London Postal History Group

No. 50 Jubilee Issue
1971 - 1981

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

IN THIS ISSUE.....

which comprises contributions from readers' collections acquired over the past ten years.

page 2 Stoke Newington
Consignees' Mail
3 Experimental Penny Post Redirection
4 Endorsements
Postal History Shocker
5 Mail Guard Stamps and the London District Post
Chief Office Newspaper Stamps
6 Stamps Used on Undelivered Letters
London Penny Post : Reforms of 1794
7 The First London Duplex Marks
8 London E.C. Stamps:Special Function ??
Returned From....
9 Receiving House 1, 2 and 3
A Ship Letter
11 The Experimental Marks From 1794
Books
12 London District Initials
Pearson Hill Number 4
13 London's Local Post
15 Paid Stamp Cancellation
16 London District Post : Unrecorded Type
17 London District Postal Labels
18 United Kingdom Coastal Mail
19 First Supplement to 'London's Postal History'

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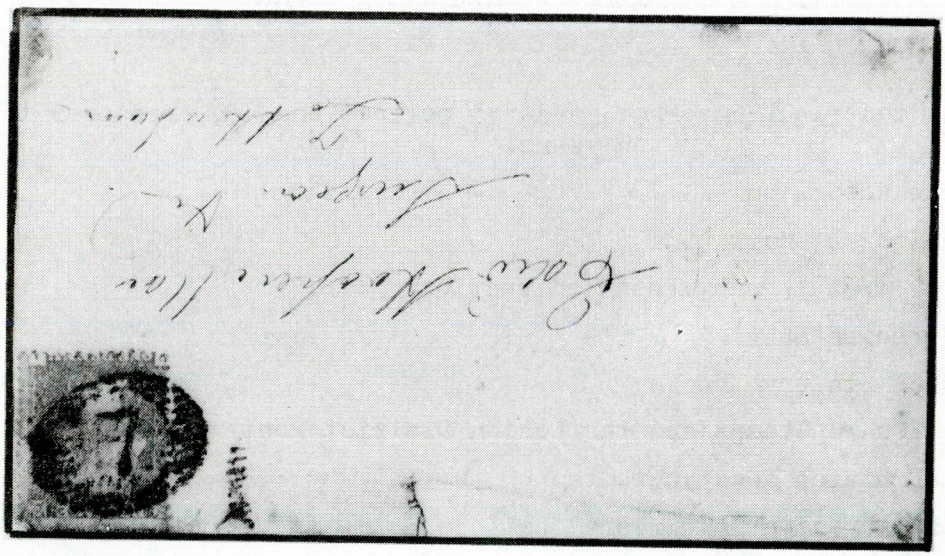
Editor: Peter Forrestier Smith, 24 Dovercourt Road, Dulwich, SE 22 8ST

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STOKE NEWINGTON

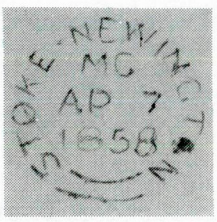
The London District Post low numbers have always been recognised, by those with the interest to see, as less frequent in occurance than the usual flood from the Chief Office. With the publication of John Parmenter's section on the series in 'London's Postal History ', we were all made aware of just how scarce some of them are.

This particular example, ref 7a, is known in black and blue, though at the time of the publication, none had been recorded on cover. This is in black and is a typical local, being addressed to Tottenham.



Apart from the attraction of the cancellation, there is the Stoke Newington date stamp which, as can be seen, is a double arc, sans serif, in the Provincial style.

It carries an MG (morning, it is presumed,) code, and is dated AP 7 / 1858.



This type of stamp occurs in several offices within London, Michael Jackson showed one for Richmond. Just how many offices in London were issued with this style and is this not, yet again, an example of something we all see but fail to recognise or comment upon.

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CONSIGNEES' MAIL

Early in the Second World War, the British Government imposed a strict censorship on information relating to the movements of ships, including merchantmen, lest this in - telligence should reach the enemy in time for them to take offensive action against them whilst en route.

However, trade was essential and consignees obviously had to know the name(s) of the vessel(s) carrying their goods and to receive documents of title with especial refer - ence to a negotiable copy of the Bill of Lading without which they could not secure

Consignees' Mail.....

delivery of their goods. (Illustration p.15)

A code was established by the Admiralty and this generally proved successful for ordinary purposes (such as the vital communications with and between marine insurance companies and associations and the War Risks Insurance Office) and was maintained up to, and even after, the end of the war.

Naturally postal services became irregular and there was no certainty even coded documents sent by mail in the ordinary way would reach the consignee before the arrival of the carrying vessel - or reach them at all.

It would appear that, to meet this difficulty, the practice developed of sending "first mail copies" of the documents of title by the vessels carrying the goods. This would ensure the papers arrived when and if the vessel did and would obviate the need for a code. Such " mail " paid postage in the ordinary way and passed through the censor but was then handed to the ship when the envelope received this cancellation.

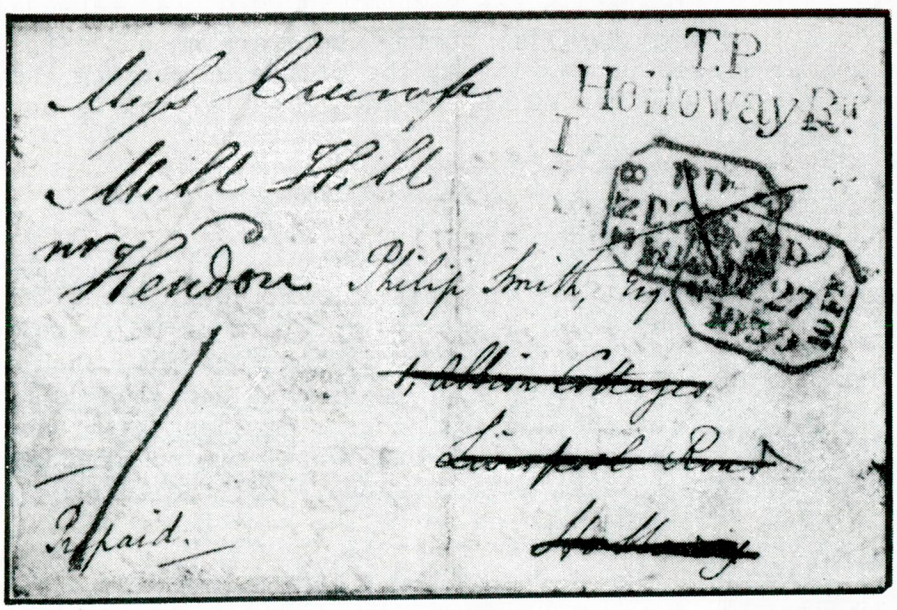
There must, of course, been many covers so marked but the returned survival rate to this country is remarkably low.

This information was provided by the previous owner of the item and the Editor would be most interested to hear of any other examples and verify the notes.

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EXPERIMENTAL PENNY POST REDIRECTION

Material from the experimental 4d. period, in London this was a return to the 1d.post, is much sought after and can still be discovered in a dealer's stock un-noticed for what it is.



One such is this redirected item, which make it doubly scarce for I do not recall seeing the postal treatment of a redirected item during this period, certainly not for London. The item was probably handled by an Islington receiving house, the stamp is far from clear so the first letter could be an ' L ' and not an ' I ', it received the time stamp for 26 DE 1839. Philip Smith Esq of Holloway was apparently spending the festive season with a Miss at Mill Hill, to whom the letter was redirected, with the

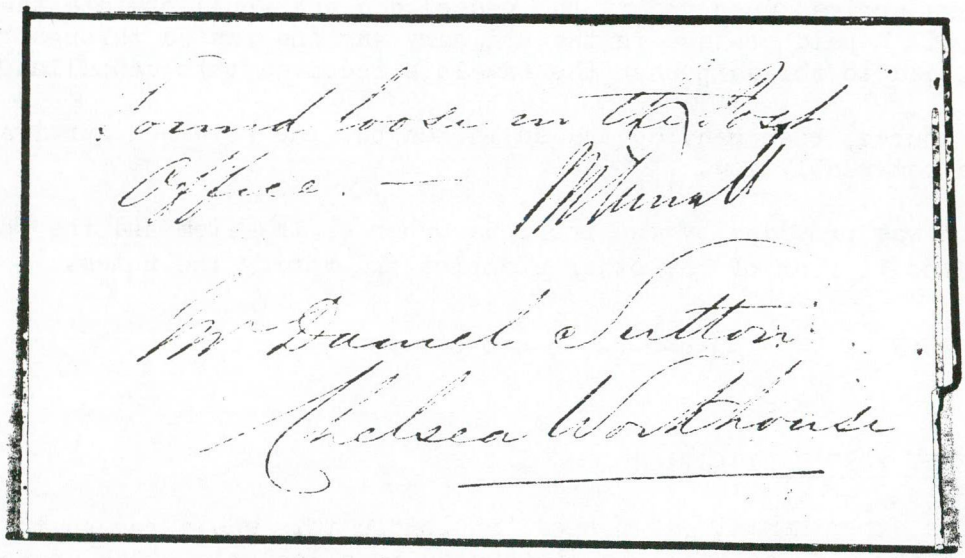
Experimental Penny Post Redirection.....

time stamp for 10 FN on DE 27 being applied and that for the previous day being crossed in pen to cancel. The Holloway Rd TP handstamp showed the receiving house involved. What is very interesting is the manuscript 1d in the lower left, which being in red I presume indicates prepayment. Altogether a very fine item.

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ENDORSEMENTS

No doubt most readers will have an example of a manuscript endorsement in their collection, very often showing the efforts of the various letter carriers on a walk to find the addressee.



This particular item, with a time stamp for 5 Ev OC 17 1840, is endorsed " Found loose in the Post Office ". Other than the time stamp, there are no other postal markings, which suggests the letter missed processing at the office of posting and, it would seem, any charge subsequently. Why Chelsea WORKHOUSE should be favored is not known.

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POSTAL HISTORY SHOCKER from Maurice Barette



Most postal historians would not consider the adhesive as forming an integral part of their collection but one can put a very sound case why this should be so. After all the rate of postage is accepted as forming one facet of the subject, the handstamps which show the rates are eagerly sought after and some command very high prices, so what is so curious about including a few of these labels which serve the same function.

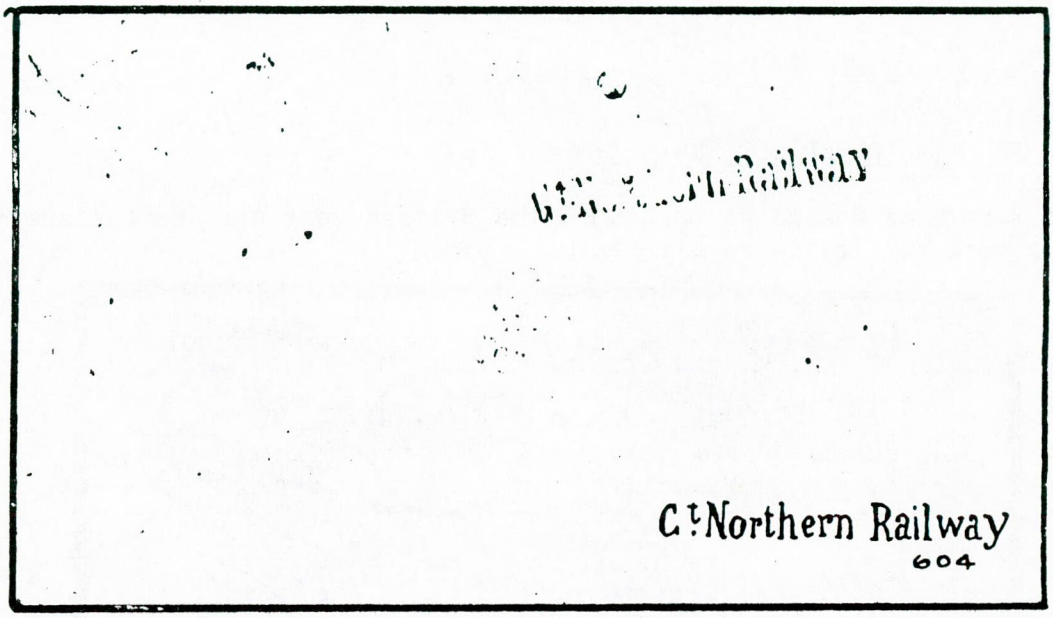
We are all aware of the hazards of some handstamps which appear to upset all the ideas so carefully constructed from available data. We are all aware of the tale of the overworked clerk, ' Fred ' who uses the wrong stamp and the postal historian ' Charlie ' who years later creates a fantasy reconstruction as a result.

The item alongside is shown without comment.

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MAIL GUARD STAMPS AND THE LONDON DISTRICT POST

The pages of Notebook have recorded these stamps and the item shown links directly to the railway in question, the seal on the envelope (embossed) reading THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.



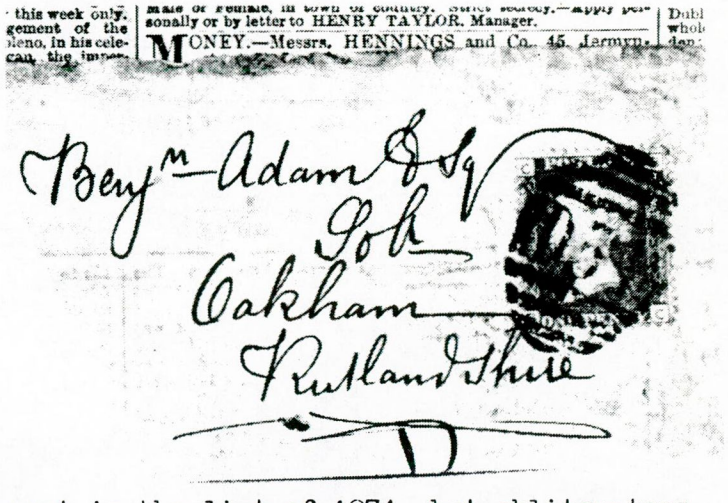
It would seem there are two versions of this stamp, both applied in red. The first, this one, recorded in 1854 is some 44mm in length: the second, recorded in 1856, is 54mm long and has a hyphen between Northern-Railway.

The adhesive in this example is cancelled with Duplex 74E with the scarcer time code 1 and date of SP2 54; it is addressed to Fleet Street.

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CHIEF OFFICE NEWSPAPER STAMPS, by John Hine

The obliterators numbers D27 to D56 and D60 to D65 are often found cancelling loose penny reds but rarely on cover. As their use has long been a subject of discussion, the impression of D34 on a penny red plate number 109 applied to a copy of " The Standard " for December 21, 1869 and an Oakham datestamp for the following day may be helpful in reaching a definite conclusion.



Brumell, in his " British Post Office Numbers " (1946 Ed. Pub: R.C.Alcock Ltd) had this to say....

" Numbers D27 to D56 and D60 to D65 were vacant in the list of 1874, but obliterators " are well known used prior to that year. It is not known where they were used.

Chief Office Newspaper Stamps.....

" Mr. Dendy Marshall suggests travelling post offices; another suggestion is that they
" were used in the London Chief Office to cancel stamps on Newspapers and printed
" matter."

Brumell shows these two groups of numbers in the list of 1887 as being allocated both overseas and within the United Kingdom.

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STAMPS USED ON UNDELIVERED LETTERS

In 1875 the Universal Postal Union caused the British Post Office to issue the 1½d. post card to meet the Treaty requirements.

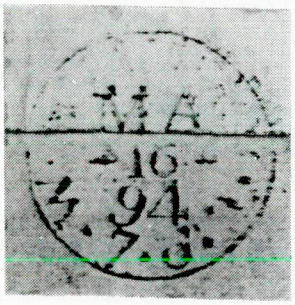


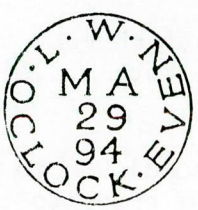
On the 6th.July,1875 the above stamp reading POST CARDS TO THIS ADDRESS / CANNOT BE FORWARDED to the R.L.O. The writer of the card had not read the small print,for France did not enter the Union until 1st.January 1876.

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LONDON PENNY POST: REFORMS OF 1794, by Geoff Bentley

The item illustrated, not entirely clear I regret to say, shows the stamp RMW 160 for May 16 1794 but there are differences when compared with the catalogue example.





London Penny Post : Reforms of 1794.....

The letter is from Cliffords Inn and is addressed to T.L. Bennett Esq., Upper Grosvenor Street. Apart from a small mss 34 in the top right hand corner, possibly a filing number. There are no postal markings other than the experimental datestamp.

As can be seen, the date is set at variance to the catalogue and there are short bars either side of the day which appear to be additions. I would be most interested to learn if my item is unique in each or both respects. In any event I am very happy to include it in my collection.

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THE FIRST LONDON DUPLEX MARKS, from Bernard Smith

The first London Duplex marks did not include the name of the office of cancellation



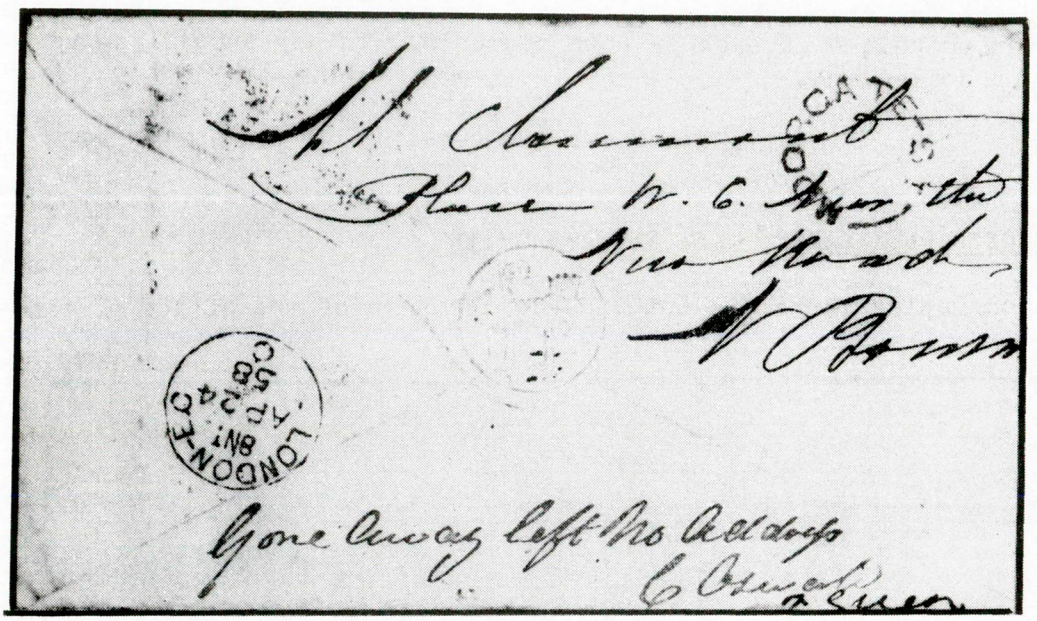
in the date stamp portion but at the end of 1857 the stamps were changed at London E.C. Office to include that information. Although the dated portion of these Duplex handstamps were also used as ' back ' stamps at the delivery offices, it is rare to find the whole of this Duplex used as a delivery office ' back ' stamp as this London E.C. example. The Leith cancellation shews the progress made in the Duplex stamping in Scotland in 1858.

This particular example of back stamping is in red.

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LONDON E.C. STAMP: SPECIAL FUNCTION ??

Over the years the LONDON EC datestamp showing a C below the date has been noticed on a number of covers,all of which appear to have had delivery difficulties, this being

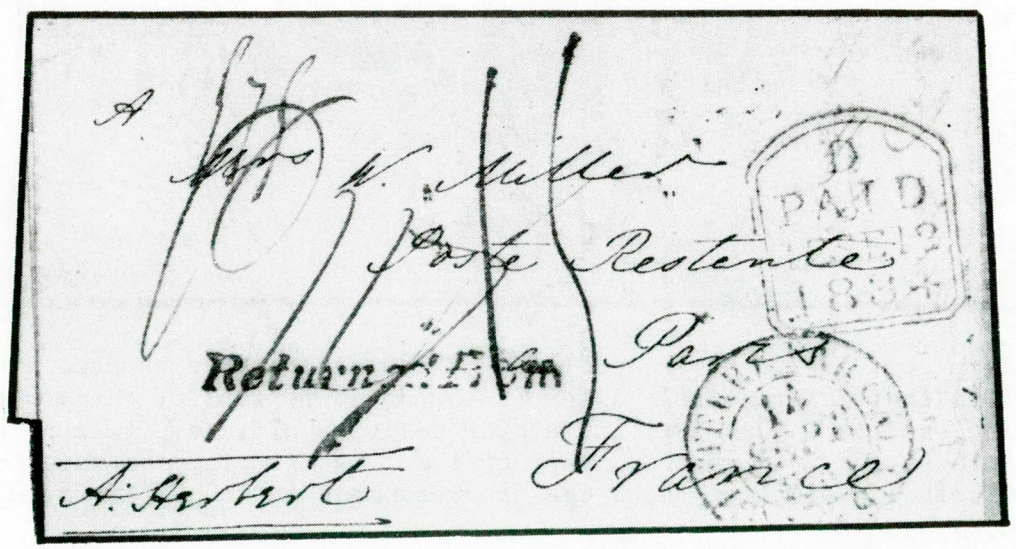


demonstrated by the endorsement " Gone away left no address ". In this case the stamp has been applied in black; it is known also in red. The stamp appears in the Proof Impression Books, though as far as can be recalled, there is no direct reference to the specific function.

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RETURNED FROM.....

When mails were not delivered, very often the post office took steps to indicate the reason, or otherwise, for the non-delivery. In the case of the " Returned from " stamps the post office merely seem to have stated the obvious.



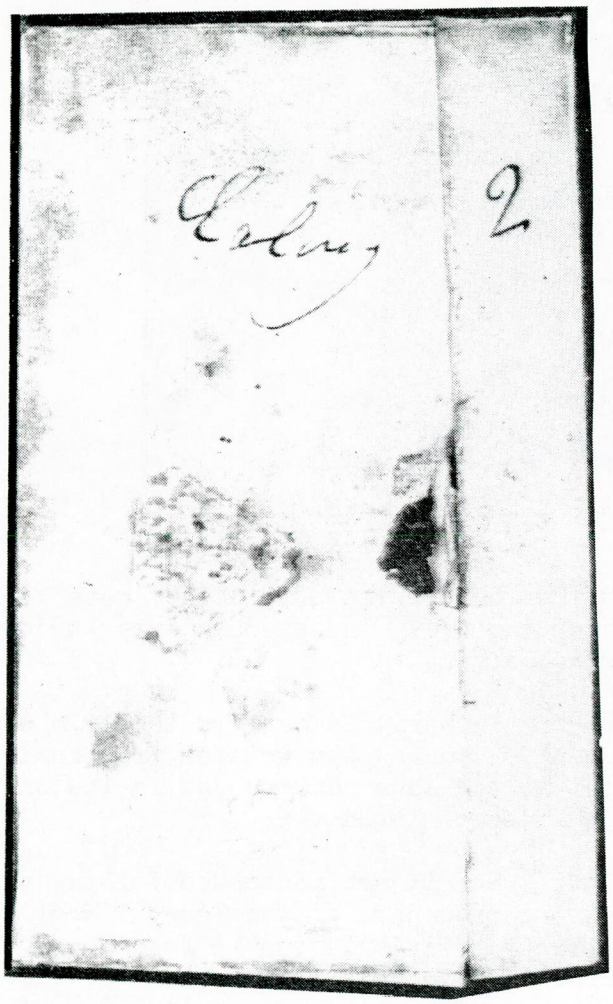
This particular example differs from the three listed by RMW, in that it comprises lower case lettering, other than the R and F.

Returned From.....

It was originally written from Ickleton, near Saffron Walden, on the 8th.September,1834, and relates to the estates of one Percy Wyndham, ' late of that place ', the disposal of the same and discusses the current domestic matters of the writer. The reverse of the item carries the circular undated SAFFRON WALDEN in serif capitals in black, with the RMW fig.335 number 135 across F 34. Although it is the Returned From which is of obvious interest, this curious mystery of a datestamp is the rather more intriguing.

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RECEIVING HOUSE 1, 2 and 3, from Derek Holliday



Readers will be aware of the series of receiving house names which contain a figure 1, 2 or 3. These are illustrated with just one example in Willcocks,fig.95. Despite the most intenive study, no-one has yet given a totally satisfactory explanation for this series of stamps which, knowing the Post Office of old, would not have been employed without good reason.

The use of a number with a receiving house appears in later issues, again without the collector being in a position to offer a good explanation.

The example shown is an very interesting possible forerunner of the type. As can be seen it comprises a manuscript " Ealing " and the figure " 2 " alongisde. It is fairly certain the " 2 " is not a charge mark but if not, then what is it ? I suggest it is very simply a manuscript version of the well established handstamps already mentioned.

What would be useful to know is whether any reader has an example from Ealing, or for that matter, any other office.

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A SHIP LETTER

During the course of 1979, the very rare S.35a " A SHIP LETTER " came onto the market and the item is illustrated below. It must be admitted the strike is nowhere as clear as one could wish. Nevertheless, in view of the rarity, I believe there are only three or so recorded, it was very reasonably priced by those bidding at the sale.

This example was written from Paris on 22nd.February,1821 and addressed to New Ross, Ireland and the cover endorsed " by Milford ". Three rates appear on the cover,rather faded but very much there. One at 1/2 appears to cover the 272 miles from London to

A Ship Letter.....



Milford plus the 2d for the packet rate. The further 8d for the ship letter rate took this to the 1/10 and finally 2/1 to cover the Irish postage. The evening duty London datestamp is for FE 26 821 is the only other postal marking.

The example Alan Robertson used in a 1962 addenum to his Maritime Mail is the twin of this one, though his passed through London on January 28th and was written from Paris on January 22nd,1821, exactly one month before but to the same address and in the same hand. It is well worth quoting straight from his notes on the cover:

" The letter was written in Paris on January 22nd, 1821; it was addressed to New Ross in Southern Ireland and the sender obviously knew the procedure of the General Post Office was to despatch mails from London for southern Ireland via the Milford-Haven to Waterford " domestic " packet route, for he endorsed the letter " by Milford ". The only datestamp is that of the London General Post (evening duty) dated JA C.28.821. A SHIP LETTER is handstruck in red ink (overall measurement 52mm x 4½mm.) and there is a faint impression of the two-line four-point star inspector's handstamp also in red, indicating the letter had either been posted out of course,or incorrectly charged. In this case it could apply to either of these considerations but the latter seems more probable " out of postal course ". There is nothing to indicate just how the letter emanating from Paris came to be carried to England by a private ship, but this did happen on occasion when letters were brought by a traveller or member of the crew of a private vessel. It appears safe to assume this is a London Ship Letter handstamp and not one used at an " outport ". The manuscript rate markings tend to confirm this. The first amount appears to cover the 272 miles inland from London to MILFORD (1/2), plus 2d. Milford-Waterford packet rate. This was crossed through and amended to 1/10 to include the concurrent incomeing ship-letter rate (8d) and again amended to a final 2/1 to include the Irish inland rate from Waterford to New Ross."

The third example seems to put the theory this is a London mark in some doubt. In 1974 a very fine entire of 1810 showing " A SHIP LETTER " with " DERRY " immediately below

A Ship Letter.....

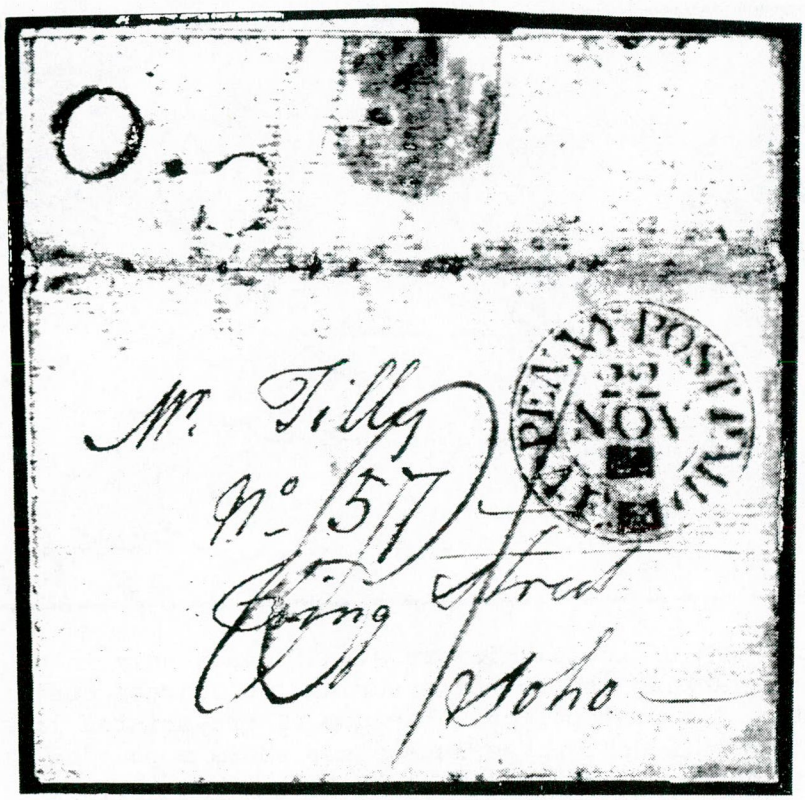
probably struck separately but in the same black ink,both ***. The entire is addressed to London and is endorsed " Pr Forth via Lpoole ", has an ' ' ' struck through and a 1/9 substituted. The other two from Paris TO Ireland are both in RED. Clearly there is scope for speculation: is it London or an ' out-port ' stamp after all ? Could it be red in London, black elsewhere ?

Who said there is nothing left to discover in postal history ?

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THE EXPERIMENTAL MARKS FROM 1794, from Derek Holliday

The Willcocks catalogue makes no attempt to be comprehensive in detail and there are a number of varieties of the stamps listed known to collectors. One such is shown



here. It carries the instructional C.O. of the Chief Office and a variant of the date stamp. One can see the likeness to RMW fig.74 but for Paid duty. This type,of which there is only one other known cover for the previous morning 8MN,21 NOV,94,would seem to have a movable time plug.

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BOOKS

Background information on London for the postal historian is a facet sometimes overlooked by collectors. During the past ten years a number of publications providing a social background to the covers in a collection; here are just three.

The first if John Summerson's " Georgian London ". From the cover one reads " The book approaches the study of London in an original way. It shows the capital as a pattern of bricks and mortar produced by the wealth,taste and industry of a great age. The method has resulted in an intricate blend of biography,topography and criticism." A facinating guide to the London which the Post Office has to service.

Books.....

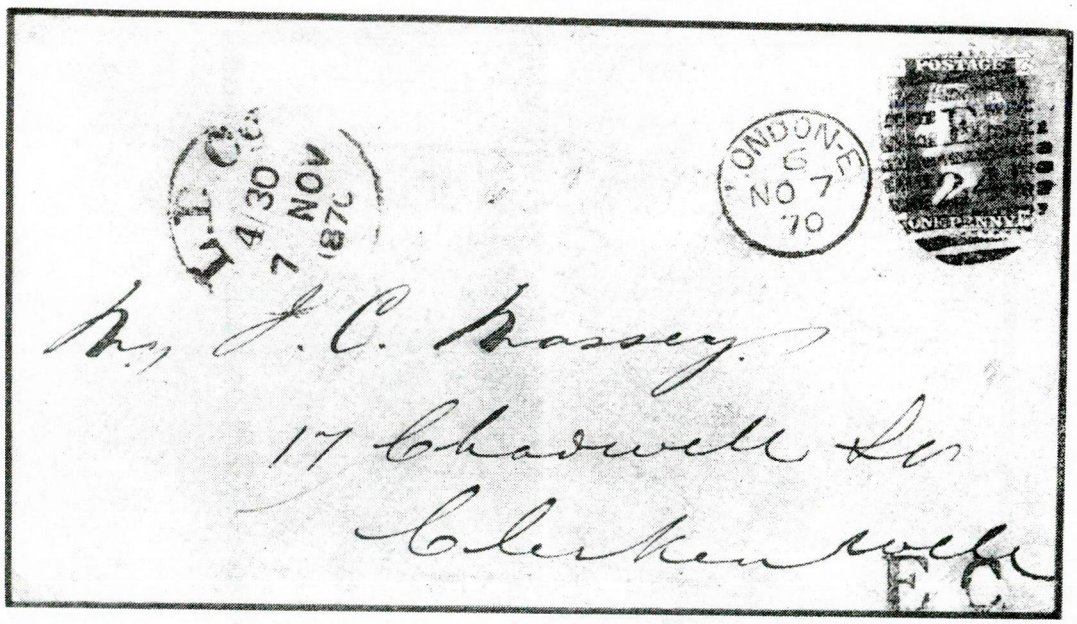
Next comes the Doré and Jerrold " London, A Pilgrimage " which deals with London in the late 1860s and was first published in 1872. It is packed with etchings covering many aspects of life in London and is backed by thoughtful comment and life in London and the social conditions of the time.

A modern book, on similar lines but confining itself to etchings and notes, is by Nance Lui Fyson, who did the etchings, and Aubrey Noakes, who provided the text. It is a sad commentary that several of the buildings have already fallen before the so-called redevelopment mania, only now being brought until restraint.

A trio of books which can be obtained by a search of some of the remainder bookshops which abound in London, during which you may well find further useful volumes.

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LONDON DISTRICT INITIALS, from Simon Kelly



One of those items which are of postal history significance only in as far as they show how some businesses tackled the use of ensuring the address contained the District initials, as requested by the post office. The use of pre-printed labels is well known but in this instance the " L.D.Co", whose housestamp shows a posting at 4.30 on the 7th. November,1870, applied another handstamp "E C" to the rather incomplete address. I say incomplete, since the full address, according to the 1857 Post Office "Principal Streets and Places " is in fact Chadwell-street, Myddelton-square. Both ha stamps are in the same greyish-black ink.

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PEARSON HILL NUMBER 4, from Edward Wilcock

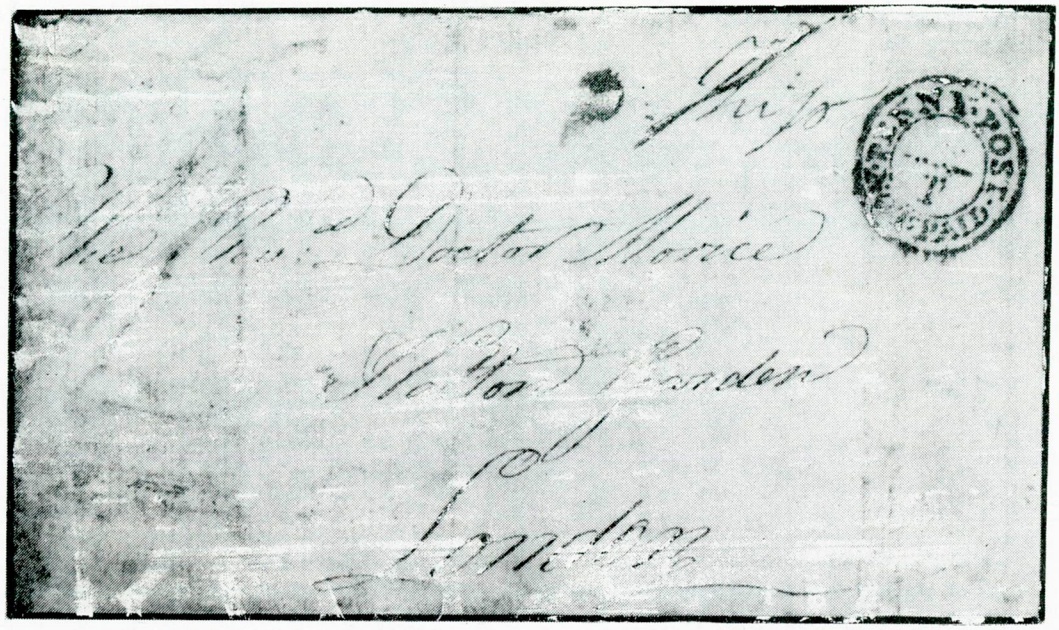


It is not too often one comes across a possible cause for the replacement of a cancellation,especially in an experimental series. Although the photocopy, being black on black, does the actual clarity less than justice, it is possible to see the centre left hand side bar is missing, or misplaced. It has every appearance of having become attached to the serif of the 4.

Shortly after this date the killer was issued with thicker bars. 19 months later!

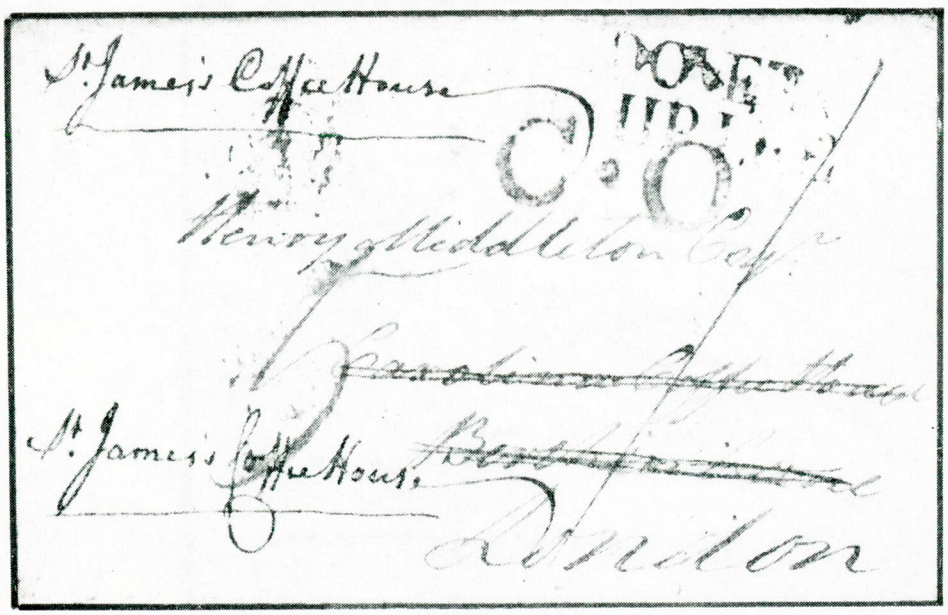
LONDON'S LOCAL POST

During the time the L.P.H.G. has been in being, a number of interesting items relating to the Penny Post period in London have come to hand. Not always of the greatest rarity but of some interest, which is what collecting is all about for many.



This first item was found some six years ago. It carries the Temple Office Penny Post Not Paid (RMW 149) but what makes it of particular interest is the manuscript "Ship" immediately alongside. The item is only the outer,but has an inner flap endorsed with " No.4 Revd T. Desbrisay Decr 8 1785 " and as the datestamp is missing, one must presume this manuscript dating is sufficient.. The United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel identified the writer as an Anglican clergyman in Nova Scotia, living and working for nearly 40 years on Prince Edward Island. It would seem the letter was indeed written from Nova Scotia. Could it have been posted at the Temple Office, declared as a Ship Letter and being addressed to Hatton Garden was treated by the Clerk as a Ship Letter and in attempting to meet Post Office requirements provided London with the only known Temple Office Ship Letter ?

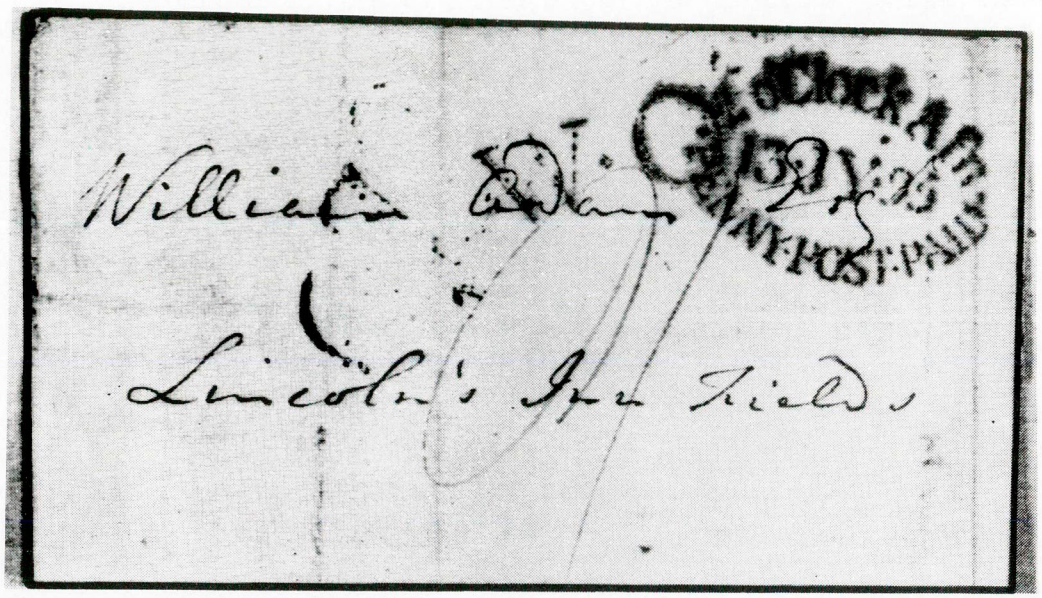
A nice redirected item comes next which seems to show a number of collectable features.



The outer has a mss date of May 1st.1795 but it has no indication of the source other than it took a full two months to get both a General and Local Post datestamp for July 1st. It was landed at Dover,where it received the DOVER/SHIP LRE (S3) en route for the Carolina Coffee House in Birchin Lane. According to Bryant Lillywhite it was used by those connected with trade to Carolina,Pensylvania, Bahama Island,which should give a clue to the letter source. However,Henry Middleton appeared to favor St.James's Coffee House, during which redirection,CO was applied.

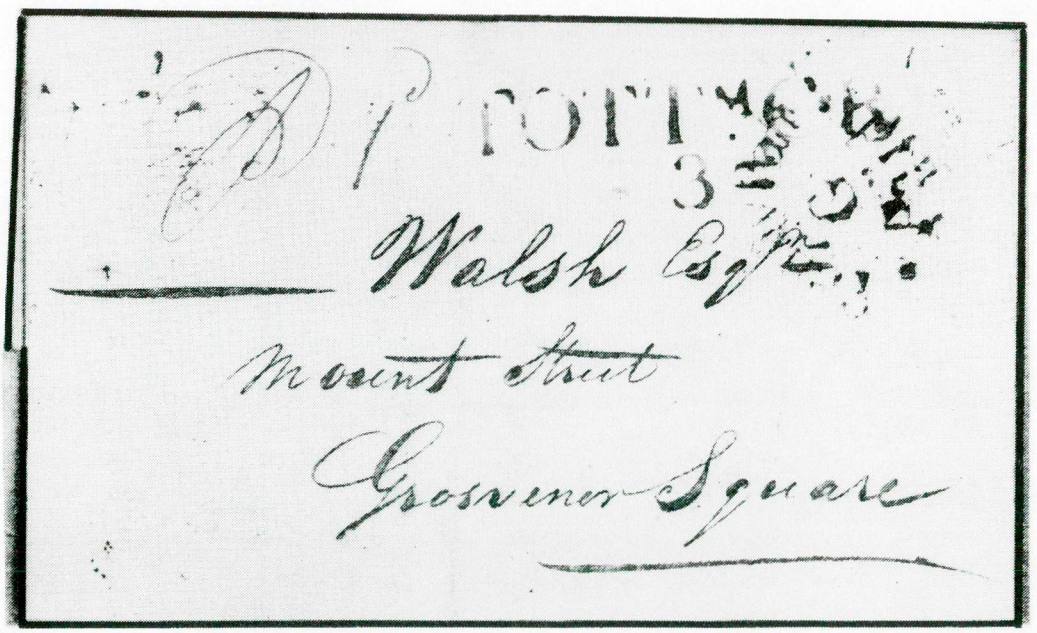
London's Local Post, continued....

It preparing the use of his catalogue, Martin Willcocks makes it very clear it should not be regarded as a comprehensive and fully detailed listing. Nevertheless, one cannot resist the impulse to shout a little when, ' not recorded by Willcocks ' fits the bill.



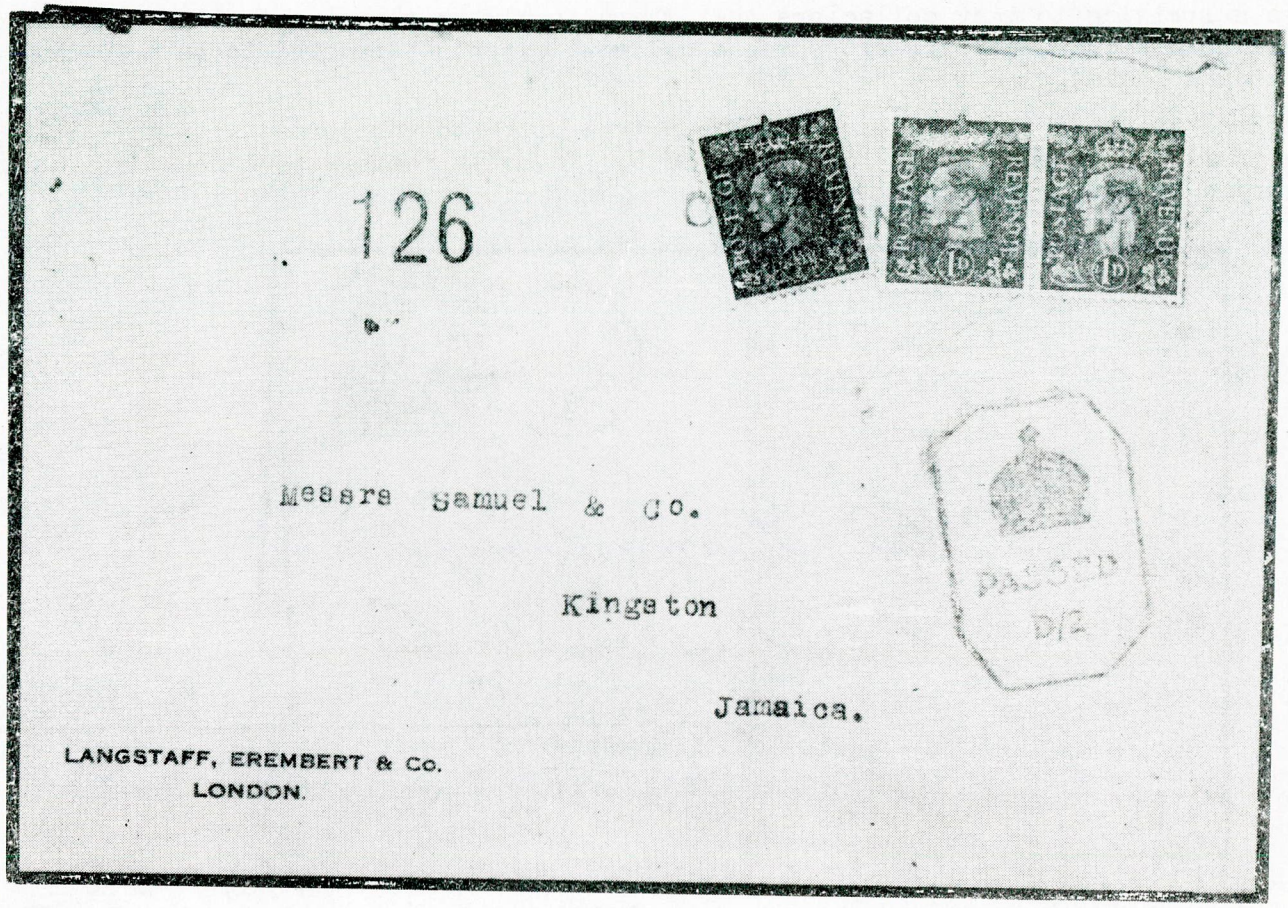
One such is shown above. It would seem to be a perfectly straight forward item, dated mss 12th.July 95 as from one Alexr Blair and carries a very clear address to Lincoln's Inn Fields. The time stamp is for 2 p.m. on the 13th.July 1795, so why the large W•O especially as it is struck in the same red-organge of the time stamp, which is the point when one says " not recorded etc etc ". According to The Book, this (RMW 254) is noted as in purple for the 1795-6 period. It even carried a faint P1 to confirm the use of the Paid time stamp, so why W.O. ?

Finally, one of those curious Receiving House numbers, this time for Tottenham Court Road /3 (not appearing as such in the stamp of course), this being part overstruck by the G inside Penny Poft/Paid (RMW 165), this time in purple as listed. These paid marks had a short three month life October to December 1795, this entire being dated 22nd November, but why do they so very rarely come clearly struck.

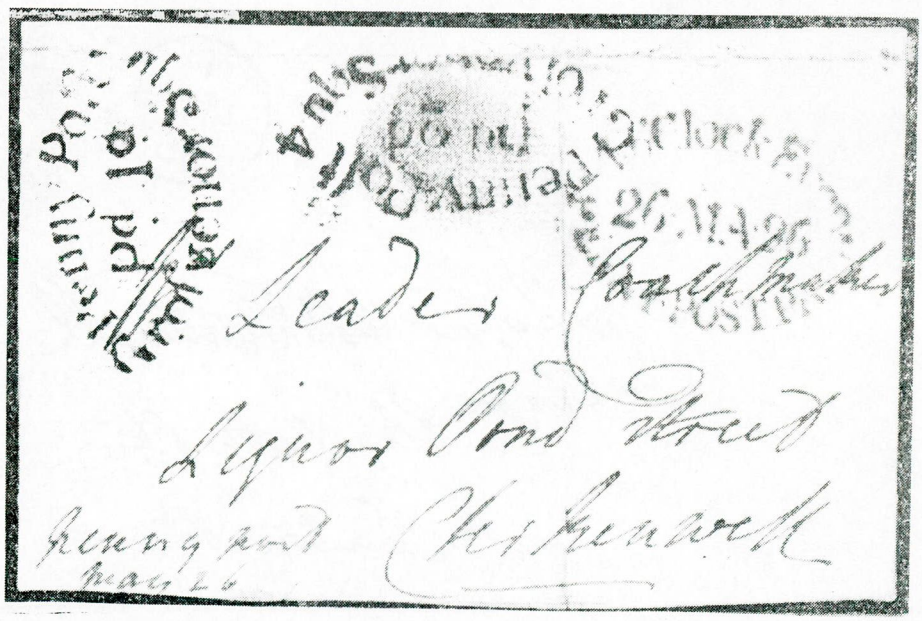


CONSIGNEES' MAIL

The illustration to the item appearing on pp. 2 and 3.



PAID STAMP CANCELLATION



Quite a delightful item with the Pd 2d is cancelled with a finger print and the Pd 1d substituted. Mention might also be made of the inclusion in the name of the office a number, Grosvenor Squ 4; did this number serve the same duty as the other style of numbered R.H. stamps ?

LONDON DISTRICT POST: UNRECORDED TYPE from John Forbes-Nixon

It is surprising to many collectors that there is always the opportunity of finding something new in what years ago some so-called " experts " fancied to be a fully researched field.

The three examples illustrated of of a LDP type hitherto unrecorded with a $7\frac{3}{2}7$ layout, dates falling between January and April 1855. If other members have found copies they are urged to advise John Parmenter.

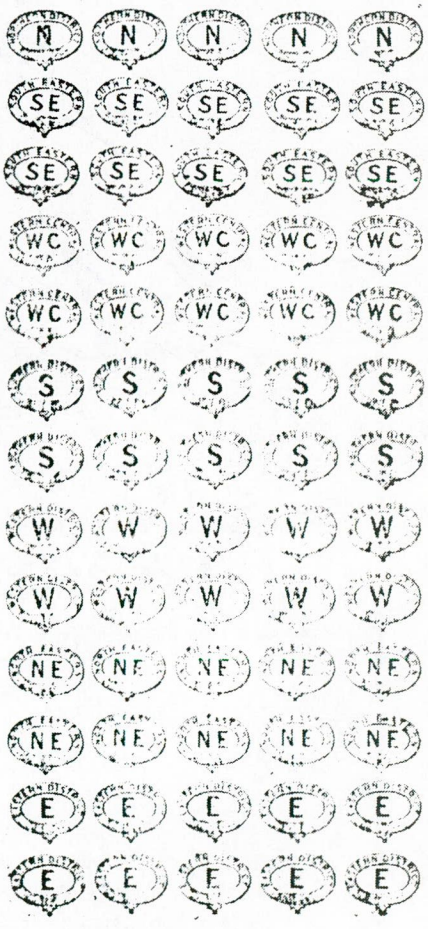


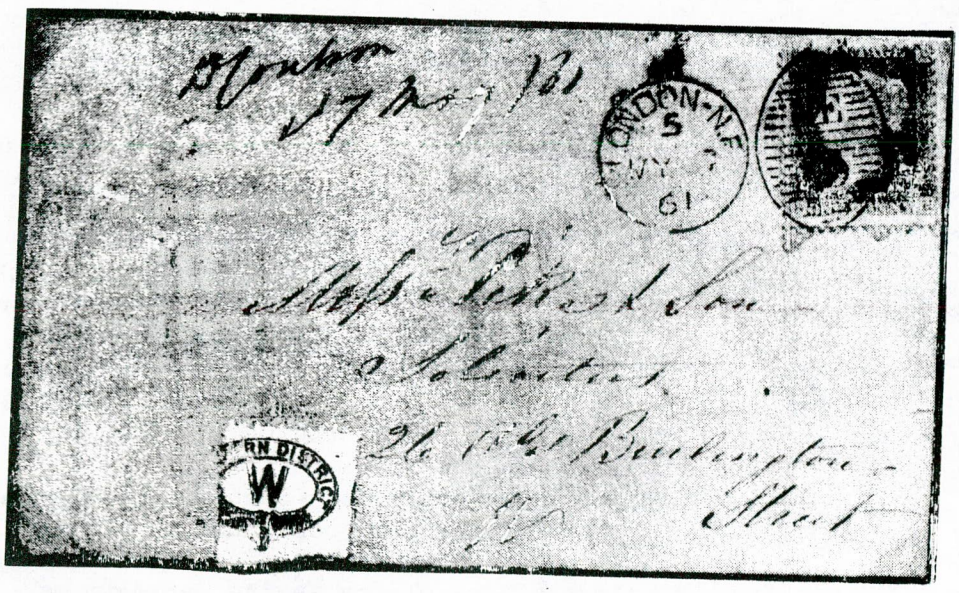
LONDON DISTRICT POSTAL LABELS, contributed by John Forbes-Nixon



Three rouletted labels





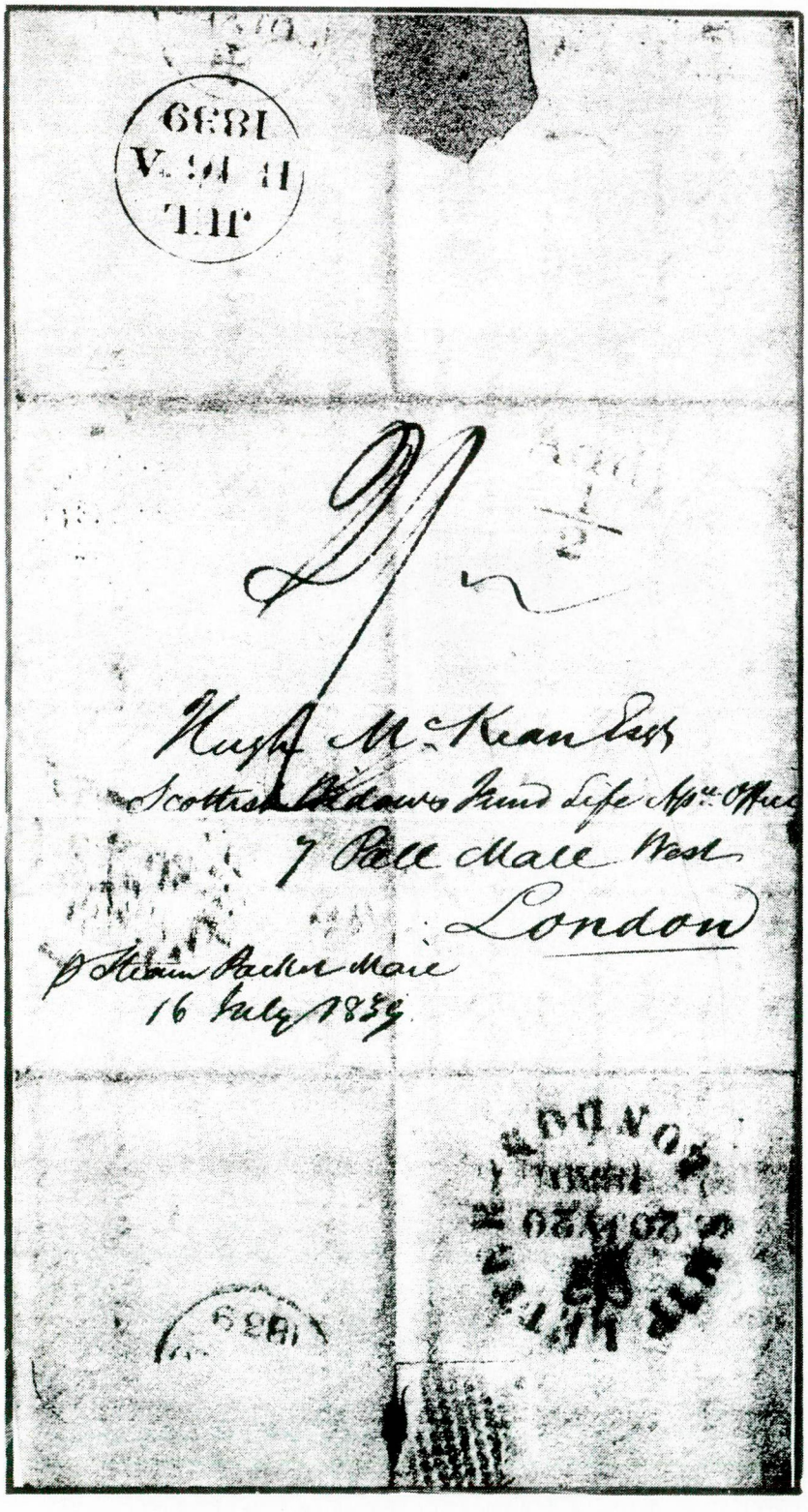


London was divided into autonomous Postal Districts at the end of 1856 and the postal authorities decided to take no official participation in the issue of Labels to identify the new districts. This was unofficially taken up by certain private stationers to facilitate sorting but the idea was cumbersome and failed and very few covers prevail their use. The above London letter shows a Western District label used on 7 May 1861.

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UNITED KINGDOM COASTAL MAIL, from Frank Embury

Reading in Notebook 49 about Rates of Postage and in particular of triple letter rates, I was moved over the week-end which, from the text, obviously enclosed about a dozen receipts when it was originally posted.



Confirming the point made in Notebook, the writer reassures the recipient (bearing in mind no doubt he did not intend pre-paying the letter) "..as it cannot be charged more than three postages it will not be more than 2/0½d ".

As can be seen from the illustration the writer indeed sent his letter by ship at the rate claimed.

The Edinburgh datestamp is for 16th.July 1839, with the Ship Letter datestamp for 20th and the cross in circle date stamp also being applied.

In view of the obvious saving in postage, one wonders why so few of these coastal mail items come onto the postal history market. Is it likely that the 8d.ship letter rate which the Post Office officially allowed in 1835 was probably still more than the small consideration the public had been giving to ships crews to carry the mail and put into the local post upon arrival at port. As a result, the illegal practice continued until the introduction of uniform postage, resulting in the scarcity of legally carried coastal mails.

Editor's Note:

London appears to have more than a little lax in the correct handling of mail obviously carried by sea and then posted in London, without any obvious effort to treat the items as sea mail.

We hope to have an article by Cliff Boas on this shortly.

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FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO ' LONDON'S POSTAL HISTORY ' — In red in my copy of the catalogue.

J/N/1st update.

7D1....early date;May 1858
14D1...first dated copy;Aug.1860.
15D2...new code;8Nt.
19D2...early date;Jan.1859.
new codes;1,4.
20D2...new code;6.
19D3...late date;Dec1868.
new code;X.
22D4...new code;4.
12D5...early date;Nov.1877.
new code;4.
16D5A..late date;Jan1867.
17D5A..new code;Z.
17D5B..new code;A11.
17D5C..early date;Sep.1874.
new codes;X,2.
18D5A..early date;Jun.1863.
new code;10.
19D5...early date;Feb.1870
new code;2.
21D5...late date;Mar.1885.
new codes;C6,11.
22D5...new code;XA.
24D5...new code;3.
12D7...new code;4.
19D7C..late date;Jul.1895.
new codes;X,Z.
19D7t..new time;6.45PM.
20D7...late date;May 1897.
new code;A7.
24D7c..new code;ZX.
26D7c..early date;Sep.1883
11D9...first dated copy;Oct.1875.
30D11..new code;C3.
21D11B.early date;Mar.1891.
new code;10.
23D11c.early date;Aug.1887.
new code;12.
16D12c.new codes;X,7.

J/NE/1st update.

3D1....early date;Apr.1859.
15D2...late date;Oct.1861.
new code;12.
17D2...new codes;1,2,4.
18D2...new codes;2,6.
19D2...new code;11.
20D2...new code;12.
18D3...new code;7.
20BD3..new code;11.
13D6...new code;4.

J/NW/1st update.

2D1....early date;Jan.1858.
3D1....early date;Jun.1858.
6D1....first dated copy;Apr.1860.
8D1....late date;Jun.1867.
9D2....early date;Jan.1858.
10D3...new code;5.
11D3...new code;X.
13D4...early date;Nov.1859.
new code;8Nt.
14D4...new code;7.
16D4...new code;12.
17D5...new codes;1,11.
3D7....new code;AX.
5D7....new code;2.
6D7....early date;Jul.1866.

First Supplement to ' London's Postal History '....

NW cont.

7D7....early date;Mar.1866.
11D7...late date;Nov.1867.
19D7...new code;2.
21D7...new code;5.
1D12B..early date;Nov.1897.
new code;Z.
new rarity G.
5D12t..late date;Jun.1912.
new time;12.15AM.
new rarity;G.
6D12A..new code;11.
7D12B..new code;11.
8D12C..late date;Jul.1891.
new code;5.
11D12E.new code;5.
11D12C.new type code prefix C.
date;Apr.1889.
12D12F.new code;12.
14D12G.early date;Oct.1874.
14D12t.late date;Oct.1908.
16D12J.early date;Sep.1874.
16D12t.late date;Nov.1908.
17D12K.new code;5.

J/S/1st update.

17D2...early date;Feb.1859.
new code;5.
15D4...early date;Apr.1863.
22D4...should read 23D4.

J/SE/1st update.

3D1B...early date;Oct.1858.
new rarity G
10D2A..new code;1.
7D3....new code;4.
9D3....new code;10.
9D5....new code;Z.
10D5...early date;Jun.1863.
14D5B..new code;XA.
15D5...new code;12.
11D8...first dated copy;Apr.1875
new rarity H.
1D12...early date;Apr.1873.
new rarity G.
6D12...first recorded date;May 1873.
1D14...new code;1.
11D14..Early date;Apr.1879.
new codes;A12,D3.
12D14..new code;5.

J/SW/1st update.

4D1....first dated copy;Feb.1862.
1D4....first dated copy;Sep.1863.
44D5...late date;Apr.1883.
41D7...first recorded copy;Mar.1872.
new rarity H.
16D9At.as illustration 16D9.
Jun.1898 to Sep.1904.
9.15AM,11.15AM,12.15AM.
rarity E.
16D9Bt.similar killer as 17D9a but taller
oval.very thin bars and figures.
Nov.1904 to Jul.1907.
12.15AM.
rarity E.

First Supplement to ' London's Postal History '.....

SW cont.

34D9...rarity G.

36D9C..delete C.

44D9C..early date;Jun.1884.

BD10...rarity H.

30D11..insert date;Jun.1891.

63D12..late date;Dec.1894.

29D13..late date;Nov.1904.

59D14..late date;Sep.1905.

J/EC/1st update.

82D4...late date;Jun.1861.
new code;12.

71D5...new code;2.

72D5...new code;8Nt.

73D5...early date;Jan.1858.

77D5...new code;2.

78D5...late date;Aug.1862.

80D5...new code;1.

71D6...new code;8Mg.

80D7...early date;Nov.1859.
new code;5.

81D7...late date;Jun.1862.
new code;7.

82D7...early date;May 1860.
late date;Nov.1862.
new code;Z.

72D8...new code;5.

73D8...new code;2.

75D8...new code;4.

77D8...late date;Feb.1866.
new codes;Z,4.

79D8...early date;Dec.1862.

80D8...new code;Z.

81D8...new code;5.

90D8...late date;Jan.1865.

91D8...new code;Z.

92D8...new codes;4,12.

72D11..new code;6.

73D11..early date;Apr.1863.
new codes;3,4.

74D11..early date;Jan.1863.

76D11..new code;1.

77D11..early date;Dec.1863.

78D11..new code;5.

80D11..early date;Jul.1863.

83D11..new code;6.

59D13..new code;2.

74D13..late date;Aug.1871.
new code;2.

82D13..late date;May 1872.

93D13..late date;May 1910.

89D14..new code;2.

92D14..new code;3.

95D15..late date;Apr.1868.
new code;12.

94D15..late date;Mar.1868.

95D15..new code;5.

75D17..early date;Mar.1867.

76D17..new code;3.

81D17..late date;Jul.1871.
new code;ZA.

83D17..new code;ZZ.

Dubus type 18 runs into type 27 through recuts and wear.

96D18..early date;Apr.1868.

97D18..new code;1.

98D18..new code;Z.

99D18..new code;3.

100D18.early date;Jun.1868.

89D19..new code;Z.

90D19..new codes;3,ZZ.

91D19..new code;1.

71D20..new code;4.

72D20..early date;Apr.1872.
new code;4.

First Supplement to ' London's Postal History '.....

EC cont.

73D20..early date;Apr.1872.
new code;5.
74D20..late date;Mar.1878.
new code;5.
76D20..early date;Mar.1872.
79D20..new code;ZZ.
80D20..early date;Mar.1873.
new code;11.
81D20..late date;Apr.1875.
new code;ZZ.
82D20..early date;Nov.1872.
84D20..late date;Oct.1881.
new code;X.
85D20..early date;Sep.1872.
new code;ZZ.
86D20..new code;2.
87D20..late date;Nov.1882.
88D20..late date;Feb.1882.
53D22c.new code;12.
54D22c.new codes;2,Z.
55D22c.new code;Z.
56D22c.late date;Apr.1882
63D22..new code;6.
65D22..new code;Z.
66D22t.early date;Jan.1897.
new time;7.45PM.
70BD22.new code;3.
86D22..early date;Feb.1896.

The illustrations for 96A and 96B Dubus type 26 have been switched around,please relabel 96A - 96B and 96B - 96A. The figure for 96B should have eight bars on the left hand side.

96AD26..late date;Nov.1881.
new codes;3,11.
96BD26..new early date;May 1882.
late date;May 1883.
new codes;X,ZZ.
97D26...new codes;1,7,11.

97D26 can occur from Jun.1879 onwards with one very thick bar at top and base.

Dubus type 27: this is very difficult to separate from Dubus type 18 as a result of recuts and wear.

Dubus type 28: there are more recuts than have been illustrated,some of them are noted below. The tendency is always to reduce the number of bars with time.

61A..the first issue had 5 bars at the top and base,the second had 5 at the top and 4 at the base and the last had 4 at the top and base.

62A..the first had 5 bars at top and base,the later had 4 top and base.

First Supplement to ' London's Postal History '.....

62B..this only has three bars at the top.
63A..always 5 bars at the top and the base.
64A..5 bars at the top and base at first,then 4 and 4.
65A..same as 64A.
61BD28t.late date;Sep.1897.
new times;6.PM,7.45PM.
new rarity G.
62AD28..new code;3.
63AD28..early date;Oct.1878.
63BD28t.late date;Oct.1896.
new time;6.45PM.
new rarity G.
65AD28..new code;3.
19CD29..new rarity H.
34AD29..first date;Mar.1895.
43BD29..first date;Feb.1895.
44AD29..early date;Apr.1895.
48BD29..first date;Jan.1894.
48ED29..first date;Dec.1895.

K/E/1st update.

6B.Bt..has 1 at base of obliterator.
6B.Btt.has 1 at base of obliterator.
17C....early date;Aug.1890.
new code;F.
new rarity G.
50D....new rarity H.

K/N/1st update.

10B....late date;Feb.1882.
53B.D..early date;Jun.1892.
new code;X.
new rarity G.

K/NW/1st update.

44B.A..new rarity H.

K/SE/1st update.

Lewisham is 3 in index.
21B.A..first date:Nov.1890.
24Ct...new time;3.PM.
25E....first date;Nov.1891.
25G.t..new time;8.PM.
30E....early date;Nov.1880.
48B.Et.new time;11.30AM.
49B.Et.new time;7.30PM.
54E....new date;1885.
66E.x..early date;Dec.1894.
late date;Feb.1895.
new rarity G.
67A....new rarity H.
67C....first date;Nov.1891.
new rarity H.
69D....early date;Apr.1880.

K/SW/1st update.

27B.E..new code;5.

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