

NOTEBOOK

Number 116 March 1995

In This Issue.....

- | | | |
|--------|--|------------------------|
| page 2 | Westminster Office Dockwra | Andrew Ford |
| 3 | Croydon: Out of the Penny Post | Arthur Moyles |
| 4 | Sir Henry Complains | |
| | Switzerland To London 1816-1819 | Peter Forrestier Smith |
| 7 | Instructional "A" | |
| 8 | Date Stamps on Letters Transferred to
the General Post | |
| 9 | The "WR" Stamp | George Crabb |
| 10 | Instructional and Similar Stamps | |
| 11 | Early Date for Croydon Numeral 938
Wanted..... | Arthur Moyles |
| 12 | Islington | |
| 13 | T.P. / Rate 2 | |
| 14 | Wimbledon: An Unrecorded Office Stamp
G.P. Transfer Stamp | Don Franks |
| 15 | The British Civilians Interned in Europe
Between 1939 and 1945 - A Review | |
| 16 | Too Late for Evening Despatch | Martin Townsend |
| 20 | Post Office Archives : Information Sheet List | |

© 1995 LPHG

Editor : Peter Forrestier Smith
64 Gordon Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey SM5 3RE

EDITORIAL

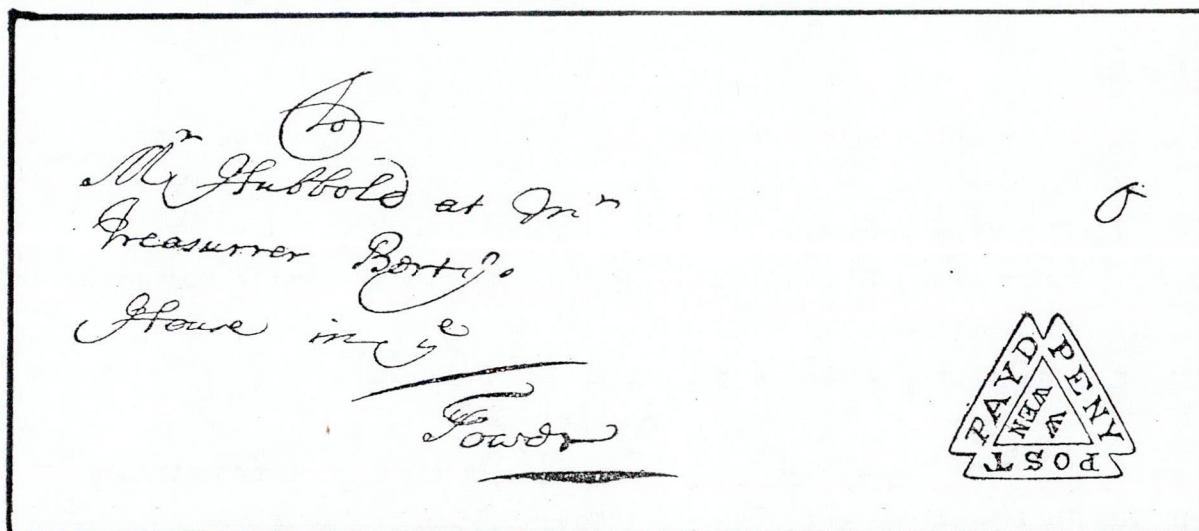
Several items in this issue are the result of the Editor remounting his collection of London Penny and Twopenny Post material; they seem worth while sharing with readers. The main point, however, is this remounting caused a rewrite of much of the text accompanying the material. It came as a disconcerting shock to realise just how wrong the earlier (mis) information had been.

In short, it pays to read the writing up on a collection after a few years. Hopefully the intervening period has improved the quality of accumulated knowledge and the consequent rewrite. Two comments: do share your gems with the other members and, if not already undertaking the task, let it be known you are prepared to display your collection at Philatelic Society meetings. Most Hon.Secretaries of our acquaintance spend many anxious hours arranging a programme - why not help them ?

WESTMINSTER OFFICE DOCKWRA

Andrew Ford

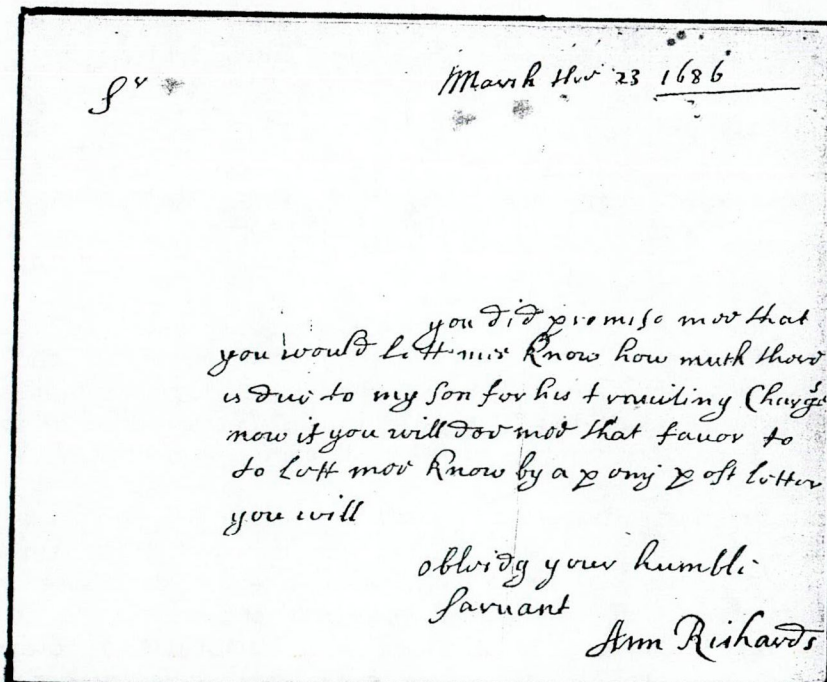
Many years ago I acquired this facsimile of the London Penny Post stamp of 1686, presented with The Stamp Lover, October, 1908.



The facsimile comprises not only the address panel and the Dockwra but also the letter and so appears to be produced from a genuine original.

However, something does not look right. The "WEN" for the day is listed in Jay, as is the PENY on the left (L361a, 1686-1705) but I do not care for the "S" in "POST". The distinctive feature of the stamps from the period is the italic "S", singularly absent. To compensate, the "PAYD" is all italic. It may be the detail was taken from an incomplete strike or merely the inspiration of a member of The Stamp Lover's staff.

Something to amuse but what a pity a little more care was not taken.



(reduced from the facsimile)

CROYDON: OUT OF THE PENNY POST

Arthur Moyles

Croydon, in common with many other towns and villages, lost the facility afforded by the London Penny Post in 1711 when the ten mile limit was imposed. What happened then can be conjectured from the accounts for the year ending March 25th., 1712, where can be found the first records concerning Croydon in the Post office Archives: it reads -

" By Money Allowed Mr Edmond Green for Collecting and carrying out Letters for Isleworth Enfield Grays Croydon Rickmansworth & Southall Late belonging to the Penny Post office for his Acc^t on Oath.....365 6 9 "

" By Money Allowed Mr John Hague of Croydon Collecting the Letters Late Belonging to the Penny Post Office from June 24th 1711 to February 2nd 1711* for his Acc^t....52 11 9 "

On later pages for the same year :

" To Money rec'd by Mr Edmund Green for letters sent to Isleworth Enfield Grays Croydon Rickmansworth, Southall, late belonging to the Penny Post Office from Midsu^r-1712...606 4 5 "

"By Money due from John Hague for the full Charge of Letters sent from London to Croydon from June 24th 1711 to Feb: 2^d 1711* per his acc^t -

78 0 2

(* The Julian calendar year ended on 25th.March)

Apparently, Edmund Green and John Hague were employed to carry letters, which previously would have been conveyed in the London Penny Post, from the Penny Post Office to Croydon and, in the case of Edmund Green, to other places outside the 10 mile limit. Whether any were taken in the other direction, from Croydon to London, is not known.

Edmond Green seemingly paid his account but John Hague did not do so for several years, his name appearing every year until 1720 as owing £23.8.5, the difference between the amount allowed to him and that due from him. This is shown, by way of example, from the accounts for the year ended March 25th., 1713 -

298 John Hague of Croydon.....25 8 5

Croydon was made a Post Town in 1712/13, this removing the need for this position. The Post office Accounts Book shows the entry " John Pemberton of Croydon from Feb: the 18th to March 25 1712 2 months a 3rd part of all up and down £7.07 4 ", this under the heading "Money allowed the several Postmasters and others in the year ended March 25th 1712". In the same year's accounts under the heading "An Acct. of money due to his Majesty from the several Postmasters and others in the year ended march 25th 1712", an entry reads ; " John Pemberton Of Croydon...7 12 10 ". His office is reputed to have been at The George Inn at the corner of George Street, opposite the Whitgift Hospital.

The disruption to the postal facility for those places which were excluded from the benefits of the Penny Post in 1711 must have been severe for those, albeit a small proportion of the total population, who used the mails. Not only did they lose a service but the cost increased. It was not for ninety years did Croydon regain a London local post service.

SIR HENRY COMPLAINS

A letter, which carried no postal markings of great interest or clarity, is of merit for the contents, reproduced here ;

Tilney Street Mayfair
March 28 1806

My Lord,

I am sorry to trouble your Lordship with a complaint against the 2 penny post receiving house the Corner of Mount Street & South Audley Street. On the 26 Instant I sent a letter thither by my servant at above ten minutes before two o' Clock. The receiver refused positively to take it for that delivery though his packet was then on the table, saying that he had made up his bill, & he behaved with considerable insolence to my servant who pressed him to take it.

It is of little importance to the public at what hours the letters are directed to be put into the post, but it is of great consequence that the offices should be open till the appointed times. It is indeed a deception to close them before the fixed hour. In my own case a letter of some importance was delayed near half a day by this Misconduct.

I have the honour to be

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obed^t Ser^t

Henry C Englefield

The letter was posted at the Piccadilly Twopenny Post Receiving House. It received the Westminster Office date stamp for 7 o'Clock / 28 MR / 1806 NT. An enthusiastic, but not very observant Postal Clerk banged on the "2", charge for letters within the Town Area, then deleted this in red ink, the address being "His Majesties / Post Master General / Lombard Street".

Writer, despite being a Knight, puts the nominative plural instead of the genitive singular; could be a grocer ?

.....

SWITZERLAND TO LONDON 1816 - 1819

Peter Forrestier Smith

At a meeting of my local philatelic society, a visiting team member was displaying Swiss material. My interest in this was clinical, rather than enthusiastic, enjoying fine material which did not form part of immediate collecting interest.

However, on hearing the speaker, Mrs Mavis Bidmead, mention a curious mark, an "S.S." in circle, and its possible connection with the London Foreign Office, the matter came closer to home.

As a result of subsequent discussions, Mrs Bidmead kindly forwarded copies of a number of covers showing the mark, a listing of some eleven covers with additional comment and material. This information and an article, published in the Society of Postal Historians Journal of April 1989, by Mavis Bidmead and C.W.E. Coles are the sources of this examination of the "S.S.".

At Conference at Chesterfield in 1989, Mavis Bidmead asked for help in identifying a mark which had been noted on letters from Switzerland to England. Some five years before, the subject had been discussed between C.W.E.

Coles and Mavis Bidmead, when the former had found examples in his material. In all, they were aware of fourteen covers (two others subsequently advised). At the display I had the opportunity of closely examining the letter shown at Fig. 1 and found the "SS" and the the FPO JY-24 1819 date stamp to be of identical colour, the usual London red-brown: not to be taken as conclusive but most persuasive.

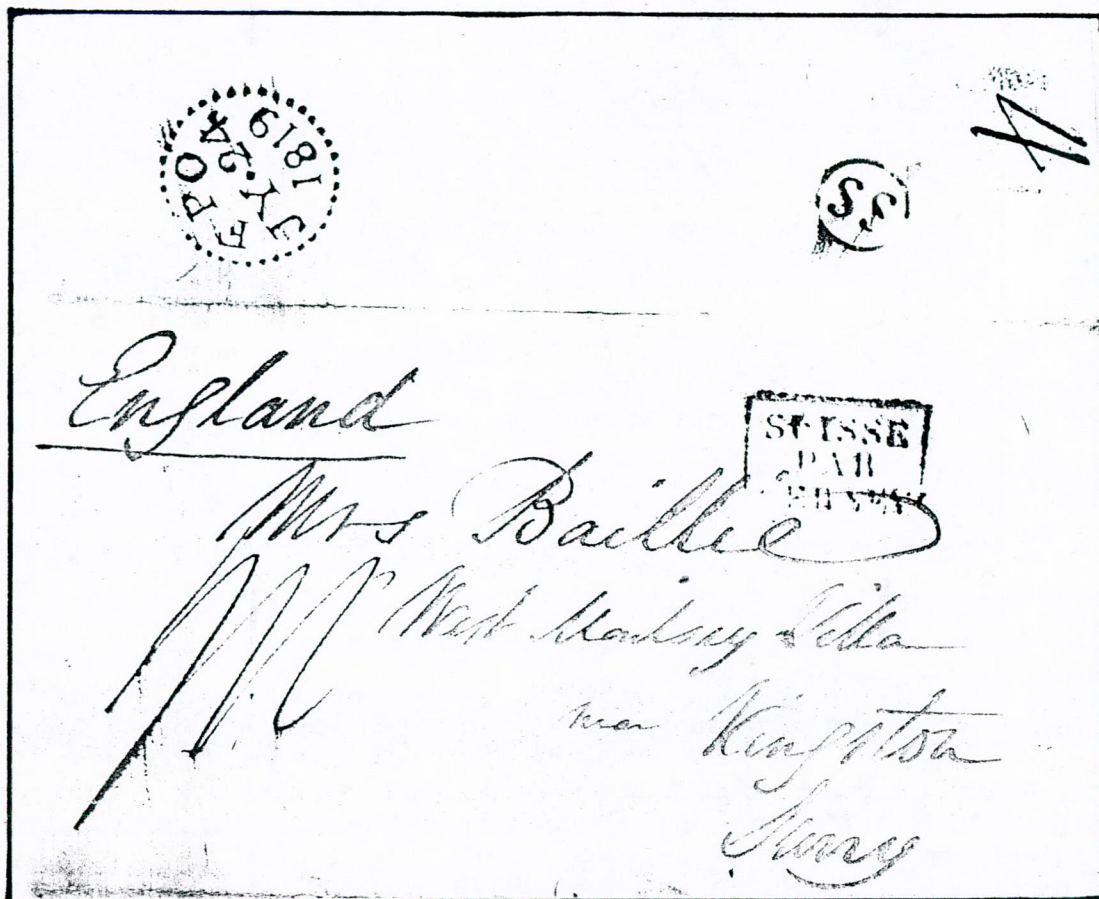


Fig. 1

Not shown here is the double rim General Post stamp, code "C" for the same date, this appearing on the reverse.

The earliest letter recorded in the 1989 article is dated 28th. August, 1817; the latest 17th. July, 1819. All are from Switzerland and are private letters, many from Geneva. There are entry stamps from five different towns coming into France, indicating the letters originated in different parts of Switzerland. The possibility of the "S.S." being a Swiss mark must, therefore, be eliminated.

There is but one other stamp which could be tied to the "S.S.", the London Foreign Post Office dotted circle arrival datestamp, (L.1006, recorded 1816-36). There are other marks to be found but there appears to be no links with the "S.S.". According to Bidmead and Coles, the ink of this FPO on all the covers they have examined matches that of the "S.S.". In France the only places through which the letters would have passed are Paris and Calais. There is no reason to believe the mark was applied at either. No similar stamps are known from those places. In short, Bidmead and Coles are of opinion the mark was applied in London at the foreign Post office. This leaves the questions to what purpose and what does "S.S." signify?

Martin Willcocks was contacted, who replied as follows (and then added a nice twist with the example below, this showing an unframed "SS" !!

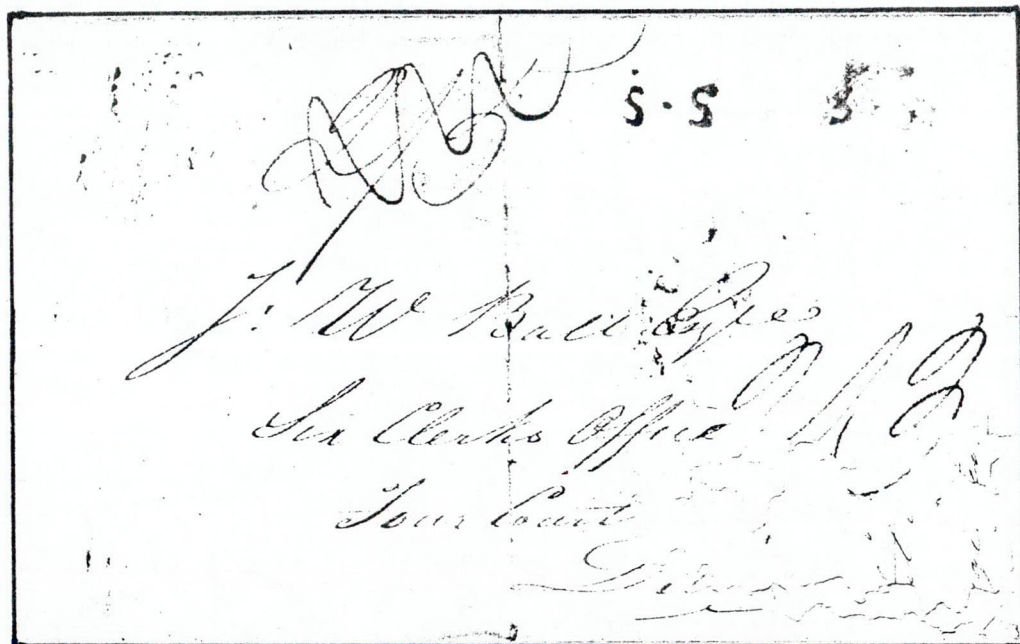


Fig. 2

"Your 'S.S.' I know - I can't find one but I know I've had it. However, I've 4 or 5 of an unframed 'S.S.', I enclose one (Fig. 2) and these are all from France to G.B., so assuming the "S.S." means the same, it can't be Swiss. Anyway, I don't think the F.B. had a 'Swiss Section' - it all came in the French mail. I think they are London. I thought I'd included it in the F.B. section of the London cat. but see we must have left it out as we didn't know. It's difficult, probably in P.O. records is a screed about it but I haven't seen it. I think probably both are G.B.F.B., as are other initials but no clue what they mean."

The conclusion of Bidmead and Coles was to note the only factor common to both the Swiss and French letters is the "S.S." and the like-linked FPO datestamp. If the "S.S." on Swiss letters does signify "Swiss something or other" - although disputed by Martin Willcocks - the "S.S." on the letters from France must mean something else.

Forwarded with the material for this article was a copy of a letter, dated 1993, from Wolf Hess: he recorded two further items with the "S.S." mark, both sent from Switzerland to Scotland in 1816 and 1817 (via Belfort - the stamp reads BEFFORD for some reason). He agrees the "S.S." was applied in the Foreign Office and suggests it might stand for "Samuel Smith", a Comptroller in the French Packet letter section which sorted out the letters coming, via France, from Switzerland, as well as those from France. He knows of no letters routed through Germany carrying the stamp and agrees with Martin Willcocks that the solution can only come with the discovery of some official documentation.

Fanciful suggestions for "S.S." have included "Swiss Steamer", "Secret Squirrel" (presumably a relict from the recently concluded Napoleonic wars). I consider the suggestion by Wolf Hess of "Samuel Smith" using an Inspector's Initial stamp to be attractive. There is no obvious reason why the French Packet mail should have been subjected to what appears to have been such

an intensive series of checks over the three year period.

As ever, the answer *should* lie buried in Post Office Archives, though where to start digging is a major initial problem. Where readers can help is to send in details of all Swiss and French mail to the British Isles during the 1816 - 1819 period - photocopies always a great help. The place from which the letter is written, date of writing, etc most important. It is not just those with "S.S.", framed or otherwise, but all letters which do not have any such stamp

The list of covers supplied to Notebook by Mavis Bidmead shows the source and routing.

From...	Date Written	French Entry Stamp	Foreign Post Office Date
Geneva	28 Aug 1817	Beffort	9 Sep 1817
Pfaffers Bad	27 Aug 1817	Huningue	9 Sep 1817
Bern	17 Sep 1817	Beffort	29 Sep 1817
Zurich	7 Sep 1817	Huningue	16 Sep 1817
(not known)	? Sep 1817	Beffort	18 Sep 1817
Geneva	30 Apr 1818	Beffort	11 May 1818
Neuchatel	7 Aug 1818	Ponterlier	18 Aug 1818
Geneva	7 Sep 1818	Ferney	12 Sep 1818
Interlachen	21 Oct 1818	Delle	3 Nov 1818
Geneva	17 Jul 1819	Ferney	24 Jul 1819

- to these are added detail from photocopies from Alma Lee and Barry Hampton:

(not stated).....	Ferney	15 Jul 1819
(not stated).....	Huningue	3 Aug 1818

- and to complete the list, again a note that Wolf Hess reported two, dated 1816 and 1817, both addressed to Scotland. Those in the listing are addressed to places other than Scotland.

Finally, Mavis Bidmead remarked on the majority of the letters being written in the late summer: mail from the Grand Tours so popular at that time ?

..... **INSTRUCTIONAL "A"**

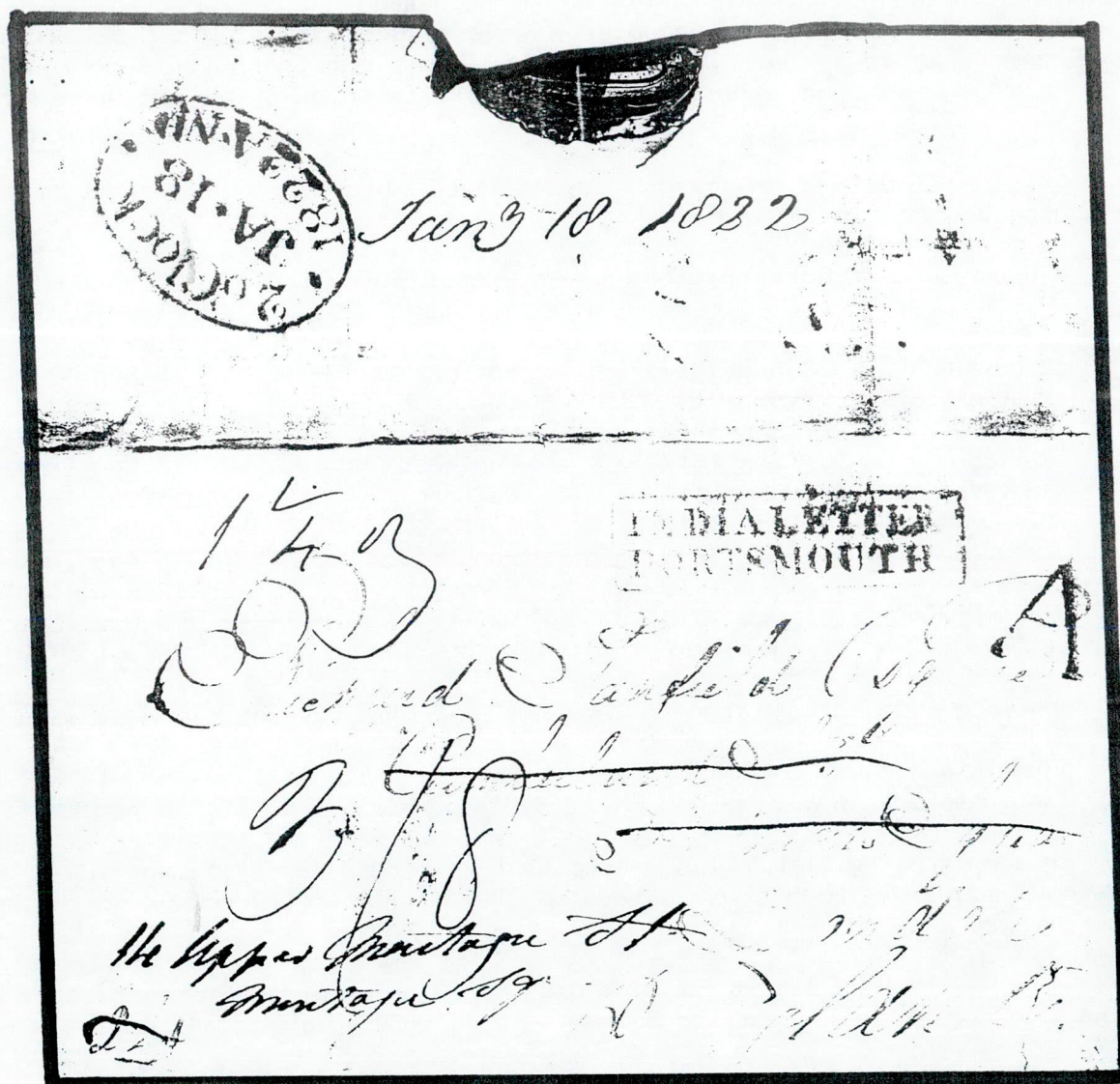
In the London Catalogue Barrie Jay not specify the function of this "A" stamp, remarking only: "...may have been used in the Twopenny Post"

There is no indication of the place of posting, other than the framed INDIA LETTER / PORTSMOUTH. The ship letter rate was 8^d per single; for 1½ oz (x 5) is 3=4^d. The General Post rate Portsmouth-London (72 miles) was also 8^d per single, making 6=8^d in all: the obverse shows only 3/8

The "A" - an Inspector's mark ? - may indicate authorisation for this. various London directories have been consulted but there is no immediate clue as to any special status of "Richard Tanfield Esquire".

There is but one Twopenny Post Chief Office date stamp on the reverse, 2 o'clock / JA-18 / 1822 A-N and a manuscript "Jany 18 1822". It is not clear if the date stamp were applied on redirection or prior to delivery at the original

address. This and the second address are about ¼ mile apart; the letter may have been re-delivered by servant's hand.



DATE STAMPS ON LETTERS TRANSFERED TO THE GENERAL POST

The transfer stamp shown here measures 31 x 22mm and is not listed by Jay this size. More obvious in this example is the "curving" of "NIGHT" to match the shape of the stamp. Both "7"s have the foot to the left.

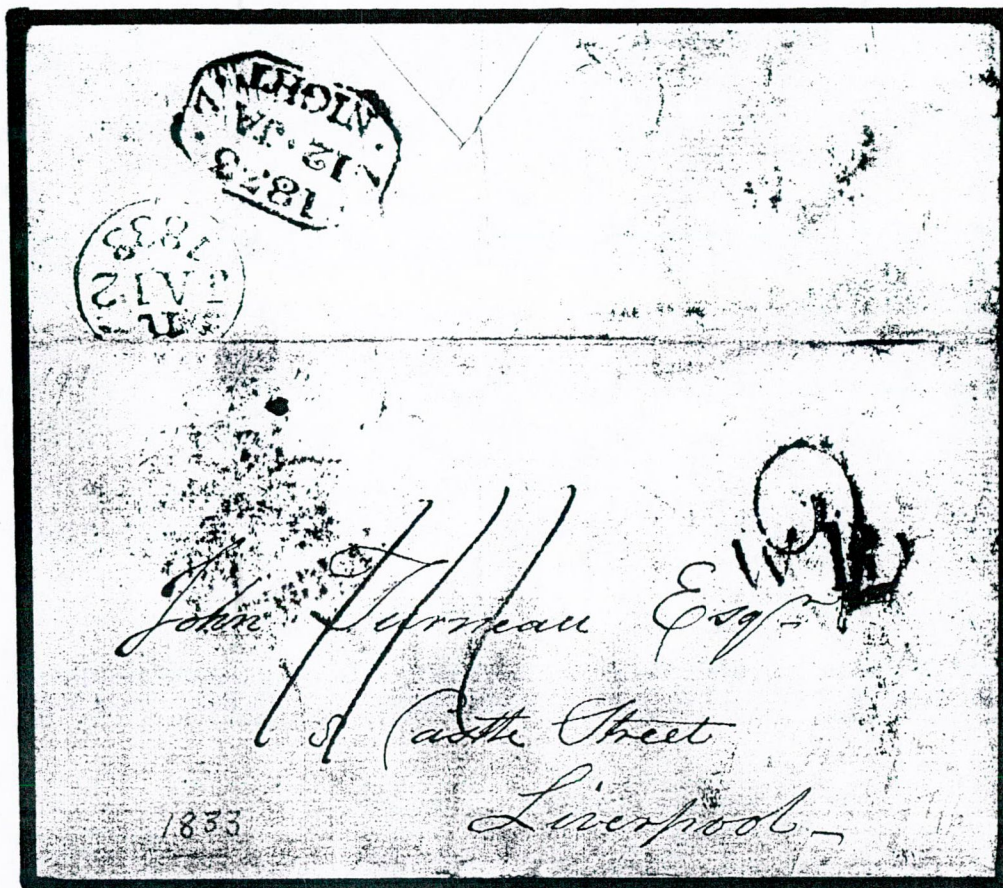
The letter was posted at the Lambs Conduit Street Twopenny Post Receiving House. Being addressed to Chelsea, the Country Area, there was a charge of threepence and this was duly recorded by the hand struck "3" on the obverse.



THE "WR" STAMP

George Crabb

Herewith a photocopy of a letter carrying the "WR" stamp, the writer's address tending to support the "Willsden Ride" claim.

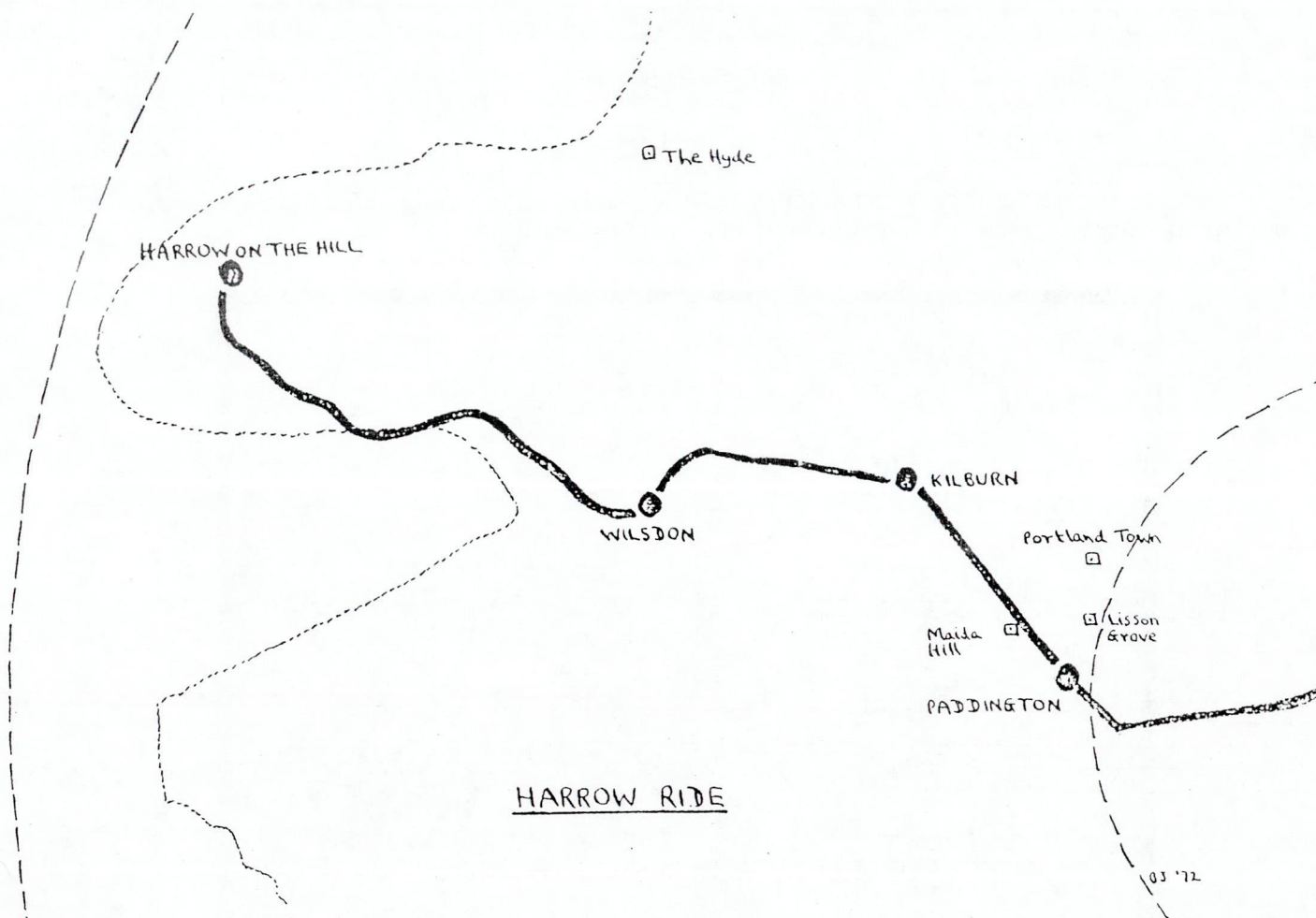


The letter is written from 162 Devonshire Place, Edgeware Road, Paddington to Liverpool. There is no reason to suppose it was brought south of the river to Wandsworth Road (or even the Walworth Road !!) and handed into the post there. Clearly we need to put together as many of the "WR" stamps we can find and attempt to determine some common denominator.

EDITOR'S NOTE...

Several reference books have been consulted, none of which actually define the function of the "WR" stamp. It is, seemingly, assumed the "WR" stamp is a local version of the "RL" (Ride Letter) stamp, though which locality is the question to be resolved. According to the London (Jay) catalogue, both the "WR" and "RL" stamps are known from about the same date (1818/9).

As is shown on the next page, the term "Willsden Ride" is, at least, curious. From the 9th Report on the Management of the Twopenny Post Office Barrie Jay produced a series of maps (Notebook 53) and the line through Paddington and Willesden went on to Harrow and is shown as the "HARROW Ride", not Willesden Ride.



Would every reader with "WR" material please send in the details, photocopy if at all possible; the writer's address is always helpful. To this add the writer's name. Examples on letters posted "on the way home" are not unknown and it may be possible to trace home addresses from directories.

.....

INSTRUCTIONAL AND SIMILAR STAMPS

As mention has been made to the "WR" stamps and the possible connection with the "RL" marks, it seems opportune to make a few remarks on the latter.

Letters struck with the RL handstamp were probably **RIDE LETTERS**, handed to Letter Carriers on Country Rides. These letters do not have a Receiving House handstamp. They originate in the Country Area of the Twopenny Post, being charged threepence if for delivery in London, twopence if for transfer to the General Post.

This particular example (L564 - 10 mm high) appears on a letter which carries no writer's address, so the possible Ride cannot to guessed. The reverse carries the Twopenny Post transfer stamp for 7 Night on June 23rd., 1825, with the General Post evening duty double rim stamp for the same date. The Edinburgh arrival is for two days later, the 25th.



The handstruck "2" is the charge for a letter transferred to the General Post and the additional $\frac{1}{2}$ being the famous "wheel tax" for Scotland. Edinburgh at 396 miles from London attracted a charge of 1/1, the 1/3 being the total.

Colinton was added to the Edinburgh Penny Post system in 1803 and the handstruck "1" is the charge for that local delivery. The several ink marks are thought to be fortuitous !

There are five types of the RL stamp listed in Jay, recorded in both black (as is this example) and red. Although the "blacks" have an equal rating, the type illustrated here proved difficult to find, another reason for its inclusion in "Notebook". Readers with examples of these stamps in RED are invited to send in details. Jay records these for 1835 and 1838 and have proved most elusive.

.....

EARLY DATE FOR CROYDON NUMERAL 938

Arthur Moyles reports finding the Croydon 938 single obliterator cancelling a 1st red imperforate on cover bearing the date stamp for 25 MY 1844.

Notebook has featured early dates for both diamond and low number ovals of the District Post but this is the first report of the Provincial type cancellations within the London limit. Can anyone improve on this dating ? It should be noted the obliterator was issued before the 6th May. 1844

.....

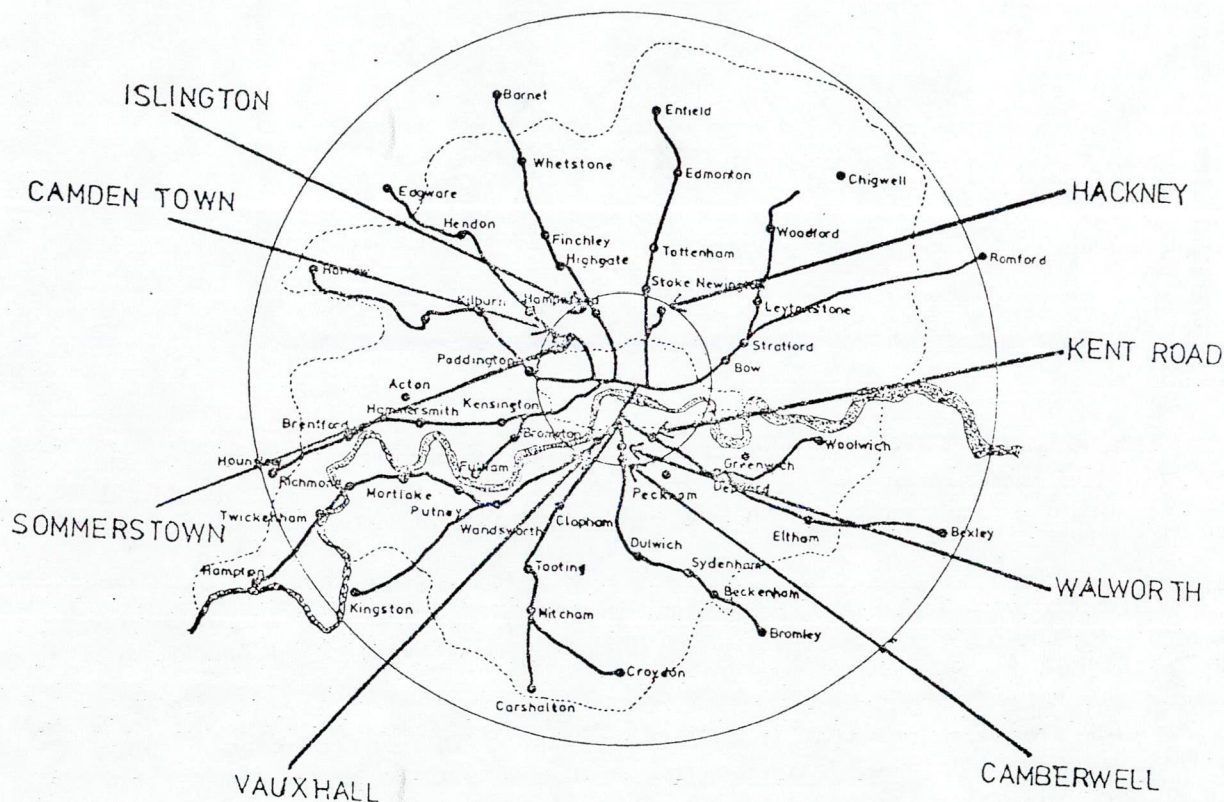
WANTED.....

I am looking for someone to exchange fine used GB (c.d.s. only) for Austria, 846 to date with mint available 1946 to 1960 . Please contact -

Kindl Villi,
-2231 Strasshof, R.Birsakgasse 5, Austria.

ISLINGTON

In Notebook No.6 we published a map showing the Country Sorting Offices brought within the delivery of the Town Area in 1831. To this map was appended a remark to the effect that Islington had, in fact, come within the Town Area in 1829.



Brumell (Local Posts of London 1680-1840; page 25), while discussing area and boundaries made the following remarks :

"When the Chief Office was removed from Lombard Street to premises in the new General Post office at St. Martin's le Grand in 1829 a considerable area between the end of Aldersgate Street, Goswell Street Road and Islington was transferred from the country area to the town, the boundary of the General Post delivery having been extended from near the barn in City Road to the end of Gray's Inn Lane."

The Ninth Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the Post Office Department, Appendix No.30, page 77 has this to say: "The next important improvement was the extension of the twopenny or general-post delivery to a circle three miles from the General Post-office. it brought within its limits the populous places around London viz., Camden-town, Somers-town, Islington, Pentonville, Kingsland, Hackney, Walworth, Kensington, Newington Butts, &c.,&c....."

Covers showing a country to town charge of 3^d stamped as from Islington in 1830 are known, which suggests a possible misreading of Brumell.

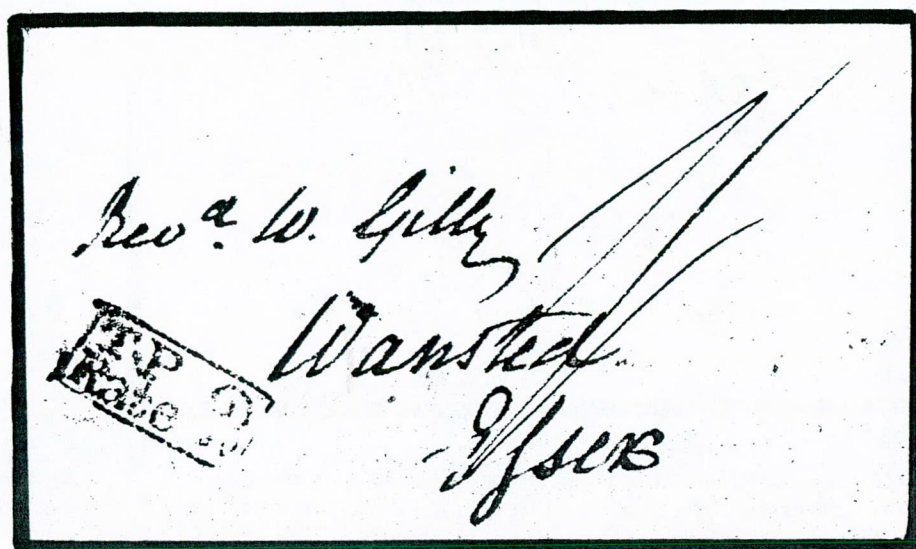
Following an exchange of letters with Barrie Jay, it seems correct to state Islington was not transferred to the Town Area in 1829.

T.P / Rate 2 Stamps

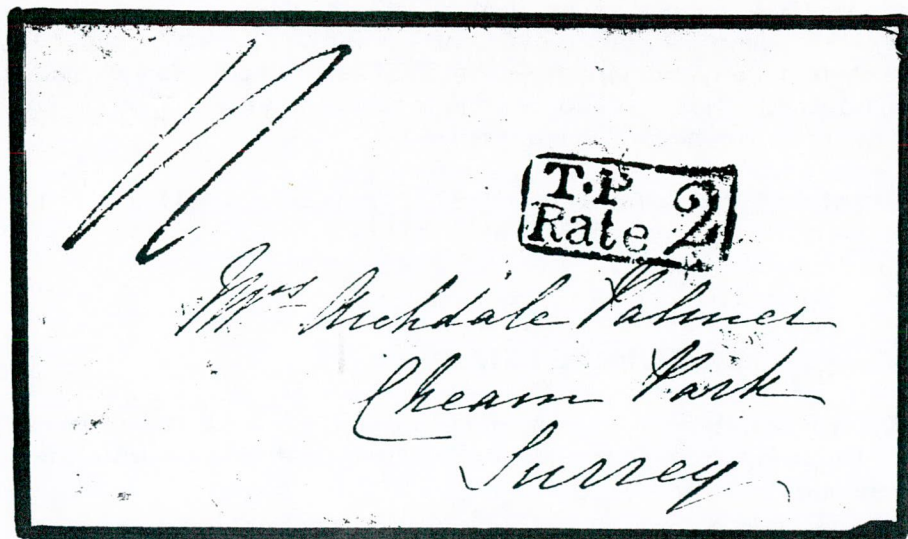
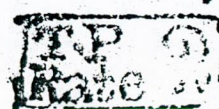
It should be obvious to even the casual collector of postmarks, as well as anyone who prefers the title "Postal Historian", that handstamps enjoying heavy use over a long period *must* have been replaced from time to time.

During the course of rewriting a page for a forthcoming display, such a replacement stamp for the T.P / Rate 2 (L.690) was noted and seemed a useful illustration of the genre.

The letter addressed to Wanstead is from Durham and carries London datestamps for the 12th. October, 1835. The one to Cheam Park is from York and had London datestamps for 27th. July, 1836.



The wear of that dated 1835 is very clear, notably the damage to the left frame line. The overall size is some 27 x 13 mm. The cross on the letter "t" measurably does "cross" the "t".

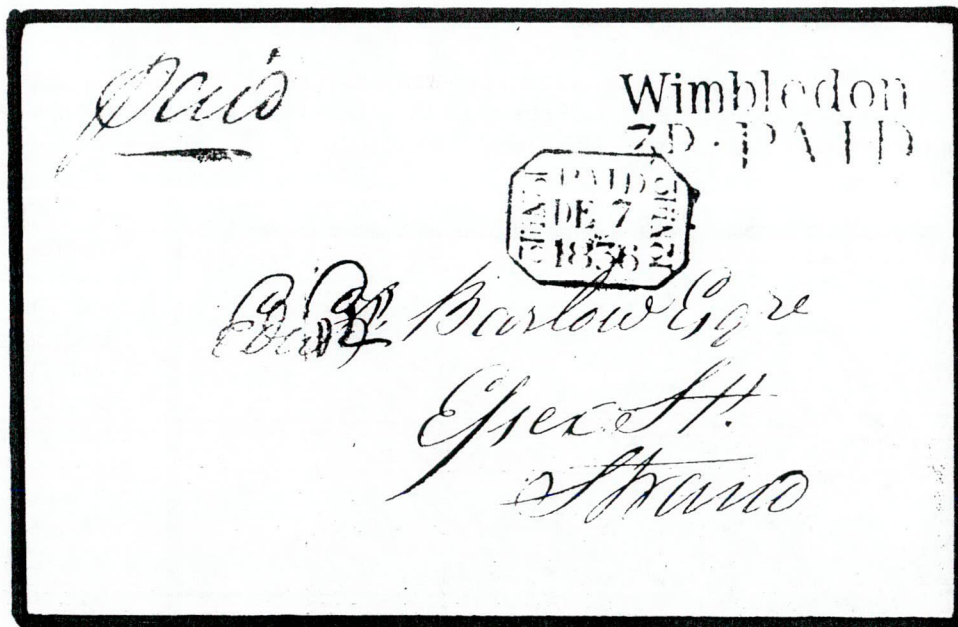


The 1836 stamp has a sound left frame line. The "cross" on the "t" is comparatively small and the "2", rather clearer, is of a quite different design. The overall size is slightly less, 25½ x 12½mm.

WIMBLEDON : AN UNRECORDED OFFICE STAMP

Don Franks

Following the sage advice of "it pays to shop around", a visit was made to a local stamp shop during a recent holiday in the West Country. One of the discoveries is the item shown here.



It is an example of L.512, introduced as a type in 1836, struck in red, now suffering from the dread oxydisation, the lower part of the "3" is overstruck by the PAID date stamp for 12 N^o 12 (L.482) but, otherwise, as near perfect as one is likely to find.

This 3^d · PAID stamp is not recorded in Jay, nor did Hugh Feldman illustrate it in his working papers, the issue of which was completed only recently. It is suggested, even if you have not had the working papers, any items which are not listed by Jay or which extend dates, colour range etc ought be reported to the Editor. "Not listed" rings rather hollow when it was the result of not taking the time to report an example !

The contents of this Wimbledon letter relate to matters legal and offer no comment on current social or political history.

.....

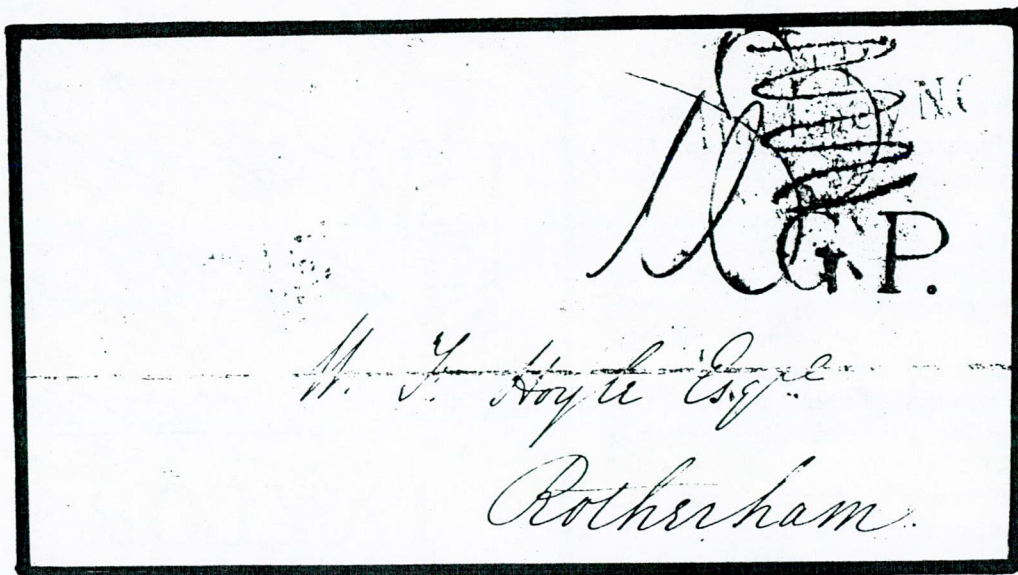
G.P. TRANSFER STAMP

According to Jay, the GP stamps were applied to mail transferred from the General Post to the Twopenny Post for delivery by that post and on which no Twopenny Post charge was due.

The item shown here is addressed from Hackney Clapton Square 14 May 1839 to Rotherham. The reverse carries the Twopenny Post date stamp for 8 N^o MY 14 1839 and the General Post date stamp for the same date.

It was posted at the Hackney N.O. - a Town Office (Receiving stamp in blue) and the handstruck " 3 " applied (Country to Town). It may be the address was

read as "Rotherhithe". The "3" was erased by the seven bar Chief Office stamp. (It is probably this, the top is too close to the top of the letter to call.)



The G.P. (L.682) appears to have been applied in error, given the transfer was to the General Post.

Rotherham (158 miles) General Post charge was 10^d. There was no charge for letters posted in the Town area en route to the General Post.

.....

THE BRITISH CIVILIANS INTERNED IN EUROPE BETWEEN 1939 and 1945

Roger Horton has produced a detailed account of the history of British internees 1939-1945 with, as one might expect, much to say about their mails and associated postal markings.

There are some 320 pages between soft covers, the front being a fine reproduction of Kreuzburg by one of the inmates. Roger records the history and material from some thirty camps in five countries, (Belgium 5; France 11; Germany 12; Austria 1; Italy 1) of which he had personal experience of no fewer than eight camps !

Illustrated are more than 225 letters, cards and documents; more than 175 types of censor marks and datestamps used in all the different camps, plus documents used by the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. Included are several camp illustrations hitherto not published.

As is so necessary, a valuation for the material is given, current mid 1994, and based upon market experience.

For the average Britisher with a firm belief in not learning any other languages, that the book is written in French should be no excuse not to add this volume to the bookshelf. Even the Editor managed to work out the illustration captions with comparative ease, though chunks of text required more effort !!

Orders please to the Editor, cheques payable to "LPHG" (this to avoid the high cost of international bank charges). The book will be sent by Roger so there will be a small delay but at the discounted price of £28 post paid, purchase is warmly commended.

TOO LATE FOR EVENING DESPATCH

by Martin Townsend

The item illustrated here is the front of a long document, a reduced version of which is given on the following pages.

The "TOO LATE for / Even^g Dispatch" stamps form an interesting group of the marks employed by the Post Office to explain why mail would arrive later than, perhaps, the recipient thought should be the case. In his book "Late fee and Too Late Stamps" Stitt Dibden shows four examples of these stamps, and has the following information:

*TOO-LATE for
Evening Dispatch*
254A

*Too LATE for
Even^g Dispatch.*
254B

*TOO-LATE for
Even^g Dispatch.S.E.*
255

TOO LATE
FOR
EVEN^g.DISP!
A
G.P.O.

TOO LATE
FOR
A.H.
DE 10
60
LONDON

256

"A series of stamps with the wording "Too Late for Evening Dispatch" also came into use in connection with the late fee charges for newspapers put on newspapers which, due to misposting by the public in street letter boxes, had missed the post. The Head office of the Newspaper Branch used Fig. 254A, issued on 24th. November, 1870 and the later type (Fig. 254B) issued on 23rd. February, 1872 but earlier issues included the framed stamps issued to the sub-offices (Fig. 255) typical issues being to the Western District Office on 1st. May, 1866 and 7th. July, 1866; three stamps to the South Western District Office on the latter date and similar issues to the South eastern District Office on 19th. April, 1872 and to the Paddington Office on 25th. June, 1872.

A further four stamps lettered A, B, C & D respectively (Fig. 256) were issued on 6th. February, 1868 and appear to have been used only on mail addressed abroad. They are rarely found."

*Thos Clark Esq
Rock Side
Marloch Bank
Derbyshire*

TAYLOR'S

Pimlico Depository,

(Near Pimlico Pier.)

RANELAGH ROAD,

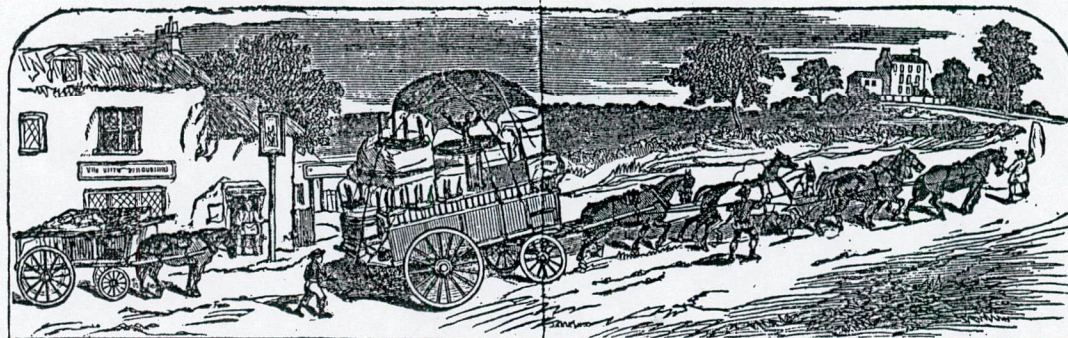
LUPUS STREET, PIMLICO,

LONDON, S.W.

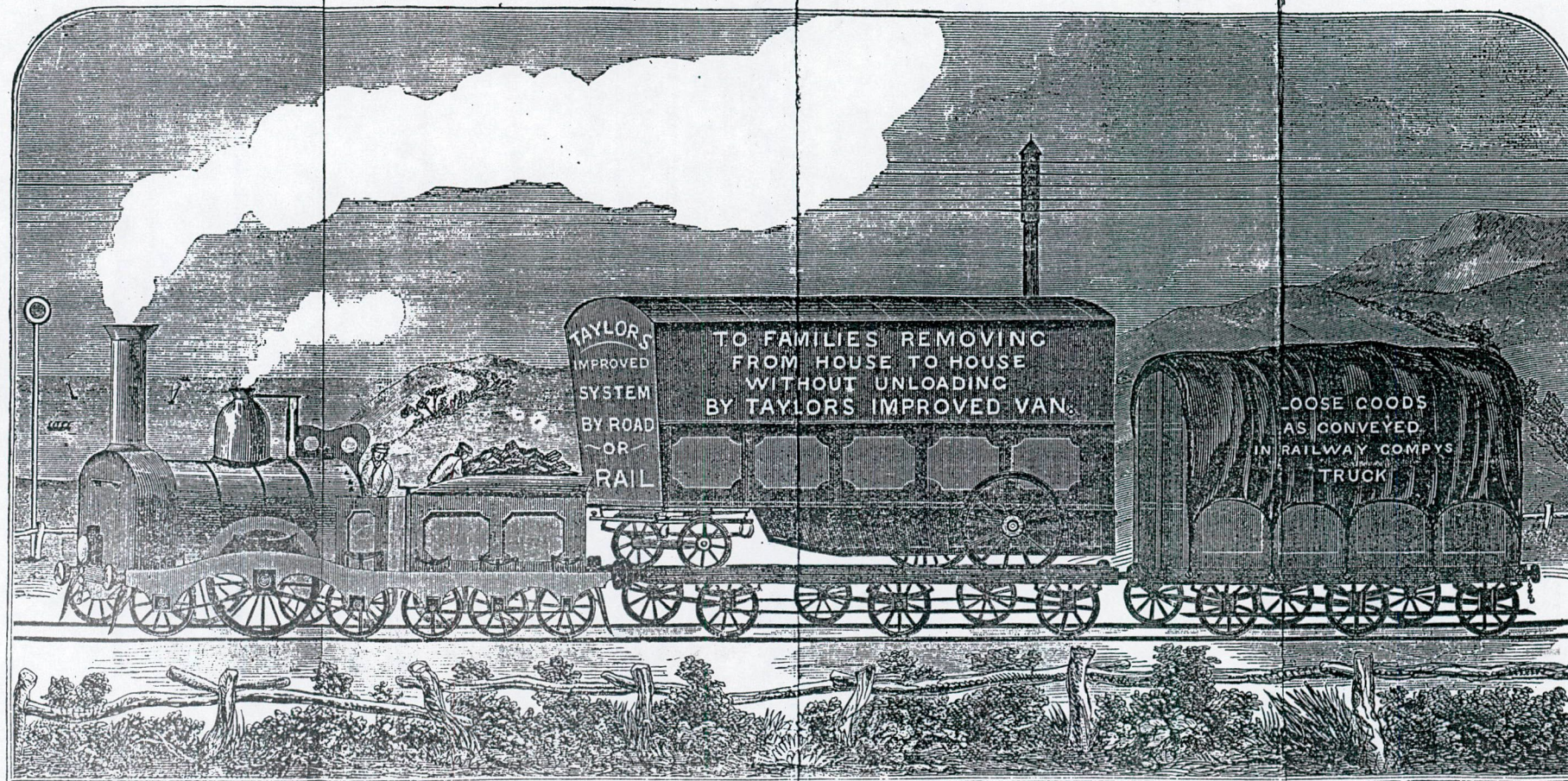


Prospectus.

FREDERICK BELL, Machine Printer, 133, King's Road, Chelsea.



THE ABOVE ENGRAVING ILLUSTRATES THE OLD SYSTEM OF REMOVING FURNITURE, PICTURES, GLASS, &c.



THIS ENGRAVING ILLUSTRATES TAYLOR'S IMPROVED SYSTEM.—THESE VANS ARE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE REMOVAL OF FURNITURE, PICTURES, GLASS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., ON ALL RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITHOUT PACKING, ALSO FOR CROSSING TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

TAYLOR'S DEPOSITORY & STORE WAREHOUSES PIMLICO,

(NEAR PIMLICO PIER,)

COUNTING HOUSE IN RANELAGH ROAD, LUPUS STREET, PIMLICO,
LONDON, S. W.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

FOR REMOVING OR WAREHOUSING
**FURNITURE, PICTURES, GLASS, BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
LINEN, JEWELS, PLATE, WINE, MERCHANDISE, LUGGAGE,**
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A Commodious Room is provided expressly for Carriages of every description.

ALL PROPERTIES CONSIGNED FROM ABROAD, EITHER FOR SALE, REMOVAL, OR
WAREHOUSE, WILL RECEIVE STRICT ATTENTION.

These extensive and admirably adapted Premises are open for the reception of every description of Property (not being of an explosive or dangerous character), on the lowest possible terms, for long or short periods.

They are situated sufficiently out of the dust and smoke of Town to avoid the deteriorating effects these exert upon Furniture and other Goods stowed away for any length of time, notwithstanding the utmost care taken to secure them; they are well lighted and ventilated, and readily accessible from all parts, both by land and water; this latter mode of transit being of great importance in the case of merchandise and heavy goods, for the stowage of which there is ample accommodation.

They are on the Middlesex side of the Thames, near the Government Military Stores, and almost contiguous to the Victoria and West-End Terminus of the Crystal Palace, Brighton, Chatham and Dover Railways; in the midst of an highly respectable and rapidly increasing neighbourhood; about half-a-mile from Buckingham Palace, and two hundred yards from the Pimlico Steam Boat Pier. For facility of Water Carriage, a Canal is brought close up to the premises.

The elevated position of this Establishment renders it perfectly dry, so that even the cellars of which there are several extensive ranges, might be appropriated to the reception of most goods of a dry nature. Portions of these cellars may be rented on very moderate terms, and to any extent that can reasonably be required.

The Strong Room Department is on an extensive scale, and provided with separate commodious Strong Rooms, suitable for the reception of Jewels, Plate, Deeds, &c.

Special facilities are offered for Warehousing Government Stores,

TERMS,

Rent for warehousing		GROUND FLOOR.	MIDDLE FLOOR.	TOP FLOOR.
Separate Room per month	- - - - -	£1 0 0	£0 15 0	£0 12 0

Pianofortes are warehoused from 4s. per month each according to size.

Plate Chests, Jewels, or Deeds placed in Strong Room, will be charged for by special contract, according to value, and time warehoused.

Separate Boxes or Packages are warehoused from 1s. per month each, according to size four-wheeled Carriages at 10s.; Phaetons, 6s.; and two wheeled Carriages, 5s. per month each.

Metals, heavy goods, and merchandise, warehoused, according to agreement.

The Cellarage may be rented according to space and accommodation required.

The above terms are exclusive of expense of removal, packing, and stowing away.

Persons not requiring an entire room, may be accommodated with a portion of the same.

As a general rule, a double room on the ground floor is found capable of taking the whole of the furniture of an ordinary house of fifteen rooms, or a single room on this floor, the furniture of an eight-roomed house; one on the middle floor, that of a six-roomed house; and one on the top floor, that of a five-roomed or small six-roomed house. This will not apply to houses or rooms heavily furnished or stored with property.

Fire
Insurance.

The Proprietor is not responsible for damage by fire, but being connected with highly respectable Insurance Offices in London (the Liverpool and London and others), is able to effect Insurances upon goods deposited, without delay, upon receipt of written instructions to that effect from the owners, the charges for which will be placed to the account of the depositor; but no claim for insurance will under any circumstances be allowed unless a special receipt for the same has been given to the depositor, signed by the proprietor, showing that the property deposited is held secure against fire.

Arrival of
Property.

On the arrival of property at the Establishment, the owner or agent thereof will be furnished with a receipt for the same, and also an inventory more fully describing it, if required, and no property after its arrival on the premises will be given up without an order in writing from the owner or authorised agent of the same. It is desirable in all cases when property is deposited, for the owner or agent to furnish the manager with his or her signature and address, where any communication may be directed in case of need; an inspection of the premises is also solicited from persons desirous to obtain information as to Removing or Warehousing Furniture and other property. For Removals, &c., please give at least three day's previous notice.

FAMILIES CHANGING THEIR RESIDENCES IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

Estimates for
Removals.

Can be furnished with an estimate free of expense, for Removing or Warehousing large or small quantities of Furniture, Musical Instruments, Glass, Pictures, China, Luggage, &c., by Road or Rail, including tolls, railway carriage of property removed, use of vans and horses, hire of skilful and trustworthy men to prepare and work the entire removal; also use of mats, cases, and crates, if required. Persons applying for an Estimate should state what part of Town or Country the removal is from and to, the number of rooms in the house, approaches thereto, the nearest Railway Station at each end, and distance from, and if cross Country, some description of the roads, and also the probable date of removal.

Removals
for long
Distances.

The Proprietor begs to direct especial attention to his improved system of transmitting Pictures, Glass, and other General Household Furniture and Effects, by placing his vans when loaded upon the different railway trucks, constructed expressly for the purpose; thus rendering it quite unnecessary to unload or disturb the property in any way until it reaches its destination. This improved system effects great economy in time, packing, &c., especially in long journeys.

All kinds of Furniture, Pictures, Glass, Goods, or Merchandise prepared or packed for Sea Voyages.

Best time to
Remove.

The most skilful, trustworthy, and experienced workmen are employed to Prepare and Remove General Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, and Pictures, also to take down and put up Bedsteads, Wardrobes, pack Wine, Ornaments, China, Glass, &c., and it is suggested in all cases, where it may be practicable for families to do so, to remove as far apart from quarter days as possible, there being a great pressure at those times both for vans and men. The adoption of this suggestion tends very much to facilitate the work.

Testimonials.

The Proprietor has received—quite unsolicited, from numerous Customers, who have patronized his Improved System of Removing—the highest Testimonials as to the satisfactory working of the same, both as to economy and security, and which can be seen, if necessary, on application at his office; references as to respectability, &c., may also be made, if required, at the London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square, London.

No agent or men employed by the Proprietor have any authority whatever to enter into any contract on his behalf, nor to execute any orders that have not previously been supplied to his Office, in writing, directed to Taylor's Depository, Pimlico; and correspondence made through any other source will not be recognised by the Proprietor. The strict observance of this rule is most essential in order to avoid confusion, loss, or disappointment to the customer.

The Depository is open daily (Sundays excepted), for the convenience of Depositors, from nine o'clock in the morning till six in summer, and till dusk in winter. The Manager resides on the premises, from whom fullest particulars may be obtained.

Gratuities.

No persons employed at the establishment are allowed, under any circumstances, to receive gratuities of any kind, and in the event of any solicitation, incivility, or negligence of duty on their part, the Proprietor will feel extremely obliged by its being reported to him by letter.

Immediate attention will be paid to any communication addressed to

TAYLOR'S DEPOSITORY,

RANELAGH ROAD, PIMLICO,

LONDON, S.W.

JANUARY, 1864.

INFORMATION SHEET: LIST

<u><i>Description</i></u>	<u><i>Serial No</i></u>
Pillar Boxes 1852-1964: an illustrated history	1
Victorian Pillar boxes: List (1969)	2
Edward VIII pillar boxes: List (1969)	3
Cats on the payroll	4
Early Post Offices	5
Post Uniforms from: 1784	6
The Mail Coach Service: 1784-1846	8
HQ of the Post Office from: c1516	9
Letter Post: Postage rates from: 1635	10a
Parcel Post: Postage rates from: 1883	10c
Book List: Suggestions for further reading	14
St Valentine's Day	15
The Post Office: 1635-1969	16
Railways and The Post Office	26
The Court Post Office	27
Postal Districts: London etc	31

These information sheets are available FREE from:

Post Office Archives & Records Centre
Freeling House
Mount Pleasant Complex
(Phoenix Place entrance)
LONDON
EC1A 1BB

Please note that these information sheets are being reviewed at the moment and we expect to publish a new range by the middle of 1995.