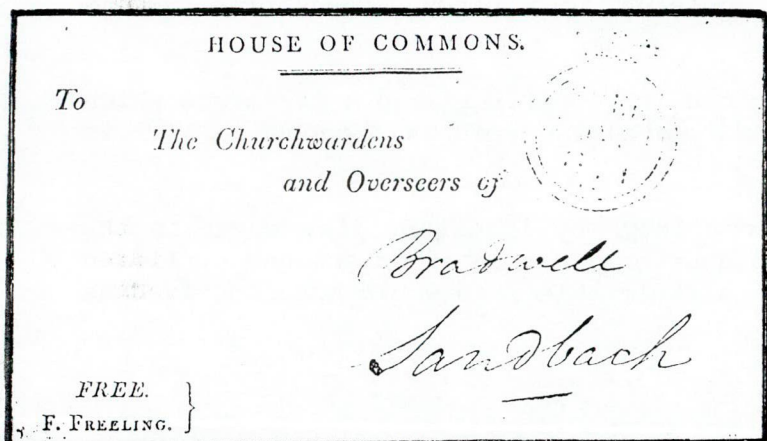


The description of the Cavendish item was:

1820 ; an example of the rare HOUSE OF COMMONS / FREE / F. FREELING E. used to Aylsham, Norfolk, cancelled with a clear "Crowned/ FREE" d.s. in red; also the "POOR RETURNS" E.L. for return use unused, minor imperfections.

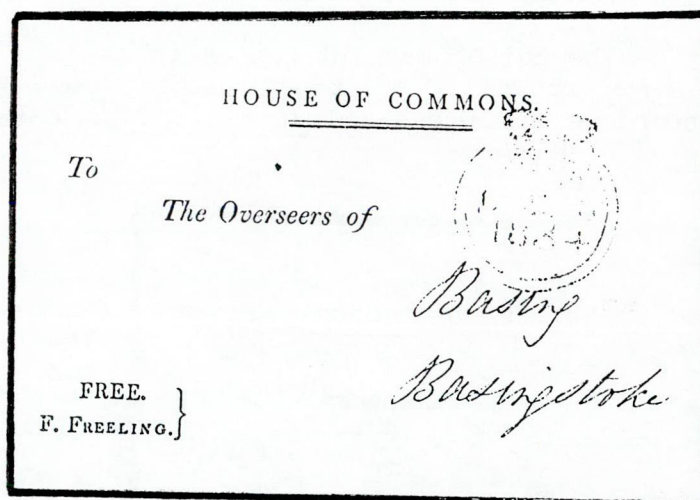
Both Grace Dove and David Trapnell have submitted examples of these which apparently included "Poor Returns" (see auction description). The three examples shown here span the period 1820 to 1834 - can a reader extend these ?

These are illustrated overleaf: all are shown in a reduced size.



The 1821 example comprises a front (5½" x 3¼") addressed to Sandbach, Cheshire.

The 1834 envelope (5" x 3½") is addressed to Basing, Basingstoke, the Churchwardens being omitted but presumably issued for the same purpose.



Are there any further examples of these Parliamentary enquiry pre printed envelopes ? With Governments of all ages inflicted with the Elephant's Child satiable curiosity there should be some.

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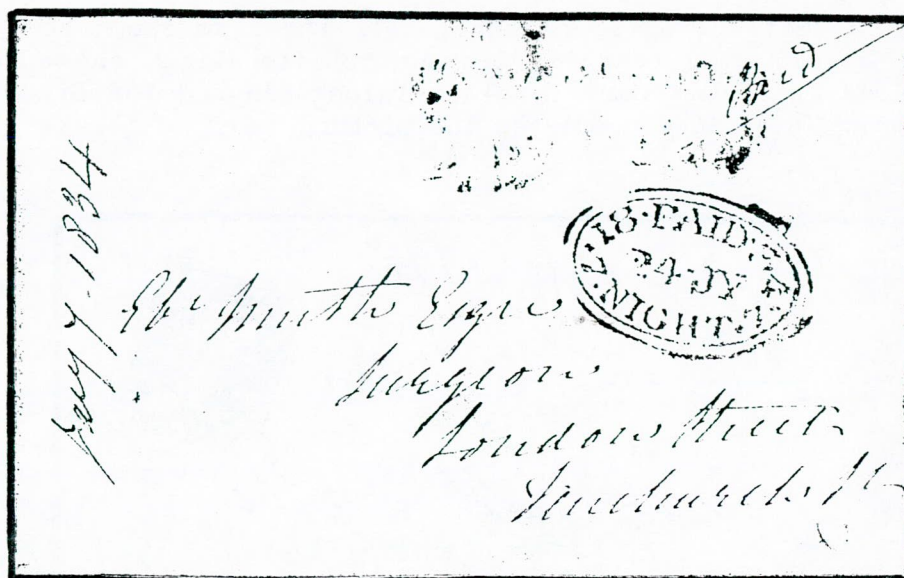
TWOPENNY POST : A NEW WESTMINSTER OFFICE TIME STAMP

[OR IS THIS "FRED" IN THE CHIEF OFFICE]

by A. A. Thompson

One of the purchases in 1992 was an entire comprising a separate outer enclosing a separate folded letter, both in the same hand and date related. The time stamp is that for the Westminster Office reading "18. PAID. 34 / 24 JY / 7 NIGHT". Collectors of this material will be aware of the dating distinction between the Chief and Westminster offices, - "a difference always observed" to quote Brumell.

The Receiving Office stamp for Walthamstow appears on the obverse.



Reading further in my Brumell I was delighted to find "The Westminster office in Gerrard Street was closed in July: the exact date is not known but from the evidence of available specimens it probably took place on the 24th." The problem came when I found the Westminster office illustrations failed to show one with a double rim, this being confirmed with a reference to Jay's "London".

Speculation then started. Was this a very late new type for the Westminster office to counter the change to a single rim in the Chief Office (L481a - 1835) ? This was a possibility since the Chief Office had a single rim unpaid stamp (L458) in use at the same time as the Westminster office single rim unpaid (L466); could a similar situation have existed with the paid marks, in this case a double rim stamp for both offices ? OR.....

Was "Fred" working in the Chief office, possibly transferred thence with the closure of the Westminster office, forgetting where he was and using his old office date sequence, that is month/day and not the new [to him at least] day/month arrangement ? That the cover should have passed through the Chief office is supported by the place of posting, Walthamstow.

Even as a "Fred", it is of interest to collectors of London material. Jay does not record any incorrectly dated Chief or Westminster office stamps used in the Twopenny Post. Given the "always observed" pattern of dating, such an inconsistency surely would strike another TP collector: I cannot believe my item is unique - please check your material !!

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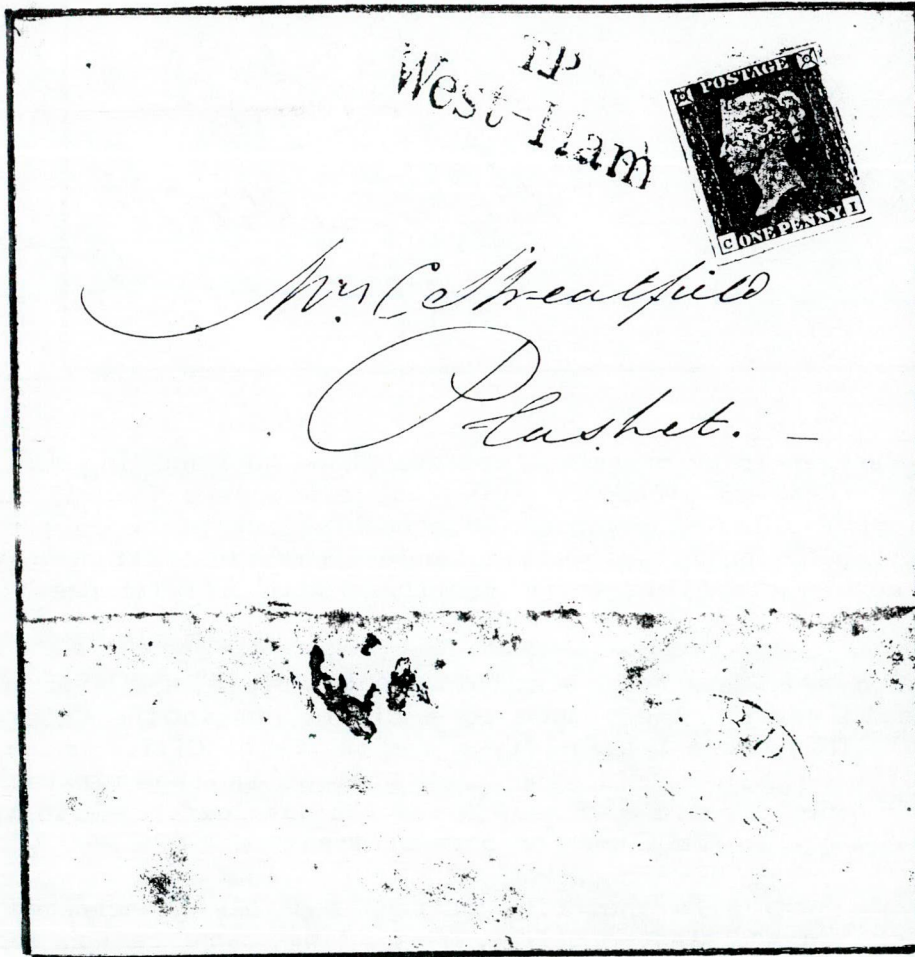
LONDON MARITIME MAIL - A REMINDER !!

The Editor has, at last, returned to work on the Maritime Mail section of the Handbook and is preparing a working paper for members' input.

If you have ANY material, please drop a line for a copy of the working paper for your information to be included.

A WEST HAM BYE POST LETTER
from Keith Romig

Although a little fragile on one panel, the item shown here bears a plate 4 1d. Black, nicely tied to cover without "obliterating" the adhesive to excess. The unframed TP / West-Ham, in black, alongside and the Stratford CSO evening duty for 7th. July, 1840 completes the picture.



Although there are many Plashets in the country, the address is, no doubt, for what Barts Gazetteer identifies as "ward of East Ham, co. bor., Essex".

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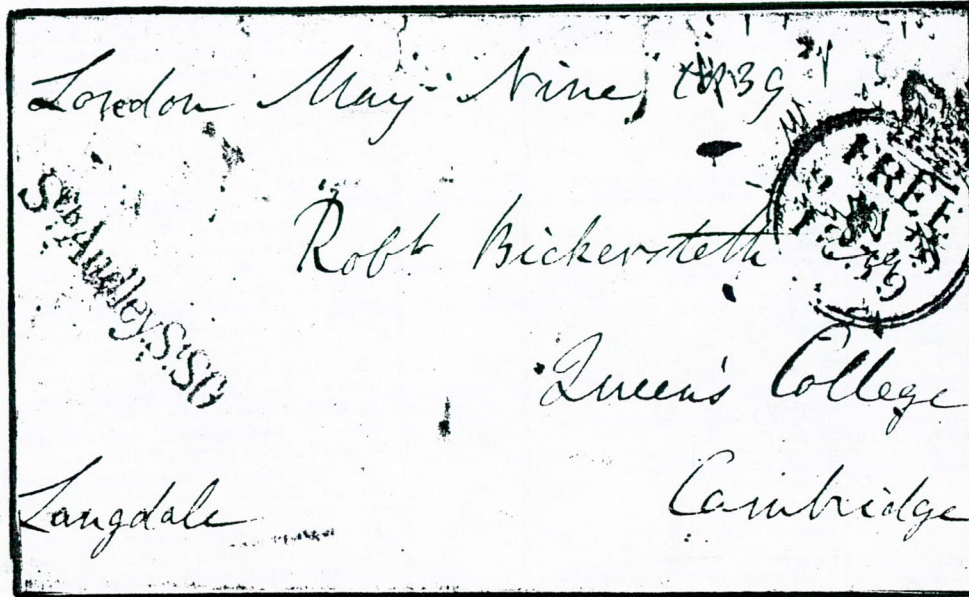
LONDON BYE POST AND CROSS POST MAIL

A number of Bye and Cross Post items have been noted during the past few months at various exhibitions and shows. Would readers please send in photocopies of any they have. Cross Posts, with their Penny Post marks are of particular interest. A few lines accompanying the illustrations will help !!

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET SO

from G. M. Burt

It is always pleasing to be able to report a hitherto unlisted mark. In this case the unframed receiving house stamp L 514 for Sth Audley. S^t. SR, this example being in red.



NEWSPAPER REPORTS

supplied by George Crabb

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
GENERAL POST-OFFICE, 5th March, 1842.

ON and after the 10th instant, the BRANCH OFFICES at CHARING-CROSS, OLD CAVENDISH-STREET, and the BOROUGH, will be kept open for the reception of Letters, without Fee, until 6 p.m., instead of the present hour of 5-45 p.m.; and the same Offices will remain open for the reception of Paid Letters of every description, until 6-30 p.m., instead of the present hour of 6-15 p.m., under the following Regulations; namely, that all Letters so posted between 6 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. will be subject to a Fee of One Penny each, which Fee, as well as the Postage, must, as regards Inland Letters, be paid by Stamps affixed to the Letters, though upon Foreign, Colonial, or Ship Letters, the Postage and Fee may be paid by Stamps, or in Money, at the option of the Sender.

By command,
W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, March, 1842.

IN consequence of the frequent complaints of the loss and exchange of Newspapers passing through this department, which is mainly attributable to the insecure manner in which they are inclosed in their covers, persons forwarding Newspapers, through the Post-office, are recommended to write the address on the printed part of the paper itself as well as on the envelope, which will, in a great measure, remove the evil, and tend to secure their safe delivery. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that nothing more must be written on the paper than the address of the person for whom it is intended, as it will otherwise become subject to treble postage.

By command,
W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March, 1842.

AS it is not safe to transmit Letters containing Coin or articles of Jewellery through the Post, parties having occasion to remit small sums in cash, are recommended to make use of the Money Order Office, where they will incur no hazard. MONEY ORDERS, for sums under Five Pounds, are granted and paid by every Post Town in the United Kingdom, and by the Chief Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the three Branch Offices, Charing-cross, Cavendish-street, and the Borough, and also by the principal Receiving Houses within the twelve mile circle.

Those who may desire to remit Bank-notes or drafts payable to bearer, may register the Letter on payment of a fee of 1s. in addition to the postage; in this case the safest course will be to cut such notes, &c., in half, sending each half, if possible, by two different posts. In the case of Bank-notes or Bank Post-bills being sent, the numbers, dates, and amounts should be carefully taken.

With the great convenience thus afforded for transmitting small sums at so low a charge, and the power now given of registering letters containing value, it is hoped the public will no longer forward Letters of value, except in one or other of these methods.

By command,
W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, October, 1842.

As it is not safe to transmit Letters containing Coin or Articles of Jewellery through the Post, Parties having occasion to remit small Sums in Cash, are recommended to make use of the Money Order Office, where they will incur no hazard. Money Orders, for sums not exceeding Five Pounds, are granted and paid by every Post Town in the United Kingdom, and by the Chief Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the three Branch Offices, Charing-cross, Cavendish-street, and the Borough, and also by the principal Receiving Houses within the twelve mile circle.

Those who may desire to remit Bank Notes, or Drafts payable to bearer, may Register the Letter on payment of a fee of 1s. in addition to the postage; in this case the safest course will be to cut such Notes, &c. in half, sending each half, if possible, by two different posts. In the case of Bank Notes or Bank Post Bills being sent, the Numbers, Dates, and Amounts should be carefully taken.

Money Orders for any sum not exceeding £2, may be obtained for 3d. each; and for any sum over £2, and not exceeding £5, for 6d.

With the great convenience thus afforded for transmitting small sums at so low a charge, and the power now given of Registering Letters containing value, it is hoped the Public will no longer forward Letters of value, except in one or other of these methods.

By command, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, October, 1842.

LIST of RECEIVING-HOUSES within the limits of the TWO-PENNY POST, appointed for the ISSUE and PAYMENT of MONEY ORDERS.

RECEIVING-HOUSES WITHIN THE THREE MILE CIRCLE.

General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
Borough
Charing-cross
Old Cavendish-street
Lombard-street (for issuing Orders only)
Battle-bridge, No. 1, Pleasant-row
Bloomsbury, No. 1, Broad-street
Camden Town, No. 98, High-street
City-road, No. 36, near Old-street
Dock-head, No. 11
Gray's Inn-lane, No. 43, Upper North-place
Hackney, No. 8, Church-street
Islington, No. 86, Upper-street
Kennington-cross, No. 2
Kingsland-road, No. 4, Orchard-place
Lambeth, No. 33, Mount-street
Limehouse, No. 44, Three Colt-street
Old Kent-road, No. 9, Northampton-place
Oxford-street, No. 210
Piccadilly, No. 65
Pimlico, No. 28, Queen's-row
Ratcliffe, No. 77, Broad-street
Strand, No. 180, corner of Norfolk-street
Tottenham Court-road, No. 103
Upper Baker-street, No. 54
No. 1, Whitechapel-road

BEYOND THE THREE MILE CIRCLE.

Barking	Deptford	Highgate	Shooter's Hill
Barnet	Dulwich	Hounslow	Southall
Bexley	Edgeware	Kensington	Stammore
Brentford	Edmonton	Kingston	Stratford
Bromley, Kent	Enfield	Lewisham	Sydensham
Brompton, Middlesex	Footscray	Norwood	Tooting
Chelsea	Greenwich	Paddington	Waltham Cross
Clapham	Hammersmith	Putney	Woodford
Croydon	Hampstead	Richmond, Surrey	Woolwich
	Harrow	Roiford	

When a Postmaster is applied to for a Money Order, for the Metropolis, he will be careful to ascertain in what part of London the person in whose favour the Order is granted wishes to have it paid; so that the Money Order may be drawn upon the Office which is most convenient to him, and the Postmaster will direct the Letter of Advice to the Office on which it is drawn, as at that Office alone it can be paid.

A Money Order, granted upon London, without specifying any particular Office in London, can only be paid at the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

By Command, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

Twopenny Post-office.—The following new regulations, which have been for some time in progress, have just been issued by command of the Postmaster-General, Lord Maryborough:—"The principal office is at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, where letters may be put in one hour later than at the receiving-houses; but for the accommodation of the public at the west-end of the town, letters will be received at the office at Charing-cross, corner of Craig's-court,

and at the office in Regent-street, near Langham-place, half an hour later at each dispatch than at any of the other receiving-houses. There are now six deliveries and six collections of letters in London daily, and by this new regulation the seven o'clock delivery has been extended to all places in the environs of town within the circle of three miles from the General Post-office, most of which at present will have five deliveries and five dispatches daily. The country delivery of the Twopenny post has been extended from nine miles to a circle of twelve miles from the General Post-office. Newspapers, if put into any Twopenny Post-office within the circle of three miles from the General Post-office, will pass to the country districts of this office, if in covers open at the ends, for one penny each; but from one part of the circle to the other, or from the country to any part of the circle, or one part of the country to another, the postage is the same as for letters."

Sent: Mag. Feb. 1835

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1843.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, May, 1843.

As it is not safe to transmit Letters containing Coin or Articles of Jewellery through the Post, Parties having occasion to remit small Sums in Cash, are recommended to make use of the Money Order Office, where they will incur no hazard. Money Orders, for Sums not exceeding Five Pounds, are granted and paid by every Post Town in the United Kingdom, and by the Chief Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the three Branch Offices, Charing-cross, Cavendish-street, and the Borough, and also by the principal Receiving Houses within the Twelve Mile Circle.

Those who may desire to remit Bank Notes, or Drafts payable to Bearer, may Register the Letter on payment of a fee of 1s. in addition to the postage; in this case the safest course will be to cut such Notes, &c. in half, sending each half, if possible, by two different Posts. In the case of Bank Notes, or Bank Post Bills being sent, the Numbers, Dates, and Amounts should be carefully taken.

Money Orders for any Sum not exceeding £2, may be obtained for 3d. each; and for any Sum over £2, and not exceeding £5, for 6d.

With the great convenience thus afforded for transmitting small Sums at so low a charge, and the power now given of Registering Letters containing value, it is hoped the Public will no longer forward Letters of value, except in one or other of these methods.

By command, W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

TABAT MA-
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Work will take
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5000.—June, 1849.



By Command of the Postmaster General.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
January, 1849.

As it is not safe to transmit Letters containing *Coin* through the Post, Persons having occasion to remit small Sums are earnestly recommended to make use of the *Money Order Office*. Money Orders, for Sums not exceeding Five Pounds, are granted and Paid at every *Post Town* in the United Kingdom, and at the following Offices and Receiving Houses in London, viz.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Borough,
Charing Cross

Old Cavendish Street,
Lombard Street, (For issuing Money Orders only.)

RECEIVING HOUSES WITHIN THE THREE MILE CIRCLE.

Battle Bridge, No. 1, Pleasant Row.
Bloomsbury, No. 1, Broad Street.
Camberwell Green.
Camden Town, No. 98, High Street.
City Road, No. 36, near Old Street.
Clerkenwell Green, No. 41.
Coventry Street, Soho, No. 1.
Dockhead, No. 9.
East India Road, Poplar.
Gray's Inn Lane, No. 43, Upper North Place.
Great Surrey Street, No. 231.
Great Tower Street, No. 36.
Hackney, Church Street.
High Holborn, No. 62.
Islington, No. 86, Upper Street.
Kennington Cross, No. 2.

Kingsland Road, No. 4, Orchard Place.
Lambeth, No. 33, Mount Street.
Limehouse, No. 54, Three Colt Street.
Mile End, No. 6, Ireland Row.
Old Kent Road, No. 9, Northampton Place.
Oxford Street, No. 210.
Piccadilly, No. 65.
Pimlico, No. 28, Queen's Row.
Ratcliffe, No. 77, Broad Street.
Shoreditch, No. 211.
Strand, No. 282, opposite Norfolk Street.
Tottenham Court Road, No. 103.
Upper Baker Street, No. 54.
Walworth, No. 15, Crosby Row.
Westminster, No. 8, Broadway.
Whitechapel Road, No. 1.

RECEIVING HOUSES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON, BEYOND THE THREE MILE CIRCLE, BUT WITHIN THE TWELVE MILE CIRCLE.

Barking
Barnet
Bexley
Brentford
Bromley, Kent
Brompton, Middlesex
Carshalton
Chelsea
Clapham
Croydon
Deptford

Dulwich
Edgeware
Edmonton
Eltham
Enfield
Footscray
Greenwich
Hammersmith
Hampstead
Hampton
Harrow

Hendon
Highgate
Hounslow
Kensington
Kingston
Lewisham
Norwood
Paddington
Putney
Richmond, Surrey
Romford

Shooter's Hill
Southall
Stanmore
Stoke Newington
Stratford
Sydenham
Tooting
Turnham Green
Waltham Cross
Woodford
Woolwich

When a Postmaster is applied to for a Money Order for the Metropolis, he should be clearly informed in *what part* of London or the neighbourhood, the Person to whom the Order is made payable wishes to have it paid, that it may be drawn upon the Office which is nearest the spot, as a Money Order drawn upon London, *without specifying any particular Office*, in London, can only be paid at the Chief Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Persons who may desire to remit *Bank Notes* or *Drafts* payable to the Bearer, or other valuable Property, may *Register the Letter* on payment of a fee of 6d. in addition to the Postage. In the case of *Bank Notes* or *Bank Post Bills* being sent, the *Numbers, Dates, and Amounts* should be carefully taken; and the safest course will be to cut such Notes, &c., in half, sending each half by two different Posts.

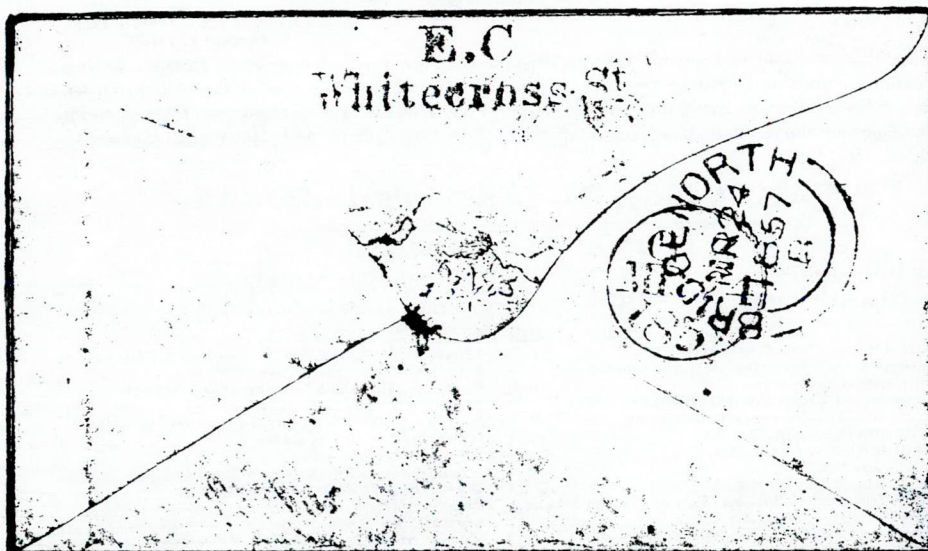
With the great convenience thus afforded for transmitting small Sums at so low a charge, and the power given of Registering Letters containing value, it is hoped the Public will, in all cases in future, avail themselves of these methods.

WHITECROSS STREET RECEIVING HOUSE

from Keith Romig

In his monograph on the Postal History of Southwark [Notebook 57, May 1982] Alf Kirk recounts the history of, amongst others, the Whitecross Street Receiving House. In Brumells "Local Posts" Whitecross Street is noted as "Recg. House within the Prison".

However, as Alf Kirk points out, the Whitecross Street lay within the area known as "Clink", south of the River Thames, and has long been built over, remembered indirectly by the name on the block of flats on the site "Marshalsea Buildings".



The "E.C / Whitecross St" (in green) appearing on the flap of the envelope posted on 24th. March, 1857 cannot be the Southwark prison receiving house. In the street directory for 1857 the Post Office lists Whitecross Street, Cripplegate, EC. This must, therefore, be the stamp from an office north of the river.

CHARING CROSS

S.W.

B2

Having said that, it is most interesting to note the difference between the Champness type B2 and this example. As can be seen the type classification shows the District Initials below the name. Do we have a sub type here ?

.....
WANTED.....(for cash !!)

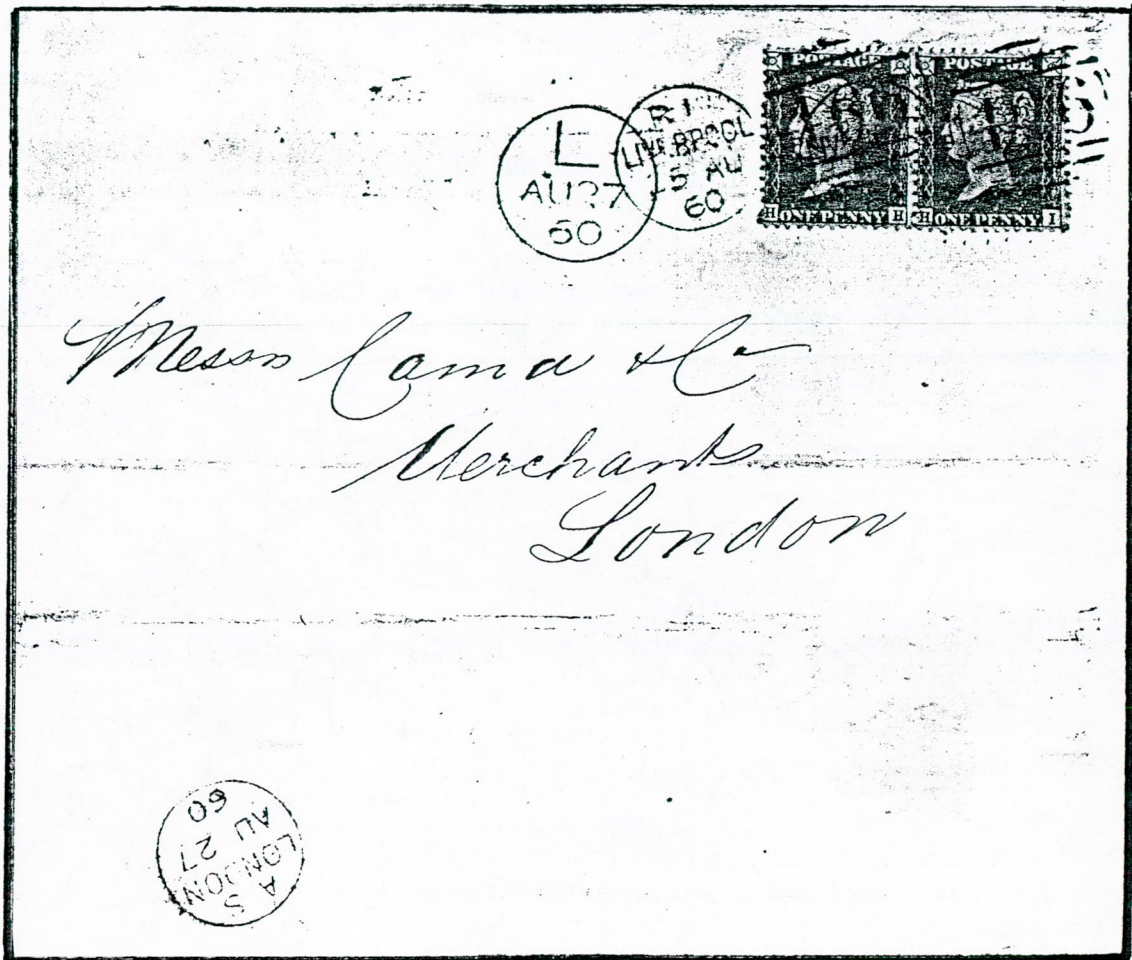
Material from BEDDINGTON, CARSHALTON and WALLINGTON, even just a note of any material you may have lurking in your collection: to the Editor please.
.....

MAIL MISSING THE POST

an example from J.W. Parsons

Those who have been collecting for some time have to bear with comparative newcomers asking questions to which the response, unspoken at least one hopes, is "Everyone knows that !!".

One such mark is shown here.



This was posted on a Saturday in Liverpool and delivered in London on the Monday, evidenced by the back stamp as well as the "L" date stamp. Stitt Dibden had something to say on these marks in his "Late fee and Too Late Stamps" which I quote :

' A number of special stamps were introduced, about which little is known. The circular stamp containing a large "L" [fig.249] was issued on 15th April, 1857, to the London Inland Branch. Its use has never been satisfactorily explained but a reference I have found in the 1843 Select Committee Report suggests a reason for use.

' Robert Smith, the Superintendent of the London Two-Penny Post was asked (2nd August, 1843)" Does it not happen that the General Post letter carriers occasionally leave letters behind them in the morning upon which the letter "L" is marked ? ---- there are a few cases sometimes. How does that arise ?----It may be that in consequence of the late arrival of the mail (a footnote adds " into London by coach or rail "), that the letters are not quite prepared by the time that the letter carriers have to be dispatched, but it is very

seldom the case..." Smith went on to explain that certain types of missorted letters also received the stamp, which was used to denote that the two-Penny Post department had received the item from the general Post office too late for delivery by the letter carriers of that Department. ' (End of SD quote.)

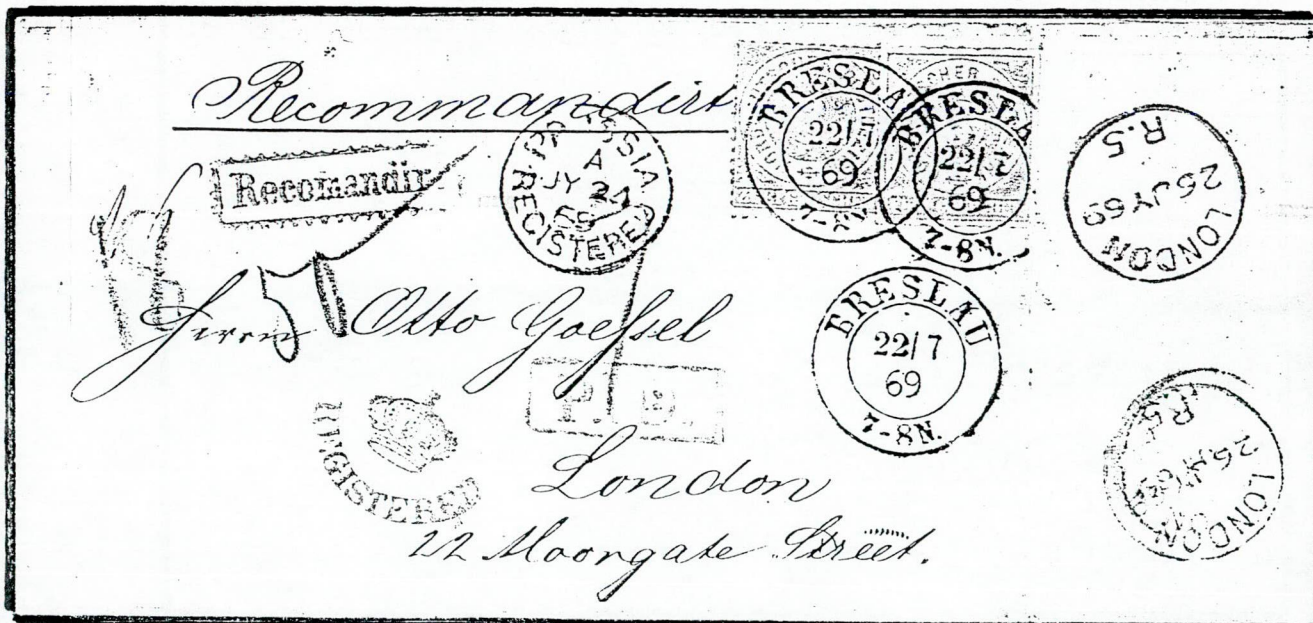
There could be some connection with the intervening Sunday but without the postal clerk's records, which it is presumed would list mail receiving the special mark else subsequent enquiry would be thwarted, we are left, as was SD with speculation. Further examples might help to resolve yet another London query.

.....

PRUSSIA REGISTERED AND LONDON R5 DATESTAMP

from Vivien Sussex

The item illustrated here was prepaid from Breslau by the 4 and 3 Groschen adhesives for the registered post to London on the 22nd. July, 1869.



The manuscript numbering 18, 50, 7 across the face relate to postage.

In addition to the Crown/Registered stamp it carries the circular PRUSSIA REGISTERED code A for the 24th. July, this probably being applied on the TPO to London.

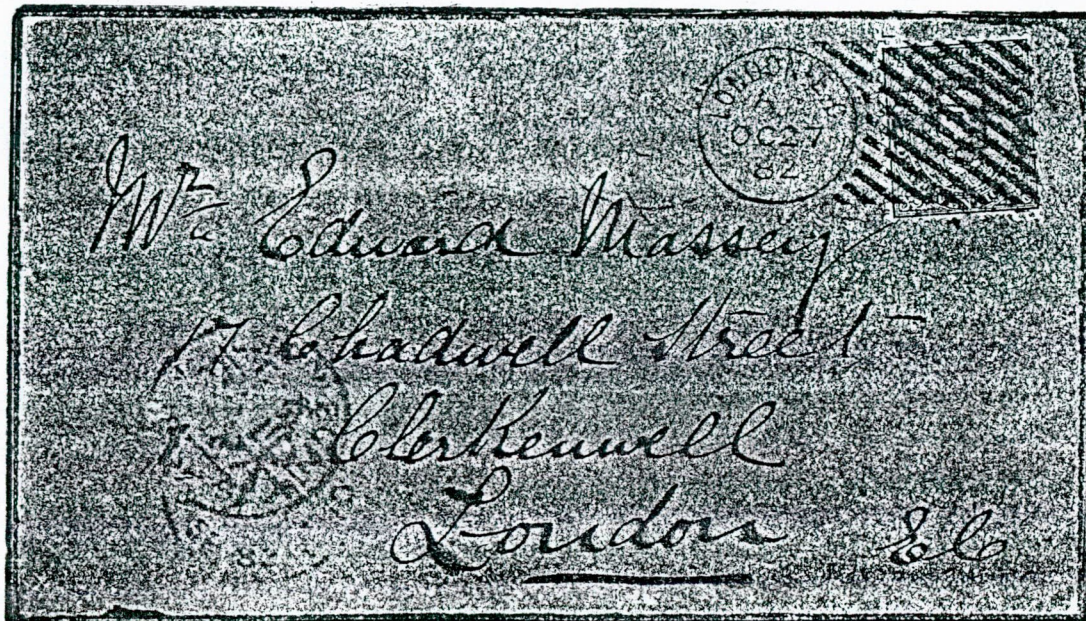
Because of this treatment it seems likely the normal oval REGISTERED was not applied on arrival in London but use was made of the LONDON R.5 on the 26th. July (struck in an orange-red).

This is a new c.d.s. to me and I would appreciate information on the significance of "R.5" - is there, perhaps, a series of "R" numbers ?

.....

THE FIRST HOSTER

In Notebook 23 the late Derek Holliday gave an illustration of just the cancellation for the first Hoster. We have been fortunate in receiving a photocopy of the only recorded surviving example on cover. The quality is affected by the coloured envelope, adversely affecting the illustration below.



It is worth repeating what Derek had to say:

"After some trials, the G.P.O. purchased some machines in 1884 for £105 each. These devices were probably a development of the Azemar and were marketed by a German, Albert Hoster. They stamped letters at 500/minute but were unreliable and required numerous repairs.

"The trials were in 1882 and 1883 and, according to Stitt Dibden, were "only on undelivered mail in the dead letter office". The first trial produced a cancellation considerably smaller than all the others. Only one copy, dated 27th. October, 1882 is known."

There is a minute, No. 9851 of 7th. August., 1883, in Post Office Archives recording that two Hoster stamping machines, submitted by Messrs Newton, Wilson & Co. had been on trial in the London Inland office for nearly a year.

To quote from Colonel Crouch in the Philatelic Adviser of November 1943 "the first trial took place in London in 1882 and the above example may be a relic of that trial. it bears an Italian 25 cent blue stamp which is cancelled by this experimental obliteration."

This does not tell the whole story. The Italian adhesive is, in fact, cancelled by a very feint Italian cancellation. The London Paid arrival mark in red is dated 18th. September, 1882, six weeks before the Hoster dating.

However, note the person to whom the letter is addressed. How could it be that addressed to Massey, so well known to the postal authorities, and with the expertise of those responsible for ensuring the correct delivery of mail, this cover could ever truly be "undelivered mail" ? One suggestion is for Massey to have been attending the Post Office on business, had the envelope in

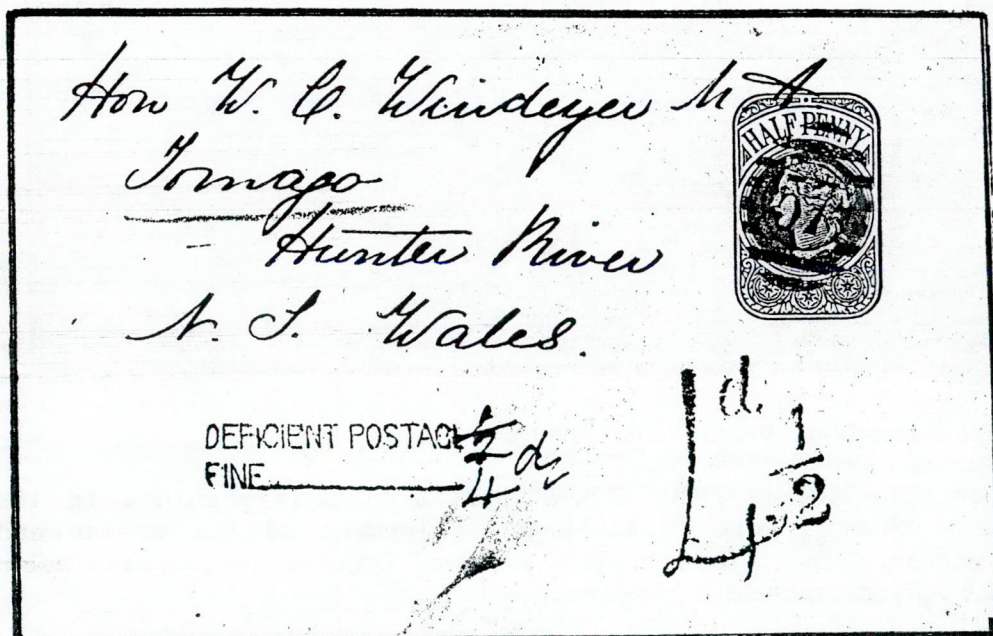
his pocket and took the opportunity of securing an example of this new machine. He did have more than a passing interest in the production of cancelling devices and it would be as well for him to be aware of what was going on. No evidence for this but clearly identified speculation may be of interest.

.....

CHISWICK 57 SUBURBAN NOW RECORDED

from Vic Walker

This quite delightful example of the Chiswick Suburban 57 appears on an undated QV halfpenny wrapper, sent to New South Wales, and incurring a 4½d charge. Quite superb strikes.



Originally Chiswick used either Provincial type cancellations numbered 42 or London Town Office cancellations. In the 1892 list number 57 was allocated to Chiswick in the Suburban Series. What a pity wrappers are so rarely datestamped with transit/arrival marks.

.....

THE POSTS OF SEVENOAKS IN KENT : A REVIEW

Despite the title, there is much to interest the collector of just London material in this very fine example of what the devoted postal historian, in this case Archie Donald, with a gift for the written word, can achieve.

A few basic facts. A hardback, comprising some 452 pages of text, plus some introductory information, which should not be "skipped". The sub title reads : " **An Account of the Handling and Transportation of the Written Communication of Sevenoaks District (Westerham to Wrotham, Biggen Hill to Edenbridge) on the Road to Rye and Hastings. AD 1085 to 1985/6** "

Yes, it does start AD 1085.

The several chapters span a discrete number of years, save Chapters V and VI, which cover quite separate subjects within the period 1801 - 1839. The first is entitled " Messengers and Pursuivants " and includes a brief single line " Chronologie ", or rather potted history, of the period. The first entry is : " 1085 Otford Manorial Postal Duties - carrying letters of the Archbishop " and includes numerous references to early letters. (Makes the Corsinis appear to be late-comers.)

Corsini correspondence does feature, as do several other examples from later in the period, fully described in the text and forming part of a detailed and instructive background to the mails of this early period.

Chapter II , entitled " Postboys on Horseback ", covers the short period of 1625 - 1695, which includes the time when the Post became a public service, for which a grateful public beheaded the King and " enjoyed " postal chaos, a Republican administration, a restored Monarchy and the further turbulence with the enforced departure of James. The chapter title conceals a range of topics which includes Postmasters, Road Books, Farming to name but three.

Chapter III, " 1695 - 1770, Post Office Surveyors, Cross Posts and Turnpikes ". Road Books again feature, as does a section " Letter Stealing a Felony punishable by Death " and one of the most significant changes in transport, " The Coming of the Turnpikes ". Page 75 shows a (modern) photograph of the Cross Road through Oldbury near Ightham. Described as " a typical narrow ' holloway '. If as bad when in use as a cross road as it now appears, then the post delays can be understood.

Chapter IV, " 1770 - 1801 , Mail Carts and Robberies " covers a period of much change in London, this matched in many ways by the great improvement in the roads and vehicles using them in and around the roads in the Sevenoaks area. The chapter concludes with an account of three robberies and an attempted robbery.

Chapter V, " 1801 - 1840 , Mailcoaches and Balloons " includes an account a balloon flight in 1825 . The author remarks " The opportunity was there to transport commemorative mail, but was not apparently taken. No mail was carried, or dropped ! " Other sections include the start of the local posts and statistics on the volume of trade.

Chapter VI, " 1801 - 1839, Locals Surveys 5th Clause and Penny Posts " provides both the detail and background to a period of change and growth in the handling of the mails, which might be applied to many parts of the country (London excepted !). This is dealt with, very necessarily, in a separate chapter.

Chapter VII, " 1839 - 1920, Railways, Local Growth and Expansion, World war I ", a long period which shaped much of the present day, both socially and postally. The sections include the reduced rates of postage; the coming of the railways; local growth (again typical of changes throughout the country); delivery and collection times; agency services and non postal work and finished with the start of airmail and World war I. There is much detail, with many nuggets, which will be appreciated only after several readings.

Chapter VIII, " 1920 - 1985/6, Motorisation, Wartime, Mechanisation " proves that postal history is a continuing subject, with new matters of interest appearing. The several sections include the inter war years; World war II; post war years and the story to 1986.

Chapter IX, " Parcels and Other Services " provides a study of this subject over much of the period dealt with in the preceding chapters. Both the GPO and non GPO activities are dealt with, including " Smugglers " !

References are not dealt with by footnotes but appear towards the end of the book. Although this does mean flicking back and forwards, a book mark assists and, frankly, the reviewer prefers this layout. There is also a chapter by chapter bibliography which affords anyone wishing to further study a particular aspect an easy source reference. Further general background references follow.

An appendix details a brief catalogue of Sevenoaks postal history and its stamps and this covers also all the surrounding area detailed in the sub title to the whole book.

Maps are included inside the covers . These, and some other hand drawn illustrations, were the only slightly disappointing feature being not as well executed as the rest of the book. Having said that, the wealth of maps, tables, photographs, letters et al are generally of a very high standard, as is the writing.

An example of this comes when dealing with the postal rates : "...letters to London from Sevenoaks appear to bear a 2d charge, though it must be said that charge mark numerals took on a shape of their own, 2, 3 and 7 often appearing identically shaped. This did not matter too much as, at any time, everyone ' knew the rate ' and what the squiggle represented. It is only historians that are troubled with the interpretation. "

The cost of all this is £37 but it is available at £32 plus a contribution of £2.25 towards post and packing if ordered directly from the publishers, quoting LPHG.

Woodvale Press, The Pond House,
Claythorne, Tenterden,
Kent. TN30 6SB

Should you have it on your shelf ? The reviewer does not collect Kent and there is a great deal which some might consider not directly relating to postal history but this is one of those volumes which contains so much of real interest it is recommended for your bookshelf. If you are not sure, borrow it from your library and convince yourself.

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BOOKS ON YOUR SHELF

Just how many collectors rely on just one or two basic volumes never ceases to surprise the older collector who, through experience, realises the value of a good library. As a consequence, many do not derive as much pleasure from their material as they could.

Do you have a well thumbed tome, other than the basic (which, of course you have) on which a review could be published in Notebook for the enlightenment and encouragement of others ? If you are not happy with a book then an adverse review is as welcome as a favourable.

.....

London Postal History Group

Index 91 - 106

Compiled by A.J. Kirk

NOTEBOOK

DISTRICT POST

Closed Box in Streatham		99/19
District Labels		99/20
Mail Guard Stamps		98/18: 100/ 5
North East Mis Sort Stamp	P. Steenbruggen	97/19
South Norwood 49B: No Longer Rarity GPO	P. Steenbruggen	97/10
Suburban Style Cancellation used in Central London	J. Hine	99/17
Sunday Working in the Post Office	J. Beveridge	100/17

FOREIGN BRANCH

Unrecorded 'FP' of London : a Response	J. Grimwood-Taylor	100/ 2
Foreign Branch Free Stamps	B. Jay	96/ 4
London 'FS 15' Special	S. Smith	99/10
'Return From', New Recording	M. Jackson	99/13
The Quartered Circle Stamps Issue to the Foreign Branch 1864-1900	M. Scott-Archer	Issue 98

GENERAL POST

General Post Receivers	B. Jay	96/ 5
St. Martins Lane GP Receiving House	M. Burt	97/11

INLAND BRANCH

'81' Double Diamond, The	M. Goodman	100/21
Inland Section/London Postal Service	D. Farmborough	99/16
Pearson Hill Machines	J.H. Miller	100/18
Sunday Working in the Post office	J. Beveridge	100/17
V2 drops In, A	A.J. Kirk	100/22

INSTRUCTIONAL STAMPS

Endorse and Dispose		99/15
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LONDON PENNY POST

Manuscript Receivers' Marks	A.J. Kirk	99/ 2
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LONDON TWOPENNY POST

Country Sorting Offices		96/ 2
MS Mark, The		97/18
To Two Penny Letter-Men		97/18
Twickenham 'MR'	B. Evans	99/20

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

Boston and International Machines	R. Webb	97/10
Hoster: The Official Paid Die		99/ 9
International [Hey Dolphin] Single Impression		99/ 9
Pearson Hill Machines	J.H. Miller	100/18

MARITIME MAIL

General P.O. Notice: Packet Postage		99/13
London Maritime Mail; India - Madeira		99/7
London Maritime mail: Request for Information		100/19
London Maritime Mail : S32		99/12
Ocean Penny Post		99/18
'Returned From' - New Recording	M. Jackson	99/13
Ship Letter Query, A	A.N. Moorcroft	100/ 6

MISCELLANEOUS

British Library Beckons, The	M. Burt	99/10
Easy Reference Calender		99/ 8
Election of Bridge Master		100/19
Facsimile Edition of Cary's Roads Around London		
A Review by	M. Willcocks	97/12
G.B. Mileage Marks & Rating of Letters		
Through London	J.H.S. Harrison	100/ 7
Gregorian & Julian Calenders, The	J. Beveridge	97/ 9
Hospital Free Post		97/13
Kiel 1900	M. Bavin	100/ 4
New York to London and On	D. Armstrong	99/ 6
Old Home of the Post Office, The [continued from NB 90]		97/ 2
Post Office [London] Railway, The	L.C. Stanway	Issue 91
Relocation of Post Office Archives		97/17
Wickersley [Rotherham] Entire of 1793, A	J.E. Cotton	99/ 4

SOCIETY AFFAIRS

Service to Members		99/14
Twenty First Anniversary Meeting		97/20

SPECIAL ISSUE

These comprise the whole of the Notebook issued.

The Post Office [London] Railway	Len C. Stanway	Issue 91
Postmarks of the Inland and		
Local Offices 1661 - 10 January 1840	Dr. med Wolf Hess	Issue 92-95
The Quartered Circle Stamps issue to		
the Foreign Branch 1864 - 1900	Michael Scott-Archer	Issue 98
The Grace Dove Collection	Miss G. Dove	Issue 101-106

NOTEBOOK

THE RECEIVERS AND HANDSTAMPS OF THE LONDON POSTS

This Notebook insert is the first tranche of a detailed working paper being prepared by High Feldman.

This is a working paper not a definitive publication, that will depend entirely on the response of readers. Even just one item in your collection which provides further information, no matter it is just one item, will be important.

Please send full details, a photocopy is very helpful, to the Editor.

Members will readily appreciate the high cost of producing such a document.

In view of this, only those who advise the Editor they wish to receive the balance of the working paper will be sent the various sections as they become available.

THE RECEIVERS AND HANDSTAMPS OF THE LONDON POSTS
 Covering the General Post, Penny and Twopenny Posts of the Town Area
 1661 - 1849
 By Hugh V. Feldman

Albany Road Twopenny Post Office

Location		East from Old Kent Road to Camberwell Road				Occupation
Receivers Name		Period		Directory Address		
		From	To			
Wilmanton	John	1837	1843	1 Waterloo Place, Albany Place		Grocer & Cheesemonger
Wiltshire	Sebastian	1844	1849	86 Albany Road		Grocer

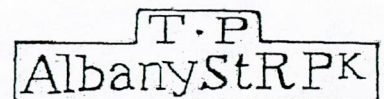
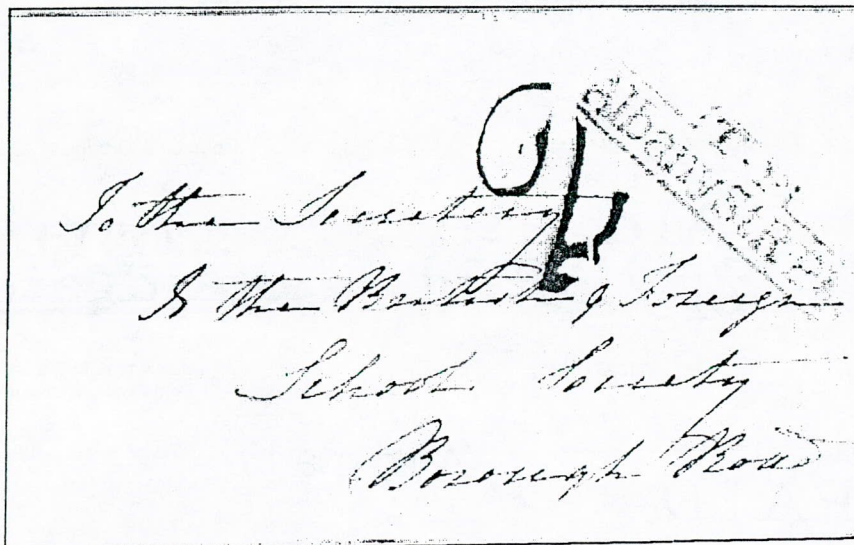
Albany-R^d
 1^d-PAID

(Not recorded used)
 Issued 30 October 1848

Albany-R^d

Albany Street Twopenny Post Office

Location		East side of Regents Park				Occupation
Receivers Name		Period		Directory Address		
		From	To			
Hunt	Joseph	1837	1840	91 Albany Street, Regents Park		Grocer & Teaman
Crabb	James	1841	1849	61 Albany Street		Baker



(1832 - 1836 In Black)
 (1836 - 1838 In Red)

Albany.St

(1839 - 1846)

Wrapper bearing datestamp of 13 November 1837 on reverse
 Addressed to the "British and Foreign School Society" in Borough Road, Southwark

Albermarle Street General Post Office

Location West of Bond Street exiting into Piccadilly (See Bond Street)

Receivers Name		Period			
		From	To		
Ballard	Barnaby	1736	1745		
Ballard	Winifred	1745	1747		
Ledingham	John	1747	1750		



Barnaby Ballard
 (1736 - 1745)

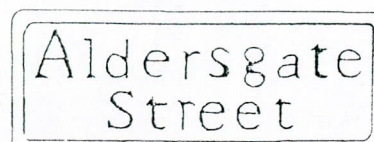


John Ledingham
 (1749)

Aldersgate Street General Post Office

Location North of St. Martin's-le-Grand (See Falcon Street)

Receivers Name		Period	Directory Address		Occupation
		From	To		
Jennings	L	Pre 1834	1838		



(1919)

Aldersgate Street Penny Post Office

Location North of St. Martin's-le-Grand

ALDERS^E
ST 2
(1795 - 1796)

Aldersgate St
Unpaid
Penny Post
(1800)

Aldersgate Street Twopenny Post Office

Two-Penny
POST
Aldersgate St.
(1804 - 1814)

TwoPyPost
Unpaid
Aldersgate St.
(1816 - 1818)

T.P.
Aldersgate St
(1821 - 1824 In Black)
(1825 - 1828 In Red)

Aldgate Twopenny Post Office

Location East end of Leadenhall Street

Receivers Name	Period	Directory Address	Occupation	
	From	To		
Davies Joseph	Pre 1839	1849	27 Aldgate	Chemist & Druggist

Aldgate
1py P. Paid
(1840 - 1843 In Blue)
(1843 In Green)

Aldgate
2py P. Paid
(1825 - 1835)

T.P.
Aldgate
(1824 - 1839 In Black)
(1840 - 1841 In Green)

Aldgate
1P. PAID
(1844 - 1851 In Blue)
(1845 In Green)
Issued 9 December 1843

Aldgate
(1844 - 1856 In Blue)
(1847 In Green)
Issued 9 December 1843

Amwell Street Twopenny Post Office

Location North West of New River Head and Saddlers Wells

Receivers Name	Period	Directory Address	Occupation	
	From	To		
Child James	Pre 1839	1849	54 Amwell Street	Grocer & Italian Warehouse

Amwell St
1py P. Paid
(1831 - 1833 In Black)
(1837 - 1843 In Red)

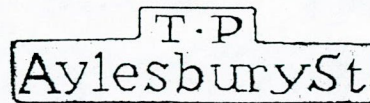
T.P.
Amwell St.
(1844 - 1847 In Red)

Amwell-St
1P. - PAID
(1851 In Blue)
Issued 21 August 1849

Amwell-St
(Not recorded used)
Issued 28 September 1844

Aylesbury Street Twopenny Post Office

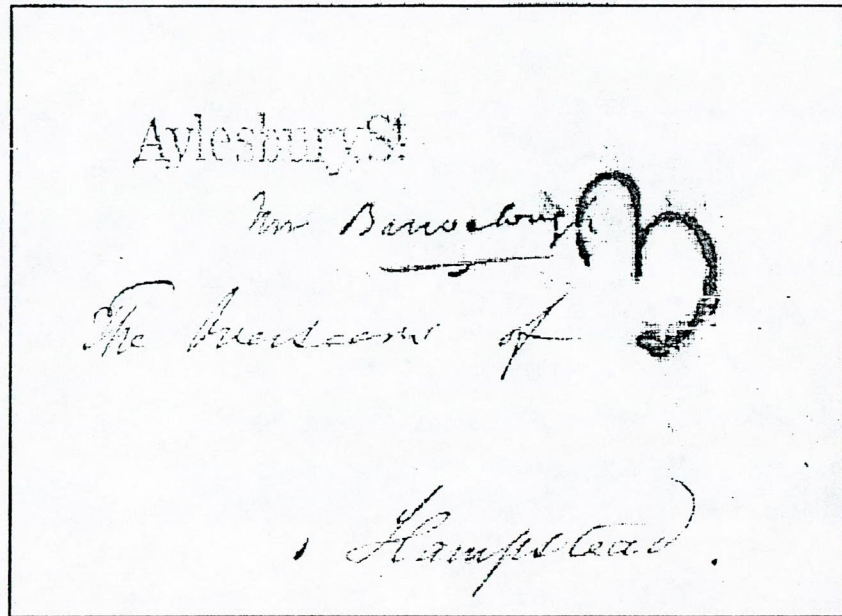
Location		East of Clerkenwell Green at St. John's Street		(See St. John's Street)	
Receivers Name		Period From	To	Directory Address	Occupation
Forrest	Francis	1838	1840	7 Aylesbury St.	Tallow-Dealer
Shelley	Thomas	1841	1844	35 Clerkenwell Green	Baker
Griffiths	John	1845	1845	41 Clerkenwell Green	Chemist & Druggist



(1836 - 1838)

Aylesbury St.

(1839 - 1842)



Sessions House, Clerkenwell,
17th April, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee appointed by the Court relative to the late treatment of Scotch and Irish Paupers, to inquire at what daily rate you would be willing to maintain such Paupers in your Workhouse, from the time of the making the Orders for their Removal until the Sailing of the Vessels to be provided for their conveyance to Scotland or Ireland.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT.
Clerk to the Committee

Bagnigge Wells Twopenny Post Office

Location See inset map

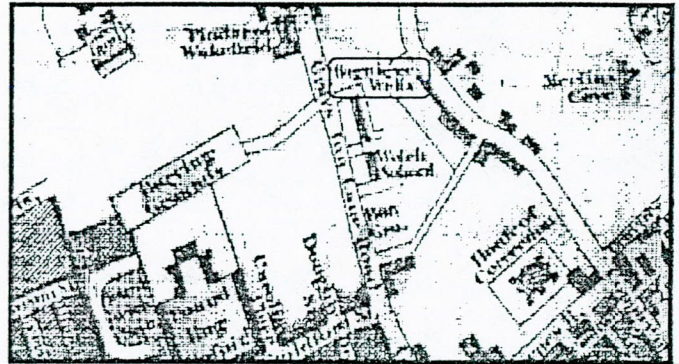
Receivers Name		Period	
		From	To
Davies	Christopher	1846	1848
Bragg	William	1849	1849

Bagnigge Wells
1^d - PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 23 June 1848

Bagnigge Wells

(1848 - 1849)
Issued 23 June 1848



Mogg's Street Directory Published 1810

Bolsover Street General Post Office

Location East of Portland Street (Now Bolsover Street)

Receivers Name		Period	
		From	To
Newton	Isaac	1769	1771
Bailey	Joseph	1771	1775
Davies	John	1775	1777
Grocer	Joseph	1777	1787
Swindon	John	1790	1790

Barbican Twopenny Post Office

Location East side of Aldersgate Street

Receivers Name		Period		Directory Address	Occupation
		From	To		
Howsen	Benjamin	Pre 1839	1839	38 Barbican	Stationer & Machine Ruler
Dewick	William	1840	1845	46 Barbican	Printers
Taylor	Benjamin	1846	1848	31 Barbican	Teadealer
Roberts	John	1849	1849	31 Barbican	Teadealer

Barbican
1^{py} P Paid

(1840 - 1844 In Black)
(1840 In Red)

Barbican
2^{py} P Paid

(1827 In Red)

T P
Barbican

(1834 - 1838 In Red)

Barbican
1^d - PAID

(1846)
Issued 24 July 1845

Barbican

(Not recorded used)
Issued 24 March 1846

Barbican

(Not recorded used)
Issued 30 June 1846

Barbican
1^d - PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 2 June 1848

Barbican

(1848 - 1854)
Issued 2 June 1848

Barnsbury NO Twopenny Post Office

Location On east side of Liverpool Road

Receivers Name		Period	
		From	To
East	Samual	1848	1848
Liley	Joseph	1849	1849

Barnsbury-N.O
1^d - PAID

(1849)
Issued 3 February 1847

Barnsbury-N.O

(1852 In Blue)
Issued 3 February 1848

Barnsbury-R^d

(Not recorded used)
Issued 6 December 1848

Battersea Twopenny Post Office

Location See Inset Map

Receivers Name		Period	Directory Address	Occupation
		From To		
Griffin	James	Pre1844 Post 1844	Battersea Square	House Agent

Battersey
2^{py} P. Paid

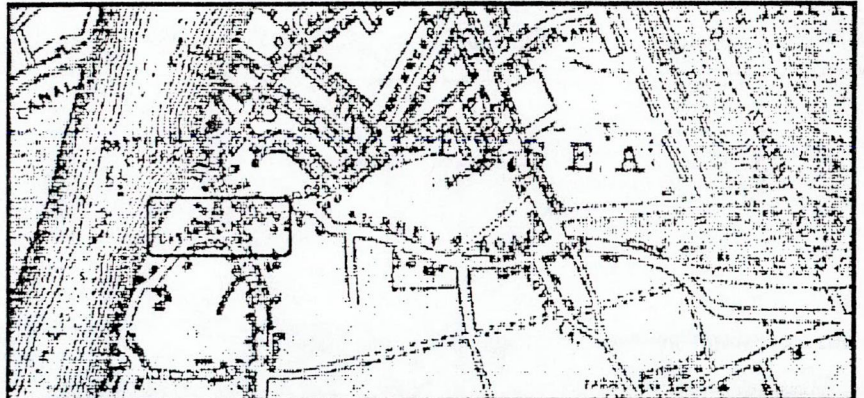
(1810 In Red)

Battersea
1^d - PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 31 May 1844

Battersea
1^d - PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 24 October 1849



Mogg's London Street Directory Published 1810

Battle Bridge Twopenny Post Office

Location Top end of Gray's Inn Lane (Present site of Kings Cross Station)

Receivers Name		Period	Directory Address	Occupation
		From To		
Stead	John Henry	Pre 1838 1849	1 Pleasant Row (from 1840 notice)	

T.P.
BattleBge

(1827 - 1831 In Red)

Battle B ge

(1832 - 1839 In Red)

BattleBridge
1^d - PAID

(1841 - 1849 In Red)

Bayswater Twopenny Post Office

Location North end of The Broad Walk Hyde Park

Receivers Name		Period	Directory Address	Occupation
		From To		
Giles	Joseph	Pre1844 Post 1844	21 Bayswater Terrace (From P.O. Notice)	

T.P.
Bayswater

(1838 - 1847)

Bayswater
1^d - PAID

(1842)

Beaumont Street General Post Office

Location Intersecting Devonshire Street west of Wimpole Street

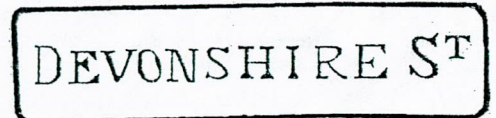
Receivers Name	Period	Directory Address	Occupation
	From To		
Savage Richard	1804 1815	Beaumont Street, Portland Place	Bookseller
Adams Elizabeth	1815 1817		
Tombs William	1818 Post 1820		
Pritchard William	Pre 1834 1838		



(1804)



(1831)
Issued 24 May 1831



(1832 - 1837)

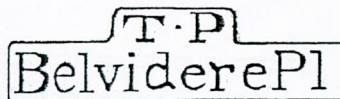
Belvidere Place Twopenny Post Office

Location North side of Borough Road, Soutwark (within the Rules of The Kings Bench Prison)
See General Post Office Kings Bench Office

Receivers Name	Period
	From To
Smith James	Pre 1838 1849

BelviderePSK
1 py P.Paid

(1840 - 1843 In Black)
(1843 In Blue)



(1823 - 1842)

Belvidere Place
I.P. PAID

(1843 - 1845)
Issued 16 August 1843

BelvederePlace

(Not recorded used)
Issued 18 August 1843

BelviderePlace

(1849)
Issued 6 May 1846

Berkeley Square General Post Office

Location South East end of Mount Street, Mayfair

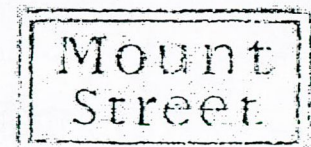
Receivers Name	Period	Address	Occupation
	From To		
Jones (Mr.)	1755 1755		
Wilkinson Peter	1755 1761		
Clemson George	1761 1785	4 Berkeley Square	Glover
Clemson Jane	1785 1791	4 Berkeley Square	Glover
Dangerfield Thomas	1791 1811	26 Berkeley Square	Stationer
Rice Charles	1812 1837	28 Berkeley Square	Bookseller
Rice Charles	1838 1838	123 Mount Street, Berkeley Square	Bookseller



George Clemson
(1769 - 1777)



(1795 - 1805)



(1832 - 1839 In Black)
(1822 - 1840 In Red)

Berkeley Square Penny Post Office

BERKY
Sq 1

(1795)

Berkeley Street West Twopenny Post Office

Location Between Berkeley Square and Piccadilly

Receivers Name	Period	
King Mary	From 1838	To 1845

Berkeley St West
1P · PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 10 June 1843

Berkeley St West

(1847 In Red)
Issued 10 June 1843

Berkeley St West
1P - PAID

(1850)
Issued 25 May 1849

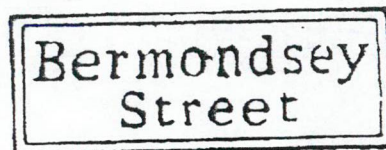
Berkeley St West

(1854 In Blue)
Issued 25 May 1849

Bermondsey Street General Post Office

Location East of Borough High Street and south of Tooley Street
(See inset map below)

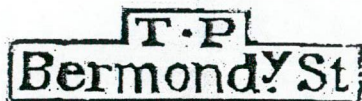
Receivers Name	Period	
William Carpenter	From 1813	To Post 1820



(1826)

Bermondsey Street Twopenny Post Office

Receivers Name	Period	Directory Address	Occupation
Drew Thomas	Pre 1838	80 Bermondsey Street	Oil & Leather Warehouse
Bundey Thomas	1845	203 Bermondsey Street	Grocer



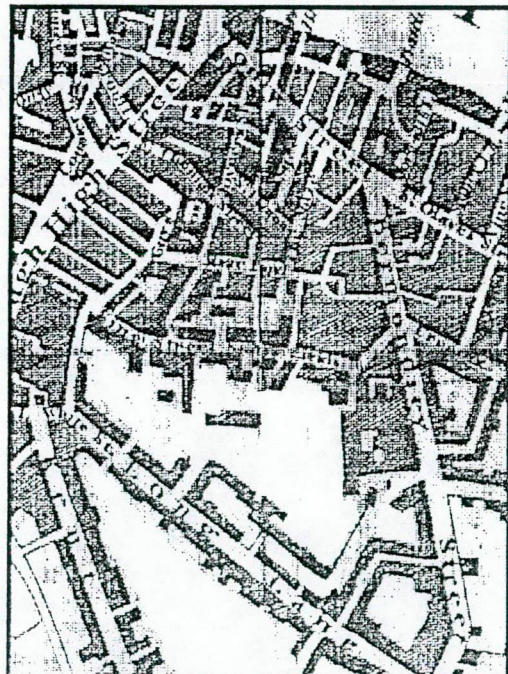
(1826 - 1830)

Bermondsey St

(1839)

Bermondsey St
1P · PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 1 June 1844



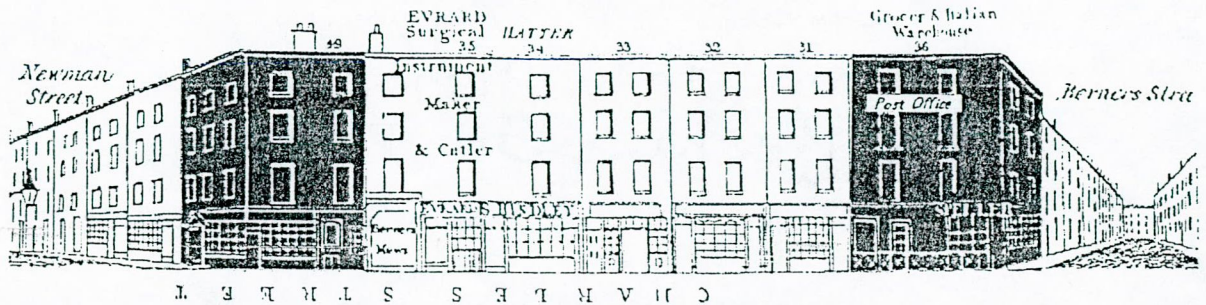
Map Published by Edward Mogg 1810

Berner Street Twopenny Post Office

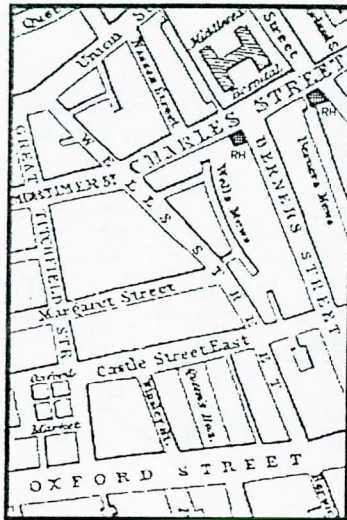
Location

See map inset

Receivers Name		Period		Directory Address		Occupation
		From	To			
Speller	Edward	Pre 1838	1842	36 Berners Street		Grocer & Italian Warehouse Stationer (See Charles Street)
Taylor	Robert	1843	1845	49 Newman Street		



Part 65, Charles & Mortimer Streets from Tallis's
Street Views Published 1839 - 1840



Two Penny Post
Unpaid
Berners St

(1814 - 1822)

T.P.
Berners St

(1823 - 1827)

T.P.
Berners St

(1840)

Berners St
1 py P Paid

(1840 In Red)

Berwick Street Twopenny Post Office

Location

South side of Oxford Street and west of Soho Square

Receivers Name		Period		Directory Address		Occupation
		From	To			
Leath	Richard	1844	1848	87 Berwick Street	Grocer & Teadealer Grocer	
Burman	James Meffett	1849	1849	17 Berwick Street		

Berwick St
1 P. PAID

(1843)
Issued 1 May 1843

Berwick St

(1843 - 1848 In Red)
Issued 1 May 1843

Berwick-St
1 P - PAID

(Not Recorded used)
Issued 1 September 1848

Berwick-St

(1848 - 1849 In Red)
1850 - 1853 In Blue)
Issued 1 September 1848

Bethnal Green Twopenny Post Office

Location

Receivers Name		Period		Directory Address		Occupation
		From	To			
Pitts	William Char.	Pre 1838	1844		Grocer Grocer	
Impey	William	1845	1848	141 Bethnal Green Road		
Impey	Mary Elizabeth	1849	1849	141 Bethnal Green Road		

Two Penny
Post
Bethnal Gn

(1804 - 1809)

T.P.
Bethnal Gn

(1824 - 1836)

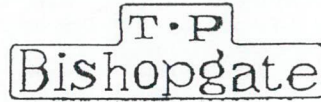
Bishopsgate Twopenny Post Office



(1823 - Pre 1838 In Red)

Bishopsgate
2py P.Paid

(1837 In Red)



(Post 1823 - 1838 In Red)

Bishopsgate
3py P.Paid

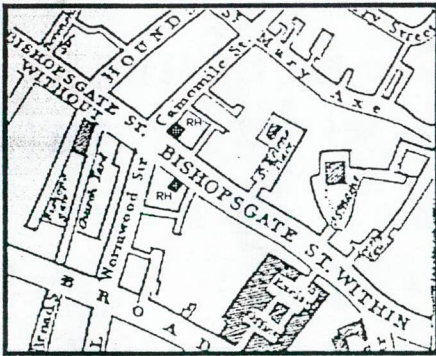
(1836 - 1838 In Red)

Bishopsgate Within Twopenny Post Office

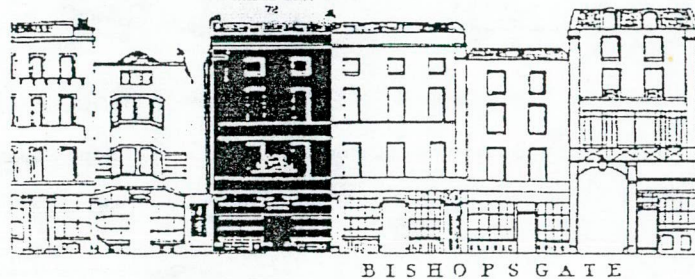
Location

See map inset

Receivers Name	Period From	To	Directory Address	Occupation
Moore William	Pre 1838	1843	63 Bishopsgate Within	Bookseller, Stationer & Paper Hanger
Scott Adam	1844	1846	72 Bishopsgate Within	Teadealers, Scott & Thorpe



Part 30, Bishopsgate Street Within from John Tallis's Street Views Published 1838 - 1840



Two Penny
B.Pt Paid
BpsGateWn

(1803 In Red)

BpsGateWn
2py P.Paid

(1813 - 1832 In Red)

BishopgateStWithin

(1839 In Red)

BishopgateStWithin
1P.PAID

(1843 - 1844)
Issued 19 May 1843

BishopgateStWithin
1P.PAID

(1844 - 1838)
Issued 19 May 1843

BishopgateStWithin
1P.PAID

(1848 - 1849 In Black)
1849 - 1851 In Blue)
Issued 6 October 1848

BishopgateStWithin
1P.PAID

(1848 - 1849 In Black)
(1850 - 1851 In Blue)
Issued 6 October 1848

Bishopsgate Without Twopenny Post Office

Location

See Map on previous page

Receivers Name		Period	From	To	Directory Address	Occupation
Castle	Thomas	Pre	1838	1841	157 Bishopsgate Without	Grocers, Castle & Clerk
Lawrence	Thomas Samuel		1842	1846	160 Bishopsgate Without	Hosier & Glover
Lawrance	Sarah Ann		1847	1848		
Good	Richard		1849	1849	63 Bishopsgate Street	Stationers, Good & Son

Two-Penny
POST
BpsGateWout

(1802)

TP
BpsGateWout

(1820 - 1837 In Red)

BpsGateWout
1 py P Paid

(1840 In Red)

BishopgateWithout
1P-PAID

(1842 In Red)

BishopsgateWithout
1P-PAID

(Not recorded used)
Issued 15 April 1848

BishopsgateWithout

(Undated In Red)
Issued 15 April 1848

Please send me further issues of the Hugh Feldman working papers on

The Receivers and Handstamps of the London Posts

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