

NOTEBOOK

Dr. Derek Holliday

It is with deep regret we announce the death, after a long illness, of Doctor Derek Holliday, who had been one of the stalwarts of the Group and as an Editor of the Handbook. Amongst other things, he had been working on the machine section.

Derek had been a student of London Postal History for many years and a portion of his extensive collection will be the subject of a special auction to be held on 14th. November.

His knowledge of British Postal History was detailed and wide ranging. With Michael Goodman he had been mainly responsible for the Middlesex section of the Willcocks County Catalogues. His philatelic interest was not limited to postal history having, for example, a comprehensive range of modern machines. Not content with all that he had extensive interests in industrial archaeology and water treatment. Fortunately for the greater enjoyment of his material and his knowledge, he was on the BPF list of speakers and gave displays of both his postal history and adhesive collections to numerous societies.

He was well known and popular with all those he met and will be greatly missed by the philatelic community.

We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and parents.

M.C.G.

The Editor would have had one personal memory. When Derek obtained his doctorate, it was with the greatest pleasure and some amusement to refer to him as " Doc Holliday "; a small jest which, if it failed to amuse him, he never let on and took in good part.

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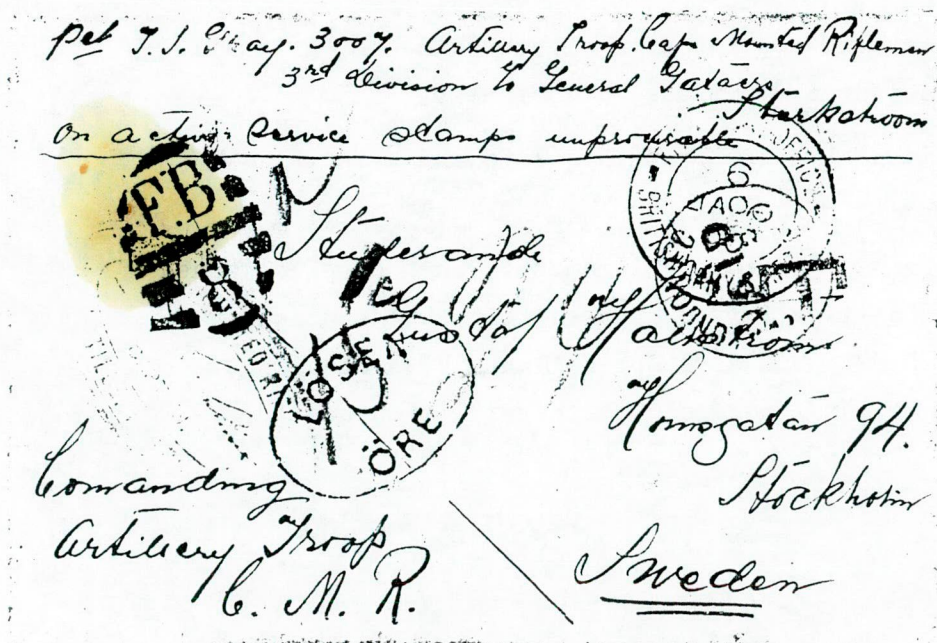
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Editor: Peter Forrestier Smith,
24 Dovercourt Road, Dulwich, London SE22 8ST

BOER WAR : TREATMENT OF A SOLDIER'S LETTER by Arthur Brown

I have just acquired a Boer War cover for its Swedish interest but what may be of interest is the treatment in London, where it received what I understand to be the scarce FB/8 stamp. Not only that, the cover carries the "SASSNITZ / TRELLEBORG" Ferry Service with a scarce coding and covers from South Africa to Sweden are not common.



ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH. APRIL 1987INCOME AND EXPENDITUREINCOME

1985/6	£
441 Subscriptions	1,575
300 Auction	256
327 Publications	108
- Donations	8
- Interest	17
38 Packet	88
360 Deficit for year	-

<u>1466</u>	<u>2,052</u>
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EXPENDITURE

1985/6	£
1,244 Notebook	1,164
20 Meetings	60
202 Expenses	159
- Surplus for year	669

<u>1,466</u>	<u>2,052</u>
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BALANCE SHEET

	£	1985/6
Cash at Bank	£ 595	254
Cash with Editor	14	525
Building Society	<u>441</u>	24
Debtors	<u>88</u>	145
Cash Assets	1,138	948
Stock of publications	850	1,100
Library	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	1,989	2,049
<u>Less</u>		
Creditors	<u>451</u>	1,418
<u>Current Assets</u>	1,548	631
Loans for Publications	<u>711</u>	473
Total Assets	<u>827</u>	<u>158</u>

Publications Account

Sales	358
Stock 1 May	1,100
Stock 30Apr	<u>850</u>
Cost of Sales	<u>250</u>
Profit on Sales	<u>108</u>

Building Society Account

Balance 1 May	25
Transfer from Bank Account	<u>400</u>
Interest	17
Balance 30 Apr	<u>441</u>

Packet Account

Income, commissions on sales of £1,263	152.55
Less Expenditure	
Secretary's Expenses, including £160 shortages	£27.26
Printing	17.48
Insurance, less recoveries	19.76
	<u>64.50</u>
Nett Income	<u>88.05</u>

These accounts have been compared with the books and vouchers and present a true statement of the financial affairs of the Group.

R. Parkin F.C.A.

The subscription income reflects the collection of arrears from the abysmal payment record in 1985/6 and some advance new increased subs. Our publications stock has a sales value of £2,600 and the cost has been written down to £850

Accounts for the year ended 30th. April, 1987.....

which reflects the fact that the stock levels, at the current sales level, represent over ten years stocks! The sales were down for the second year in successions.

The Group is very grateful to those who responded to the appeal for loans, the fund now standing at £711. This will enable new publications in the coming year and further small loans (or large) from individual members will still be most welcome.

Reg Sanders
Hon Treasurer.

PACKET SECRETARY'S REPORT

(The Packet Account has been included in the account details given on the previous page and are prepared by the Packet Secretary, not the Treasurer.)

The last year has proved more successful than of late with 13 packets being circulated and returned. Sales were reasonably high averaging nearly £100 per packet, a reflection on the better quality material being offered.

Whilst a gross commission of £152.55 was received from the sales, expenses were hit by an increased insurance premium yet again: to offset some of the charge a 10p. per recipient levy was re-introduced. The nett result was a charge of £19.76 for the year.

The nett income for the year amounted to £88.05.

B.T. Smith

Packets completed

<u>Packet</u>	<u>Ins.Rec'd</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Commission</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
1/86	1.80	86.55	10.39	2.19
2/86	2.10	126.64	14.19	.65 short 2.15
3/86	2.22	125.66	15.07	.75 short 2.08
4/86	2.10	88.27	10.58	2.22
5/86	1.62	141.40	16.97	(0.60) Over 2.00
6/86	1.90	106.39	14.76	.70 short 2.02
7/86	2.50	91.45	10.97	1.80
8/86	2.32	64.65	7.75	2.02
9/86	2.90	82.58	9.91	2.02
10/86	1.98	72.75	8.70	1.90
11/86	1.40	66.50	7.98	1.70
12/86	2.00	129.00	15.47	.10 short 1.86
13/86	1.90	81.82	9.81	1.70
	<u>26.74</u>	<u>1263.66</u>	<u>152.55</u>	<u>27.26</u>

At the A.G.M. very few (two to be precise) of those present actually had the packet. If you do not have the packet and would like to, please write to the Packet Secretary

Clwyd House
54 Broad Lane
Wilmington
Dartford Kent DA2 7AG

THE GENERAL POST RECEIVERS 1792, from A.J. Kirk

Browsing round the shelves in Post Office Records, I noticed a file entitled " General Post Receivers 1792 ". This contained a photostat copy of a report issued by E. Johnson, listing the Receivers at that date. Some of the words were not legible, this shown by brackets: where I have been able to interpolate I have enclosed the word in brackets.

Most of the names are to be found at Appendix B, pages 170 - 175, of the London Catalogue, however it is the " Observations " which are of particular interest. This gives information regarding the names of the Receivers when they have been changed, i.e. re-marriage, re-appointed etc., and who recommended them for the post. It is interesting to note so many of them had not received any pay, at the date of listing, even after - in some cases - two years service.

General Post Office

February 6th., 1792

The following is a correct list of the Letter Receivers

a	Abraham	John	Temple
	Allen	John	Wapping
b	Barnett	Ann	Vigo Lane
	Bellamy		House of Commons, during the sitting only
	Boak	William	High Holborn
	Booth	Lionel	Duke Street Portland Place
	Bowen		Ludgate Hill
	Brockett	Hugh	Hart St. Bloomsbury
	Brumstead	Will ^m	Jermyn Street
c	Chalfont	John	S ^t John Street
	Champnefs	Sam ^l	Tothill Street
	Crickett	Jn.	Doctor's Common
	Crofs	George	Strand
	Dangerfield		Berkeley Square
	Davis	Mary	Piccadilly
	Ellis	Michael	Borough
	(-----)	W ^m	High Holborn
	Garthon	Thomas	Bridge S ^t Westminster
	Griffin	George	Round Court, Strand
	Grimmett	Geo.	Terrace, Oxford Street
	Harris	James	Drury Lane
	Hawkins	Edw ^d	Chancery Lane
	Hodgson	Edm ^d	Gt. Marybone Street
	Jackson	John	King Street, Soho
	Johnson	George	Mount Street, Grosvenor Square
	Jones	Joseph	Rufsel Court, Drury Lane
	Keepe	Eleanor	St. James s Street

General Post Receivers 1792....

Kirby	John	Stafford St ^t Bond Street
Lambert	Geo	King St ^t Tower Hill
Luckhurst	Dan ^l	Curzon Street, Mayfair
Mortimer	Martha	Wych Street
Moule	Sarah	King St ^t Covent Garden
Parker	Wm	Whitechapel
Powell	Edw ^d	St. Martins Lane
Randall	W ^m	Pall Mall
Rippin	Jane	Theobald's Road
Robinson	Joseph	Whitehorse St ^t Stepney
Robson	James	New Bond Street
Rouse	W ^m .	Wigmore Street
Sanders	Geo.	Wapping
Searle	Francis	Oxford Street
Shepherd	Alex ^r	Tottenham Court Road
Smith	Isaac	Margaret Street
Smith	John	South Audley Street
Stephenson	John	Charing Crofs
Streeting	Geo.	Charles St ^t Soho
Walter	Geo.	Holborn Hill
Wishart	Tho ^s	Coventry Street

Observations

- a M^r John Abrahams was appointed to the Temple Receiving House in the room of M^r Jones, deceased, on the recommendation of Mefs^{rs} Childs Hoares and other Bankers in that neighbourhood at Michmas 17()
- b Mrs Ana Barnett is the late () of Vigo Lane but is married to a M^r Barnett, therefore his name should be altered on the Office Books
- M^r Booth of Duke St^t Portland PLace was appointed a Letter receiver upon the recommendation of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, by memorial to The PMG at Midsummer 1788. He has had no salary yet, and he is besides entitled to an allowance for carrying his bags every morning to another office
- M^r Bowen of Ludgate Hill Was appointed by The PMG on the recomm^{dr} of M^r Bradsbridge of Fleet Street on the 20th September 1791. He has as yet received no salary owing to his name not being inserted (in) the Office books.
- Mr Crickett of Doctors Common succeeded M^{rs} Venables in that office at Midsummer 1789 but has not yet received any salary
- M^r Dangerfield succeeded M^{rs} Clemson Berkeley Square Michmas 1791 by the recommendation of Lord Efsex to the Post Master General.
- M^r Hodgson of Great Marylebone Street was appointed Letter Receiver Midsummer 179() but has not yet received any salary

General Post Receivers 1792.....

Mr Jones of Rufsel Court succeeded Folkard in that office at Michmas 1791. Folkard commenced at Midsummer 1788 and neither have yet received any salary.

Mr Parker of White-chapel was appointed by The Post Master General at Christmas 1790 in consequence of a memorial from a Mr Farr, in behalf of that neighbourhood, but he has not yet received any salary, he is also entitled to an allowance for carrying his bags to this Office.

Mr Shepherd of Tottenham Court Road was appointed by The PMG at Ladyday 1789 in consequence of a Memorial from the inhabitants of Bedford Square and that neighbourhood, but has not yet received any salary, he is likewise entitled to an allowance for conveying his bags to another Office.

Among the several Receivers (who) have at present allowances for carrying their letters to other Offices, are () Garthon, Grimmett, Johnson, Smith of Margaret Street, and Smith of South Audley Street, but the duty they have long since discontinued, and therefore when the new arrangement of salary takes place, their allowances to them should be discontinued also.

E Johnson

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

Boer War : Treatment of a Soldier's Letter.....

(continued from page 2)

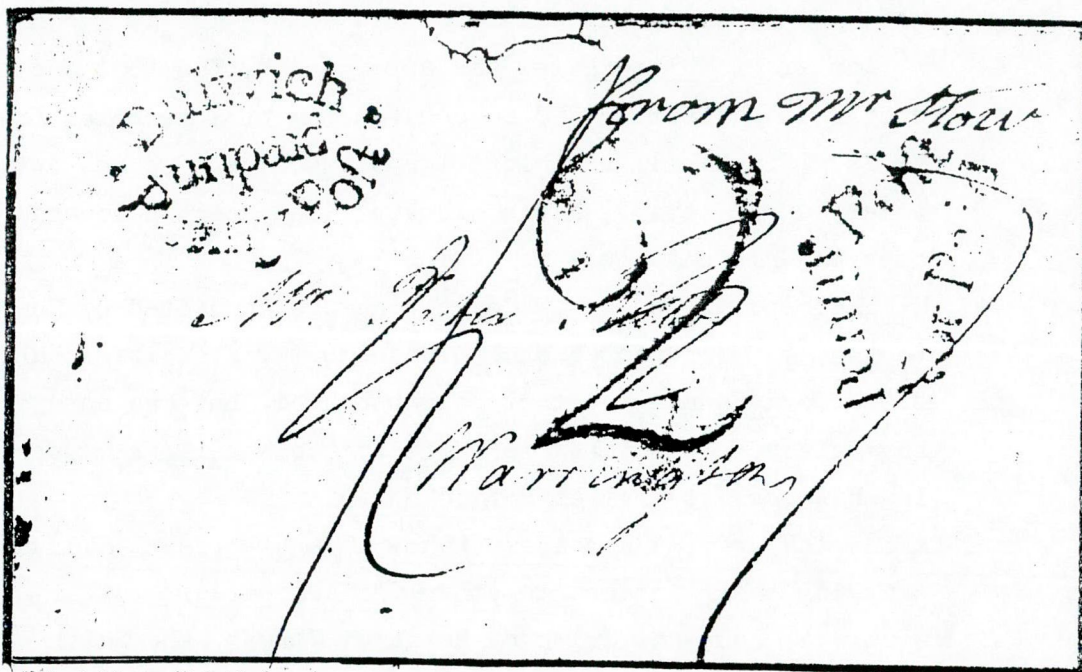
It was in Evans' Weekly Stamp News for 10th.March,1900 that the War Office announcement appeared which authorised members of the forces operating in the war zone and who were unable to obtain postage stamps to send " within reasonable limits " letters home, the cost being defrayed out of the Army funds.

The scheme must have been operating some time before March, the Editor has a number with February date and the one illustrated here is probably late January / early February. The London EC PAID datestamp overstrikes both the FPO and T marks and is unclear. The FB/8 cancels another T stamp. However since the scheme applied only to letters to " home " the letter would be subject to at least a charge from London to Stockholm and a really unpleasant postal clerk could reason it was due to pay the full charge, there being no doubt " home " meant within the U.K.

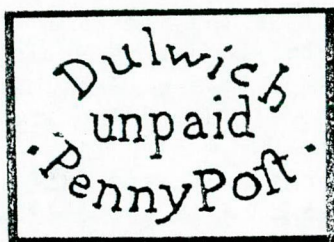
-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

DULWICH PENNY POST: HITHERTO UNRECORDED from Dr W. Hess

In addition to the postal markings recorded by Alf Kirk in December 1985 issue of ' Notebook ' I can now report an example on the Dulwich/unpaid/Penny Post on an item datestamped " 7 o'Clock / AU 25 / 95 EVEN ", addressed to Warrington.



The cover also shows the earlier than recorded use of the transfer stamp, the triangular " Penny Post / Not Paid " and the rather fine large " 2 ", recorded in use during 1795/6 only. In the re-organisation of 1794, letters being transferred to the General Post were required to have the local London 1d pre-paid, this 1d rate applying throughout the Penny Post area (remember the charge was 2d if the carriage did not lay entirely within the town area). Brumell (The Local Posts of London) and others state this rule was soon relaxed as so many examples of the triangular transfer stamp are known on items which add only one penny to the General Post charge. Curiously Brumell also remarks on the few specimens " on which the 2d. charge is stamped with a large 2 ". Since these are recorded into 1796, it would seem more correct to state the twopenny charge on unpaid letters was enforced rather erratically for two years or so.



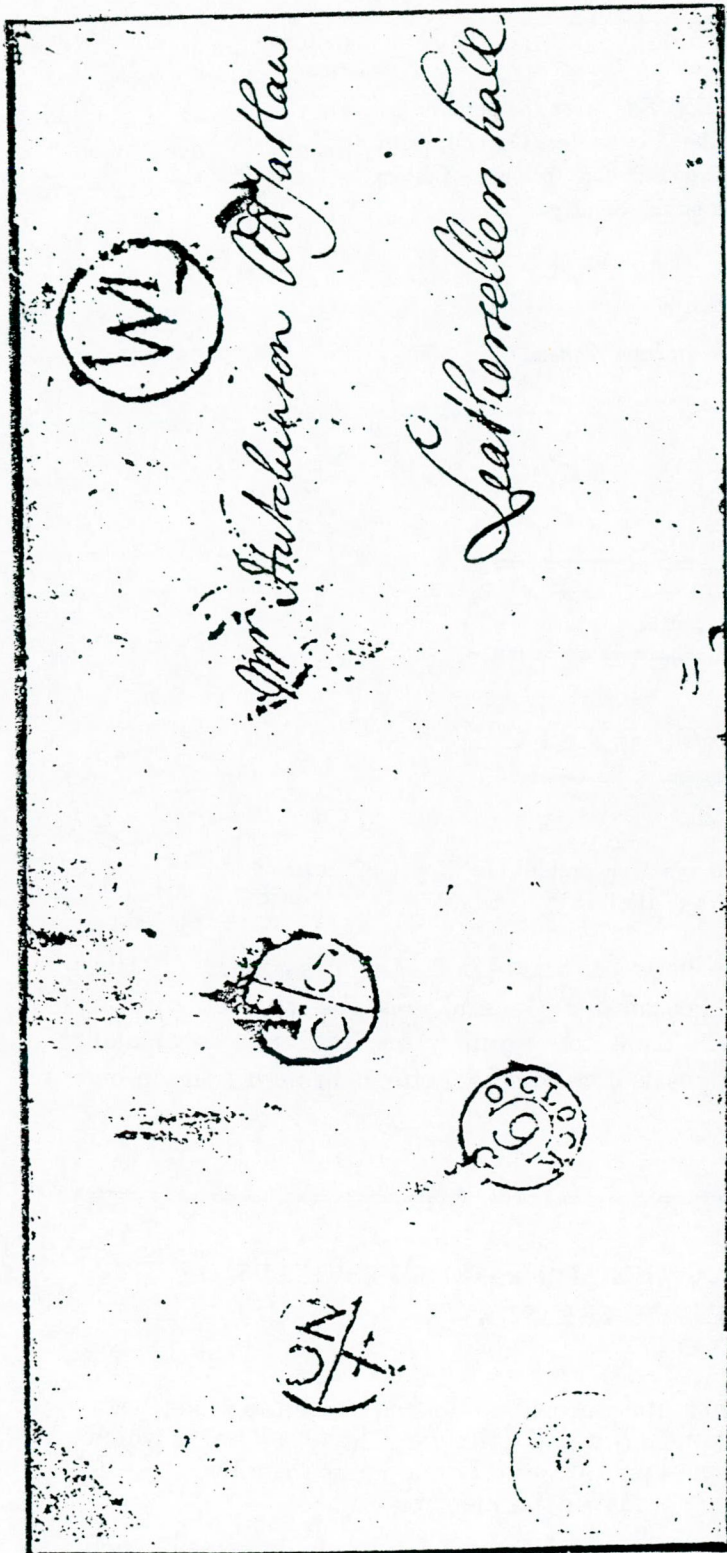
L.448



L.594

There is no doubt the large 2 is scarce. The few examples seen by the Editor all originate from west London, an area which appears to have generated a disproportionate quantity of curious stamps. Would readers please advise the originating point of examples of the large 2, plus the date and destination.

While on the subject of the 2d charge for unpaid material, also report on the link between the triangular transfer stamp and the postage actually charged. One should verify the total postage charged. In this example it is seven pence. The Act of 1784 increased the 1765 rate for distances over 150 miles by 2d, i.e. to 6d. The clerk appears to have ignored the 2.



The " Window Letter " stamp illustrated is in the collection of Dr. Wolf Hess of Dusseldorf and a very interesting one it is.

To start with the " WL " is in a circle and not the usual oval (Jay L.203 24 x 16, in black, recorded 1777). In addition there are a number of other points about the mark.

1. The circle is only 21mm diam whilst the "W" in circle for the General Post is usually 25-26mm diam.
2. The circle is hardly big enough to contain the "WL"
3. The letters are crude when compared with all other Post Office marks.
4. The letter is dated 1771, pre-dating by several years both the "WL" and "W" marks.

The letter itself shows all the normal characteristics of a Window Letter. The two Bishop Marks are for succeeding days and the Penny Post time mark is to be seen. There is also the encircled GM, possibly George Mitchell. There is, however, one thing missing. The letter does not show the usual manuscript charge mark, which at this period, was " 2 ".

When the item was shown at a recent L.P.H.G. meeting there were some who doubted the validity of the mark. Barrie Jay has seen it and says he sees no reason why the mark should not be genuine.

What we need most urgently is at least one other record of this particular mark. Would readers check all their source

material, catalogues, notes and as a last resort, their collections !!

While looking through, please check also for any date extensions on the more widely distributed "W", both the General and Penny Post. These are listed by Jay at L 205 - 206a and L 558.

Any information to the Editor PLEASE.

P O S T O F F I C E .

CORRESPONDENCE between the Lords of the
Treasury and the Postmaster-General, with
reference to Proposal for passing Letters
through London on the Sunday.

(*Sir Andrew Agnew.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 May 1837.*

P O S T O F F I C E .

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, .
dated 13 April 1837;—for,

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Postmaster-General, on the subject of the Detention in London of Letters from the Country on the Lord's Day; and also, with reference to any Proposals for passing Letters through London on the Lord's Day.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS
MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordships that my attention has been afforded to the subject of preventing, if possible, the delay of 38 hours which occurs with the correspondence passing through London once a week, in consequence of Sunday not being a post-day in the metropolis.

The most simple and obvious plan would have been to have caused such letters to be sent to London by the mail-coaches, which arrive here on Sunday mornings, as on other days, and to have made up bags to be dispatched by those mails in the evening; but as this would require the whole machinery of the office to be put into operation on Sundays at a large increase of expense, and as I have every reason to believe that the merchants and inhabitants of London generally would be averse to Sunday becoming, for the first time, a post-day, inasmuch as it would give to those persons who would not hesitate to transact business on that day an advantage over others who might not be disposed to do so, which would probably compel them to attend at their offices and counting-houses, contrary to their wishes and long established habits, I cannot recommend this plan to your Lordships.

Sunday Letters in London.....

I am glad, however, to state, another mode has presented itself of accomplishing the object at much less expense, with equal certainty, and without involving the difficulties which attach to bringing the correspondence up to London. It is proposed that the letters in question shall be sent from all parts of the country, so as to reach the nearest post-town to London on the different lines of road early on Sunday morning; that a cart shall be dispatched from Shooter's Hill, the head of the Dover road; pass through Bromley, the head of the Hastings; Croydon, the head of the Brighton; and Kingston, the head of the Portsmouth, and thence to Hounslow, the head of the Great Western roads; that another cart shall start from Romford, the head of the Chelmsford road; Epping, the head of the Cambridge; Waltham Cross, the head of the Hull, &c. road; Barnet, the head of the Great Northern lines; Southall, the head of the Worcester road; and Edgware, the head of the Banbury road, and thence to Hounslow, to meet the other cart, exchange bags of letters, and both to return by the same routes. As bags are now made up at all these towns for the country on Sundays, as on other days, which are picked up by the mail-coaches the same evening, the circulation of the letters, now delayed as before explained, would be rendered complete.

The number of those letters is about 3,500 on the average; but there is every reason to believe that the important acceleration would largely augment them. I trust it would also be found practicable to include in the arrangement the letters brought by foreign mails to Dover, in which case 1,000 more must be added to the above number in the actual amount that would benefit by the regulation.

I estimate the expense, at the outset, at about 500*l.* per annum; this may, however, probably be reduced hereafter.

Your Lordships are aware, that as the law now stands the rates of postage are chargeable according to the distance letters are actually conveyed. If this principle be adopted with regard to the letters to be circulated by the proposed post, the postage on the majority of them will be increased by the circuitous conveyance, thus exposing them to an additional impost one day in the week.

It appears to me that this discrepancy would give rise to strong complaints from the public, which must lead either to the abandonment of the plan altogether, or to making Sunday a post-day in London, to which I have stated strong objections. Before, therefore, any steps are taken to give the public the advantage of the proposed measure, I am under the necessity of submitting to your Lordships whether, in this particular instance, you will not deem it expedient to furnish me with an authority for deviating from the letter of the law, and empowering me to charge the letters in question with the same rates of postage on Sundays, when they would describe a circle round the metropolis, as on other days of the week, when they pass directly through it; unless such an authority be given I cannot recommend your Lordships to sanction the adoption of the plan in question, as, however beneficial, it would be productive only of dissatisfaction, and occasion more general inconvenience than is incurred under the existing system.

General Post Office,
February 1837.

LICHFIELD.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Postmaster-General to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 29th March, with reference to Proposals for passing Letters through London on Sunday.

"WITH respect to the third recommendation of the Commissioners, the adoption of the direct instead of the circuitous route of letters, on the Sunday, intended to pass through London, the simplicity of the plan is so obvious that it could not fail to suggest itself at the instant. If it had not been open to objections, I should at once have carried it into execution, without requiring the sanction of your Lordships, before even the Commissioners of Inquiry were aware of the project being entertained. The direct route, however, being rejected for the

Sunday Letters in London....

circle, it became necessary to refer to your Lordships for authority to reduce the charges on letters until the measure I had submitted for a change of the law should receive the sanction of Parliament.

"The reasons which influenced my decision was the wish not to interfere with the observance of Sunday in London, which, if the direct route were adopted, I was of opinion could not be maintained. At present no bags are made up in the country to arrive in London on Sunday morning, except from particular places, and the accommodation of a Sunday delivery could not be given to the public if they wished, as the letters are detained in the country offices during the whole of Saturday night. It is the wish of the merchants of London, as I have always been led to believe, that there should be no delivery on the morning of Sunday, and in the same manner no dispatch in the evening, and no measure would be more unpalatable to them, as a body, than any alteration of the present rule; although the majority however are opposed to it, there are many of a different opinion, and for this reason it was deemed more expedient to take away all motive for a delivery by preventing the letters reaching London according to the existing regulations of the department.

"If the letters once reached London, and were known to be lying at the Post-office, it would be difficult to resist the delivery to those parties anxious to obtain them. If some individuals received their letters, others would speedily demand them, and in the immense competition going on those who would at first dislike to involve themselves in business on Sunday, would ultimately be compelled to have their correspondence, to prevent others from obtaining an advantage over them. The same motives would be in force as to the dispatch; it would be known that letters were in the Post-office which were to be dispatched by the mails on Sunday night, and it would be difficult to refuse to forward other letters when the means of doing so were at hand; at present few letters come up, none are sent out; there are only two or three clerks in attendance at the Post-office, to provide against emergencies; there are no letter-carriers to deliver letters; the majority of the commercial body in London do not wish either a Sunday delivery or dispatch, and the minority, finding that it is not practicable, are content not to remonstrate against the practice; but once let the letters come up, let there be clerks and letter-carriers employed during the day in sorting, and in the evening in loading the mails, and the whole aspect of things will be changed. How can the Post-office resist sending important letters or Sunday newspapers, which it will be unanswerably urged against us have lost the greater part of their value by being detained in London till the Monday? This was the opinion of the practical officers, and as I thought their views were just, and that there was every reason for believing that if letters were brought to London on the Sunday morning, and were dispatched by the mails on Sunday evening, that it would inevitably bring upon the Post-office a delivery and dispatch as on other days, I decided to adopt the circuitous route in preference to the one which was more direct; considerations also of economy had some influence with me, as if it became necessary to pay many clerks and letter-carriers for the extra attendance on the Sunday the direct route would have been more expensive than the circle; the main reasons however which decided me were, the impossibility of maintaining the observance of Sunday if letters were once received and dispatched on that day, or of continuing to uphold in London regulations which have been broken through in every other place, and which have only remained in force here because they were in unison with the feelings of the mercantile body."

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

LONDON SE DATESTAMP ODDITY

In Notebook 76/19 was what appeared to be a very curious datestamp. As Alf Kirk has pointed out, the date gives the answer. The Post Office, in its ever frugal way, has merely inserted a '1' to reflect the new fangled District numbers.

Almost as obvious as the date!!

FOREIGN OFFICE STAMP

There has been response from two members to John Sharp's contribution on page 18 of Notebook 76.

Barrie Jay writes to say he has recorded six examples of the PP stamp, dated between March 1794 and April 1795. "It was used on letters transferred from the Foreign Office to the Penny Post for delivery by one of the Penny Post letter carriers. It immediately preceded the P.P./1795 stamp (L1025) which I have recorded used in July 1795. I should record the first P.P. stamp was not used on prepaid incoming mail as suggested in Notebook."



From Vienna, 28 February 1795 to Berkeley Square, via Hamburg.

" The Ports of Calais, Ostend, and Helvoetsluys being shut up by the Enemy, all letters to and from the Continent (except Spain and Portugal) are sent by way of Bremen and Hamburg, and the Foreign Postage each way is one Shilling."

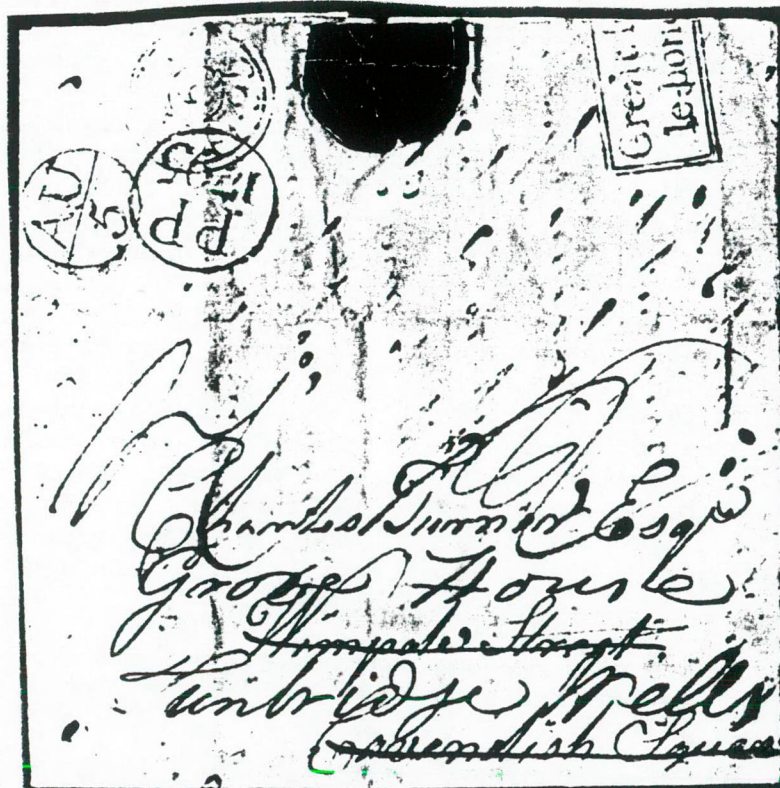
This letter received the MR 31 Bishop mark when it arrived at the Foreign Office. The letter was transferred to the Penny Post for delivery by one of the Penny Post letter carriers, as the Foreign Office letter carriers did not deliver to Berkeley Square and received at the Foreign Office the P.P. handstamp indicating this transfer. The P.P. handstamp was the forerunner of the PP, TP and TPP stamps.

James Grimwood-Taylor contributes three examples from February, March and April 1795, with an example of a matching PP/1795, dated August 5th., 1795. He writes, " I would say it is now clear the mark was applied in the London Foreign Branch. The ink matches that of the Bishop on each of the four covers I have seen. The letters are all for delivery in the Penny Post area. In other words it is a transfer mark and not a prepaid mark. It is the forerunner of the "PP/1795" mark and I would expect a period of use of about 18 months from early 1794 to mid 1795. Could it, therefore, be a 1794 Experimental, introduced with the many other 1794 Reforms ?

Two of the covers are shown on the following page.

Foreign Office Stamp.....

(please note the illustrations are from photographs and not to scale)

April 3rd., 1795August 5th., 1795

TWO-PENNY POST-OFFICE.

May, 1879.

General Instructions to Town Letter Receivers.

EVERY Office, or Receiving-House, must have a Letter-Box in the Front for Unpaid Letters. It must be fixed in a part convenient for Public access; be large and strong, and kept locked, with the Key out till the proper time of emptying for each dispatch. The Words "UNPAID LETTER BOX" to be painted on it. A secure Drawer must also be provided for Paid Letters, in which they are to be kept locked till the fixed periods for dispatch, namely the Hours of 8, 10, 12, 2, 5, and 8 at Night.

The Postage of a Letter going from one part of the Town to another, both parts being within the limits of the General Post Delivery, is Two-pence. The Postage to parts of the Town beyond the Delivery of the General Post Office, or to the Country Districts of this Office, is Three-pence.

By Act of Parliament no Letter is to pass by the Two-penny Post if it exceed the Weight of Four Ounces, unless it be passing to, or from the General or Foreign Office.

Persons wishing to send Bank Notes or Drafts, by Post, should be advised to cut such Notes or Drafts in halves, and to send the second halves after the receipt of the first shall have been acknowledged.

The Receiver must be particularly attentive to enter on the Letter-Bill all Letters that are suppressed, from their weight or appearance, to contain money, in gold or silver, rings, trinkets, &c. and to put such Letter in the Bill, whether the same be Paid, or Unpaid, and whether or not such Letter be given in Charge.

The Postage of each Newspaper passing from London to the Country in a Cover open at the ends, is One Penny only; if two or three be inclosed in one Cover it is Two-pence, or Three-pence respectively: but from one part of the Town to another, or in a close Cover, it is the same as for a Letter.

Letters may be sent by, or to, Sailors or Soldiers through the Two-penny and General Posts, both or either, for One Penny each Letter, if single and on their own private concerns, but not otherwise, and under other restrictions, which are specified in a Paper titled "Exemptions granted to Seamen and Soldiers."

It is the duty of the Receivers to stamp the Letters; they must do that duty themselves, and the Letter Carriers must not have access to the Stamps. They must be stamped with a perfect impression; for this purpose they should be laid on something soft, the composition be neither too thick nor the contrary, and the Stamps kept from being clogged; the impressions to be as free from the Directions as possible.

The stamping should begin somewhat before the fixed time for dispatch, according to the number of Letters to be stamped, so that but little may remain to be done afterwards and the Collectors may depart quickly after the time is expired. The Public, however, must have the full time allowed for putting in Letters for each Delivery, and rather the advantage of time than otherwise.

The Letters whilst stamping, or at any time, must never lie on Counters or Places where they may be handled by Strangers, or their Directions exposed, and the greatest care must always be taken that neither Children nor any improper Persons can possibly have access to them. Cases have occurred which render this Caution particularly necessary.

No Letter must be given up on any pretence whatever, after having been once put into the Office.

Every Office is supplied with printed Letter Bills and Daily Abstracts. With each collection of Letters the Receiver sends a Letter Bill, first entering in it the number of Paid and Unpaid Letters distinctly, and the amount of Postage paid; this Bill is also to be titled, dated, and signed by the Receiver. The number and amount of Letters entered in it must, before it is sent off, be copied into the Abstract. The Abstract closes with the Eight o'Clock collection a night, and is to be sent to the Principal Office with the first collection next morning. Each collection of Letters together with the Bill, must be tied in a bundle by the Receiver. The Letters are called for by the Letter Carriers, six times a day, at the hours above-mentioned.

The Receivers pay to the Office their Post-paid Money every four Weeks; they send it by the Letter Carrier who brings them the account of the sum due, and he gives them an acknowledgment for it.

The duty required can seldom occupy much time. A paid Letter may be taken, stamped, and deposited in its proper place in less than a minute; and, generally, each collection may be stamped and made up in a few minutes; but when it does call for attention it must have the preference of other business, and never be neglected or deferred for any.

Each Receiver must give a Month's notice to this Office of any intention he may have of resigning his appointment.

Any Receiver committing a breach of these Instructions will not only be liable to lose his appointment, but he and his sureties will also be called on for the penalty of their Official Bond.

FORMS AND USE OF THE STAMPS.

**T.P.
Fleet St**

This form to be used on all Unpaid Letters of every description.

**Fleet St
3py P.Paid**

This to be marked on all Paid Letters for the Country Delivery of the Three-penny Post.

**Fleet St
2py P.Paid**

This to be used on all Paid Letters for parts of London, within the Delivery of the General Post-Office.

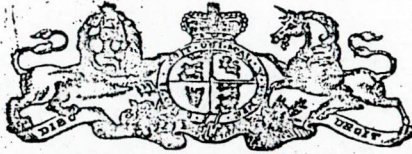
**Fleet St
1py P.Paid**

This on the Covers of Post-paid Newspapers for the Country; and on single Letters sent by or to Sailors or Soldiers, having One Penny paid at putting in. If two or three Newspapers be inclosed together, the Cover must be stamped with the Two-penny or Three-penny Paid Stamp, respectively.

T. M. MUSGRAVE,

Comptroller.

No. 20.—1840.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, *And Instructions to all Postmasters.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

1st December, 1840.

ON and after the 14th Instant, additional Receiving Houses will be opened within the limits of the Two-Penny Post, for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

The following will be the Offices (including those already established) at which Money Orders can be issued and paid, within the limits of the London Two-Penny Post.

RECEIVING HOUSES WITHIN THE THREE MILE CIRCLE.

General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Branch Offices { *Borough.*
Charing Cross.
Lombard Street (for issuing Orders only).
Old Cavendish Street.

Battle Bridge, No. 1, Pleasant Row.

Bloomsbury, No. 1, Broad Street.

Camberwell Green.

Camden Town, No. 98, High Street.

City Road, No. 36, near Old Street.

Dockhead, No. 11.

Gray's Inn Lane, No. 43, Upper North Place.

Hackney, No. 8, Church Street.

Islington, No. 86, Upper Street.

Kennington Cross, No. 4.

Kingsland Road, No. 4, Orchard Place.

Lambeth, No. 33, Mount Street.

Limehouse, No. 44, Three Colt Street.

Old Kent Road, No. 4, Dover Place.

Oxford Street, No. 210.

Pimlico, No. 28, Queen's Row.

Ratcliffe, No. 77, Broad Street.

Strand, No. 180, corner of Norfolk Street.

Tottenham Court Road, No. 103.

Upper Baker Street, No. 54.

Whitechapel, No. 72, High Street.

BEYOND THE THREE MILE CIRCLE.

Barking.

Barnet.

Bexley.

Brentford.

Bromley, Kent

Brompton, Middlesex.

Chelsea.

Clapham.

Croydon.

Deptford.

Dulwich.

Edgware.

Edmonton.

Enfield.

Foot's Cray.

Greenwich.

Hammersmith.

Hampstead.

Harrow.

Highgate

Hounslow.

Kensington.

Kingston.

Lewisham.

Norwood.

Paddington.

Putney.

Richmond, Surry.

Romford.

Shooter's Hill.

Southall.

Stanmore.

Stratford.

Sydenham.

Tooting.

Waltham Cross.

Woodford.

Woolwich.

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

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

By Command,

W. L. MABERLY,

Secretary.

LIST OF PLACES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE LONDON DISTRICT POST DELIVERYThe Letters for which are to sorted upon London

Acton
 Apperton
 Barking
 Battersea
 *Beddington
 *Blackheath
 *Brentford
 *Bromley, Kent
 *Bush Hill, Enfield
 *Carshalton
 *Chelsea
 Chingford
 *Clapham
 *Crayford
 Dalston
 *Dulwich
 *East Barnet
 *Edgeware
 Eltham
 *Erith
 Forest Hill, Kent
 Golder's Green
 Hackney
 *Hammersmith
 *Hampton Court
 *Hatcham
 *Heston
 Highgate
 Holloway
 *Hounslow
 Ilford
 Kennington
 *Keston
 *Kew
 Kingsland
 Lea Bridge, Essex
 Leyton
 *Locksbottom
 *Merton
 *Morden
 Muswell Hill
 Newington Butts
 North End, Hampstead
 *Norwood, Surrey
 Old Ford
 Parson's Green
 Pentonville
 Plaistow, Essex
 *Ponder's End
 Putney
 *Richmond
 *Rushey Green
 *St. Paul's Cray
 *Shepherd's Bush
 Snarebrook
 *Southborough, Bromley
 South End, Sydenham
 Stamford Hill

Acton, East
 *Balham
 Barnes
 *Bayswater
 *Bexley
 *Blendon, Kent
 *Bridging, Kent
 Bromley, Middlesex
 Camberwell
 *Charlton, Kent
 Chigwell
 *Chiselhurst
 Clapton
 Crouch End
 *Dagenham
 Ealing
 East Ham
 *Edmonton
 *Enfield
 *Finchley
 *Fryern Barnet
 Greenford
 *Hadley
 Hampstead
 Hanwell
 *Hayes, Kent
 High Beech
 Highwood Hill
 Homerton
 *Hurst
 *Isleworth
 Kensal Green
 Kentish Town
 Kilburn
 *Kingston
 *Lee, Kent
 Leytonstone
 Loughton
 Mill Hill
 Mortlake
 Neasdon
 *North Cray
 Northolt
 *Notting Hill
 Paddington
 *Peckham
 Perrivale
 *Plaistow, Kent
 Portland Town
 *Queen's Elm
 Roehampton
 *St. Mary's Cray
 Sewardstone
 *Shooter's Hill
 Somers Town
 South End, Eltham
 *Southgate
 *Stanmore

Annerley, Surrey
 Ball's Pond
 *Barnet
 *Beckenham
 *Bexley Heath
 Bow
 *Brixton
 *Brompton, Middlesex
 Camden Town
 *Cheam
 Chigwell Row
 *Chiswick
 *Colney Hatch
 *Croydon
 *Deptford
 Ealing, Little
 East Sheen
 *Elstree
 *Enfield Highway
 *Foot's Cray
 Fulham
 *Greenwich
 *Ham
 *Hampton
 Harrow
 Hendon
 Highbury
 Holsden Green
 Hornsey
 The Hyde
 Islington
 *Kensington
 Kent Road
 Kingsbury
 *Lampton
 *Lewisham
 Lisson Grove
 Maldon, Surrey
 *Mitcham
 Mottingham, Kent
 *New Cross
 North End, Fulham
 *Norwood, Middlesex
 *Nunhead
 *Palmer's Green
 Penge
 *Petersham
 *Plumstead
 *Potter's Bar
 Rainham, Essex
 *Romford
 St. John's Wood
 Shacklewell
 *Sidcup
 *Southall
 *South End, Lewisham
 South Lambeth
 *Stockwell

List of Places.....

Stoke Newington	*Strand-under-Green	Stratford
*Streatham	*Sunbury	*Sutton, Middlesex
*Sutton, Surrey	Sydenham	*Teddington
*Thornton Heath	*Tooting	*Tottenham
*Totteridge	*Turnham Green	*Twickenham
Upton, Essex	*Upton, Essex	Vauxhall
*Waddon	Waltham Green	*Wallington
*Waltham Abbey	*Waltham Cross	Walthamstow
Walworth	Wandsworth	Wanstead
*Welling, Kent	Wembley	West End, Hampstead
West Ham	West Ham Abbey	*Whetstone
Whip's Cross	*Whitchurch, Middlesex	Whitton
Wickham, East, Kent	*Wickham, West, Kent	*Widmore, Kent
Willesdon	Wimbledon	*Winchmore Hill
Woodford	Woodford Bridge	*Woolwich
Worton		

N.B. - Those marked with an Asterisk(*) have a Cross Post communication, and Letters for them are to be sent as at present.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

June, 1849

1000 9--52

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

INSPECTORS' MARKS IN THE TWOPENNY POST

Referring to the 2d. Post Inspectors Mark (pp 76/26-8), James Grimwood-Taylor writes " I must give a little more information to go with the photocopy of " my " cover (actually stock). I am utterly convinced the mark on the 1838 free front is 100% genuine. I fear I must therefore disagree with John Harrison's conclusions. Firstly this front came from an original free front album (leather bound and clearly pre-1870) which contained a majority of fronts addressed to Lord Falmouth's household in St. James' Square, all dating from about 1820 to 1840. The source was good and there were no signs of any recent collector having interfered with it. The ' hot cross bun ' front was in the middle of the book and it was not the most interesting item there. Likewise there were many other items which would have appealed to a forger more than this front.

Secondly the color of our example is absolutely right for the late 1830's London local post marks. I doubt very much if a forger, least of all a forger who wasted his time with fronts, would have the techniques to create such a good color match.

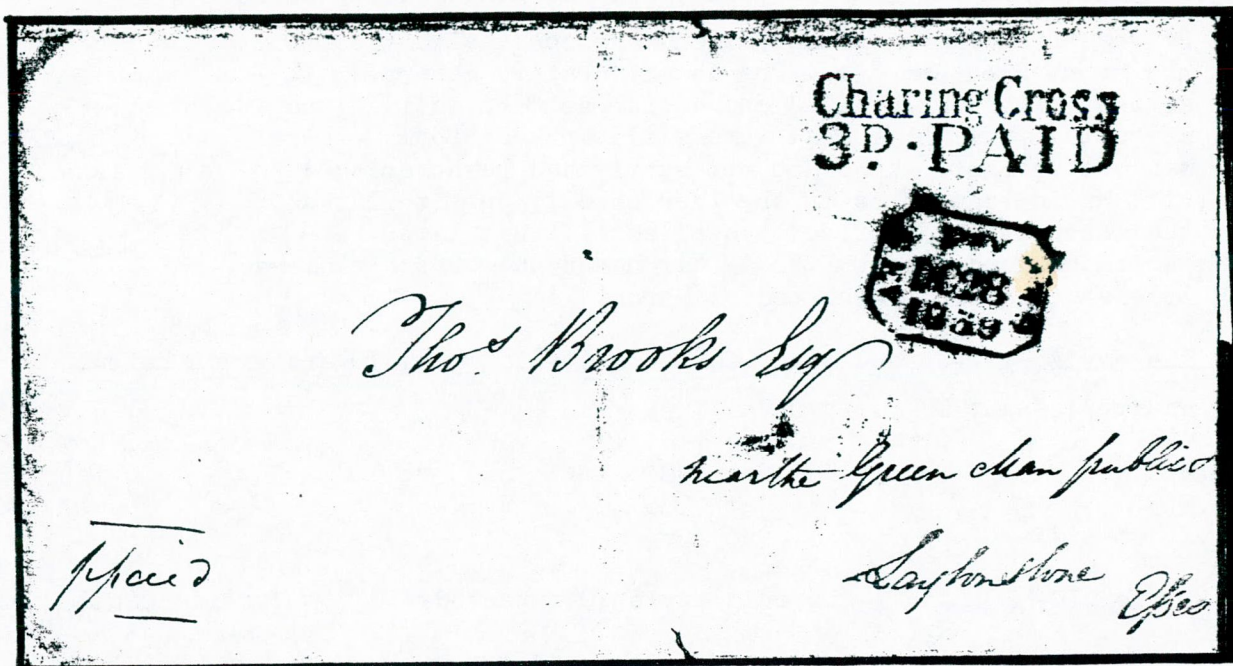
I have collected London Inspectors' Marks for some years and I must disagree with John about the use of these on free franked letters. To quote from J.W. Lovegrove's " Herewith My Frank " (p.39): " Alcock & Holland's Fig.1816 - the simple quartered circle - is sometimes found on franked letters from the country for delivery in London. Hendy asserted that the stamp was kept at the Inland Office and was used on letters transferred from the General Post Office to the Penny Post. Its use was not confined to the Franks however and though uncommon Alcock & Holland believed its application to be much wider than any suspected by Hendy. " Alcock & Holland's Fig.1816 is actually very uncommon prior to 1840, so I am not all that surprised only two examples of the ' hot cross bun ' variation have been recorded. Readers may have others tucked away.

My conclusion is that the newly reported ' hot cross bun ' is genuine and should be listed with the ' quartered circle (Jay's L.183 and L.183a) which I think is its first cousin.

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

THE FOURPENNY POST PERIOD

George Crabb has sent in the cover shown here. As can be seen, it carries a very fine example and, immediately below, the time stamp, with the curious DC



for December. The address of Leytonstone places it within the local post area and Barrie Jay lists this mark, for 1835 only as it happens, for Leytonstone, which is not to say there was no office there.

The regulations for the London area were very straight forward. London was particularly important for the uniform postage experiment in the matter of the prepayment of postage. The rate was quite simply a single penny up to one half ounce, providing the letter was prepaid, otherwise the normal postage rates applied, that is threepence out the Leytonstone.

This item was prepaid, confirmed by both the handstamp and the manuscript note on the lower left corner. Could it be both sender and the Charing Cross post-clerk were both so ignorant of the regulations? It seems unlikely at such a busy office. Explanations at length much appreciated.

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

UNIVERSAL MACHINE DIE LETTERING

Peckham SE15 had the distinction of being the first London office recorded with a new style of lettering in the dater die, this reported in January 1985. However, as with all 'firsts' earlier examples have now been recorded. Within a short time, even this 'new' style was overtaken by events and another 'new' style was introduced.

These styles are classified as Peachey 9 and 10. They are illustrated here but a few words of description as worth while.

Style 9 is similar to 8 but the lettering tends to be even finer. Their most distinctive features are their diameter (20/21mm against the earlier 22mm) and the appearance of a distinctive "bump" in the top of the frame. The letters are unusually close to the circular rim.



Universal Machine Die Lettering.....

Style 10 has small letters used again but very close together and distant from the rim of in die and the " bump " is no longer to be seen.

By way of adding a further dimension occurs with the first of the Mount Pleasant die. The dater dies are generally inscribed " London IS MLO " and as far as " Bulletin " was aware in April 1985, most were still in that form. There was one variant, the G die apparently had been replaced with no indication as to the town or city but it also had the inscription incorrectly spelled. It was later reported as used also on the 19 March and the office claimed it was withdrawn by the end of March.



The earliest recorded dates for both styles 9 and 10 are given below.

Mount Pleasant G	18 Mar 1985	NW3	31 Jly 1984
E2	10 Dec 1984	SE6	1 Nov 1984
E10	11 Dec 1984	SE15 *	14 Sep 1984
E15	11 Dec 1985	SW17	6 Apr 1985
E17 *	11 Dec 1984		

London IS MLO F, H (the only style 10 reported) * two identical dies

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

YOU ARE INVITED TO.....

a lecture to be given by Mario Aleppo, senior conservator of the Public Record Office. The subject is paper conservation and restoration techniques for collectors of postal history.

IT WILL BE ON Tuesday, 27th. October, 1987, 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. at the Public Record Office, Portugal Street, London W.C. 2.

THE COST is £3 and there is a limit of 15 on the number so immediate application, accompanied by £3 (non refundable*) to the Editor is advised.

The main topics to be covered will include:

A description of the conservation techniques used in P.R.O., with slide illustrations; the main causes of paper deterioration; methods of measuring the environment and for maintaining safe storage; the dangers of not removing particular paper fasteners; cleaning methods; the evils of pressure sensitive tapes; possible methods of repair which collectors could undertake, plus a practical demonstration of the repair of a fragmentary document; what to do in the event of fire or flood; health and safety aspects of the work; details of suppliers of tools and materials relating to document repair.

THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ANSWERS TO A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR COLLECTORS.

IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO ARRANGE REPEAT LECTURES BUT DO APPLY QUICKLY IF YOU ARE INTERESTED.

* Anyone booking after the numbers are complete will get cheques returned. Make payable to LPHG SALES, they will not be presented unless you are ' in '.

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