

# NOTEBOOK

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### Acknowledgements:

- page 2      Illustrations from the RMW " Postal History of GB and Ireland "  
              and Brumell's " Local Posts of London 1680 - 1840 "  
4,12 & 18 Crown Copyright: By kind permission of P.O. Records.  
14 et seq are from "Illustrated London News " August 24th., 1861

PROGRAMME NOTE.....

Many members missed the listing included with Index 1 to 35: just to remind those who read it and otherwise:

16th.September : London Machine Cancellations: a pre-publication session to provide the authors with your latest information. Wide ranging and full of interest.



THE REORGANISED POST OF 1794

Having taken the plunge into London's Penny Post system and accepting the ( economic ) necessity of collecting pieces, one very nice item now graces the pages.



RMW 163



NO Date



RMW 166

One of the few internally generated reforms was that of 1794. A very happy by-product was the use of a number of short lived stamps, the illustrations above being taken from, or adapted from, the Willcocks catalogue, or Brumell's ' Local Posts '.

The newly acquired item is that without the date across the centre of RMW 163; oddly Brumell shows it thus ( figure 36 ). It does, however, have the RMW 166, clearly showing SE 30/ 94 MORN ; this extends the dating given in the catalogue to line it up with the RMW 164, both being followed - and replaced ? - by RMW 165. This would seem to have a sense of logic.



RMW 164



RMW 165

What is not explained in the various reference books is the purpose of the two stamps being used at the same time. Their design is distinctly different. Johnson, no doubt responsible for both the system and the stamps to show the treatment, would not, it is suggested, have two such stamps without a very clearly defined and specified purpose for each.

However, as is so often the case, the obvious has been suggested as the explanation for this apparent duplication. The ' C.O. ' clearly relates to the Chief Office, the other to the Westminster. It would be helpful to have confirmation of this, since it is based on a remark in ' P.J.G.B. ' for March, 1978..."we are told was used exclusively at the Westminster Office."

HEREWITH MY FRANK.....a note from Jim Lovegrove.

....." I will probably start very soon on an attempt to classify the succession of designs of the " Crown Frees " or so called of the period 1807 to 1840. Certainly I am not truly satisfied with that section of my book which deals with them. Clear strikes of all the years are hard to come by so I shall be grateful for any notes from their own collections which Members are able to send me".....

The address is Marlands, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester, Hants SO23 7JJ



LOCATION OF RECEIVING HOUSES IN 1794

Thanks to Stan Boas, who was researching into colonial activity north of the Watford Gap, some references have been found, which include a map, to the location of General Post receiving houses and Post Office policy in establishing a new office. The following copy, abstracted by the Editor, of the PMG Report 52D of 1794 is by kind permission of P.O. Records.

First Petition:

To, The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. The Earl of Chesterfield and the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. The Earl of Leicester, His Majestys Post-Masters General.

## The Humble Petition

of James Chavafse of Dorset Street, Manchester Square, Bookseller and Stationer, sheweth that your Petitioner has had application made unto him from several of the most Respectable Inhabitants in his neighbourhood to apply to Your Lordships, for his house to be appointed, one of the receiving Houses for General Post Letters, - if Your Lordships please to appoint him as one of the Receivers of General Post Letters, it shall always be his utmost wish, and endeavour to pay due attention unto the regular discharge of the duties attending thereto, both to the satisfaction of your Lordships and the Public.

I am, with Deference  
Your Lordships  
Humble Petitioner  
James Chavafse.

We whose names are under subscribed, have read the Petition, approve of the same, and wish his House to be appointed as a Receiving House for General Post Letters as at present we are very much in want of such a Convenience.

Second Petition:

To the right honourable the post-master general

The petition of John Parfit of Manchester Street near Manchester Square in the parish of Mary, bone in the County of Middlesex, Baker.

That, from the great increase of houses and inhabitants in and about the neighbourhood of Manchester Square & portman Square, and round about as far as the new road leading to paddington northerly; and from high Street Mary, bone to Tyburn Road on the east and west - great inconvenience has arisen that no house is opened for the reception of general post letters in this populous neighbourhood, nearer than Wimpole Street Mary, bone and Orchard Street Oxford Road, the nearest of which is upwards of half a mile from the extremity of this neighbourhood, towards Tyburn Road.

That, the above mentioned vicinity comprizes, amongst others, the following capital streets mostly inhabited by persons of respectability and consequence; namely, South Street, Manchester Street, Blandford Street, East Street, Dorset Street, North Street, Barlow Street, paradise Street, paddington Street, the new Road, Adam Street, George Street, Baker Street, Charles Street, portman Square, Spaniards place, charles Street - Manchester Square, Northumberland Street & Gloucester Street.

That, your petitioners Dwelling house is situate in the midst of this populous neighbourhood in a very central Situation in Manchester Street, at the corner of South Street, that, he has from the solicitations & under the direction of the several respectable inhabitants, whose names and places of abode are subjoined, has been induced to petition your Lordships, that your Lordships would permit his house to be opened as a receiving-house for general post Letters, as your petitioner & the rest of the inhabitants, humbly conceive, it would prove a public accomodation.

( not signed )



Location of Receiving Houses in 1794, continued....Archbishop of York to Lord Leicester:

South Audley Str

Nov 10 1794

The Archbishop of York presents his respectful compliments to Lord Leicester, and as he hears that a new Post Office is to be appointed for the District of Manchester and Portman Squares, begs leave to recommend to his favour a very honest and careful man, whose House is in the centre of that District. His Name is Joseph Chapple Dealer in China, Glass and Staffordsh Ware, No 75 George Str. Manchester Sqre - He and his wife lived (?) long in the Archb<sup>ps</sup> Family (?). They are good People.

The ArchB is writing to Lord Chesterfield upon the same subject.

( If actually written by the Archbishop he had a quite shocking fist!)

Note endorsed:

Nov 11

For Lord Ch

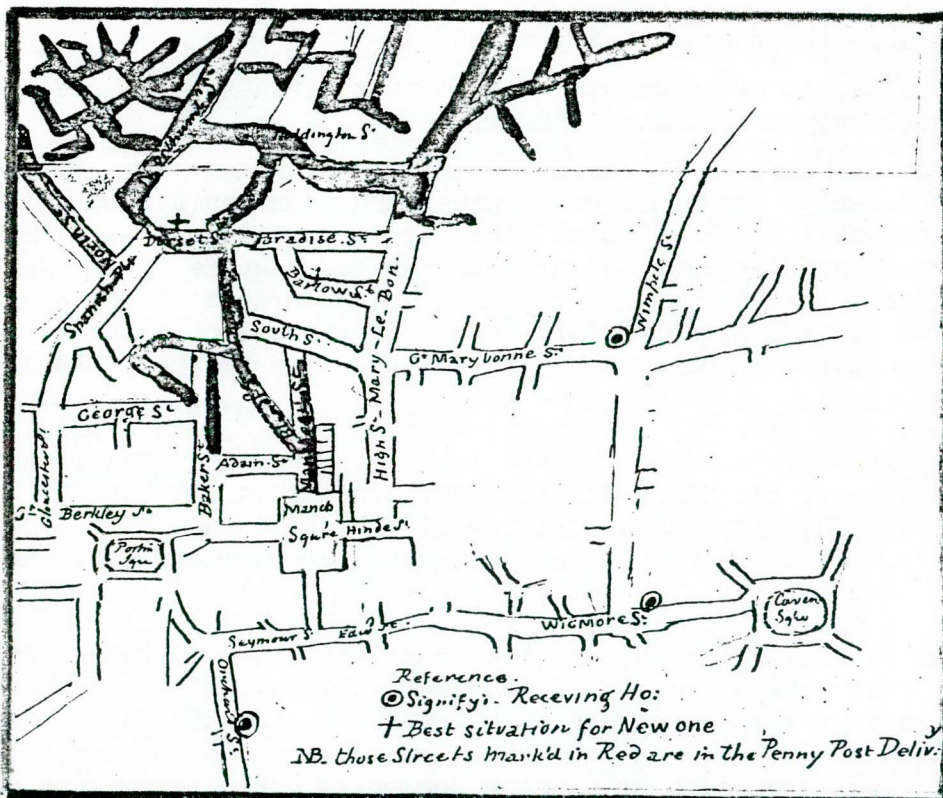
I have every Inclination to appoint the person recommended by the Arch Bishop of Yorke, if Lord Ch. has no objection.

Lei.

Dan Stow to The Right Honl The Post Master Genl & &Genl Post Office Nov<sup>r</sup> 17 1794

My Lords,

I humbly beg leave to state that in pursuance of Your Lordships Commands I have survey'd Manchester Square & the Streets by which it is surrounded & have for the



Post Mast<sup>r</sup> Genl<sup>s</sup> better information / to the best of my Memory / laid the Receiving Houses down in the Inclosed Card that are situated in its Neighbourhood; from which,



Location of Receiving Houses in 1794, continued.....

Your Lordships will be pleased to notice that the Inhabitants who are chiefly Persons of distinction, are certainly much inconvenienced by having so great a distance to send their letters. I must also feel it to be my particular duty at the same time to draw your Lordships attention to the line of the New Penny Post & the loss likely to be sustained in consequence of establishing a Receiving House agreeably to the Prayer of the Inclosed Petitions, as, excepting only Six Streets the whole is within that district-

I should however Your Lordships be pleased to determine upon the Establishment, I humbly beg leave to reccomend it to be in Dorset Street being in the most central & best situation.

I shall have the honor in the course of a little time to lay before Your Lordships a General Report upon the Receiving Houses with a map pointing out the different Streets where they are Established.

all which is most humbly submitted  
By Your Lordships Most dutiful & devoted

Dan Stow.

Freeling to Right Hon<sup>r</sup>. Postmaster General

General Post Office  
18 November 1794

My Lords,

I have the honor to enclose a Petition from John Parfitt of Manchester Street setting forth the inconvenience the neighbourhood of that place is subject to by its great distance from a General Post Receiving House and praying that he may be appointed a Receiver of the Letters for that district. This Petition is signed by a great number of persons.

I also enclose a Petition from James Chavasse of Dorset Street, Manchester Square signed by a number of persons, and recommending that in the event of the establishment of a General Post Receiving House he may be appointed to it.

A Letter from the Archbishop of York accompanies these Petitions, in which his Grace recommends Joseph Chapple of George Street to be the Receiver.

As is usual in all cases of this kind, I referred the papers to Mr. Stow for his opinion, which together with a sketch of the streets in the neighbourhood marking the Lines of the General and Penny Post, I have the honor to enclose.

Mr. Stow leaves it in a great Measure to your Lordships to determine what ought to be done in this matter, but there are circumstances of importance which it becomes me to point out to your Lordships in the consideration of this case.

In the first place the greater part of the district from which the Petitions come is in the Penny Post delivery, consequently the Complaint that the Parties are at a great distance from a General Receiving House cannot be considered as a Grievance, for Mr. Johnson tells me the Penny Post Receiving Houses in that Quarter are both numerous and convenient, that the Letters are distributed 6 times a day, and that the General Post Letters are delivered even in that remote part of the Town by noon, with opportunities to answer them till 5 in the evening - Therefore, the General Receiving House being at a distance cannot be a matter of real complaint, for it has been a maxim in this Office to make the General Post Receiving Houses which may be in the vicinity of the Penny Post as remote from the Penny Post as possible and the policy of this is obvious.



Location of Receiving Houses in 1794, continued.....

In the second place, the boundaries of the General and Penny Post have been always observed with the greatest scrupulousness and nicety and I leave it to Your Lordships to determine how far it may be right to make any encroachment upon them affecting the Revenue as it certainly must do, and because the self same reason which has been urged for it, in the present would apply to every future instance, for if your Lordships once break down the barrier, there may be difficulties in resisting the importunities of others which would naturally derive great strength from a precedent of this kind.

Under these circumstances I presume to leave it entirely to Your Lordships to judge whether the Prayer of the Petitioners ought or ought not to be granted.

All which is humbly submitted by

F. Freeling.

endorsed:

Nov<sup>r</sup> 21

It seems by this report that the Petitioners have no grievance & that the petitions should not be granted -

Send Copy of this report to the Arch<sup>p</sup> of York in the PM<sup>gs</sup> Name

CH.

Nov 22

perfectly right

Lei

Editor's Note:

The thoughtful reader will find many snippets of significance in these several letters. The differing approach expressed by Stow and Freeling, when addressing their Lordships is a reflection of the social attitudes of the time; the asides on postal organisation and policy matters are of particular interest. What is so delightful is the discovery of a contemporary official (?) map, albeit 'to the best of my Memory'. By way of demonstrating lack of knowledge and possibly to save time searching, does any reader have a copy of or reference to the General Post RH map to which Dan Stow refers?

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

THE " BUMBLEPUPPY " PRISON POSTS OF LONDON, by Jean Farrugia

Inspired by the article in Notebook 20 " Postmarks From a Prison ", which described the prison post office of the Kings Bench in Southwark and based on earlier research by the late W.G. Stitt-Dibden, I have been busily researching the story of this Receiving House ( alias St. George's Fields perhaps in c1800 and later, Belvidere Place ) and other London prison posts ( e.g. Fleet Market and Whitecross Street ).

Any information on the subject held by members would be most welcome. Do not confine yourself to postal history but I also want newspaper cuttings on the prisons, inmates, prints of both inmates and the buildings, inside and out.

Bumblepuppy ? That forms part of the story but you will have to wait a little longer to find out where that fits in.

Jean Farrugia c/o National Postal Museum, King Edward Building, King Edward St. EC1A 1LP



# London Postal History Group

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT A.G.M. MAY 20th., 1978

As I remarked in the latest issue of Notebook ( No.37 ) now was a time for change. Our first meeting in 1971 saw the start of the Group. With the good fortune to attract a number of first class collections and their owners, plus a willingness for members to put pen to paper for articles and publications, the Group would seem to have satisfied, in part at least, a demand for information. This is reflected in the membership which, according to my distribution records, numbers 135, of whom 24 are from overseas. Although we now have several London based members, I am sure there must be a great many collectors of London Postal History not yet members. A most effective method of preventing any increases in subs, will be to find these collectors and get them to join us.

My sincere thanks to Brian Smith, who as Packet Secretary, has managed to provide a source of material to many. Having spent a number of years in that job with another society I can appreciate the effort which he puts in and trust others do also.

John Grimmer has, despite the many other commitments to the hobby, been a key figure during the past years. We all understand the pressures of involvement with the 1980 International and look forward to enjoying, as visitors - possibly exhibitors - a rare treat in May of that year.

Derek Holliday, as our Hon. Secretary, has contributed much of what is laughingly known as ' spare time ' to the Group and by way of providing a link with the changes proposed in Officers is willing to continue for some time. However, the Handbook on London Postal History is now moving forward rapidly and to ensure a reasonable and worthwhile series of publications he is taking on the task of co-ordinating editor. During the coming year I know he hopes to have a member offer to take over the secretarial duties to allow a concentrated effort on the Handbook.

To these, and the other members of the Group my sincere thanks for that which has past. My hope to contribute, as Editor of Notebook, to the future. My appreciation to John Parmenter for his researches and follow up publications which will ensure he can provide the booster push all societies require. Reg Sanders has kindly offered to take over as Hon. Treasurer and I am confident the meeting will endorse the nomination of these two later.

## PACKET SECRETARY'S REPORT 1977/78.

The decline in contributors experienced during the previous year extended into this period and my hope of producing one packet per month failed to materialise. In fact, it was only possible to send seven packets out but I am pleased to report that sales were substantial enough to net an income of £36.79 for the Group.

There is obviously a need to see that the "Packet" continues to survive - it not only brings profit to the Group but assists in the cash flow required for our future publications, so please play your part by either contributing or purchasing.

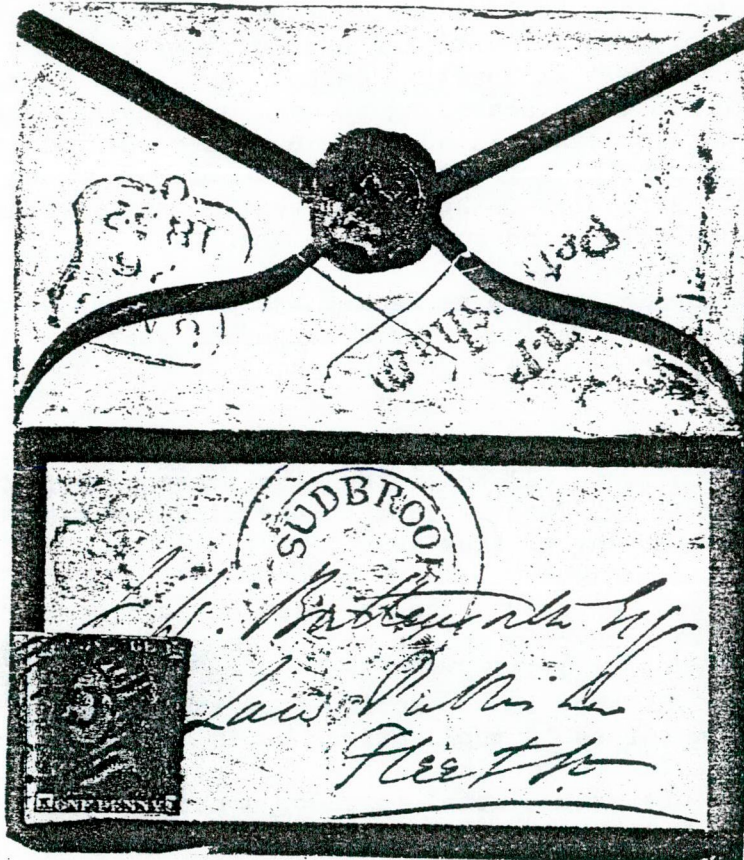
Brian T. Smith.



A PRIVATE CACHET ?

In Notebook 27, page 14, P.J. Elkins asked for any information on the status of the Sudbrook Park cachet. No further have been reported, but another was noted in an batch of material in a Robson Lowe sale.

Dated 1852 and with the Petersham handstamp, there is still no clue as to the origin of the mark.

THE PEARSON HILL FIRST TYPE

According to a few notes in the Editor's records, the first experimental machine was in use on but one day only and only a few covers reputed to have been put through.

Stitt Dibden stated that two were known; Westley claimed there was but one copy on cover known, and Dubus repeats this ' it was used only for one trial of which only one impression is known '. This one recorded example ( ex-Seymour ) was noted in PJGB of September, 1971 was being from Whitechapel to Chiswick; the present owner is not known to the Editor.



All this is a round about way of showing the item on adhesive only which Norman Mounsden carefully recorded.

The thought that appalled us both was the mental picture of the witless person soaking it off the piece of paper torn from the corner of an opened envelope.

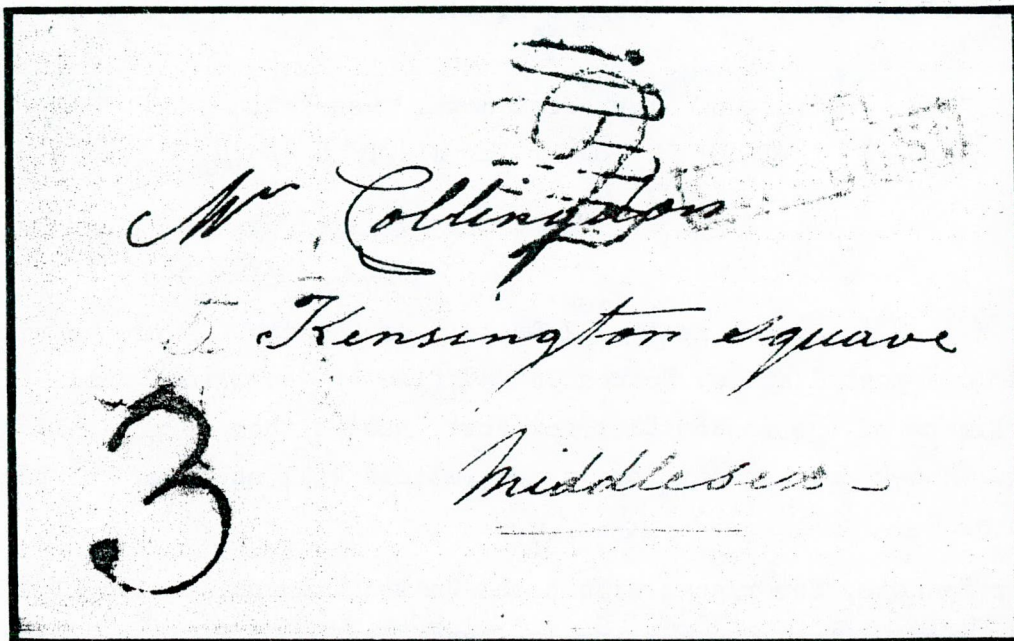


HANDSTRUCK ERASURE MARKS OF THE LONDON TWOPENNY POST

Some additional information from Maurice H. Bristow

It was with considerable pleasure I used the results of John Adams researches as published in Notebook 33, page 20 on this subject. A recent purchase of two covers from the same correspondence bearing these marks prompts me to add the following to his results:

- (i) An example of Type 4a ( illustrated below ) dated 9th. September, 1834 but struck in previously unrecorded red ink, apparently at the Chief Office.



- (ii) The second cover bears a strike of Type 4b, similarly cancelling a "2" replaced by a "3" but extending the date back to 27th. January, 1837, also with an apparent Chief Office use.
- (iii) I find I have had ( for some time unreported I regret to say ) a Type 4b in red, used on 23rd. June, 1839, again a new recording.

NOTEBOOK BACK NUMBERS

Quite a few members have expressed an interest in obtaining a run of back numbers. To satisfy this demand some thirteen issues have been reprinted in ( very ) limited quantities. This is, of course, more expensive than the full run cost per issue. Nevertheless, it is possible to offer numbers 1 to 35 inclusive for £15 plus post. Where individual copies are required, other than the reprints, the cost will be the cost quoted in the particular issue; this ranges from 35pence to 50pence including postage. For the special reprints the cost has to be 50pence plus postage.

Should you want any issue or a complete run, please do not hesitate to contact the Editor. This is particularly so as our new Hon. Treasurer has not yet recovered from the shock of the reprint cheque!



**PREPAYMENT BY STAMPS ( ADHESIVES IF YOU PREFER!! )**

Howard Robinson, in his " Britain's Post Office " made the following statement:-

" One of Mr. Hill's unrealised ideas of reform was the compulsory prepayment of letters. By the fifties about 95 per cent. were prepaid, though the use of the postage stamp was not even yet universal. By 1850 about one-third of the letters were still pre-paid without the use of the stamp; they were marked in red ink that the penny had been paid or were struck with the paid stamp inked in red. Money prepayment was ended in 1852 for everywhere except London, and in London it ended in 1855...."

In apparent contradiction of the reference to London is a Post Office notice with a July 1852 dating.

By Command of the Postmaster General.

N O T I C E T O T H E P U B L I C.

General Post Office  
July, 1852

ON and from the 1st August next, all Letters or Packets for places within the United Kingdom, posted at any Branch Post Office or Receiving Office in London, or within the limits of the London District Post, must either be pre-paid by Stamps or sent unpaid. Money pre-payment for Inland Letters will no longer be permitted at these Offices.

Letters or Packets, for places within the United Kingdom, posted at the windows of the Chief Office, St. Martins-le-Grand, may be pre-paid by Money up to 5 P.M., after which hour they must be either pre-paid by Stamps or be sent unpaid.

These regulations do not extend to Letters for places Abroad, which may still be pre-paid by Money, or Stamps, at the option of the sender.

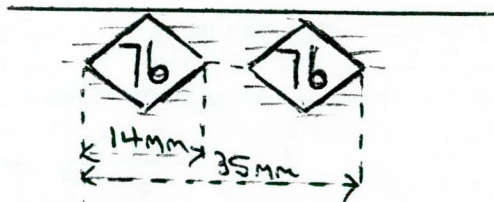
It would appear, therefore, that the facility for money pre-payment was limited to letters sent from the Chief Office and that only to 5 p.m. Could it be that this is an example of a misreading being quoted as authority, or was it that the regulation was not put into effect ?

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

**LONDON ROLLER CANCELLATION**

A rough sketch is shown of an extremely rare London roller cancellation, it was not possible to obtain a photocopy when inspected but this may yet be obtained.

There was no doubt about the roller application; a continuous line runs along the top of the cancellation as if an edge had picked up ink and printed out.



Backstamped PO JU 10 1857



LONDON FOREIGN BRANCH DATESTAMP ( RMW 649 ) by Maurice H. Bristow

In Notebook 36 I drew attention to the four sub-types which may be found of RMW 660 and differentiated by drawing an imaginary line from the ' L ' to the final ' L ' of ' LONDON '.

It is also possible by the same method to detect at least two distinct sub-types of RMW 649 as follows:

Sub-type	Diameter	Line from 'L' to 'N' of 'LONDON'	Incidence	Recorded Dates
A	30mm	Passing through bottom on month Bold letters.	Scarce	2. 7.1838 to 9. 7.1838
B	30mm	Passing between day and month. Slimmer letters	Less scarce	20. 4.1839 to 27. 3.1843



A



B

This type is recorded as being in use beteen 1838 and 1842 by both Willcocks and Robson Lowe and used on letters outwards from London.

Further information and date extensions for both RMW 649 and 660 will be received gratefully for the record by me at

3 Gilkes Crescent, Dulwich Village, London SE 21.

WANTED:

Your wants, exchanges and for sale notices: we do not ensure a response but if you do not advertise that elusive item may still be with another member when he would rather have that material in your ' odds ' box.

No charge, even when successful!!

WANTED: I am interested in imperf 1d reds with maltese cross cancellations for plating purposes and in London District Post low numbers other than 6,16,20,21,34,35,36,37,38,40,41.

Can any reader help?

James Allsop, 737 Ouellette Ave., Apt 1604, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6T2 Canada.



LONDON DATE STAMP IMPRESSIONS, from John Sharp

Whilst looking for records of the Branch Offices ( the draft of these for London's Postal History is now getting a pre-publication Editorial scrutiny ) I came across the items illustrated.



10 NOV 1857



9 MARCH 1858



9 MARCH 1858

The dates for these three Charing Cross items were handwritten inside the handstamp.

BXN

HY

ISN

With a manuscript dating of 8 OCT 1857 came these three sets of initials. There was no indication of the destination, probably self evident to the postal official at that date. However, one hundred and twentyone years on it is far from clear.

In a listing of the Initial handstamps issued to various offices for use in connection with misdirected/mis-sorted mail there is no mention of these. BXN could be BriXtoN, though 'BRN' has been attributed to that place in the past. HY could be any number of offices, HollowaY; Hammersmith broadwaY, HackneY etc etc.

Apart from getting a firm identification, can a reader produce examples ?

HALF-PENNY LETTER POST COMPANY LIMITED, from Charless Hahn

( extract from a letter to the Editor )..." I note the request of our fellow member Keith Romig on the Half-Penny Letter Post Company Limited. There was a long and, to the best of my knowledge, comprehensive article published in the GB Journal Volume 10 No.4, July, 1972 to Volume 11 No.5, September, 1973, entitled " Advertsing Letter Sheets" by A.N. Welsh. The May 1973 issue cover the Half-Penny Letter Post Company Limited emiissions.....I am enclosing Xeroxes of those in my collection which ain't too much, but is better than none...."

The Editor must admit to not having seen the article of would appreciate sight of it from a reader. In the next issue of Notebook we hope to delight readers with one or two of those kindly sent in by Charless.

## WANTED:

For completion of sets, the E.C. District 1857 - 58 Duplex as follows:

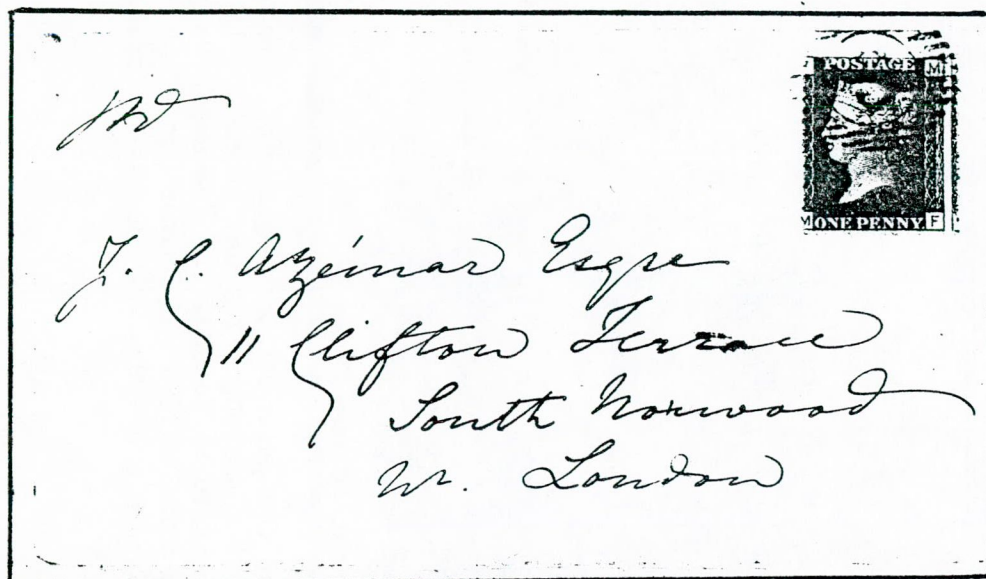
Number 82	Dubus Type 4	Westley fig.135
74	5	136
75	8	139

on piece or cover, if available.



TWO UNRECORDED ITEMS, by Dr. E. Wyttenbach

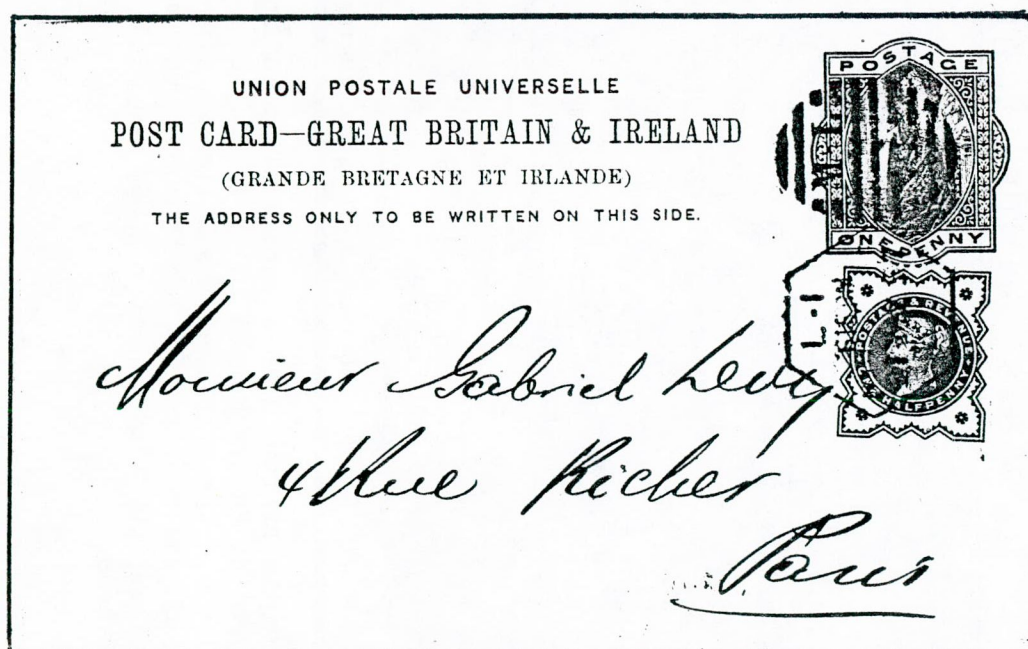
The first of the items is an example of the Edgware London District Post 6 which is



shown cancelling a penny plate adhesive on envelope addressed to South Norwood. The reverse carries datestamps for EDGEWARE B SP 21 70 and LONDON SE im SP 21 70.

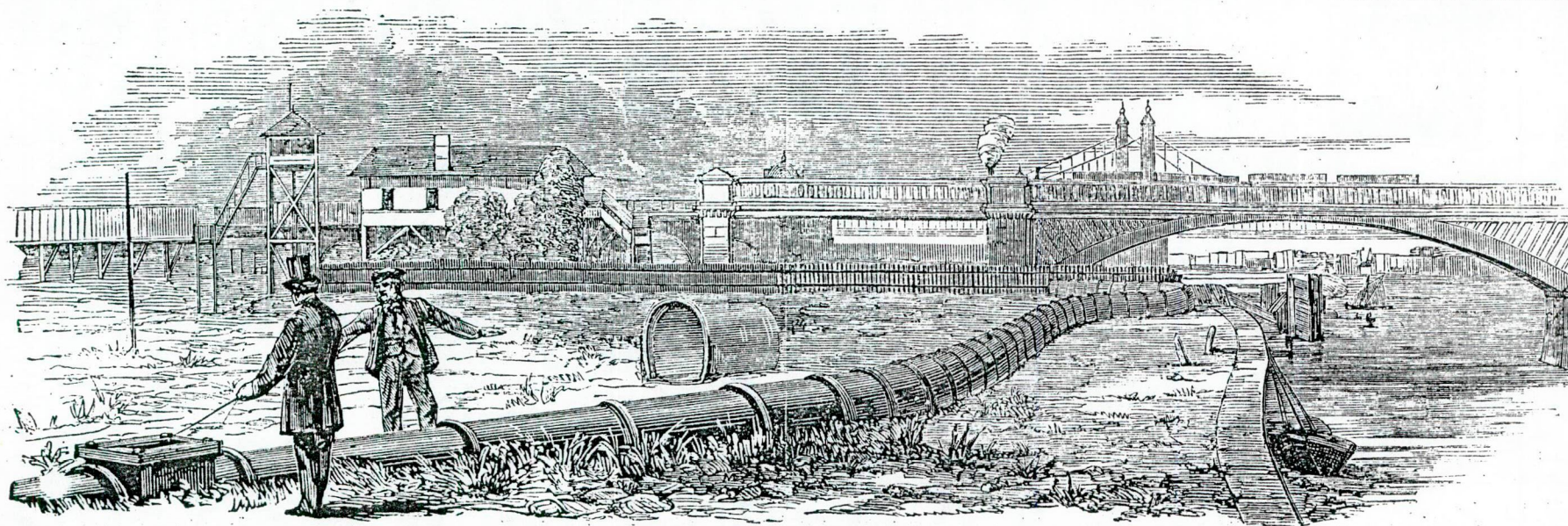
John Parmenter notes that although issued later to the East Central District it was known on 'a local undated cover used in Edgware'. Apparently none at all were recorded by Leon Dubus.

The second item is a card addressed to Paris with a manuscript dating 31 Mai 1897



with the adhesive and printed label cancelled with one strike of the Dubus Type 2 Westley fig.64, but with time in the clear. ( In case the photocopy does not print too well it is 6.15PM - Ed. ) The card carries the Paris arrival datestamp for 1 Juin 97 - which is rather a better service than it would get 81 years later.



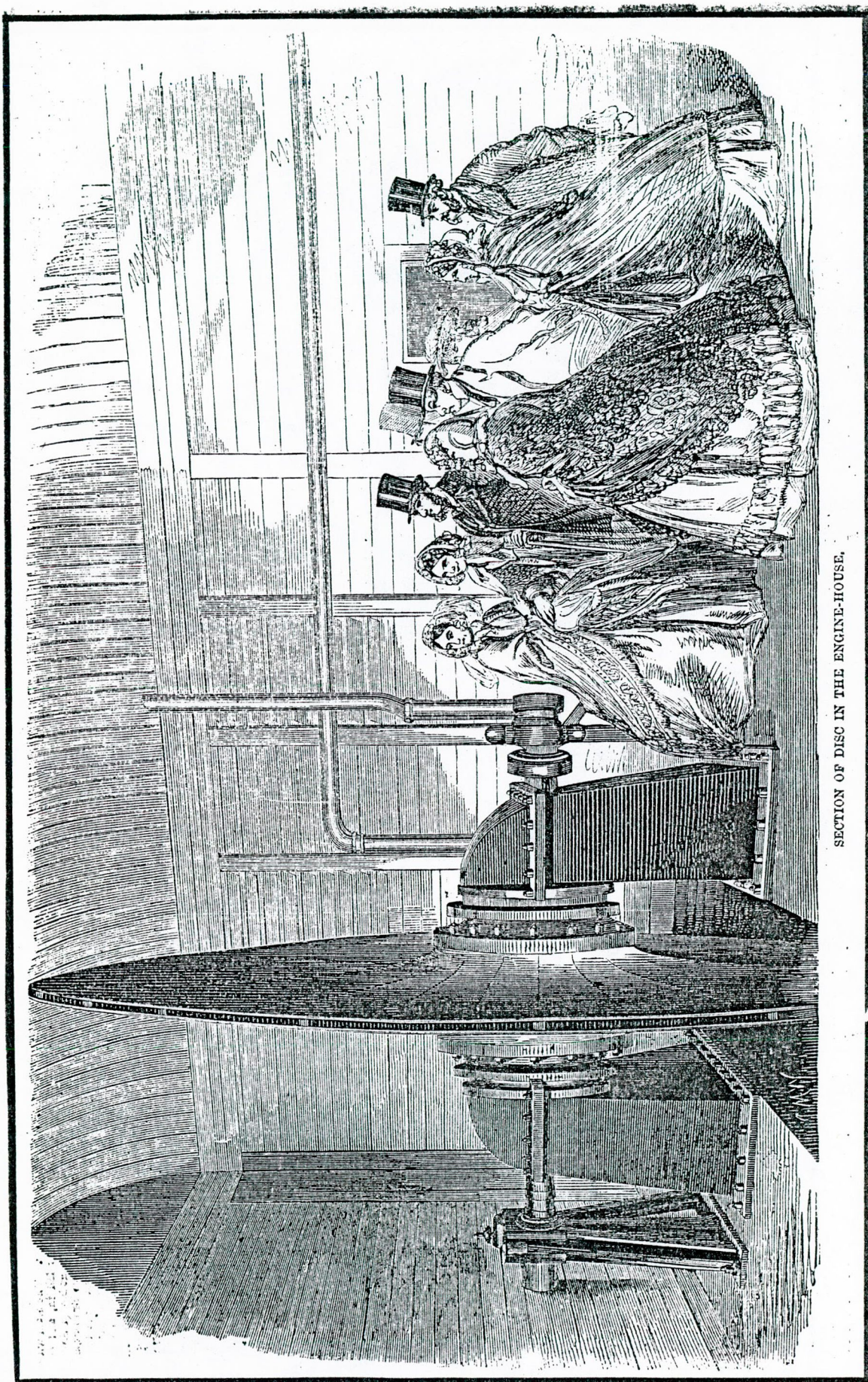


THE PNEUMATIC LETTER AND PARCEL CONVEYANCE : THE DESPATCH-TUBE AT BATTERSEA.

The quarter mile of tube laid experimentally in a field at Battersea for the pneumatic conveyance of parcel mail was engineered by Messrs Rammel in 1861. In the same year they tried out a passenger railway propelled by air at Crystal Palace. The success of the Battersea experiment enabled a company to be formed, The Pneumatic Despatch Company, which was responsible for the construction of the Eversholt Street ( NWDO ) and Euston Stn 2' 6" tube. Later a similar, but 4'6" diameter tube, was alid between Euston and Holborn and GPO. The cars were capable of carrying 12 tons.

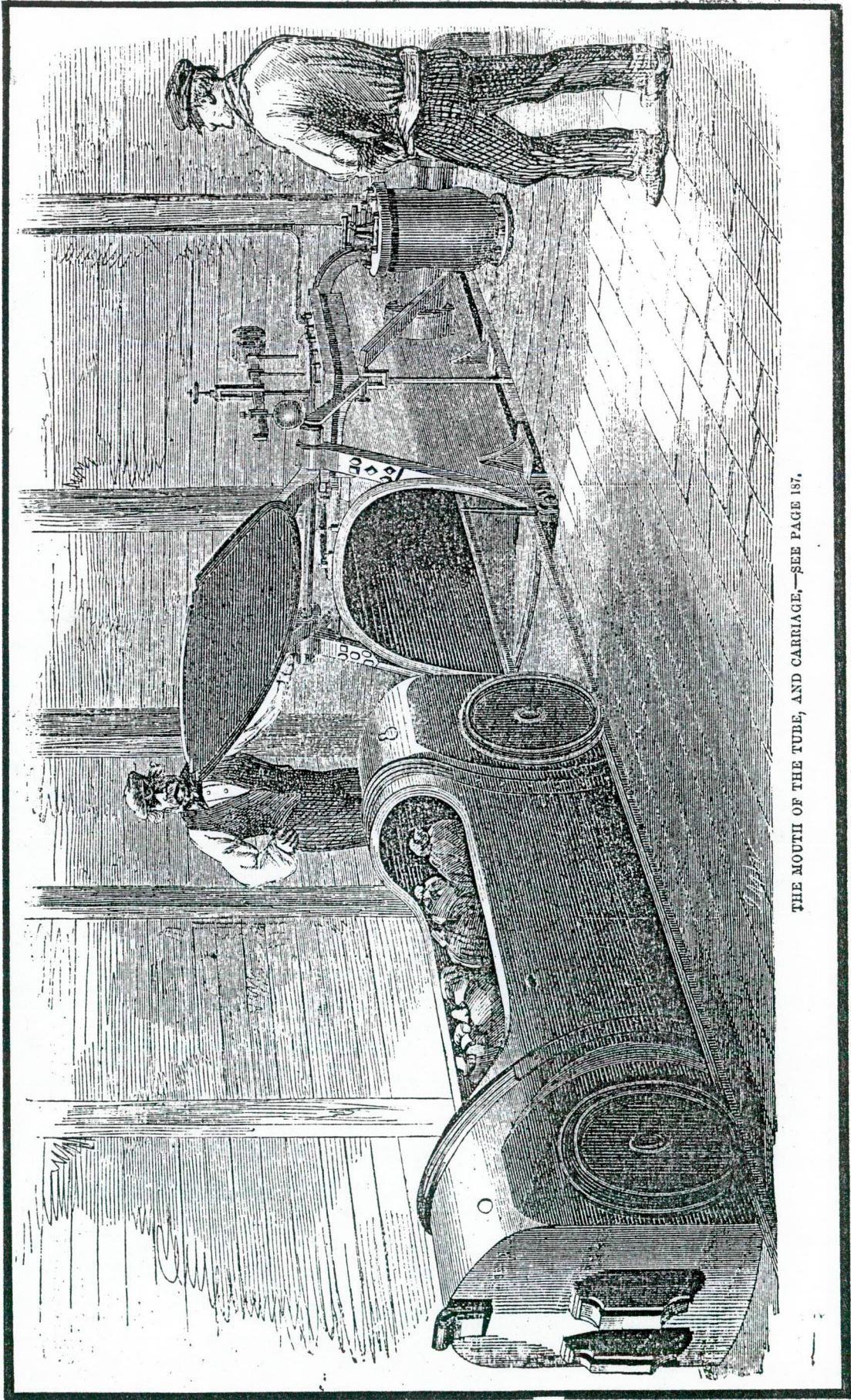


Pneumatics, continued....





Pneumatics, continued.....



THE MOUTH OF THE TUBE, AND CARRIAGE,—SEE PAGE 187.



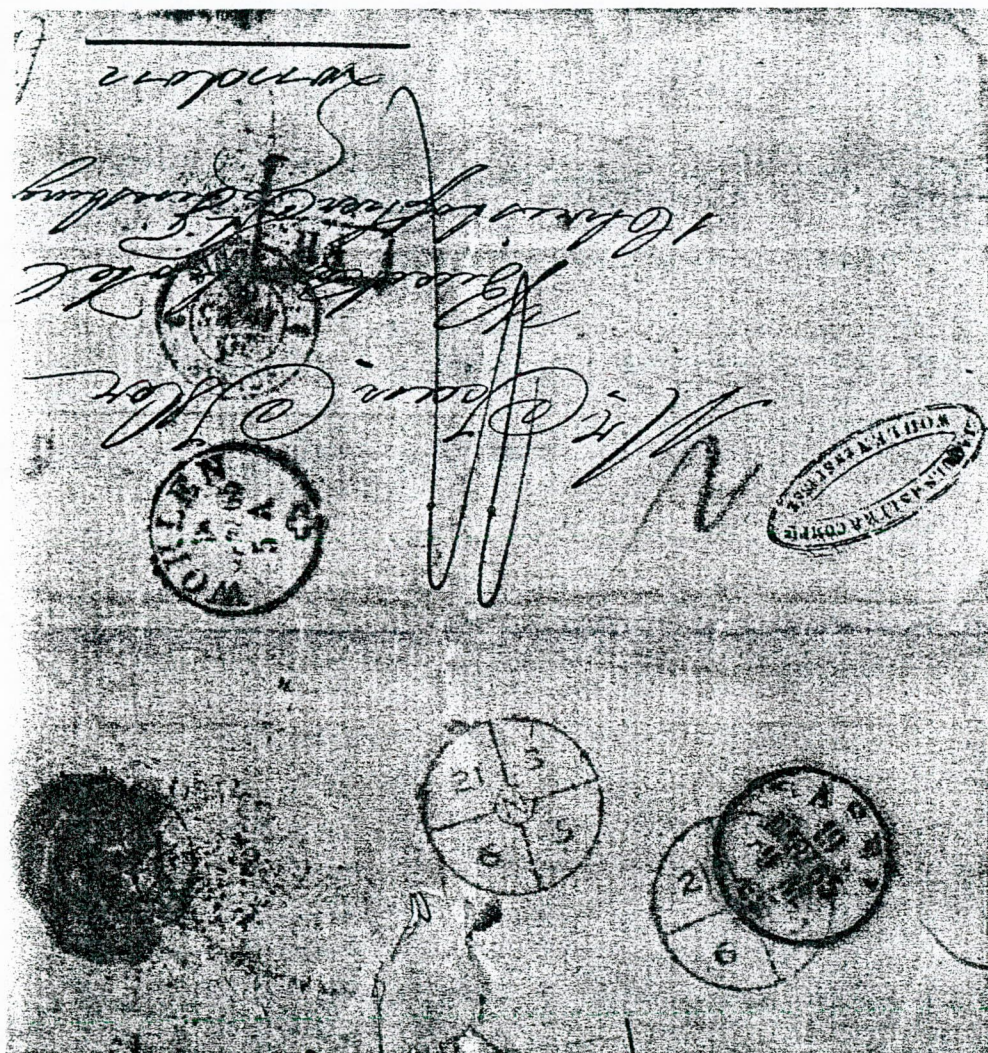
## MARITIME MAIL CONNECTION

Whilst digging through the Proof Impression Books to record the stamps of the half-penny book Post for the Handbook, I was interested to see quartered circle datestamp with N in the centre.

In Volume 33 came an example with the date reading 12 31 issued to the Inalnd  
18 72

Office; all others, apparently issued at the same time were dated as for FE 12 72. Curious, no more.

In Volume 43, issued in conjunction with other London Ship Letter date stamps to the LPS came another N with JY 2 ; amongst the others was a quartered circle with L.





















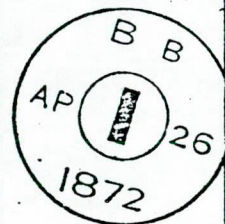
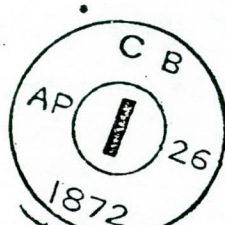
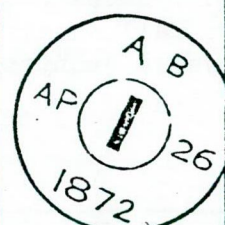
It would seem most writers allow the D and L datestamps were used in London, at one time at least, in connection with Maritime Mail handling, but not so the N. One wonders of this is reasonable, though to cause doubt is the example above from 1865 showing the N in use as a London arrival mark.

Constructive suggestions appreciated.



FREE FOR WHAT ?

By kind permission of Post Office Records we reproduce below from Volume 33 of the Proof Impression Books a quite delightful selection of stamps. Information on the purpose of, examples of and any other information is sought on the FREE LONDON stamp issued 8.3.72, apparently in association with ten Inspectors' marks.

To what Place.	Date when sent.	Stamps.
   		<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="margin: 5px;">     </div> <div style="margin: 5px;">     </div> <div style="margin: 5px;">   </div> </div> <p>8-3-72</p>
<p>19 Brass Stamps</p> <p> B ke to Reg Letter Branch 16 March 1872 121</p> <p> Supplied to Reg Lr Branch  24.3.72</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE Rangoon.</p> <p><i>Supplied to H.D. Office 11-4-72</i></p> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>FOUND IN I.B. WITHOUT A COVER</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>RECEIVED IN I.B. UNADDRESSED</p> <p>1-5-72</p> </div> </div>
		<p>NOT-TRANSFERABLE</p> <p><i>Six Supplied to M.O. Office 10 May 1872</i></p> <p><i>Geo. S. ... Recd</i></p>



A LONDON GRILL, by George Crabb

Let us start with the question : " Is the grill killer a London mark ?"

Two covers from Malta to the United Kingdom, one dated 16th. February 1915, the other 24th. March, 1915, as dated from Sliema B.O. Malta.



Clearly there are wartime overtones.

Both covers carry a 1d George V adhesive, but the treatment differs. The first, dated 16th. February, has the ' T ' tax handstamp which, with the adhesive, was subsequently cancelled with a roughly circular grill handstamp. The second, to the same address, dated 24th. March, also with the ' T ' tax handstamp but this time the adhesive was cancelled, more normally, with the London EC/1 upright oval. The 1d FB/A handstamp was applied at the same time upon arrival in London; the 1d postage due was added at Putney.

Both covers bear the curious ' O ' ( Inspectors' stamp ?? ).

I would be very grateful to hear of any similar treatment with the grill and if the mark can positively be identified as London - actually I rather suspect it was applied in Malta!

---

DISTRICT AND BRANCH CANCELLATIONS.....

Readers are warned there are but THREE copies of part one left in stock. The districts covered are: West Central, Western, Eastern and Branch Offices. At only £1.20 plus 25pence post and packing early application is necessary.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

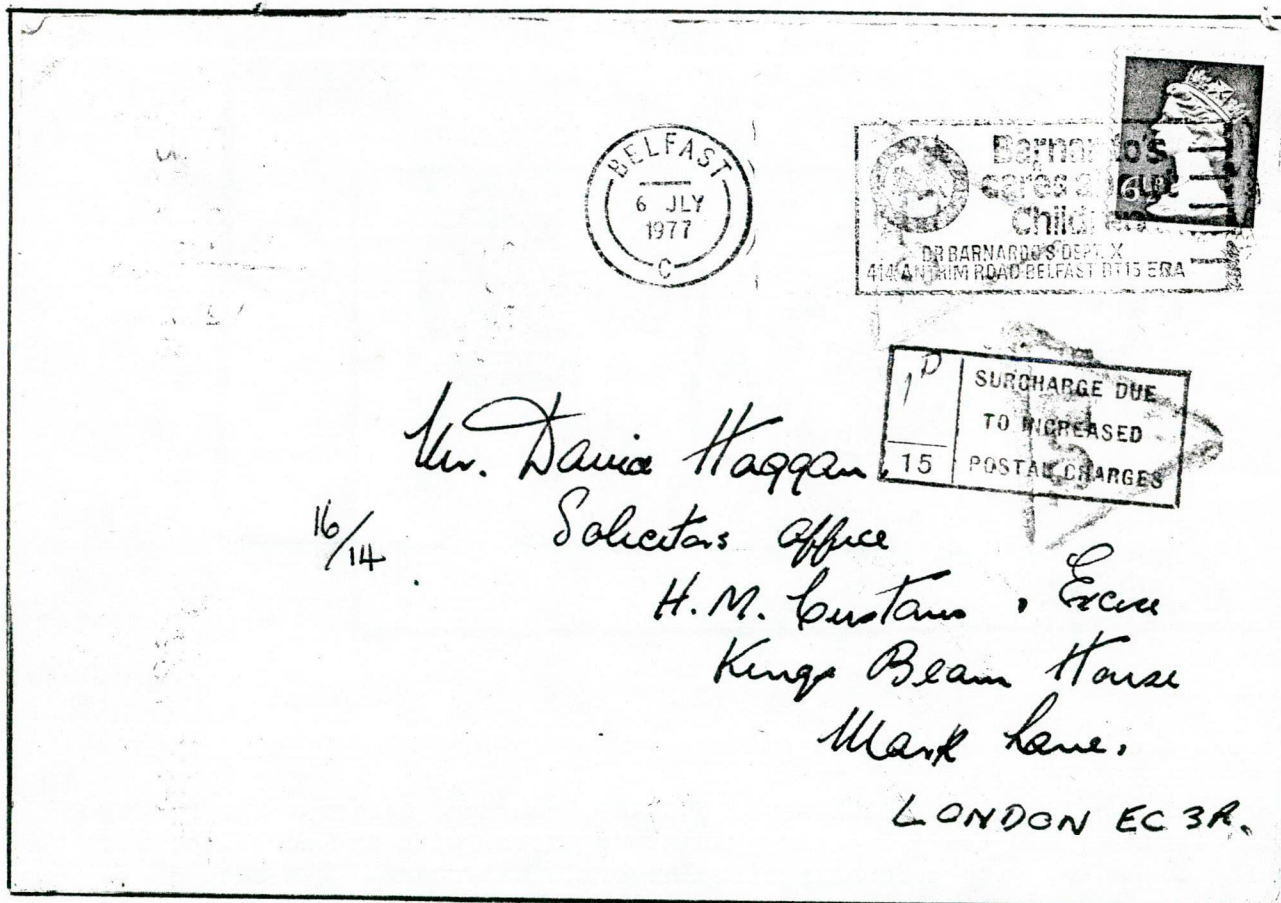


POSTAL HISTORY HAPPENS NOW

At the A.G.M. the plea was made for studies and recordings of material within the reach of newcomers to postal history who may not yet be in a position to devote a high proportion of income to the purchase of the rarer ( often earlier ) material.

With this very much in mind the Editor is currently researching PO Records for information on the Halfpenny Book Post of the late 19th.Century and will soon be asking members for information.

However, some may regard even that not too easy to come by so he illustrates a



cover which though modern ( 1977 ) may well be scarcer than many an early charge and explanatory mark.

From the Royal Ulster Constabulary to London, it was prepaid with a 6½penny adhesive and promptly received the stamp SURCHARGE DUE/TO INCREASED/POSTAL CHARGES with a m/s 1P over the boxed 15. Both this and the slogan cancellation for Barnardo's were cancelled with the triangular E.C., all being applied in green. Quite why Dr.B should be deleted is far from clear, possibly the first attempt at the surcharge missed. In any event, the official nature of both the sender and the address suggested such a combination was rather more than the Post Office should tangle with and so they prudently did not attempt to collect the 1penny.

The use of one handstamp to cancel another during the 19th.centuary is to be the subject of an article in Notebook in the near future but to follow up the very valid point on modern material, it will be of interest to many readers to record details for more recent examples of which this is but one. One type noted is in connection with prematurely issued adhesives.



# AUCTION RESULTS 15th. July, 1978

Lots not listed either failed to reach their reserve or were otherwise unsold.

Lot	£.p	Lot	£.p	Lot	£.p	Lot	£.p
1	10.00	4	30.00	5	15.00	13	28.00
14	15.00	15	5.00	16	7.10	17	14.70
18	4.30	21	10.00	25	4.00	28	7.00
29	6.00	30	10.25	31	6.00	33	35.00
34	2.00	35	27.00	37	45.00	42	7.50
45	5.50	46	5.00	47	4.75	48	1.00
49	2.00	50	2.10	51	1.80	52	1.00
53	1.00	55	2.30	56	1.50	59	1.00
60	1.00	61	5.00	63	4.10	64	3.60
65	2.50	66	3.00	67	5.25	68	10.25
69	5.00	71	5.00	72	3.10	75	2.50
76	3.20	78	8.00	80	3.50	83	3.10
84	4.20	87	3.20	90	1.60	91	5.00
92	3.10	93	3.10	94	4.50	95	2.50
96	4.50	97	4.00	98	1.50	99	1.00
101	1.00	102	1.50	103	2.60	104	1.50
106	12.50	110	5.50	111	4.00	112	8.50
113	2.50	114	4.70	116	2.00	118	4.70
119	5.25	121	2.50	122	5.00	123	2.50
124	4.20	125	3.00	126	2.50	127	2.00
128	2.30	129	4.50	130	2.00	131	1.50
132	2.00	134	3.00	135	2.00	136	3.60
137	3.00	138	2.10	139	2.00	140	10.25
141	5.25	142	8.25	143	5.00	144	1.00
146	1.00	147	1.00	148	2.60	149	1.00
150	1.00	152	4.30	153	4.10	154	2.50
155	2.10	156	2.30	157	12.50	158	3.30
159	6.00	160	3.10	161	3.30	162	2.00
165	5.00	166	5.00	167	3.50	169	6.25
170	3.20	171	1.50	172	2.70	173	1.50
174	20.50	175	3.00	176	5.00	178	1.00
179	1.00	180	3.00	181	2.50	182	2.30
183	4.30	185	4.30	186	2.50	187	2.00
188	2.00	190	3.00	191	3.20	192	6.50
193	4.60	194	9.75	195	2.90	196	1.25
197	1.10	198	1.00	199	2.70	200	1.00
203	2.20	204	1.00	207	1.00	208	4.10
209	5.25	210	11.00	211	11.00	213	11.50
214	10.00	217	5.00	219	2.10	221	5.75
222	11.00	223	3.00	224	10.00	225	4.00
227	2.20	228	3.50	229	3.10	234	4.00
235	3.00	237	5.25	238	2.00	240	1.25
242	3.60	243	4.20	244	3.60	245	3.10
246	8.75	247	2.00	248	3.60	249	1.90
250	4.00	251	2.30	252	2.50	257	3.50
258	2.00	260	7.50	262	1.00	263	6.50
265	13.00	266	3.00	267	4.10	277	3.00
281	5.10	286	1.30	288	3.50	290	3.75
292	3.75	293	2.75	294	2.50	295	3.00
296	4.10	297	1.00	299	4.60	301	2.00
305	1.50	307	2.60	44	20.00		

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