

# NOTEBOOK

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## EDITORIAL,

With the kind co-operation of a number of members, much of this issue is made up with scans of their successful bids at the Cavendish sale on March 19th of the **Doctors Harper** collections.

We will be delighted if those who have not yet sent in scans of purchases from the sale, or elsewhere of course, did so in the near future, the Editor's Stock Pot being the normal state of emptiness.

In this Issue.....

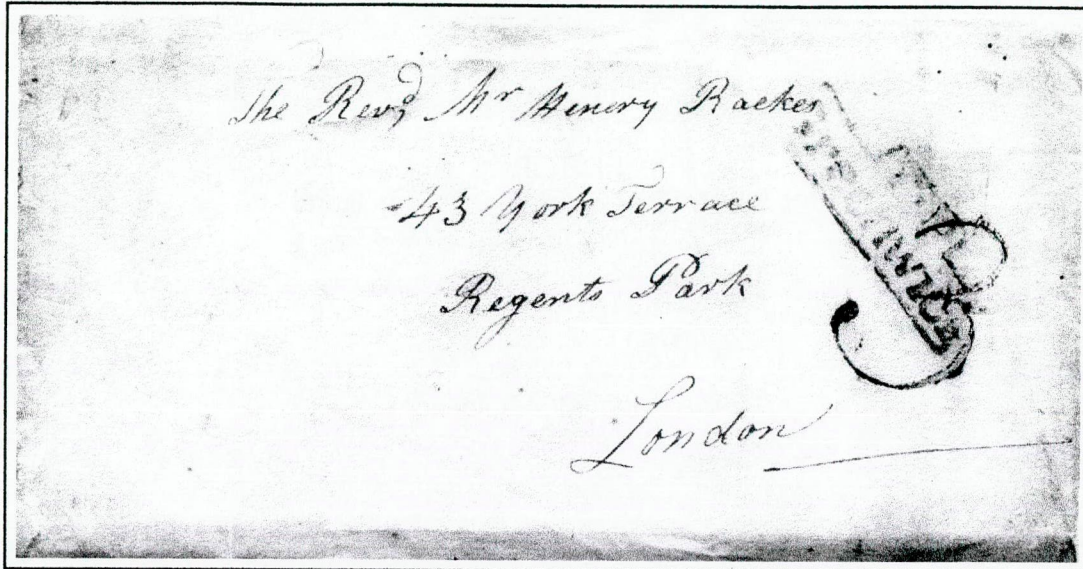
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## THE DREADNOUGHT OFF GREENWICH

For several years the item shown here was included as an 'item of interest' in a Maritime collection, in no small part because of the demonstration of the problems which arose following injuries suffered by servicemen and the poor education of so many, this being all too well demonstrated by the transcript of the letter.

It was not until the battered state of the page on which the cover was mounted determined it should be rewritten, did a most interesting nugget of Naval and Maritime history come to light.



The letter was posted at the local Greenwich Twopenny Post Office and charged the three pence rate for the "Country to Town" service.

The letter reads:

D<sup>r</sup> and Ho<sup>rd</sup> Sir

Dreadnought off Greenwich  
August 5<sup>th</sup> 34

I Received your Kind and Welcome Letter on the Second with two Sovereigns wick i ashure you Sir it was more than ever i Could expect from you or any Human being indeed i Cannot convey my thank to you or exprefs my feelings towards your Goodnefs but this i know that it has rais,d my Poor druping Spirits and that i never will forget to offer up my Prayers to the Almighty God for you and i a Shure you Sir i will try and follow your advice in every respect will try and lave the Hospital by the latter end of this month Please the Goodnefs of God and than i will go to Captain Elliott and the outhur Gentleman Mr Locker at Greenwich i expect i will have to go out on Crutches as i do not think i will ever be able to go to sea any more and i must try and get into Greenwich myself when i come out of here i have sent on Shore to take the Child away from his Mother and put him with a Dacent family untill i Come out myself and try what i Can do for him i must now Conclude and resine myself into the Hands of my Holy maker not doupting but what seems good unto him will bring to pafs and that this may find your self and family well and happy in the Sinsare Prayer of your humble and thankful Servant William Graham.

P.S. i will write and let you know when i Come out of Hospital  
I would not have wrote now only i thought you might have been uneasy to  
Know if i had got the Money i have and God blefs you for it D<sup>r</sup> Sir i  
would freely frank this Letter but i Cannot make out the Name of your  
Place of residence at Chester.

"Dreadnaught" is a name initially linked to a class of fighting ship, so it seemed useful to establish if this was merely the use of a class for a land based naval establishment or the name of



a ship. The advantage of being lucky with an Internet search became clear this time as a full and detailed explanation of *Dreadnaught* was quickly found.

It appears, between Greenwich and Dartford on the Thames, the *Dreadnaught* hospital ship was moored, from the 1830s (which makes this an early cover from that establishment) and the 1870s. The hospital was set up by the Seamen's Hospital Society, created in the 1820s to look after the welfare of sailors. These ships were a place where the sailors could be quarantined, treated for all manner of injuries, brought back into health and released for further service to one of the many navy ships which came into London.

The hospital ships were former warships from the British Navy, hulks with their moorings and masts removed. One of the early problems for the Society was to reassure people nearby as to the purpose of these hulks, formerly closely associated with the imprisonment and eventual transportation of prisoners to Australia. In addition, learning they were hospitals, there was no small alarm of the tropical diseases associated with 'foreign parts', which very rarely applied to those being treated, though there were separate quarantine ships provided for the cholera outbreaks which occurred from time to time.

The original hospital ship, established in the 1830s was *HMS Grampus*, later replaced by *HMS Dreadnaught*, by which name the hospital facility became widely known. As a result the *Dreadnaught* name was used for very ship which was used for the duty. This, curiously, made the name of the ship and its class the same.

## THE REBATE STAMPS

Barrie Jay lists five Rebate stamps, Inland Office, Lombard Street Branch Office (only the initials appearing on the stamp), the Ship Letter Office, the Foreign Branch Office (initial letters only) and the Foreign Office. These were used between the 12th October and the 7th. December 1839, with a 'stray' for the Foreign Office, as late as the 15th. April, 1840.

Robertson and Robinson, list only three, the Ship Letter Office, the Foreign Office and the F.B.O., the illustrations from "Robertson Revisited" being shown below

It is fair to say none of these stamps occur frequently.

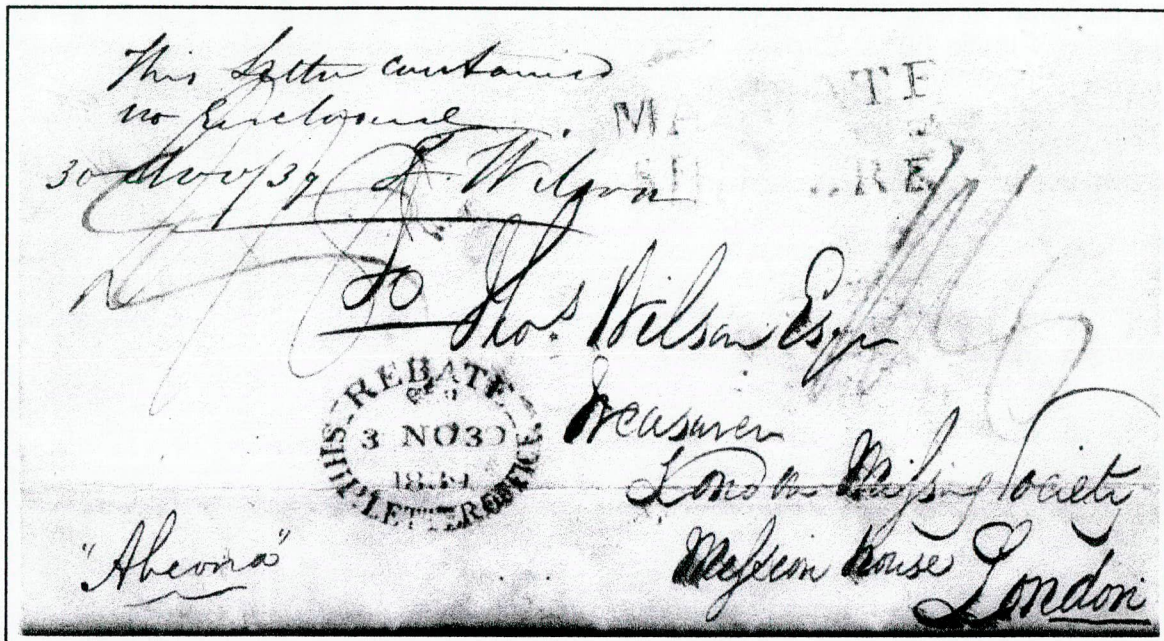




Why were these stamps employed? A number of the larger Merchant Bankers and Business Houses kept accounts with the Post Office before the introduction of cheap uniform postage. These accounts were settled weekly for the postal charges due on the week's delivery to the firm. Letters were charged by a combination of weight and / or route. Overcharged letters, when taken back to the Post Office, were reassessed and the firm's account credited with the rebated difference.

To indicate the letter had been **officially** dealt with, a special "Rebate" handstamp was applied, usually in **red ink** and a manuscript alteration of the charge was made in the same colour.

Three examples are shown here.



Reb 1: 30th. November, 1839

Written from Berbice, British Guiana, 7th. October, 1839

The reverse carries a double rim date stamp for 29NOV29 / 1839, in red.

There are two manuscript charges a deleted 3/5 and a 4/7, purpose unclear.

Originally charged as a double letter, 2.8 comprising

Sea Postage 8<sup>d</sup> plus Margate to London another 8<sup>d</sup>, then doubled.

Letter returned from the London Missionary Society with the annotation

"This letter contained no Enclosure 30 Nov / 39 T Wilson"

The charge was reduced to the single rate of 1/4, this entered in red.

The letter was written on very thick paper and related to the payment of a Bill for £100 and £50 allowed to a Mrs Wrang for outfit to England.

If readers can provide a copy of any of the other Rebate stamps.

Inland Office and Lombard Street Branch Office and, in particular,

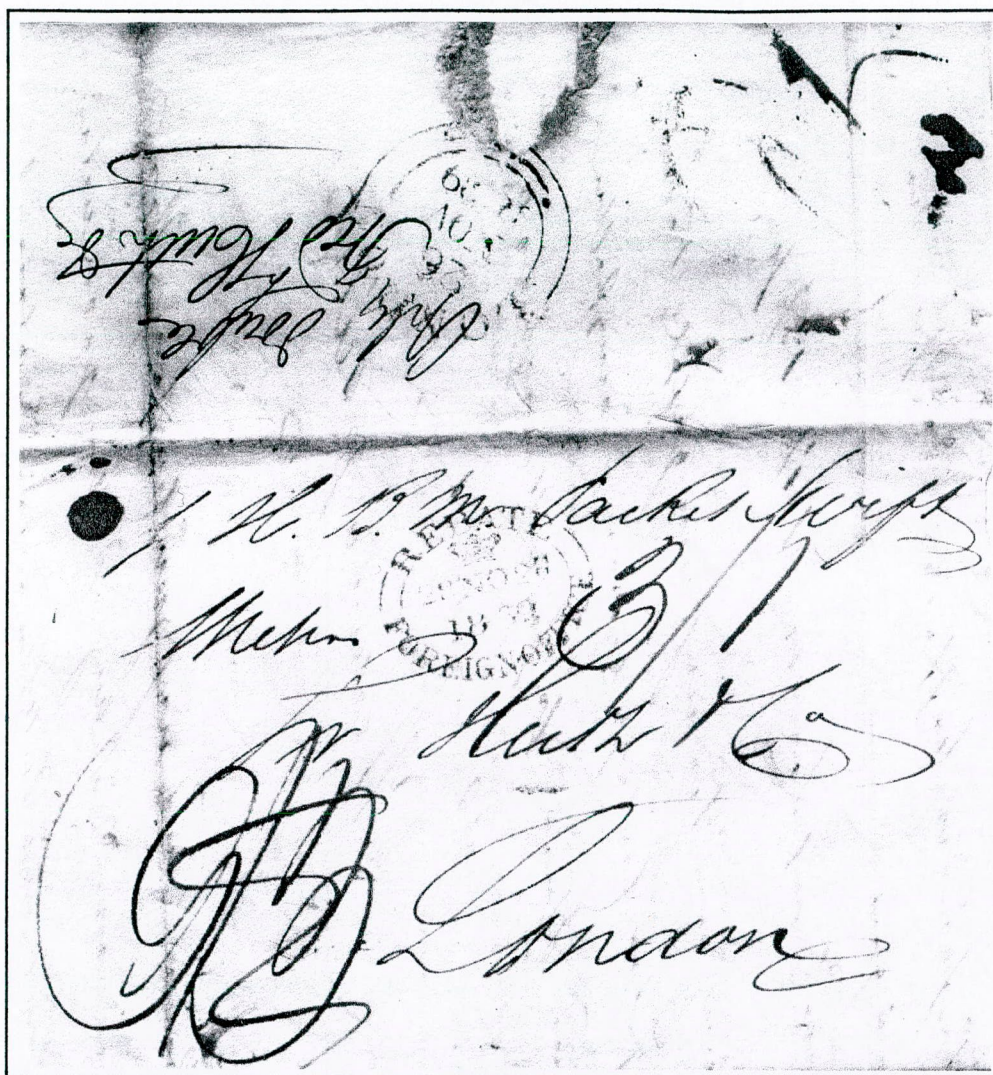
the "stray" from the Foreign Office for

15th. April, 1840,

please do so.



The second of the Rebate stamps is shown here on a letter. written in Spanish, from Havana, dated 24th. September, 1839. It was addressed to London, where it was stamped on arrival on the 26th. November.



The writer endorsed to top of the address panel " Pr H.B.M. Packet Swift ".

The initial charge was 9/3, the treble rate.

Huth & Co. endorsed the reverse "Only double", signed it and returned for a rebate.

This was granted, the original charge deleted and 3/1, in red ink, entered by the Rebate stamp, which was also struck in red.

This single rate comprised two elements:

London to Falmouth, 270 miles, charged 1812 1s. 0d. single.

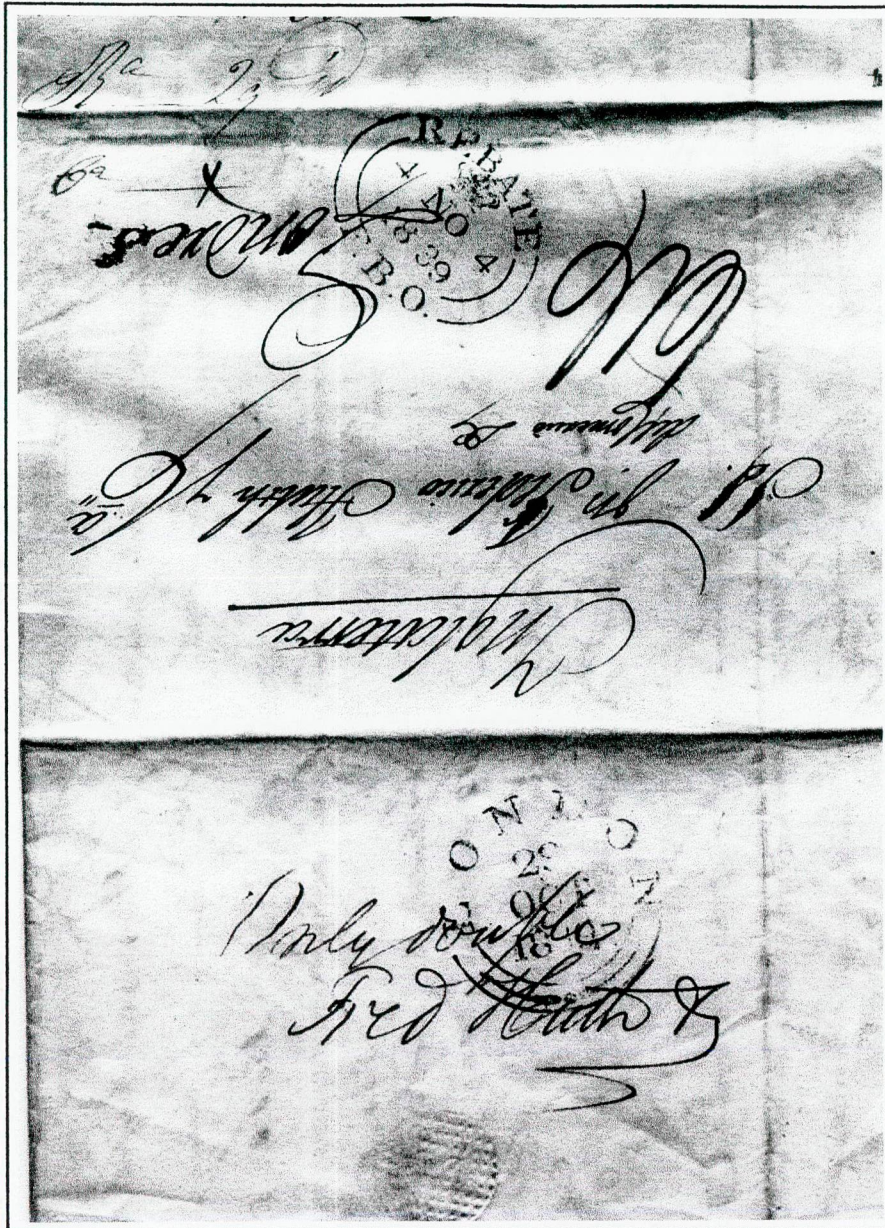
Rate for Havana, .....effective January 1837, 2s. 1d. single.

Total Charge 3s. 1d. single.

THE EDITOR IS ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR  
CARSHALTON AND WALTHAMSTOW POSTAL HISTORY  
PLEASE CONTACT HIM IF YOU ANY FOR DISPOSAL.



The third Rebate stamp is also on a letter to Huth & Co. This originated in Sapin, dated by the sender for 4th. October, 1839. On arrival in London, it was charged the treble rate of 6s.6d., which Huth protested, endorsing the reverse "Only double", signing this and sending it back to the Post Office.



The Rebate stamp dated  
3rd. November 1839

The treble rate of 6s. 6.d  
charged and unaltered.

LONDON arrival stamp  
for the  
29th. October, 1839

with the Huth endorsement

The single rate comprised one element only, there being no Inland charge within Great Britain.

Ship Letter Rate .....effective July 1812, 2s. 2d. single  
Charged as a Triple .....6s. 6d.

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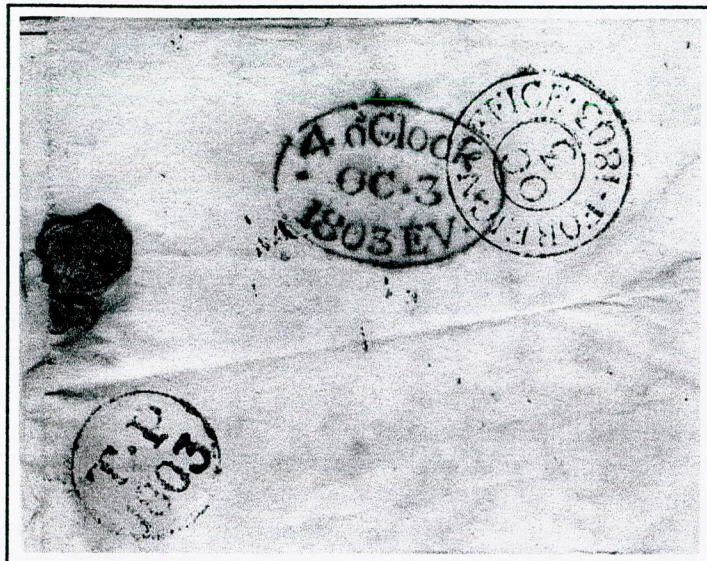
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## FOREIGN OFFICE TRANSFER STAMP

The Jay catalogue list a series of stamps applied to letters addressed to London and transferred from the Foreign Office to the London Penny or Twopenny Post for delivery by a Letter Carrier of those services. There is a note to the effect that good strikes are very rare and that other years must exist. The Penny Post are listed for 1795 to 1801, the Twopenny Post with a unique layout for 1803, followed by a different format for 1804, 06 and then 1809 to 1812.



As can be seen, the TP stamp is a simple T.P over 1803.

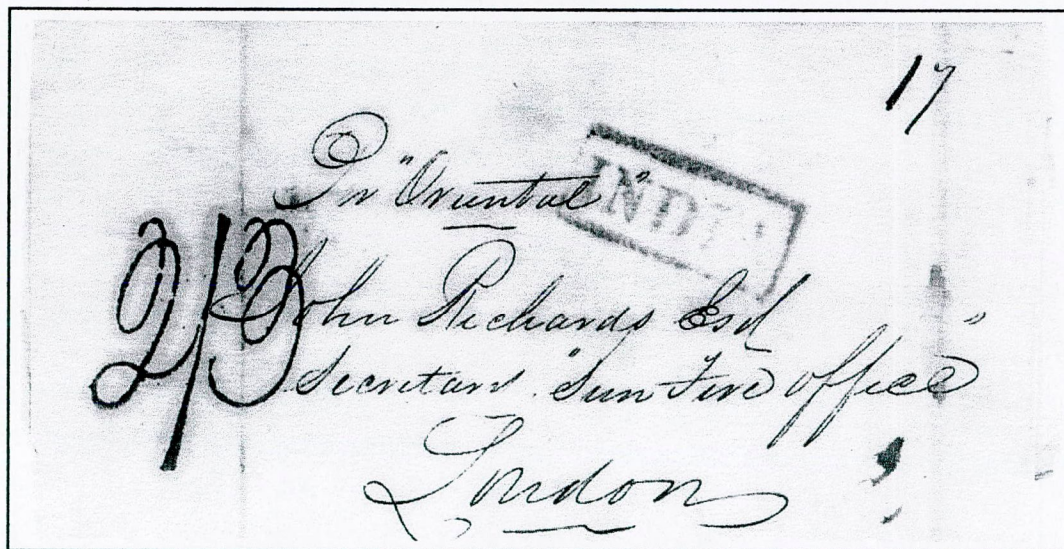
The other six listed by Jay show T over P - P over the year.

The Foreign Office date stamp is the second of four types, in use for four years.

On the same date, October 3rd., the letter was transferred to the Twopenny Post for the 4 o'Clock evening delivery.

The auction catalogue, described as "Very Rare", there being a handful only of recorded examples of this over weight charge mark..

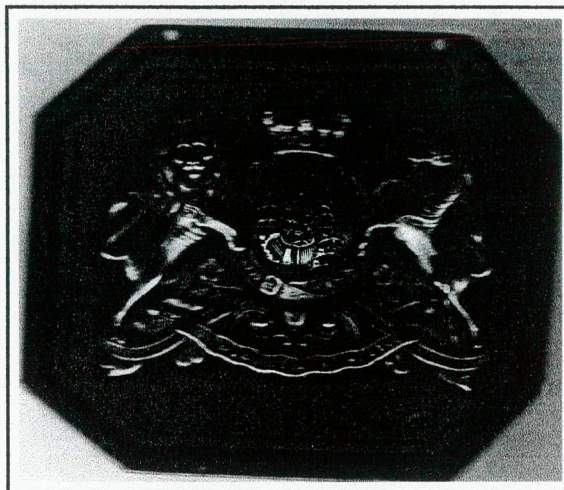
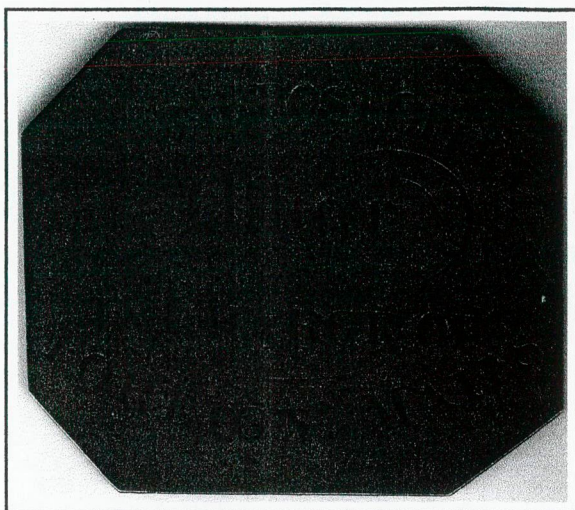
## LONDON FOREIGN BRANCH CHARGE MARK



An 1854 unpaid EL, with original enclosure, is described as being from Calcutta to London "Pr Oriental", with a very fine strike of the large black handstruck London Foreign Branch "2/3" mark, albeit cross by a filing fold, nicely struck on the obverse, almost clear of the address, The red framed Calcutta boxed INDIA is also well placed..



## OFFICER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN MAILS

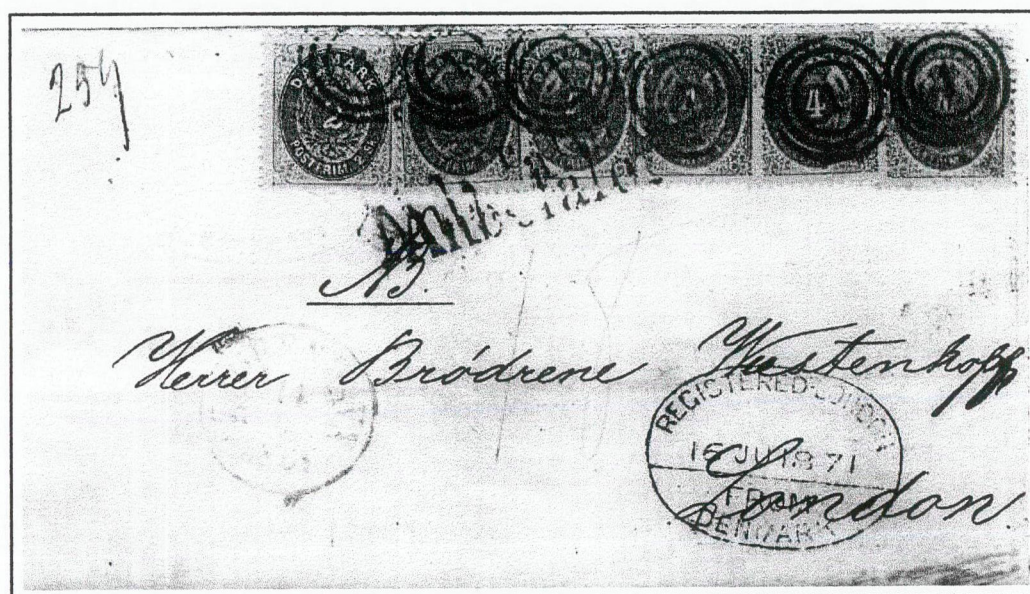


Printing these in black and white really does not do justice to the actual appearance of this superb brass badge.

Dating from about 1800, the octagonal brass "Badge of Office" with the massively embossed Lion and Unicorn "DIEU ET MON DROIT" Royal Coat of Arms and the black enamelled inlay wording "GENERAL POST OFFICE / Officer / IN CHARGE OF ' FOREIGN MAILS" inscription on the other side, having two small holes for suspension at the top.

Presumably used by London Foreign Branch Post Office personnel - maybe in the London P.O. and / or when travelling abroad on Post Office business?

## "REGISTERED FROM" DATE STAMPS



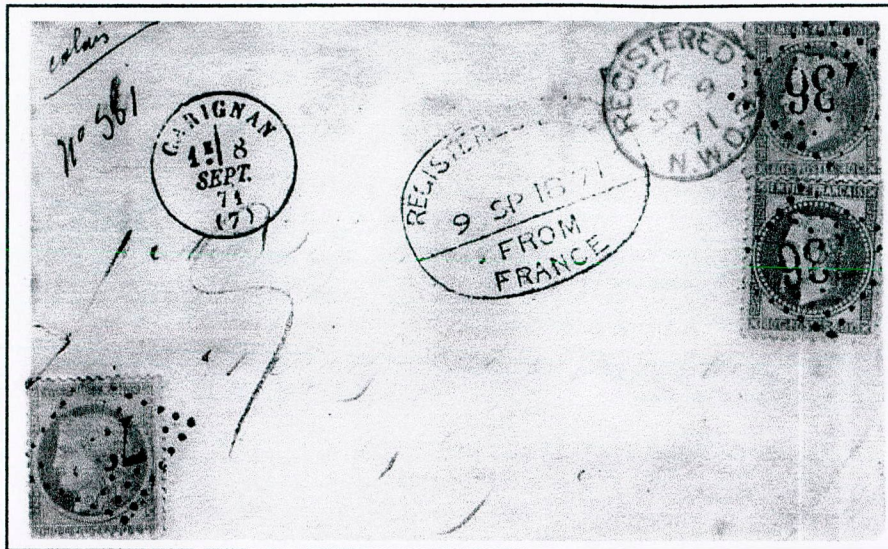
This is the first of two of the oval REGISTERED FROM date stamps being shown here, these from a range of eighteen such stamps featured in the Cavendish sale.

All merited the tag of "Rare" or "Very Rare" and it is hoped the publication of these two might encourage the purchasers of the other lots to forward scans of the items.

This example of the "From Denmark" stamp, dated 16th June, 1871, is on a spectacular Denmark cover franked by five 4sk and one 2sk adhesives, prepaying the 22 skilling registration rate, tied by the "Anbefalet" and the 3 ring Copenhagen "1" numerals.



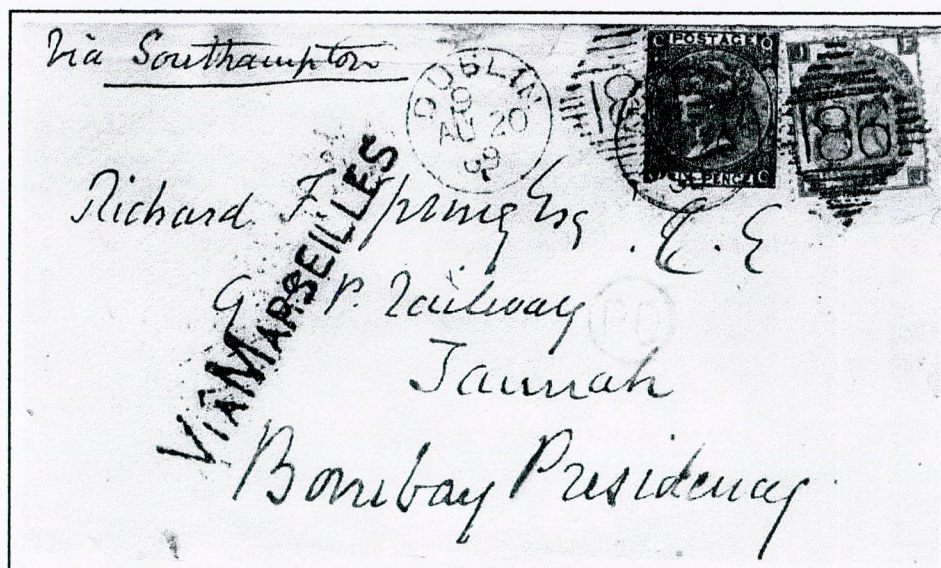
The second to be shown here is the "FROM FRANCE" date stamp, on a three colour franking cover to London.



The Carignan date stamp is for the 8th. September, 1871 and the "FROM FRANCE" and Registered N.W.O. for the 9th.

Although hardly visible, trace of the address can be found on the obverse, which by way of compensation, appears to enhance the visibility of the adhesives, prepaying the 1F 30c rate, cancelled by the dotted diamond 736, and the other postal markings.

### VIA MARSEILLES



An Irish item to India is something to be remarked but this example shows more than just that.

Postmarked from Dublin on the 20th. August 1869, addressed to "Jannah", endorsed Via Southampton but, most unusually, prepaid for the more expensive French route, being franked by the 6d. mauve and the 3d. rose-red, cancelled by the Dublin 186 duplex, the encircled PD in red applied alongside.

It was re-routed by the Post Office with the very rare London Foreign Branch handstruck "VIA MARSEILLES", issued 7th. April, 1863, on the obverse.

Not many people prepaid their letter with more than was needed for their choice of route, so this mark was understandably rarely used.



## THE ' IRELAND 'STAMP

Continuing the Irish connection with the next item which, at first glance, appears to be an example



of the large IRELAND stamp, applied in London in black.  
However, closer examination shows a hint of red in the first four letters - the listing does specify "blackish-red" -, the length of the mark between 56 mm and 57 mm, the height varying between 9 to 11.5 mm.

The Jay listing is of three sizes used from 1777 to 1810 (this example being struck in 1808 all in red. He also records the mark was used in black in Scotland.

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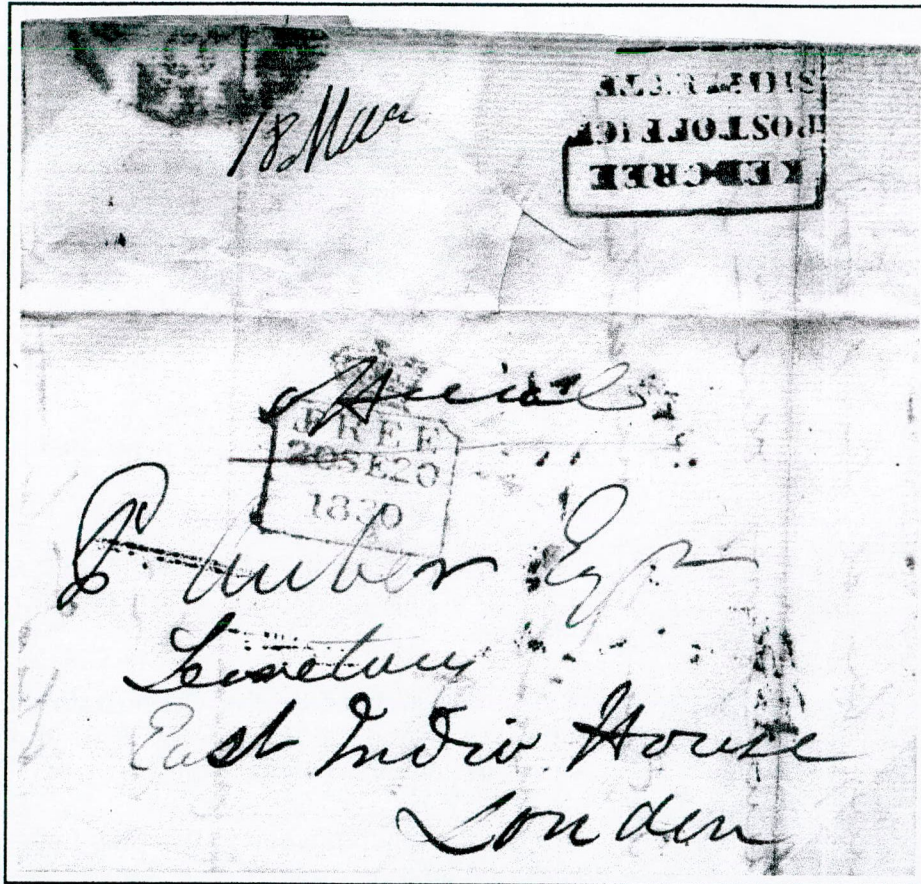
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Web site: [www.davidshawpostalhistory.com](http://www.davidshawpostalhistory.com)



## THE SHIP LETTER OFFICE FREE STAMPS

The Ship Letter Office FREE Stamps had, in the past, 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 these handstamps were, in fact, used in the Ship Letter Office. Four stamps are now known, of which two are illustrated in this article.

The first (L.842 Type 2a ) is dated the 20th. September, 1830.

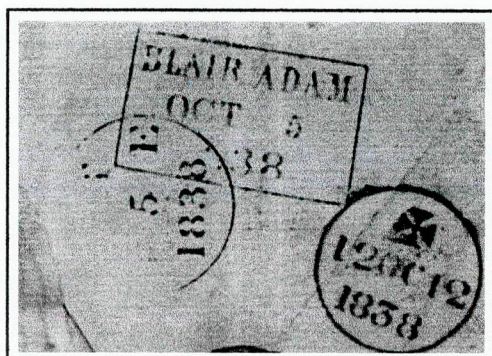
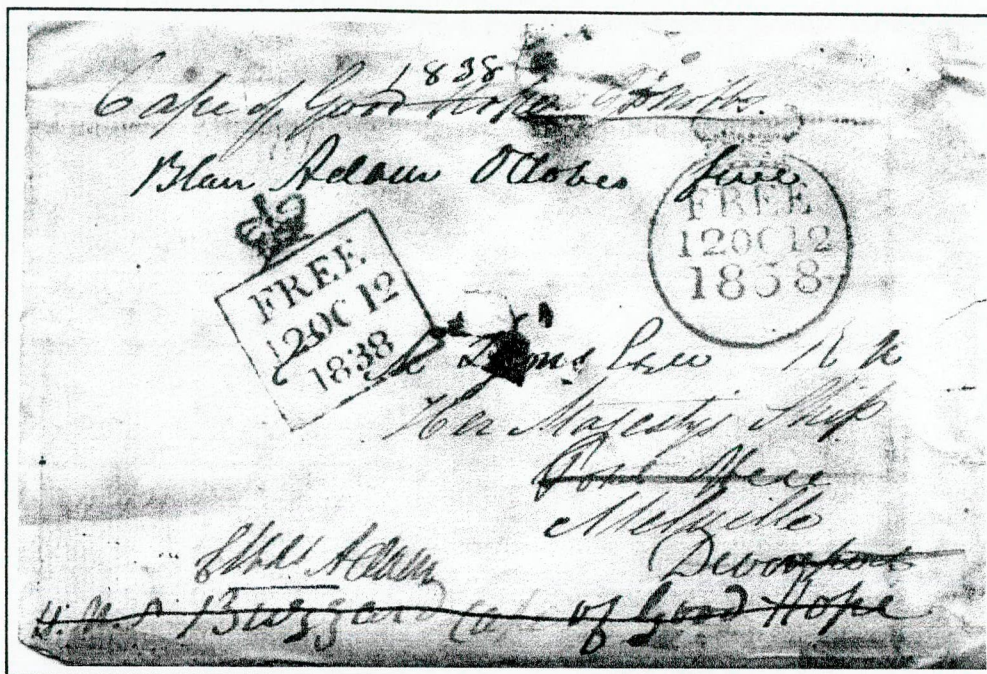


The letter is written by Surgeon Charles Jones in Madras, addressed to East India House, London.

The reverse flap shows framed KEDGREE / POST OFFICE / SHIP LETTER and the Square framed CALCUTTA / G.P.O./ SHIP LETTER / 19 MA 19 18(3) , Both in black ink. with the CALCUTTA / GPO of the same date , struck in red ink.



A rather 'tired' envelope from Blair Adam, home of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, to the "Post Office Devonport" from whence it was redirected to "H.M.S., Buzzard, Cape of Good Hope": there appear to be no further redirections, although the final one was deleted.



The reverse carried the Blair Adam date stamp for the 5th. October, 1838, with the Scots transit mark for the same day.

On arrival in London, the Cross date stamp for the 12th. October and the London FREE for the same date, reverse and obverse respectively.

The letter was then passed to the Ship Letter Office who applied the square framed FREE, again the same date.

## SOME PACKET LETTERS

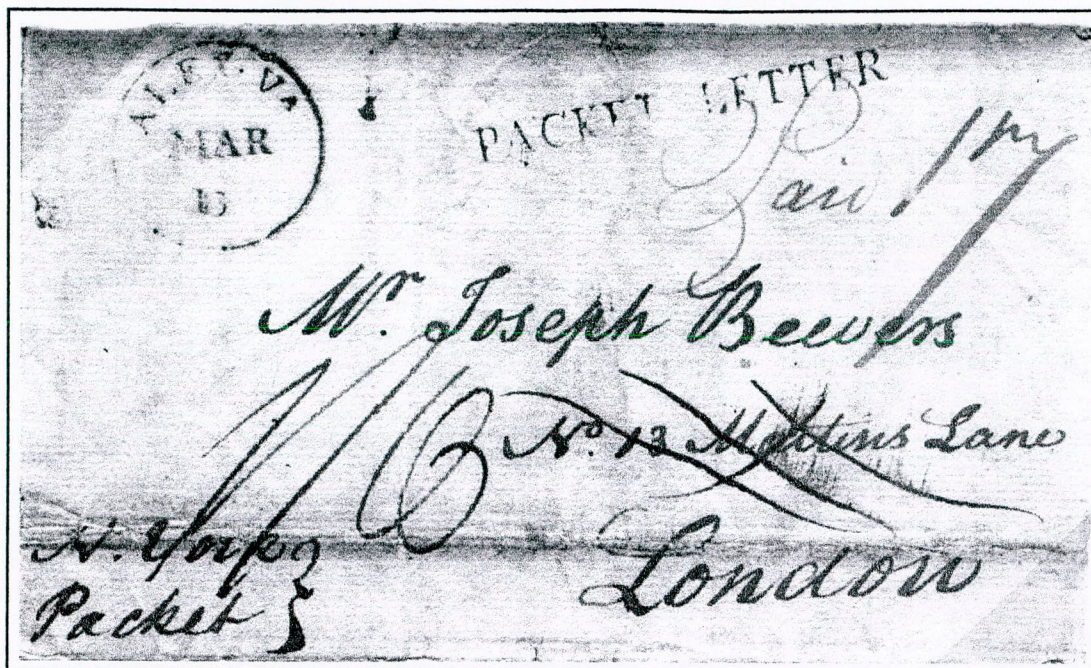
Illustrations on the following pages show three Packet Letter stamps, the first of which purports to be the only one recorded in red, for 1801. This example is for a reader with some experience in distinguishing between a mark using red ink, a mark using red ink which has been oxidised, one having been first applied to a red ink pad and, to correct a perceived error, immediately applied to a black ink pad or just a black mark with pretensions!

The second example, so far as the stamp is concerned, is straight forward. The rate calculation is clear but it does provide an example of what, to the writer, demonstrates the very curious mind set in the Post Office as to how the charges were determined.

The final one again concerns a rate charged with some assumptions as to the correctness of the charge.



Written from Alexandra, Virginia on the 10th. March, 1801: arrived in London 25th. May.



The writer carefully endorsed his letter, lower left, "N. York / Packet"

The letter was prepaid 17 cents which, presumably, paid only the postage to the port of departure. The obverse carries the ALEX.VA / MAR 13 stamp and on the reverse the London 'S', Sunday, code stamp for the 24th. May. The Packet Rate to London was 1s.0d. and the Inland charge for up to 300 miles 10d, making the charge shown on the obverse.

There is no other address on the envelope; the purpose of the symmetrically arranged four lines deleting the centre of the address is a puzzle.

The claim of the red ink was made by previous owner(s) and this might be the reason for the attribution of "Red in 1801 only" appearing in Colleen Tabard's "Robertson Revisited". There is certainly a reddish tinge to the colouring and it would be pleasant to presume this is THE example in red.

**MARTIN TOWNSEND**

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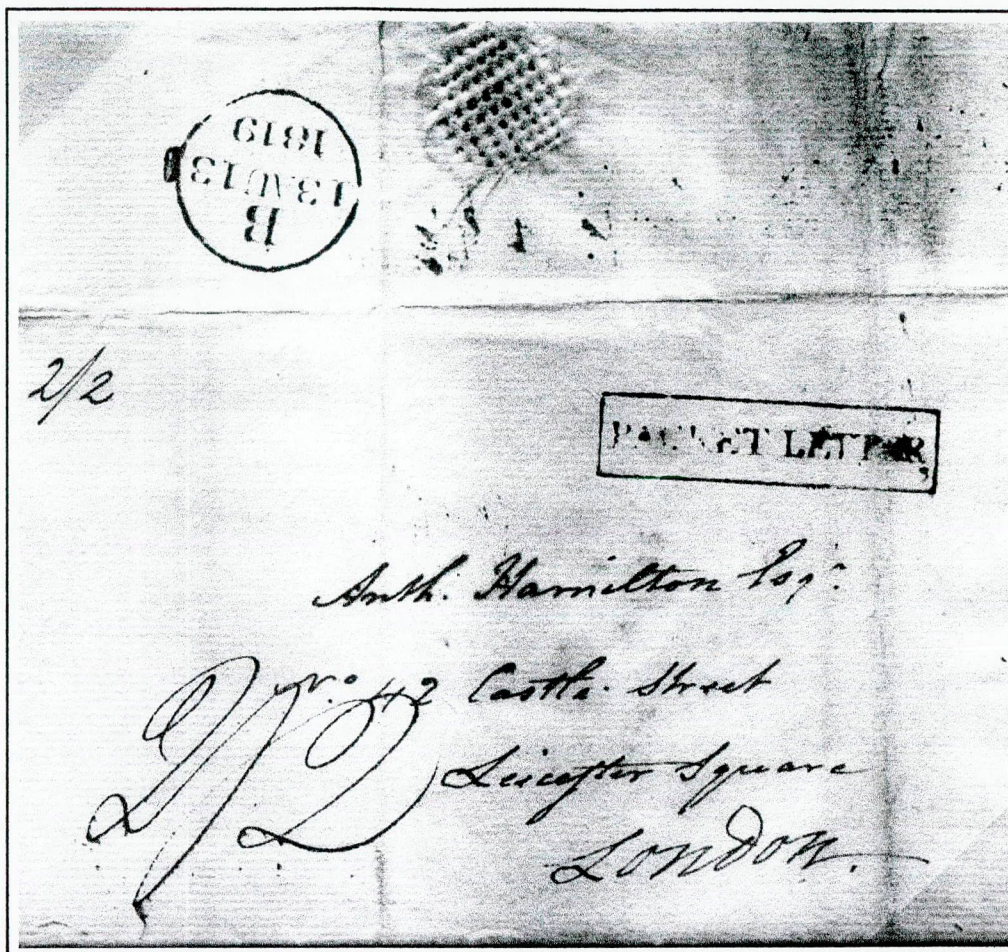
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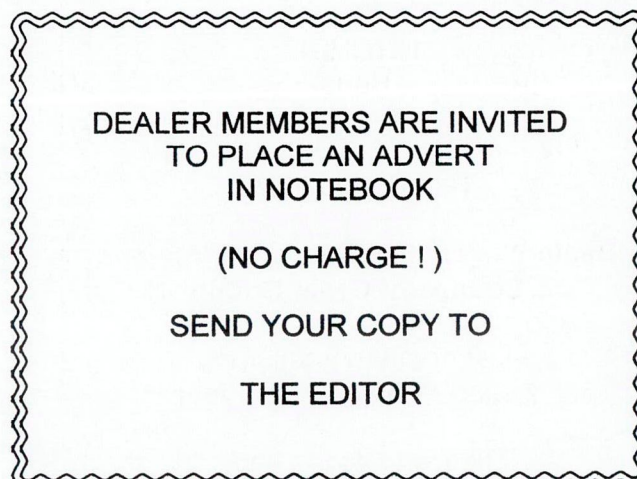
The third packet Letter stamp is recorded from 1818 to 1858, this example being dated the 13th. August, 1819, of a quality which fits poorly from such an early date.



There is a smudge to the right of the London date stamp, whatever it is, but it at least provides scope for speculation and study. There is a flap endorsement "Revd Addison", of no immediate help with the place of posting. However, the Post Office would be aware of the source, the letter would have, no doubt, been in a mail bag with a tag giving the information.

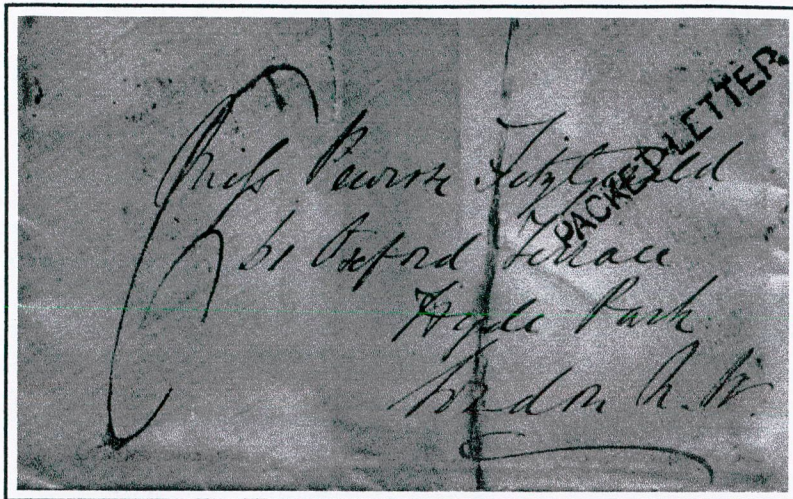
The letter was charged with.....

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| a. The Packet Rate to Falmouth                                     | 1s. 3d. single |
| b. The Inland at the 1805 scale from Falmouth to London, 270 miles | 11d.           |
| Giving the charge as shown 2s. 2d.                                 |                |





Now for the item about which assumptions have been made as to the rate charged.



The near vertical mark is not an ironed out crease, not any type of postal marking: speculation might be amusing but does not really get anywhere.

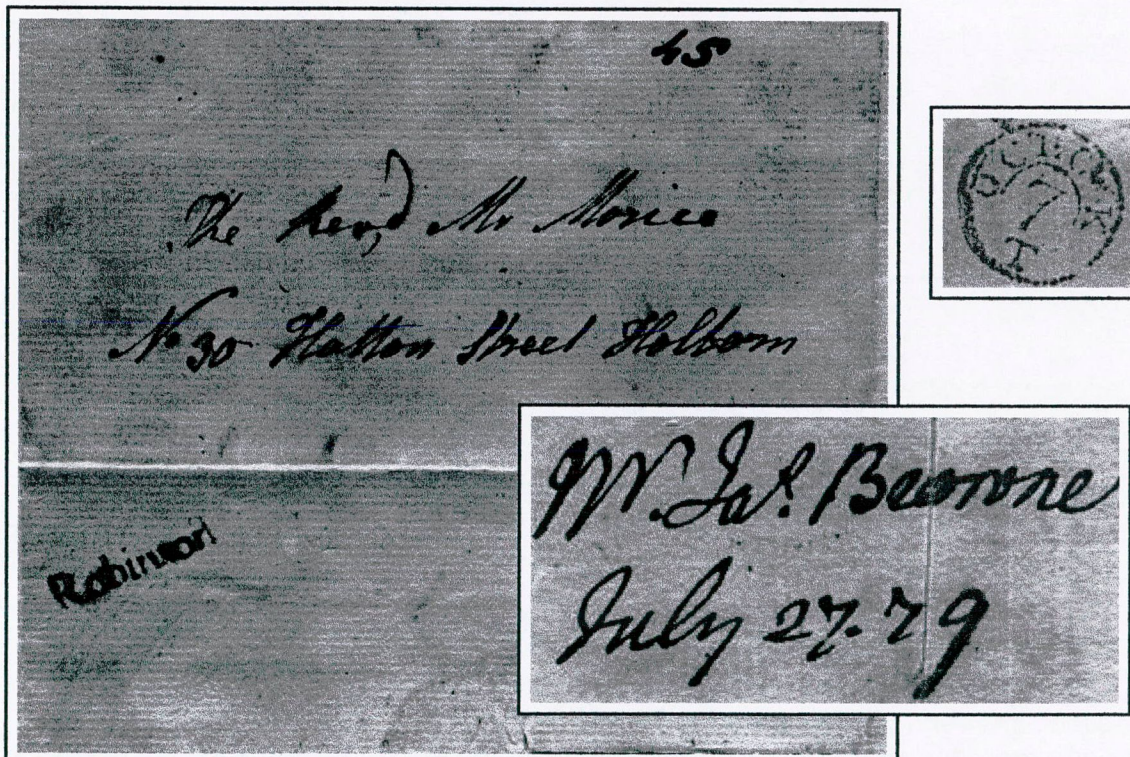
The only postal marking is a small London datestamp. struck in red, for the 14th. September, 1863, code letters unclear but the second is a 'Y'.

During the Crimean War (1853 - 6) Officers were given a concessionary rate but it was not until as late as the 1st. June, 1857 was the 6d. introduced, which rate still applied in 1863.

As far as can be determined this has to be an Officer's Rate Sixpence.

### LETTER RECEIVER ROBINSON

According to the detail given by Hugh Feldman, Robinson is shown as the Receiver in 1779, address 65 Piccadilly, trade being a grocer. A previous owner claimed it to be the only known example, though it is suggested such claims have to be treated with caution. All too often, there is a perverse collector somewhere who delights in *not* reporting copies held, especially when seeing a more helpful collector reporting a 'find'.



The recipient thoughtfully annotated the sender's name and date received on the flap, the Receiving House Dockwra is so feint and fuzzy as to be of no help but, at least, the Temple Office time stamp is clear enough.

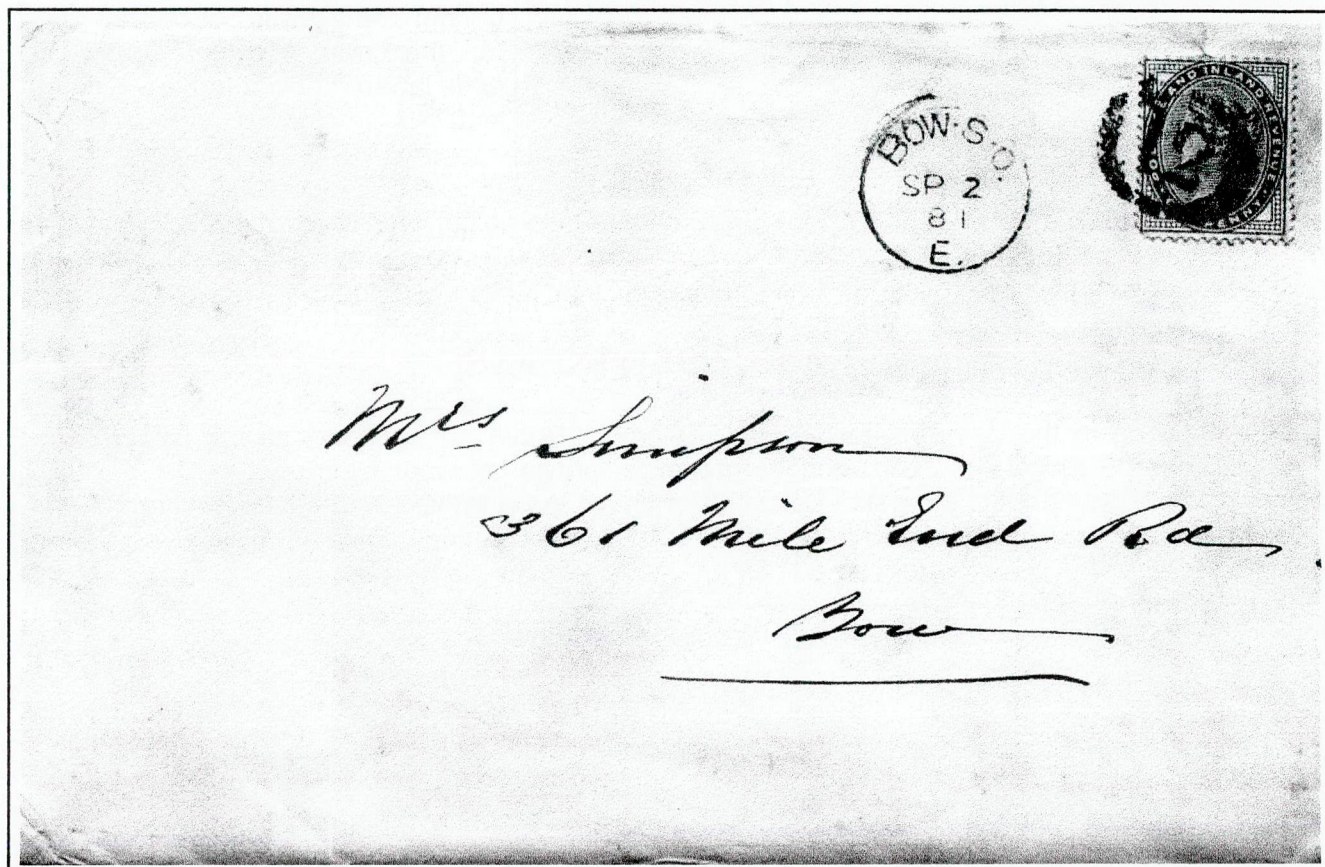


## BOW SUBURBAN OFFICE

The number 12 of Bow was issued in May 1844 and, like most of the low numbers in the series, has a very low survival rate, usually attributed to low usage.

The example here, from the collection of the late Tony Potter, shows a worn handstamp cancelling the Penny Lilac, with the thoughtful postal clerk putting the Bow date stamp for the 2nd. September, 1881, neatly alongside.

Just nice to see the late use.



## DAYS, MONTHS & YEARS

is the title for 'A perpetual calendar for the past, present and future @ by Magdalen Bear and published by Tarquin Publications (ISBN 0 906212 71 5).

A softback which is exactly as the title says. The contents cover the story of the Calendar with four sections answering the question "Why..?", the Julian Calendar and the changeover to the Gregorian calendar. Well worth studying as so many aspects are covered very clearly on a subject which will be of interest to anyone who collects postal history.



## EALING TOWN MANUSCRIPT VALUE



The sender wanted Mr Wingrave to know two things:

The 2d. Post had been paid and the letter was in the 3 P M post on April 3<sup>d</sup> 1795, which might suggest his letters had not always been properly treated in the past.

In any event, he need not have worried, since the Ealing Town Receiver used one of those curious stamps which required the insertion, in ink, of the amount paid, in this case '2'.

However, his concerns over time taken might have some justification. Despite his 3 P. M. endorsement, the time stamp is for '7 o'Clock Even'. The letter was an invitation to dine with the writer, Robert Orme, in Ealing on Sunday, the 3rd. April being a Friday. Tight.

### THE REDIRECTION OF MAIL IN THE TWOPENNY POST

For various reasons, the continual visits to Post Office Records by the Editor are no longer a part of his regular routine. However, it does occur to him, following a note from John Parmenter, that material gleaned in the distant past will be of interest to those many members who have joined LPHG in the last twenty years or so. It may also encourage them to visit Post Office Records to undertake their own research where there is so much of London interest and which will be helpful to members who cannot undertake such visits.

Francis Freeling was the Secretary to the Post Masters General. The volume and depths of the reports is quite incredible. Time and time again one can read the phrase 'of benefit to the public', usually allied with a remark of the 'benefit to the Revenue' - one should remember the Post Office was part of the Treasury !

This extract appeared in Notebook. 36 of March 1978.

Post 42 P.M.G. Reports No 86E

General Post Office  
June 27th 1801

Freeling to PMG

Mr Lords.

Within these few days it has come to my knowledge that Letters conveyed by the Two Penny Post to the place of their address, and there redirected and forwarded to another part of the Two Penny Post District have been charged with one rate of postage only; although the Office has done two distinct services, besides having the trouble to redirect the Letter - For instance :- A letter is conveyed from Town to Richmond, and instead of its being taken in at Richmond, the Letter Carrier is desired to redirect and forward it to a Person in Town - it is brought back, and conveyed



to any part of the Two Penny Post Delivery, and 2d. only ( the Postage to Richmond ) is demanded for this double service.

I had a good deal of conversations with the Comptroller of the Two Penny Post Office upon this subject, and I learn that the postage of redirected Letters may be average at 24<sup>s</sup>/- per day - the loss, therefore, upon this omission, must be £400 per year, supposing it be legal to charge the postage both ways.

I presume that it is, to all intents and purposes, legal to demand for the carriage of a Letter, under these circumstances, both from as well as to, the Place to which it was originally directed.

It has been the invariable practice of the Office to charge all General Post Letters of this description - For instance:- A Letter sent from London and redirected to Bath, arrives there; the Party has returned to London; the Letter follows, and a distinct charge to, and other charges from Bath, is demanded and paid.

In the latter end of the year 1792, some circumstances arose to induce me to make a similar Case a question to the Solicitor - I enclose his opinion; and if your Lordships shall think with me that a rarity of reason applies to the General and Two Penny Post Letters in this particular, I shall issue directions, that, hereafter, the double Postage shall be demanded.

All which &c &c

Endorsement:

Mr. Freelings reasoning seems to me to be conclusive: and it is consonant also to what is clearly expressed by Mr. Parkin. If L<sup>d</sup> C<sup>hs</sup> Spencer sh<sup>d</sup> be of this opinion, let an intimation be given accordingly.

Auckland  
Charles Spencer

Enclosed with the minute was the following:

I think the case put by Mr. Woodstock. Viz. " Whether a Lre sent by the Post to Bath, and the party being gone to Bristol the Postmaster on the Application of the party sends it to Bristol, sho<sup>d</sup> be charged with the postage from Bath to Bristol " is the same as if a ffriend of the party was to take up the Letter at Bath, pay the postage, direct it to Bristol and put it into the Bath post Office to be conveyed to Bristol. The Postmaster is to be Considered as the ffriend or Agent of the party - in doing that which his Official Situation he is not bound to do, Consequently I think the Letter is taxable with Postage first to Bath and then to Bristol - and that in all similar Cases Ltres sho<sup>d</sup> be thus charged.

A. Parkin  
Gen. Post Off. Nov 30 1792

In the unnumbered "Instructions" in P.O. Records the above appears on a printed notice with the following.

General Post-Office  
December 7th 1792

Mr Palmer (this in m/s)

For your future Government in re-directing Letters, above you have a Copy of Mr. Parkin's ( the Solicitor to the Office ) Opinion, with a Case put to him by Mr. Woodstock the Surveyor.

I am / Your obedient humble Servant  
JOHNSON WILKINSON / SURVEYOR



A further notice of March 1st., 1804, though not directly relating to London, modifies this rule, An "Indulgence" is granted to the " Letters of Naval Officers when Ships to which they belong remove from one Port to another whereby they are charged with the rate of postage for the whole of the distance, not the sum of the postages on the separate journeys.

( One presumes a Letter could chase a Naval Officer round the coast from London back to London at a charge of just 2d !!! )

## ROYAL DISPLEASURE AND THE TWOPENNY POST

That it should have been a previous Duke of York who took action against a private individual who established a postal service in competition with his, Royal, private income source rather adds relish to a later holder of the title who, in 1808, expressed his royal displeasure at the London Twopenny Post charging him postage. These two short letter from the Postmaster General Reports Illustrate the 'nice' detail of the case.

### PMG REPORTS ref 65K of 1808

#### Johnson to Freeling

Twopenny Post Office  
August 22nd 1808

Endorsed " Private "

In consequence of Col. Gordon's application I have questioned the Presidents of the Westminster Office as to unpaid Twopenny Post letters addressed to the Commander in Chiefs Office being delivered free and I find that through some oversight, letters have been delivered free at that Office, but of late they have been regularly charged with postage.

I trouble you with this as Mr. Harris informs me that Mr. Freeling desired I would acquaint you on the subject.

I avail myself of this opportunity of observing that in consequence of a notice we received some years since that all letters addressed to Mr. Pitt were to be delivered free by the Two Penny Post, the letters directed to the Prime Minister have ever since been so delivered, and both the Duke of Portland's and Mr. Percival's letters are at this time delivered free of the rates of this Office. There are likewise letters sometimes passing through this Office addressed to His Majesty, put in unpaid and such letters are delivered free at Buckingham House.

I am, Dear Sir, &c &c Johnson

#### Freeling to PMG

General Post Office  
14 Sept. 1808

My Lords,

Colonel Gordon wrote to me some time since to ask why the Twopenny Post Letters for His Royal Highness the Duke of York were, for the first time, charged with postage -

I replied that there was no franking privilege in the Twopenny Post Department, and that on Enquiry the Clerk had no recollection of having passed His Royal Highness's Twopenny Post Letters without a rate of postage.

I was induced to pursue the Enquiry, whether any Individuals ( Excepting the privileged persons of the Post Office ) received their Two Penny Post Letters free - the enclosed Letter from the Comptroller points out that the letters addressed to His Majesty, and to the Duke of Portland, as first Lord of the Treasury, & Mr. Percival as Chancellor of the Exchequer, are the only Letters delivered free by the Twopenny Post.



It is necessary your Lordships would be apprized of these Circumstances, because the Law does not authorize the practice; at the same time every Feeling of duty and respect seems interested that the Distinction sho<sup>d</sup> be preserved with His Majesty; and it seemd invidious to deny the present Lord of the Treasury & Chancellor of the Exchequer, what was conceded to, or tacitly consented to, in the Case of their Predecessors in Office.

All which &c &c

Freeling

endorsed

14 August (sic) 1808

This case requires some consideration. I suppose it must be allows "S"

I think it most advisable to adhere to the Law for if the First Ld of the Treasury & the Chancellor of Exchequer is to be favored all the great Offices will expect the same "C"

(Editor : any resemblance with any aspect of this case and any current event is purely accidental.)

### CONVEYANCE BY THE ROYAL NAVY

Written from London 18th. September, 1801

"I write this hearing the Falcon sloop is about to sail for Madeira"



Flap endorsement : " Rec<sup>d</sup> 17 Nov. 1801 " (answered same day)

The letter mentions enclosing a " list of some orders lately come to hand., which would account for the amount of the postage paid, 4s.4d., the Packet Rate charged for conveyance by the Royal Navy.

There were two elements to the charge:

London to Falmouth, 270 miles	10d.
Madeira via Falmouth and Lisbon	1s. 4d.
TOTAL	2s. 2d. single