# NOTEBOOK 

IN THIS ISSUE.

## THE LONDON CATALOGUE

Page 2 The 1794 Reforms of the London Penny Post
Page 6 The Reorganized London Penny Post 1794-1801
Page 9 London Twopenny Post 1801-1839
(c) 2004 L. P. H. G.

## EDITOR

Peter A Forrestier Smith, 64 Gordon Road, CARSHALTON, Surrey. SM5 3RE

E-mail: lphgat64@aol.com

## EDITORIAL <br> $\qquad$

We have just been reading the editorial of 'The Journal of the Somerset and Dorset Postal History Group’, Volume 5, No. 10. Due to illness of the previous Editor, Bill Pipe stepped into the breach and reminded readers in the previous edition, 'this edition would be a Dorset edition unless Somerset articles were forthcoming in sufficient quantity. I am pleased to say that the "usual suspects" in the Somerset camp came through with a few articles and that yours truly provided a few Dorset items to "fill the gaps".'

To any Editor this has an all too familiar ring: with the publication of this section of the draft London Catalogue the remarks are most appropriate. The L.P.H.G. "usual suspects" produce items for the 'Feldman Update' but there has been little reaction to the previously published material for the London Catalogue, which is unfortunate since it means that when we go to final with the final version, it will lack your input.

No matter how slight your think your contribution might be, rest assured it is not. There are still postal markings to be discovered, colours unlisted, dates to be extended to close the gap between one series of marks and the next.

Do not be content to write up an item with 'Not recorded by Jay'

## THE 1794 REFORMS OF THE LONDON PENNY POST

In 1788, Edward Johnson, a former Letter Carrier, was sent by John Palmer to make a Survey of the Penny Post. Johnson reported to the Postmasters General in July 1792, and they wrote to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in September 1792 supporting most of Johnson's suggestions. These suggestions were finally put into effect in May 1794. The necessity for the reform of the London Penny Post can be realised from the first paragraph of the letter from the Postmasters General to the Treasury:

> 'My Lords,

Of all the improvements that have at any time been wanting in the Post Office, a description of the inconveniences of the present Penny Post, would lead to an immense detail and is unnecessary, they are pointed out in Mr. Palmer's letter to the Commissioners dated May 2nd, 1783. They are shown by the enclosed Appendix F, stating the amount of that Revenue for twenty years back, which will prove that, notwithstanding the increased extent, wealth, population and trade of the Capital, though every branch of the Revenue is increased, this has borne no proportion to the rest.'

The recommendations of the Postmasters General, based on Johnson's proposals, included:

1. The reduction in the number of Chief Offices from five to two.
2. Making the collections and deliveries, as well as the times at which they take place, the same.
3. Reducing the Walks in length, and each walk to have one Letter Carrier and an assistant, who will perform the duties alternately.
4. Instead of the Country Letter Carriers coming to Town to fetch the letters, the letters will be sent to them.
5. There will be six deliveries a day in Town, and three a day in the Country, two by the Penny Post and a third by the Mail Coaches. There will be two from the Country to the Town.
6. There will be seven Rides: to Woodford, Edmonton, Finchley, Brentford, Mitcham, Mortlake and Woolwich, each Ride (except Mortlake) to be about 18 to 20 miles.
7. The second penny paid at present to Country Letter Carriers for all Penny Post letters delivered beyond the general delivery, to go in future to the Revenue.
8. Penny Post letters from Country to Town to be charged twopence, the same as is charged on letters to the Country.
9. The Public given the option of paying the postage or not as they please, when the letter is put into the Post.

Further details of the 1794 reforms, including copies of the letters from Edward Johnson to the Postmasters General, and the letter from them to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, can be found in the 'Postal History Society Bulletin," Nos 88-91, 1957. A more detailed account of the reforms will be found in England's Postal History by R M Willcocks.

The period from May to December 1794 was an intriguing one from the point of view of the handstamps used, and it would appear that many of the handstamps, particularly those on Paid letters, were experimental in nature.

Details of the reorganised Penny Post appeared in the newspapers in March and the new Penny Post started in May 1794.

## Date Stamps



## Paid Stamps


406

408

408a


| 406 | WO | May to |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 408 | CO | June to |
| 408 a | CO | June |
| 408 b | CO | August |

[^0]Red \& Purple 1794 G
Black

| \& Red | 1794 | J |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Black | 1794 | J |
| Red | 1794 | J |




## Receiving House Stamps

The following series of handstamps was introduced in 1794 but continued in some instances for several years. It is now believed that the number in these handstamps refers to the Receiving House in the specified area (see Postal History, No 277, pp14-15, March 1996).

## PUTNEY W-HALL MORTLE <br> 

## DEW <br> BLACKMOOR•S. 3 <br> 420d

| 418 | Receiving House/1 |  | various | Black | 1794-01 | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 418a | as L418, but |  | various | Red | 1795-97 | G |
| 419 | Receiving House/2 |  | various | Black | 1794-98 | F |
| 419a | as L419, but |  |  | Red | 1794-96 | G |
| 419b | Receiving House 2 | (handstamp in one line) | various | Black | 1797-98 | G |
| 420 | Receiving House/3 |  | various | Black | 1794-00 | F |
| 420a | as L420, but |  |  | Red | 1794-98 | G |
| 420b | Receiving House 3 | (handstamp in one line) | various | Black | 1794-95 | G |
| 420c | as L420b, but |  |  | Red | 1798 | G |
| 420d | DEW/BLACKMOOR S ${ }^{\top} 3$ |  | $65 \times 17$ | Black | 1795-96 | H |
| 421 | W. HALL ${ }^{\top} 4$ |  | $45 \times 18$ | Black | 1795 | H |

The various Receiving Houses from which these handstamps are known are listed in Appendix 5 of Hugh Feldman's Letter Receivers of London, 1652 to 1857 (Postal History Society, 1998).

One or two Receivers, who were previously with the Government Penny Post, continued for a few years to use the handstamp with his surname (L375). Martin, a Chelsea Receiver, is one which is occasionally seen.

At least two (presumably) Penny Post Receiving Houses had unusual handstamps, different from those listed above.


424

| 424 | CHARLTON/PPO | $35 \times 15$ | Black | 1795 | H |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 426 | WOODFORD BRIDGE/PPO | 21 | Black | 1799 | H |

## THE REORGANISED LONDON PENNY POST 1794-1801

The experimental (1794) handstamps of the reorganised London Penny Post can be found at L400L426

Date Stamps of the Chief Office (month before day)


| Cat <br> No | Description | Size | Colour | Dates | Rarity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L |  |  |  |  |  |
| 430 | Dec 1 1794 - Dec 31 1795 | $35 \times 26$ | Red | $1794-95$ | B |
| 430a as L430, but year twice - FE 18 95/95 | $35 \times 26$ | Red | 1795 | D |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 431 Jan 1 1796 - Déc 31 1799 | $36 \times 26$ | Red | $1796-99$ | B |  |
| 431a as L431, but month \& day inverted - MR 18 | $36 \times 26$ | Red | 1797 | C |  |
| 431b as L431, but year twice - FE 21 97/97 EVEN | $36 \times 26$ | Red | 1797 | D |  |

The above date stamps are known with the following times:
8 o'Clock MORN
10 o'Clock F.NOON
12 o'Clock NOON
7 o'Clock NIGHT
2 o'Clock Af Noon $^{\prime}$
4 o'Clock EVEN
7 o'Clock EVEN
 to the Twopenny Post, and on returned and redirected letters
*For L432 used from April 51801 to December 311822 see L455
The above date stamps are known with the following times
8 o'Clock M ${ }^{\text {n }}$
10 o'Clock F•N ${ }^{\text {n }}$
7 o'Clock ${ }^{\top}$
12 o'Clock $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{n}}$
2 o'Clock A $\mathrm{N}^{\text {n }}$
4 o'Clock EV

Date Stamps of the Westminster Office (day before month)


4341 Jan 1795-31 Dec 1799
434a as L434, but black
434b as L434, but year twice

|  | $33 \times 25$ | Red | $1795-99$ | B |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 Jan - 12 Feb 1795 | $33 \times 25$ | Black | 1795 | D |
| 18 FE 95/95 EVEN, 4 JY | $98 / 98$ F.NOON |  |  |  |
| 29 MR 99/99 F.NOON | $33 \times 25$ | Red | $1795-99$ | C |

The above date stamps are known with the following times:


435 a as L435, on returned letters, but
Black 1800-01
*For L435 used between 5 April 1801 and 31 December 1822, see L463
The above date stamps are known with the following times
8 o'Clock M ${ }^{\text {n }}$
10 o'Clock FN ${ }^{\text { }}$
12 o'Clock ?
$20^{\prime}$ Clock A• $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{n}}$
4 o'Clock EV
7 o'Clock $^{\top}{ }^{\top}$


| $41 \times 30$ | Red | $1794-96$ | C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $41 \times 30$ | Red | 1795 | E |
| $41 \times 31$ | Red | $1796-99$ | B |
| $41 \times 31$ | Red | $1800-01^{*}$ | C |

Paid Stamps of the London Penny Post - Chief Office
438 Dec 1794-1796
438 as $L 438$, but no date in centre (FE 18)
439 as L438, but on oval frame
440 as L439, but year in 4 figures and under date
*L440 should have ceased to have been used on 3 April 1801;
it is occasionally found up to September 1801
The above Paid stamps are known with the following times:
8 o'Clock Morn
10 o'Clock FNoon
4 o'Clock Even
7 o'Clock Night

12 o'Clock Noon
2 o'Clock ?


Paid stamps of the London Penny Post - Westminster Office


443 December 1794 - January 1795
443a as L443, but
443b as L443, but month in numerals 131199
444 as L443, but year in 4 figures and under date
444 a as L444, but no year $-15+$ SP (1800)


| $40 \times 29$ | Mauve | $1794-95$ | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Red <br> Red | $1795-99$ | B |
| $40 \times 29$ |  | D |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $38 \times 28$ | Red | $1800-01$ | C |
| $38 \times 28$ | Red | 1800 | D |

The above Paid stamps are known with the following times:

8 o'Clock Morn 10 o'Clock Morn 10 o'Clock FNoon
4 o'Clock Afn 4 o'Clock Even 7 o'Clock Even

12 o'Clock Noon
2 o'Clock Af -Noon
7 o'Clock Night

## London Penny Post Receiving House Stamps

For early Receiving House stamps of the London Penny Post see L418-421.


447


448


449e


449


449c


450


The various Receiving Houses from which these handstamps are known are listed in Appendix 5 of Hugh Feldman's Letter Receivers of London, 1652 to 1857 (Postal History Society, 1998).

## THE LONDON TWOPENNY POST 1801-1839

For 120 years local letters had been passing between places within the Town area of the London post for 1d, although an additional Id was charged on delivery in the Country area, this additional Id going to the Letter Carrier prior to the 1794 reorganisation, and to the Revenue subsequently. The charge for all letters carried by the London post was raised to $2 d$ in April 1801, as a result of inflation largely brought about by the War with France, and without any change in organisation. The charge for letters between Town and Country areas was further raised to 3d in 1805


The Town area of the London Twopenny Post is shown on this map (published in 1837) by the inner broken line prior to 1831, and by the inner continuous line from that date (The inner continuous line is 3 miles from the GPO). The outer limit of the Country area is indicated by the outer broken line prior to November 1833, and by the outer continuous line from that date (The outer continuous line is twelve and a third miles from the GPO). Note that Hampton and Romford, although outside the twelve and a third mile line, were within the London Country area.

In all the following date and paid stamps up to July 1834, the date in the stamps of the Chief Office had the month before the day, while those of the Westminster Office had the day before the month.

Date Stamps of the Chief Office (month before day)


L 455 April 51801 - Dec 311822
455a as L455, but
$36 \times 25$ Red 1801-22 A on letters posted in the London General Post for delivery in London and transferred to the TP, and on returned and redirected letters
455 b as L455, but cross instead of dot between month \& day, SP×13

|  | $36 \times 25$ | Red | 1816 | C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 455 c | second ' $N$ ' of 'A• $N$ N' reversed, $A \cup 26$ | $36 \times 25$ | Red | 1822 |
| 455d OC 12 inverted | $36 \times 25$ | Red | 1803 | C |

The above date stamps are known with the following times:


In L456a the figure after the time of day indicating the hour was wrongly cut. In the various handstamps of 1823 this and similar errors, such as inverted and inverted and reversed figures, are found.

457 Jan 11824 - Dec 311833 various Red 1824-33 A The size of L457 varies: $1824-2536 \times 25,182634 \times 28,182835 \times 24,182935 \times 24$. Other measurements occur. (L457a in the original catalogue has been absorbed in the above.)

457b as L457, but on reversed and redirected letters various Black 1826-32 B


| 458 | Jan 11834 - Déc 311835 | $32 \times 21$ | Red | $1834-35$ | B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 458a | as L458, but on returned and redirected letters | $32 \times 21$ | Black | 1834 | C |

The above date stamps (L456-458) are known with the following times:
8 MORN
10 F NOON
12 NOON
2 A. NOON
4 EVEN
7 NIGHT

| 459 | Jan 1 1836-1843 | $20 \times 17$ | Red | $1836-43$ | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 459a | as L459, but on returned letters |  | Black | $1836-43$ | B |
| $459 b$ | DC for DE (DC 12 1839) | $20 \times 17$ | Red | 1839 | B |
| 459c year omitted (MR 25 | $20 \times 17$ | Red | 1836 | B |  |
| 459d top and bottom lines transposed ( 8 Mg ) | $20 \times 17$ | Red | $1838-43$ | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 460 as L459d, but letter in lower frame | $23 \times 27$ | Black |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \&Red | $1843-58$ | A |

The above date stamps (L459-460) are known with the following times:

$$
8 \mathrm{M}^{9} 10 \mathrm{~F}^{\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{~F}^{n} 12 \mathrm{~N}^{\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{~N}^{\mathrm{n}} 2 \mathrm{~A}^{\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{~A}^{\mathrm{n}} 4 \mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{g}} \quad 6 \mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{N}} 7 \mathrm{~N}^{\top}, N^{\mathrm{t}} 8 \mathrm{~N}^{\top}, \mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{t}}
$$

7 NT ceased to be used at about the end of November 1837 and was replaced by 6 EV and 8 NT.

## Date Stamps of the Westminster Office (day before month)



| 463 | 5 April 1801-31 Dec 1822 | $32 \times 25$ | Red | $1801-22$ | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 463 as L463, but on returned letters |  | Black | $1807-22$ | B |  |

The above date stamp is known with the following times:

| $80^{\prime}$ Clock $M^{n}$ $100^{\prime}$ 'Clock F F $N^{n}$ 12 o'Clo <br> $20^{\prime}$ Clock $A \cdot N^{n}$ $40^{\prime}$ Clock $E^{V}$ $70^{\prime}$ Clock | 12 o'Clock $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{n}}$ 7 o'Clock $^{\prime}{ }^{\top}$ | $20^{\prime}$ Clock A. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4641 January 1823-31 December 1823 | $31 \times 23$ | Red | 1823 |
| 464a as L464, but reversed hours (12, 2, 4, 7) |  | Red | 1823 |
| 464b as L464, but inverted day \& month (20 FE) (see note after L456a) | $31 \times 23$ | Red | 1823 |
| 4651 January 1824-1827 | $32 \times 24$ | Red | 1824-27 |
| 465a as L465, on returned letters, but |  | Black | 1824-27 |
| 465b as L465, but smaller. 1827-31 December 1833 | $31 \times 20$ | Red | 1827-33 |
| 465 c as L465b, on returned letters, but |  | Black | 1827-33 |
| 466 dots on each side of year | $31 \times 20$ | Red | 1834 |

The above date stamps are known with the following times:
8 MORN
$10 \mathrm{~F} \cdot \mathrm{NOON}$
12 NOON
2 A.NOON
4 EVEN
7 NIGHT

The Westminster Office closed in July 1834

Date Stamps on Letters transferred to the General Post


159-11-

| 470 | C.O. - month before day | $35 \times 25$ | Black | $1817-22$ | B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 470 W.O. - day before month | $35 \times 25$ | Black | $1817-22$ | B |  |
| 470 b as L470a, but |  | Red | $1819-21$ | B |  |

The above date stamps are known with the following times:
8 o'Clock ?
10 o'Clock ?
12 o'Clock $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{n}}$
4 o'Clock ?
7 o'Clock $\mathrm{N}^{\top}$
2 o'Clock ?

From 1823 three sizes of stamp were used at each of the main offices, L471-471d being used in the Chief Office and L472-472g in the Westminster Office.

| 471 | C.O. - month before day | $31 \times 22$ | Black | 1823, 1826 | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 471a | as L471, but reversed hour | $31 \times 22$ | Black | 1823 | D |
| 471b | C.O. - month before day | $30 \times 20$ | Black | 1824-25 | B |
| 471c | C.O. - month before day | $29 \times 18$ | Black | 1827-35 | A |
| 471d | as L471c, letters transferred from Town area to General Post, and other uses | $29 \times 18$ | Red | 1831-35 | B |
| 472 | W.O. - day before month | $31 \times 22$ | Black | 1823-26 | B |
| 472a | as L472, but reversed hour (see note after L456a) | $31 \times 22$ | Black | 1823 | D |
| 472b | W.O. - day before month | $30 \times 20$ | Black | 1824-25 | B |
| 472c | W.O. - day before month | $29 \times 18$ | Black | 1827-34 | B |
| 472d | as L472c, ? use |  | Red | 1827-33 | C |
| 472 e | as L472c, but both ' 7 's reversed 6 Apr, 12 Apr, 8 Feb, 12 Feb, 22 J | $29 \times 18$ <br> ne, 15 | Black | 1830 | E |
| 472f | as L472e, 29 Oct, but |  | Red | 1830 | E |
| 472g | as L472c, but letters transferred from Town area to General Post, and other uses | $29 \times 18$ | Red | 1831-34 | C |

The above date stamps are known with the following times:
8? 10?
12 NOON
2 ?
4?
7 NIGHT

| 473 | C.O. | $24 \times 20$ | Black | $1836-39$ | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $473 a$ | as $L 473$, but |  | Red | $1840-42$ | A |

the size of L473 varies
The above date stamp is known with the following times:
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}8 & 10 & 12 & \text { Nn } & 2 & 4 & 7 N T\end{array}\right)$ Nt $\quad$ 8NT
474 as L473, but letter in lower frame $28 \times 24$ Red 1843- A
The above date stamp is known with the following times
8 ?
10? $12 \mathrm{~N}^{\mathrm{N}}$
2 ?
4?
8?

Paid Stamps of the London Twopenny Post - Chief Office


```
478 TWO.PENNY.P.PAID - single frame
40\times32
478a as L478,? delayed, but
Red 1801-18

The above Paid stamps are known with the following times:
8 o'Clock Morn
4 o'Clock?

10 o'Clock F-Noon
7 o'Clock Night
\begin{tabular}{lllclcl}
480 & T.P.PAID & double frame & \(31 \times 24\) & Red & \(1823-25\) & A \\
481 & PAID & double frame & \(32 \times 21-32 \times 24\) & Red & \(1823-35\) & A \\
481a as L481, but & single frame & \(30 \times 20\) & Red & 1835 & A
\end{tabular}

12 o'Clock Noon

2 o'Clock Af \(^{\prime}\) Noon 1835

The above Paid stamps are known with the following times: 8 MORN \(10 \mathrm{~F} \cdot \mathrm{NOON} 12 \mathrm{NOON} 2 \mathrm{~A} \cdot \mathrm{NOON}\)


482


483

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\(24 \times 17\) & Red & \(1836-37\) & A \\
\(23 \times 17\) & Red & \(1838-43\) & A
\end{tabular}

The above Paid stamps are known with the following times:


The above Paid stamp is known with the following times:
\(8 ? \quad 10 \mathrm{~F}^{\mathrm{N}} 12 \mathrm{~N}^{\mathrm{N}} 1 \mathrm{~A}^{\mathrm{N}} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}^{\mathrm{N}}\)
485 Chief Office/PAID - used for charges above 3d
486 as L478, but THREE PENNY P.PAID
\(3 A^{N} \quad 6 E^{V} \quad 8 N^{\top}\)
\(38 \times 13\) Red 1841-44
Red 1807 J

Paid Stamps of the London Twopenny Post - Westminster Office

\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
490 & TWO.PENNY.P.PAID & unframed & \(37 \times 30\) & Red & \(1801-18\) & B \\
491 & TWO.PENNY.P.PAID & single frame & \(39 \times 31\) & Red & \(1816-22\) & B
\end{tabular}

The above Paid stamps are known with the following times:


The above Paid stamps are known with the following times:
8 MORN \(10 \mathrm{~F} \cdot \mathrm{NOON} 12 \mathrm{NOON} 2 \mathrm{~A} \cdot \mathrm{NOON}\)
4 EVEN
7 NIGHT

\section*{London Twopenny Post Receiving House Stamps}


\title{
T.P Cary St HollowayRd \\ Woolwich lpy P.Paid \\ 506 \\ 506e
}

\section*{Aldgate 2py P.Paid \\ 507 \\ Queens Elm 2py P.Paid \\ 507d}

\section*{DeptfordBge 3 py P.Paid \\ 508}

502 Receiving House, lower case, unframed
\(40 \times 5\) Black 1819-20 D
L.502 is only known from Sloane Street NO at this early date. A similar type of stamp was used from 1836 (L514).
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
503 & Receiving House, lower case, framed & various & Black & \(1810-47\) \\
& Red & \(1819-40\) & B \\
\(503 a\) & as L503, but & & Blue & \(1819-52\)
\end{tabular}

L503 was only used in certain Receiving Houses of the Country Area north of the Thames, and in Kew and Tooting (south of the Thames)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & TP framed & various & Black & 1811-48 \\
\hline 504a & as L504, but & & Red & 1819-47 \\
\hline 504b & as L504, but & & Blue & 1820-42 \\
\hline 504c & as L504, but & & Green & 1823-41 \\
\hline 505 & TP unframed & various & Black & 1835-57 \\
\hline 505a & as L505, but & & Red & 1836-48 \\
\hline 505b & as L505, but & & Blue & 1836-55 \\
\hline 505 c & as L505, but & & Green & 1836-53 \\
\hline 505d & as L505, but & & Mauve & 1838-41 \\
\hline 505e & as L505, but & & Brown & 1841 \\
\hline 506 & 1pyPPaid & various & Black & 1808-47 \\
\hline 506a & as L506, but & & Red & 1808-48 \\
\hline 506b & as L506, but & & Blue & 1840-48 \\
\hline 506c & as L506, but & & Green & 1839-41 \\
\hline 506d & as L506, but & & Mauve & 1840-43 \\
\hline 506 e & '1' sloping - Holloway \(R^{\text {d }}\) & \(45 \times 16\) & Black & 1840-42 \\
\hline \(506 f\) & Lower line curved - Fenchurch St & & Black & 1840 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

L 506 is rarely seen before December 1839 (rarity E), being found only on Soldiers' letters. The official regulations of the London Twopenny Post states:

\section*{Soldiers and Sailors}

Single letters From or To Soldiers and Sailors, under certain restrictions, pass throughout both this and the General Post, or either, for One Penny only, if paid at putting in.
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
507 & 2pyPPaid & various & Black & \(1802-47\) & B \\
\(507 a\) & as L507, but & & Red & \(1803-46\) & B \\
\(507 b\) & as L507, but & & Blue & \(1809-50\) & C \\
507 c & as L507, but & & Green & \(1825-38\) & C \\
\(507 d\) & Lower line curved - Queens Elm & \(46 \times 19\) & Black & \(1822-36\) & F \\
\(507 e\) & as L507, but & & Brown & 1815 & C
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
508 & 3pyPPaid & various & Black & \(1805-39\) \\
508a as L508, but & Red & \(1807-38\) & C \\
508 b as L508, but & Blue & \(1828-40\) & D \\
508c as L508, but & Green & \(1826-51\) & D \\
508d Lower line curved - Albany Rd & ? & & F \\
508e as L508, but & Mauve & 1813 & D
\end{tabular}



511
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(5091^{\text {D P PAID }}\) & various & Black & 1835-54 \\
\hline 509a as L509, but & & Red & 1839-53 \\
\hline 509b as L509, but & & Blue & 1838-54 \\
\hline 509c as L509, but & & Green & 1840-52 \\
\hline 509d '1' missing - Grays-Inn & \(37 \times 15\) & Black & 1840 \\
\hline 509e as L509d, but & & Red & 1840 \\
\hline 509 f ISLINGTON SO - in capitals & & Black & 1844-48 \\
\hline 509 g as L509, but & & Mauve & 1841-49 \\
\hline 509h as L509, but & & Brown & 1846-48 \\
\hline \(5101^{\text {D }}\)-PAID & various & Black & 1843-54 \\
\hline 510 a as L510, but & & Red & 1843-52 \\
\hline 510b as L510, but & & Blue & 1846-57 \\
\hline 510c as L510, but & & Green & 1849-57 \\
\hline 510 d as L510, but & & Mauve & 1847 \\
\hline 511 2 P PAID & various & Black & 1835-52 \\
\hline 511a as L511, but & & Red & 1836-49 \\
\hline 511b as L511, but & & Blue & 1837-53 \\
\hline 511c as L511, but & & Green & 1839-51 \\
\hline 511d as L511, but & & Mauve & 1839-47 \\
\hline \(5123^{\text {D }}\) PAID - flat-topped ' 3 ' & various & Black & 1836-39 \\
\hline 512 a as L512, but & & Red & 1837-39 \\
\hline 512 b as L512, but & & Blue & 1839 \\
\hline 512 c as L512, but & & Green & 1838-39 \\
\hline 512d as L512, but & & Mauve & 1838-39 \\
\hline \(5133^{\text {D }}\) PAID - round-topped ' 3 ' & various & Black & 1838-39 \\
\hline 513a as L513, but & & Red & 1838-39 \\
\hline 513b as L513, but & & Blue & 1839 \\
\hline 514 Receiving House unframed & various & Black & 1836-57 \\
\hline 514a as L514, but & & Red & 1839-57 \\
\hline 514 b as L514, but & & Blue & 1844-58 \\
\hline 514 c as L514, but & & Green & 1850-58 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For an earlier unframed Receiving House stamp, see L502

The various Receiving Houses from which these handstamps are known are listed in Appendix 6 of Hugh Feldman's Letter Receivers of London, 1652 to 1857 (Postal History Society, 1998).

\section*{COUNTRY SORTING OFFICES}

In July 1809 the Sorting Offices in the Country area started to be issued with date stamps incorporating the name of the office. These were required so that bye-letters, which did not go to one of the Principal Offices of the Twopenny Post in London, could have a date stamp applied. These stamps were also used, in lieu of Receiving House stamps, on some letters passing to the Town area, as well as on Cross Post letters.

Country Sorting Offices on the Richmond Ride were issued with these date stamps in July 1809, those on the Brentford Ride in 1810, while the remainder of the Country Sorting Offices were issued with stamps in various months in 1811.

\section*{NOTICE TO LETTER CARRIERS}

Relative to the Bye Post Regulations
1. THE LETTER CARRIERS must carefully sort out from their Collections every Letter intended for Delivery within the Ride to which they belong, and deliver all such letters to the Sorting office where they attend. It is repeated they must be particularly careful that all such Letters be transferred to the office-Keeper, for delivery by the Bye Post, and that they be not sent up to London.

The above extract gives the instructions to Letter Carriers for the handling of letters passing from one part of a Ride to another, so that they do not have to pass to London.

Two Penny Post Office

\section*{April 6th 1811}

\section*{HIS MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL}

Being desirous of extending the Benefit and Accommodation afforded to the Public by Means of the Two-Penny Post Office, have been pleased to order that on and after the above date, Letters passing from 'one to another of the following Places,
viz.
Kent Road, from the Bricklayers' Arms
Lee
New Cross
Eltham
Peckham
Forest Hill
Charlton
Deptford
Woolwich
Greenwich
Blackheath
Lewisham

Plumstead and
Shooter's Hill
or from one Part to another of either of the same Places, be delivered direct, by the Means of a Bye-Post, instead of being first sent to London.

The above is part of a Notice to the Public, informing them of the establishment of the bye-post on the Woolwich Ride. Similar notices were issued for other Rides, as follows:

Woodford Ride - May 4th 1811 - covering the following places:
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
Bow & Barking & Woodford & Bromley [by Bow - \\
Ed] & & & \\
Ilford & Chingford & Holloway Down & Sewardstone \\
Old Ford & Leytonstone & Loughton & Stratford \\
Wanstead & Woodford Bridge & West Ham & Leyton \\
Chigwell & Chigwell Row & Upton & Walthamstow \\
East Ham & Snaresbrook & &
\end{tabular}

East Ham
Snaresbrook
Beckenham Ride - July 27th 1811 - Camberwell South End - covering the following places:
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
Walworth & Camberwell & Dulwich & Norwood \\
Sydenham & South End & Beckenham
\end{tabular}

Enfield Ride - August 10th 1811-covering the following places:

Kingsland
Hackney
Stamford Hill
Winchmore Hill
Enfield Highway
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ball's Pond } & \text { Dalston } \\ \text { Homerton } & \text { Clapton } \\ \text { Tottenham } & \text { Edmonton } \\ \text { EnfieldBull's Cross } & \text { Ponder's End }\end{array}\)

Shacklewell
Stoke Newington
Southgate

Barnet Ride - September 21st 1811 - covering the following places

Islington
Battle Bridge
Town
Kentish Town
Highgate
Hatch
Fryern Barnet
Highwood Hill

Pentonville
Pancrass
Hampstead
Hornsey
East Barnet
Mill Hill

Highbury
Sommers Town
West End
Finchley
Whetstone
Hendon

Holloway
Camden
North End
Colney
Totteridge

Kilborn Paddington Edgware-Road Lisson-Green The Hyde

Willsdon

The Country Sorting Offices are shown on the map below. Certain of these offices were transferred to the Town area when the Town boundary was extended to three miles from the General Post Office in April 1831, Islington having been transferred from the Country to Town area in 1829. These offices are shown on the map on the next page.



For further details of the London bye-posts, see the "London Postal History Group Notebook" No 23 (and other articles in this publication).

Bye letters received the Country Sorting Office date stamp (L521-523), usually on the back of the letter, and the 'flat-topped 3' (L620-621) on the front of unpaid letters and the '3PyPPaid'

\begin{tabular}{llllll}
520 & MORTLAKE - EVISP 14, EV/OC 2 & 32 & Red & 1809 & F \\
520a & RICHMOND - EV/JY 28 & 32 & Black & 1809 & F \\
& & & & & \\
521 Year in curved line & \(31-35\) & Black & \(1810-37\) & B \\
521a as L521, but & & Red & \(1811-36\) & C \\
521b as L521, but & & Blue & \(1819-37\) & C \\
521c as L521, but & Green & & C
\end{tabular}

L521-521c started as \(34-35 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter and gradually reduced in size over the years
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
522 & Year in straight line, serif letters & \(28-29\) & Black & \(1837-47\) & B \\
\(522 a\) & as L522, but & & Red & \(1839-47\) & C \\
\(522 b\) & as L522, but & & Blue & \(1839-43\) & C \\
522 c as L522, but & & Green & & C \\
& & 28 & Black & \(1846-49\) & B \\
523 Year in straight line, sans-serif letters & & Red & \(1848-49\) & C \\
\(523 a\) as L523, but & Blue & \(1846-48\) & C
\end{tabular}

Several errors of L521-523 are found, including absent 'MG' and 'EV' and absent month. Some of these are quoted below:

DEPTFORD/1/28DE/1837 1 for Mg or EV
KENT-ROAD/EV/SP3/1825
PADDINGTON/ /DE4/1813
PADDINGTON/MR/JY22/1830
PADDINGTON/EV/FE7/1837
RICHMOND/MY/20MR/1820
ROMFORD/ /MR11/1841
STOKE NEWINGTON/ /JA3/1814
WALWORTH/ / /1831
WHETSTONE/EV/3 /1832
WHETSTONE/EV/ 6/1832

EV inverted

MR FOR Mg
EV inverted
MY for Mg

11 Jan 1831
3 April 1832
6 April 1832

TABLE 7
Country Sorting Offices
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 521 & 522 & 523 \\
\hline Sorting Office & Year curved & Year straight serif & Year straight sans-serif \\
\hline ACTON & 1815-1836 & 1839-1840 & \\
\hline BARNET & & 1838-1846 R & 1842-1848 \\
\hline BECKENHAM & & 1838 & \\
\hline BEXLEY & & 1845 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{(BLACKHEATH - GREENWICH used here)} \\
\hline BOW & 1812-1824 & 1835-1845 R & \\
\hline & 1813-1832 R & & \\
\hline BRENTFORD & 1810-1836 & 1837-1839 & \\
\hline BROMLEY & 1835 & 1839-1846 & 1846 \\
\hline BROMPTON & 1813-1836 R & 1836-1845 R & 1848 R \\
\hline CAMBERWELL & 1812-1827 R & & \\
\hline CAMDEN TOWN & 1815-1831 & & \\
\hline CAMDEN T \({ }^{\text {N }}\) & 1826-1831 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline STOKE NEWINGTON & 1813-1837 & 1838-1843 & & \\
\hline STRATFORD & 1814-1837 & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1838-1842 R} \\
\hline SYDENHAM & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1814-1826 \mathrm{R} \\
& 1825
\end{aligned}
\] & 1838-1845 R & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1846}} \\
\hline TOOTING & 1818 & 1842 & & \\
\hline TOTTENHAM & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1822-1833 \mathrm{R} \\
& 1822
\end{aligned}
\] & 1839-1847 R & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1849} & B \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{(TURNHAM GREEN - ACTON used here)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1842} & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{TWICKENHAM} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{VAUXHALL} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1811} & & \\
\hline & 1822 R & & & \\
\hline WALWORTH & 1811-1831 R & 1838 R & & \\
\hline WANDSWORTH & 1816-1837 R & 1838 R & & \\
\hline WHETSTONE & 1831-1836 R & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1840-1844 \mathrm{R} \\
& 1844
\end{aligned}
\] & 1850 & B \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{WILLISDON} & & \\
\hline WOODFORD & 1814-1833 & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{(WOODFORD BRIDGE - CHIGWELL used here)} \\
\hline WOOLWICH & 1812-1836 R & 1837-1844 & & \\
\hline & 1825-1837 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Black is the normal colour for the majority of the handstamps used in the Country Sorting Offices. When a particular handstamp is also known in another colour, this is noted after the date using the following code: \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Blue}, \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{Green}, \mathrm{R}=\) Red.```


[^0]:    $25 \times 23$

