

## NOTEBOOK

In This Issue.....

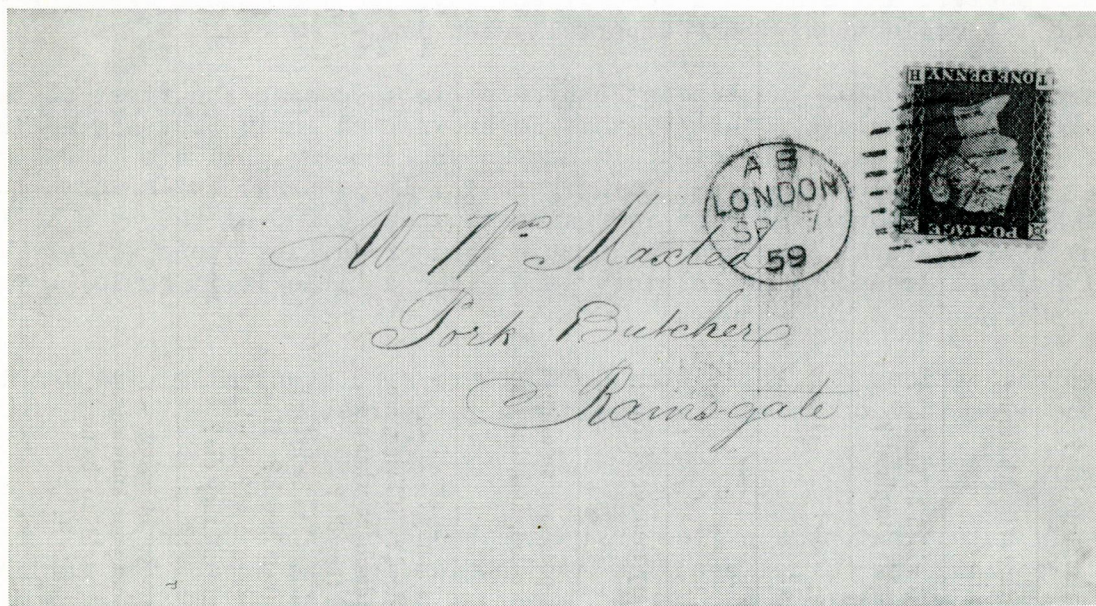
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### PEARSON HILL EXPERIMENTAL

This very reasonable example of PHT8 is dated SP 7 / 59, towards the end of the



period recorded in the Handbook ( 12th.May 1859 to 31st.October,1859 ). The difference between this and the earlier cancellation PHT7 is that LONDON is 16mm wide. According to the text, Homer-Woof has suggested the code lettering A-Z,less Q day code started during the life of this cancellation, on the second anniversary of PHT2, noting AB recorded on the 24th.September. This example is over two weeks earlier, which rather alters the timing of second anniversary of PHT2 ( 21st Sp. 57 to 17 Fe 1858 ).

This example is offered at £40 ; apply to the Editor.



CAMBERWELL : An Introduction to a London Village, by A.J. Kirk

The village of Camberwell nestles at the foot of the hills, about three miles south of London Bridge. It has a long history dating back to Roman times and in Domesday Book it was taxed for ' 6 hides and 1 vergate ' ( about 600 acres ): there were recorded ' 22 villaine and 7 bondsmen '. By the end of the 17th. century, the population was in the region of three thousand. Camberwell is **said** not to have increased in proportion to some other suburban areas of London because it abided by a proclamation in the reign of Elizabeth 1 ' commanding all manners of persons, of what quality soever maybe, do desist and forbear from any new buildings of any houses and tenements within 3 miles of any gates of the said city of London '. It would appear to have been a healthy area and we hear of one Rose Hathaway who died in 1658 aged 103 years, who, it is said, had her last child at the age of sixtythree. It was a rural area, where polecats and hedgehogs were more common than ratepayers. Even as late as 1797 they were ' much troubled by hogs being suffered to range at large in the roads '. In the 1800's the local school children were given holidays to coincide with the harvest on the farms surrounding the village.

With the formation of the London Penny Post, Camberwell came within the bounds of the Southwark Office. There would appear to have been at least two Receiving Houses in the village. I have a letter from Camberwell, dated 1782, with a Southwark Post Office Dockwra and a manuscript Receiver's mark which is either " Dixon " or " Nixon ". I have also seen another letter dated 1793 with a manuscript " Wall ". Where these two receiving houses were has not yet been discovered but I feel sure one of them must have been very near to Camberwell Green.

It is said that in the early days letters for Camberwell, which were few and far between, were brought by the Dover Mail, down the Kent Road and dropped en route at The Five Bells, New Cross. From here they were fetched by the local Letter Carrier. Presumably they were despatched to London in the same way. With the opening of the turnpike in 1782, which ran from St. George's Circus to the fringe of Dulwich, no doubt the mail was received and sent in a more direct way. In 1789 there were three deliveries to and two collections from Camberwell each day.

With the re-organisation of the London Penny Post in 1794 came the first postmarks with the name of the village, CAMBL/1, this is known used in 1795. Once again the position of the office using the stamp is not known, though I believe it was somewhere on the south side of the Green at Camberwell. In passing, it is worth pointing out that although the population had increased to about 7,000 at the turn of the century, it was still a rural area and few people could read, let alone write. When a **child** left the local Greencoat School they were given a bible if it could be proved they could read.

Returning to the offices and their locations, there were eventually five Receiving Houses in the area, all of which used their own postmarks.

### 1. Camberwell Green.

I have already noted that this office must have been somewhere on the south side of Camberwell Green and was, I believe, the main office for the area. The earliest information as to its location, I have been able to find, is dated 1823. At this time it was in Church Street, run by a Mr. T. Winch, who was a grocer and tea dealer. In 1837 this office was said to have handled 4,470 letters in a four week period at a cost of £21 p.a. By 1840 the address is given as 1, New Terrace. This location is not shown on any **map** I have seen but, as in 1818, Camberwell New Road, from Camberwell to Kennington, had been opened, I feel I am on sure ground when I claim New Terrace must have been on the west side of Camberwell Green, near the junction of Camberwell New Road and Camberwell Road. Before the new road was opened, the two places were joined by a tortuous track with the evocative name of ' Cut Throat Lane '. From 1847 to 1855 the address is given as West Side, Camberwell Green, a hatters establishment run



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by Mr.Wm.H.Blundell, who was being paid, in 1849, £28 p.a. This again was, I believe, in New Terrace, as already mentioned.

In 1856 the Receiving House would appear to have moved back to the south side of Camberwell Green, as its address is given as 25 Camberwell Green, at the corner of Wren Road. For some 16 years it was run by Fredk. Griffiths, a bookseller and stationer, who in 1872 was paid £59.18.0. p.a. From 1876 to 1880, whilst at the same address, it was run by J. Rayner, a stationer, and by 1884 it had become a chemist shop, owned by Francis T. Silver. The last move of this office was to 1 Camberwell Green, which would take it back to the west side of the green, where it had been sited on two occasions as mentioned already. It had now become the Camberwell District Office and it remained there until 1962, when a new office was built at 25 Denmark Hill. The old building is still standing but is now a betting shop.

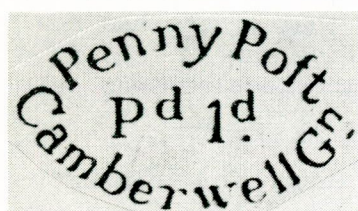


fig.1

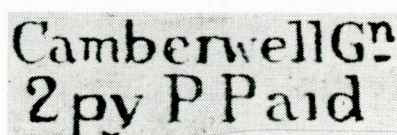


fig.2

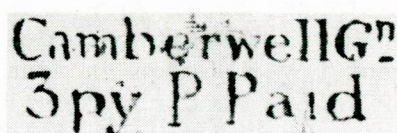


fig.3

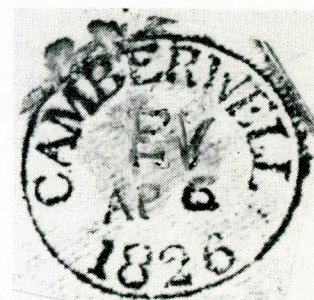


fig.4

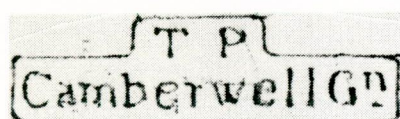


fig.5



fig.6



fig.7

Fig. 1 shows the usual Penny Post Paid stamp of 1796 and whilst I have not seen the unpaid stamp, Barrie Jay records them from 1797. In 1801, with the change to the Two-penny Post, there must have been an unpaid mark issued, but this again is not recorded until 1819. The paid type is shown in Fig.2. In 1805 the introduction of the 3d. charge for letters to and from the Country area brought forth the issue of Fig.3. The 1d.Post Paid of this type has not yet been recorded but it almost certain to have been used.

Before 1811 all letters from the Country area had to go to the Chief Office in Lombard Street, where it received a dated postmark, before they could be sent on their way. However, on the 27th.July, 1811, an order was issued which stated that letters passing between any two places on the same ride did not have to come to the Chief Office but could be sent as a Bye-letter. The ride which included Camberwell comprised Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood, Sydenham, South End and Beckenham. As these Bye letters would not have been date stamped, a new circular stamp, Fig.4, was issued for use on unpaid letters, with a large 3 with a flat top. This type of mark would, I believe, be used only at the main office in the area.

In 1819 the well known framed stepped type mark, Fig.5, was issued and these are known used in Camberwell in both black and blue ink. In 1836 the unframed step mark, Fig.6, came into use and this remained in use until the 1840s. With the introduction of the adhesive stamps, one could still take a letter to the Receiving House and pay cash



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across the counter. For these letters a new stamp was introduced, Fig.8. These can be found in a very attractive blue/green. They were in use until the introduction of the compulsory use of adhesives in 1853. The last stamp for this era is the usual straight line type, Fig.7. This is known with the word 'Green' in full, also abbreviated to 'GN'.

This office transferred from the Country to the Town area in 1831.

2. Camberwell Grove

As far as I have been able to discover this office was not in Camberwell Grove. In 1823 a Receiving House was listed in Church Street, a grocers shop run by a Mr. Braithwaite but his wife Mary would appear to have owned the shop, since she paid the rates. By 1840 the Receiving House was shown as being at 26 Church Street. I think this was possibly at the corner of Camberwell Grove and it is possible the Grove postmark was used to differentiate it from the other Receiving House in Church Street, which was at Camberwell Green, as already mentioned. By 1845 the office had moved to 22 Church Street, a stationery shop owned by Mr. G. Medes. In 1857 the Receiving House was being run by Mrs Mary Medes, no doubt the widow. This office disappeared from the Directory in 1865 but was re-opened much later at 78 Church Street but even that office has now been closed for some years. This could only have been a small office, as in 1837 it is shown as handling 1,565 letters at a cost of £7 p.a. By 1845 the Receiver was only slightly better paid at £12 p.a.

The framed and un-framed step type stamps, as in Figs 5 and 6 are known for this office. Issued on 23rd. December, 1846 a Fig.8, this being recorded in the usual blue-green ink used in this area. Whilst I have not ( yet ) seen an example, the straight line "Camberwell Grove" was also issued 23.12.1846. No doubt " Camberwell Grove / 1 py P.Paid" was issued, though as yet unrecorded. The 2d version, Fig 2, is known 1805-22 but the 3d value remains to be discovered. This office was transferred to the Town area in the reorganisation of 1831.

3. Camberwell Road.

Another of the small Receiving Houses, first appearing in the 1837 Post Office list. In 1840 it was located in a Grocer shop a 3 Clarence Place, run by Richard Edridge. By 1848 it had moved to 29/30 Addington Place, a chemist shop, run by William Edwards. It was at that address for about eighteen months only, as by 1850 it was relocated at 3 Clarence Place, still a grocer shop but now run by William Cooper, who was paid £10 a year. In 1864 the address is recorded as 185 Camberwell Road, this was when the whole length of the road was numbered consecutively. Clarence Place was originally an elegant row of twenty-two, late Georgian, three storied houses, with basement and attics and a short flight of steps to the front door: Camberwell still has such houses, though all that is now to remember Clarence Rd by is 'The Duke of Clarence', which stands almost on the site of the Receiving House.

It is reported this office handled 1,180 letters in a four week period in 1837, the cost being £6 p.a.

Naturally the postmarks of this office are scarce.

I have seen the unframed step type, Fig.6. The paid mark, Fig. 8, which was issued in November, 1842. On the 11th. March, 1846, a similar stamp with a line between " D-PAID " with the straight line Fig.7 were issued. This office was never in the Country area of the Twopenny Post. In view of the first date known, 1837, it is possible that those stamps mentioned were the only ones issued at this period.

Camberwell Green  
1<sup>st</sup> PAID

fig.8

4. Camberwell Southampton Street

The postmarks of this office always show " Camberwell Sn St ". It first appeared in



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1837 Post Office list. Once again a very small office handling, in 1837, 975 letters in a four week period at a cost of £8 p.a.

The first address of this office, which I have been able to locate, is in 1840 when it was at 3 Edward Place. This " Place " is not shown on any contemporary map. However, at the present time there is an " Edmund Street ", running parallel to Southampton Street and its original name was " Edward Street ". I think, therefore, this office was at the north end of Southampton Street, near the junction with New Church Road. By 1847 the address is shown as 4 Southampton Street, a boot and shoe shop, run by Henry Stemson, at a salary of £8 p.a. As with the Camberwell Grove office, he would appear to have died in 1855, the Directory of 1856 showing the shop run by Mrs Mary Stemson. In 1858 a Mr. Giles appears as the Receiver, earning £10 p.a., the shop being at the same address. Perhaps Mrs Stemson found it too hard to run both shop and Post Office.

Again, as with all these small offices, the postmarks are difficult to find. I have seen, in red, the framed step type, Fig.5 in 1832. Fig 8, with dot between, used in green in 1847 is known. The straight line type in green used in 1849 and in black in 1844 completes the picture. I have not been able to find ~~that~~ other marks were issued to this office during this period. It is interesting to record there is still a sub-office in Southampton Street, the only one in the area descended from the old Receiving House.

5. Denmark Hill

This was a Country Receiving House which first appeared in the 1828 Post Office list. When all the other Camberwell Offices were transferred to the Town area in 1831, this office was left in the Country area, as it was just outside the three mile limit.

The earliest information I have been able to find of its location is in 1847 when it was on Denmark Hill, run by John Foster, a grocer and oilman. By 1856 the address is given as 6 Beckenham Place, Denmark Hill. This was on the west side of Denmark Hill, just south of the junction with Coldharbour Lane. It was still run by John Foster so, no doubt, this was the address from much earlier. In 1858 the shop is shown as a grocer and Italian warehouse. ( One wonders what an ' Italian Warehouse ' was ? ) To this day there is still a grocers shop at this address. By 1876 the address had been changed to 120 Denmark Hill. This was only a change in number of the shop. It had, by this date, become a bakers, run by Miss Mary Anderson. Up until 1903 the office stayed there as a Post Office Money Order and Savings Bank, when it moved to another bakers at the corner of Coldharbour Lane, where it remained until recent times.

The earliest stamp I have seen is Fig.2, in black, dated 1829. In this mark, Denmark is abbreviated to " Denm<sup>K</sup>." I have seen the ' 1py P Paid ' in green. The 3py P Paid has not been recorded, though it should have been used. Stamps as Figs. 5 & 6 have been seen. Fig.5 shows the abbreviated " Denm<sup>K</sup> ", whereas Fig.6 shows " Denmark ". I have the latter in black, 1838, and in blue, on a paid letter to Calcutta, dated 1847. A straight line stamp, as Fig.6, is known for this office. I have it in the usual blue/green of the district on a P.S. envelope dated 1848.

As this was not a Town area Receiving House, the number of letters handled in a four week period are not shown in the 1837 Report of Management but the cost of £5 p.a. is reported.

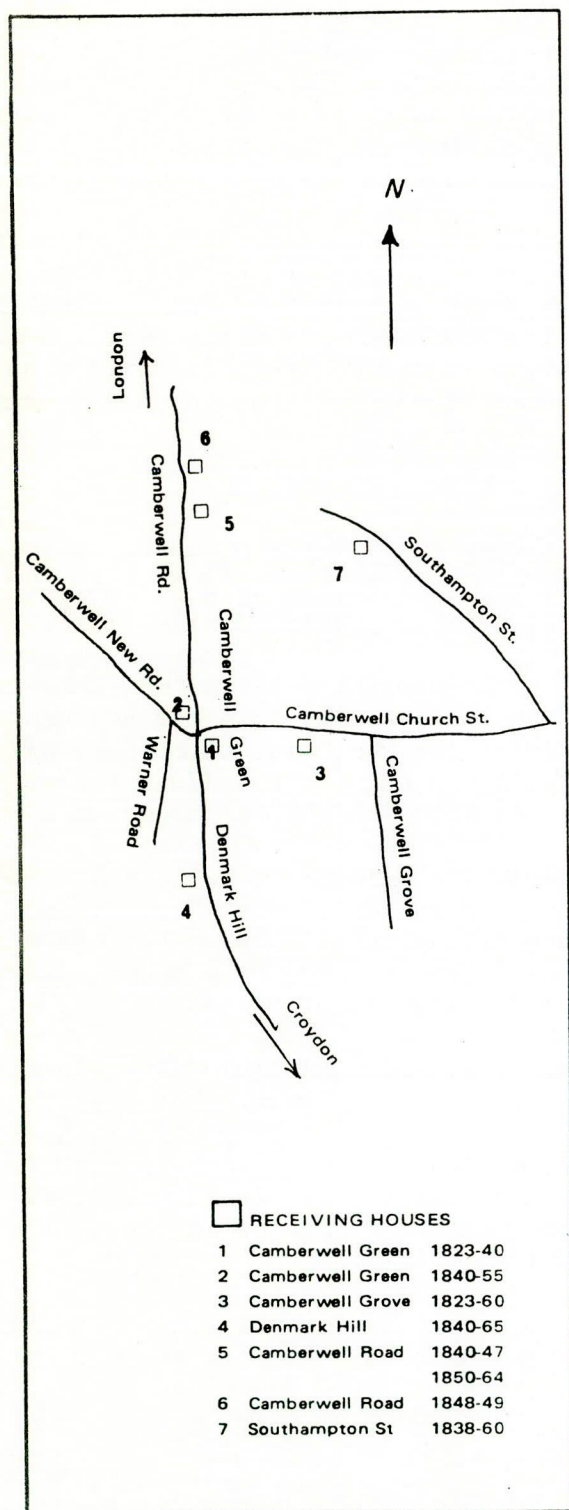
Other Receiving Houses

Outside this particular group are two further Receiving Houses to be noted.

1. Albany Road

This must have been a very small office. The only post mark I have seen to date is a registered letter stamp, dated 1895, when the address was shown as 309 Albany Road.



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It is first mentioned in 1840 as being at 1 Waterloo Place, Kent Road, which would locate it at the eastern end of Albany Road, near the junction of Old Kent Road. In 1849 it had been moved to 86 Albany Road, run by Mr. S.B. Wiltshire. Barrie Jay records an Albany Road in green for 1827 and in black in 1832 in the framed TP step type. The 3 py.P.Paid he shows, in green, for 1826.

2. Camberwell New Road

There is one other Receiving House with the name "Camberwell" in the stamp, this is Camberwell New Road. Located at 5 Leicester Place, a grocer shop, owned by a Mr. J.Price, with a salary of £8 p.a.

However, this place is outside the parish of Camberwell, so it does not warrant inclusion here.

References.....

It might be useful at this point to give some of the sources for this first section.

"Minutes of Meetings, Greencoat School,  
1795 - 1805 "

"Ye Parish of Camberwell" W.H.Blanch, 1875

"Post Office Directories" 1840-60

"Local Posts of London" G.Brumell, 1938

"A Victorian Suburb" H.J.Dyas, 1966

"Postal History of GB and Ireland"  
R.M.Willcocks, 1972

"London Postal History Group Notebook "

"Postal History of London" Volume 3 of the  
British County Catalogue, by Barrie Jay, 1983

After 1856

In 1856 the London District Post was amalgamated with the General Post and became the London District Office. At the same time London was divided into ten districts and this was later to lead to the discontinuation of the use of Receiving House namestamps appearing on the mails.

However, in the latter part of 1857 there began to appear in London, on the reverse of mails, small undated circular stamps, about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, which were often struck in a rather attractive shade of blue-green.



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Camberwell had five of these marks. Camberwell Green ( fig. 9 ) was issued on the 13th. October, 1857; Camberwell Church St. ( fig. 10 ) issued 27th. February, 1858; Denmark Hill ( fig. 11 ) 9th. February, 1858; Camberwell Southampton St/S 24th. August, 1859 and a strange one, Camberwell Clal<sup>E</sup>Pl, on the 4th. February, 1858. This I can only assume was for Clarence Place ( fig. 13 ). This type of namestamp are known until the early part of 1860, when they were all recalled. As mentioned Camberwell New Road stamps fall outside this review, being under Lambeth. The Southern District Office, with head - quarters at Westminster Road, Lambeth, was opened on the 1st. September, 1858 and thereafter all letters from the Camberwell area would then receive the marks of the Southern Office. After 1860 there was no indication of the actual Receiving Houses from which the letters had originated, unless some special handling was involved.

With the opening of the Southern Office, a missort mark was issued for the Camberwell area ( fig. 14 ), which showed the letter " C " for Camberwell at the foot, the " M " being for the function and the " S D " for Southern District.

With the withdrawal of the small undated namestamp in the 1860s came the introduction of a new stamp for obliterating the adhesives ( fig. 15 ) was issued for Camberwell on 15th. June, 1861. This has not been recorded, according to ' Handbook ' and I can only imagine it was put to very limited use on local letters, sorted at Camberwell Green which did not have to go to the main office for cancellation. By this time the Camberwell Green Receiving House had become a Money Order Office and a Post Office Savings Bank Office, so it can be taken this was now the main office for the area. One of the first pillar boxes was placed outside this office in 1859 and it stood there well into the 1900s, although by then the office had moved to another site.



fig.9



fig.10



fig.11



fig.12

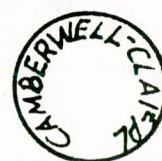


fig.13



fig.14



fig.15



fig.16

In 1859 a circular date stamp was issued to the Camberwell Green Office ( fig.16 ). I am sure this was not in general use for cancelling adhesives but for use on Money Orders and Savings Bank transactions.

The next alteration in the affairs of Camberwell was on the 1st. April, 1868 when its Offices were transferred to the South Eastern Office, with head - quarters at 170 High Street, Southwark ( now Borough High Street ) on the closure of the Southern Office. Again an odd stamp was issued to Camberwell Green ( fig.17 ). Again unrecorded in 'Handbook' this was, I believe, for the same limited use as fig. 15. At the same time, a new missort mark was issued, this time with code letter " D ".

fig.  
17fig.  
18

With this latest change a new Sorting Office was opened at 297 Camberwell New Road,



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right beside the bridge carrying the London, Chatham and Dover Railway over the road. From then on all Camberwell mail was sorted and stamped there. The Receiving Houses were all issued with a counter stamp in March, 1869, all as fig. 19, with the Sorting Office having a counter stamp ( fig. 20 ). This was possibly used on adheives that had missed obliteration at some other office. I have never seen this on cover but I do have it on a 1d. adhesive issued 1880, dated 1900. With central processing, the Receiving Houses no longer had stamps to identify them on letters, except those requiring special treatment. However, the mark of Camberwell lived on



fig 19

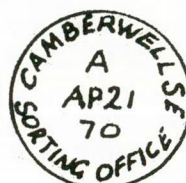


fig 20



fig.21



fig.22



fig.23

In 1872 a new duplex stamp had been issued ( fig. 21 ). This had a large c.d.s. and a large 65 in the obliterator. When this stamp was re-issued in 1881 an alteration was made, both the c.d.s. and the number being smaller ( fig. 22 ). In 1900, this was again changed, a cut being made in the second line from the bottom of the obliterator and numbers inserted, a 2, two sizes of 4 and a 5 being recorded. fig. 23 ).

With the spread of the so-called " squared circle "; combining officem time and date details, Camberwell used three types during the course of time. The first type, a small one, some 23mm square, enclosing a circle of 20mm diameter, was issued on the 12th. June, 1885. When this was re-issued on the 4th. December, 1886, it had become a 25mm square enclosing a 20mm diameter circle ( fig. 24 ). On the 24th. of December, 1889 a further issue was made, the square now being 30mm with a 25mm diameter circle ( fig. 25 ). Some-time after 1892 ( Post Office Records are missing ) this stamp was issued again with a "1" in the lower corners ( fig. 26 ). Also, during this period, the first type was again issued with either a "1" or a "3" in the lower corners. It is worth noting how the run of numbers, 1 to 5, is completed with the two number stamps added to the ' number below ' type mentioned earlier.

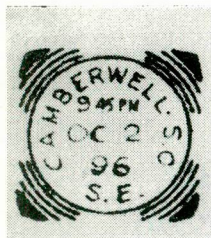


fig.24

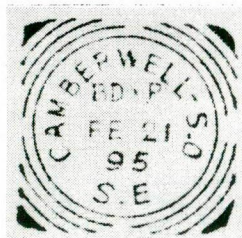


fig.25

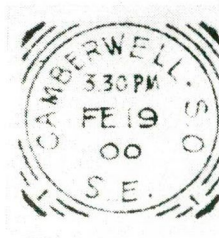


fig.26

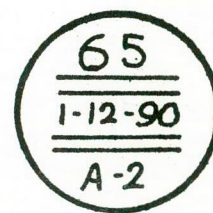


fig.27

A stamp for printed papers, one of the ' Halpenny Book Post ' series, was issued on the 14th. December, 1890 ( fig.27 ), this showing the "65" of Camberwell. A little earlier in the same year, on the 2nd. June, the well known upright " R " in an oval for Registered Mail, was issued to Camberwell. All these are extremely rare.

In 1900 the Receiving House on the south side of Camberwell Green closed its doors and a new main office was opened at 1 Camberwell Green, on the west side of the Green, quite



Camberwell.....

near to the site of the Receiving House of 1840, which had stood a 1 New Terrace. As already mentioned, this office is now a betting shop though its post office origins are very obvious in the building design. The new office in Denmark Hill is very much a product of the 1960s.

Rather a difference function is recorded by the issue on the 30th. April 1884 of a series of charge and explanatory marks were issued to the South East District Office for use on Camberwell mail, these being shown below.

Contains a communication  
of the nature of a Letter

65

Contrary to regulations

65

More to pay

above \_\_\_ oz

65

Of the nature  
of a Letter

65

Closed contrary  
to regulations

65

$\frac{1^D}{2}$   
65.

$1^D$   
65.

$\frac{1^D}{2}$   
65.

$2^D$   
65.

What of today ? At the end of the nineteenth century there were fourteen sub-offices in and around Camberwell Green. Today there is only the mail office on Denmark Hill. With the expansion of the borough into the once green fields of the surrounding countryside, new sub offices have been opened but where we once took our letters to the Receiving Houses, we now post them in prosaic but convenient pillar boxes.

Although I have been collecting and studying Camberwell for some time, there are still a number of items I need. Since I wrote the first article for ' British Mailcoach ' a number have come to hand, not the least being an example, on 1d. plate only, of the 65 single, fig.17. Any readers who have a dated wrapper showing either the 24bB or the 65 will be sure of a warm welcome and brisk negotiations!

## References, " After 1856 "

Post Office Guides, 1856 - 1900

Post Office Proof Impression Books, volumes 14,17,43 and 46

A Victorian Suburb, H.J. Dyas, 1966

Squared Circle Post Marks, W.G. Stitt Dibden, 1964

L.P.H.G. Notebooks, No.8, page 10; No.28, p.12

' Handbook ' Suburban Offices, South and South East Sections.



LONDON POST PAID SHIP LETTER from Terence Jeram

The cover we illustrate below was sent by member Terence Jeram with information and queries which the Editor, for one, would like answers since he is trying to compile the Maritime Mail section of the ' Handbook '.



The brief facts as understood from an examination of the item are as follows.

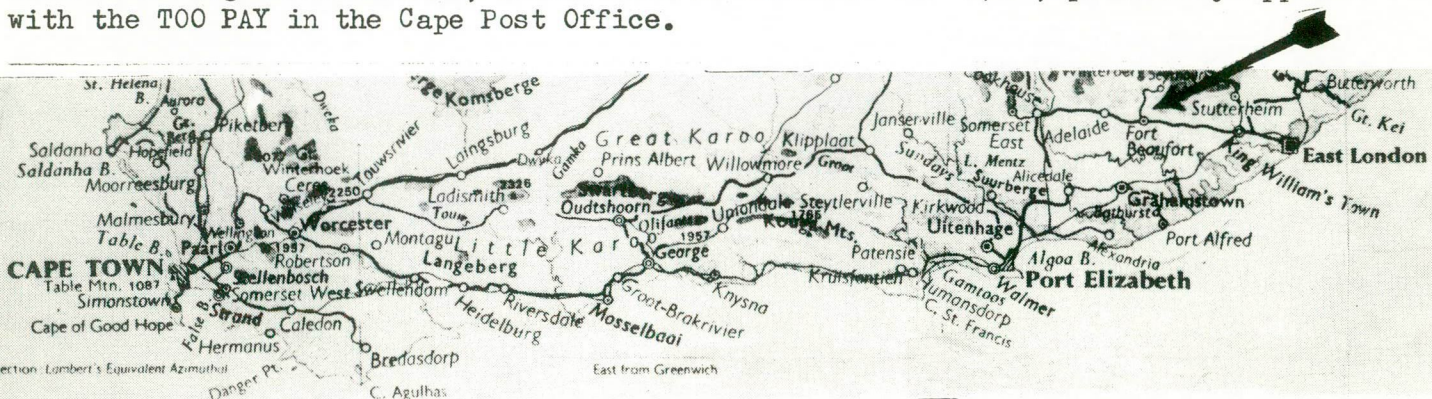
The letter comprises one double sheet of paper, the weight of which is a shade over one quarter of an ounce. There is no evidence of any enclosure(s) which could have raised to weight or number of pages.

The letter was written in London on the 7th. January, 1830, which is the same date as the Post Paid datestamp, which is S.48, struck in red. It was initially addressed in very simple fashion to " 72nd Highlanders , Cape of Good Hope ". Added in a red ink, between the two lines are the words " Post Office ", this presumably in London, possibly in the Post Office there. There is a further addition, " Grahams Town ", could this have been on arrival in the Cape ?

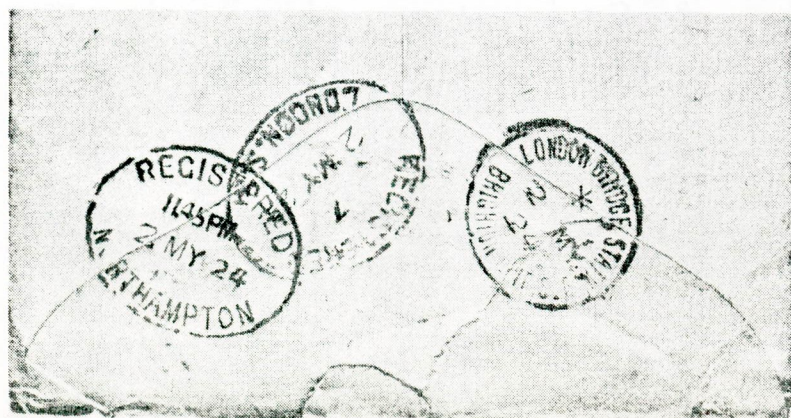
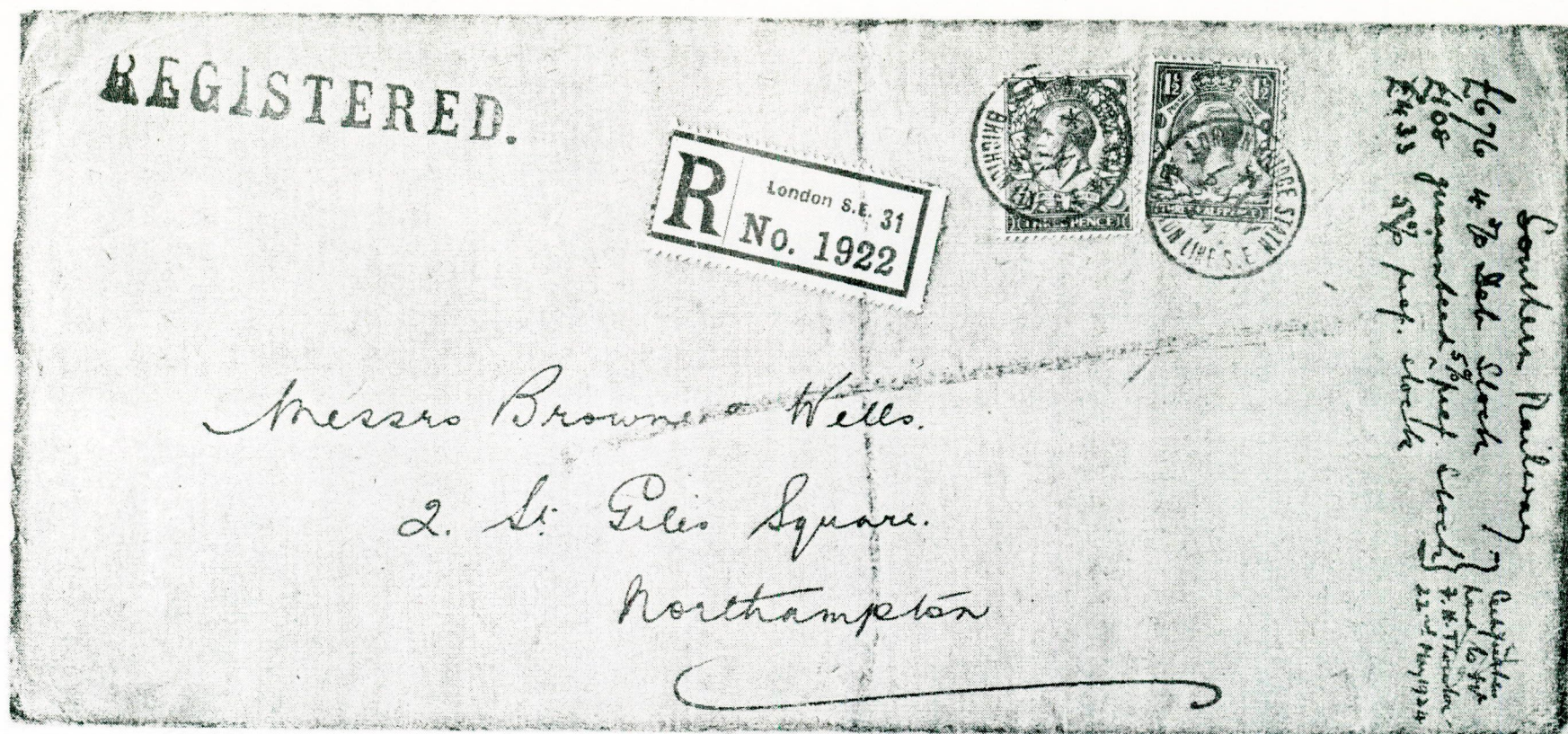
This was clearly inadequate in the sense that Mr. Cambell was in Fort Beaufort, to which place the letter was re-addressed.

The manuscript charges are a " 2/2 " in red, and the " 2 / 4 " in black, the latter having the framed TO PAY stamp in front of it. Interestingly, there are no postal markings on the reverse, leaving the Ship Letter stamp on its own.

The major problem is with those charges. The 1819 Act introduced the remarkable rate for the Cape of 2d. up to 3 oz, with 1/- per ounce or part thereafter. If the 2/2 was actually paid in London, and that would seem to be the case, we have a letter with a rate of 3 oz plus 1 oz plus up to a further 1 oz, a maximum of five, a minimum of just over four ounces. What was in the letter, to which no reference exists now, to yield that charge is a mystery. There are no references to the internal charges for the Cape in any GB postal history books to hand. The distance from, say Cape Town to Fort Beaufort is a long overland haul, which could account for the "2/4", presumably applied with the T00 PAY in the Cape Post Office.







#### RAILWAY STATION POSTMARKS

David Hockett contributed this delightful item with the remark it was not a station postmark he had seen before. This caused the Editor to reach for the bookshelf to find any reference sources. The Railway Philatelic Group, who have a fine record of useful publications, provided the necessary information in a book by D.P. Gowen published in 1978. From this work the following pages are an abstract of the stamps



63/12

*Useless*Railway Station Postmarks.....

which relate to stations in London. The types quoted ~~are~~ those of Gowan, as are the other details.

Type 2. Double Arc, Sans-serif Lettering

	Dates Seen		Notes
	Earliest	Latest	
EUSTON SQUARE/STATION	2. 2.1848	24. 6.1852	
PADDINGTON STATION	22. 6.1871	30.10.1876	

Type 2a. As Type 2, reduced format

EUSTON SQUARE/STATION	27. 7.1861	30.11.1871	
-----------------------	------------	------------	--

Type 3. Single Numeral Obliterator

964 Euston Square Station	15. 2.1851	21.12.1876	4B
049 Paddington Station			Q

## Notes:

4B Obliterator seen with 4 bars above and below number

Q Little is known of this obliterator but it is recorded as issued.

Type 4. Duplex ( Heavy Bars )

Harrow Station 909  
Paddington Station 049

Q  
Q

Type 6a. Double Circle Postmarks

Euston Station N.W.1	20. 7.1936	12.11.1960	(1) at base
	17. 9.1945	15. 5.1964	(2) at base
Sutton Station			not seen
Thornton Heath/Station Office	18. 4.1898	9.11.1900	



TYPE 2



2a



3



4



TYPE 6a



7



7a



7b



Railway Station Postmarks.....Type 7. Single Ring PostmarksPlace Name & 'Station' or 'Junction' only

Dates Seen  
Earliest Latest

Notes

Euston Square Station  
( some with District marks and numerals )  
Harrow Station  
Sutton Station

2. 8.1872 21. 8.1924  
25. 7.1878

D  
Q

Type 7a,Place name at top 'Station Office' at bottom

Thornton Heath/Station Office

18. 8.1891 12. 9.1898

Type 7bShowing County, Town, District, Figures, etc at base

Bow Railway Station /E  
Euston Station/Irish Mail  
Euston Station B.O./N.W.  
Hampstead Heath Station/N.W.  
Liverpool St.Station/E.C.  
Liverpool St.Station/E.C.2  
Moorgate St./Railway Stn.  
Putney S.W./Railway Station  
Queensbury Station,Edgware/Middx  
Sth.Kensington Stn./S.W.  
Stoke Newington Stn./N  
Victoria Station/S.W.1

31.12.1860 27.11.1874  
16.10.1878 14. 9.1883  
23. 4.1929  
7. 5.1963  
2. 8.1872 15. 8.1872  
6. 5.1940 5.11.1963  
10. 7.1904 30. 1.1913  
11. 5.1910  
13. 5.1937 29. 6.1964

Q  
Q  
Q  
Q  
C

Type 7cShowing Initials of Railway Companies

Charing Cross Station/S.E.Rly  
Euston Station/L. & N.W.Rly  
Kings Cross/G.N.Ry.Station N  
Kings Cross Station/G.N.Rly  
L.C. & D.R./Victoria Station  
Liverpool St.Station/Gt.Eastern Ry  
London Bridge Stn./S.E.Rly  
London Bridge Stn/Brighton Line S.E.  
London Bridge Station/L.B. & S.C. Rly  
London Bridge Stn.S.Rly(L.B. & S.C.)/S.E.1  
London Bridge Stn./Southern Rly S.E.1  
Ludgate Hill Station/L.C. & D. Rly  
Marylebone Station/Great Central Rly.  
Paddington/G.W.Ry.STAN.  
Paddington Station/G.W.Rly  
St.Pancras Station/Midland Rly.  
St.Pancras Station/L.M. & S.Rly.  
St.Pancras Goods Station/N.W.  
Victoria Station/L.B. & S.C.R.  
Victoria Station S.R.(L.B. & S.C.)/2  
Victoria Station S.R.(L.B. & S.C.)/1  
Waterloo Station/L.&S.W.Rly.  
Waterloo Stn.Windsor Line/L. & S.W.Ry

18.10.1881  
12.10.1923 13. 8.1930  
16.10.1902  
6.12.1897  
29. 4.1922 31. 3.1927  
31. 3.1927  
4. 7.1930  
13. 4.1956 21. 2.1963  
9.10.1890  
22. 7.1908 29. 3.1911  
3. 5.1872 25. 7.1872  
3.11.1928  
27.9.1902  
16. 6.1941 2.10.1962  
27. 7.1882  
20. 7.1892 24. 7.1922  
27. 6.1930 26. 7.1931  
9. 8.1933  
7. 2.1893 26.10.1902  
2. 9.1896

Q  
Q  
B  
Q  
B  
B

Type 7dContinuous Wording Round the Circle

Euston Station N.W.1/3  
Euston Station N.W.1.

27. 9.1963  
12. 3.1964



Railway Station Postmarks.....Type 7d, continued

	Dates Seen		Notes
	Earliest	Latest	
Liverpool St. Station E.C.2.	20.11.1945	29. 8.1958	
Liverpool St.Stn.E.C.	28. 6.1916		
Liverpool St.Stn.E.C.2	29. 8.1938	3. 4.1947	
Liverpool St.Stn.B.O.	14. 1.1938		
London Bridge Stn.S.E.1	3. 5.1951		
Moorgate St.Rail Station	19. 4.1893		
Paddington Station B.O.W.2.	8. 4.1938	13. 8.1969	
Sth.Kensington Stn.B.O.S.W.7/4	16. 7.1945		
Sth.Kensington Station B.O.S.W.7.	27.11.1958	13. 8.1969	
Victoria Station S.W.1.			Q
Waterloo Station B.O.S.E.1.	16. 6.1941	24. 1.1975	
Waterloo Station S.W.1	1. 1.1948	29. 8.1974	B

## Notes:

- B Two different types of postmark have been seen  
 Q Little is known of this stamp but it is recorded as issued

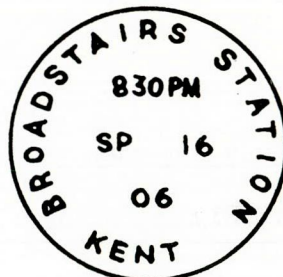
The different types referred to above covers size of circle, size of lettering and ' Stn ' for " Station ". The list of " Dates seen " is obviously far from complete but will serve as a useful guide for the reader to develop.



Type 7c



7d



8



Q

Type 8. Skeleton ( Metal Stamp )

Waterloo Station	
Waterloo Stn.S.Rly/S.E.1	10. 5.1929

Q

Type 9. Hooded Circle ( Late Box )

Bradford Station / Late Box	20. 1.1900	6. 7.1907
Leeds Station / Late Box	11.12.1897	
Liverpool Sta. / Late Box	23. 7.1898	4.12.1903
Manchester Sta. / Late Box	13. 6.1883	6.12.1904
Manchester Stn. / Late Box	2. 1.1886	

( These are included on the strength of the findings in the E.C.Proof Impression Books by Jeremy Greenwood and his speculation that the type was always applied in London. )

Type 9a. Hooded Circle ( Parcel Post )

Euston Station / Parcel Post	
Paddn.Sta' London / Parcel Post / Depot	15. 1.1895
Paddn.Station / Parcels Post / Depot	5. 5.1885
Waterloo Sta.London / Parcel Post / Depot	12. 1.1899 14. 2.1900

Q

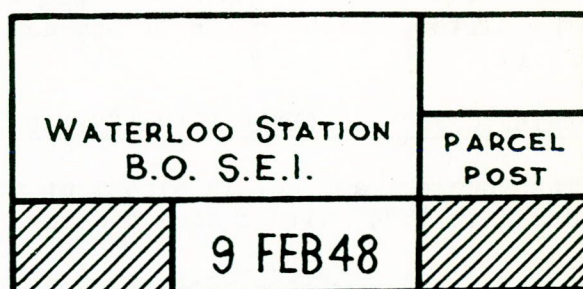




TYPE 9a



10



TYPE

16

Type 10. Oval Registered ( Metal Stamp )

Euston Station B.O.N.W.1  
Paddington Stn S.O.W.

6. 3.1931

1. 5.1933

Type 10a. Oval Registered ( Rubber Stamp )

Paddington Stn B.O.W 2  
Waterloo Station B.O.S.E.1

15. 1.1938 \*2.12.1947 B

\*18. 1.1938 \* purple ink

Type 16. Parcel Post, Large Oblong ( Rubber Stamp )

Waterloo Station / B.O. S.E.1

9. 2.1948

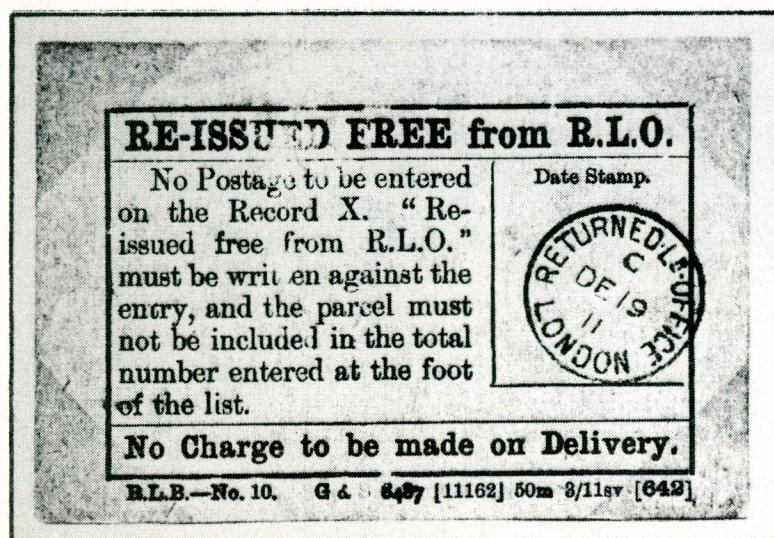
This information was extracted from " Railway Station Postmarks " by the late D.P. Gowen and published by the Railway Philatelic Group. Copies are available from the Group at

Stablebeck, Grasmere, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 9PX,

price £3.30 incl. P. & P.

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

RE-ISSUED FREE FROM R.L.O., contributed by R.I. Johnson



This label was used on a parcel which had not been delivered on the first attempt or which had become open in the post and had lost the outer cover on which the adhesives had been affixed.

Returned Letter Office London cds.  
Code C, DE 19 11



**LONDON TWOPENNY POST TIME STAMPS,** by Tony Thompson

The following notes have been put together from various sources at the prompting of the Editor, which points to the dangers of passing the time of day with him at stamp fairs !

**CHIEF OFFICE : DOUBLE FRAME UNPAID TIMESTAMP**

The double frame unpaid timestamp of the Chief Office, according to Brumell, was introduced in 1824, with a size of 35mm width, 27mm height ( his fig.63). In 1827 it was



63.



65.

reduced in size, width 34½mm, 22½mm height, fig.65. The few examples in my collection confirm these approximate sizes and are within the dates stated by Brumell. There is however, in my few, one exception, which is reproduced here.

It is on a complete entire, the date of the timestamp being confirmed by the manuscript dating of the letter. ~~This is an early~~ date, February 7th., 1824 and is clearly 35mm x 24mm. The Editor also has an 1824 dating for this size, and it would seem, so does Barrie Jay, for L457, dated from 1.1.1824 is given a size 35 x 24, so it is not clear where this all leaves Brumell and my collection !

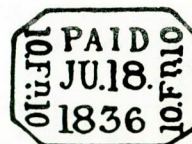
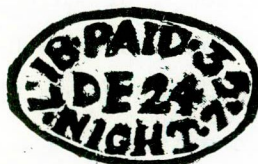


There are questions I would like answers for :

- were there three or more distinct sizes of this datestamp ?
- is this example for 7.2.1824 merely confirming Barrie Jay's dating?
- what are we to make of the 27mm height stamp, illustrated by Brumell and my other examples ?
- contrary to the established understanding, did this timestamp vary in size during its life as new stamps were brought into use and is the 1827 dating for the small stamp as definite as would appear from the various catalogues and reference books?

**CHIEF OFFICE : SINGLE FRAME PAID TIMESTAMP**

Notebook 59 records a single frame timestamp for the Chief Office for December 14th., 1835. The Editor reports a similar item for November 10th., 1835 and Barrie Jay, in the new London catalogue at L 481a, shows its use as 1835 only. Other than for the ordering of the date, this stamp resembles the single frame paid timestamp used until July 1834 in the Westminster Office. Brumell, as pointed out in the article in No.59, records the unpaid timestamps as changing from double to single frames in 1834 but makes no specific mention of the same change for the paid version.



82.

So questions again. Was there a deliberate change to the single frame timestamp, so far recorded only in 1835, seemingly for a short period only towards the end of the year? The new style, Brumell fig.82, came in 1.1.1836, so it seems odd this should be so when the production of the new stamp was so well advanced.

Secondly, was this not a new stamp but the ever prudent Post Office using the existing



Westminster Office redundancies, with the dating re-arranged for Chief Office work, as and when the pressure on the regular timestamps was too great? And this at the same time as the double frame, presumably so since the latter is recorded into 1835. But, do the 1835 datings overlap?

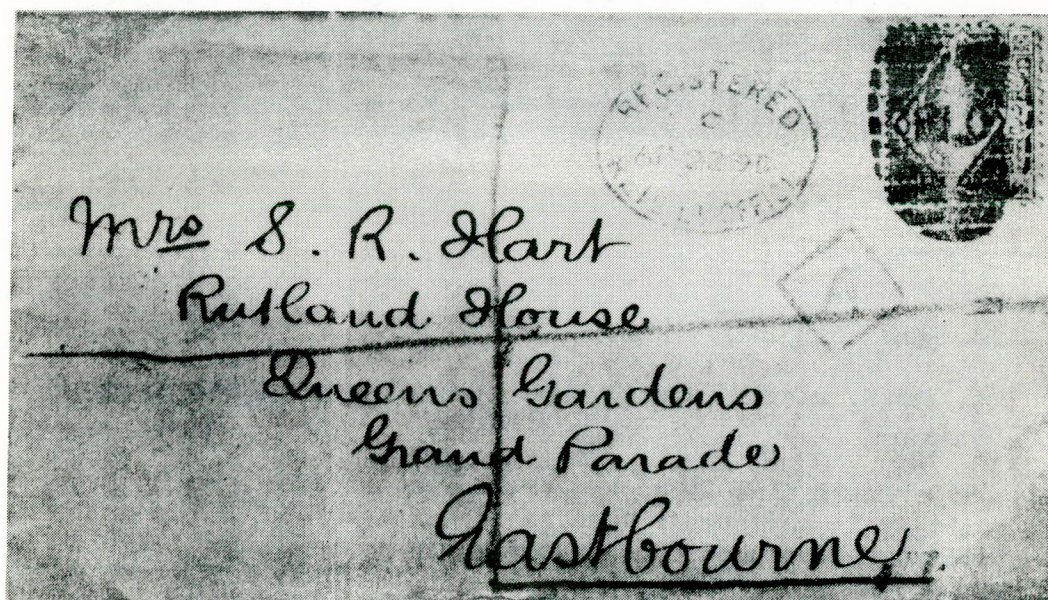
Readers are invited to measure their examples, record dates and generally engage in some research. Reports please, c/o the Editor.

Without in any way pre-judging the issue, it seems worth while to point out how very carefully Brumell recorded London Local Post material. Such a major change from the double to the single frame at the Chief Office would not have passed unremarked, even more so when one appreciates the quite minor changes he did report. I favor the idea of the putting into use on the odd occasion rather than constant use over a period. It is rather up to Notebook readers to prove the point one way or another and determine the true nature of this Chief Office single frame paid timestamp of 1835.

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

RETURNED LETTER BRANCH, from Michael Goodman

To quote from Leon Dubus, in 1867 this office became independent of the Circulation Department and was renamed "Returned Letter Office". He illustrates just one stamp,



which he describes as a 2 / 7 / 2 format, issued to the R.L.O. in January, 1868. The use is recorded as "it may be found in red on adhesives."

The item, illustrated here, shows the stamp applied in black to a threepenny adhesive. Clearly dating the item is the registered stamp of the Returned Letter Office, code C for AP 22 98. In violet is what is presumed to be an Inspector's stamp, A in a diamond. There is an Eastbourne backstamp for the 25th April.

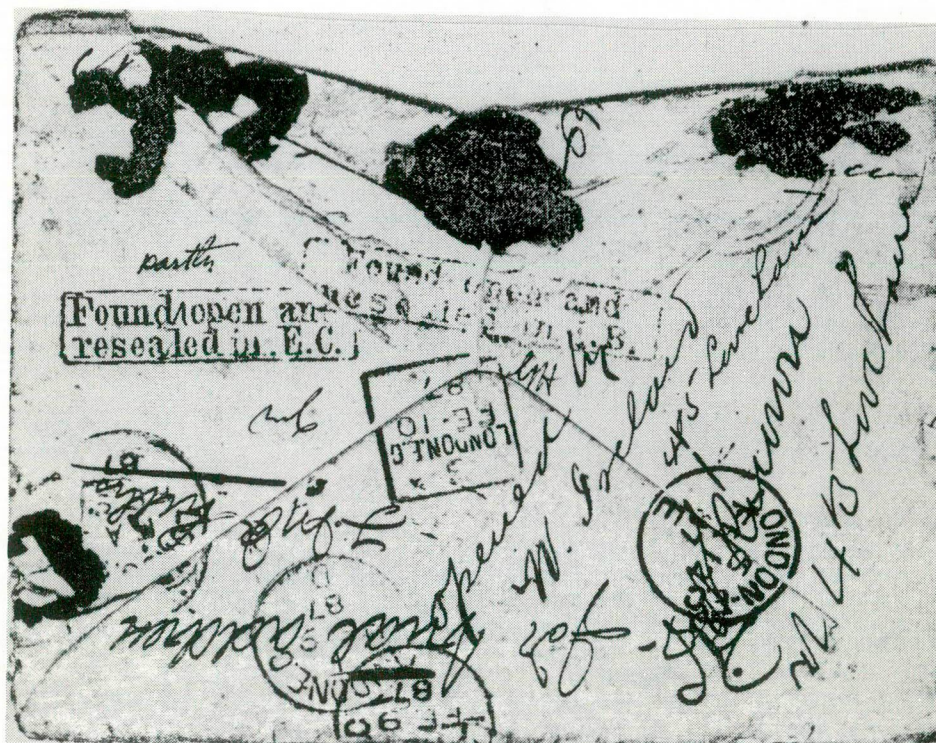
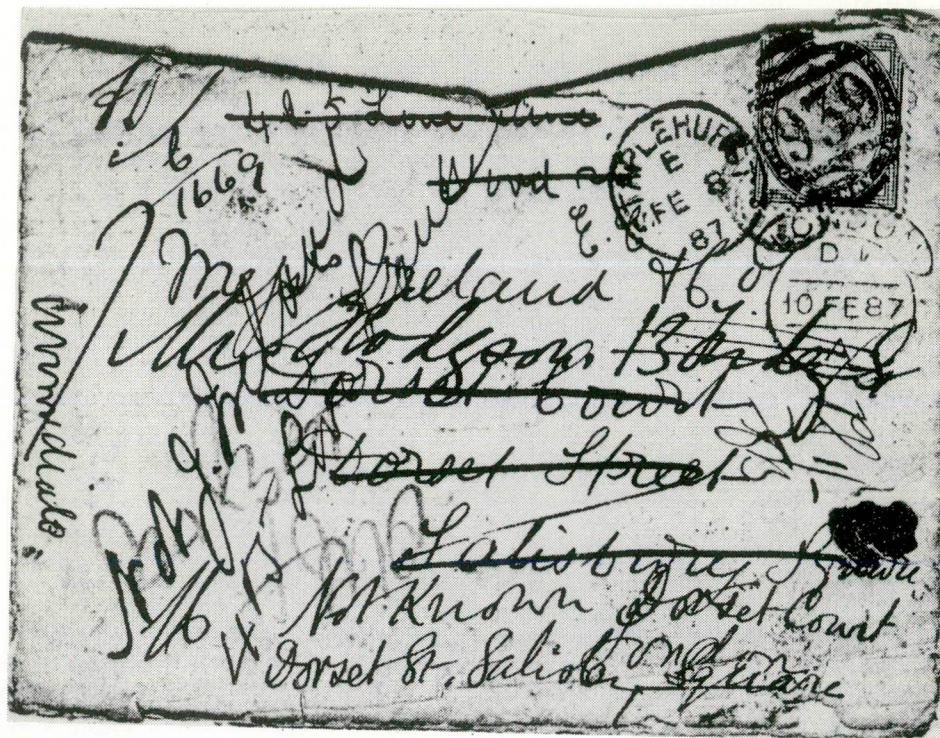
It would be of interest to learn of other examples readers have on dated cover or large piece, giving also some clue of the purpose. In this case the Editor suggests the item being returned was either originally a registered letter or something which the Post Office Regulations required to be registered.

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



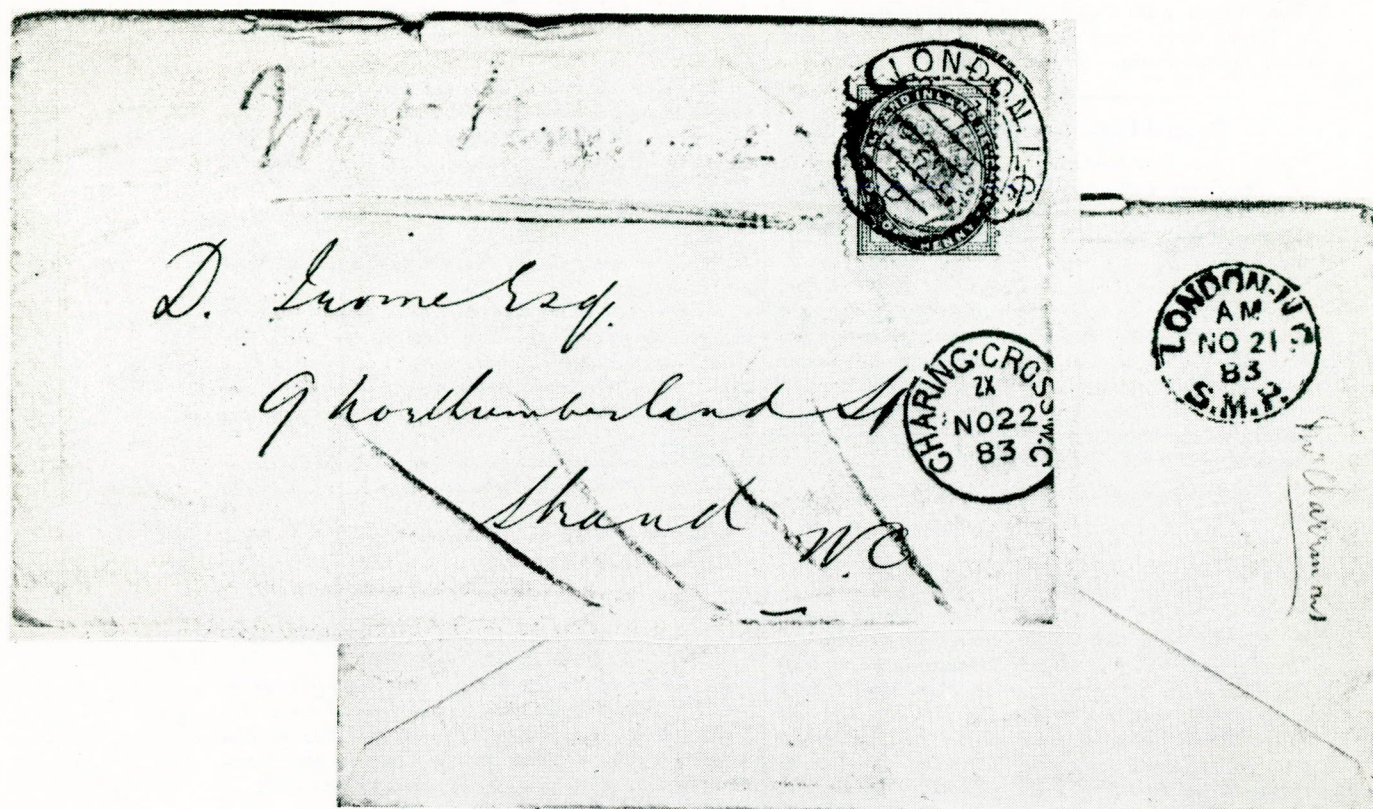
REDIRECTED AND RESEALED, from D. E. Hockett

One of these days I have resolved to work my way round this item to trace its history. Meanwhile, readers might care to make the attempt themselves, forwarding their answer to this much endorsed envelope for the interest of other ' Notebook ' readers.





ST. MARTINS PLACE DATESTAMP from D.E. Hockett



The letter was posted on the 20th. November, 1883, the adhesive being cancelled with a " ZZ " timing Hooded Circle of London EC, clearly addressed to 9 Northumberland St. Strand, WC. Unfortunately Mr Irvine was " not known " and the letter, presumably, made its way back to the sender. En route it was stamped with the " ZX " coded mark of the Charing Cross office. Of possibly greater interest is the backstamp, applied in the morning, which carries a very clear " AM ". Is this fortuitous, or is the obvious not the correct interpretation ?

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

# A HOODED PROBLEM. by Simon Kelly

Two examples have come to light recently of a hooded cancellation, hitherto unrecorded. The first was discovered by Eric van der Ven. It is inscribed LONDON • E.C. and in the circle " A / JY 23 87 / 1L. It is struck on an Inland Revenue 3d. adhesive.



A second example was found at Royale Stamp Co. ( and needless to say was snapped up quickly ! ). It is inscribed as the first, but three days earlier, " A / JY 20 87 / 1L ". All lettering in both examples is sans-serif ( the Editor's type face is not!! ). The basal code letters do not fit into any of the series so far encountered for London EC.

Can a reader produce the third on piece or entire which might shed some light on the use of this cancellation ? So far we cannot even demonstrate it has a postal use.

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



rison, which were drawn up in College Green; and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

General Post-Office, November 2, 1786.

**JAMES DOBSON**, a Messenger employed in the Penny Post-Office, who stands charged with Felony, absconded from his Lodgings at No. 3, Slater's-buildings, Angel-alley, Bishopsgate Without, on Tuesday Evening the 31st inst, along with his Wife.

The said James Dobson is about 21 Years of Age, Five Feet Seven Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, is very near sighted, and speaks thick; he wears his own black Hair in Curls behind, has a large Scar under his Chin, and another on the Top of his Head.

Whoever shall apprehend and convict him, or cause him to be apprehended and convicted, will receive a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS.

By Command of the Post-Master General,  
Anth. Todd, Sec.

General Post-Office, October 28, 1786.

**THE** Post-Boy bringing the Mail from Haslemere to this Office last Night, was stopt on Milford-Heath, within Three Miles of Godalmin; about Half past Nine o'Clock, by a Person on Foot, dressed in a round Frock; who presented a Pistol to the Boy, and obliged him to dismount from his Horse. The Robber mounted the Horse, and rode off with the Mail, which contained the following Bags of Letters for London, viz.

Arundel;	Haslemere;
Midhurst,	Steyning,
Petworth;	Shoreham.

Whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any Person, whether an Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, and will also receive His Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,  
Anthony Todd, Sec.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich,  
October 28, 1786.

**THE** Commissioners and Governors of the said Hospital hereby give Notice, That at Salter's Hall, in London, on Wednesday the 2d Day of May next, or as soon after as may be, the following Estates will be lett on Leases, to commence upon the 12th of that Month, that is to say, Fourstones Colliery and Limestone Quarry; East Brokenheugh Farm; Plankey Pasture Farm; Plankey Mill and Ground; and the Tythes of Corn and Grain called Lipwood Tythes, together with a Dwelling-House and other Housing and Ground on the

North Side of the River Tyne, now occupied therewith; all which said Premises are in the County of Northumberland.

All Persons desirous to take the said Estates are requested to give in their Proposals in Writing to Mr. Ibbetson; at the Admiralty-Office, London, on or before the 1st of May next, or on the next Day, at Salter's-Hall, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon; and for Particulars of all or any of the Premises so to be lett, to apply to Mess. Walton and Turner, Receivers for the said Hospital, or to the Bailiff Mr. William Coats at Hayden Bridge.

Fourstones Colliery and Limestone Quarry will be lett for Sixteen Years; East Brokenheugh Farm for Four Years; Plankey Pasture Farm and Plankey Mill and Ground, together or separate, for Eight Years; and Lipwood Tythes, with their Appurtenances, for one Year.

All Grounds, as now inclosed or marked off for the Growth of Wood or Underwood, will be excepted and reserved.

Plankey Mill is now re-building, and that Work will be compleated within the Course of the present Year.  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Ibbetson, Secretary.

# SUGARS, GINGER, and TURMERICK: FOR SALE;

BY Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs; in the Long-Room at the Custom-House, London, on Thursday the 16th of November, 1786, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; in Lots of 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 Casks each.

## S. U G A R S:

H.	T.	B.	
61	—	—	Barbadoes;
55	133	—	Antigua.
70	34	—	St. Kitt's.
24	3	—	Nevis.
13	7	—	Montserrat.
36	—	—	Tortola.
—	—	62	Ginger, } Barbadoes;
—	—	1	Turmerick, }

The Samples to be viewed at Wycherley's-Yard, opposite Bear-Quay, on Tuesday the 14th, Wednesday the 15th and Thursday the 16th of November.

Lead-Office, November 9, 1786.

**THE** Court of Assistants of the Governor and Company for Smelting down Lead with Pit-Coal and Sea-Coal do hereby give Notice, That a Court of Election of a Governor, Deputy-Governor and Ten Assistants for the Year ensuing, for the said Corporation, will be held at their House in St. Martin's-Lane, Cannon-Street, on Friday the 29th of December next, from Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon to One in the Afternoon: And that the Transfer Books will be shut on Wednesday the 6th of December next, and opened again on Wednesday the 3d of January following. Printed Lists of the Proprietors will be ready to be delivered on Wednesday the 27th of December next.

Robert Aslett, Secretary.

**THE** Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Hall and William Green, of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Cheefemongers, Dealers, Chapmen and Partners, intend to meet on the 21st Day of November instant, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to receive the Proof of a Debt under the said Commission.

N<sup>o</sup> 12803.

