

# NOTEBOOK

Number 164 November, 2006

## IN THIS ISSUE.....

Page 2	Free Franks	Sue Hopson
6	Officers' Letters 1857	
9	The Foundling Hospital	John Bridgman
10	New Information on the Introduction of the Hinrichsen Machine into Great Britain by J.C. Azemar	Tim Schofield
15	Via Falmouth - A Response	James Grimwood-Taylor
16	Meeting Dates 2007 London Rare Receiving House Marks	Cavendish Auction 28 <sup>th</sup> Sept.
18	Wood Date Stamp	
19	The 81 Double Diamond Dr F.R. Lambert : Obituary	John Bridgman
20	London's Twopenny Post - Charge and Explanatory Marks.	

2006 L.P.H.G.

### EDITOR

Peter A. Forrestier Smith, 64 Gordon Road,  
CARSHALTON, Surrey. SM5 3RE  
E-mail : lphgat64@aol.com

### EDITORIAL

We start this issue with a very brief abstract from Sue Hopson's Free Front collection, or what one might describe as the accumulation from a purchase over 20 years ago. Apart from anything else, we rushed to Vera Trinders and bought the 1990 2nd edition, with supplements, of 'Herewith My Frank' by Jim Lovegrove.

This is followed by a study on the Hinrichsen Machine from Jim Schofield and briefer contributions from John Bridgman and James Grimwood-Taylor, in the dual capacity of collector and auctioneer.

We mention these specifically this time to thank them for their contributions and, of course, to ask for more from other readers. There is a stock pot, enough for an issue in December but we would like more to contribute. A few notes on a favourite item makes a good start.

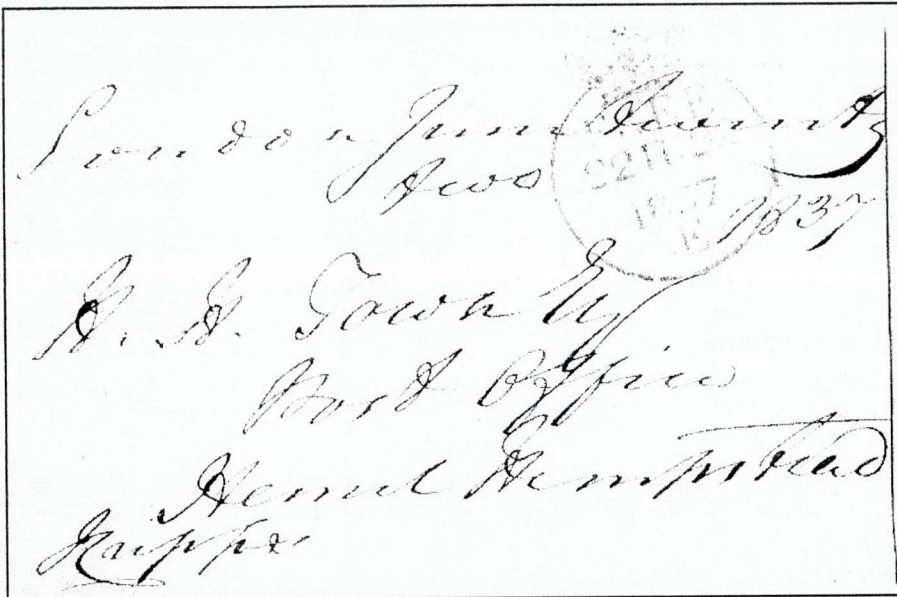
Please note the change in pattern for next year's meetings at the Union Jack Club. The all day meeting held earlier this year attracted favourable remarks, hence the change which we hope will encourage more of us to have a day in London, to say nothing of the fine lunch in the Club.



## FREE FRONTS

Sue Hopson

As a result of recently getting Barrie's BCC Volume 3 update, it became increasing clear something 'should have been done' with the 4000 Free Fronts acquired over 20 ago and, therefore, offer the following which may be of interest.



L 800b Crown/FREE/Date/E

large 'E' 4 mm high below date

26.3.37 - 30.11.38

Rated F

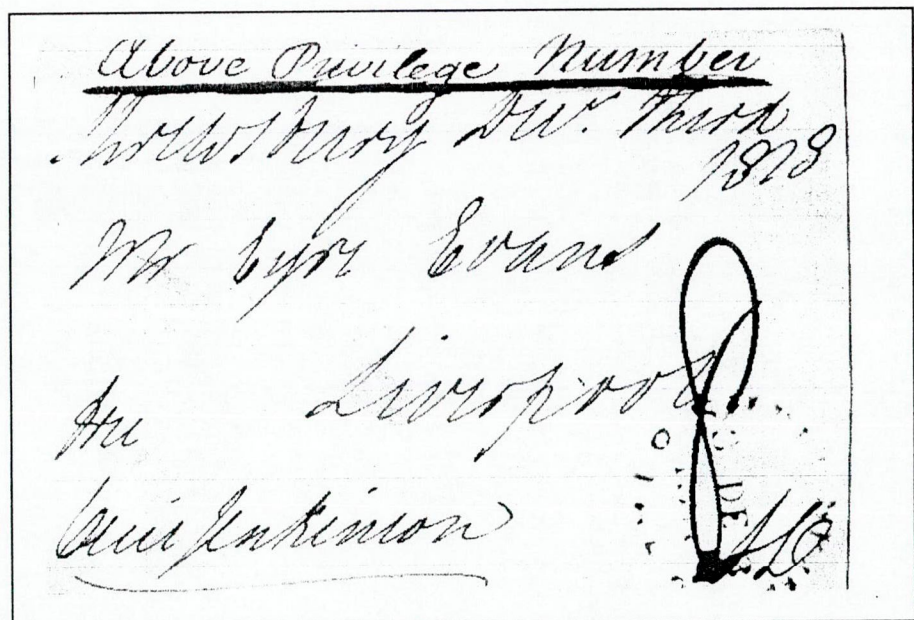
This example  
22nd. June, 1837  
London to  
Hemel Hempstead

Above Privilege Number

3rd. December, 1838  
Shrewsbury to Liverpool

Endorsed in manuscript  
and charged at '8'.  
Carried by Cross Post to  
Liverpool,  
not entering the General  
Post,  
hence the manuscript  
endorsement.  
The London stamp with  
this wording finished use in  
1812.

Signed:  
Clive Jenkinson  
MP Grinstead



The item on the following page is most interesting. It appears to be an unrecorded *Above Privilege* which measures some 57 mm across, the same as L824 but lacking the word *Number* below. 'Above Weight' stamps were in use in 1825: might it be an ingenious postal clerk adapting a no longer used stamp?



Letter dated 23rd November, 1825 Rhuabon to London.  
 Endorsed 'above 1 oz' and charged '3/8' in manuscript  
 The *Above Privilege* in a purple / black ink.  
 Signed: Sir Watkin W. Wynn - MP Derbyshire

Rhuabon Nov 23rd 1825 - was  
 above 1 oz charged 3/8  
 Thanne Evans Esq  
 22 Great St  
 Adelphi  
 London

Note what appears to be two sets of initials by the endorsement.

13th. March, 1812 : London to Reading.  
 Two very feint strikes of '*Above Privilege* / .Number'  
 Evening duty FREE with manuscript 'serpentine' erasure.

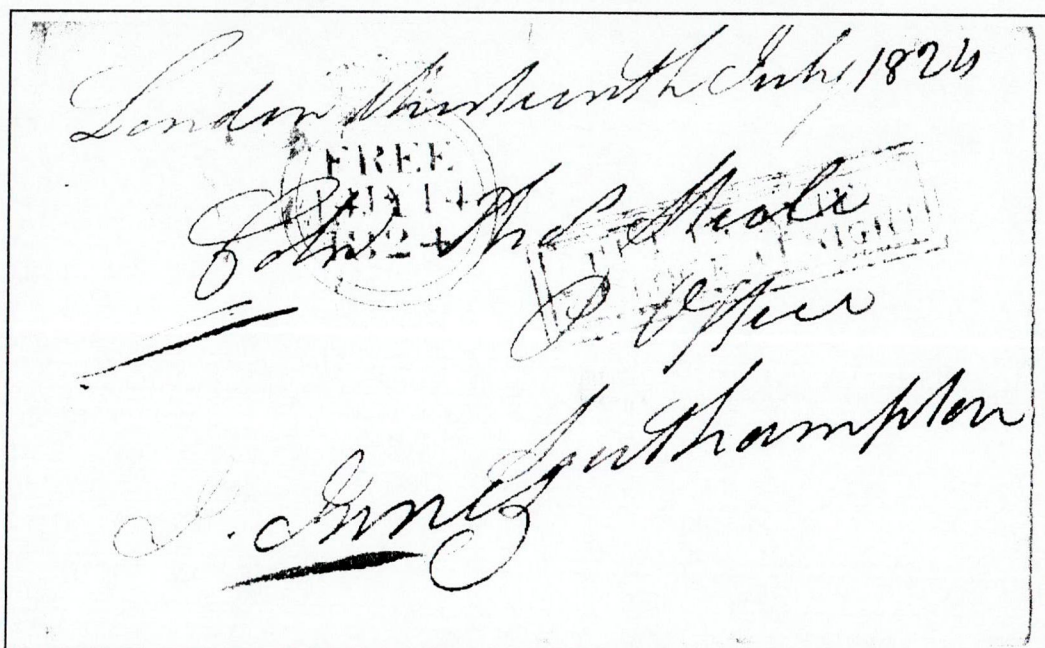
London March Thirteen 1812  
 Prop. 24 March Lane 1812  
 Banker  
 Reading  
 Ramsbottom

??Hand struck or manuscript?? '6 oz' above signature of  
 John Ramsbottom MP Windsor  
 The mark seems too neat for manuscript.



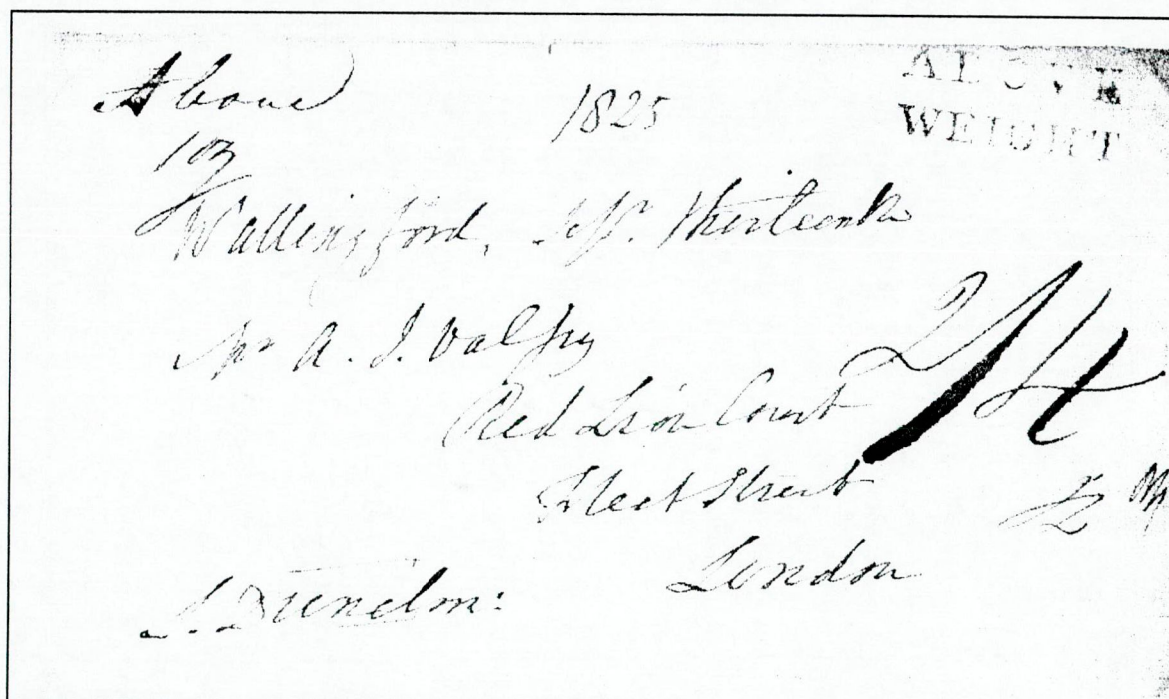
13th July, 1824: London to Southampton.  
 Rectangular boxed 53 x 14 mm (L 286a 1817 - 1831)  
 PUT IN AFTER / 7<sup>o</sup> CLOCK AT NIGHT, struck in red.

*Evening* FREE / 14 JY ; the letter dated the 13th.



Signed: John Innes MP Grampound

13th. September, 1825: Wallingford to London  
 ABOVE WEIGHT 29 x 11 mm (L832ca but in black and new early use date)  
 Stamp not illustrated in Jay.



'Above / 1 oz' in black manuscript. Charged '2/4'

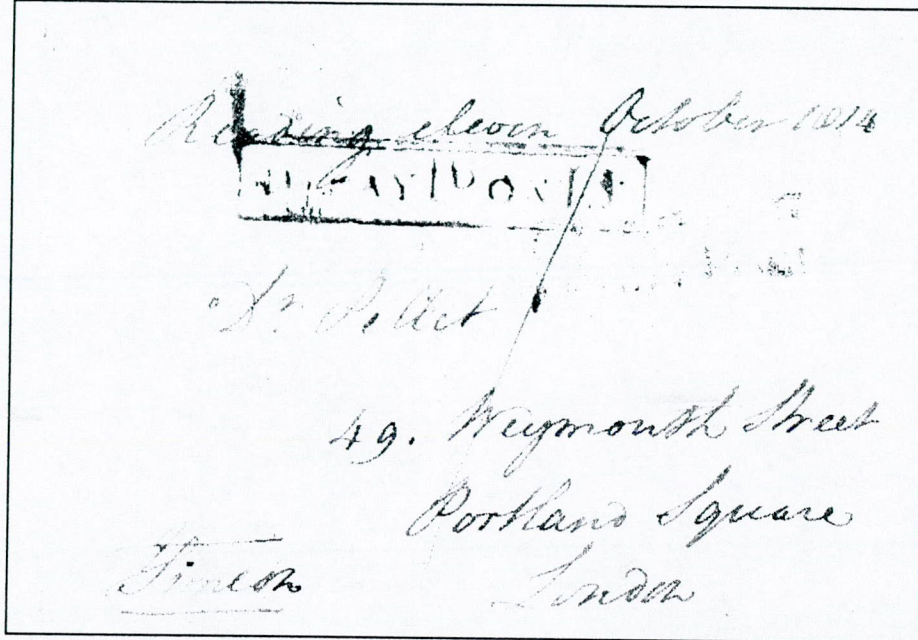


New much earlier date :11th. October. 1814

Feint two line 'Reading / Penny Post' with a black manuscript '1' (to pay).  
The earliest date for boxed 'TO PAY' handstamps in Jay is 2nd. October, 1817.

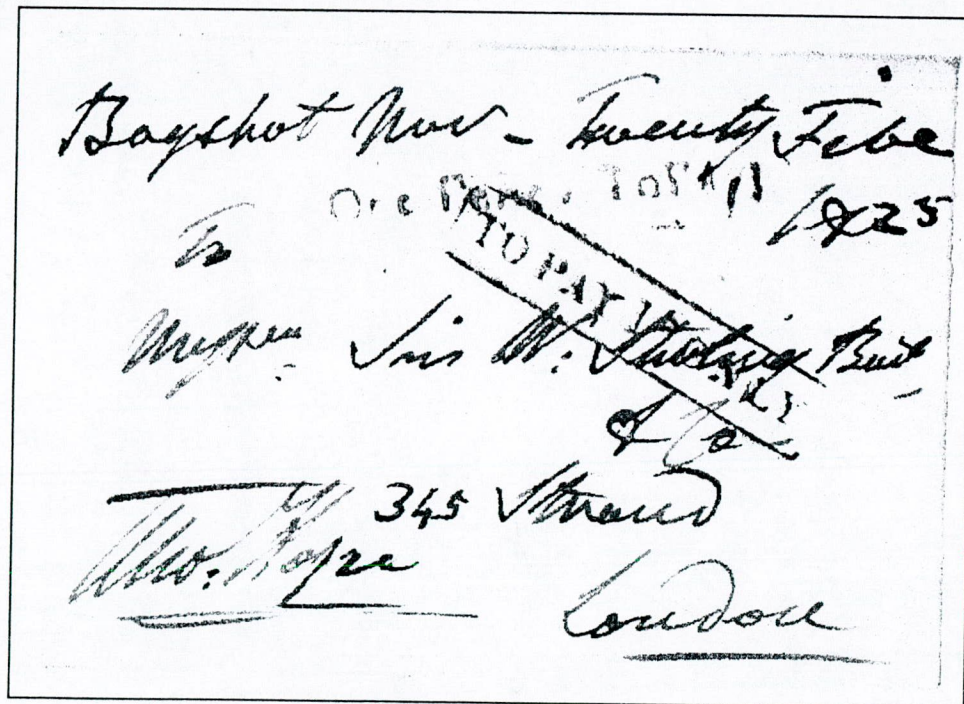
This unrecorded example 53 x 10 mm, boxed, in black ink.

TO PAY 1<sup>p</sup> ONLY  
(note lower case 'l' in ONLY)



Signed : John Simeon MP Reading 1806 - 20

The Bagshot 'To Pay' handstamp is the only one from an English town - it is rarely seen



25th. November, 1825 : Bagshot to London  
The London boxed TO PAY 1<sup>p</sup> ONLY in red  
Signed : ? Thomas Hope

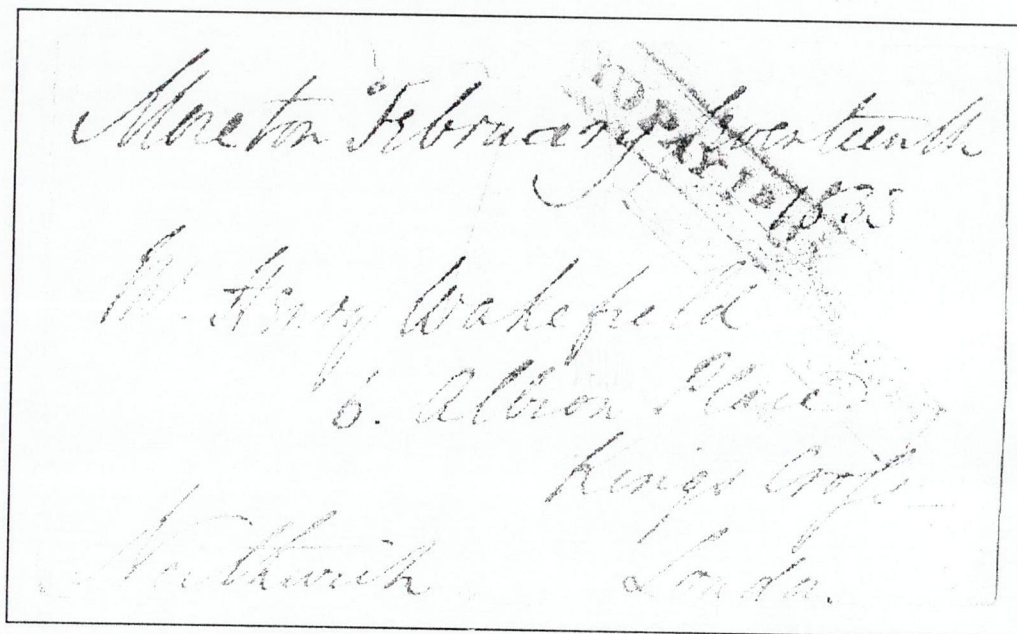


17th. February, 1817 : Moreton to London

Feint boxed *Moreton in the Mush / Penny Post*

Note 'Mush' for 'Marsh'

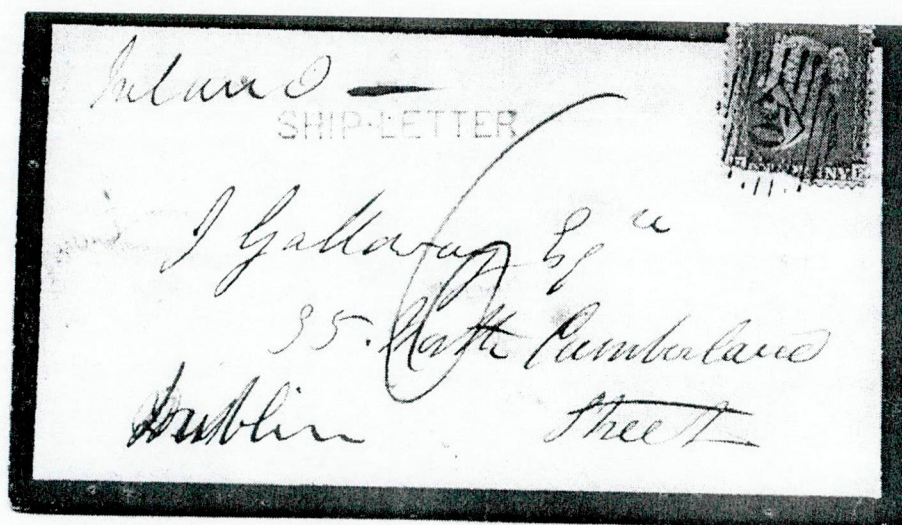
Boxed TO PAY 1<sup>d</sup> ONLY in black, new later date.



29th. February, 1820: Horsham to London

#### OFFICERS' LETTERS 1857

Many years ago the writer bought an envelope with the penny adhesive cancelled by the Inland 50 diamond, a manuscript figure 6 adjacent and addressed to Dublin. The inscription at the top left was read as 'Inland', wrongly as it became clear: it should have been read as 'Ireland', a combination of scratchy handwriting and eyesight jumping the brain to wrong conclusions.

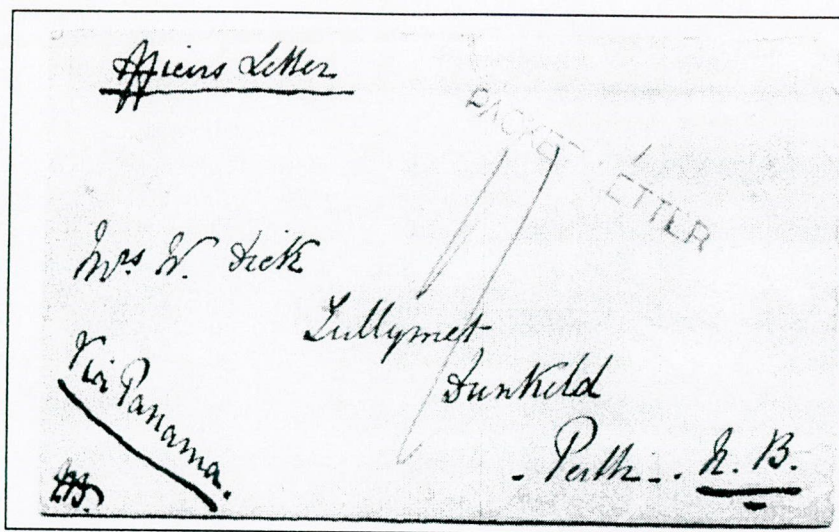


Last year a further two covers, no adhesives but with the manuscript figure 6 and the London PACKET-LETTER

(Rob. P.6) applied, in red in 1860, with a one shilling entered, the cover being endorsed 'Via Panama'. The second cover, addressed - as is the first - to a Mr Hick of Dunkeld, Perth, was charged with a '6' and carried the same PACKET-LETTER

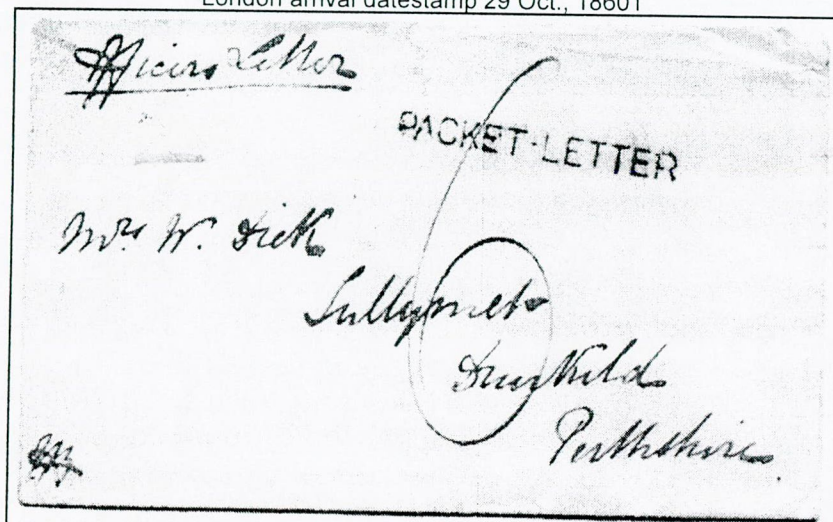
stamp, struck in black. Both covers endorsed 'Officers Letter' and initial in the lower left corner. These on the following page.





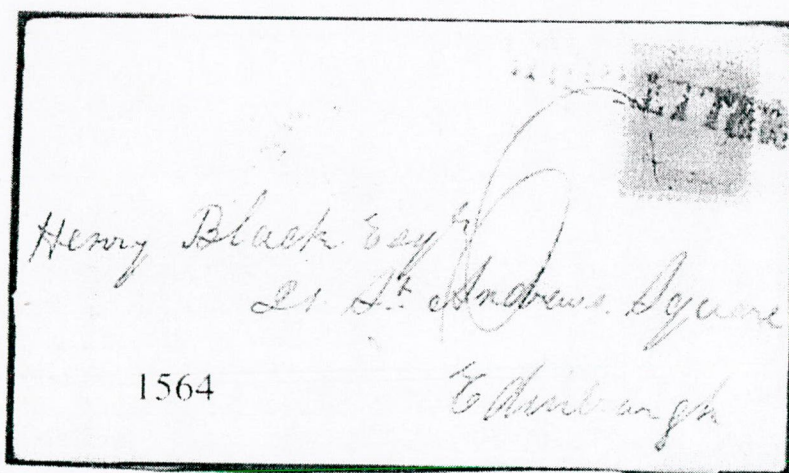
This year, again from Cavendish, a really attractive item, much as the other two but with a Penny adhesive cancelled with a red SHIP LETTER (Rob.S36 attribution with a question mark. The letter is addressed to Edinburgh and is dated 1858. It is worth noting this was clearly considered a find, realizing three times the writer's bid!

London arrival datestamp 29 Oct., 18601



The charges for these 'Officer's Letters' will be dealt with in a moment since some other questions needed answering. First, why put the one penny adhesive on when the rate, which had to be paid in advance, of sixpence was shown on both examples? Second, these two letters carrying a Ship Letter stamp shows they came by neither a Naval Ship nor a Packet Boat. Was the use of the adhesive though necessary for mail by ordinary ship, an error by the writers, a custom in general practice? Did they pay just an extra five pence in cash?

London arrival datestamp 18th. Jan, 1861



The regulations covering the rates for these letters are contained in a Treasury Warrant dated the 16<sup>th</sup> Mat, 1857. It is not proposed to give the whole of the Warrant here, merely a few abstracts.

The opening paragraph details the authority for the Warrant. : 'WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present

Majesty.....power is given to remit any of the rates of British postage etc. etc.'

The Warrant eventually gets to the first really interesting part: '...on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom, and sent from or to any Commissioned Officer (whether in the Navy or the Royal Marines), or and Warrant Officer, Midshipman, or Master's Mate (emphasis added)....an uniform British rate of six pence.



It is suggested the short title, given by collectors and appearing in official notices, of 'Officers' Rate' is, at least, misleading.

Fortunately a Post Office Notice, number 24.1857 was published which reduced the rather long winded Treasury Warrant. This was followed by a further notice in an attempt to deal with 'some misapprehension respecting the reduction authorized on the 23rd May last' and both are quoted here. The versions are those in Michael Raguin's 'British Post Office Notices 1666 - 1899, Volume 5. It should be noted these differ in detail from the Stitt Dibden rendition in his 'Postage Rates of H.M. Forces 1795 - 1899.

Notice No. 24.1857 (General Post Office, May 23, 1857)

#### REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO OFFICERS SERVING ON BOARD SHIPS OR WAR ON FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STATIONS

On the 1st of June next, and thenceforward, Letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Officers serving on board any of Her Majesty's Ships on Foreign or Colonial Station, will be chargeable with the uniform British Rate of:

0s. 6d. when not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight  
1s. 0d. when above  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.  
2s. 0d. when above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.,

and so on, instead of being subject to the ordinary rates of Postage from this Country to the particular Foreign Country or Colony at which the ship may be stationed.

In addition to this *British* rate of *Sixpence*, the Letters will, of course, be subject to any Foreign rate of Postage chargeable upon them. Letters, therefore, forwarded via Marseilles, to or from the Mediterranean, India, China, or Australia, will be liable to a French Transit Rate of Threepence per Quarter Ounce, and Letters forwarded to or from the Pacific will be liable to a New Granadian transit rate of Sixpence per Half Ounce.

The prepayment of the Postage will be optional or compulsory, according to the regulation in force with respect to ordinary correspondence addressed to the place at which the Ship is stationed, but the delivery of the Letters will, in most cases be accelerated if the Postage be pre-paid.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary

Notice No. 44, 1857 (General Post Office, September 8, 1857)

#### LETTERS TO OFFICERS SERVING ON BOARD SHIPS OF WAR ON FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STATIONS

There appears to be some misapprehension respecting the reduction authorized on the 23rd. May last in the Postage of Letters addressed to Officers serving on board Ships of War upon Foreign and Colonial Stations.

It frequently happens that upon Letters chargeable with a Foreign Postage *in addition* to the British Postage of Sixpence, the latter only is paid; whereas, whenever prepayment is either compulsory or intended, both postages should be paid.

Thus, upon prepaid Letters forwarded via Marseilles, addressed to Officers serving on board Ships of War in the Mediterranean, India or China, and upon *all* Letters via Marseilles, addressed to Officers on board Ships of War in Australia or New Zealand, not only the *British* rate of Sixpence per half ounce, but the *French* transit rate of Threepence per quarter ounce, must be prepaid.

In like manner, upon *all* Letters addressed to Officers serving on board Ships of War on the Pacific Station, the *New Granadian* transit rate of Sixpence per half ounce must be paid in advance, in addition to the British rate of Sixpence per half ounce.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.



It is to be remarked neither of these Notices mention letters *from* Officers, nor the inclusion of the other designated ranks.

The proverbial sting in the tail. Making enquiries of those with specialized knowledge, Colin Tabeart demonstrated how an over enthusiastic collector may believe what he wishes to be the case rather than actuality.

He wrote: "The cover to Ireland could be a failed attempt at a Seaman's Concession 1d. rate - the adhesives were usually cancelled on arrival at the London Inland Office. However, there is no CO's endorsement - the 1d. was wasted. I cannot see an officer wasting a penny and I do not think it is an officer's letter.

"The same reasoning could apply to the cover to Edinburgh, except that the Ship Letter Office mistakenly cancelled the adhesive, so the Inland Office did not bother."

One possible reason for the adhesive comes from a number of covers in the writer's collection from the Twopenny Post period. Letters, clearly from overseas, there are ships' names and other endorsements, were brought ashore and, contrary to regulations, dropped into various Twopenny Post Receiving Houses. There they were processed without query and delivered with no more than the Inland and / or charges entered. Might the writers of the letters bearing ship letter marks have put the one penny adhesive on their mail, handed it to someone going to London by ship with a request the letters be posted on arrival but declared them as ship letters?

The article has drawn heavily of *Postage Rates of H.M. Forces 1795 - 1899* by W.G. Stitt Dibden, published by the Postal History Society, 1963.

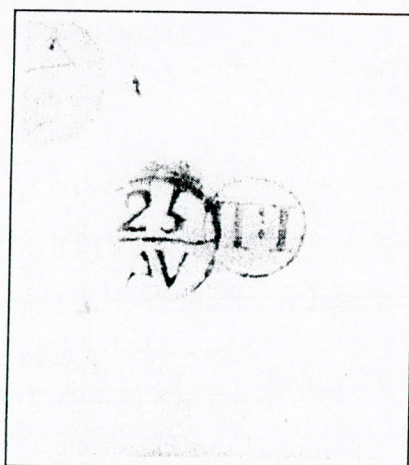
## THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

John Bridgman

Letters written to The Foundling Hospital in London, though not plentiful, can be found. Outgoing mail *from* the hospital, however, in this case to one of the branch hospitals in Shrewsbury, is quite a find, thanks to the LPHG auction in May.

The General Post letter is addressed to Mr Morgan at the Orphan Hospital Shrewsbury. On the reverse is a London Bishop mark, black ink, in a 17 mm circle for the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1764.

There is also a General Post receiver's mark, in black, with the letters T:I in a 13 mm circle. The receiver was Thomas Jones in Theobald's Road; this example is three years earlier than recorded in the new Part 3.



The letter was written by Thomas Collingwood who served in the office of Secretary to the Foundling Hospital from 1758 until 1790 and concerns the day to day running of the branch hospital. 'The purchase of cloth for clothing, the measures taken for the instructing the children at nurse in the principles of religion and industry and further the checking of account on the departure of Mr Chuter at Michaelmas'; (Mr Chuter was the Treasurer).

The branch hospital at Shrewsbury was set up in 1758 and closed in 1772



# NEW INFORMATION ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE HINRICHSEN MACHINE INTO GREAT BRITAIN BY J. C. AZEMAR

Tim Schofield

In 1865 the German inventors Carl Fischer and John Carl Wilhelm Maas applied in London for a patent for their invention for "Stamping, Printing, or Signing Letters, Papers or Other Objects". Initially this was denied. In 1867 their patent agent Francis Wirth successfully applied for a patent for their "Improved Machine for Stamping Letters". This was granted as patent 2288, dated 8<sup>th</sup> August 1867 to Francis Wirth. In this patent the inventors are named as Johann Carl Wilhelm Naas (sic) and Carl Fischer.

A Robert Hinrichsen was a witness to the original patent application. He became the manufacturer of the "Improved Machine for Stamping Letters", which bears his name in Germany.

The Hinrichsen machine was first used in Hamburg and Berlin in 1866. During 1867-68 further trials took place in both cities. In Berlin it was only used to stamp receipt marks on incoming mail. In Hamburg there were also trials on outgoing mail, where the machine cancelled the stamps.

Examples of Receiving marks (Fig. 1):

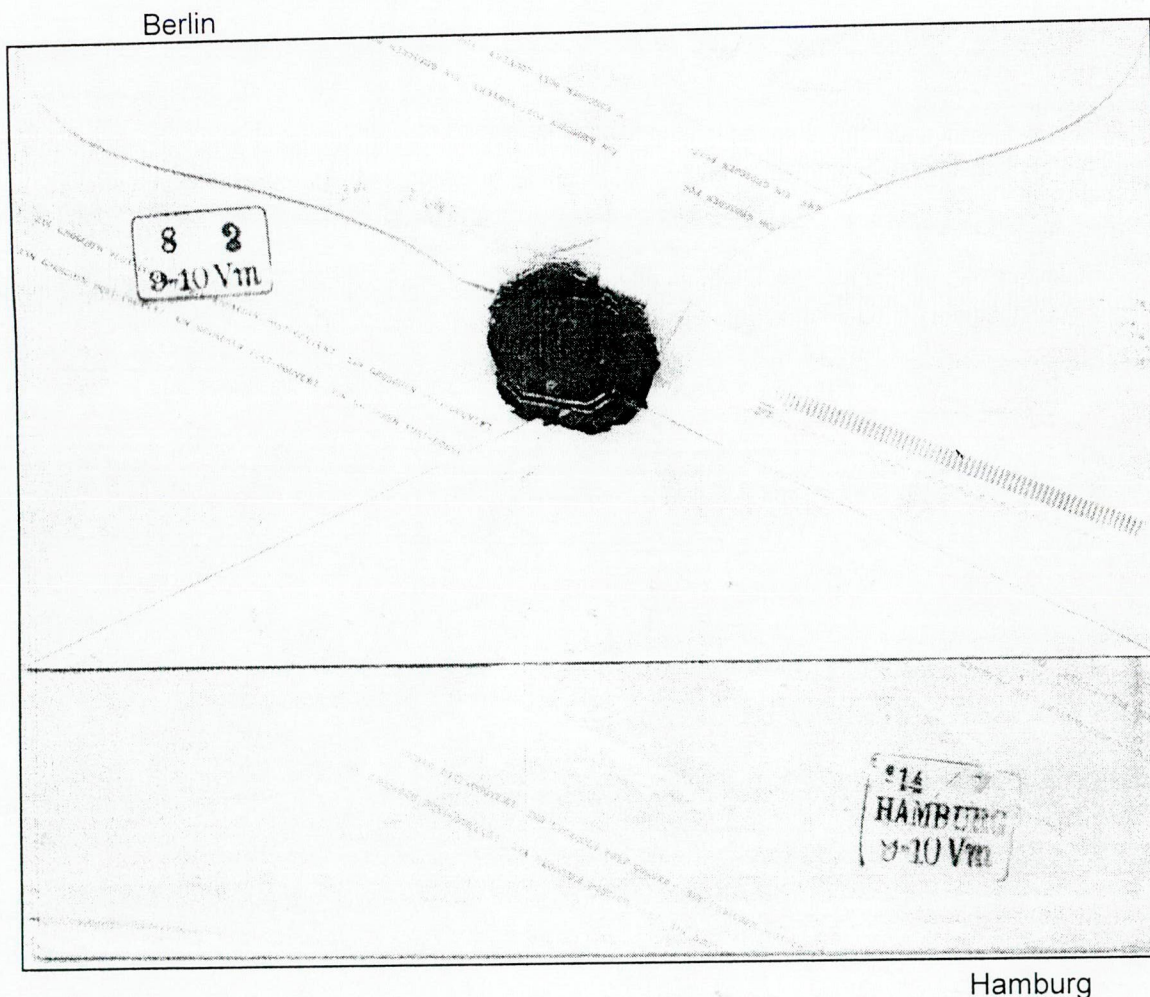


Fig. 1



Example of Hamburg outgoing cancellation (1868) (Fig. 2):

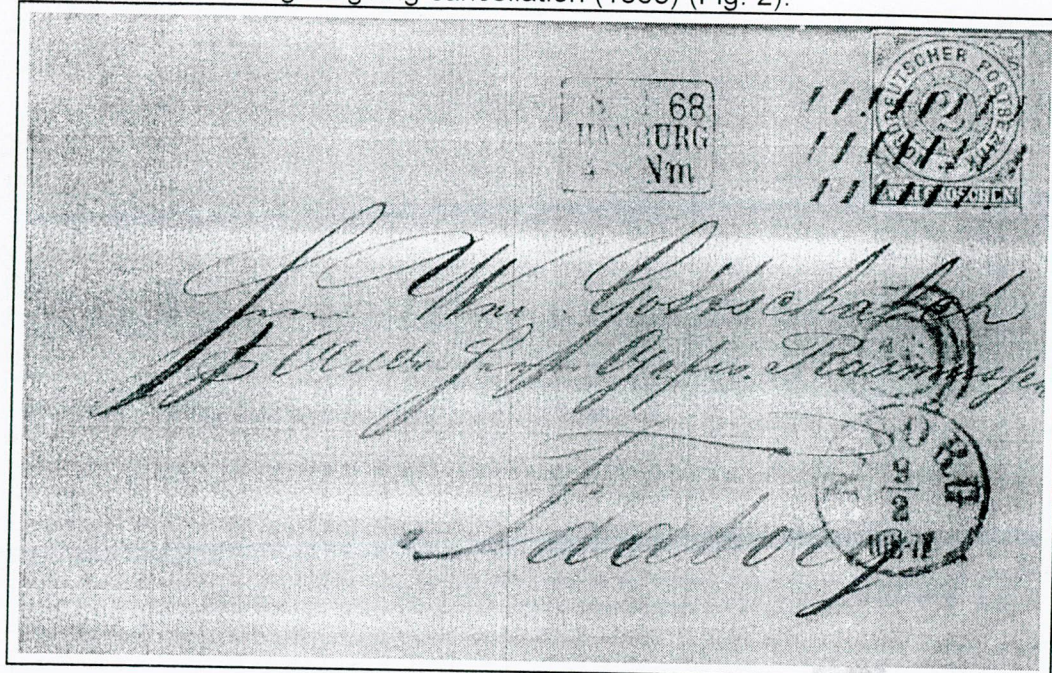


Fig. 2

In January 1868 J. C. Azemar of St. Mary Axe in London was the agent of a William Reé of Hamburg. William Reé had written to Azemar on the 6<sup>th</sup> January 1868 regarding the patent rights for the machine, (whether this letter still exists is not known by the author). However, the reply from Azemar exists. The text of this letter is as follows:

January 1868

London 10<sup>th</sup>

Wm Reé Esq  
Hamburg

Dear Sir,

*I carefully read your letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> respecting the Stamping apparatus and after having at once seen people well versed in these Patent matters I much fear there are but little prospects of any satisfactory results.*

*The demand for it is in itself too indirect to hope a patent right of £3,000! The machine would have to be sold somewhat near £100 each & few establishments, even few Post Offices would afford the sum. The Invention could practically be useful only to Letter Stampings. Railways for daily tickets serving can need no such thing. All I could see in it would be to have one of the Machines here to show & advertise & either take orders for them or demand a royalty to any one disposed to make and sell them.*

*I cannot advise any expenditure of money on this matter. At the same time I am entirely at your service & ready of course to work anything jointly with you when you have a good opinion of any business of any kind. You must be aware that such Stamping Machines are not new; at the same time it is quite clear that the one you now have, is of a very superior kind. It would be well to treat with the P. Office direct in spite of your fear of an opposition in the Office itself. If the patent is perfect, I am sure that by a good introduction the resistance of any official might be overcome. At any rate, if you think it worth while, I might try, as I might, with a little trouble, obtain some influence, although I cannot make sure of it. Before doing so however, it would be well to be prepared to back the application with the offer of proofs, by having the apparatus ready to use at once. Think over this and if you think well of it, & could have a machine put under my care, I will do my best to obtain success.*

Yours faithfully

J. C. Azemar



This is a new reading of the original letter and there are some minor changes to the text published previously by Stitt Dibden et al. An interesting change, which people have asked about before, Stitt Dibden quoted " ...I might try, as I might, with a little trouble, obtain some influence at Lloyds I cannot make sure of it". Why Lloyds should have influence at the Post Office has never been adequately explained. On re-reading, this extract should read "... I might try, as I might, with a little trouble, obtain some influence although I cannot make sure of it". This makes more sense.

The cover of this letter is shown in Fig 3. (If any correspondent is interested in receiving a scan of the original handwritten letter inside, the author will attempt to scan a readable copy).



Fig. 3

Another letter exists (quoted by Stitt Dibden), dated 1<sup>st</sup> August 1868 from Azemar to Reé. (The author would be grateful to find out where this letter now is and to obtain a scan of it). This concerns detailed costs for arranging trials in London:

	£	s	d
Charges getting machines to 42 St. Mary Axe and freighting it to H'bg.		10	5
Carting to General Post Office and from there to wharf		9	6
Shipping, Bill Lading, and Sundry		7	8
Postage, Carpenters and Petters		12	6
16 Mch. Cash to foreman	2	-	-
31 Mch. Cash to foreman	16	-	-
Machine Postage Money	2	-	-
	22	-	1



The references '16 Mch. Cash to foreman' and '31 Mch. Cash to foreman' could relate to two payments for the shipment of the machines on the 16<sup>th</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> March 1868. If this is so we have the approximate date of the shipment of the first Hinrichsen machine to London. Although the Post Office records for this period are not complete, it may be possible with research to find shipment records extant if we can find which agents were used in Hamburg. It would appear, from the first line in this cost list, this first machine may have already been returned to Hamburg by August 1868.

The letter illustrated above was written in January 1868. Until now, the earliest known use of the Hinrichsen/Azemar machine in London was March 1869. It was most unusual for the Victorians to be so tardy with a project (January 1868 to March 1869).

The item below may be the answer.

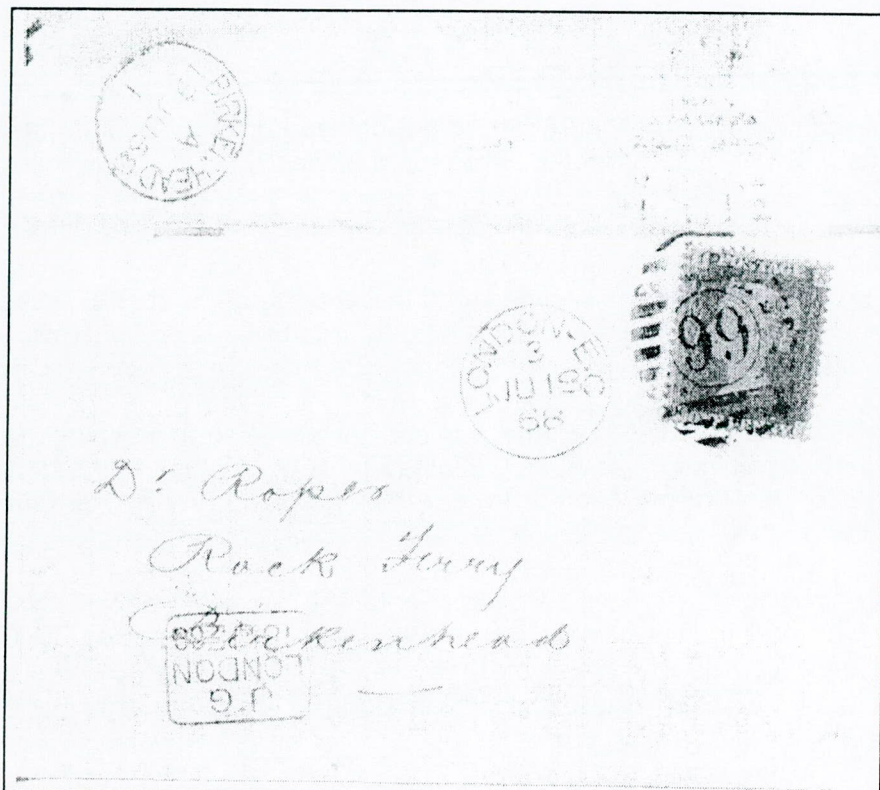


Fig. 4

Here is a letter from London to Birkenhead posted on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1868, cancelled by a duplex canceller 99 of London EC and is backstamped as arrival in Birkenhead 19<sup>th</sup> June 1868.

There is also a Hinrichsen/Azemar transit mark of London 18 JE 68 with the identical dimensions of the Hamburg and Berlin receipt and transit marks.

This London mark with the letters JG in the first line is identical to the Azemar dater canceller used in the Azemar Post Card trial of 1871. This Post Card cancel is shown in fig 5 on the next page.



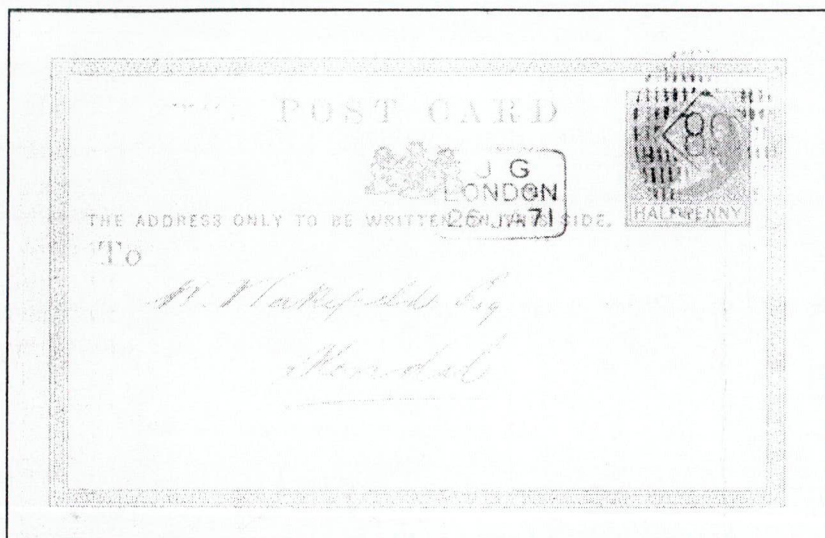


Fig. 5

It is, therefore, likely a machine was used in 1868 and not delayed until 1869 for its first trial. The first machine submitted was treadle operated. Perhaps this was not satisfactory and little mail went through the machine in 1868? The trials starting in March 1869 may have been after the first improvement. Further improvements were made between the 1869 and 1871 trials.

Was the first machine sent back to Germany between June 1868 and March 1869? No records have so far been found but this time period may be a fruitful area to find more information.

Hendy reported a date of February 1869 as the earliest known Azemar usage. The whereabouts of this cover are not known but it has been explained by H.C. Westley and others as being a poor strike of the JE for June of the Azemar, rather than FE for February. Perhaps there should still be an open mind on this.

The published literature mentions the first date of use of the Azemar machine for cancellation as either April 1869 or more recently March 31<sup>st</sup> 1869. The cover illustrated in Fig. 6 shows that it was in use by March 30<sup>th</sup> 1869, which is the new earliest known date (EKD). To reinforce the March usage a date of March 31<sup>st</sup> 1869 is also illustrated Fig. 7) In this dater the 3 of 31 is very faint but the figure 3 is the same as in Fig 6.

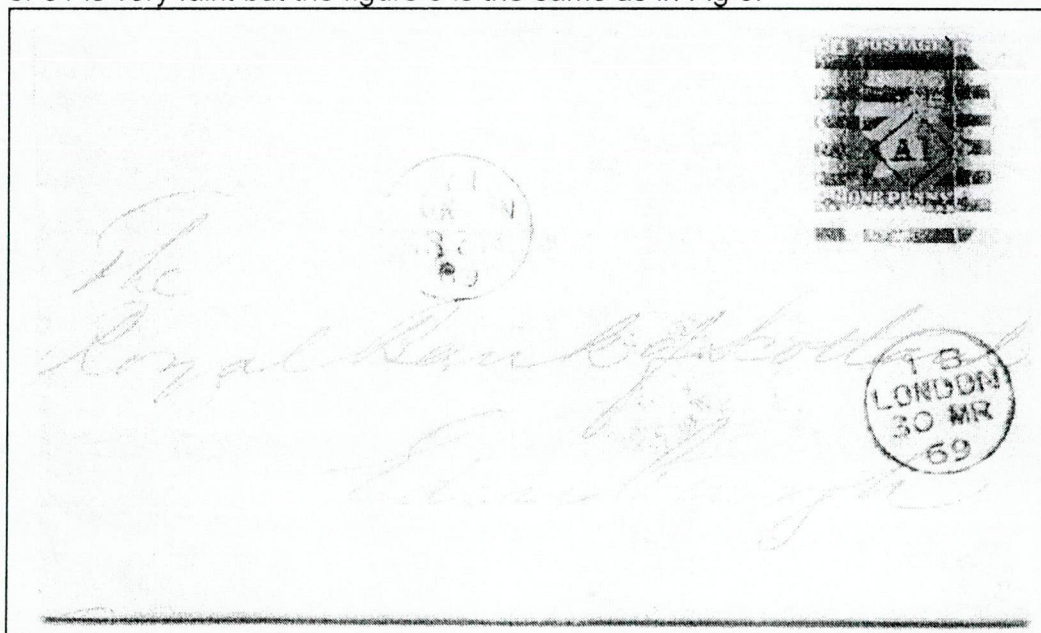


Fig. 6



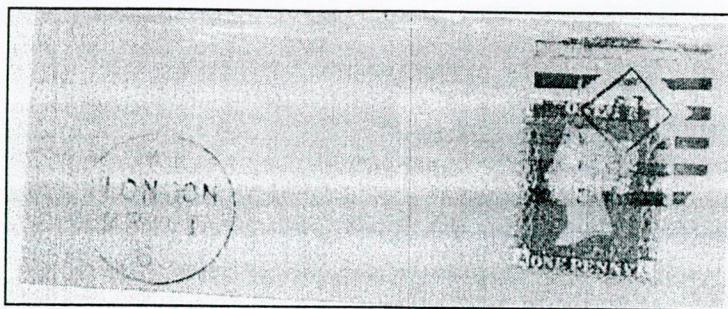


Fig. 7

In conclusion:

1. It appears the Hinrichsen machine was first trialed as a transit/receiving mark in London in June 1868 (or earlier?). This mark demonstrates the similarity to the German marks of the same machine. It also links to the trial of 1871 in London on Post Cards.
2. The confirmed EKD for the first London Azemar cancellation is now 30th March 1869.
3. The published text of the Azemar to Reé letter of January 10<sup>th</sup> 1868 needs to be revised.

References: Early Stamp Machines – Stitt Dibden.  
 Die Hinrichsen-Stempelmashinen – Dr. W. Kohlhaas & Inge Riese  
 From Hinrichsen to Krag – J. Miller  
 Postal Cancellations of London 1840-1890 – H. C. Westley  
 Reference items in author's collection

### VIA FALMOUTH\* A RESPONSE

James Grimwood-Taylor

Not only a rare mark with an unusual Free Frank usage but also in the Uniform 4d Postage Period (5<sup>th</sup> December, 1839 to 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1840).

The letter would have fitted the latest Jay Vol. 3 comments as mail to India via Falmouth was going via the Mediterranean by this time.

There were loads of Government/East India Company/Admiralty officials who could frank mail to overseas destinations and none of them were restricted by the Parliamentary Session Rules. Although identified as a member of Parliament, Henry Labouchere was apparently recognized as having the right to send letters to India free.

Franked mail to overseas addresses is rare but I have seen a few dozen such covers and many of them have only the regular inland General Post "FREE" mark such as this item. We now know the boxed "Foreign Branch Frees" (Lovegrove C1-4) were applied in the Ship Letter Office (see latest Jay Vol. 3, p.148) so they were not for this kind of (Packet letter) mail.

I cannot immediately recall having seen the use of this "VIA FALMOUTH" mark (of which I have seen around a dozen or so) on mail sent free.

\* Notebook March, 2006 p. 162-11



## MEETING DATES 2007

Please make a note of the dates for meetings in 2007. The important changes are:-

The meetings will now start at 10 a.m., as the choice for members of mornings and / or afternoons seems popular  
and

There will be four such meetings in the year  
plus, when possible,

A Saturday meeting at the International Stamp Fair at the Horticultural Halls, Westminster.

The dates for next year:--

All **Union Jack Club** meetings on Saturdays.

February 17th : The Local Posts of London : Penny, Twopenny and District Post  
(Reserve Bar Lounge)

May 19th: The General Post, all aspects.  
(Writing Room)

September 15th: The Annual Auction.  
Viewing 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.  
Auction 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

November 17th: Machine Cancellations through the Years.  
(Reserve Bar Lounge)

At **PHILATEX**(Westminster ) on Saturday March 3rd. 12-34 to 2.45 p.m.  
Recent Acquisitions and / or Members' Favourites

## LONDON RARE RECEIVING HOUSE MARKS

Cavendish Sale 28th. September

The recent sale had a number of lots under this heading and well worth recording here, if for no other reason than to demonstrate good material is in demand. It has to be admitted the Editor's interest in two of the three lots bid for was exceeded by another collector.

Lot	Description	Hammer £
1148	<b>ALLEN - FANCY 2-RING</b> "STATIONER/ALLEN" MARK; c. 1775 local EL with almost very fine 2-ring "ALLEN/STATIONER" mark on the flap beside manuscript "Hales" (? an employee in the shop?) beside very fine small encircled Temple Office "O'CLOCK/1/T" MARK, having faint 'Dockwra' mark nearby. Rare example of profession being included in a named RH mark [Ex Hugh Feldman]	85
1149	<b>ANDERSON - RARE "STAR" MARK</b> ; 5 Aug. 1788 EL to Nottingham with a very fine "ANDERSON*" mark on the flap beside London c.d.s. and near fine large "W/WE" 'Dockwra' mark. Very few known.	180
1150	<b>"BALL" &amp; "CURRIE" MARKS ON A PAIR OF COVERS</b> ; 1780 E (ex overseas? - to the S.P.G.) & 1783 EL (to Leek) with fine or near fine "W/SA" Westminster 'Dockwra' marks on the reverse beside mostly fine very scarce "BALL" & "CURRIE" Receivers' name marks. Both seldom seen. (2 covers)	140



- 1151 **TOTTERIDGE (MIDDX) - EARLY & RARE TINY HANDSTAMP "BEN/NET" RH MARK**; 8 Nov. 1769 EL (?from Totteridge) to Essex with very fine rare tiny "BEN/NET" mark (the only recorded example?); very early for a handstruck name) on the flap beside a very fine "REVERSED N" in "PENY" Temple "T/MO" 'Dockwra mark; plus 9 Oct. 1777 EL from "Totteridge Park" to Bedfordshire with manuscript "Bennett" and fine normal Temple "T/TH" 'Dockwra' mark (ink mark). Good pair. 440
- 1152 **CADE & JONES - SCARCE HANDSTRUCK NAME MARKS INC. 'EXPERIMENTAL' D.S. ON LOCAL MAIL**; 1775 EL with mostly fine rare h.s. "JONES" (only known example?) beside poor "W/SA" 'Dockwra' on the flap; plus 5 June 1794 EL with very fine "CADE" on the front, having rare black indented frame 'Experimental' "7 o'Clock/5-JU-94" d.s. (Jay 402); **only recorded June/July 1794** on lower flap (2 covers) 150
- 1153 **EASTERBY + FRITH - SCARCE LOCAL MAIL RH MARKS**; 1777/75 pair of local ELs with mostly fine "EASTERBY" Rare; across the join) and almost very fine "FRITH" (rare) on the reverses, with v. fine Westminster "W/WE" 'Dockwra' across the join beside the latter. 150
- 1154 **2-RING "GT.KNIGHT RIDER ST/Crick-/itt" GENERAL POST RH MARKS ON FREE MAIL**; 7/21 Apr. 1791 large part E and EL franked from London to Horsham/Morpeth each with red 3-ring "FREE/A" narrow diameter c.d.s.'s, having very fine and mostly very fine strikes of the rare "Crickett" mark on their top flaps (2 items) 140
- 1155 **HAILSTONE - RARE FRAMED RH MARK**; May 1773 EL from "Norwich" (privately carried to London) with mostly very fine framed "MORGAN" RH name (just across join; only known 1773-77) on the reverse besides a partly fine 'Dockwra' mark. Seldom seen. 100
- 1156 **LARGE "MARTIN" MARKS ON PAIR OF COVERS**; Sept. 1795 EL from Cheyne Walk (Chelsea) to Chancery Lane endorsed "Not pd" with a near fine "CHELSEA/-3-" RH mark along with very fine large "MARTIN" mark both on the front; plus attractive July 1799 EL to Chard with mostly v. fine large "MARTIN" mark and very fine red triangular "Penny Pof/t/Not Paid" mark both on the front. Good matched pair on local and General Post letters. (2 covers) 140
- 1157 **MORGAN - RARE FRAMED MARK**; May 1773 EL from "Norwich" (privately carried to London) with mostly very fine framed "MORGAN" RH stamp (just across join; only known 1773-77) on the reverse beside a partly fine 'Dockwra' mark. Seldom seen. 100
- 1158 **GENERAL POST "Partington" AND RARE MATCHING "RP" IN CIRCLE RH MARKS, ETC.**; Oct. 1760 EL from "Cooks Hall" to Surrey with almost very fine unique? chalky black "RP" on the reverse; used by Richard Partington for only 1760. Plus 1772 EL with the better known chalky black "Partington" mark (recorded 1761-82) on the reverse. Good pair. [Both ex High Feldman.] Also 1725/91 pair of ELs with near fine "T/MO" and mostly fine "G/MO" 'Dockwra' marks. (4 covers) 160
- 1159 **THE VERY RARE RED HANDSTRUCK "P-BROKE" RECEIVERS NAME MARK** 1780 (Dec.) with partly fine "T/MO" Dockwra mark beside a very fine blood-red "P-BROKE" mark across the join on the reverse. It is very unusual for Receivers' names to be struck in red ink & and this one is the most attractive of the few we have encountered. Exhibition quality. (see next page, not actual size) 500
- 1160 **PRICE - MATCHED PAIR OF HANDSTRUCK & MANUSCRIPT RH NAMES ON COVERS**; 1783/85 pair of ELs with mostly very fine rare "Price." mark (**only known example?**) and manuscript "Price" respectively. Rare matched pair. (2 covers) 280
- 1161 **REEVE & WILLERTON - HANDSTRUCK RN NAME MARKINGS**; 1772/73 pair of local ELs with near fine "WILLERTON" and almost very fine large "REEVE" (across the join; only known for 1773), having fair Westminster "W/TV" & "T/TH" 'Dockwra marks alongside. (2 covers). 170

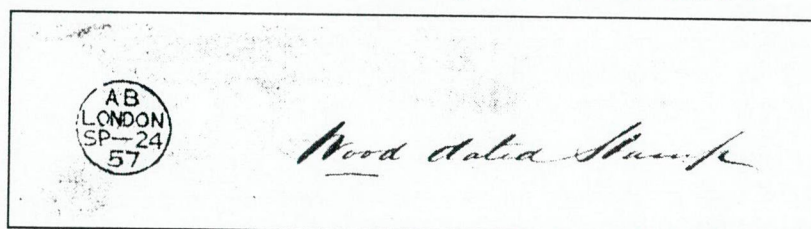




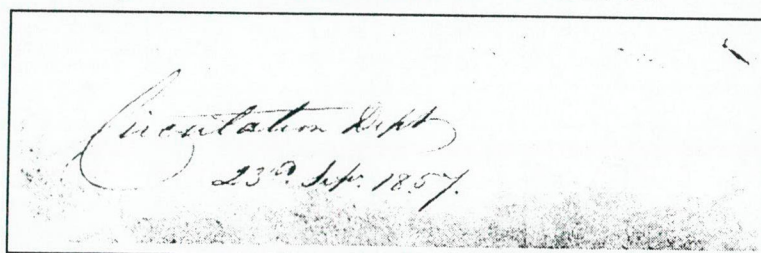
- 1162 **SHARROCK - RARE (UNIQUE?) HANDSTRUCK "SHARROCK" RH NAME ON REDIRECTED COVER:** Apr. 1783 EL from "YORK" (overstruck straight-line on flap) to London & redirected to Tooting with a very fine "Sharrock" mark (light folds; **only recorded example?**) on the lower flap beside a very fine Temple Office "T/SA" 'Dockwra' mark. Exhibition item. 260
- 1163 **SOLDEN - MATCHED PAIR OF SMALL & LARGE HANDSTRUCK RH NAME MARKS;** 1788/91 pair of local ELs with mostly very fine strikes of the small (rare; 1788 only) and large (scarce; flap removed) "SOLDEN" marks on the reverse; the former with poor 'Dockwra' mark alongside. Rare matched pair (2 covers) 160
- 1164 **WALTER - FANCY FRAMED RH NAME MARK + BELVIDERE PLACE EX PRISONS, ETC.,** ; 1782 EL (flap faults) from "Fleet Market" (Prison) with mostly fine rare fancy framed "WALTER" mark, 1803 E with partly fine rare double-boxed "Charing/Crofs mark with tine 2g. JAMISON" above the frame (rare), and 1834 EL (some staining) with fine red (scarce colour) framed debtors' Prison "Belvide/ ple/S" RH mark. Good trio. Plus a print of the King's Bench prison. (4 items) 85

### WOOD DATE STAMP

There is often discussion on the material used in the production of a date stamp. One of the most commonly seen from the middle of the 19th. century is shown here, abstracted from a Proof Impressions Book . It is interesting Wood is underlined.



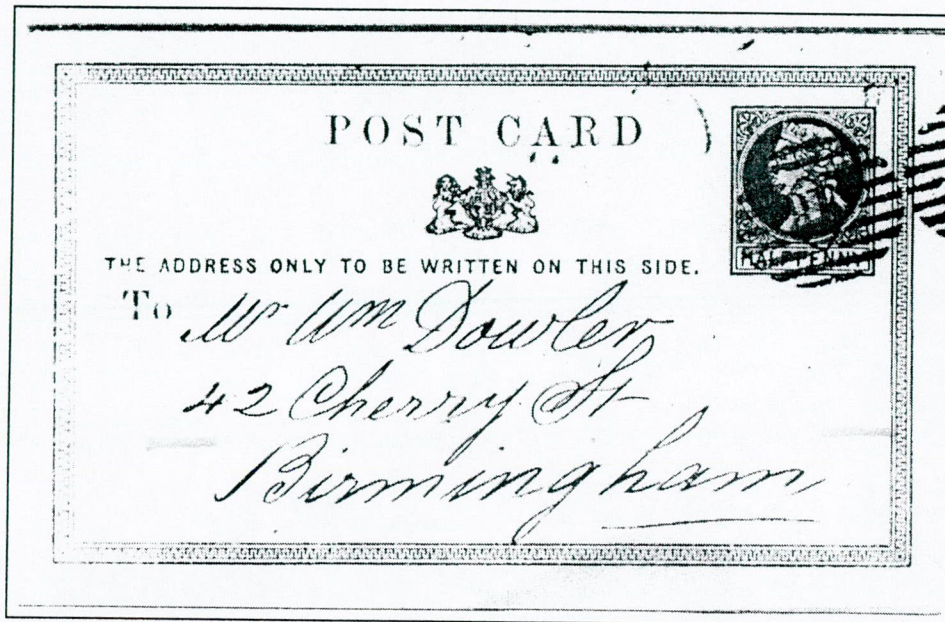
Abstracted from a full page with this at the foot.....





**THE 81 DOUBLE DIAMOND**  
**From the Collection of the Late Tony Potter**

The double 81 diamond appears on page 282 of John Parmenter's *Barred Numeral Cancellations of London*. The user for the double diamond series 80 to 85 is shown as the Foreign Office and only 81 is recorded other than *Rarity G.P.O.* and 81 is *Rarity H*. Proof date is given as 20FEB60.



The example from Tony's collection is on a halfpenny postal stationery post card, written from 16 Noble St., London and dated by the writer 30 / 8 / 72.

The message is (and anyone who can understand it, please advise):-

*I have no 899's on order  
have put 3 doz in hand  
for you. Goods on order  
are 1/893 2/987 1/1188 5/12 / 1271 send  
tomorrow J Morton*

**DR. F. R. LAMBERT**

25 June 1922 – 14 October 2006.

It is my sad task to report the lose of one of our respected and well liked members, Roy Lambert, a particular lose to me as I have known him many years as a fellow member of The Portsmouth and District Philatelic Society. He was elected to the Portsmouth Society in 1959, became President in 1986 - 1993 and after 45 years offered a life membership.

Roy was born in Leicestershire, educated at Cambridge and went to Guy's Hospital for his medical training, and it was whilst in London that his interest in its traditions and history, became of particular interest to him. During the last War he served in the Medical Corps in West Africa. This was reflected in his philatelic interests along with London Postal History. He was a member for many years and enjoyed the friendly camaraderie of the Group, regarded not only as a fellow member but a gentleman.

John Bridgman.



# LONDON'S TWOPENNY POST - CHARGE AND EXPLANATORY MARKS

L 692 in black 8 Jan. 1840.

This was no longer used after 5th. December, 1839 EXCEPT for Franked Letters

BIRMINGHAM  
d.s. for 7th. Jan

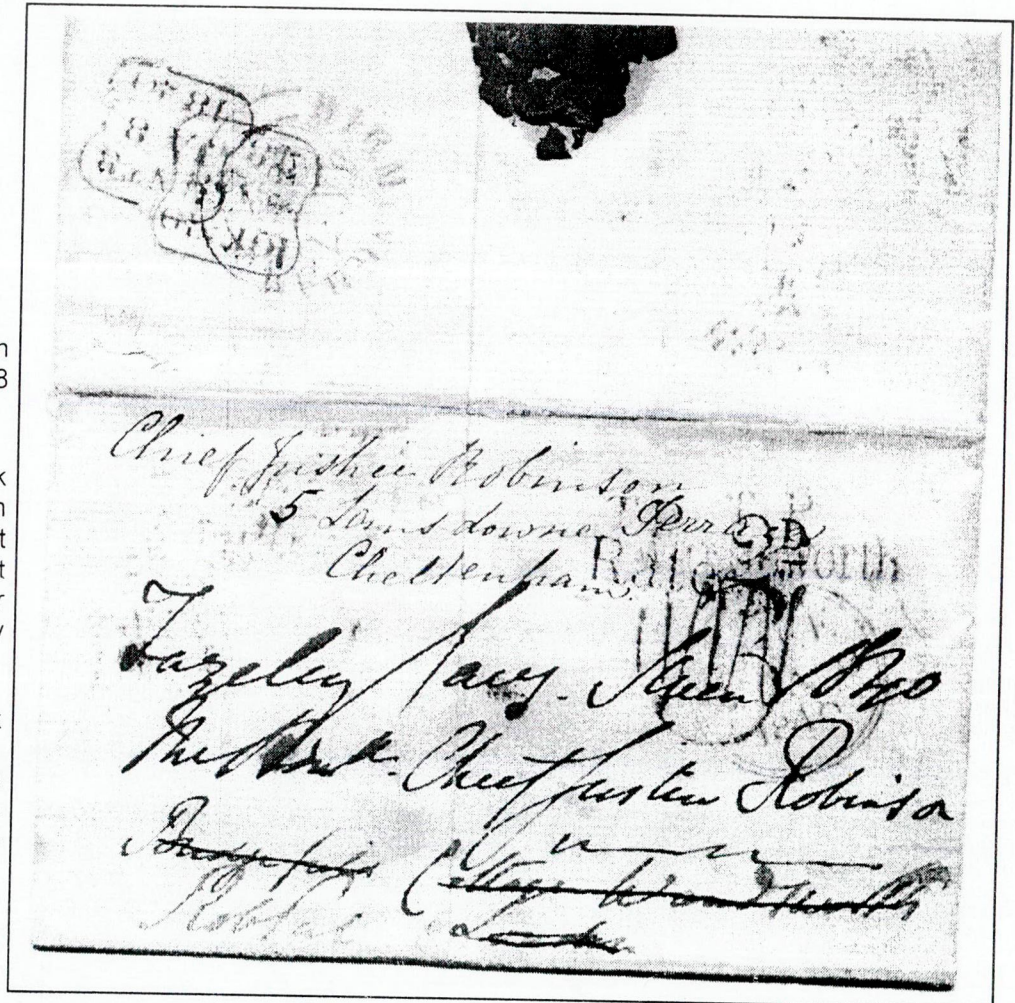
TP arrival for  
10 Forenoon 8 Jan

TP despatch  
8 Night same day

FREE double rim  
evening duty, also for 8  
January

The 2d charge mark  
applied for delivery in  
the Twopenny Post  
Country area. It  
apparently served for  
the outward journey  
also.

'3' charge mark  
incorrect  
and deleted with the  
seven line erasure  
stamp of the  
Westminster Office.



Letter franked by Robert Peel, at that time Leader of the Opposition, from Fazeley, some 1½ miles from Tamworth, his constituency.  
Signed by him 'Rob Peel'

Originally addressed to

The Hon<sup>le</sup> Chief Justice Robinson,  
Bridgefield Cottage Wandsworth London  
and redirected to Cheltenham.  
Treated as Free.

L 619 '3' Charge mark in black

L 654a in red - Erasure mark in red - 7 bars (listed for 1834 only)

The previous owner seemingly attached no significance to the proximity of the 10th. January, at which time the Franking Privilege was abolished and had not noted the continued use of the 2<sup>d</sup> charge mark into 1840.