MIDLAND MAIL

THE JOURNAL OF THE MIDLAND (GB) POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Number 150, June 2007

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

The Society will have a stand at Midpex on 30th June. The event opens at 10am and closes at 4pm. A leaflet which gives full details is enclosed.

The dates and venues for the rest of the year are: 15th September a whole-day meeting at St Germains Church Hall, Birmingham; 13th October at Warwick; 10th November at Arden School, Solihull; 8th December at Burton-on-Trent. Full details will be given in the programme which will be issued with the August edition, but please make a note of these dates in your diary now.

NEW MEMBERS

We extend a warm welcome to Mr Maurice Brown of Little Billing, Northampton who collects the full spectrum of postal history, and to Mr Ron Allwood of Sutton Coldfield whose interests include plated penny reds on cover and duplex postmarks.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This was held on 21st April at St Germain's Church Hall, Birmingham. After apologies for absence had been noted, the minutes of the 2006 AGM were taken to be a true record of the event. Chris Jackson began his Chairman's report by saying that the year had passed very quickly indeed.

The common theme of all the meetings had been that they were enjoyable; content and venues changed but not the pleasure that there was to be enjoyed, particularly in the items displayed, the erudite speakers and above all the friendship. Chris commented that the meetings at Worcester, Warwick and Streetly had shown the strength and variety of the material of members. The fact that fourteen members displayed material at Streetly confirms the popularity of these afternoons. The talks by Alan Wood at Kington St Michael and Hugh Feldman at Burton were both exceptional. However, the highlight of the year probably came in January when Eric opened box 13. Chris went on to say that the attendance at the AGM is often the highest of the year because it is followed by the auction. He appealed to those who only attend this meetings to come to some of the other meetings for he guaranteed they would find them enjoyable.

Chris then thanked the Secretary, Treasurer and Editor for their sterling efforts as well as all the other officials and committee members. He thanked John Calladine for the enormous amount of time he has spent over the years as Co-ordinating Editor. John has overseen the production of all five of the Society's publications, culminating in 2005 in the superb mileage book. It is certain that we are going to find it extremely difficult to maintain the standards he has set.

Chris ended by saying that he had enjoyed immensely his three years as Chairman.

On behalf of Elizabeth Lewis, Eric distributed a copy of the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2007. He pointed out that the membership had increased. The increased production costs of Midland Mail were because of an increased number printed and the introduction of colour in some issues. The increase in gifts sold in the auction on behalf of the Society was largely down to the material donated by Mrs Beaver. No fee had been paid to the MPF has no bill had been received so far, but when it dud arrive it would be paid. In view of the healthy surplus he recommended that there should be no increase in subscriptions. This was agreed unanimously.

The Editor of Midland Mail reported that the previous year had seen the introduction of colour on some pages as a trial. There had been the usual five issues each with an update of the UDC book for a particular county. That exercise would shortly be finished. He thanked all those who had contributed in any way to Midland Mail but in particular the Lewis family for arranging the printing and then the distribution of so many copies.

Our Co-ordinating Editor said that only fifteen of the maps remained unsold. The costs of the mileage book had been covered and any sales now would be to the profit of the Society. He ended by thanking the County Editors for all their hard work.

We then proceeded to the election of the Officers of the Society. Paul Bradshaw was nominated as Chairman and elected unanimously. Alan Godfrey agreed to act as the Society's representative on the ABPS. There is a need for a volunteer to act as a representative on the MPF. Otherwise the officers were re-elected en bloc.

The Secretary gave details of the programme for next year; this will be circulated with the August issue of Midland Mail.

Finally, the Jon Baker Trophy for the members' choice of the best article in last season's Midland Mail was awarded to John Calladine.

We then proceeded to the auction which saw some hectic bidding for many items with many items exceeding the estimate by a large amount, and there were few unsold lots. Undated circles, skeletons and rubbers were all very much in demand. A few notable realisations were: 112 'Big Top' skeleton £32 (£14), 130 Italic Brannston £60 (£30), 167 Kineton skeleton £36 (£8), 169 Wotton Wawen skeleton £32 (£10), 170 Kilsby UDC £34 (£10) 221 No 7 of Sandpits RH £80 (£24), 322 two Leics UDCs £80 (£20).

The Society owe a great debt of gratitude to Eric and Elizabeth Lewis for compiling such a good catalogue, and to the team on the 'rostrum' for the very efficient way in which the auction was conducted.

A	160.00	B	12.00	C	3.00	D	0.50	E	2.00	F	2.50
G	3.50	H	2.00	J	2.00	K	3.00	L	1.00	M	5.00
N	5.00	O	4.50	P	7.50	Q	6.00	R	28.00	S	4.50
T	14.00	U	11.00	V	11.00	W	6.00	X	6.00	Y	3.00
1	250.00	2	40.00	3	65.00	4	24.00	5	7.00	6	4.50
7	7.00	8	3.00	9	3.00	11	9.00	12	9.00	14	13.00
15	5.00	16	9.50	17	9.50	18	7.00	19	24.00	20	3.50
21	13.00	22	11.00	23	5.00	24	13.00	25	3.00	27	5.50
28	5.00	29	12.00	30	5.50	31	3.00	32	2.50	33	4.50
37	9.00	38	4.50	43	14.00	44	6.00	45	5.50	46	9.00
50	4.50	56	55.00	58	9.50	60	20.00	61	16.00	62	26.00
63	9.50	64	22.00	65	22.00	67	18.00	68	12.00	69	6.00
73	4.50	74	3.00	79	9.00	80	28.00	81	28.00	82	26.0
83	9.50	84	12.00	85	10.00	86	38.00	87	50.00	88	8.00
89	8.00	90	8.50	91	9.50	92	17.00	93	13.00	94	13.00
95	7.00	96	20.00	97	16.00	98	80.00	99	18.00	100	15.00
101	46.00	102	26.00	103	60.00	104	13.00	105	24.00	106	17.00
107	22.00	108	11.00	109	13.00	110	24.00	111	30.00	112	32.00
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129	14.00	130	60.00	131	16.00	132	10.00	133	4.50	134	5.00
135	22.00	136	7.00	138	11.00	139	19.00	140	4.00	141	13.00
142	4.00	143	6.50	144	14.00	145	3.00	146	15.00	147	8.00
148	8.00	149	11.00	150	3.50	151	11.00	152	3.00	153	10.00
154	75.00	155	7.00	156	3.00	157	5.00	158	5.50	159	8.00
160	3.00	161	4.00	162	7.00	163	4.50	164	8.50	165	32.00
166	5.50	167	36.00	168	8.00	169	32.00	170	34.00	171	3.00
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213	15.00	214	9.00	215	16.00	216	10.00	217	7.00	218	28.00
219	9.50	220	7.00	221	80.00	222	11.00	223	30.00	224	90.00
225	10.00	226	13.00	227	26.00	229	10.00	230	11.00	231	13.00
233	20.00	234	42.00	235	14.00	236	7.50	237	170.00	239	4.00
240	6.00	241	60.00	242	46.00	243	80.00	244	19.00	245	175.00
247	17.00	248	4.00	249	16.00	250	20.00	251	3.50	253	26.00
255	18.00	256	42.00	257	10.00	258	36.00	259	11.00	260	6.00
261	16.00	262	5.00	263	2.50	264	50.00	265	46.00	266	18.00
267	1.00	268	5.50	269	3.00	270	3.00	271	7.00	272	5.00
273	3.00	274	6.00	276	36.00	277	9.00	278	5.00	279	30.00
280	15.00	281	10.00	282	7.50	283	13.00	285	11.00	286	18.00
287	6.50	288	30.00	289	85.00	290	9.00	291	8.00	292	6.50
294	20.00	295	7.50	296	6.50	300	13.00	301	2.00	302	32.00
303	18.00	304	26.00	305	38.00	306	14.00	307	19.00	308	15.00
309	17.00	310	20.00	311	30.00	312	15.00	313	22.00	314	38.00
315	13.00	316	28.00	317	65.00	318	36.00	319	19.00	320	17.00
321	34.00	322	80.00	323	20.00	324	50.00	325	14.00	326	13.00
327	24.00	328	10.00	329	18.00	330	9.00	331	38.00	332	6.00
333	22.00	334	12.00	335	24.00	336	42.00	337	14.00	338	6.50
339	7.00	340	10.00	341	13.00	342	18.00	343	60.00	344	7.00
345	19.00	346	42.00	348	50.00	349	16.00	350	19.00	351	6.00
352	160.00	354	8.00	355	9.00	356	18.00	357	16.00	358	24.00
359	46.00	360	140.00	361	6.00	362	9.00	363	13.00	364	110.00
365	11.00	366	20.00	367	11.00						

THE MAY MEETING

There was a very good attendance on 12th May when we met in Worcester. The afternoon was devoted to members' displays on *"Squared Circles"*, and available at the meeting, was a copy of the updated book on that topic which is now in the Society's library.

Alan Godfrey began the proceedings with material from Warwickshire, beginning with examples from Atherstone (1889), Coventry (1889) and two from Kineton showing codes 'A' and 'B'. Alan told us that Leamington had five different hammers which were recut a number of times. The original hammer had the inscription 'LEAMINGTON' while the others had 'LEAMINGTON SPA'. Very unusual was an example from February 1891 - 'LEAMINOTON SPA'

Alan Marshall then took us to Nottinghamshire from where we saw various marks of Nottingham dating from 1891, 1893 and 1897. While a strike of 1903 had the number 12 in the bottom corners, another of 1895 had a '4' at the bottom. A tour of Gloucester came next, Colin Fountain taking us through, among other places, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Gloucester Station, Newent, Stroud and Wickwar.

John Hine began with some background to Stitt-Dibden's book of 1964, including a card to John acknowledging information that he had sent after publication of the book. Turning to actual examples, John showed strikes of the rare Leeds D and E hammers from 1879. Next came a handmade postcard of 1898 in which stamps had been cut up to make the picture. A number of these adhesives showed squared circle cancellations. Before embarking on a tour of some of the Midland counties, John showed us three examples from Cyprus. His tour then took us through Herefordshire which was represented by Hereford (2), Ledbury, Orleton , and Ross; in Shropshire we visited Hinstock and Wem; Staffordshire produced some rare marks - Deepfields used in December 1896, Sedgeley and Rowley Regis - as well examples from West Bromwich (2) and Wolverhampton (3); and finally to Worcestershire with material from Fladbury, Druidic (3) and Pershore (9) where we saw a page from the impression book of the post office which showed a strike of the squared circle made in 1913.

Worcestershire material was shown by Chris Jackson. We saw examples from Evesham, Droitwich, Malvern, Per shore (used in 1886) and Fladbury. The last, Chris informed us, was only used from June 1905 to August 1907. We then saw an example from Evesham on a letter from the Evesham Standard with an advertisement, cut out from another paper, saying that the Standard could do a much better job if the advertising were entrusted to them.

Roger Broomfield began with examples from Ledbury showing the time in code and then the actual time. The mark of Orleton's mark was seen on a Parcel Post label of 1911 and on a registered letter of 1930. The mark of Hay (a sub-office of Hereford at the time) appeared on a letter which went to several places but was eventually deemed to be undeliverable.

Martin Scroggs said that his interest was in examples which showed the telegraph code . He proceeded to produce examples from most Midland Counties including Buxton, Matlock Bath, Cirencester, Gloucester, Hereford, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Nottingham, Retford, Shrewsbury, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, Leamington, Rugby and Evesham.

As Rutland had only one town , Uppingham, that used a squared circle, Bob Viney took a different approach . He showed squared circles on letters going abroad. Destinations included Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Siberia and the USA. One item which was probably part of the wrapper from a packet had ten adhesives cancelled by eight strikes of a Bristol squared circle.

There was one very important omission in all the excellent material we had seen so far - no one had shown any Leicestershire material. John Soer proceeded to rectify the situation. He explained that Leicester had nine original hammers and he showed the second, fourth, sixth and eighth with all the various recuts. On the introduction of coded time in datestamps in 1894 it was found that the slugs for the code would not fit into some of the squared circles at Leicester. Consequently the postmaster devised his own code consisting of pairs of numerals, so saving the cost of recutting the handstamps. John showed some examples of this code. He finished with material from Loughborough and Market Harborough.

When the possible narrowness of the topic is considered one might have expected there to be a lack of variety. Yet, this meeting, like all those devoted to members' displays, saw a range of fascinating material.

A sheet from the Editor's display at Worcester.

'SQUARED CIRCLE' CANCELLATIONS

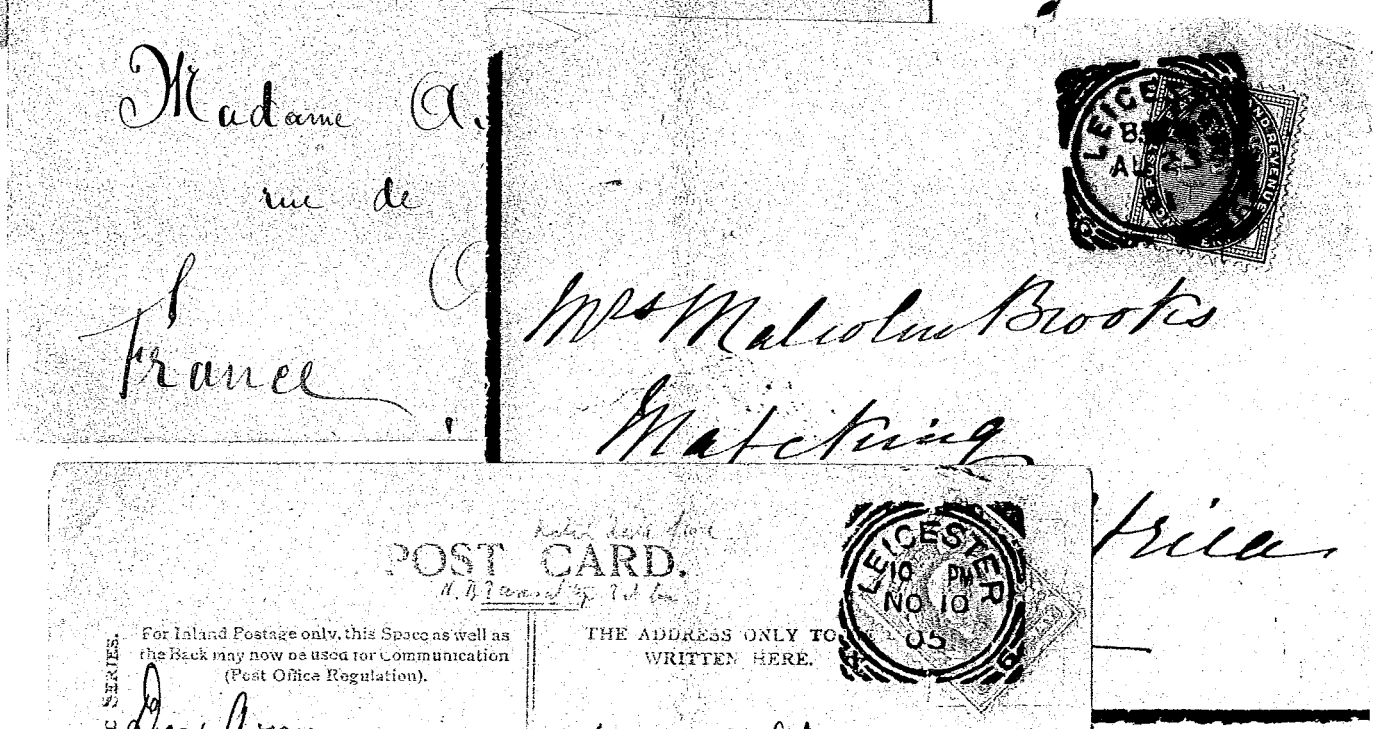
FOURTH SERIES OF LEICESTER



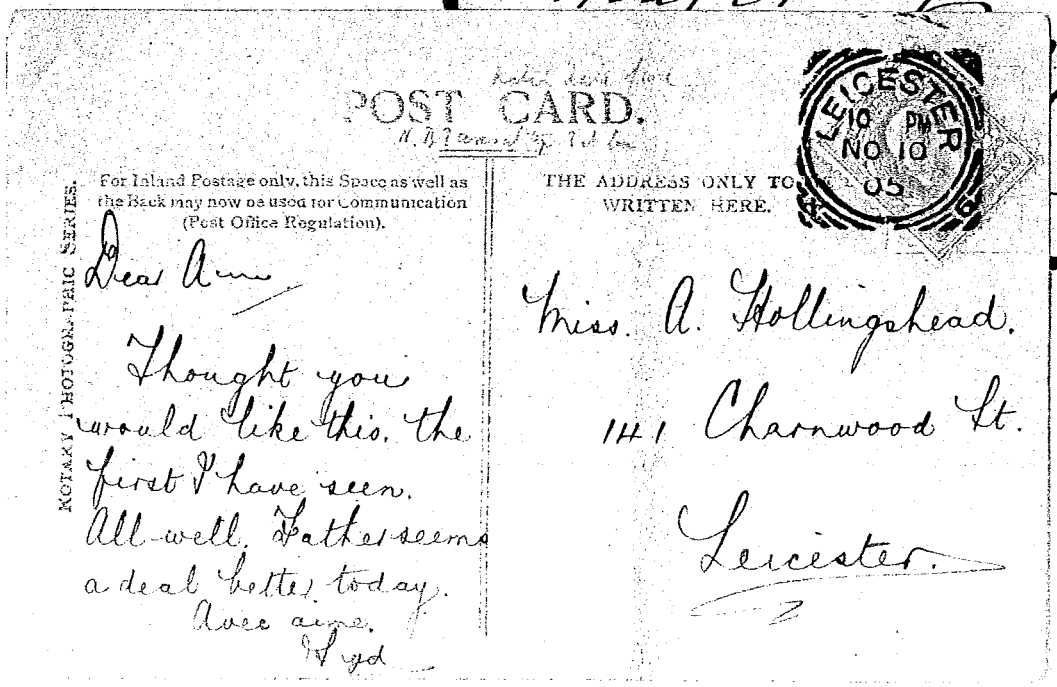
Original Hammer

First Recut
With Ident '6'

Second Recut



Third Recut



IN DEFENCE OF THE NINE SHEET DISPLAY

Since the Society was formed in 1975, the nine-sheet display by members has been a fundamental feature of each year's programme. In the early days, no thought was given to recommending or limiting the topic of the day but, as we gained more experience, it became evident that displays would serve a better purpose if a general topic were suggested and members invited to interpret it as best suited them. Over the years, we have seen some remarkable and sometimes unexpected contributions.

The number of sheets has been ordained by the size of our display boards, of course, and no significance should be attached to the precise figure of nine. If our boards held ten sheets or eleven sheets, the principal would remain.

It may be useful to remind ourselves how this all came about. The moving force behind the establishment of a postal history society in the Midlands was 'Ches' Chester of Coventry, a leading figure in the Midland Federation and an experienced philatelist. Ches was strongly in favour of a limit being placed on the number of sheets shown at member's display meetings. I think he would have summarised his reasons as follows:

1. Most members would be able to muster nine sheets and there would be time, during a meeting, for all to contribute.

2. Those members with relatively modest collections would not be deterred from displaying by perceived 'competition' from those able to display a far greater number of items.

3. The sheet limit would cause members to think carefully about how best to tell a story coherently and not merely to pull pages at random from their collections.

4. It would not prove unduly daunting to those with little or no experience of standing before a meeting and speaking publicly.

In the past, a few 'rogue' members have invariably contrived to find ways to display extra material. Trevor Clewley, our Treasurer for many years, could cram more single circle postmarks on a page than fleas on an elephant. The Reverend Chris Beaver convinced us that men of the cloth could not recognize any number much greater than the number of gospels, for nine sheets invariably became 10, 12 or 13. However, it is only more recently that a request for nine sheets has been widely interpreted as carte blanche to bring as many sheets as a car boot will hold. Members have appeared with sufficient material to offer a full afternoon's 180-sheet bonanza, given half a chance.

Does this really matter? In one respect it may not, since the Society has adopted the sensible stance of asking members to put up just nine sheets and then, when all have had their turn, to offer a second display if they have more material. In fact, when meetings are sparsely attended or when a significant number of those attending have nothing relevant to display, it ensures we are not in the bus queue at half past two. However, it does matter if, in some way, it is harming the principles established more than thirty years ago. Do some members not trouble to bring displays because they know others will bring more than enough material to take their place. Are they reluctant to put up sheets they believe will not 'compete'? Or does relaxation of the nine-sheet limit ultimately threaten the third principle and avoid the need for members to think hard about how best to create an interesting story? In the words of my English master, discuss – or else!

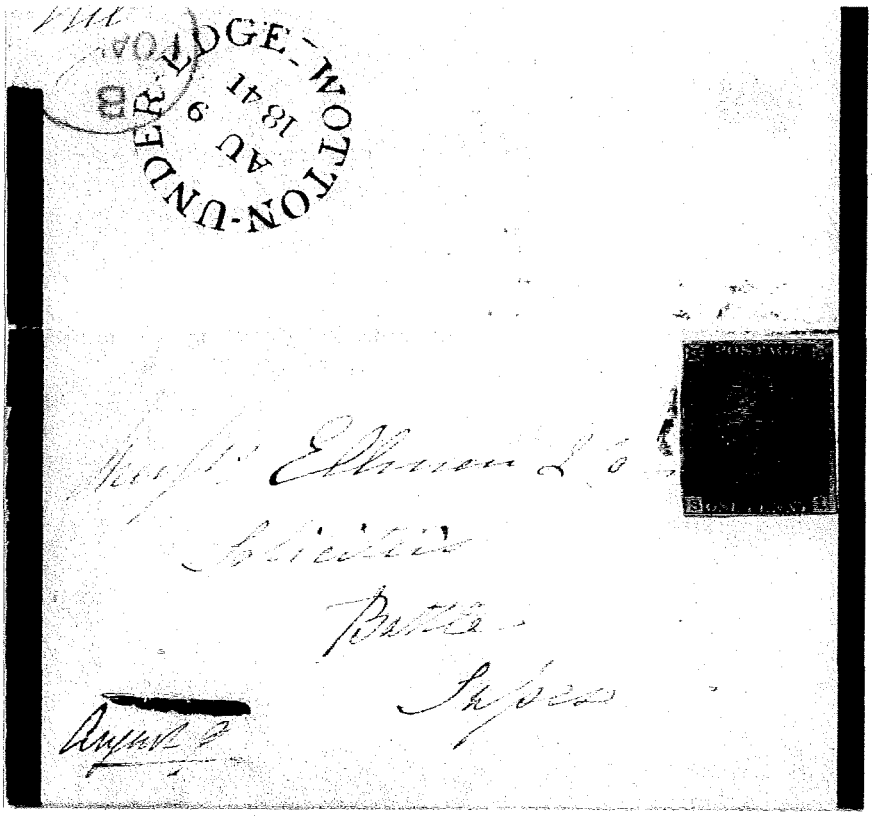
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THE GERMAN PIONEERS

by Derek Smeathers

Wartime postal history is a very popular subject and usually appears in most displays and meetings. Some of us, having lived through the Second World War, may feel we are better qualified on the subject than the younger generations. Yet, I seem to be saying with ever increasing frequency "I never knew that". A year or so ago, I bought a letter advertised in an auction as a "letter from a POW in Austria, redirected twice in GB". The letter had come from Austria and was redirected twice in GB, but that was about 5% of its interest. The cover is shown at fig. 1 and an extract from the letter at fig. 2.

The first thing I noticed was that the letter was written in German, so it was most unlikely to be from a British POW. Secondly, it was addressed to Fritz Tedesco in the Pioneer Corps of the British Army during 1942 - at the height of the War. How many men named Fritz were in the British Army at this date? Off-hand I would have said "none". The name Fritz was freely used to refer to any German at that time, and wasn't intended to be very complimentary! Such a man might have called himself Fred!

Enquiries at the local Reference Library began to throw more light on the subject, beginning with the fact that the Pioneer Corps was not formed until October 1940. The authorities wanted a large force of at least a quarter of a million men for the construction of military buildings, roads, airfields, defence works and all manner of important projects. They soon realised that with most British and Empire manpower already deeply involved in the war effort, they would need to look elsewhere for the new Corps. Many foreign nationals had already volunteered and had been accepted into the Army, so now attention turned to those who had not been accepted. There were many internees in Britain, people who had been here at the outbreak of the war, or who had arrived afterwards as refugees. The first such men to be considered were refugees from the Spanish Civil War, and enough of them volunteered at once to make up two companies. In due course, consideration was given to aliens of German or Austrian extraction, some of whom were in POW camps. By the beginning of 1941, the Corps had no less than sixty "alien" companies - of which fifteen were solely Austrian/German. One of their senior officers had been commissioned in the German army in World war I, and was now commissioned in the British Army - the only man to achieve the double!

But what of Fritz Tedesco? The letter is written on very flimsy paper, with the texture of tissue paper, allowing the ink to run. Furthermore, it turns out to be in "Old German factura" style, quite different to modern German. My usual transalator friends were unable to get more than a few words from it. An acquaintance in Switzerland is married to a German lady and even she could not follow much of it. She took the letter to relatives in Germany and together they have been able to provide the gist of it. The writer was the father of our Fritz; they were an old Austrian family (probably of Jewish origin) living in a fairly well-to-do area of Vienna. Fritz had left home to seek his fortune, possibly in Australia or America in early 1939. How he came to England and how his father had obtained an address here remains a mystery, but the letter says he has not heard from Fritz since he left and pleads with him to write and say he is well.

My German friends think that the family may have changed its name, probably round about 1935/37. The name Tedesco is far from common in Austria. It is an Italian word meaning "German" and the feeling is that their original name could have been DEUTSCH - which may have been politically dangerous in the 1930s. The father writes an intelligent letter - almost poetic in places - so Fritz was probably a well-educated man. His father says he had written many previous letters without getting any reply, and there is a hint that a family squabble had caused Fritz to leave.

The letter was posted in Vienna on 6th September 1941 with air mail postage paid at 40 pfennigs. It probably went to Berlin where the letter was opened, censored and the red Wehrmacht marks struck, allowing the letter to pass either by air, or more likely by rail through Vichy France and Spain, to Lisbon. Carriage from there would be by air or sea, as available (see Overseas Mails Branch Reports). The first postmark in Britain is at Weedon, Northants dated 7th July 1942 some ten months from posting. There was a camp for internees at Weedon, and this may be where the father addressed his letter. Unfortunately, the envelope is very delicate and the re-addressing meant a white label glued over the front obscures much of the address. I have not been able to remove this label without damaging the envelope, but a handstamp "RELEASED" can be seen - probably struck at the internment camp.

I have been able to trace the movements of 219 Company, Pioneer Corps right through the War, but efforts to obtain any further news of Fritz Tedesco himself have come to nothing. I have visited the address in Northampton which still stands, but the residents know nothing of him. Contacts at Peterborough and Wansford have found no trace. The Royal Logistics Corps Museum have been extremely helpful, but without any details of individuals. My Swiss friends have visited the Vienna address but the actual house has been demolished and the City Council cannot help. The Army

Personnel Centre in Glasgow has refused details of a soldier without written authority from the next-of-kin who are unknown to me. So what happened to Fritz? Did he survive the War? He could still be alive! Dear reader, if you should happen to know him, or know of him, or anyone named Tedesco, please do let me know.

As a postscript to this, though quite unconnected, I have recently acquired another item, fig. 3, which is a POW letter-form used by soldier Herbert Kruger in 1944 while he was serving in the Pioneer Corps somewhere in Europe with the British Liberation Army. He wrote in German to a family in Berlin. Presumably, Herbert had been a POW and had retained one of the letter-sheets allocated to him while a prisoner. The letter was handed in to the Orderly Room of 317 Company, Pioneer Corps, and has been censored - shown by the red "PASSED (Crown) P/W" above the address. This is an unusual way for this particular form to be used and it inevitably raises the question "Did Herbert's path cross that of Fritz at any time?". Postal history is so fascinating - but it can also be exasperating!

fig.1



fig.2

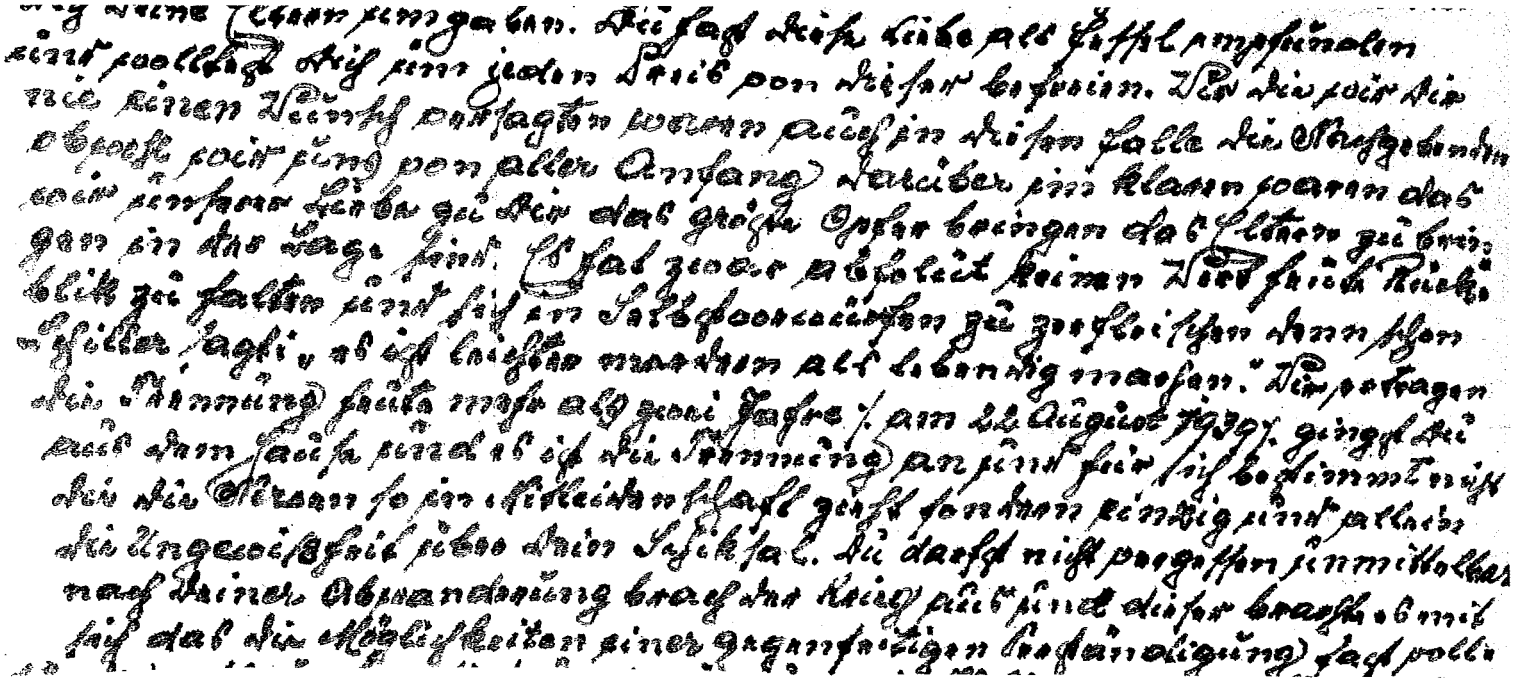
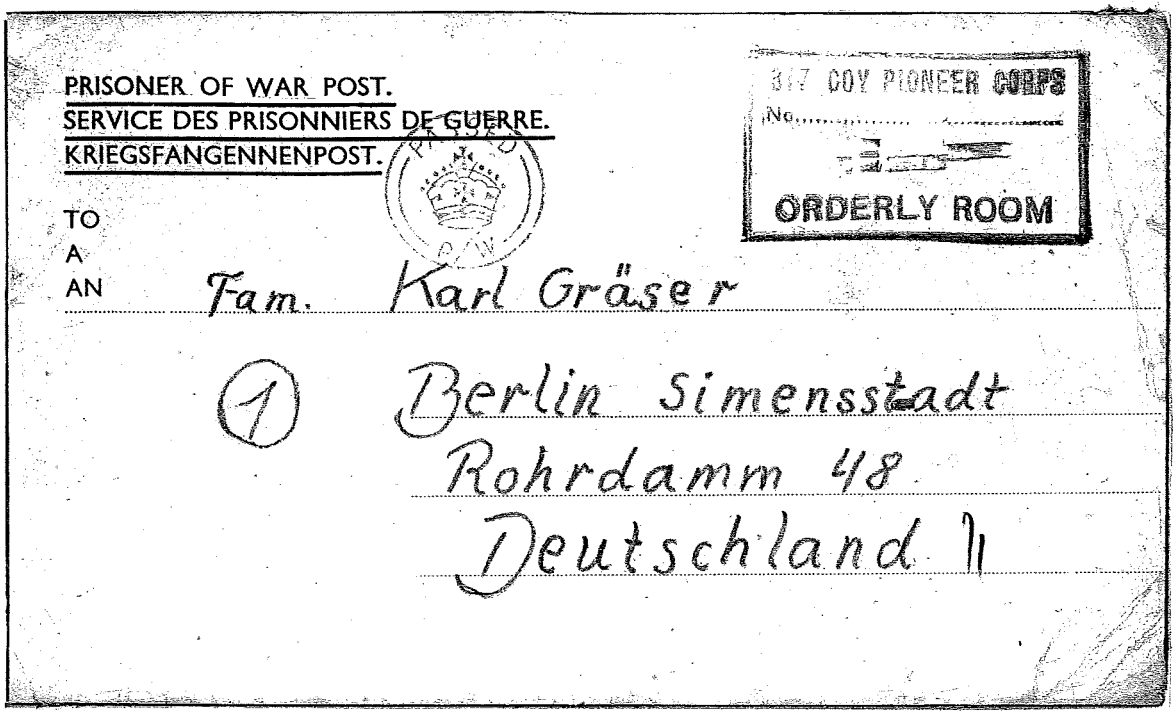


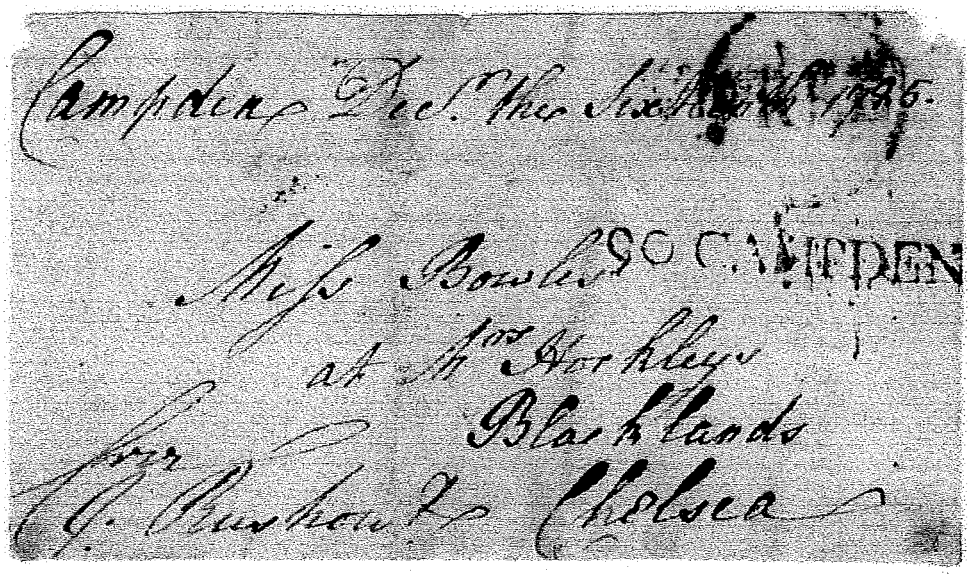
fig. 3


PRISONER OF WAR POST.
SERVICE DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.
KRIEGSFANGENNENPOST.
TO
A
AN
Fam. Karl Gräser
Berlin Simensstadt
Rohrdamm 48
Deutschland
317 COY PIONEER CORPS
No.
ORDERLY ROOM

A NEW CAMPDEN DISCOVERY

by John Calladine

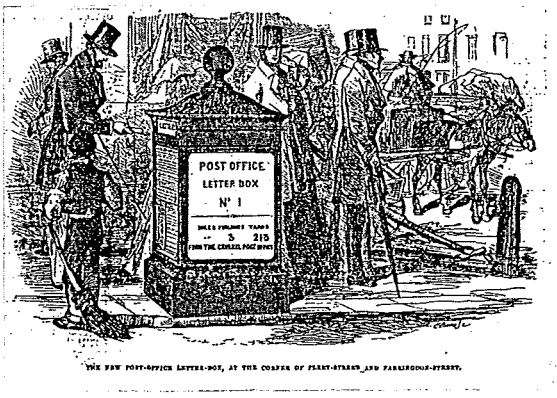
If anyone felt that time spent looking at the dealers' stands at the recent Society meeting at Worcester would be wasted, John Hine wasn't one of them. John had travelled to the meeting from Holland, undoubtedly attracted by the topic of the day, and was due some reward. On a dealer's stand, he came across a 'free front' with a Campden mileage mark. It happened to be the mark listed in our book as MMM 2010, of which only one example had been recorded. Although the illustration of the mark includes the mileage figures as '90', the listing notes that, although this is probably the figure, it isn't clear on the recorded example. The new strike, dated 16th December 1785, is clear and confirms the mileage figure without doubt. In fact, the '90' numerals are exactly as they appear in our book – well done Martin!



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THE DENBIGH HALL EXPERIENCE

by John Calladine

Following the item about Denbigh Hall in 'Midland Mail' 148, Eric Lewis has provided some further fascinating snippets. When the article was drafted, it had been a little disappointing not to be able to include a picture of Denbigh Hall station as it was in 1838 but none could be found and none may exist. What Eric discovered was a brief article in the journal "Railroadiana" of 1838. It confirmed our expectation that Denbigh Hall station was very much a temporary structure, possibly boasting nothing more than a single wooden platform.

It tells us that "*Some of the London travellers who had indulged in magnificent ideas of the splendour expected to be found at this station were a little disappointed on their arrival*". That may have been a considerable understatement for we learn that, in the absence of a station building, an immense tent had been erected to shelter the passengers. The large size was intended to cope with the hundreds of people expected at the opening. In fact, the mass of sightseers simply did not materialise. It suggests a likely reason was that "*the attraction of the vicinity was not so great*"!

In fact, the equally modest Denbigh Hall inn adjoining the station was said to have been able to cope with the passengers' needs, at least throughout the first week of the new rail service. The article then discussed the origin of the pub's name, making no suggestion it had recently changed. The story went that many years earlier, and no one could say how long ago that had been, Lord Denbigh's coach broke down in an area without dwellings, save for a solitary shepherd's cottage. Notwithstanding their poverty, the shepherd and shepherdess provided help and hospitality to the stricken travellers. In gratitude for their kindness, the Duke had the cottage enlarged and the roof repaired and declared it should thereafter be similarly maintained "*while the sun continues to shine and the rain to fall*". Thus began Denbigh Hall.

While Denbigh Hall station was in use, the pub made the best of its good fortune, with no lack of customers. The landlord had apparently taken care to ensure his ale would rank second to none in the county even if his premises were less than grand. It was said that it had never, in living memory, been a coaching inn nor had the beauty of its barmaid ever been brought to public attention.

One of Eric's correspondents, who had been researching a family business, was able to add to the story. He had discovered that his great-great-grandfather had actually travelled from Denbigh Hall to Euston Square on one of the first trains. Sadly, he left us no record of his experience.



Class 66 "Forest City" passing the site of Denbigh Hall station on 17th July 2006.

BOOK REVIEW **'ROYAL MAIL COACHES**: An illustrated history' by Frederick Wilson.
283 pages, soft covers, Tempus Publishing Ltd, ISBN 978-0-7524-44212-9.

It is doubtful that many published postal history books have been as comprehensively referenced as this one. Researched almost exclusively in the Royal Mail Archive, each and every extract has been given its full Archive reference, by chapter, in the 'End Notes'. Chapter Six, for example, has no fewer than 133 identified references from such as Post 6, Post 10 and Post 42. The thoroughness of the research is quite remarkable. The title of the book is, though, a little misleading. As an "illustrated history', the illustrations are perhaps its weakest feature. The production standard of the book, inevitably intended to constrain the price, is not conducive to high quality illustrations. Furthermore, they appear to have been placed at random on the pages, sometimes far removed from their accompanying text. Repetition of illustrations, perhaps within a few pages of each other, and repetition of quoted archive extracts suggest that the book was built up chapter by chapter with less thought given to it as a complete entity. That the author's interest in mail coaches arose from his interest in the firearms carried by the guards is apparent from the space devoted to this topic as opposed to any detail of mail coach routes. It is a pity that Chris Beaver's monumental studies were never seen but relevant magazine articles appear to have overlooked.

None of this is intended to distract from the merits of a work that has brought to light umpteen pieces of new information. The contents are divided into ten chapters, beginning with 'The Early Post Office' and ending (except for an additional chapter on firearms) with "The End of the Road – the Coming of the Railway'. The first chapter covers, in just nine pages, the history of the post up to John Palmer's appearance. There follows a very useful chapter on 'Mr Palmer's Plan', making clear that his plans extended far beyond the introduction of mail coaches. It also explores Palmer's somewhat difficult character and gives a full account of the Palmer v Bonner controversy that led to Palmer's eventual dismissal from the Post Office. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 cover the mail coach guards, their equipment and their operations. Inevitably, the firearms are given more attention than the other equipment but it was useful to know that mail coach horns were typically about four feet long and not the "yard of tin" commonly quoted. (My own may be completely authentic!)

The chapter on 'Guarding the Horse Mails' is something of a distraction and probably an excuse to discuss armament in yet more detail and, after chapters on 'the Journey' and 'The Road', it is page 200 before we reach the expected nub of the discourse, 'The Coach'. This is sometimes a confusing chapter but it does bring to light a lot of new information. Poor Besant had no signed contract when he first provided Palmer with coaches and the cost of maintaining the coaches, supposedly to be paid for by the contractors, often fell on the manufacturer. From my own point of view (and relevant to the article in 'Midland Mail' on the surviving mail coaches), the author has fully tracked-down the contractors who took over from Vidler in 1836. We learn that the Southern and Midland area was contracted to Wright Horne of London and Wallace Williams of Bristol – not a single entity as expected – and that Croall's partner in Scotland was Wallace of Perth, not of Edinburgh. There is some personal disappointment that the author has made no study of the surviving coaches beyond saying that "Fortunately there are a few survivors, these may be seen on their rare outings at commemorations or festivals". One might have hoped for more.

The final offering is a list of every known Royal Mail firearm that has survived, including those in private hands. There are further Appendices including the instructions given to mail coach guards and the oath they were required to swear. There are also details of the Mail Coach Office Staff at various dates.

If one has been a little critical of some aspects of this work, it is only that so much has been expected of it. It is a book that every postal historian should read and the immaculate referencing provides an excellent opportunity to explore further any aspect of the mail coach story that intrigues us. The book costs £16-44, or £14-44 if bought from the publisher's internet site, and it is worth every penny.

WJC

* * * * *

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

by Malcolm Allinson

We are all probably aware of the change in this country to the Gregorian calendar in 1752 when 11 days were 'lost' thus creating havoc among the population and some interesting date combinations on letters of that period. However, we must spare a thought for the French during and after the French Revolution (1789-1799). As a result of some of the less blood-thirsty excesses in bureaucratic regulation, the Revolutionary Council adopted a completely different calendar from the rest of the world.

The driving force behind the calendar, possibly fanaticism, to have a calendar that was as regular as possible, instead of the Gregorian system of irregular months. What came about was a year of the same length I.e. 365 days (as even the French understood that they couldn't change the sun's movement across the skies) and similarly divided into twelve months. From here on, normal practice disappears. Each month was divided into three weeks of ten days each. This gives just 360 days, so the 'spare' five days were added on at the end of the year. Leap years simply added a sixth extra day to balance everything up.

At first sight, it looks just plain daft, but when you examine it closely, it is a superb piece of mathematical genius that would these days be worthy of a plethora of Commissioners in Brussels.

How was this system put into practice? The calendar was deemed to start from 22nd September 1792. Year numbers started at 1 and were signified in Roman numerals. Although the number of months surprisingly remained at twelve, changes were made to the names of them, as bureaucracy can never leave well alone. So each year began with the months *Vendemiaire, Brumaire,* and *Frimaire* - equating to Autumn. The winter months were *Nivose, Pluviose,* and *Ventose.* Spring was *Germinal, Florial, Prairial* and the Summer months were *Messidor, Thermidor* and *Fructidor.*

Each month was divided into three weeks called decades. Each day of the week was then simply numbered or named *Primidi, Duodi, Tridi* etc. (I, II, III, IV and so on).

Curiously, even the days themselves had unique names right through the year; in a similar way that today we have Saints Days and in Catholic following countries each day tends to be a Saints Day. The French system adopted a less religious theme and used animals, tools and plants as names for each day. (No I am not making this up!) With 365 different names it is impossible to list them all but broccoli, artichoke and haricot sound superb days.

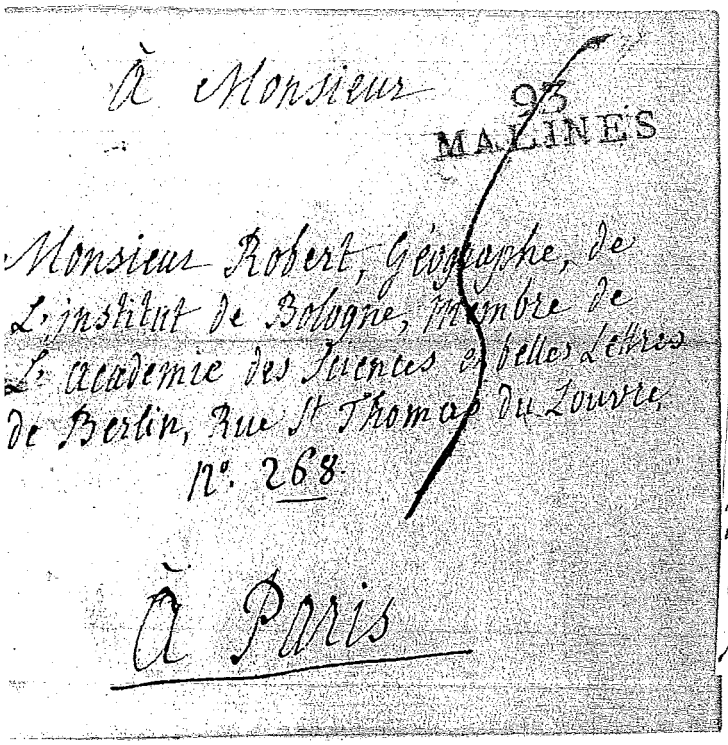
As the legislation which laid out the rules was passed by the National Convention on 24th October 1793, it is immediately obvious that there was never a year 1, except retrospectively. However, the system had already come into general use within the Revolutionary Council before its formal adoption. So the official starting date of the system became II Brumaire tridi or the third day of the month Brumaire in the second year. It looks cumbersome to our modern eyes, but it is not too dissimilar to our own system of numbering and dating Acts of Parliament at the time - these usually being dated along the lines of "in the ..... year of the reign of our Sovereign Majesty etc ..."

Widespread adoption of the system in a country that was predominantly agricultural, illiterate and as sangfroid as ever was never going to be easy. Workers rebelled, quite naturally, in having to work nine days in ten rather than six days in seven. Still, officialdom persisted in using this singular calendar for over thirty years until 1806, when the French government re-adopted the Gregorian system on 1st January 1806.

Having worked through the "rules" of the system, I have managed to match all the dates for the period 1792 to 1806 to conventional Gregorian calendar dates.

Some letters in which the republican calendar are shown on the next page, but the 'piece de resistance' would be a cover sent from France to England (or any other part of Western Europe) and then forwarded to Russia.

A letter from Malines dated '3 Thermidor an 10' - 21st July 1802



Malines, Le 3. Thermidor, an 10.

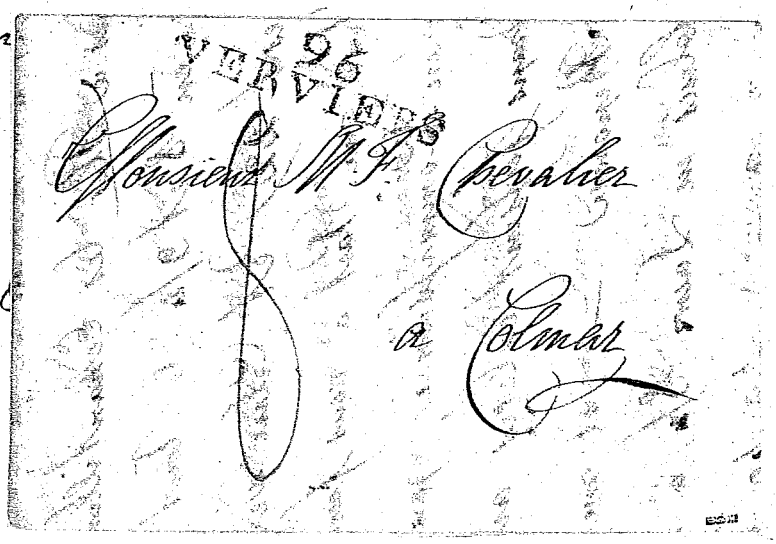
je mènerai, toute ma vie, Monsieur,
vous m'offrés L'expression, au Sujet de
de Malines. comme vous connoissés bien
ci, vous ne serés pas Surpris d'apprendre
installé avec La plus grande distinction. L

A letter from Verviers dated '1 Thermidor an 10' - 19th July 1802

Verviers ce 1er Thermidor an 10

M. M. L. Chevalier a Colmar

Répondant a Vhonneur
Louvert Sous ce Plis les
Disponibles en 8 et 9/a



AMENDMENTS TO THE USAGE PAGES OF THE SOCIETY'S UDC BOOK

The amendment list that follows is the penultimate county list. Derbyshire will complete the series which began in June 2005 ('Midland Mail' 140). Yet again we are indebted to the County Editor and to those who have taken the trouble to notify new discoveries for the extent of the new information. In all, some seventy new dates have been recorded, including usage of nine marks not previously recorded. Partial dates have been completed and a couple of 'impossible' dates (i.e. reported use before the handstamp was issued) corrected. Please report any new Derbyshire information to the County Editor, Gordon Hardy, or to John Calladine as soon as possible so that it may be included in the final part of the series.

WARWICKSHIRE

LEAMINGTON	C3C	29DEC25	Leamington	1/101	B	5APR26-28MAY28
LEAMINGTON	C2*				B	21JUN28-27DEC29
					R	7SEP29- 5APR30
ATHERSTONE	C2*				B	29JUL28-22JAN40
HENLEY IN ARDEN	C3	29AUG28	Henley in Arden	1/74	OR/R	13SEP30- 5FEB41.
					B	5FEB40-21OCT47
					BL	5APR49-30MAR50
AULCESTER	C2*	22MAY29	Alcester	1/2	OR/R	4JUL29-13AUG40.
					B	28MAY41-20NOV45
					BR	22MAY44- 1AUG45
SHIPSTONE ON STOUR	C3A	7SEP29	Shipston on S	1/177	B	6APR31-22NOV36.
LEAMINGTON	C2	27SEP30	Leamington	1/105	B	28NOV31-10JAN31-
1APR34						
RUGBY	C2*	14DEC31	Rugby	1/165	B	7JAN32- 3DEC38
STUDLEY	C2	30SEP41	Stratford on A	5/32	B	1NOV41- 8JUN48
					BL	4JUL49-27NOV52.
BRAILES	C2	25FEB42	Shipston on S	5/76	B	27MAY44
					BL	15JUL44-26NOV53
					BL/GR	16JUL54
CHERRINGTON	C2	25FEB42	Shipston on S	5/76	B	12MAY43
					BL	16MAY54-25JAN55
ALLESBY	C2	20AUG42	Coventry	5/113		Note 1.
ALLESLEY	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	23FEB44.
BEDWORTH	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	25JAN45-11FEB50
BRINKLOW	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	19MAY44-20NOV46
					BR	22OCT45
					GR	19NOV55
FOLESHILL	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	14SEP44-18JAN50
MERIDEN	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	18DEC43-15MAY59
					GR	3AUG56
					BL/B	29JUN58- 20CT59
					GR/B	8FEB59-14APR59.
NUNEATON	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	20CT43-11FEB46.
KENILWORTH	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	15MAY44-12OCT53
STONEBRIDGE	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	23FEB44- 2MAY48
					BR	11FEB47
STRETTON-ON-DUNSMORE	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	20OCT43-26NOV58.
					GR	14FEB58
WOLSTON	C2	14JUN43	Coventry	5/164	B	2FEB47-13NOV56
					BR	10CT49
					GR	20OCT56-28DEC57
FILLONGLEY	C2	29JUN43	Coventry	5/166	B	28OCT45- 1NOV48
					GR	12MAY56-12JUL56
BIDFORD	C2	4JUL43	Stratford on A	5/167	B	20OCT43-30MAR47.
WELLESBORNE	C2	4JUL43	Stratford on A	5/167	R	6MAR44- 5DEC51
					OR	24MAY44-10JAN49
					BL	12MAR50- 4JUL55
LONG-COMPTON	C2	5JUL43	Chipping Norton	5/168	B	8NOV44-20JUL46.
					BL	22NOV56
EDMONSCOTE	C2	6DEC43	Warwick	7/4	B	26OCT44- 5NOV45
LUBBENHAM	C2	18MAR44	Mkt Harborough	7/39	B	44-13MAR55
THEDDINGWORTH	C2	18MAR44	Mkt Harborough	7/39	B	14DEC44- 55
					GR	27AUG56-28FEB57.
NAPTON	C1	31MAY44	Southam	7/66	B	15AUG45-30OCT56
					BR	18MAY52
HUSBANDS-BOSWORTH	C1	28JUN44	Lutterworth	7/75	B	31OCT45-14NOV49.
					GR	8JAN56-12MAR57
					B	11FEB58
TIDDINGTON	C1	13AUG44	Stratford on A	7/87	BL	28JUL51-15AUG58
PAILTON	C1	8MAY45	Rugby	7/142	B	22JUL55
					GR	OCT56- 7APR57

Notes: 1. Incorrect spelling - corrected below.

WOLVEY	C1	7JUL45	Hinckley	7/161	OR	3DEC50
					R	25AUG51
					BL/GR	19MAY52
					GR	54
BERKSWELL	C1	25AUG45	Coventry	7/171	B	2MAR46-11OCT52
					Gy/GR	30SEP52-24JUL56
HARTSHILL	C1	26SEP45	Atherstone	7/178	B	30MAY47- 5MAY54
					GR	19JAN56
LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS	C1	26SEP45	Southam	7/179	B	30NOV55-14APR56.
					GR	12JUL56- 4OCT56
					BL	JUN59
MARTON	C1	26SEP45	Southam	7/179	B	25APR52
					BL	11MAR54-20JUL57
NASEBY	C1	25OCT45	Welford	7/185	B	46- 5MAR55.
SWEPSTON	C1	18NOV45	Atherstone	7/190	B	12AUG46
					BR	1AUG51
					GR	3MAR56- 3MAR57.
WEST-HADDON	C1	14FEB46	Daventry	7/211	OR	29OCT49
					R	27JUL50- 51
SWINFORD	C1	20APR46	Lutterworth	7/229		
HASELEY	C1	20APR46	Warwick	7/229	B	12AUG46-10MAY53.
NORTH-KILWORTH	C1	20APR46	Welford	7/230	B	16MAR50-24AUG53
BULKINGTON	C1	1MAY46		7/234	OR/R	12JUL54-26SEP55
CRICK	C1	27JUN46	Daventry	7/246	BL	28FEB60.
YELVERTOFT	C1	29SEP46	Rugby	7/270	OR	12OCT49
HILLMORTON	C1	2OCT46	Hill-Morton	7/271		
ANSTEY	C1	28JAN47	Coventry	9/7		
CALTHORPE	C1	12MAR47	Rugby	9/27	B	17NOV48-10APR55
GREAT-ALNE	C1	19APR47	Stratford on A	9/31	BL	9JAN52
GRANBOROUGH	C1	27APR47	Southam	9/32	GR	27FEB55
SOWE	C1	7JUN47	Coventry	9/49	B	24NOV53
					BL	6APR58.
SIBSON	C1	11JUN47	Atherstone	9/51		
HARBURY	C1	11SEP47	Leamington	9/77	OR	13APR49- 2NOV55
SNITTERSFIELD	C1	11SEP47	Stratford on A	9/78	BL	12OCT50-28JAN53 Note 2.
BISHOPS-TACHBROOK	C1	11SEP47	Leamington	9/78	B	24NOV47-13NOV49.
					R	4JUN53- 5JUL55
					OR	28JUN57
					GR	5JUL55-28JUL58.
UFTON	C1	11SEP47	Leamington	9/78		
CHADHURST	C1	1OCT47	Kineton	9/84		Note 1.
CHADSHUNT	C1	19OCT47	Kineton	9/93		
STOCKINGFORD	C1	12NOV47	Hinckley	9/96a		
NEWNHAM	C1	12NOV47	Rugby	9/98		
CLAVERDON	C1	3MAR48	Warwick	9/128	B	29JUN48-14SEP53
CUBBINGTON	C1	29MAR48	Leamington	9/138	R	8JUN48- 7AUG55
					OR	9JUL53
RADFORD	C1	29MAR48	Leamington	9/138	BL/GR	29JUN57
AVON-DASSETT	C1	24MAY48	Bristol	9/150	B	27MAR49
					BL	? Note 3.
TANWORTH	C1	24MAY48	Stratford on A	9/151	BL	24MAR51-16JAN56
HURLEY	C1	3JUN48	Atherstone	9/155	B	5NOV49
BAGINTON	C1	28AUG48	Kenilworth	9/177	B	29JAN50-12JUL50
WILMCOTT	C1	28AUG48	Fazeley	9/177	B	20MAR50
NEITHER-WHITACRE	C1	28AUG48	Coleshill	9/177		
KINGSBURY	C1	28AUG48	Fazeley	9/178	R	49
MONKSKIRBY	C1	28AUG48	Rugby	9/178	B	5OCT50.
LEEK-WOOTTON	C1	19NOV48	Warwick	9/192	B	10MAR51

Notes:

2. Found used as 'SNITTER FIELD'.
3. Sent to Bristol in error - should be Banbury.

SHEEPY	C1	1FEB49	Atherstone	9/210		
APPLEBY	C1	1FEB49	Atherstone	9/210	B	19FEB50-27MAR52
TWYCROSS	C1	1FEB49	Atherstone	9/210	GR	8JUL57-26DEC57
					B	14MAY58-27OCT59
MEASHAM	C1	1FEB49	Atherstone	9/210		
ANSTREY	C1	31MAY49	Atherstone	10/2		Note 1.
POLESWORTH	C1	31MAY49	Tamworth	10/3	B	NOV50-27MAR59
					R	20MAR55
					BL	59
AUSTREY	C1	6JUN49	Atherstone	10/8	BL	29OCT51
					B	28NOV51
EATINGTON	C1	10JUL49	Stratford on A	10/22	B	19APR53- 4SEP55
					BL	21JUN51- 2SEP55.
					GR	8JUL53
					OR/R	30DEC56-26JUL58
ALDERMINSTER	C1	10JUL49	Stratford on A	10/23	B	5SEP50- 4FEB52.
					BL/GR	31DEC59
RYTON-ON-DUNSMORE	C1	23AUG49	Coventry	10/33	B	6AUG55
LIGHTHORNE	C1	9OCT49	Stratford on A	10/44	B	4OCT58
RADWAY	C1	6AUG50	Banbury	10/100		
BOURTON	C1	8NOV50	Rugby	10/120		
WILNECOTE	C1	9JAN51	Tamworth	10/139	OR	14OCT54
					R/BR	5JUN55
SALFORD-PRIOR	C1	29JAN51	Evesham	10/146	BL	30APR58
					B	5DEC58
BARTON-IN-THE-HEATH	C1	1MAR51	Moreton in M	10/162	B	12AUG58
WEBTOFT	C1	24APR51	Lutterworth	10/192		
CHURCH-ST	C1	18MAY51	Stratford on A	10/198	BL	21DEC51-18JAN59
					BL/GR	11MAY52- 9APR56
					B	13FEB52-12JUL59
					R	JAN57-27APR57.
WELFORD-ON-AVON	C1	27MAY51	Stratford on A	10/205	OR	17APR55
ATTLEBOROUGH	C1	6OCT51	Nuneaton	10/274		
HAMPTON·LUCY	C1	6OCT51	Hampton Lucy	10/275		
LEA-MARSTON	C1	9JAN52	Coventry	11/12		
HOCKLEY·HEATH	C1	6MAR52	Stratford on A	11/26	BL	2APR52-26MAY52
					B	26JUN52-24AUG57
					R	26JAN55
					BR	17JAN56-29APR56.
BADDESLEY	C1	11JUN52	Atherstone	11/68		
BOOT	C1	SEP52	Atherstone	11/105		
TYSOE	C1	OCT52	Warwick	11/106	B	29AUG56
HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN	C1	OCT52	Coventry	11/109	GR	28FEB57
					B	17MAY58
WARMINGTON	C1	DEC52	Banbury	11/121		
PRIORS-MERSTON	C1	DEC52	Rugby	11/124	BL/GR	12JAN55-17MAR57.
					GR	1MAY56
TREDINGTON	C1	JAN53	Shipston on S	11/135		
ULLENHALL	C1	APR53	Stratford on A	11/159	R	24JAN55
WOOTTON-WALWEN	C1	APR53	Stratford on A	11/159	BL	17MAR55-17MAR57
CLIFFORD·CHAMBERS	C1	APR53	Stratford on A	11/159	B	56
					BL	58
LONG·MARSTON	C1	APR53	Stratford on A	11/159	R	8FEB55- 2JUL55
					OR	12SEP56
BEARLEY	C1	APR53	Stratford on A	11/159	R	18JUL54
ALVESTON	C1	APR53	Stratford on A	11/159	B	22NOV58
ASHOW	C1	JUN53	Kenilworth	11/181		
FENNY-COMPTON	C1	29JUN53	Banbury	11/191	B	25OCT59
FARNBOROUGH	C1	29JUN53	Banbury	11/191	BL/GR	21OCT57
HATTON	C1	JUL53	Warwick	11/197	BL	13OCT53- 3SEP57.
WORMLEIGHTON	C1	SEP53	Rugby	11/227		
NEWTON	C1	APR54	Tamworth	12/51		

ASTLEY	C1	cJUN54		12/81		
MARTON	C1	cJUL54		12/92		
BARBY	C1	27OCT54	Daventry	12/129	BL/GR	13APR57
					BL	3SEP59
WITHYBROOK	C1	7DEC54	Coventry	12/137		
STONELEIGH	C1	20MAR55	Kenilworth	12/170		
BILTON	C1	30MAR55	Rugby	12/181	BL	12AUG55
STOCKTON	C1	30MAR55	Rugby	12/181	GR	30NOV55-18MAR57
					BL	14APR56- JUN59
					Y	14APR56-17MAR57
					B	SEP58-17DEC59
LONG·ITCHINGTON	C1	30MAR55	Rugby	12/181		
NASEBY	C1	20MAY55	Welford	12/204	B	7MAR57
ASHBY-ST-LEGERS	C1	13JUN55	Rugby	12/210	GR	57
SOUTH·KILWORTH	C1	15JUN55	Rugby	12/210		
KILSBY	C1	10AUG55	Rugby	12/232	GR	56- 57.
					B	25APR59
					BL	26APR59- 60
NEWBOLD-ON-AVON	C1	20OCT55	Rugby	12/250	GR	16MAR56-17MAY56.
STRETTON-UNDER-FOSSE	C1	20OCT55	Rugby	12/250		
WASPERTON	C1	5OCT55	Warwick	12/252		
WASPERTON	C1	5NOV55	Warwick	12/261		
COTESBACH	C1	5JAN56	Rugby	12/292		
WAPPENBURY	C1	17FEB56	Leamington	12/314		
THURLASTON	C1	4MAR56	Rugby	12/321		
COUGHTON	C1	22MAR56	Bromsgrove	12/324	B	9SEP58-25FEB59.
CHURCH-OVER	C1	22MAR56	Rugby	12/330		
CURDWORTH	C1	25MAR56	Birmingham	12/331		
LAPWORTH	C1	25MAR56	Birmingham	12/331		
WATER-ORTON	C1	25MAR56	Birmingham	12/331	BL	MAY58
BICKENHILL	C1	25MAR56	Birmingham	12/331		
ALLESLEY	C1	2MAY56	Coventry	13/4	B	4JAN57
SHENTON	C1	11JUN56	Nuneaton	13/20		
LONGFORD	C1	29JUL56	Coventry	13/46		
ERLSDON	C1	29JUL56	Coventry	13/46	B	13AUG57 Note 4.
CARSLEY	C1	29JUL56	Coventry	13/46		Note 4.
FOLESHILL	C1	7AUG56	Coventry	13/53		
CHILVERS-COTON	C1	9DEC56	Nuneaton	13/106		
BARFORD	C1	23FEB57	Warwick	13/154		
CATTHORPE	C1	7APR57	Rugby	13/208		
FILLONGLEY	C1*	29APR57	Coventry	13/221		
EMSCOTE	C1*	4MAY57	Warwick	13/227	GR	2JUL57.
BURMINGTON	C1*	16MAY57	Shipston	13/236		
MIDDLETON	C1*	16MAY57	Tamworth	13/237	B	18APR59
WHITNASH	C1*	8JUN57	Leamington	13/250		
LOXLEY	C1*	15JUN57	Warwick	13/253		
BUBBENHALL	C1*	14JUL57	Kenilworth	13/271	B	1SEP59.
BISHOPS TACHBROOK	C1*	14JUL57	Leamington	13/271		
ALLESLEY	D3	cJUL57			B	31MAR59-14FEB60
WITHYBROOK	D3	cJUL57			BL	26SEP58.
ROWINGTON	C4	5AUG57	Warwick	14/2	B	12AUG58
BUTLERS-MARSTON	C4	5AUG57	Warwick	14/2		
LUDDINGTON	C4	28SEP57	Stratford on A	14/37		
LOWER-KENILWORTH	D2	22OCT57	Kenilworth	14/63		
LOWER·KENILWORTH.R.O	C4	14NOV57	Kenilworth	14/80	B	28NOV59-27DEC59.
UPPER PARADE R.O	D1	23DEC57	Leamington	14/111	B	24AUG58-31DEC59
					BL	28NOV59
HOCKLEY-HEATH	D1	3FEB58	Birmingham	14/134	B	15DEC58
WIBTOFT	D4	31MAR58	Lutterworth	14/183		

Notes: 4. Mis-spellings of Earlsdon & Keresley?

GT ALNE	D4	6APR58	Birmingham	14/192	BL/B	29NOV59
WOOTTON-WAWEN	D1	6APR58	Birmingham	14/192	BL/B	23APR59-23AUG59
WATER-ORTON	D1	6APR58	Birmingham	14/192		
NTH-KILWORTH	D1	13APR58	Rugby	14/197		
THEDDINGWORTH	D1	13APR58	Rugby	14/197	GR	28FEB57
					BL	5JUL58
					B	18JUN59-12DEC59
KING'S·NEWNHAM	D1	15APR58	Rugby	14/199		
HARBURY	D4	22APR58	Rugby	14/204	B	28SEP59
LUBBENHAM	D1	22APR58	Rugby	14/207	B	30AUG58
NASEBY	D4	22APR58	Rugby	14/207		
KERESLEY	D1	22APR58	Coventry	14/207		
NEWBOLD	D4	22APR58	Shipston on S	14/212		
ILMINGTON	D1	22APR58	Shipston on S	14/212		
SOUTH·PARADE R.O.	D2	1MAY58	Leamington	14/216	B	22MAR59- 2DEC59
LONG-LAWFORD	D1	22MAY58	Rugby	14/234		
NORTHEND	D1	22MAY58	Rugby	14/240		
BISHOPS-ITCHINGTON	D1	5JUN58	Rugby	14/253		
STONELEIGH	D1	22JUL58	Kenilworth	16/1		
HURLEY	D4	30SEP58	Atherstone	16/51		
MEASHAM	D4	30SEP58	Atherstone	16/51	B	?
SOWE	D4	5NOV58	Coventry	16/82		
WOLSTON	D4	5NOV58	Coventry	16/82	BL	58
					B	25NOV58
BERKSWELL	D1	5NOV58	Coventry	16/82		
BIDFORD	D4	23NOV58	Bromsgrove	16/88		
KINGSBURY	D1	14DEC58	Tamworth	16/113		
WILNECOTE	D1	14DEC58	Tamworth	16/113		
CUBBINGTON	D1	21JAN59	Leamington	16/142		
WILLY	D4	21JAN59	Lutterworth	16/143		
WOLVEY	D4	18FEB59	Nuneaton	16/160		
LUBENHAM	D1	18FEB59	Rugby	16/161	B	4APR59-30DEC59
TREDINGTON	D1	18FEB59	Shipston on S	16/161		
CHERRINGTON	D1	18FEB59	Shipston on S	16/161		
LOWER·BRAILES	D1	18FEB59	Shipston on S	16/161		
LONG·COMPTON	D1	18FEB59	Shipston on S	16/161		
ATTLEBOROUGH	D1	18FEB59	Nuneaton	16/161		
BULKINGTON	D1	18FEB59	Nuneaton	16/161		
STOCKINGFORD	D1	18FEB59	Nuneaton	16/161		
WORMLEIGHTON	D1	23FEB59	Rugby	16/163		
SNITTERFIELD	D1	23FEB59	Stratford on A	16/163		
ALVESTON WARWICKSHIRE	D2	23FEB59	Stratford on A	16/163	B	13JUL59
TIDDINGTON	D1	23FEB59	Stratford on A	16/163	BL	2JAN60
UPPER·EATINGTON	D1	23FEB59	Stratford on A	16/163		
HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN	D1	9APR59	Coventry	18/24		
EMSCOTE	D4	29APR59	Warwick	18/36	B	1SEP59.
HATTON	D4	29APR59	Warwick	18/36		
HAMPTON LUCY	D1	29APR59	Warwick	18/36		
LONGFORD WARW.	D2	18MAY59	Coventry	18/45		
CHAPEL END	D1	6JUN59	Atherstone	18/52		
RADFORD·SEMELE	D1	19JUL59	Leamington	18/78		
MONKS·KIRBY	D1	19JUL59	Lutterworth	18/80		
HUSBAND'S·BOSWORTH	D1	12AUG59	Rugby	18/88		
STOKE·GREEN	D1	12AUG59	Coventry	18/93		