

## NOTEBOOK

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

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(c) 1980 L.P.H.G. and/or Contributor where named

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### PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE.....

District Post Cancellations 1840 - 1957 Part II, The Duplex. 75p (£1.05)  
London's Date Stamp Codes, by the late W.G. Stitt-Dibden, supplemented by the  
work of Leon Dubus £1 ( £1.40 )  
District and Branch Cancellations From December 1856, Part II, covering Northern,  
North Western, North Eastern, Southern, South Eastern, South Western £2.60 (£3.60)  
Stamps of the Branch Office 1829 - 1857 75p ( £1.05 )  
4 ring binders for publications and ' Notebook ' £2 , postage for 1, 80p; 2 , £1.30  
Other publications are currently at the printers.

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### JUST ARRIVED.....

Section K: Suburban Offices From December 1856 -Part I: South East 95 p ( £1.35 )  
Section J: District & Branch Office Cancellations From December 1856, Part III,  
East Central District £1.75 ( £2.50 )

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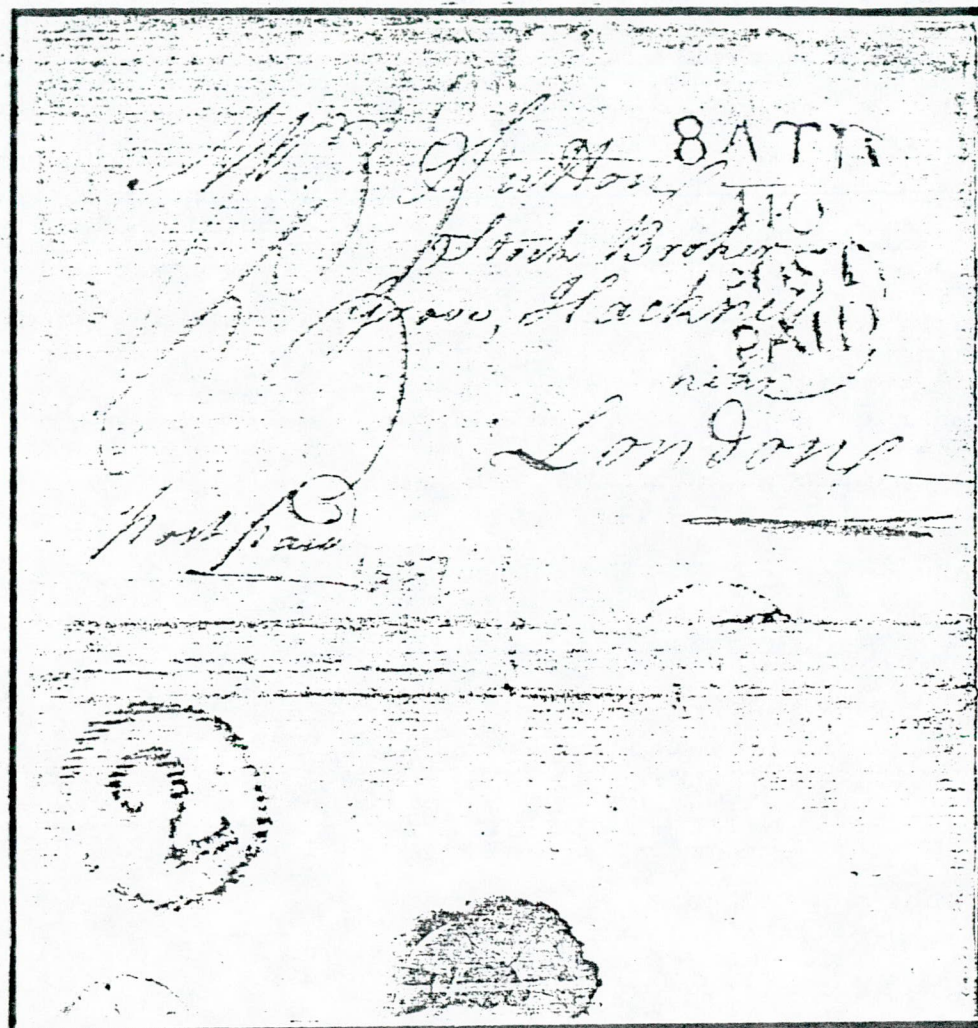
All prices include post and packing



LONDON (?) HANDSTAMPS

In the Robson Lowe sale of 2nd. November last year were two lots containing items which showed a large circular framed 2. The description of the second, which we illustrate below by courtesy of Michael Jackson, was as follows:

" 1786 (c) E to London showing " BATH/110 " and " POST / PAID ", with large circular framed " 2 ", \*\* to \*\*\*. Listed in Eur. as 86a, but apparently not a Receiving House h.s.. Some grime and wear."



The Editor had a careful look at both lots, the other including an example which was a local London cover, thus eliminating the possibility of being from outside London.

It is far from clear why such a stamp should have been applied. According to Brumel General Post letters delivered in the Country area, in which Hackney fancied itself to be, was charged at 1d. In 1784 the rate from Bath to London was 5d, as charged. Since one had the option of paying or no, it is difficult to accept the case for a double charge to reflect the failure to pay the local London charge of 1d. Indeed it cannot be supported as at. What then is the 2 ?

One always has to suspect a stamp which fails to fit either a pattern of stamps known elsewhere or apparently which serves no readily understandable purpose. There are, we all appreciate, a number of quite legitimate stamps for which we have no explanation at present. Single examples of a stamp are known and accepted as genuine. On the basis these framed 2 stamps are genuine, what was their purpose ?

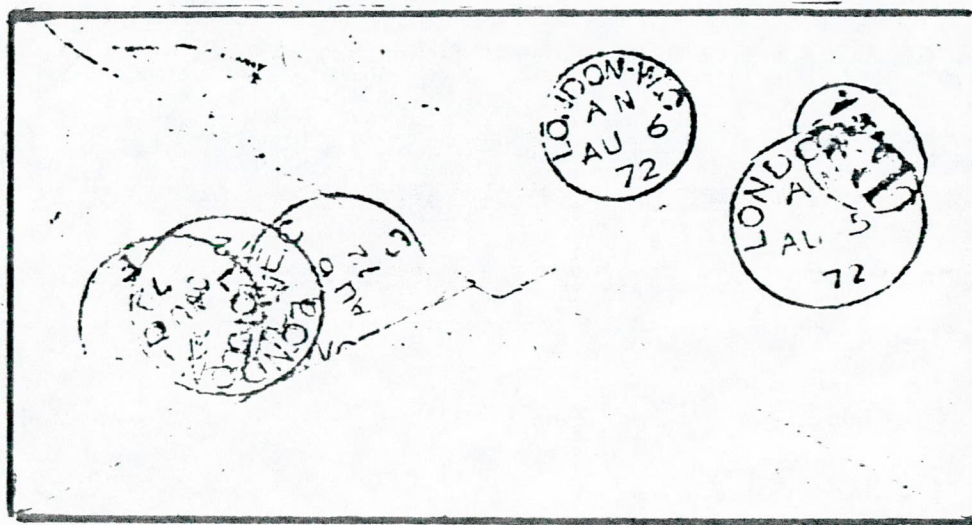
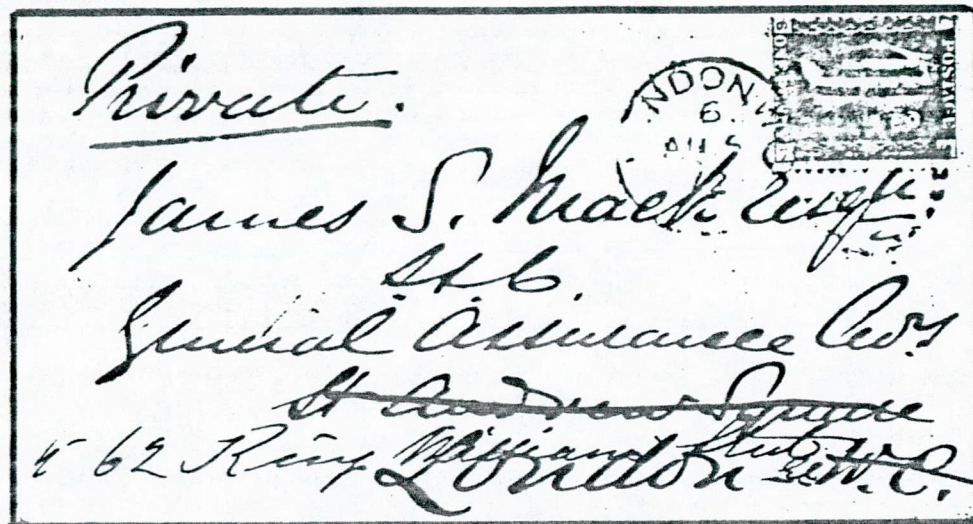
It is reasonable to start from the premise the Post Office did nothing without due cause - what did this stamp tell them ?



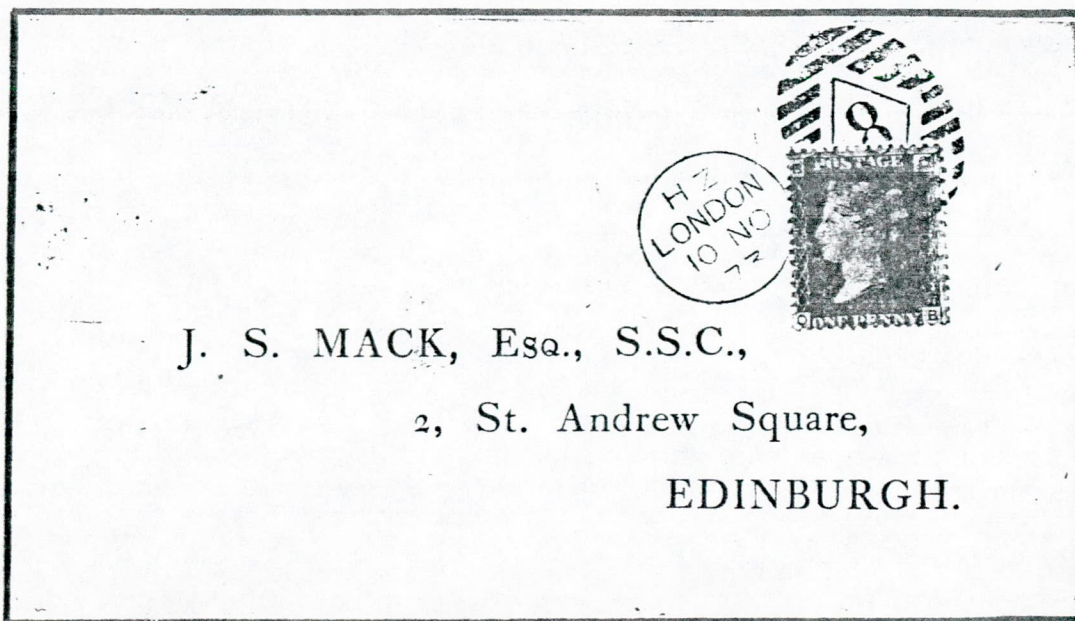
**BLIND BAG,** from A Bruce Auckland.

Another example of the rare BB stamp has to be recorded, though in this case it would seem there is a variation on the operation of the unit.

As can be seen the envelope was originally addressed to James S. Mack, St. Andrews Sq., London WC and then was sent to 62 King William St. EC.



What is not apparent from the cover is why it was re-addressed and how did BB come into the picture. The item below shows what went wrong with the original address,





**BLIND BAG.** continued....

The flap of the envelope carries the monogram of the General Life & Fire Assurance Comp Company.

A letter to the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited brought the following response from their archivist in Perth:

" One of our subsidiary companies was founded in 1837 as The Protestant Dissenters' and General Life and Fire Assurance Company. In 1847 the name was changed to The General Life and Fire Assurance Company and when the company ceased to undertake Fire business the name was again changed in 1893 to The General Life Assurance Company. The chief office of the company was at 62 King William Street from 1838 to 1880."

Bruce provided the other element in the puzzle with the note that Mack had legal business in Edinburgh, many examples of his mail being preserved in PH collections, including his own. The second cover he supplied the postal clue.

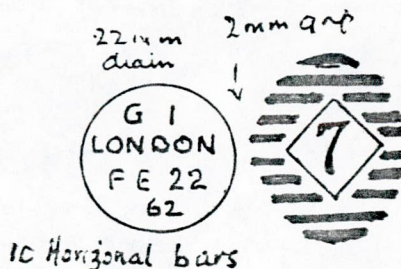
Here is a simple case of the absent minded clerk wrongly addressing an Edinburgh bound envelope with a London WC. According to various London directories examined London never had a St. Andrews Square, hence the problem for the experts in mis-directed mail in the P.O., who established the sender and sent it back to them, at the same time applying the BB stamp.

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INLAND BRANCH: A NEW PEARSON HILL, from Brigadier G.A. Viner

The item illustrated was forwarded by Brigadier Viner recently as something new to him and no doubt of interest to collectors of the period in search of like material.

According to Dubus, the Inland Branch adapted the duplex used on the Pearson Hill trials with the characteristically thicker, comparatively, bars. Numbers 3 and 4 were first into use, being the original with strengthened bars. Between the end of 1860 and the beginning of 1861 numbers 1, 2, 5 and 6 were issued to complete the run.



These later numbers were in a 2/5/2 format whereas the number 7 is 2/6/2.

Brigadier Viner has not seen another 7 before 1865, this being also the date given by Dubus for his figure 63.

This poses the problem of whether there were others in the series and if the ten bar format was part of a standard issue or just an isolated issue. Please check.

(see also p.18)

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MARITIME MAIL.....

Readers are reminded that Alf Kirk, in what is laughingly known as his "retirement" is - among many other things - collecting data for the section of London's Postal History which deals with Maritime Mail. A brief note of all acquisitions from any period and dealing with anything linked to the carriage of mails by sea to or from London.



FEED THE GUNS WITH WAR BONDS by R.A. Keneally

Some notes in the slogan cancellations appearing as singles on the Columbia machines, continuous on the Krag and Alma or Bee machines.

A campaign to stimulate the sale of war bonds towards the end of the 1914-18 war was timed to commence on the 1st. October, 1918 with the issue of dies reading "Feed The Guns With War Bonds". According to the late Stitt Dibden, sample dies of the above slogan were shown to the Post Office on the 25th. September, 1918. Wright & Sons of Edgware promised delivery at the rate of 25 dies, 7 days following receipt of order and 50 dies per week thereafter to the completion of order. It was the intention of the Post Office to equip supposedly 284 Krag, 58 Columbia and 8 Bee machines plus some 28 Universal "C" and "D" and Hey & Dolphin machines of United States manufacture. However, Stitt Dibden goes on to say.. "Number of dies delivered by makers, Krag 248, Columbia 59, issues to Postmasters 248 Krag, 56 Columbias and not delivered from USA for Universal, Hey & Dolphin or Bee Machines".

The dies should have been withdrawn from use on November 12th., 1918 and most were sold for scrap on a warrant dated November 18th., 1918.

In 'Slogan Postmarks of the UK 1917-69' by Cyril Parsons, Colin Peachey & George Pearson, they say there were about 40 dies used in Columbias (the single variety), about 130 dies used in Krags and about 6 in Alma or Bee machines (both the latter continuous cancellations).

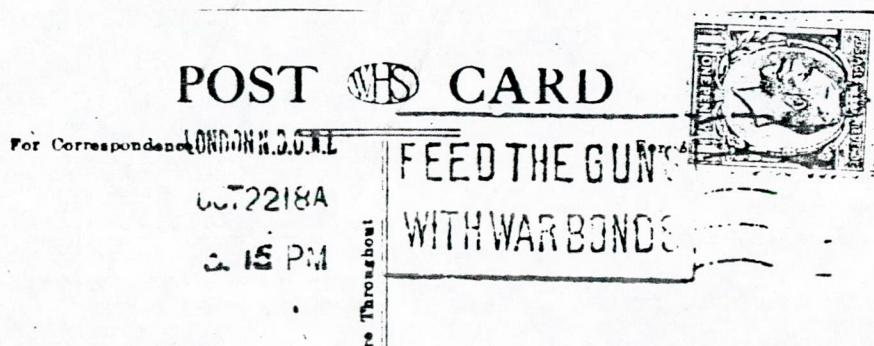


fig. 1

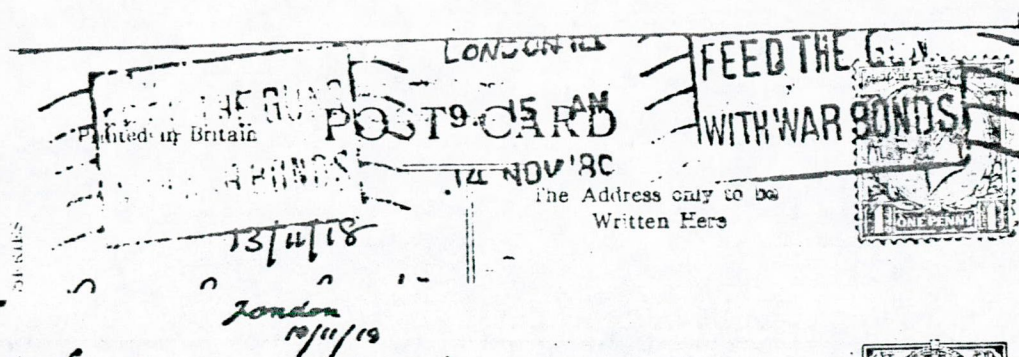


fig.2

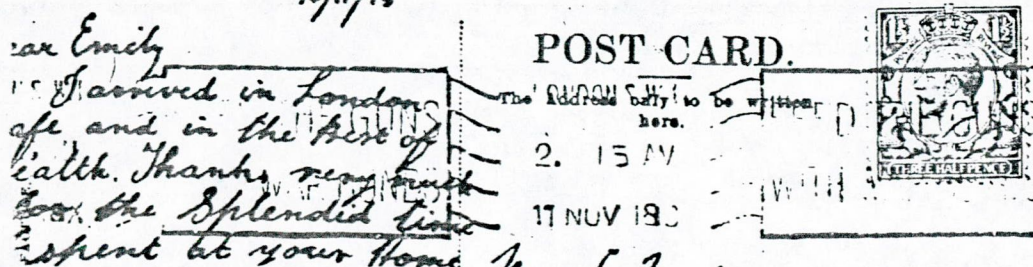


fig.3



FEED THE GUNS WITH WAR BONDS.....

According to my reckoning, London had some 18 - 20 single impression Columbias, the provinces another 20.

London had 40 Krag ( continuous impression ) machines, the provinces 60 and possibly there were 2 Alma or Bee cancellations of London.

As this " third " of the war time slogans was in use for some six weeks only, impressions are relatively scarce for the number of machines to have used them. As a result, the amount of information is also limited and readers are therefore invited to record any impressions they have, however poor; a detail sheet is enclosed with this issue of ' Notebook '.

As can be seen, the London W1 item ( fig.2 ) is clearly dated after the time when the dies were supposed to have been withdrawn and it may well be other late dates can be noted. Also of considerable interest will be to find early dates for these.

Clearly with the marked difference of opinion already expressed in print it would be of great value to try and ascertain which machines were in use at which offices and when.

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LONDON PAID STAMP from Norman Mounsden

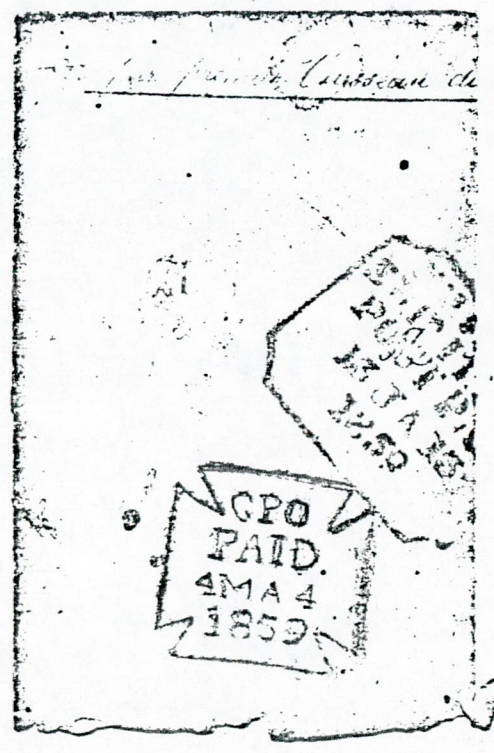
The piece illustrated is evidence again that there are still stamps to be found.

It carried the Post Paid Madreas Ship Letter stamp of 13th. January 1859 and the GPO PAID for 4th. March 1859, which is about the right time for a fast run India to the UK.

The manuscript endorsement across the top reads " par premier Voisseau de.."

There is no record of any such stamp in London at that time, though readers will readily recognise the likeness to the Branch Office stamps. It could be an Indian mark, but why the great delay. The loss of all but this small portion of the entire is to be deplored since it is quite likely the answer to the riddle appeared elsewhere on the cover.

Has a reader another example; perhaps a member of the India Study Circle could throw some light, should that country appear to be a likely source.



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WANTED.....

Material from the EDGWARE area and more generally Middlesex in London. Offers to

Michael Goodman, 111 Green Lane, Edgware, Middx

who may be able to offer something of interest to you by way of exchange, should that suit better than depreciating currency!!



**THE HOSTER MACHINE**

In view of the very good meeting the Group had recently on machines and the particular interest in the Hoster, this article, reprinted from the British Postmark Society Quarterly Bulletin for October, 1979, is most appropriate. A proforma for details of any material in the possession of every reader is enclosed.

The use of these machines ( mainly at London E.C. ) in the period 1882 till 1893 is fairly well documented in the literature. However, in connection with the forthcoming detailed survey of machine marks we are anxious to obtain as much information as possible on the large number of individual dies used. The trials of 1882 and 1883 do not concern us here ( although we would like to hear from anyone who has examples of either of these rather rare marks ), but we illustrate below the dies used from 1884 onwards and draw attention to their basic distinguishing features. It would be appreciated if members could check examples in their collections against this information and fill in the proforma.

**General Points -**

- 1 - main cancelling bars are oriented top left to bottom right unless otherwise stated.
- 2 - when counting the number of bars, the solid triangles at the corners of the main cancelling bars have been ignored.
- 3 - small triangles and/or bars appear in the left corners unless otherwise stated.
- 4 - town dies are double rimmed unless otherwise stated.
- 5 - in some later types, particularly type 11, the EC often does not print or only partly shows.



3a

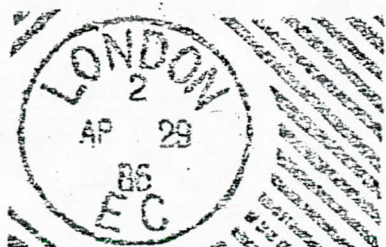


3b

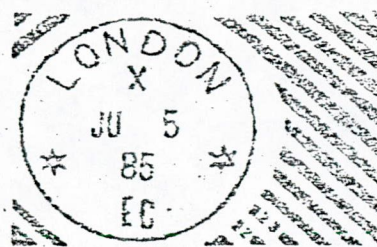


4

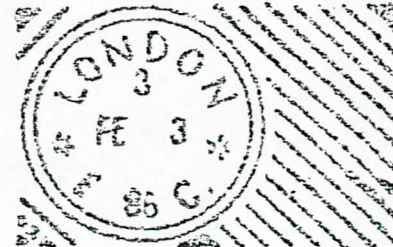
- Type 3a - single rim, no bars in left corners, 12 bars, ' LONDON ' 19mm.  
 Type 3b - single rim, no bars in left corners, 12 bars, ' LONDON ' 23mm.  
 Type 4 - single rim, bars in left corners added, 12 bars.



5a



6b



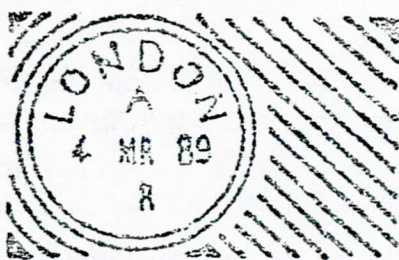
7b

- Type 5a - single rim, 12 bars, figures 11, 22 in bars.  
 Type 5b - single rim, 12 bars, figures XXII, 22, 1 in bars. ( not illustrated ).  
 Type 6a - single rim, 12 bars, figures 23, 1 in bars. ( not illustrated ).  
 Type 6b - single rim, 12 bars, figures 23, 2 in bars.  
 Type 7a - 15 bars, figure 1 in bottom left corner. ( not illustrated ).  
 Type 7b - 15 bars, figure 2 in bottom left corner.

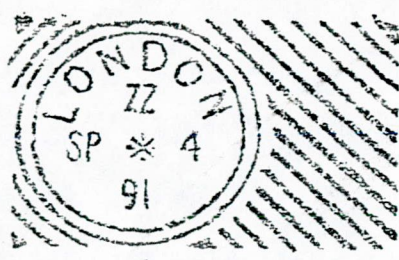


**THE HOSTER MACHINE.....**

8



9a



9b

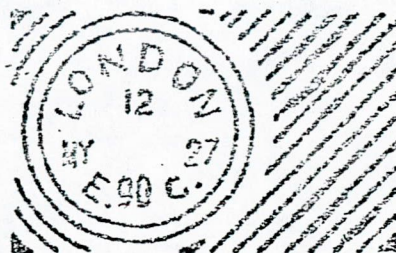
Type 8 - small bars at left corners curved, at least three dies, 12, 13, 14 bars.

Type 9a - 14 bars, date in one line, no EC.

Type 9b - 14 bars, year at bottom, no EC.



10



11

Type 10 - 10 bars.

Type 11 - bars top right to bottom left, at least three dies, 14, 15, 17 bars.



12



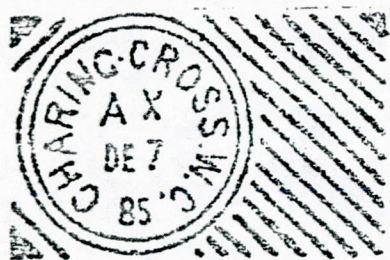
13

Type 12 - bars top right to bottom left, 16 bars joined to triangles at left.

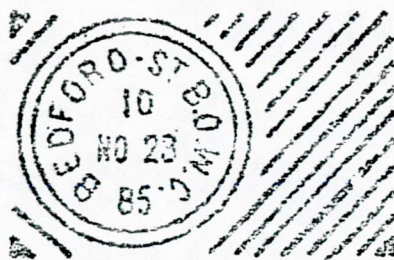
Type 13 - dotted bars.



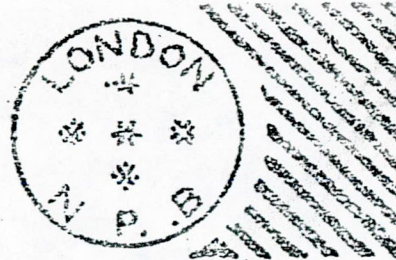
THE HOSTER MACHINE.....



14a



15



16

These dies were used at the branch offices at Charing Cross and Bedford Street and at the Newspaper Branch:-

- Type 14a - Charing Cross, stop between words of name.  
Type 14b - Charing Cross, dash between words of name. ( not illustrated )  
Type 15 - Bedford Street.  
Type 16 - N.P.B., single rim, no bars in left corners.



17a



17b



17c



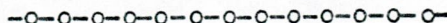
17a

Types 17 a - d : these dies were used in red for backstamping mail.  
the four dies differ in size of lettering and punctuation of  
office name.



18b

This die was used for franking official paid mail. Type 18b is illustrated. Type 18a has minor differences in the spacing of 'OFFL'.





ROYAL DISPLEASURE AND THE TWOPENNY POST

That it should have been a previous Duke of York who took action against a private individual who established a postal service in competition with his own private income rather adds relish to a later holder of the title who, in 1808, expressed his royal displeasure at the London Twopenny Post charging him postage. Thw two short letters from the PMG Reports illustrate the ' nice ' detail of the case.

PMG Reports 65K of 1808

Johnson to Freeling

Twopenny Post Office  
August 22nd 1808

endorsed " Private "

Dear Sir,

In consequence of Col. Gordon's application I have questioned the Presidents of the Westminster Office as to unpaid Twopenny Post letters addressed to the Commander in Chiefs Office being delivered free and I find that through some oversight, letters have been delivered free at that Office, but of late they have been regularly charged with postage.

I trouble you with this as Mr. Harris informs me that Mr Freeling desired I would acquaint you on the subject. \*

I avail myself of this opportunity of observing that in consequence of a notice we received some years since that all letters addressed to Mr. Pitt were to be delivered free by the Two Penny Post, the letters directed to the Prime Minister have ever since been so delivered, an both the Duke of Portland's and Mr. Percival's letters are at this time delivered free of the rates of this Office. There are likewise letters sometimes passing through this Office addressed to His Majesty, put in unpaid and such letters are delivered free at Buckingham House.

I am, Dear Sir, &c &c Johnson.

\* a copyist's error surely - Ed.

Freeling to PMG

General Post Office  
14 Sept 1808

My Lords,

Colonel Gordon wrote to me some time since to ask why the Twopenny post Letters for His Royal Highness the Duke of York were, for the first time, charged with postage- I replied that there was no franking privilege in the Twopenny post Department, and t on Enquiry the Clerk had no recollection of having passed His Royal Highness's Twopenny Post Letters without a rate of postage.

I was induced to pursue the Enquiry, whether any Individuals ( excepting the privi - leged persons of the Post Office ) received their Two penny Post Letters free - the enclosed Letter from the Comptroller points out that the letters addressed to His Majesty, and to the Duke of Portland, as first Lord of the Treasury, & Mr.Percival as Chancellor of the Exchequer, are the only Letters delivered free by the Twopenny Post.

It is necessary your Lordships should be apprized of these Circumstances, because the Law does not authorize the practice; at the same time every Feeling of duty and respect seems interested that the Distinction sho<sup>d</sup> be preserved with His Majesty; and it seemd invidious to deny the present Lord of the Treasury & Chan - cellor of the Exchequer, what was conceded to, or tacitly consented to, in the Case of their Predecessors in Office.

All which &c &c

Freeling

e<sup>r</sup>sed:

14 Augst 1808 ( sic ) This case requires some consideration.I suppose it must be allowed ' S '. I should think it most advisable to adhere to the Law for if the First Ld of the Treasury & the Chancellor of Exchequer is to be favored all the great Offices will expect the same. 'C'

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MACHINE CANCELLATIONS: SOME UNCOMMON EXAMPLES, contributed by Michael Goodman

Michael Goodman recently sent some photocopies of machine cancellations to the Editor on the clear understanding that, apart from a few notes, it would be the task of said Editor to use them as he thought fit. As a result, the text is not attributable to Michael!

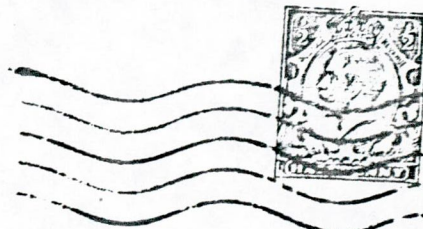
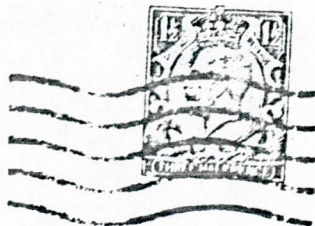
That there should be so many extremely rare machine cancellations of the twentieth century is due to a combination of factors. For some collectors the 'glamour' of the earlier machines is lacking, perhaps because they often appear so much like the machine impressions which adorn this morning's mail. A possibly short sighted attitude since what is available today has the advantage of often being well documented in contemporary records, both of the Post Office and of the manufacturers; in the latter case one must remember the cost of space prevents the retention of any quantity of obsolete information, the very material the postal historian seeks. Secondly, retention of envelopes, in particular, is not a requisite of efficient 20th Century administration, which was this case for most of the previous 100 years or so of the envelopes being. As is obvious from any display, one has to depend upon post cards to a great degree and since these are now collected (again) for their non-postal interest - with the price determined accordingly - this source is a reducing field in which one can mine, or should that be plough? Perhaps more significant than either of these is the lack of appreciation for what is a rarity. There can be little doubt that in many post cards collections, dealers' and collectors' stocks and spares there are frequent examples of some of the current rarities. Not on a massive quantity scale perhaps but enough to provide a usage span and to make available rather more than the 'only known copy'.

The purpose of this preamble is to introduce the reader to three such items. To the inexperienced eye they might appear to be examples of everyday machine cancellations. To the educated collector, however, they have a rather different tale to recount.

Dulwich, for reasons known only to the officials of the day, was used on more than one occasion for an experiment by the Post Office. One such is the item alongside. This is one of those 'only known copy' pieces for which there must surely be others. For most it appears to be 'ordinary' but for the machine buff something rather more exciting.



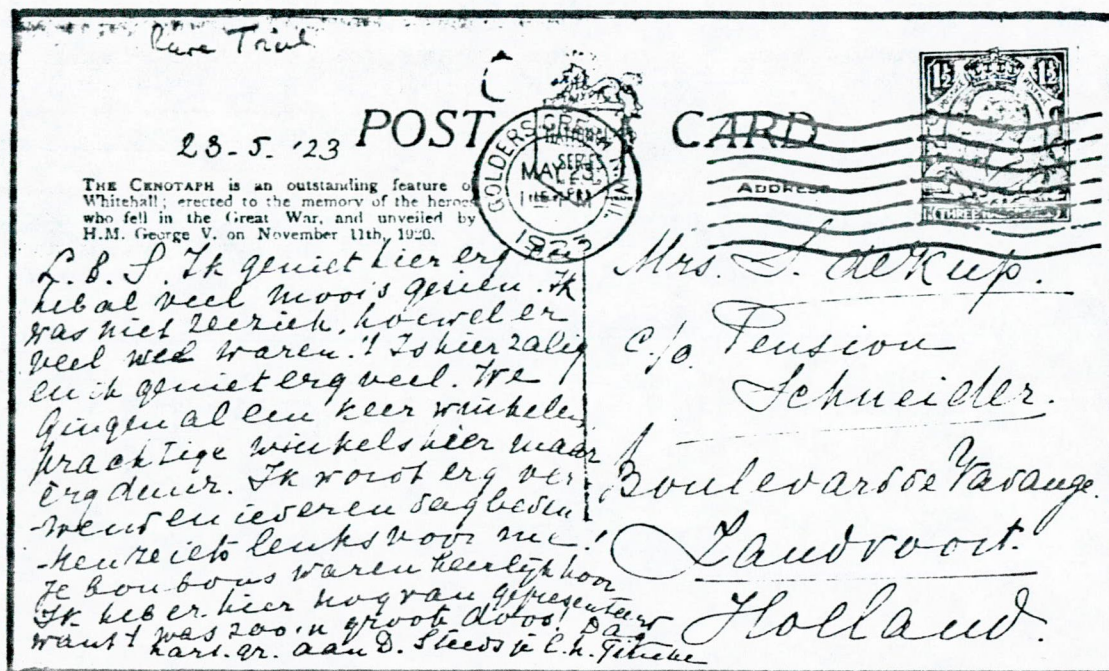
In the 1920's the Universal Machine had rather overtaken the older machines, such as the Krag. It might be remembered, however, these are in use today which must be some sort of compliment! One of the presentations by which Krag sort to combat the growing reliance on Universals was the single impression. In three years, 1924, 1925 and 1926 the London W.C. office conducted short lived trials. There is no significant difference in the dies for the three years, so just two, one with the time, one without are shown.





MACHINE CANCELLATIONS: SOME UNCOMMON EXAMPLES, continued...

The third of these machines which might pass unremarked is a Hey & Dolphin trial of 1923 at Golders Green. Rather more distinctive with the double ring die, never the less, here again is the 'only known copy'.



It is to hoped this will encourage readers to cull through all the covers and cards they have in an effort to establish the existance of other examples.

By way of illustration to this concept is an example of the Berlin Hoster dated some ten days earlier than that quoted by Abbott Lutz 18/7/85.





OFFICE INITIAL STAMPS OF THE LONDON DISTRICT POST

The fine example of SY is dated 8th. September, 1845. The item is addressed to



The Midland & Thirsk Railway &c &c Leeds and appears to originate from Kingsland, the adhesive being cancelled by 71 and again, on redirection from Stepney presumably, with 68. There is no obvious reason for any misdirection and one must conclude it was a simple case of being placed in the wrong bag rather than a misreading of the address.

According to information reaching ' Notebook ' this is the first example recorded.

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PHOSPHOR CODING

For those who lament the difficulty of obtaining postal history at ' reasonable ' prices, there is consolation to be found in turning to current methods of handling mail. One such is the advent of the blue phosphor dot.

Despite the alarming level of mail awaiting ones return in the evening, it was only recently the rather attractive line of blue dots on a cover from Bistol caused the Editor to briskly clean his glasses, then consider making an urgent appointment with the doctor.

However closer inspection confirmed the actuality of the dots and dim recollection of comment in another journal removed lingering concern for health. Unhappily the article is not to hand and scrutiny of mail since then does not suggest any London office is using colored codings. Perhaps a reader can offer some information, including a note of the offices using colored codings.

It is, after all, postal history with information available for recording, unlike much of that of material from yesteryear.

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WHAT THE AUCTIONS TELL...

The next issue of Notebook will include a survey of some of the items which have graced the pages of the Robson Lowe catalogues during the past year. Readers are invited to contribute details from auctions, if possible with photocopies: even if we cannot own the material it is good to know it is around.



POST CARD OBLITERATORS, from Graham Homer-Wooff

Whilst delving in a box of " rubbish " last month I found the postcards ill-sustained. The cancels I could not remember seeing before, so I bought them. On

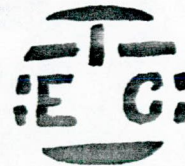
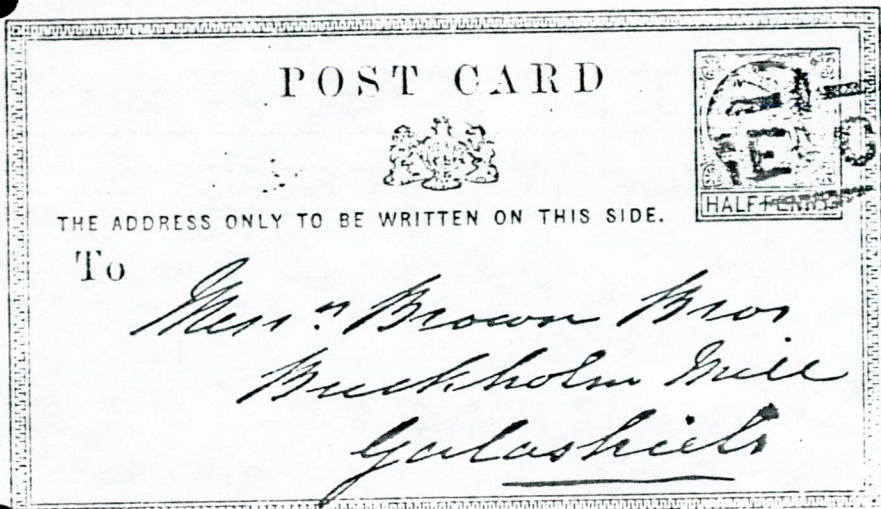


fig. 1

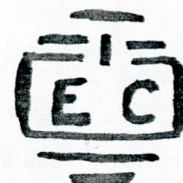


fig. 2

checking in Stitt-Dibden's Newspaper Branch Cancels, I found they are in fact his numbers 79 and 80. Stitt gives no dates and states they were used as trial dies to cancel the growing volume of post cards and that they are rarely seen. One is dated ( Fig.1 ) on 27th. October, 1870, (S.D.79) - the other ( Fig.2 ) (S.D.80) is not dated but it would seem reasonable to assume a similar period of use. Thus it would seem they were used shortly after the introduction of post cards on 1st. October, 1870. The designs are similar, but not identical, to Stitts No.79/80, which are of a rather " heavier " killer type. Presumably the idea did not catch on as the E.C. killer types did not appear in general use until the turn of the century.

Dubus illustrates five cancellations in the series apparently used on post cards.



339



340



341



342



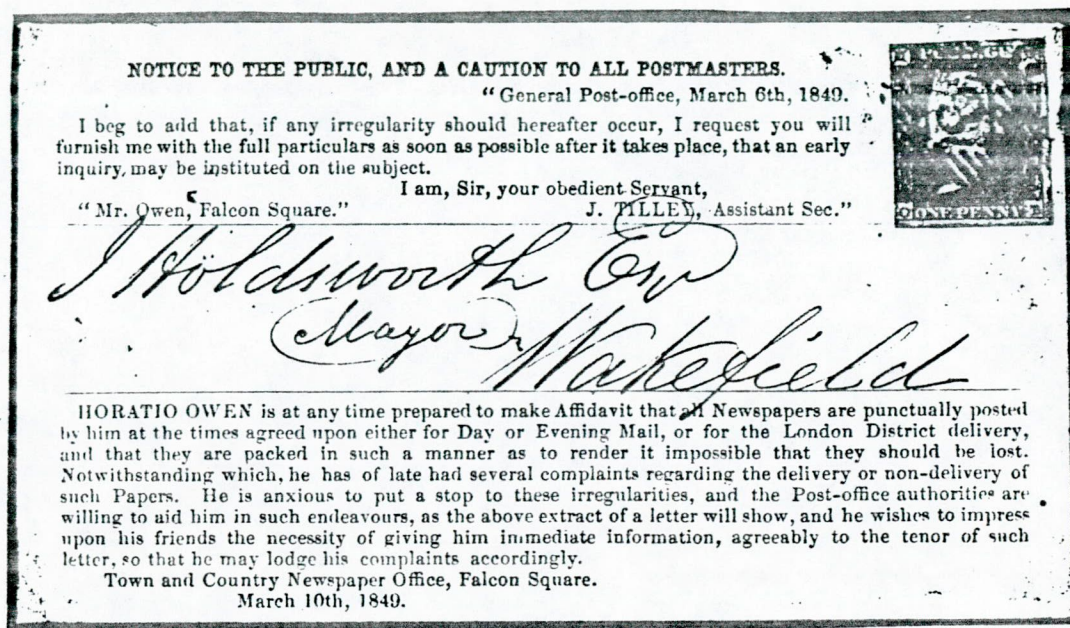
343



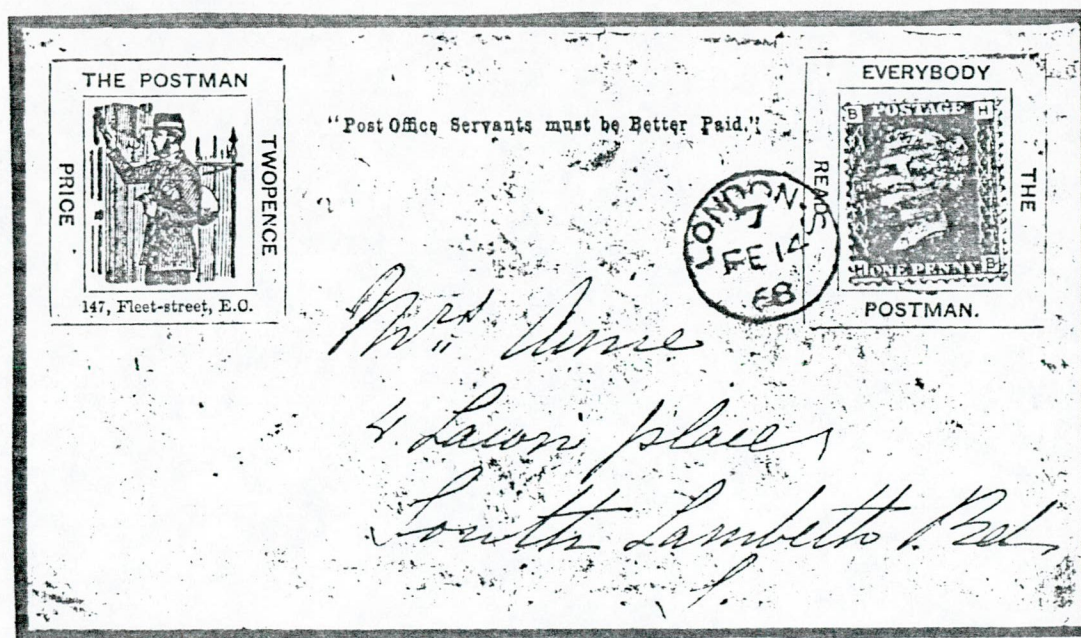
POSTAL ADVERTISING

The two items illustrated below are most attractive examples of the peripheral material which adds so much to postal history.

1849: Printed by Horatio Owen - Newspaper Wholesaler - who had suffered through Post Office delays in sending his newspapers. It prints out the Post Office Notice to the public and Caution to all Postmasters.



1868: Printed by and with advertisement for the publication "The Postman", with a propaganda note "Post Office Servants Must Be Better Paid"

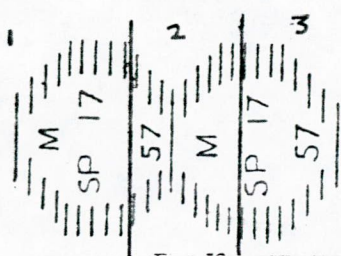




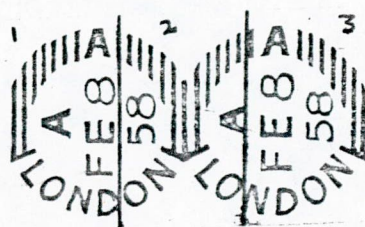
PEARSON HILL: AN UPDATE, by Graham Homer-Wooff

When I mentioned to Reg Morris, a fellow "machine fanatic", that no photo's existed of Pearson Hill's early machine, he said, "Well, I used the Patent diagrams in my article for "Forum" in the U.S.A. I was amazed - Stitt Dibden stated no diagrams were available so I didn't check. On the next page is Hill's first machine type. Without being too technical: "A foot treadle (a) drove a crankshaft (b) which in turn activated various pivoted and reciprocating mechanisms. The Die Head EEE - (see enlargement) was inked by g2 (g1, G, g). The whole Read slid backwards and forwards along (f). The important point is the Die Head EEE - clearly shown as 3 separate entities: thus F.M. Johnson's statement in Notebook 33 that the "Opera Glass" is in three sections is correct - moreover both the "M" cancel and the P. Hill No.1 must also be in three sections. Measuring all available copies the overall length of the cancels is some 44 - 45 mm: dividing this by 3 would give some 14½ - 14 mm for EACH segment of the Die EEE.

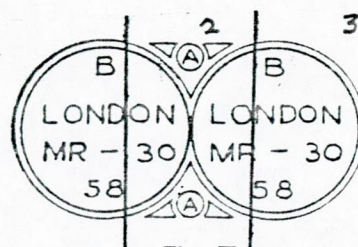
Thus we have:



' M ' Cancel



P.Hill No.1 Cancel



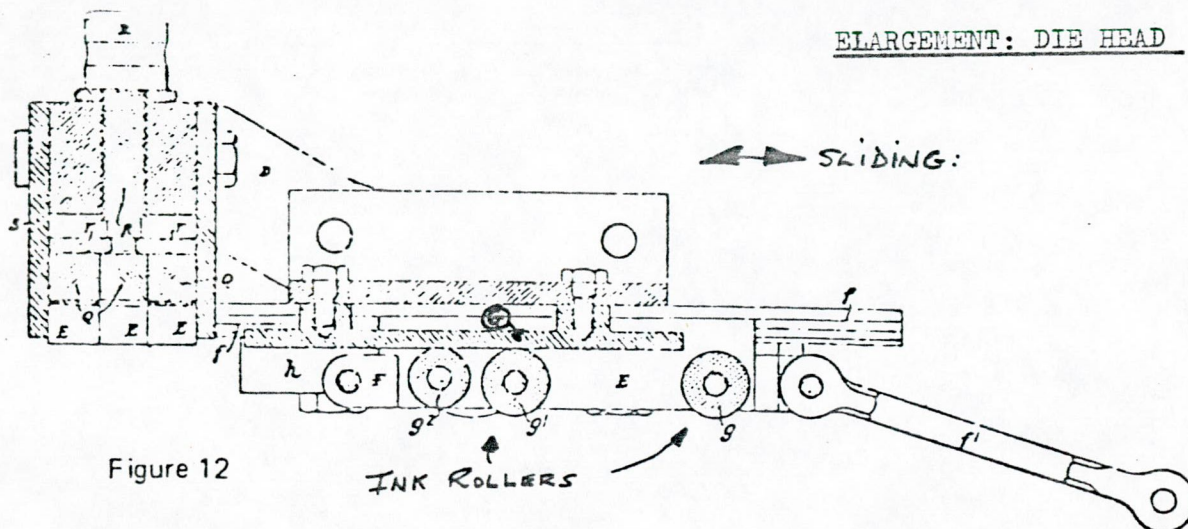
Opera Glass

Notice that in both P.H.1 and the Opera Glass the split is in the same place, i.e. LOND - ON LO ? NDON. With LONDON being in a straight line in the 'Opera Glass' it is easy to detect but in P.H.1, with 'LONDON' curved it is not so easy, but certainly on some of my copies it is apparent that they are, in fact, in three sections.

Two other points worth noting.

1. If the attendant omits to insert a letter at each stroke of the machine, the die will print upon the pad cushion and this impression will be transferred or offset upon the back of the next letter which is stamped.

2. In the third machine - the "Opera Glass" - Hill states in a letter to his father "greatly simplifying it by placing between the Die and the letter, a linen ribbon saturated in ink which prints the impression on the letters somewhat after the manner of a manifold writer. This ribbon is slowly shifted forward as the machine works so as to bring a fresh supply of ink as often as it is necessary. So by removing the inking roller set up, he halved the cost of the machine £52 to £26, and no offsets on reverse

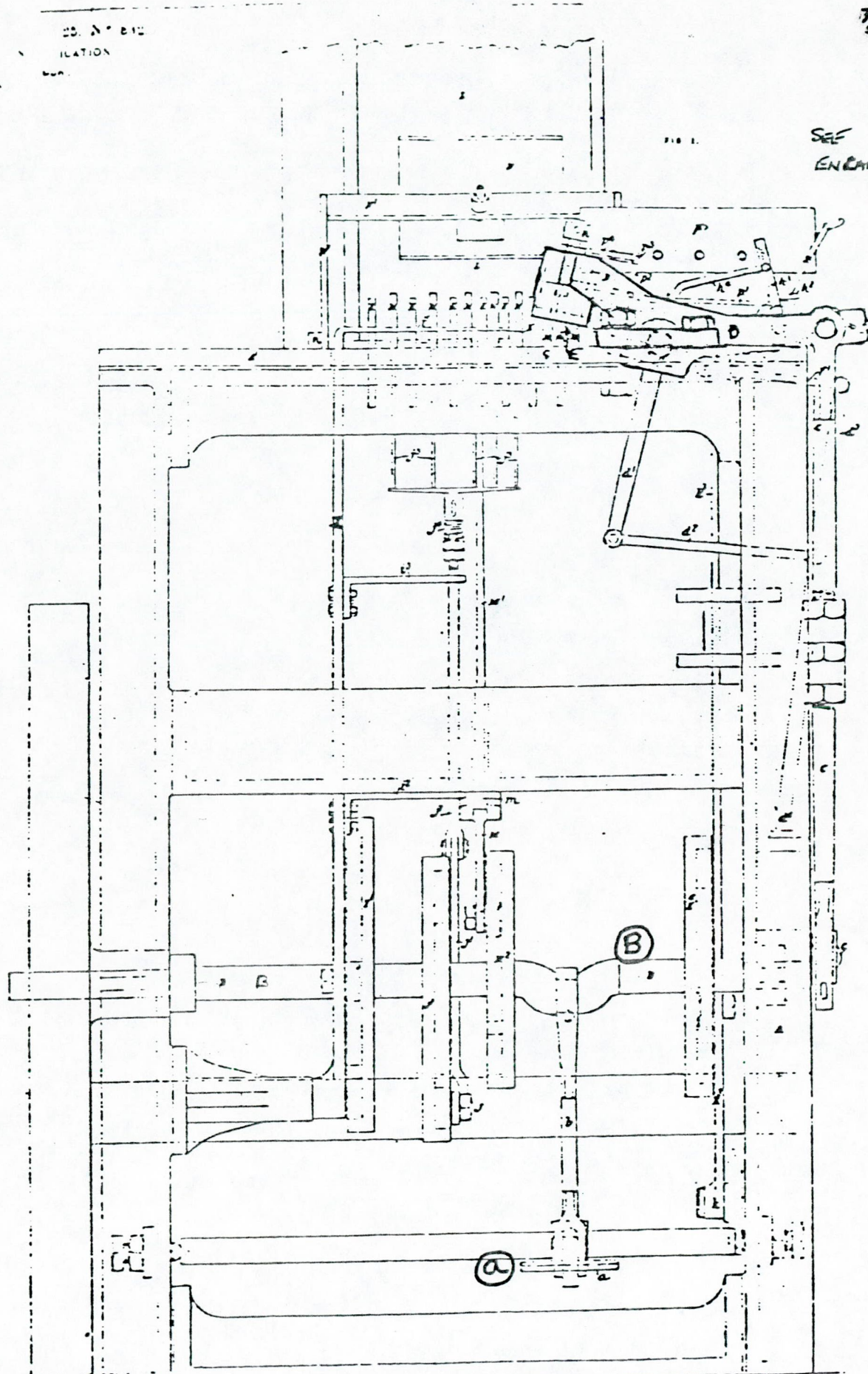
ENLARGEMENT: DIE HEAD



PEARSON HILL: AN UPDATE, continued

1857 March 25 No.832: Hill's Specification  
2nd Edition

7 sheets  
SHEET 1



in final drawing is not colored

W. & A. G. & Co. Printers



**PEARSON HILL: AN UPDATE,** continued....

Al whilst on the subject of Pearson Hill, I would add my voice the the view of F.M. Johnson on the " rare Creswell " in stating I also believe it to be a Pearson Hill trial of the Parallel Motion machine.

Why ? It is simply a matter of CODES. Pearson Hill was an extremely thorough man. His first working machine was lettered A within the vertical bars. His second, the ' Opera Glass ' had B within the cds and his third machine - the Parallel Motion - would be given the letter C in the cds.

Moreover we know of Codes dates

March 10th - Wednesday -	CC	Code
March 12th - Friday -	CB	Code
March 13th - Saturday -	CC	Code

Thus " filling in " the missing dates

March 8th - Monday -	SAY	CA
9th - Tuesday -	SAY	CB
10th - Wednesday -	KNOWN	CC
11th - Thursday -	SAY	CA
12th - Friday -	KNOWN	CB
13th - Saturday -	KNOWN	CC

Sunday is omitted and continuing the code we get a " CB " for March 23rd - the date of F.M. Johnson's cover with the first known duplex ( Fig.12, Notebook 33 ). Pleased I then checked the actual issue of the " B " Codes on Westley 55 and in sequence they run BA - BB - BC starting on May 12th., 1858 with " BA ", a complete copy of the early CA - CC code. Why the return to a " B " code ? Because the " Opera Glass " machine was withdrawn in April ( latest seen April 9th ) thus freeing the letter " B " to be used again. These codes are a feature of all Hills machines right into the 1880's and were used by Rev. A.F. Jordan in his articles in the " Philatelic Adviser " ( 1952 ) to solve the number of machines issued.

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

STOP PRESS - Additional Information from John Parmenter

During discussions at the March meeting it transpired that John had been sent details of another G7, this time from Michael Scott-Archer.

The G7 fits in well with the already recorded pattern:

A1	Nov 60	-	63
B2	61	-	63
C3	61	-	63
D4	61	-	63
E5	60	-	63
F6	60	-	63

now G7

the only problem being that G was used by numbers

87 and 92 during the same period of time.

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



Westley Fig.55  
Johnson's Fig.10  
G.H-W PH No.3





LONDON DISTRICT POST DELIVERY

Michael Jackson recently showed the Editor an item from Richmond to London which, in spite of having a provincial type receivers handstamp for Richmond, had the adhesive cancelled in the Chief Office. The use of these Provincial types datestamps in the London area will be the subject of a later article, but meantime an official listing with a printed date of June 1849 deleted and a handwritten March 1852 substituted, lists all such offices.

LIST OF PLACES  
within the limits of

The London District Post Delivery

The Letters for which are to be sorted upon LONDON

Acton	*Enfield	Lisson Grove	South End, Eltham
Acton, East	*Enfield Highway	*Locksbottom	*South End, Lewisham
Annerley, Surrey	*Erith	Loughton	South End, Sydenham
Apperton	*Finchley	Maldon, Surrey	*Southgate
*Balham	*Foot's Cray	*Merton	South Lambeth
Ball's Pond	Forest Hill, Kent	Mill Hill	Stamford Hill
Barking	*Fryern Barnet	*Mitcham	*Stanmore
Barnes	Fulham	*Morden	*Stockwell
*Barnet	*Golder's Green	Mortlake	Stoke Newington
Battersea	Greenford	Muswell Hill	*Strand-under-Green
*Bayswater	*Greenwich	Neasdon	Stratford
*Beckenham	Hackney	*New Cross	*Streatham
*Beddington	*Hadley	Newington Butts	*Sunbury
*Bexley	*Ham	*North Cray	*Sutton, Middlesex
*Bexley Heath	*Hammersmith	North End, Fulham	*Sutton Surrey
*Blackheath	Hampstead	North End, Hampstead	Sydenham
*Blendon, Kent	*Hampton	Northolt	*Teddington
Bow	*Hampton Court	*Norwood, Middlesex	*Thornton Heath
*Brentford	Hanwell	*Norwood, Surrey	*Tooting
*Bridging, Kent	Harrow	*Notting Hill	*Tottenham
*Brixton	*Hatcham	*Nunhead	*Totteridge
*Bromley, Kent	*Hayes, Kent	Old Ford	*Turnham Green
Bromley, Middlesex	Hendon	Paddington	*Twickenham
*Brompton, Middlesex	*Heston	*Palmer's Green	Upton, Essex
*Bush Hill, Enfield	High Beech	Parson's Green	*Upton, Kent
Camberwell	Highbury	*Peckham	Vauxhall
Camden Town	Highgate	Penge	*Waddon
*Carshalton	Highwood Hill	Pentonville	Waltham Green
*Charlton, Kent	Holsden Green	Perrivale	*Wallington
*Cheam	Holloway	*Petersham	*Waltham Abbey
*Chelsea	Homerton	Plaistow, Essex	*Waltham Cross



LIST OF PLACES.....,continued

Chigwell	Hornsey	*Plaistow, Kent	Walthamstow
Chigwell Row	*Hounslow	*Plumstead	Walworth
Chingford	*Hurst	*Ponder's End	Wandsworth
*Chiselhurst	The Hyde	Portland Town	Wanstead
*Chiswick	Ilford	*Potter's Bar	*Welling, Kent
*Clapham	*Isleworth	Putney	Wembly
Clapton	Islington	*Queen's Elm	West End, Hampstead
*Colney Hatch	Kennington	Rainham, Essex	West Ham
*Crayford	Kensal Green	*Richmond	West Ham Abbey
Crouch End	*Kensington	Roehampton	*Whetstone
*Croydon	*Keston	*Romford	Whip's Cross
Dagenham	Kentish Town	*Rushey Green	*Whitchurch, Middlesex
*Dagenham	Kent Road	*St. Mary's Cray	Whitton
*Dartford	*Kew	St. John's Wood	*Wickham East, Kent
*Dulwich	Kilburn	*St. Paul's Cray	*Wickham West, Kent
Ealing	Kingsland	Sewardstone	*Widmore, Kent
Ealing, Little	Kingsbury	Shacklewell	Willesdon
*East Barnet	*Kingston	*Shepherd's Bush	Wimbledon
East Ham	*Lampton	*Shooter's Hill	*Winchmore Hill
East Sheen	Lea Bridge, Essex	*Sidcup	Woodford
*Edgware	*Lee, Kent	Snaresbrook	Woodford Bridge
*Edmonton	*Lewisham	Somers Town	*Woolwich
*Elstree	Leyton	*Southall	Worton
Eltham	Leytonstone	*Southborough, Bromley	

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

GENERAL POST-OFFICE

~~June, 1849~~ March 1852      reprinted by kind  
 -O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O- permission of P.O. Records

MAY 1980

In case any reader has failed to see any of the advertising, there is a small matter May 6th to 14th at Earls Court which may be of interest. Both displays and dealers in such quantity and quality occur but once every decade and must be worth both the journey and the admission fee. On the following Saturday, we have the Group A.G.M. followed by ' Horizontal Ovals ' as a pre-publication session for a final update. From the number of requests we get for a copy of John's original work, there is a great deal of unsatisfied interest in this aspect of the Local Posts of London.

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