

# NOTEBOOK

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POSTAL HISTORY IS THE STUDY OF THE OPERATION OF POSTAL SERVICES,  
BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE FRUITS OF  
SUCH STUDY

## THE SCROLL STAMPS.....

Starting on page 20 is a preliminary note on these stamps, which until recent years aroused no great interest. However, from the little work done so far it is clear the subject is full of interest and for the new comer to postal history they offer some prospect for a reasonably priced study.

Not all the stamps are included, for instance the rather interesting and so far unrecorded one shown on the right. That it follows the pattern of the experimentals is clear, but as to use, that remains unknown.

The Proof Impression Books are being combed for as much detail as possible, but the outcome of the study is with the reader and the willingness, or otherwise, to send in details of items known to him.





**TWELFTH REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL 1865**

LATE LETTERS.....In the Eleventh Annual Report I stated that at the close of the year 1864 I had under consideration a measure for giving additional facilities for the late posting of letters for the Night Mails out of London at the chief and district offices. This measure, which was carried out early in 1865, and has been attended with success, may be thus described. Under the pre-existing arrangement letters for the Night Mails generally could be posted for an extra payment of one penny up to 6.45 p.m. at the district offices, and up to 7.0 p.m. at the chief office, and, for an extra charge of sixpence, up to 7.30 p.m. at the chief office. Under the arrangement which came into operation in the beginning of 1865, letters for the Night Mails generally may be posted for an extra charge of one penny up to 6.45 p.m. at the chief and district offices, for an extra charge of twopence up to 7.15 p.m. at the chief and district offices, and for an extra charge of fourpence up to 7.30 p.m. at the chief office. Thus the period for posting late letters at the district offices has been extended by half an hour, whilst the extra charge for the late posting of letters has been reduced, in the case of letters posted between 6.45 p.m. and 7.15 p.m., from sixpence to twopence; and in the case of letters posted between 7.15 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., from sixpence to fourpence. A further advantage has been given to letters posted at a district office in the vicinity of the railway station from which they are to be conveyed. The period for the late posting of such letters at district offices has been extended to 7.45 p.m., at an extra charge of twopence.

The success of this measure as a whole will be obvious when it is stated that, notwithstanding the considerable reductions of charge involved in it, the revenue derived from late fees in London, during 1865, exceeded by 20 per cent. the revenue derived from the same source in 1864.

**FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL 1868**

THE LONDON DISTRICT.....The improvements which have been made in the London District are as follows:-

The establishment of a direct mail cart between certain of the district offices in place of keeping up the former circuitous circulation through the Head Office, whereby a considerable portion of the correspondence has been accelerated.

An extension by half an hour of the time allowed for posting letters for the night mails to the country throughout a large part of London.

The establishment from certain receiving offices and pillar letter boxes in the eastern central district of additional collections of letters. These collections are now made every half hour during the busy hours of the day.

The extension to several important suburbs of the morning collection from pillar letter boxes for the early mails to the country and for the first delivery in London.

The establishment of an additional delivery throughout Bayswater and Paddington for the continental letters. A larger measure has been carried out during the present year for giving this neighbourhood the same number of collections and deliveries of letters as there are in other parts of London.

During the period embraced in this report further additional accommodation has been afforded by the opening of 19 new receiving offices, and the erection of 64 pillar letter boxes. The total number of receptacles for letters in the Metropolitan District at the close of 1867 was made up as follows :-



15th. Report of the PMG 1868, continued....

Receiving offices	469
of which number 417 were money order offices and 405 were post office savings banks.	
Pillar letter boxes	423
Wall letter boxes	54
Railway station boxes	9

In Provincial Towns.....The service for the following places in the neighbourhood of London has been placed upon a new and satisfactory footing, in many cases the railway being employed for the conveyance of mails, instead of mail carts, viz.:-

Barnet	Hampton 36 SW	Teddington 33B SW
Battersea 31B SW	Hanwell 36B W	Twickenham 35 SW
Charlton 12B SE	Harrow 62 NW	Wandsworth 31 SW
Croydon	Kilburn 60 NW	Willesden 61 NW
Ealing 35B W	Petersham 32B SW	Woolwich 21 SE
Edgware 6 NW	Richmond 34 SW	
Greenwich 20 SE	Stanmore 42B NW	

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MARCH 13th. JOINT MEETING WITH THE FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The meeting will cover anything connected with Forces, and Forces Mail, with London connections.

## Some ideas:

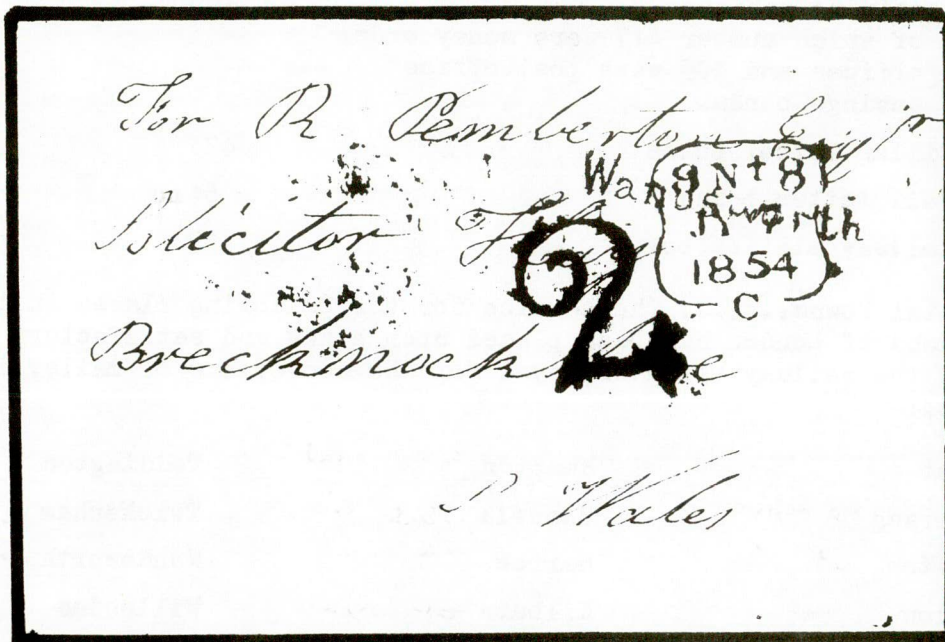
Many of the RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIPS stamps are London; Coronation Camps of 1937 - Pirbright, Bisley, Regents Park, Hampton Court, Kensington Gardens; Coronation Camps 1953 - Kensington, Earls Court, Olympia, Pirbright. R.A.F. connections at Northolt and Uxbridge; World War II Canadian and Australian Forces Camps; Chelsea Barracks, Wellington Barracks, Wimbledon Camp; The Base Army Post Office - London/Home Postal Depot, now at Mill Hill. United States Army Post Offices 125 ( S.Ruislip ), 196 ( Bushey Park ), 197 at West Drayton, 413, 558A, 741, 887.....

and then how about headed paper and envelopes, letters to and from troops in London on leave, transit; treatment of mail to and from P.O.W.s; treatment of campaign mail received from and despatched abroad...etc...etc...etc.

Bibliography: " Camp Postmarks of the U.K. " R.A. Kingston  
FPHS newsletters  
" Slogan Postmarks of the U.K. " Pearson.

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**CHARGE MARK OF 1854**

The item illustrated above was recently purchased from the Packet, not so much for the charge mark, rather the contents. More of that shortly.

One of the major planks of the Rowland Hill plans for the Post Office was the **pre-payment of postage**. Collectors of prereform material are, or should be, aware of the small proportion of prepaid mail; indeed, it was usually when the writer was most anxious to create a good impression that we find prepayment. In any event, there was no advantage in the postage to prepay. 1840 saw part changed, with the prepaid basic rate set at one penny, double for unpaid. As any prudent Victorian appreciated, a penny was worth saving. Payment was still, however, optional and could still be effected by cash rather than the new fangled labels. The two methods had, by the 1850's, ensured some 95% of the letters were prepaid. By 1859 the figure was down to 2% unpaid, but when Hill attempted to enforce prepayment and send unpaid letters back to the writer, the public uproar at being deprived of the right to prepay, or no, forced the Post Office to withdraw the order after a few weeks.

From a collector's requirements, unpaid mail from the 1850's was but a small part of the total, shading from 5% to 2% over the decade. The above example is the exception to the rule of trying to be polite to the addressee as the contents show; they also demonstrate why even a penny was a problem.

Wandsworth July 6 1854

To Mr. Pemberton Esqr.

Sir,

I am truly sorry to be compelled to take the liberty of writing these few lines to you to inform you that I am in the greatest distress and anxiety of mind on account of having written two letters to Mrs Street lately on the subject of the Money due from her to me, but have not yet received any answer to either of them tho I intreated of her to answer them immediately and to send me some Money or let me know when I might expect some and has it is a week since I wrote my last letter to her I am at a loss to know whether she is gone or what can have caused her to delay answering them, and has I am in great want of the Money to pay my debts I have no other recourse then to write to you on the subject, I have to inform you Sir that there is a twelve Months Money due to me from Mrs Street, has I have only been paid up to the 25th of June 1853, and I have been living solely on Credit for food



Charge Mark of 1854, continued.....

for more than 8 months past, besides a small Bill I owe to my Sister for borrowed Money before that time, which she is greatly in want of has she is very ill and the others I spoke of above is 2 Bills one at a Grocers and Cheesemongers, and the other at a Bakers, and I am a Stranger to them and they expected their Money at Crimas and I wrote to Mrs S several times and told her how I was Situated and told her they was expecting it but she told me she could not send me any till you gave it to her to send has she did not receive it and I then asked her again to be kind enough to tell you how I was Situated and to beg of you to let her have part of what was due to me to enable me to pay my Bills and also to get me some Shoes and other Clothing of which I was then very much in want and Still am has I have hardly a bit of Shoe to my feet, but Mrs S did not send me any till February and she then sent me 10s herself which paid me up to June 25th 1853 and she then told me you would not advance any more Money till the Property was sold and that said if it was Sold in the spring I should be paid all that was due to me, and she also told me she had Consented to give up the house she was living in in May and I must do the best I could till then, but has I was then 3 months in dept for food I could not pay it and the only resource I had was to go to the people I owed it too and tell them how I was Situated and ask them to let me continue to have Credit till May which they kindly consented to do, but has it is now July they are of Course expecting their money for the Baker told me on Saturday it was now July instead of May and I told him I had wrote for some Money but had no answer yet but that I would write again this week, and I have waited till now in hopes Mrs S would have answered my last letter, but has she has not done so I dont know if the Property is or is not sold and I know not how soon I may be refused Cridet and I know not what step to take not having any means to pay my way than the Money that is due to me from Mrs Street which is now more then sufficeint to pay what I owe, but has I said before she has not answered my 2 last letters I cannot tell what to say to my creditors has to when I can pay them and they want thier Money therefore I have no other resource then to write to you Sir and to tell you exactly how I am Situated and to beg the favour of you to take my very distressing case into consideration and and either let Mrs Street have some Money to send to me or forward it yourself which you think proper emedeately, but if it is not conveineint to you to pay all that is due to me at present I would take it has a great favour if you can be kind enough to let her have has much has you can if it is only 5 Pounds on Account I should be most thankfull for that samall sum for tho it will of Couse not pay all I owe yet it will enable me to pay part and I should feell greatly obliged to you to let me know when you can let me have some more, so that I may be able to tell them when I can pay the remainder, and then I have no dought but they will let me have credit again from time to time but I must beg leave to state that if the Property is not sold yet, it will be imposible for me to wait for my Money till it is has I am unable to earn my living or to do any thing towards it on account of my deafness and other afflictions and am now in the 63 rd year of my age and my husband left me 5s a week for my life and I have been paid it for nine years past Sir and I feell it very hard to have it stoped now and particiclarly at a time when Mrs S knew I was in dept for 6 months food, besides the few shillings I owed my poor Sister who has been afflicted for many years and is so very much in want of the Money has she borrowed part of it from her friend and promised to pay them long before this time, but I cannot pay her of Course till I receive it, and I have no friend nor any of my dear Children in England nor do I think they have it in thier power to assist me or I think they would have done so before now but I do not know even where they are at present not having heard from them so long, I fear they have not received my past letters, and I am sorry to say I fear my poor daughter Ann has met with a very sad end and there has been a sad accident at the Cape to a person of the same name and I fear it relates to her, but Mrs S told me she has told you of that awfull circumstance therefore I will leave it has I do not know for certainty I can only trust in god and hope for the best, and renew the subject of my letter as I must now come to a Conclusion or I shall be to late for the Post.



Charge Mark of 1854, continued.....

I am sorry to trouble you with this long and to me very painfull letter, but has I cannot get an answer from Mrs Street nor go on any longer without my Money or an answer to let me know when I can have it, I have no other resource then to write to write to you Sir I hope you will pardon the liberty I have taken and excuse my bad writing has I am but a poor Scholar I have only to add that I would feell greatly obliged to you to favour me with an early answer to this and be so kind as to let Mrs S have has much Money to send to me on account has you can or to forward it yourself which you think proper has soon has posible and also to let me know when I may expect some more and please to deduct what you charge for answering this letter out of what is due to me, and in so doing Sir you will greatly oblige and also relieve the distress and anxiety of your very Humble Servant S Prosser

P S Please to direct for Mrs S Prosser at Mrs Mayo's No 8 Victoria Place North St Wandsworth near London.

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A FOREIGN OFFICE QUERY, from A.J. Kirk

According to " The Postal History of Great Britain and Ireland ", fig.340, cat. no. 660, was used by the Foreign Office on outgoing mail in 1837 only and as such is given cat.no. 648; the period of use as 660 on incoming mail is given as 1838 - 1840.

I recently acquired an entire from London to Milan dated 5th.March, 1840 with fig.340. Could it be this mark was used on both types of mail from its inception or is this just the odd man out ?

On the front of the entire is the mark of Calais and the letters A.T.F.

Can anyone tell me what these letters mean ?

I think they were applied in Calais as they are the same color red ink as the Calais stamp.

Just to add to the interest of this entire, it has the m/s 8d. scratched through and a new rate of 1/- inserted: it is just possible to see the crown mark used to sanction the alteration in the charge.

A final question. What was the postal rate to Milan in 1840?

Editor's footnote: This mark, but in the double circle ( RMW.659 ) provided a similar problem. I have examples to Italy and Holland in 1837, though not mentioned with this use. Readers attention is drawn to the introductory remarks to the catalogue.

Martin Willcocks has confirmed that the next edition of the catalogue will require amending and has several reports of this. He will be pleased to have a note of this, and all further additional data - do not, PLEASE, fail to tell him, even if it seems trivial and probably already known, it may not be!





THE HOSTER MACHINES, from Abbot Lutz

The August ' Notebook No.23 ', page 7 dealing with the Hoster Cancellations may be added to with the following date extensions:

Fig.4                      23rd. November, 1887  
 Fig.14                    16th. September, 1885  
 Fig.15                    17th. December, 1886

## A note on the Berlin Hosters -

There were THREE machines - nos. 1 and 2 plus a third trial machine with the numbered corners as in fig.5. My dates for this is 5th. September, 1885.

Of possible interest is the illustration ( overleaf ) of proof trials, which I have for 27th., 28th., 29th., and 31st., July, 1885. The post card, both sides, is shown. A range of codes were employed ( at the foot ) 2 3 N: 7 7 N; 91/2 10 N: 10 11 N: 6 7 V and 7 8 V.

" V " for morning; " N " for afternoon.

According to published articles this test was to run from September 1885.

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INLAND BRANCH LATE FEE.

Several members have sent in additional information on the Series 15 items shown in Notebook 25. The additional information is:

AK  
 71: December 6th., 1889              L1                      on £1  
       June 30th., 1890                L3                      on pair 9d  
       February 21st., 1890            L1                      on 2½d.  
       undated on a 2½d Jubilee  
               on adhesive issued 1.1.1887  
               on 2½d, with code L1 and part date Ap 17  
               on 5/- adhesive, part date 9 1886

AL  
 72: April 5th., 1889                  L1                      on cover to Brussels  
       November 2nd., 1885            L3                      on cover to Bordeaux  
       undated on QV 5/- adhesive

AN  
 73: August 31st., 1893                L1                      on cover to Hamburg  
       June 14th., 1889                L2  
       undated on 2/6 purple on white paper

74: NONE HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

15 78

Alf Kirk writes to set the record straight on the ' 71 ' in the previous report. It was illustrated in an Auction catalogue of Briefmarken Kerkur of Frankfurt in 1971 and is probably the second item listed above.

It would appear the L values were not directly related to the diamond number, as the very few examples recorded show. Alf also raised a query on the charge that the Post Office collected the fee and then missed its own post. His covers show that in nearly every case where the T00 LATE mark is shown together with the LATE FEE there is no extra stamp to show the fee had in fact been paid. This will have to be researched further and hopefully some answers in the next issue of ' Notebook '.

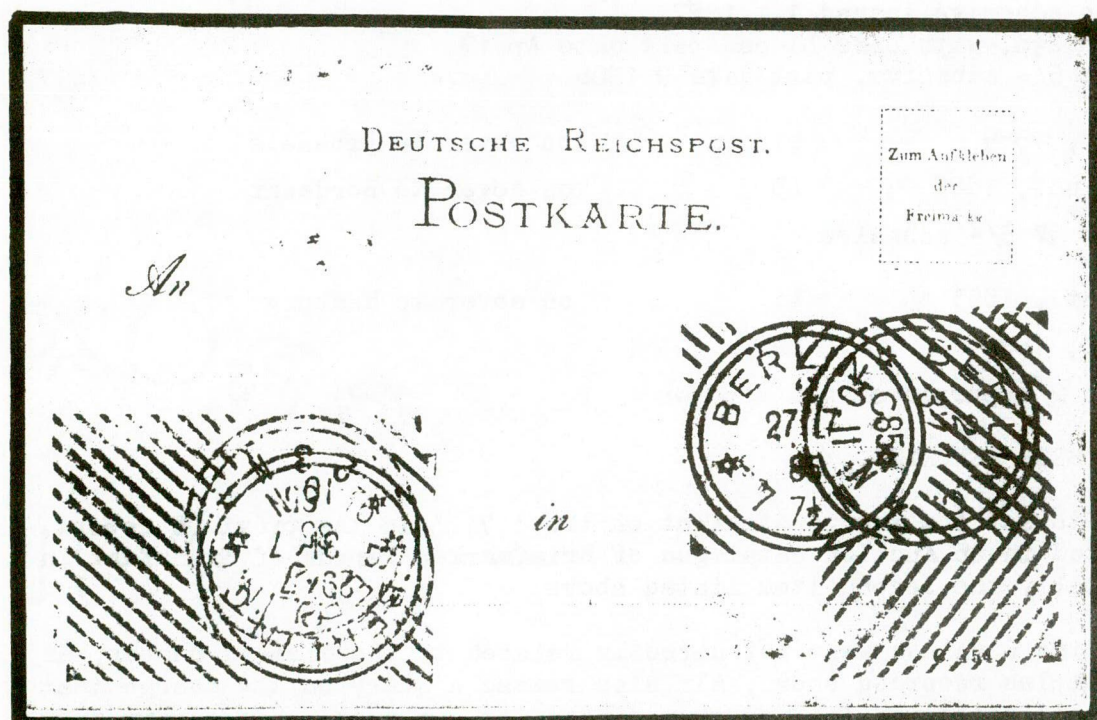


The Hoster Machine, continued...

## Translation:

First surface postmark print of July 18, 1885. To be used as of August 1, 1885.  
By the postmark engraver E. Wolter, Berlin S.W. 14, Headquarters Street 53, turned over to the Berlin Post Office.

W. Ludtke.



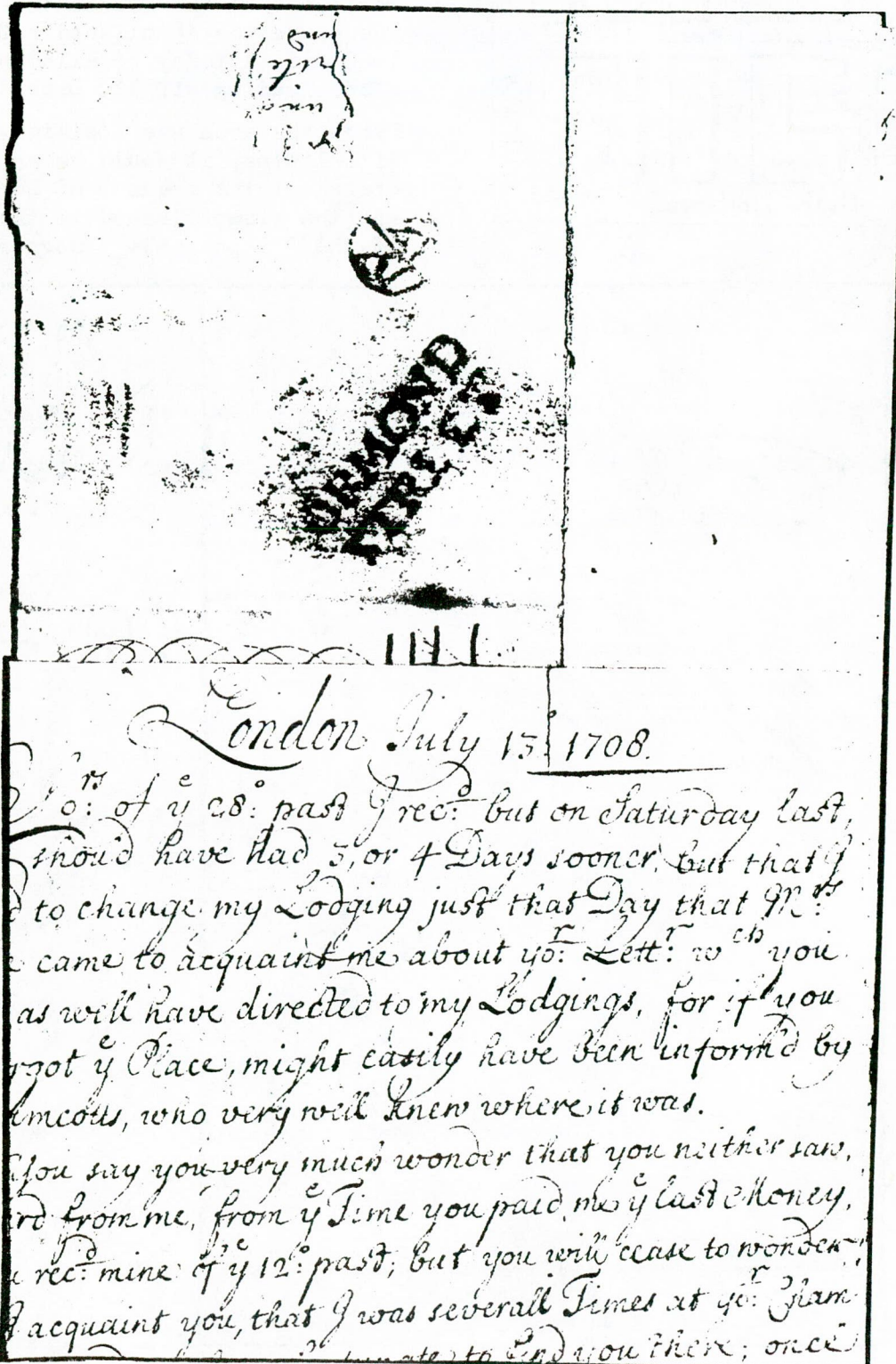


ORMOND STREET

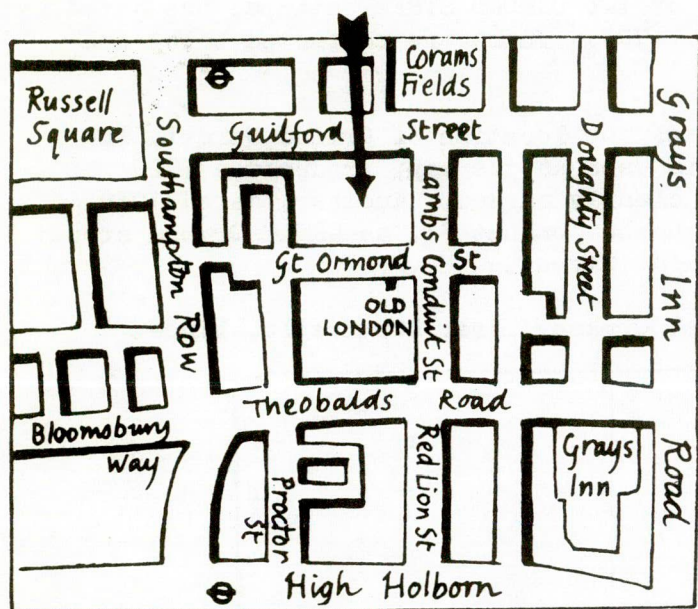
Gavin Littaur has kindly sent photocopies of two ORMOND STREET stamps, one dated July 13th., 1708 and the other August 4th., 1709. These are reprinted below and on the next page.

From the map readers will get some notion of the location of Ormond Street. The " Old London " establishment, whose card is used as the map, produced a 1720 map of the area whereon ORMOND STREET was clearly marked. Another, dated 1746, named that length to the west ( left ) of Lambs Conduit St. as GREAT Ormond street with the portion to the east as LITTLE Ormond Street.

Addressed to ' Burrell Massingberd at South Ormesby, Near Horncastle, Lincs. '



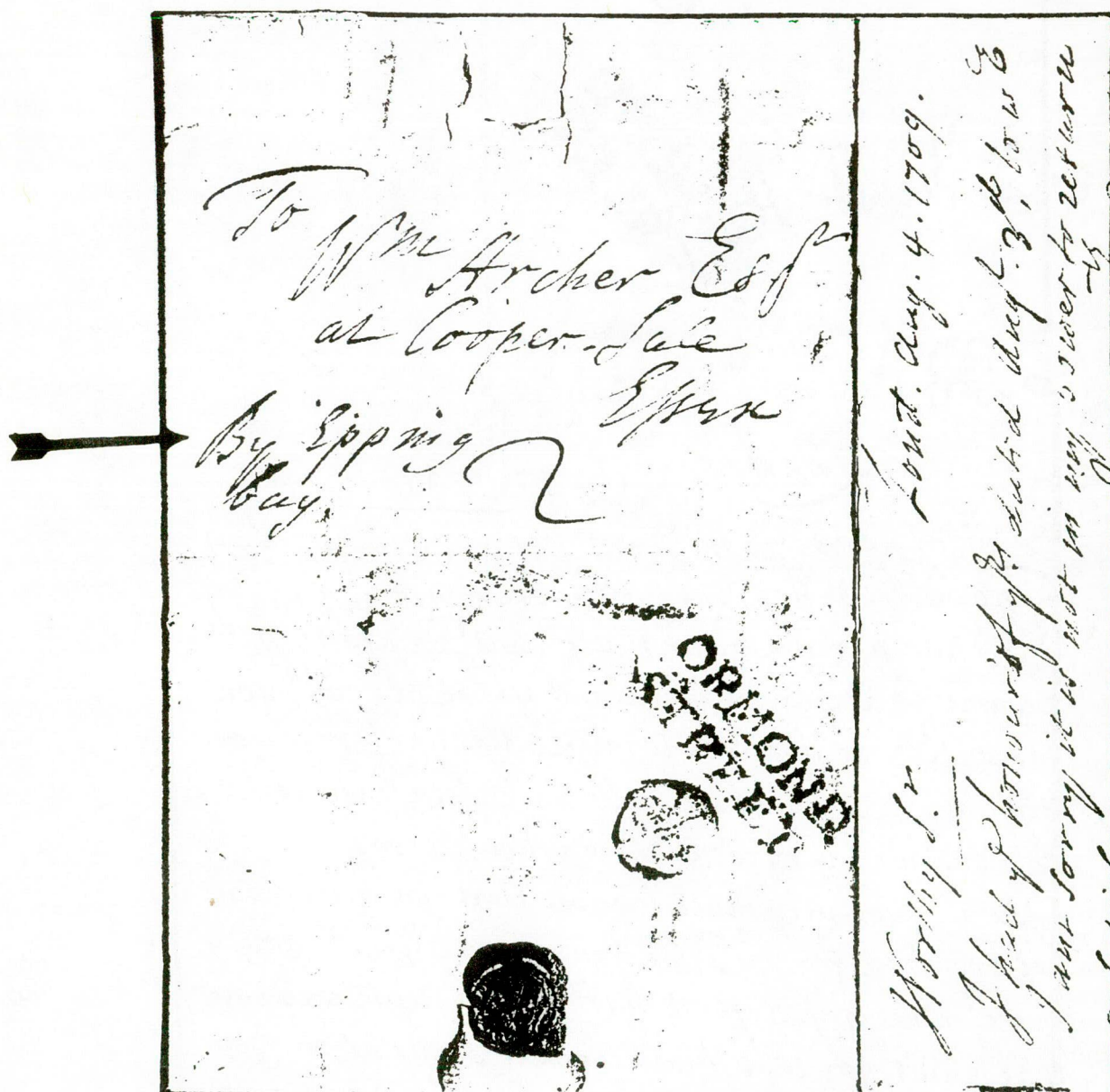


Ormond Street, continued.....

The only clue to a reason for there being a receiving house in Ormond Street is with the Powis House noted on the map of 1720. This was built some time after 1693 when speculative building to the south had produced a steady unplanned expansion towards Corams Fields, the site of the Foundling Hospital but not built until the 1740's.

Powis House was built for and used by Lord Powis until it became the residence of the French Ambassador. The house was demolished before 1800 and is today recalled by Powis Place leading off Gt. Ormond Street.

Since the area was positively packed with titles, it could be an office opened at the request of Lord Powis and the stamp likened to the issue of the 'impossible' Coggeshall.





LONDON GENERAL POST RECEIVERS. 1742 - 1792. by Barrie Jay

From about 1670 handstamps consisting of initials, and occasionally of complete surnames, were used by the London General Post Receivers and there has been much speculation as to the identity of the Receivers using particular handstamps.

For the benefit of Group members I am listing all the G.P. Receivers known to me from about 1742 to 1792, with the dates ( when known ) of their term in office. The list is inevitably incomplete, but it is hoped it will provide a basis for further investigation. I am hoping to produce a longer article on this interesting group of Receivers in the near future.

Elizabeth Arthur	Poland Street	-1781-
John Abraham	Temple	1791-1792-
John Allen	King Edward Stairs, Wapping	1770-1792-
John Atkinson	Lincoln's Inn	-1737-1747
Rupert Atkinson	Tothill Street, Westminster	1758-1770
Ann Barnett	Vigo Lane	-1792-
Barnaby Ballard	Albermarle	-1739-1745
Benjamin Barry	East Smithfield	1744-1759
George Bowen	Ludgate Hill	1791-1792-
Hugh Brockett	Hart Street, Bloomsbury	-1792-
Joshua Belbin ( Bilbin )	Castle Street, Oxford Road / Balsover Street	1754-1768
John Barry	Queen's Street, Tower Hill	1759-1763
John Baillie ( Bayley )	Wylde Street	1761-1766
James Brazier	Ratcliff Cross	1765-1770
Joseph Bailey	Balsover Street	1771-
Lionel Booth	Duke Street, Portland Place	1788-1792-
Mary Bastard	Parliament Street	1754-
Mary Breach	Poland Street	-1763-
Mary Barry	Tower Hill	1763-1770-
( Peter Burn	Covent Garden	1757 )
Richard Brunton	Mount Street	1768-1783-
Winifred Ballard	Albermarle Street	1745-1747
William Baldwin	George Inn, Southwark	1752-1766
William Brown	Orchard Street, St Mary le Bone	1764-
William Boak(e)	High Holborn	1785-1792-
William Brumstead	Jermyn Street	-1792-
( Mrs ) Brindley	New Bond Street	-1759
( Mrs ) Baldwin	Borough	-1766
( Mr ) Bellamy	House of Commons during sittings	-1792-
Anne Clarke	Grosvenor Square	-1760-1761
Ann Creamer	Bell & Gate, Holborn	1762-1785
Ann Cooke	Queen Street, Mayfair	-1781-1783-
Francis Creamer	Bell & Gate, Holborn	-1762
George Clemson	Berkley Square	1761-1783-
George Cross	Strand	-1747-1792-
John Cock	Parliament Street, Westminster	-1747-
James Coy	King Street, Covent Garden	1757-1765
John Clarke	Ludgate Hill	1763-1766
John Cheese	Strand	-1783-
John Chalfont	St John Street	1786-1792-
John Crickett	Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons	1789-1792-
Mary Clarke	Ludgate Hill	1766-1769
Samuel Champne(y)s	Tothill Street, Westminster	1770-1792-



London G.P. Receivers, 1742 - 1792, continued....

Samuel Clayton	Pall Mall	1770-
Thomas Cass	South Audley Street	1770-1783-
William Cooke	Queen Street, Mayfair	1756-1770-
William Craige	Chandois Street	-1781-1787
(Mrs) Chapman	New Round Court	-1759
(Mrs) Clemson	Berkley Square	-1791
Alexander Davidson	Parliament Street	1770-1781-
Clement Dawson	Warren's Square, Wapping	-1742-1747
Elizabeth Dunce	Chancery Lane	-1754
Edward Dyson	Ludgate Hill	1770-1783-
James Dunce	Chancery Lane	1750-
Jos. Daking	Ratcliff Cross	(c1785)
Mary Dawson	Warren's Square, Wapping	1747-1758
Mary Davis	Sackville Street, Piccadilly	-1781-1792-
Norah Day	Parliament Street	(c1785)
Robert Davis (Davies)	Sackville Street, St James	1743-1770-
William Dangerfield	Berkeley Square	1791-1792-
(Mr) Davis	Strand	-1743
(Mr) Doduley	Pall Mall	-1755
Aaron Eaton	Chancery Lane	1754-1770-
Barnard Ellis	Borough	1766-
Bernard Ellis	Borough	1770-1783-
Evan Edwards	Pall Mall	1763-
Elizabeth Edwards	Parliament Street	-1783-
John Ellis	Borough	-1768-1770
Michael Ellis	Borough	-1792-
Richard E(a)rlam	Park Street, Grosvenor Square	1782-1792-
Charles Furze	Poland Street	-1768-1769-
Mary Furze	Poland Street	-1770-
Sarah Fryer	Great Queen Street	1766-1768-
William Fenwick	King Edward Stairs, Wapping	1758-1770
William Flexney	Gray's Inn	1759-1792-
(Mr) Franklyn	Charing Cross	-1759
(Mr) Folkard	Drury Lane	1788-1791
Ester Gregg (Hester)	St James's Street	-1758-1759
( Edward Grant	Ludgate Hill	1763 )
George Griffin	Round Court, Strand	-1768-1770
George Grimmett	Terrace, Oxford Street	1770-1792-
Hamilton Gordon	Frances Street	1768-1770-
John Griffin	New Round Court	1759-1768-
James Gibson	Hart Street, Bloomsbury	-1768-1783-
Joseph Grocer	Balsover Street	-1781-1783-
Matty Griffin	Round Court, Strand	1770-1792-
Richard Gregg	? St James's Street	-1742-1757-
Thomas Garthon	Bridge Street, Westminster	-1792-
William Golding	Southwark	-1752-
William Gibbs	West Smithfield	1782-1786
Edward Hawkins	Chancery Lane	-1781-1792-
Edmund Hodgson	Great Marybone Street	1790-1792-
Edward Hughes	Jermyn Street	(c1785)
Gideon Hewitt(s)	Mount Street	(c1785)
Harry Hutson	Custom House	1771-
James Harris	Drury Lane	-1770-1792
Mary Herbert	St James's	-1761



London G.P. Receivers, 1742 - 1792, continued....

Richard Hill	Westminster	1752-1754
Samuel Harding	St Martins Lane	-1742-1754
(Thomas Hopkinson	? Charing Cross	1781 )
Thomas Hind	Charles Street, Soho	1782-
William Harman	?	1740-
William Harris	Park Street, Cavendish Square	1766-1781
Samuel Isaac	Old Bond Street	-1753-1754
Thomas Ives	West Smithfield	-1781
Grace Jefferies	Bloomsbury Market	1745-1757
George Johnson	Mount Street, Grosvenor Square	-1792-
Humanitas Jackson	Park Street	-1766
John Jefferies (Jeffrey)	Bloomsbury Market	-1742-1745
John Jolloff(e)	St James's Street	1759-1769
John Jackson	King Street, Soho	1766-1792-
John Jenkinson	Charles Street, Soho	-1760-1770-
Joseph Jones	Russell Court, Drury Lane	1791-1792-
Robert Jones	Temple	1739-1766
Richard Jones	Temple	1766-1791
Robert Jenkins	Jermyn Street	-1781-1783-
Sarah Jenkinson	Charles Street, Soho	-1781-
Thomas Jones	Theobalds Row	-1768-1781
(Mr) Jones	Berkley Square	-1755
(Mr) Jackson	King Street, Soho	-1766
Elnea ( Eleanor ) Keepe	St James's Street	1769-1792-
Hugh Kelly	Ludgate Hill	-1742-1763
John Kirby	Stafford Street, Bond Street	-1781-1792-
Catherine (Katharine) Lloyd Strand		1740-1753
Daniel Luckhurst	Curzon Street, Mayfair	-1792-
Elizabeth Limbrey	Parliament Street	-1756-1770
George Lambert	Tower Hill, King Street	-1781-1792-
John Ledingham	Albermarle Street	1747-1753
Josua Laughton	Lincoln's Inn	1747-1750
John Lake	Knightrider Street	-1751
( James Lake	Oxford Street	1768 )
Margaret Long	John Street, Westminster	1757-1761
Mary Long	Westminster	-1757
William Limbrey	Parliament Street, Westminster	1751-1754
William Langley	Knightrider Street	1751-
(Mrs) Langley	Knightrider Street	-1757
George Mortimer	New Inn Coffee House, Wych St	1763-1783-
Josiah Mitchell	Ratcliff Cross	-1739-1757
James Mark(e)s	St Martin's Lane	1754-1787
John Macklin	Holborn Hill	-1782-
Jane Mobberly	Ratcliff Cross	-1782-
Martha Mortimer	Wytch Street	-1792-
Richard Montague	Wylde Street	-1761
Richard Moberly	Ratcliff Cross	1770-1783-
Sarah Moule	King Street, Covent Garden	-1781-1792-
William Moule	King Street, Covent Garden	1765-1770-
Ann Napier	Tothill Street, Westminster	1754-1758
Isaac Newton	Balsover Street	1769-1771



London G.P. Receivers, 1742 - 1792, continued.....

Edward Powell	St.Martins Lane	1787-1792-
John Paddon	Chancery Lane	-1750
John Peck	Ludgate Hill	1769-1770
Mary Patton	Covent Garden	-1747-1757
Richard Partington	Holborn Hill	1760-1781-
Richard Pierce	John's Street	1761-1768
Samuel Platt	South Audley Street	-1768-1770
Thomas Patton	Covent Garden	1738-1747
William Packer	Whitechapel	1790-1792-
(Mr) Pridden	Fleet Street	(c 1785)
Benjamin Rogerson	Bloomsbury Market	1757-1758-
Catherine Rogerson	Bloomsbury	-1759-1763-
James Robson	New Bond Street	1759-1792-
John Randal	Theobalds Row	1762-1763-
Jane Rippin	Theobalds Road	-1792-
Joseph Robinson	White Horse Street, Stepney	-1792-
Richard Rippin	Theobalds Road	1782-1783-
Sarah Roach	Pall Mall	1755-1770
Thomas Richardson	Custom House	1769-1771
William Rouse	Wigmore Street	1763-1792-
William Randal(1)	Pall Mall	-1781-1792-
(Mrs) Randal	Theobalds Row	-1762
(Mr) Ramshay	Custom House	-1769
Alexander Sutor	New Round Court, Strand	1743-1753
Alexander Shepherd	Tottenham Court Road	1789-1792-
Charles Searle	Holborn	-1742-1754
Elizabeth Shirley	Old Bond Street	1763-1770
Francis Searle	Oxford Street	1785-1792-
George Sanders	Hermitage Stairs, Wapping	-1747-1792-
George Streeting	Charles Street, Soho	-1792-
Isaac Smith	Margaret Street	-1792-
John Smith	South Audley Street	-1792-
John Stephenson	Charing Cross	-1792-
John Swindon	Balser Street	(c1785)
Martha Sutor	Round Court	1753-
Thomas Shirley	Old Bond Street	1754-1763
Thomas Stev(ph)enson	Craigs Court, Charing Cross	1759-1783-
( Thomas Shaw	Custom House	1769 )
William Shelton	Westminster	-1742-1752
William Skuse	Smithfield Walk	1763-
William Skuse	Pall Mall	-1763
Thomas Trye	Grays Inn Gate	-1742-1759
Elizabeth Vaughan	Warwick Street, Golden Square	1782-1783-
John Vince	Chandois Street	-1763-1770-
William Venables	Knightrider Street	1757-1783-
Wyatt Vaughan	Warwick Street, Golden Square	-1781-
(Mrs) Venables	Doctor's Common	-1789
Alexander Warren	Poland Street	-1782-1785
David Wishart	Coventry Street	-1763-1770-
George Walter	Holborn Hill	-1792-
John Watterson	Wapping	-1739-1744
James Walsh	Bury Street, St James	1761-1768
James Wigman	Jermyn Street	1768-1770-



London G.P. Receivers, 1742 - 1792, continued....

Martha Waters	Old Bond Street	1770-
Peter Wilkinson	Berkley Square	1755-1761
Peter Wallace (Wallis)	Grosvenor Square	1761-1768
Thomas Wheeler	near Catharine Street, Strand	1753-1782
Thomas Wishart	Coventry Street	-1781-1792-
William Wainwright	Holborn	1754-1760
William Watts	Radcliffe Highway	1757-1765
Edward York	?	-1742-

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

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF LONDON POSTAL HISTORY

With the wealth of talent in the Group this somewhat imposing title is more of a potential than a whimsy. The format, as readers will know from 'Parmenter 4' is one matter for debate; the content another and in connection with this the following schedule covers the range of titles. Each section would be published as a separate part and like those glossies advertised on TV will grow into an encyclopaedia.

- A: Paid and Unpaid Stamps of the General Post 1660 - 1857
- B: Paid Marks from 1857
- C: Date stamps Used Other Than as Cancellations from 1857
- D: London Penny Post
- E: London Twopenny Post
- F: The Inland Office ( Maltese Cross and Diamonds )
- G: The Inland Branch ( Diamonds, Pearson Hill, Rideout, Azemar )
- H: The District Post ( Horizontal Ovals )
- I: The District Post ( Vertical Ovals )
- J: The District Post Receiving Houses ( Undated )
- K: District and Branch Offices ( 1857 - )
- L: Modern Combined Date and Obliterator Marks ( Massey, Squared Circles, Scrolls etc)
- M: The Machines ( Boston etc.)
- N: Registration, Express and Special Delivery Marks
- O: Parcel Posts, Marks and Labels.
- P: Newspaper Branch, including Book Posts, Sample Post etc.
- Q: Maritime Marks
- R: Charge and Explanatory Markings
- S: The Franking System
- T: Specials ( Exhibitions, Parliament, Military, Skeletons etc. )
- Z: The Postal Service in London, an Outline History.

It must be stressed this listing is a suggestion and your modifications to it are sought. There can obviously be minor changes once it gets launched but these will have to be fairly minor.



One of the types falling under the general heading of ' Modern Combined Date and Obliterators ' is the Scroll or Hooded Circle. Others include the Massey trials and Derek Holliday is working on these; the preliminary papers will appear in due course.

The proof impression books for the STEEL stamps are being examined at present and lists prepared for photocopying impressions and the other data. One interesting feature noted was the issue of stamps for the use of/for specific organisations, both commercial and otherwise. This in itself raises further areas of research into the operation of any scheme involving identifiable organisation stamps.

LONDON  
LV  
29 JU 83  
A

Type A.



Type B.



Type C.



Type D.

- A: Lettering sans serif with all strokes thin  
B: At least two sizes in this type (i) Hood 23mm and 25mm  
(ii) Circle 19mm and 20mm  
C: Turning figure time code - see separate note  
D: Roman style letters and figures, sans serif



Type E



Type F.



Type G.



Type H.

- E: Serif letters and figures with both thick and thin strokes
- F: Occasionally found with the date code letter on its side and the month put before the date, e.g. JA 21 91 - does this denote morning use?
- G: Types H and J are identical except for the use of code time in H and time in the clear in J. Note the illustration of both of stamp number 15.
- H: There are at least three sub types:
- |             |      |          |      |
|-------------|------|----------|------|
| (i) Hood    | 23mm | (c.25mm) | 27mm |
| (ii) Circle | 19mm | 20mm     | 21mm |



Type 1.



Type J.



Type J.



Type J.



The Scroll Stamps, continued.....

A&amp;H 1210

LONDON SCROLLS

TYPE	KNOWN USED FROM TO	ABOVE DATE	BELOW DATE	STYLE OF LETTERS	NOTES
A. $\frac{XR}{27 DE 83}$ A	27 DE 82 2 JY 86	IDENTITY + DATE CODE LETTER LETTER A, E-Z except Q & T	A	SANS SERIF	q b
B. $\frac{DS}{6 OC 84}$ A	6 OC 84 3 DE 95	IDENTITY + TIME CODE LETTER FIGURE A-E 2-5, 11, 12	A	"	q c
C. $\frac{7 E}{24 FE 94}$ A	10 JA 91 30 NO 95	IDENTITY + TIME CODE FIGURE FIGURE 1, 5-8 2-5	A	"	q c
D. $\frac{ZX}{14 JA 86}$ A	JA 19 86 JU 11 94	ZX [= TOO LATE]	A	"	d
E. $\frac{E}{14 AU 84}$ W	30 JU 84 1 OC 88	IDENTITY CODE LETTER A-Z except M & Q	DATE CODE LETTER	SERIF	d
F. $\frac{C}{17 FE 83}$ V.R.		IDENTITY OR TIME CODE LETTER A-D	V.R.	"	d
G. $\frac{F}{21 JA 91}$ M	25 AP 89 15 JU 94	IDENTITY LETTER A-U EXCEPT D, F, Q.	DATE CODE LETTER	SANS SERIF	e f
H. $\frac{F * P}{19 FE 95}$ 14	31 OC 94 19 FE 95	TIME CODE OF 1894	IDENTITY FIGURE 6, 14, 15	SANS SERIF	g
I. $\frac{2}{7 AP 94}$ 21	25 FE 93 16 MY 94	IDENTITY FIGURE 1, 2	TIME CODE FIGURE 11, 12	"	c
J. $\frac{6. PM}{2 DE 95}$ 13	5 JU 94 28 MY 09	PLAIN TIME	IDENTITY FIGURE 1-21* (see below)	"	g h

\* Seen:- 2, 5, 7, 11-13, 15-22, 24, 25, 30, 36-38, 40-43, 47, 50, 56, 57, 59, 71.



The Scroll Stamps, continued.....The Turning Figures : A Time Code ?

A & H 1210, Types B, C and I all incorporate figures which are within the range 1 to 12 and these can be found in any of the four positions which a square slug could take - upright, inverted, face up, face down. Of some 90 copies examined, 12 were upright, 20 inverted, 36 face up and 22 face down. This wide variation seems to rule out error and as the figures themselves do not exceed 12, there may be a connection with time. The period of use too is one during which the Post Office was known to be experimenting with methods of recording the time of handling mail.

It is, therefore, suggested the four positions in which a square figure slug could be put into its slot may be related to the four quarters of an hour, so 4 represents 4 o'clock, = 4.15, = 4.30 and = 4.45. It should be noted when time is shown " in the clear " in these stamps, Type J, it is normally shown to the nearest quarter hour.

Finally, time, as shown by this method, needs only one slug in the date stamp and could be used in small stamps ( e.g. Type A ) which have no room to take time in full. P.M. times - by far the largest use - seem to have been shown by putting the date and date code in the normal positions, while A.M. shown by putting the month before the day in the date and the date code letter on its side ( see note F ).

J.H. Chandler.

London EC

The basis for type classification is the layout, that is, the number of short horizontal lines, the time recording above, the dating between, and the duty code below. The sizes vary quite sharply within each type but these are treated only as variations within the type.

The time codes above appear to be 1 to 12, X, Z and ZZ which are taken to be the hours supplemented with X as some special collection, Z as a late and ZZ as the too late or late-late collection. The too late theory is not at all certain as many ZZ coded items are found to be delivered first post the following morning many miles distant; it could indicate some form of late fee.

As will be observed, apart from the experimental and possible specials of types 1 and 2, there are three methods of recording the time. That noted above, the use of the telegraphic time code and then time in the clear. The duty or identifying codes are of one of two letters appearing in at least three print sizes from fine to the medium to heavy.

The illustrations are to do no more than illustrate!

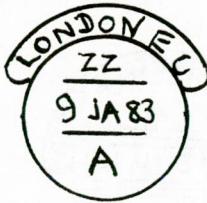
Type 1: Experimental, running in parallel with the others from 1882 to 1900. Letter above always A. When time in the clear was introduced the design was modified by the removal of the inner of the two side arcs.

Type 2: Three lines above and below. A below is constant. Often a break in the horizontal line under the time code. Similarity to the Late Box ( type 15 ) suggests connections with late fee. Unproven to date. Material on cover in quantity required.

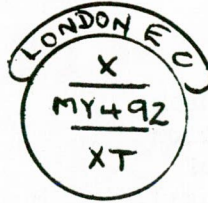




The Scroll Stamps, continued.....



Type: 3



4



5



6

Type 3: Single letter below, variations in thickness

Type 4: Two letters below; variation in thickness

Type 5: Two letters below, distinctly thicker

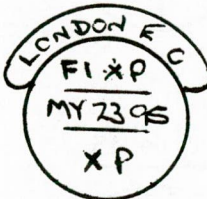
Type 6: Telegraphic time coding, very heavy letter below. There is probably a type with fine lettering.

Type 7: Telegraphic time coding, two letters below, variation in thickness

Type 8: Time in the clear. Single heavy letter below

Type 9: Time in the clear. Two letters below

Type 10: Time in the clear, one letter below



Type: 7



8



9



10



Type: 11



12

Types 11 and 12: These are arrival marks. Type 11, with time letter above is always struck in red; type 12, with time in the clear is struck always in black. The letters below are, generally, heavier than the normal though no where near as, say, type 8.

Parcel Post Stamps.

These are all the same basic pattern, varying in size and, of course, in the name of the office in the scroll. The proof impression books indicate they were issued to all the stations and from a collectors point of view they are depressingly scarce.

There are other names in the scroll, for example GPO LONDON.

For ease of reference these Parcel Post Office stamps are Type 13





The Scroll Stamps, continued.....Station Late Fee Stamps

Type 14: Jeremy Greenwood in 'British Mail Coach' Number 4 provided a shock with the identification of Late Box scroll stamps bearing the names of rail stations outside London as being London used.

These stamps were apparently issued to the London EC office.

Type 14Other Late Fees

Type 15: The function of these stamps is always the same but there is a considerable variation in the layout.

The amount of the late fee does not always include the 'D' and the time is not always stated, to give but two examples. Further, this particular function for the scroll employed RUBBER stamps in quantity and due to the wear and nature of the material, they yield a wide range of 'types' which are often nothing of the sort.

Type 15Other Scrolls

Registered stamps continued in use as arrival back stamps through to the late 1950's. Although they vary somewhat in size, the LONDON EC examples noted thus far are much the same in layout as that shown to illustrate Type 16

Type 16**continued p.21**"BITTEN", by S. Martin.

I was intrigued by the description in the Auction Catalogue...." 1843 cover, tied by London "10 barred oval", and this could only be the "10" denoting Edmonton in the London District Post.

What I thought to be a reasonable bid (above the estimate) was entered and was successful, only to yield a cover cancelled with the horizontal diamond type mark of the Inland Office. However, here was a cover with the London transit mark clearly showing....P 27 1843, which I know must have been either a bad 8 or an error.

So here I was with a cover worth, on the face of it, only a fraction of what I had bid, but there was more to it than just the "error".

The cover was also stamped with a red TP Kew and signed by "Cambridge". It did not need much research to find the signature was that of the Duke of Cambridge, Adolphus, son of George III. The Duke lived in what is now Kew Gardens until his death in 1850. His actual house is now known as Cambridge Cottage, which houses the Wood museum.

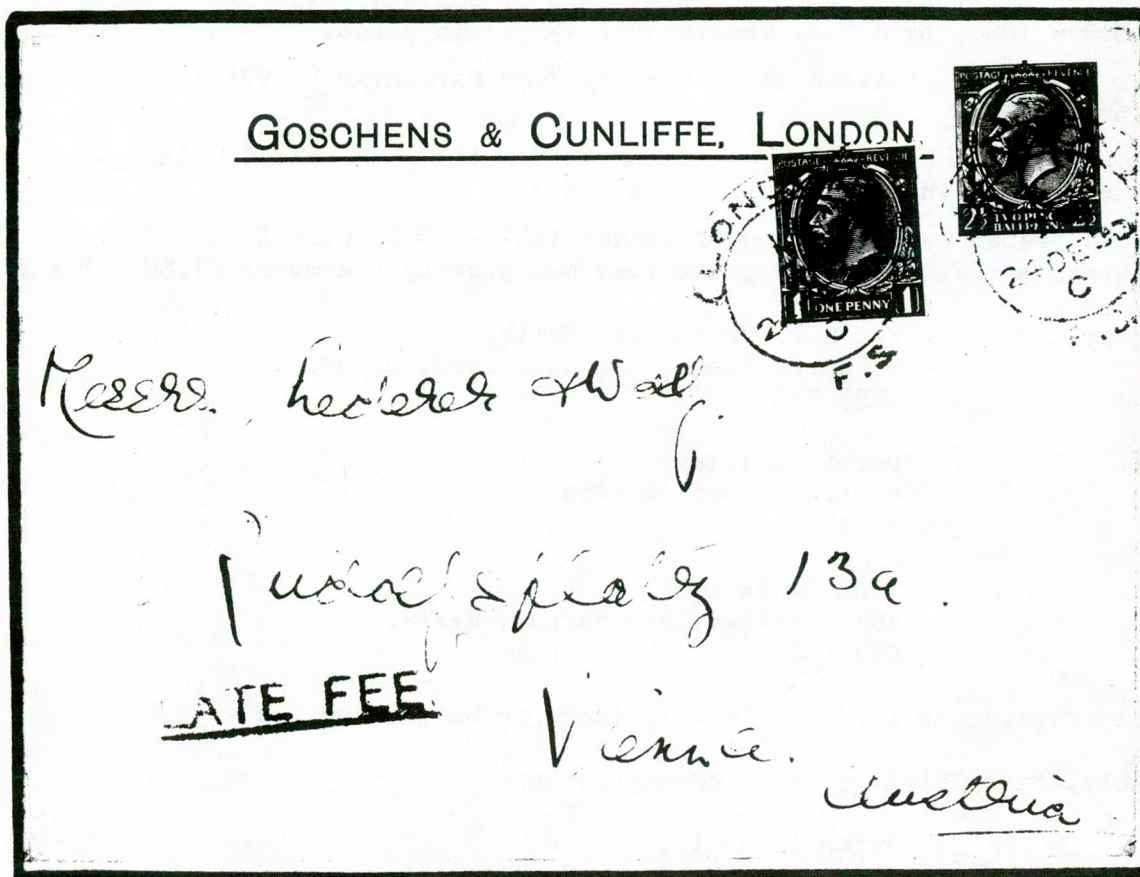
Although I was disgruntled, to say the least, my cover had added interest to offset my outlay.



The Scroll Stamps, continued.....

The Foreign Section late fee below is very much in a class of its own, with the FS BELOW the circle. They are recorded in the RUBBER stamp impression books during the late twenties and early thirties.

Type 17



Enclosed with this issue of Notebook is a Scroll 'blank' to assist readers in illustrating anything they think will be of interest.

Also enclosed, a working paper for LONDON, LONDON EC and the other types, which please fill in, even if you have but one item, and send into Notebook. The results of your contribution will appear as part of the Group's publications on London postal history.

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

STOP PRESS

TYPE 18

*I.W. Dist Office*  
*(For the Imperial Institute Letters)*

*21.4.93*



*50,422/93*

This PAID scroll, recorded in A & H is illustrated by kind permission of the Post Office from the Steel stamps proof impression books.



# London Postal History Group

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2. Horizontal Oval Cancellations of London, by John Parmenter ( 1974 )  
( Out of print )
3. London District Post Duplex Cancellations 1853 - 1857 - A Priced Catalogue, by John Parmenter ( in course of preparation )
4. District and Branch Cancellations of London 1857 - 1900, Part I, by John Parmenter £2.40 plus 30 pence post and packing ( Members £1.65 + P & P )

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