NOTEBOOK

Number 154 November 2002

IN THIS ISSUE.....

We are delighted to bring to readers the second issue of revisions for 'The British County Catalogue of Postal History, Volume 3 - LONDON'.

The sections covered are

THE FRANKING SYSTEM

by Barrie Jay and John E. Colton

(L 760 to L 848)

DOCKWRA'S PENNY POST

1680 - 1682

(L 310 - 327a)

THE GOVERNMENT PENNY POST

1682 - 1794

(L 330 - L 394)

The Penny Post sections by Barrie Jay.

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EDITORIAL.....

With the greatest pleasure we offer this continued revision to Volume 3 - London, first published in 1983 and to welcome the addition of John Colton to the named contributors.

It is hoped we can publish further sections, then, with the help of all collectors with London material reporting in their own discoveries for the record, make all this material available to the widest possible public by a 'London - Second Edition'.

THE FRANKING SYSTEM

by Barrie Jay and John E Colton

From 1652, or possibly earlier, letters from members of both Houses of Parliament, as well as certain other officials, were carried free of charge in the post. In 1652, an Order by the Council of State laid down that all letters of members should be free if endorsed 'for the Service of the Commonwealth' and if signed by the sender or his clerk. This privilege was continued until 1840. A description of the Franking System and the handstamps used on Free letters is given in detail in the excellent book by J W Lovegrove 'Herewith my Frank' (second edition 1989), and its Supplements 4 to 7 (to April 1992).

L760	Manuscript 'Free', 'Franck', or other indication of carriage free	•	1652-61	Н
762	As L760, but with Bishop mark		1661-1764	F
763	manuscript 'P'		?-1764	E

In the following list, the earliest and latest recorded dates of handstamps are given against each entry.



765



767

Cat No	Туре	Description		Colour	Dates	Rarity
765	FREE	'F' taller than 'REE' 2.5.64-26.5.66	18-20	Red	1764-66	Н
767	FREE	3.6.65-17.10.88 examples of L767 dated before 26 May 1 an example of L767 is known used		rarity G	1765-88	D
767a		as L767 but black 5.3.1787	23	Black	1787	Н



770



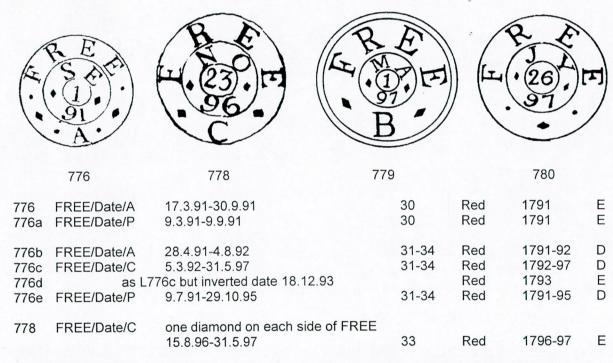
772



774

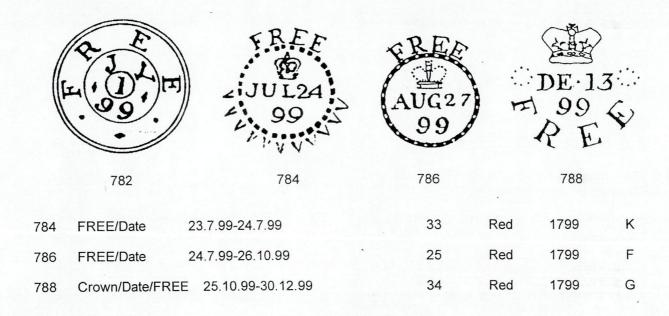
770 FREE/S 770aa FREE/S	23.4.87-12.11.89 1.9.88	27 27	Purple Black	1787-89 1788	E G	
		07	D	4700	_	
770a FREE/A	27.9.89-10.10.89	27	Purple	1789	F	
770b FREE/C	9.5.87-22.1.91	27	Purple	1787-91	Ε	
770ba FREE/C	3.7.88-4.8.89	27	Black	1788	G	
770c FREE/C	27.2.91-3.4.92	27	Red	1791-92	F	
	10.7.00.10.10.00	0.7	Durale	1700	E	
770d FREE/P	- 10.7.89-12.12.89	27	Purple	_1789		

772 FREE/A	19.4.90-3.2.91	25	Purple	1790-91	F
772aa FREE/A	22.1.91-23.2.91	24	Red	1791	G
772a FREE/C	4.11.89-20.1.91	25	Purple	1789-91	F
772b FREE/C	12.2.91-17.2.91	25	Red	1791	G
772ba FREE/C	16.5.90-4.12.90	25	Black	1790	G
772c FREE/P	15.12.89-30.11.90	25	Purple	1789-90	F
772ca FREE/P	21.1.90-10.7.90	25	Black	1790	G
772d FREE/P	12.2.91-16.6.91	25	Red	1791	G
774 FREE/A	31.10.90-12.3.91	28x27	Purple	1790-91	G
774aa FREE/A	27.12.90	28x27	Black	1790	G
774a FREE/C	28.10.90-20.12.90	28x27	Purple	1790	G
774ab FREE/C	20.12.90	28x27	Black	1790	G
774b FREE/P	1.1.91-25.2.91	28x27	Purple	1791	G
774c FREE/P	2.2.91-17.6.91	28x27	Red	1791	G
774d FREE/P	20.12.90	28x27	Black	1790	G



The initials in the above stamps (L770-778) are those of the Inspectors or Clerks of the Franks. 'C' was Charles Coltson, 'S' James Stafford, 'A' William Addison and 'P' John Palmer.

779	FREE/Date/B one copy	1.5.97 of this handstamp has been recorded.	'B' stands	Red for J H Bri	1797 ggs	G
780	FREE/Date	12.6.97-22.7.99	34	Red	1797-99	E
782	FREE/Date	double rim, evening duty. 6.8.97-22.7.99	37 -	Red	1797-99	E





Damage to the upper left part of the frame occurred early in the life of L790. The frame was undamaged early in January, but by the middle of February 1800 the damage is obvious.

792 FREE/Date 29.7.00-30.12.00 36 Red 1800 D

In L792 the left side of the frame showed signs of damage early in its life; this damage extended up to the crown by December 1800.

794	FREE/Date	5.1.01-?.7.07	39	Red	1801-07	С
794a	FREE/Date	3.1.05-29.6.05	38	Red	1805	C
		buckled rim and long tail	to the '5' in 1805			
794b	FREE/Date	9.1.05-28.6.05	38	Red	1805	C
		non-buckled rim and short	tail to the '5' in 18	05		

From L794 to the end of free franking in 1840, the handstamps appear to have been changed every 6 months. There are, therefore, other minor variations found in L794, as in all subsequent FREE stamps.



796



798.

796	FREE/Date	2.1.06-19.6.06	39	Red	1806	E
798	FREE/Date	11.6.06-6.7.07 – double rim	39	Red	1806-07	Ε











		799	800	800a	800b		800ba	
	799 300	Crown/FREE/Date Crown/FREE/Date	the crown 9.7.07-28 space be 1 3.10.07	elow date	ircle 25 various	Red Red	1807 1807-40	D B
8	300a	Crown/FREE/Date/+	cross be 26.6.15-		various	Red	1815-40	В
8	30 0 b	Crown/FREE/Date/E	large 'E'	4mm high below date	28/29	Red	1837-38	F
8	30 0 ba	as L800b, but	small 'E' 2.6.38-9.	3-3½mm high below d	28	Red	1838-40	D
8	30 0 c	Crown/FREE/Date/N	•	4mm high below date 30.11.38	28/29	Red	1837-38	F
8	80 0c a	as L800c, but		3mm high below date	28	Red	1838-40	E





801





800ca

Crown/FREE/Date

801a as L801, but 801b as L801, but

801

double rim cross below date space below date 10.10.39-24.10.39

801a

various Red Red various

1807-40 1814-40

801b

В B

E 29 Red 1839







801e

	as L801, but as L801c, but	'O' below date 'O' sideways	30 30	Red Red	1802-40	F
	as L801c, but	date partly missing	30	Red	?	F
801f	as L801c, but	date completely missing	30	Red	?	F

There are numerous varieties of L800-801 which are described in detail in 'Herewith my Frank' by J W Lovegrove, 2nd ed, Part VII, Appendix, Section 6, page 114.

L801c has provided one of the most fascinating mysteries in the whole of postal history. For a detailed account of our knowledge to date, readers are referred to:

- 1. 'Herewith my Frank', 1st ed, 1975, pages 55-89; the last 3 pages of Supplement No 1 (September 1978) and pages 7-10 of Supplement No 3 (March 1980).
- 2. 'Herewith my Frank', 2nd ed, 1989, Part VI, Section 7, pp99-105; Appendix 9, pp134-137.
- 3. The 'O' code free date stamp forgeries, by James Grimwood-Taylor, London Philatelist, Volume 108, pp288-289.

L801e and 801f are contemporary forgeries for autograph collectors.

Local Post Charges

	To pay ONLY D	To PAY 2° ONLY		PAY 2 ⁴ VLY.		TOPAY ONLY	
	804	806a		808		808b	
804	TO PAY/ONLY/D/2	13.9.03-21.10.17		26x31	Black	1803-17	Ε
806 806a 806b	TO PAY/2 ^D /ONLY TO PAY/2 ^D /ONLY as L806a but black	unframed – 18.7.17-21.7 9.8.17-5.1.18 19.10.18-8.5.29	.17	25x30 25x30	Red Red Black	1817 1817-18 1818-29	J G D
	TO PAY/2 ^d /ONLY. as L808, but brown as L808, but blue as L808, but green TO PAY/2 ^d /ONLY	17.3.27-5.11.34 2.1.33-15.11.34 21.4.32 19.6.32 18.12.34 9.12.34-9.1.40		25x30 25x29/30 25x30 25x30 24x29 24x29	Black Brown Blue Green Black Brown	1827-34 1833-34 1832 1832 1834 1834-40	D D D D C

Franked letters posted in a Receiving House of the London Twopenny Post were charged 2d for transmission to the General Post Office. Unpaid letters were stamped with L804-808c in place of the 'Free' stamp. From April 1831 the 2d was charged only on letters from the Country area of the Twopenny Post for transmission to the General Post Office.

TO PAY 1 ONLY

To PAY 1º ONLY

810

812

To Pay I'only 1ª Only To Pay! Ponly

	814	816		818		
810 810a 810b	TO PAY 1 ^D ONLY as L810 but black as L810 but brown	2.10.17-27.7.29 13.9.25, 1.10.29-25.11.32 5.1.33-5.10.34	54/55×11 54/55×11 55×11		1817-29 25, 1829-32 1833-34	C D D
812	TO PAY 1D ONLY	16.12.34-16.3.36	42x 7	Brown	1834-36	D
814 814a	TO PAY 1 ^d ONLY as L814, but black	3.12.35-22.7.38 4.1.39	42x 5 42x 5	Brown Black	1835-38 1839	D D
816	To Pay/1 ^d Only	23.8.38-23.11.39	28x13	Brown	1838-39	E
818a 818b	To Pay 1 ^D only as L818 but red as L818 but brown ed letters posted in a Pro	28.11.38-5.12.38 21.12.38 2.1.39-9.1.40 ovincial Penny Post were liable t	37x 7 37x 7 37x 7 o the Pen	Black Red Brown ny Post ch	1838 1838 1839-40 narge. If un	E E D paid

d, these letters received L810-818b, instead of the 'Free' stamp, at the General Post Office.

Breaches of Regulations and other Stamps

Members of Parliament were permitted to receive up to 15 and send up to 10 letters under the Frank each day. Each letter could not exceed one ounce in weight. Breaches of these regulations resulted in the following stamps being applied to offending letters.





820

821



822

Above Privilege Number

824

Above Number

819	above Privilege		52x 8	Red	1798	
820 820a 820b	L820 but red	8.11.02-20.5.14 803-30.6.04	65x 8 65x 8 65x 8	Purple Red Black	1802-14 1802 1803-04	G G G
821	ABOVE PRIVILEGE kn	own used in Scotland in black	45x18 in 1837	Red	1800-26	G
822 822a	Above Privilege/Number as L822 but red		62x21 62x21	Black Red 179	1797-1811 95, 1800-02	G G
824	Above Privilege/Number	22.10.04-1812	57x19	Black	1804-12	G
826 826a	Above/Number as L826, but red	1816-10.1.17 23.4.15	31x16 31x16	Black Red	1816-17 1815	G G

ABOVE NUMBER

ABOVE NUMBER

827

828

Above Weight	ABOVE WEIGHT	A	SOVE I	WEIGH'	Ī
830	832		8	34	
827 ABOVE/NUMBER 827aa as L827, but larger 827a as L827, but black 827ab as L827a, but smaller	1818-5.1.28 19.3.21 12.7.25-4.12.31	28x12 33x11 28x12 26x11	Red Red Black Black	1818-28 1821 1825-30 1825-31	E E E
828 ABOVE NUMBER 828a as L828, but red	22.10.33-9.5.38 5.4.35	42/43x6½ 42/43x6½	Black Red	1833-38 1835	E
830 Above Weight 830a as L830, but red	6.8.14 23.4.15-1825	40x 7 40x 7	Purple Red	1814 1815-25	F F
832 ABOVE/WEIGHT 832a as L832, but brown 832b as L832, but red 832ba as L832b, but black 832c as L832a, but purple 832ca as L832a, but red 832d as L832a, but green	1.5.18-1823 24.12.18 5.5.19-12.12.27 20-5-22 17.11.23 11.5.27 19.6.30-30.11.31 5.5.32-10.11.32	33x10 29x12 35x11 35x11 29x12 29x11 30x11 29x11	Red Brown Red Black Purple Red Black Green	1818-23 1818 1819-27 1822 1823 1827 1830-31 1832	
834 ABOVE WEIGHT 834a as L834, but green	7.2.32-19.11.39 14.1.36-1838	42x 6 42x 6	Brown Green	1832-39 1836-38	E

MEMBER TRELAND

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION

836

838

836	MEMBER IN IRELAND	31.5.30	57x 9	Red	1830	K
838	WATERLOO/SUBSCRIPTION	2.5.16-25.8.24	53x16	Black	1816-24	K

The Waterloo Subscription, established in 1816, was a national charity appeal '....the most effectual mode of relief to the Wounded and surviving Relatives of those who fell on that glorious day....' Letters concerned with the raising of money, and with its disposal, were entitled to go free in the Post. A few letters have survived bearing the handstamp L838.

Ship Letter Office Stamps



These handstamps have always been considered to have been used in the Foreign Branch of the Post Office. A recent study of a number of Free letters, to or from overseas, has indicated that these handstamps were used in the Ship Letter Office rather than in the Foreign Branch.

Free letters which passed through the Foreign Branch did not receive any of the above handstamps. They received the Inland Free handstamp, as well as a Foreign Branch date stamp.

It also became apparent, during the course of this study, that the listing in the London Catalogue was not quite accurate and that there were only three types of handstamp, as follows:

840	Crown/FREE/month day [type 1]	30x30	Red	1817-22	Н
842	Crown/FREE/day month day [type 2a] distance between top frame and bottom	25x30 of FREE 6	Red Smm	1824-29	G
846	Crown/FREE/day month day [type 2b] distance between top frame and botton	25x30 m of FREE	Red 4mm	1830-34	G
848	Crown/FREE/day month day — upper corners square [type 3]	24x31	Red	1835-39	Н

DOCKWRA'S PENNY POST 1680-1682

'On Saturday last [27th March 1680] the Projectors for Conveying Letters to any part of the City, or Suburbs, for a peny the Letter, opened their offices, whereof the three chiefest are in Lime-street, about Charing-Cross and Temple-bar; besides several inferior Offices; at which they have hung out Tables to advertise people of the thing'

This report in Smith's Current Intelligence for 27-30 March 1680 announced the opening of the London Penny Post organised by William Dockwra, Robert Murray and Dr Hugh Chamberlen. So successful was this private venture that when it was suppressed in November 1682 it was immediately taken over by the Post office who, on 11 December 1682, reopened the London Penny Post in a practically unaltered manner.

The few known letters of this period fall into three groups, and it has been suggested, with good circumstantial evidence, that they are examples of the original Post organised by Dockwra, Murray and Chamberlen (among others), of the Post run by Murray in 1680-81, and of that run by Dockwra in 1681-82. An excellent and detailed account of William Dockwra, and the handbills, advertisements and handstamps of these Posts can be found in *William Dockwra and the Rest of the Undertakers* by T. Todd.

Most of the known examples of the handstamps of the London Penny Post of 1680-82 are listed below.

Dockwra-Murray-Chamberlen Post

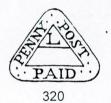
310 manuscript penny letter house pd

1680

Z









Cat No	Type Description	Colour	Dates	Rarity
Murr	ay's Post			
315	PENNY POST PAID/L 13.12.80: 21.12.80: 8.1.80/1: 31.1.80/1	Black	1680-81	L*
317 317a	PENNY POST PAID/W: 19.12.80 PENNY POST PAID/P: 25.1.80/1	Black Black	1680 1681	L* Z
320	PENNY POST PAID/L: 22.3.80/1	Black	1681	Z

It is not certain what the $\bf L$ in the above handstamps (L315 & 320) stood for; the $\bf P$ and $\bf W$ stood for $\bf St$ $\bf Paul's$ and $\bf Westminster$.

Dockwra's Post

324b	PENNY POST PAID/L: 16.12.81: 4.5.82: 22.5.82: 5.9.82 PENNY POST PAID/W: 2.6.81: 18.7.81: 9.12.81: 12.9.82 PENNY POST PAID/T: 2.1.81/2: 24.5.82: 19.6.82: 27.6.82	Black Black Black	1681-82 1681-82 1682	L* Z L* 7
	PENNY POST PAID/B: 27.7.81: 3.3.81/2: ?.4.82	Black	1681-82	Z
324d	PENNY POST PAID/P: 13.3.?81/2	Black	? 1682	Z

In L324 the **L** stood for **Lime Street**, **P** for **St Paul's**, **T** for **Temple** and **W** for **Westminster**. It has usually been assumed that the **B** stood for **Bishopsgate** although there is no evidence that a Bishopsgate office was in existence before the start of the Government Penny Post. In this period **B** may have stood for **Borough**.

Time Stamps

Mor 8	$(\widehat{A_f})$	$(\widehat{A}\widehat{F})$
326	327	327a
326 Mor./8 Mor./11		Black 1681-82
327 Af./1 Af./3 Af./4 Af./6 327a AF/1		Black 1681-82 Black 1682

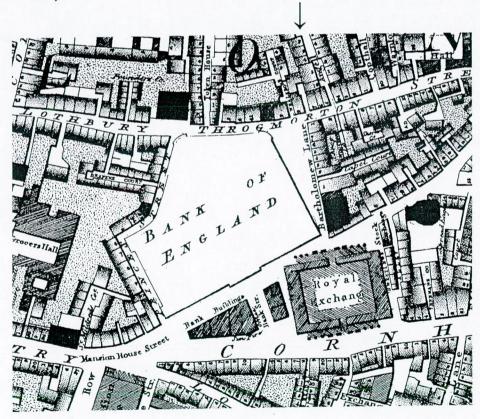
THE GOVERNMENT PENNY POST 1682-1794

In November 1682 Dockwra was sued for carrying letters around London. He lost the case, was fined only £100, but his Post had to cease.

On 11 December 1682, less than 3 weeks after Dockwra's Post had ceased to exist, the Post Office recommenced what has come to be known as the Government Penny Post, run much on the same lines as the Post under Dockwra, this Post continuing until the reorganisation of the Penny Post in 1794

In 1684, when the positions of the six General Offices of the Penny Post were first listed¹, these were the Principal Office in Crosby House in Bishopsgate Street, the St Paul's Office at the Royal Bagnio Coffee House in Newgate Street, the Temple Office in Chichester Rents in Chancery Lane, the Westminster Office in Chequer Court near Charing Cross, the Southwark Office in the New Buildings in Fowlane near the Borough, and the Ratcliffe and Hermitage Office upon Little Tower Hill

The Principal Office was originally situated in St Michaels Alley in Cornhill², but by December 1684, when the first list of Penny Post Offices was published, it had moved to Crosby House in Bishopsgate Street. In 1686 it moved to Star Court over against St Peter's Church in Cornhill, but its position in the few years after that is subject to question. In 1700³ the General Penny Post Office [as it was now called] moved from Cloak Lane near Dowgate to the Black Swan over against the Pump in Bishopsgate Street while in 1715⁴ it moved from Broad Street to St Christopher's Church Yard in Threadneedle Street near Stock's Market. In about 1765 the General Office appears to have moved to Throgmorton Street opposite Bartholomews Lane, where it remained until the 1794 Reorganisation of the London Penny Post.



The final site of the Principal Office in Throgmorton Street opposite Bartholomews Lane [Map by Richard Horwood 1792-9].

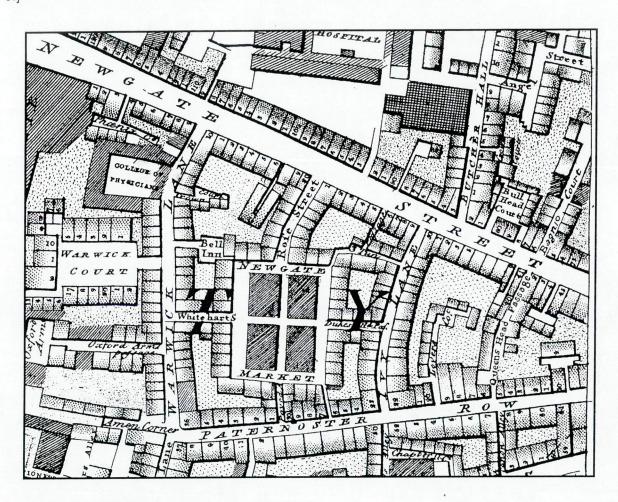
¹ Raguin *8408 NEWS [December 18-22 1684]

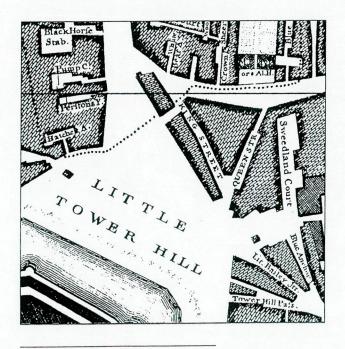
² Raguin *8205 NEWS [December 14-18 1682]

³ Raguin –0003 NEWS [September 19-23 1700]

⁴ Raguin -1505 NEWS [May 17-21 1715]

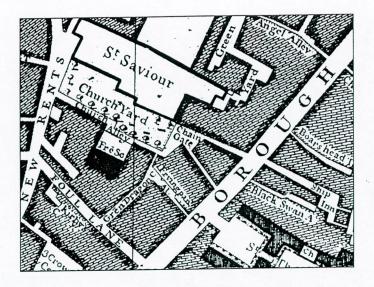
The **St Paul's Office** was situated in 1684 in the Royal Bagnio Coffee House in Newgate Street¹, but by 1690⁵ it had moved to Queen's Head Alley [Passage], where it remained until its closure in about 1765. The coffee house was in Bagnio Court, just north of Newgate Street, opposite Queens Head Passage which ran between Newgate Street and Paternoster Row. [Map by Richard Horwood 1792-9.]





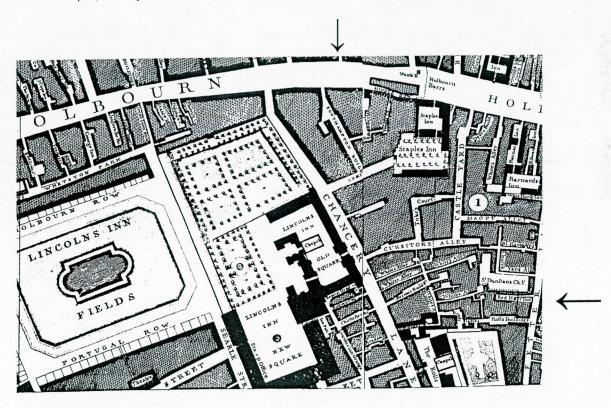
The Hermitage Office was in Little Tower Hill from 1684 to its closure in 1794, its address being variously given as Swedeland Court, Queen's Street, and Horseshoe Row. [Map by John Rocque 1746.]

⁵ De Laune, 1690



The **Southwark Office** appears to have remained in one place from 1684⁶ to its closure in 1794. In the 1684 list it was stated as being in the new Buildings in Fowlane [Foul Lane] near the Borough, while subsequently its address was either Green Dragon Court, St Saviour's Church (St Mary Overy's Church), or the Churchyard itself. [Map by John Rocque, 1746.]

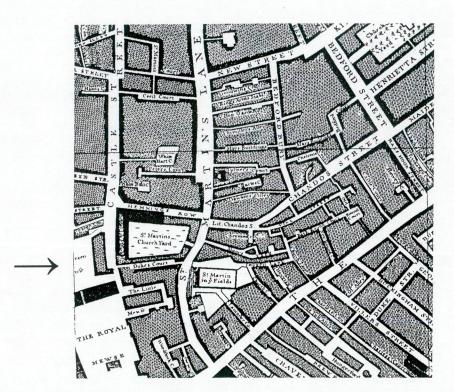
The **Temple Office** was in Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane from 1684 to at least 1765, and from 1772 to its closure in 1794 it had moved to St Clements in Blackmoor Street, Clare Market. [Map by John Rocque, 1746.]



The Westminster Office was situated in Chequer Court near Charing Cross in December 1684¹ but by the following month had moved to Dukes Court near St Martins Church⁷ where it appears to have been situated up to at least 1765. [Its address during this period was variously given as: Chequer Court near Charing Cross, Dukes Court near St Martin's Church, St Martins Lane near Charing Cross, Pump Court near Charing Cross, and Little Suffolk Street.] Between 1772 and 1793 this office was in Coventry Street, in the Hay Market near Piccadilly.

⁶ Raguin *8408 NEWS [December 18-22 1684]

⁷ Raguin *8501 NEWS [January 1-5 1685]



Situation of the Westminster Office between 1685 and 1765. [Map by John Rocque, 1746.]



Artist's engraved die proof of the first type of the Government Penny Post

Type 1 handstamps are similar to those of Dockwra's Penny Post, except that 'PAYD' faces inwards.

Types 2 and 3 handstamps have the wording 'PAYD PENY POST'. Type 2 is a more finely cut handstamp with an italic slanting 'S' in 'POST'. Type 3 has more robust lettering and a Roman 'S' in 'POST'.

Type 4 handstamps have the wording 'PENNY POST PAID'.

In view of the rarity of the Type 1 handstamps of the Government Penny Post the dates of most known examples of this type are given.

Bishopsgate Office (B)











Cat No	Туре	Description	Colour	Dates	Rarity
330	Type 1	(B/CH in centre) 6.7.83; 17.7.83; 26.7.83; 10.8.83; ?.?.84	Black	1683	L*
331 331a 331b	Type 2a	(PAYD on left): MON, TV, WEN, TH, FR as 331 but N reversed in PENY: MON (PENY on left): SAT	Black Black Black	1685-06 ? 1693-02	H J H
332 332a	Type 3a Type 3c	(PAYD on left): MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA (POST on left): SA	Black Black	1706-33 ?	G H

Towards the end of its life, the ${\bf B}$ in some examples of L332 became deformed and looked as though it was an ${\bf R}$.

General Office (G)







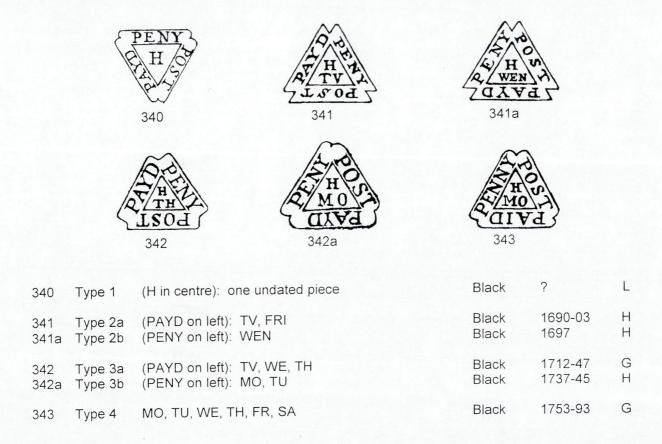


000				
335aa Type 3a	(PAYD on left, round corners): MO, TU, TH, FR, SA (PAYD on left, normal corners): SA (PENY on left): MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA	Black Black Black	1723-30 1733-34 1707-57	K J F
336 Type 4	MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA	Black	1759-94	Е

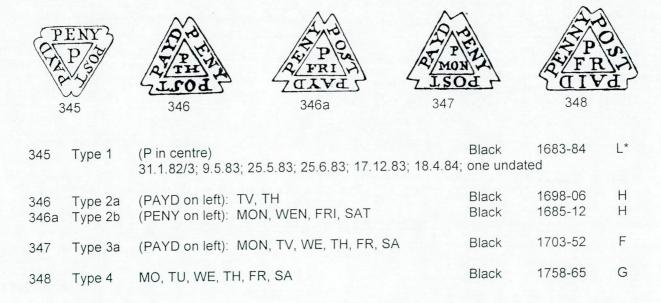
A variety of L336, with slightly larger letters, and used on a Friday in 1790 and 1791, is mentioned in other lists. This handstamp is only minimally larger than the usual one and does not merit separate listing.

Hermitage Office (H)

The Principal Office at first used handstamps with a 'B' in their centre (Bishopsgate Office) and then, in about 1723, gradually changed to using handstamps with a 'G' (General Office).



St Paul's Office (P)



Southwark Office (S)



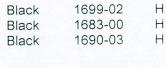




Type 1

	not recorded

351	Type 2a	(PAYD on left):	MON, TH
		(PENY on left):	
		(POST on left):	











352 352a	Туре 3а	(PAYD on left): MO, TU, WE, TH, SA as L352, but AS for SA	
352b		as L352 but PAID for PAYD: SA	
352c	Type 3c	(POST on left, centre inverted) MO, TU, TH, FR, SA	

G Black 1705-52 1709-12 Black Black 1781-92 1740-69 J Black





354	Type 4	MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA	
35/12		(narrow margins): TU, WE, TH, FI	R

1751-86 E Black 1784-94 Black

One copy of L354a has been seen with what appears to be **PEENY** in place of **PENNY** (S/TU – 1790)

Temple Office (T)



356





355 Type 1

(T in centre)

Black

1683-84

L*

15.1.82/83; 10.4.?83; 9.5.83; 17.5.83; 8.10.83; 15.11.83; 15.2.83/4

356a	Type 2b	(PAYD on left): TV, TH (PENY on left): WEN, FRI, SAT (POST on left): MON, TH	Black Black Black	1685-06 1692-98 1688-99	H H H
3560	Type 20	(POST off left). MON, TT	Didok	1000 00	









357 Th	Гуре 3а is stamp v	(PAYD on left): MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA varied in size over the years, earlier examples (1) are	Diacit	1702-91 later ones (2	
357a 357b 357c	Гуре 3с	as L357, but reversed N in PENY : MO (POST on left): WE as L357b, but SA	Black Black Black	1758-93	G F G

Westminster Office (W)









360	Type 1	(W in centre) 11.7.83; 26.12.83; 10.1.83/4; 8.4.84; 9.6.84; 14	Black 4.8.84; 8.5.??	1683-84	L*
361a	Type 2b	(PAYD on left): TH (PENY on left): TV, WEN, SAT (POST on left): MON, TV, FRI	Black Black Black	1686-06 1686-05 1686-02	H H H







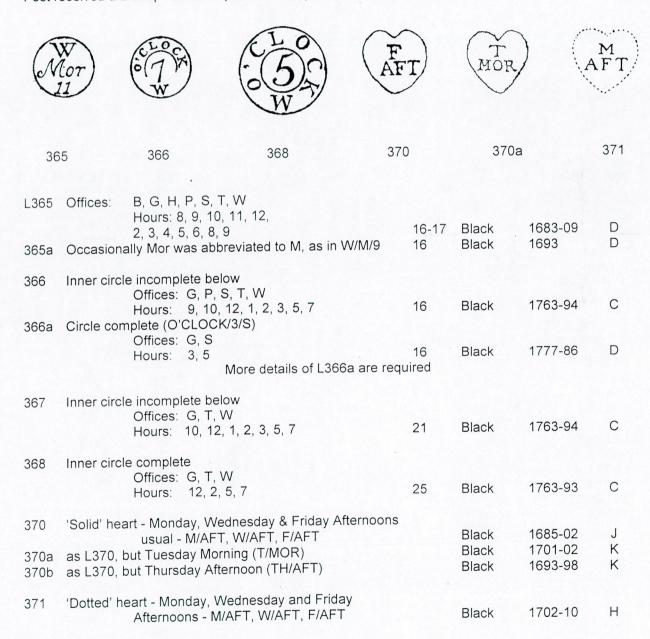


	(PAYD on left): MO, TU, TH, FR, SA (PENY on left): TU, WE, TH, FR, SA		1703-23 &1760 1723-47	
	MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA MO, TU, WE, TH, FR, SA	Black Black	1753-87 1784-94	E G

Time Handstamps

Time handstamps were stamped on letters in the early and late periods of the Government Penny Post, in addition to the triangular Penny Post handstamps listed above. The handstamps of the early period consisted of an initial letter indicating the Office from which the letter was sent out for delivery, 'Mor' or 'Af' (morning or afternoon), and the hour. Those of the late period omitted the Mor or Af, but included 'o'clock'. They frequently differ from the triangular PAID handstamp, as they show the office and time of delivery, while the PAID handstamp is the office of origin.

In the early period, letters transferred from the General Post for delivery by the London Penny Post received a heart-shaped handstamp, at first with a solid outline (L370) and later with a dotted one (L371). At least one cover is known (1701) where L370 was applied to a letter transferred from the penny Post to the General Post. In the late period, letters transferred from the General to the Penny Post received a Bishop handstamp and a Penny Post time handstamp.



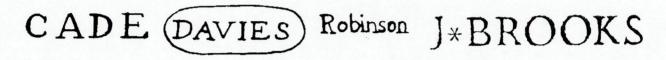
London Penny Post Receivers

From 1680 to the reorganisation of the London Penny Post in 1794 there were probably, at any one time, several hundred Penny Post Receivers. Many of these Receivers signed their names on letters handed in at their Receiving Houses, a few used handstamps incorporating their names, while rarely

they wrote the name of their Receiving House (Clapham, Eltham). Occasional Receivers appear to have stamped the name of their Receiving House (e.g. Eltham).

The handstamps used by some of these Receivers are given in Table 3. Unless otherwise stated, the name is unframed. In some cases the handstamp is usually blurred or incomplete; measurements are therefore approximate.

Further details of these Receivers may be found in 'Letter Receivers of London' by Hugh Feldman.



375

E

375 Handstamp with Receiver's name 375a as L375, but red		various Black various Red		1763-98 1789-91		
		TABLE 3				
ANDERSON* A.ANDERSON AYRES BALL S BAXTER BEN/NET P BROKE J*BROOKS	oval frame	Lask	45x 4 31x12 18x 4 45x 6 10x 6 52x 8 55x 7	Black Black Black Black Black Red Black	1788-90 1797-98 1778-79 1779-81 1784 1769 1780 1789	
BROWN BULL			21x 5 24x 6	Black Black	1787 1787-88	
CADE CLARK CURRIE DALTON DAVIES	oval frame		30x 6 24x 5 34x 6 40x 6 35x13	Black Black Black Red Black	1772-98 1779 1783-84 1791 1769-75	
DENTON EASTERBY ELTHAM FARRELL J•FARRELL	unframed		29x 4 38x 5 29x 4 31x 4 52x12	Black Black Black Black Black Black	1773 1786 1775-77 1775-79 1781	
FRITH	underlined unframed		22x 9 22x 5	Black Black Red	1779-80 1775-84 1786	
HAILSTONE HATCH HAYWARD HODGSON	framed framed		34x11 24x 4 41x10 40x10	Black Black Black Black	1783-84 1789-92 1770-89 1783-91	
HOWDEN HULL JONES KINGSTON			17x 4 30x 6 37x 4 42x 5	Black Black Black Black	1775 1775 1768-71 1791-93	
LATHAM MARTIN R MASON R*MASON			42x 6 36x11 31x 4	Black Black Black Black	1779 1785-99 1786 1786	

MORGAN NICHOLSON	framed .	33x10 52x10	Black Black	1773-77 1769-76
OWEN Price PRYCE REEVE	framed	22x 7 32x11 21x 4 38x 7	Black Black Black Black	1783 1766-74 1770 1773
Richards Robinson Sharrock SHAW SOLDEN	underlined unframed	27x 4 22x 4 26x 5 32x 6 29x 4 36x 6	Black Black Black Red Black Black	1783 1779 1783 1783-89 1788 1790-91
STACEY TANNER	framed	22x 4	Black	1772-80
WATKINS WILKINS WILLERTON	framed	34x10 31x 5 40x 4 37x 4	Black Black Black Black	1789 1768 1772-88
WILLIAMS WISSETT WOODCOCK WORTLEY	circular framed	21 52×11 25× 4	Black Black Black Black	1785 1777 1782-87 1768

A few Penny Post Receivers of this period used more elaborate handstamps:



JBURGESS OILMAN STRAND





38	30	382	384	•	386	
380	ALLEN/STATIONER	Allen was the Receiver in G	17 reenwich	Black	1767-91	F
382	J BURGESS/OILMAN	STRAND	47×11	Black	1771-87	G
384	GRAPE STATIONER Thom	as Grape was the Receiver in G	26 Bracechurch	Black Street	1769-73	F
386	B.WILLCOX, WELL • [DIGGER • / PUTNEY / SURRY	31	Black Red	1790-01 c1800	Н

25/14r.

388

388 2 pyp 30x14 Black c1785 K

Letter from London [General Office handstamp] to Clapham

Thought to indicate second penny paid [see LPHG Notebook No 86, p3, 1988]











	390 391		392		393	394	
390	PENNY POST NOT PAI	D/G		19	Black	1776-90	G
391	PENNY POST NOT PAI	D/H		24	Black	1786	J
392	PENNY POST NOT PAI	D/S		24	Black	1784-93	Н
393	PENNY POST NOT PAI	D/T		21	Black	1779-93	G
394	PENNY POST NOT PAI	D/W		22	Black	1772-94	G