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EDITORIAL.....

Another Autumn STAMPEX has been to the rather poorly Design(ed) Business Centre and at the end of October we can revisit the Horticultural Halls for three days for what your Editor calls, with apologies to Chris Rainey, TREVEX.

We have oft remarked on the number of fairs and exhibitions to be enjoyed by those living in London and the immediate area. However, to judge by the lack of articles from readers, other than the all too few faithful reporters, no-one seems to be finding anything of note, . Can material be in such short un-newsworthy supply ? There is enough in hand for a final double issue to close 1999 and after that we trust those treasured purchases will be reported for the pleasure and interest of fellow collectors.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON - A COLLECTION

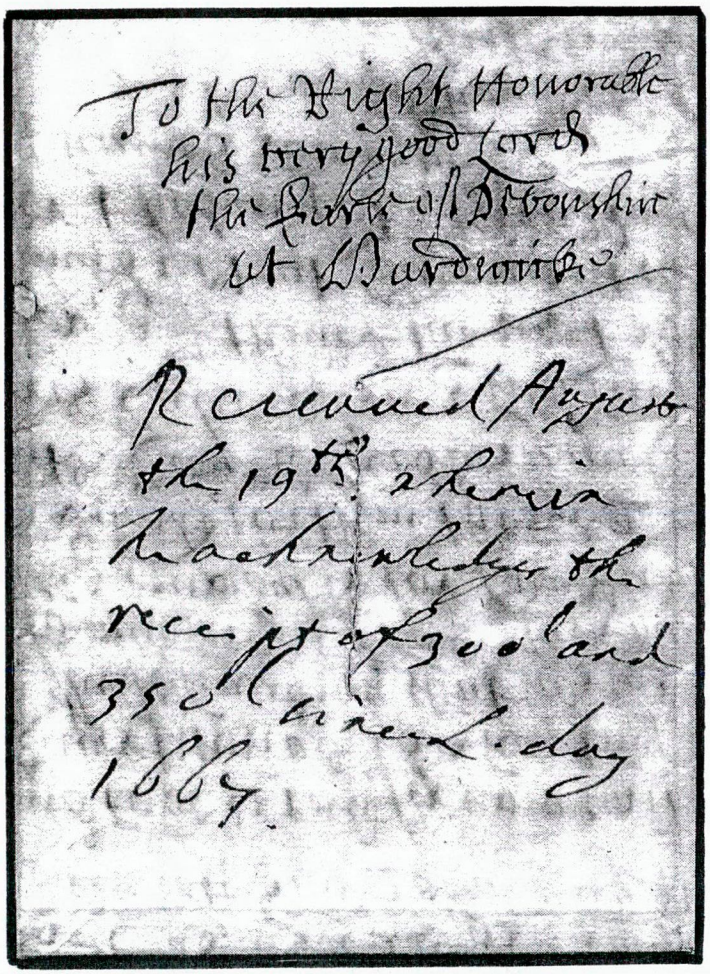


Fig. 1

Although the General Post was available, letters were often conveyed by hand. One such is shown here.(Fig. 1)

Dated 17th August, 1667, addressed to the 3rd Earl of Devonshire at Hardwick, from his steward, John Hanson at Putney Park, the Earl's mansion at Roehampton.

The letter refers to King Charles and Prince Rupert hunting in nearby Richmond Park and the King's wish to dine at the Earl's house that evening.

There is a manuscript note "Received August the 19th..."

A letter to Putney, from London (Fig.2) (note the spelling "Surry"). Dated 24th September, 1747 it carries the manuscript "Taylor". Without any documentation in the Post Office Archives it is not possible to identify the location of his receiving house at present. The Temple office Dockwra for Thursday, which included the Inns of Court, was situated at Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane to at least 1765. From 1772, to its closure in 1794, the office was at St. Clements, Blackmore Street.

The receiver "Coleman" signed a letter written from King Street to Roehampton on 19th February, 1767 (Fig.3). This carries the Westminster Dockwra for the Thursday as well at the 5 o'clock time stamp. Interestingly, the writer has endorsed the cover "Penny post". Jay identifies the Westminster office as being near Charing Cross until at least 1765. The address is reported variously as "Chequer Court near Charing Cross", "Dukes Court near St. Martin's Church", "St. Martin's Lane near Charing Cross" and "Pump Court near Charing Cross". By 1772 it was at Coventry Street near Piccadilly.

A Penny Post letter from Putney Heath to Pall Mall is dated 31st March, 1772 (Fig.4). This received the Southwark Dockwra for the Wednesday, also the Westminster time stamp for 7 o'clock. This carries the manuscript endorsement "Recd 2d Aprile 1772". The Southwark office served an area of south London from Woolwich, in the east, to Roehampton and Kew in the south and west.

Continuing with Southwark (Fig.5) is a letter from Roehampton to the Strand. The Dockwra has the narrow margin stamp in use for ten years, 1784 to 1794: this example in dated 15th June, 1784.

The Southwark office was closed in 1794 when the first significant reorganisation of the local post since the Government hijacked the original service, took place. This brings us on to some items from that period, the most interesting being the run of numbered receiving house stamps.



Fig. 2

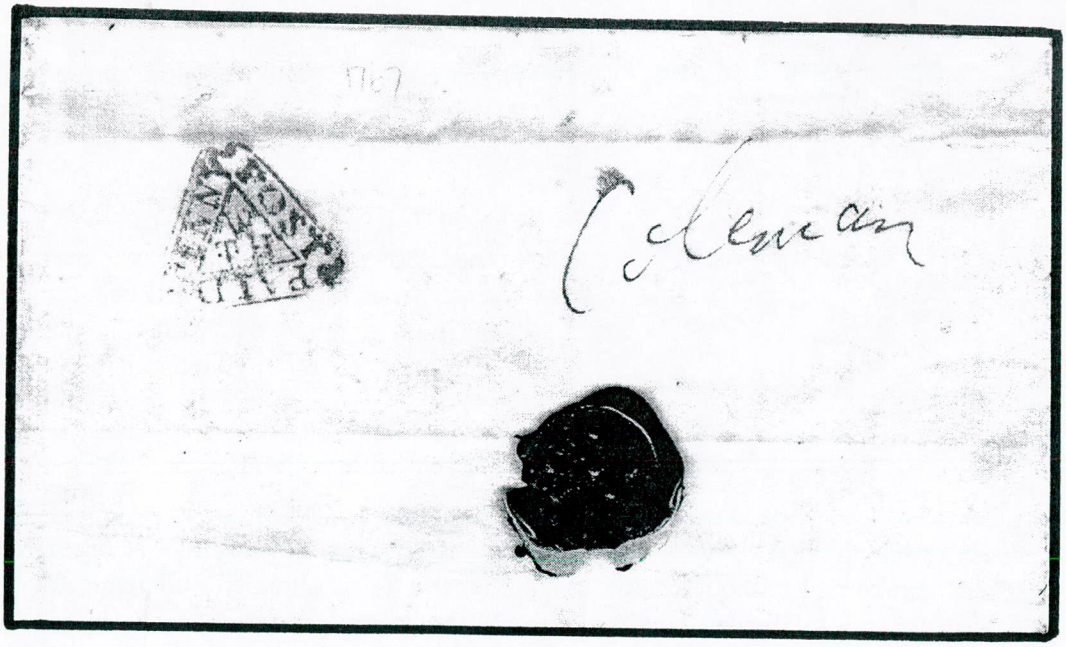


Fig. 3

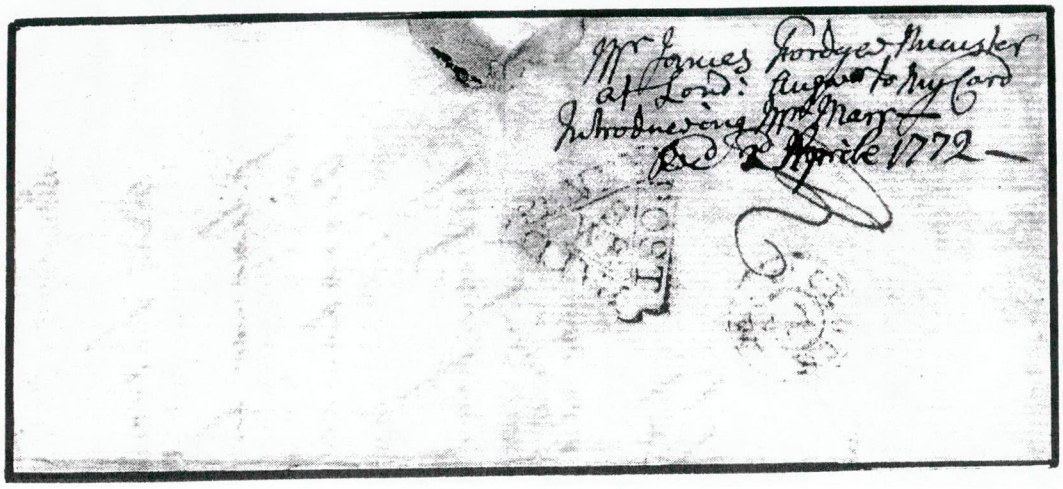


Fig. 4

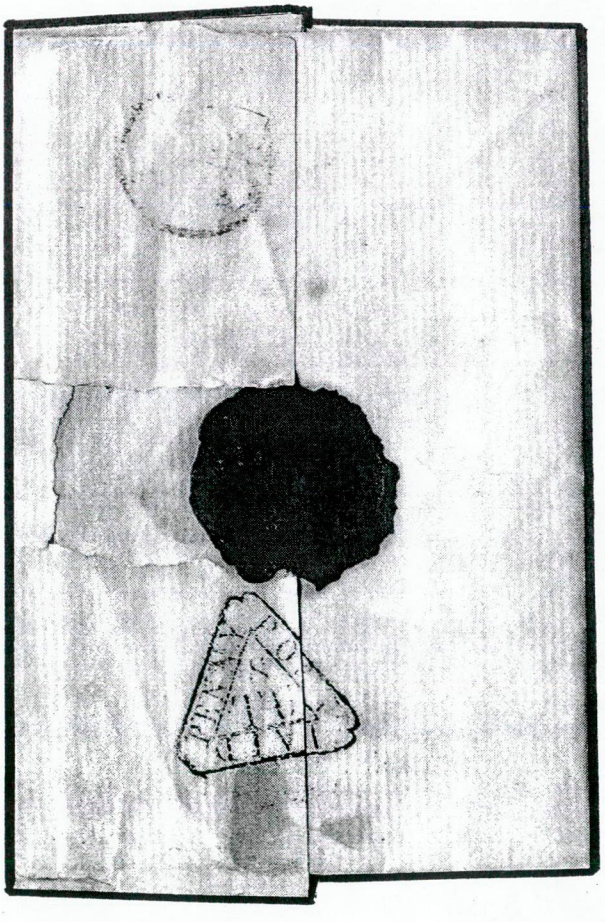


Fig. 5

In the reorganisation which took place in 1794, Putney received, according to Hugh Feldman, three of the "name over number" stamps, although he noted PUTNEY / -2 -and PUTNEY / - 3 - as "recorded not illustrated".

Feldman now proposes the purpose of these stamps was to identify different receiving houses within a particular location. He suggests the Penny Post receivers were probably located in or near the High Street and at Richmond Upper Road: he offers no site for a third office.

On the following pages are examples of PUTNEY -1 -, - 2 - and - 3 - , the first two dated 1794, that for PUTNEY / - 3 - being dated 1796.

The stamps were later replaced by the oval 'Paid' and 'Unpaid' types just before the turn of the century, possibly 1797.

The PUTNEY / - 1 - (Fig.6) was written as from Putney. 30th December, 1794, addressed to Edinburgh. The item was rated at "7", this being the penny for the local post (noted as "paid 1") plus the sixpence General Post charge to Edinburgh, over 150 miles.

Not so precisely struck, the PUTNEY / - 2 - appears on a letter dated 10th July, 1794 (Fig. 7). It is to Essex, endorsed "Free" and carried without charge in the General Post, although still liable for the local post penny. The writer mentions that as he has a "frank" he is willing to make use of it, illustrating the widespread abuse of the Franking system. The "Free" date stamp was applied in red, in use 1791-1795 and carries the "P" for John Palmer, one of the clerks/inspectors of the franks.

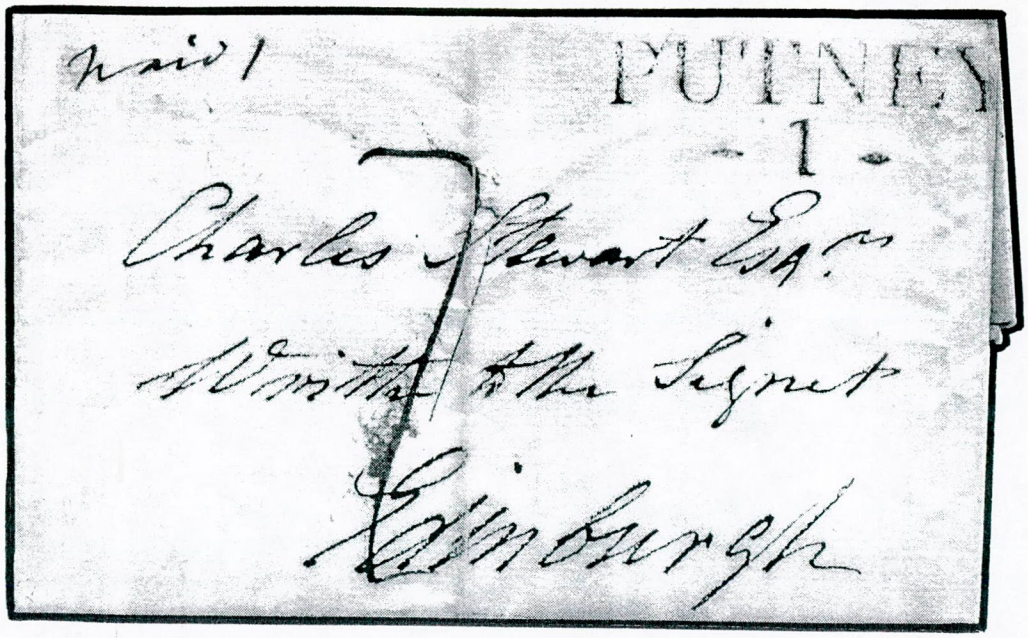


Fig. 6

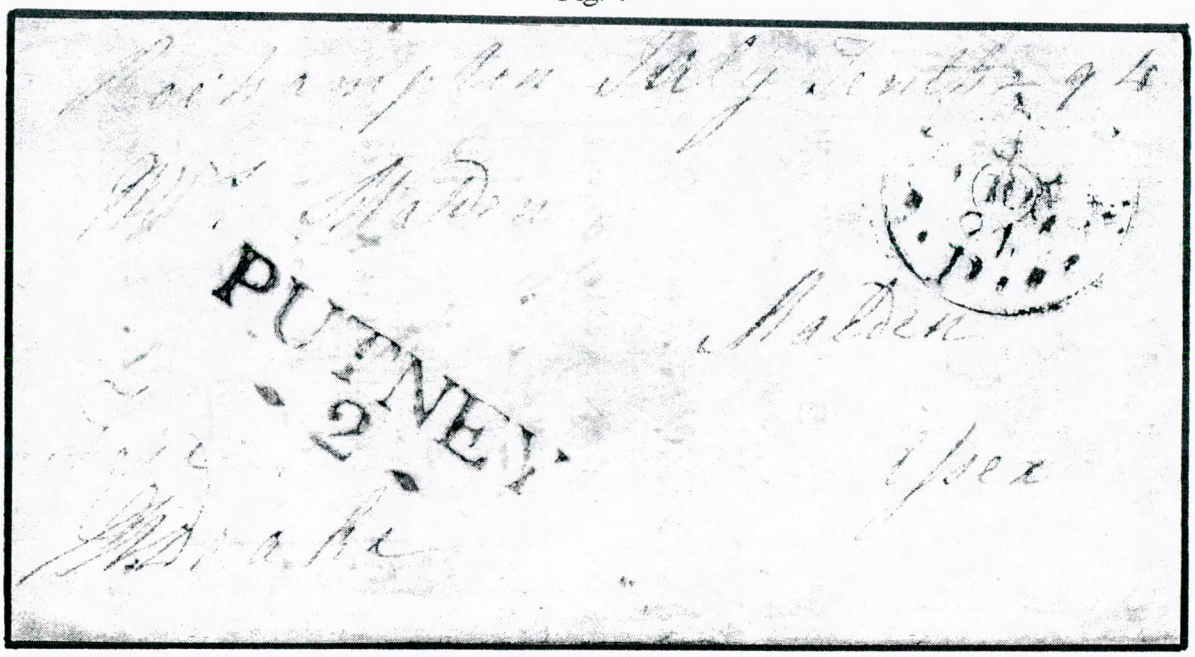
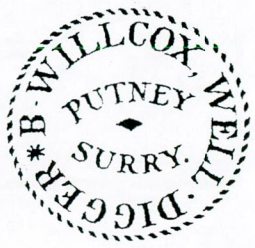


Fig. 7

The PUTNEY / - 3 -letter (Fig. 8) is dated 3rd February, 1796., by which time the charge for the Country to Town rate was two pence, this being reflected by the writer's endorsement "Pd.2d." The receiver in this instance decided to spoil the effect for later postal historians by applying his stamp upside down.

One of the more unusual receivers stamps, in red, appears in Fig. 9 Benjamin Willcox, Well Digger must have had one of the most peculiar of the diverse main occupations of the Penny Post receivers. Unlike most of his compatriots he seized the opportunity for some commercial advertising.



Unfortunately, the number of surviving letters bearing his stamp are few and the quality of stamping rather less than one might wish.

The unpaid Putney Penny Post stamp is not illustrated by Feldman.

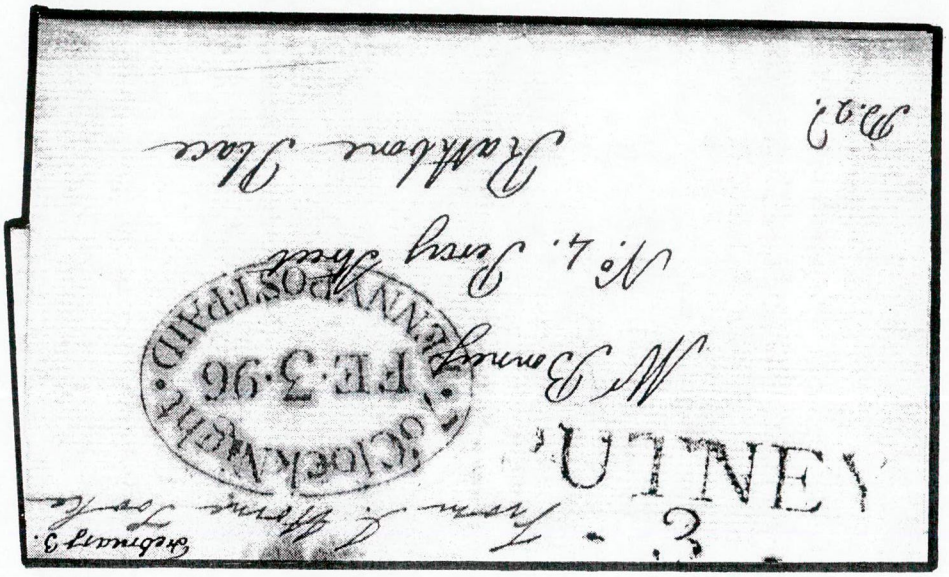


Fig. 8



Fig 9



A slight digression here to deal with the Country Sorting Office date stamp. From 1809, letters for delivery to other offices on the Richmond Ride no longer had to go through the Chief Office in London. As these "Bye" letters would require a date stamp, a new circular type was issued to those places designated Country Sorting Offices. However, this was used also on other letters, as is demonstrated by these two examples. Fig.10 shows the earlier type, with the year round the lower rim.

Fig 10.

This one (Fig. 10) is dated 7th August 1810, the date stamp, in blue, shows EV, for evening . The hand struck "2" for the local post charge, added to the seven pence for the General Post to Canterbury, makes up the "9" total charge.

A morning duty stamp (MG), this time with the year in a straight line immediately below the month day position was introduced in 1837, this example (Fig. 11) is dated 2nd June, 1838 (in grey-blue). A different duty, for delivery within the Country area, the letter incurred the "3" charge.



Fig. 11

To raise revenue for the war with France, the Post Office, then a part of the Treasury, raised the charge for the Penny Post to Two Pence. This, logically, gave the name "Twopenny Post" to the service.. This change required the production of new hand stamps to reflect the increase in charge. At the same time, the means of identifying the offices was changed to that of North Office, (N.O.) and South Office (S.O.). This action rather begs the question, what happened to PUTNEY / - 3 - ?

The North Office was near Putney Bridge with the well advertised well digger (and victualler) Benjamin Willcox continuing as the receiver. No doubt he blamed the early attempt at a European Union when complaints were received from those having to pay the increased charge.

An early example, in red, (Fig.12) is dated 13th December, 1802 is addressed to Highworth in Wiltshire. Some 75 miles distant, the letter was charged six pence for the General Post plus two pence for the local post. However, the rendition of "8" looks odd. The N O Putney (L.501) is not recorded by Feldman.

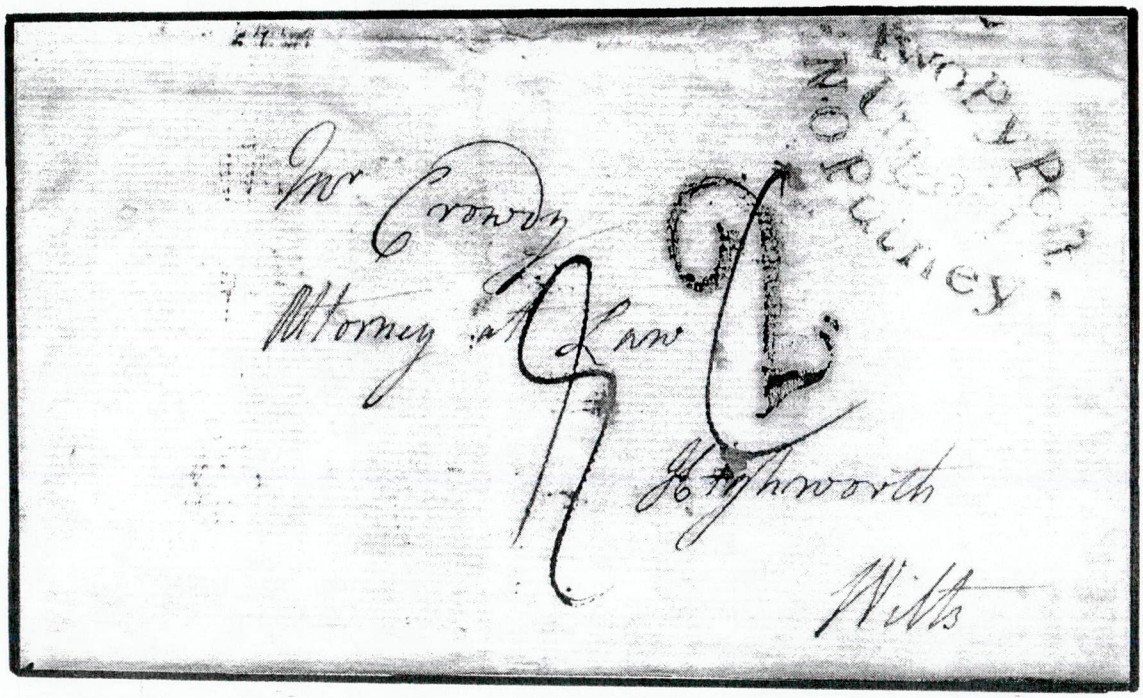


Fig 12



The North Office had both the framed and unframed step type stamps. The first type is recorded by Jay in use from 1811 to 1845. Fig.13 shows an example, in black, dated 25th October, 1820, addressed to Brighton and charged eight pence General Post plus the two pence charge Country to General Post.

Fig. 13

The unframed type Jay records 1835 to 1857, with Feldman noting one in blue in 1850. As a general rule the early examples are in black and struck on the obverse. Fig.14 is an example, in black but on the obverse, dated 21st February, 1837, is addressed to Tring with a total charge of seven pence.

Later ones appear in blue on the reverse. By 1852 the impression shows the "TP" almost missing (Fig.15)

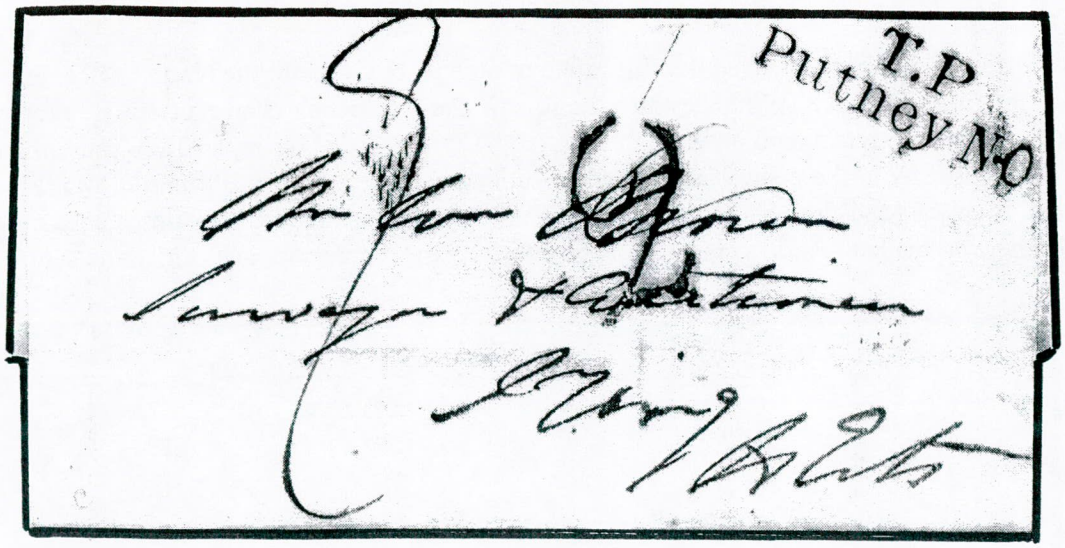


Fig. 14

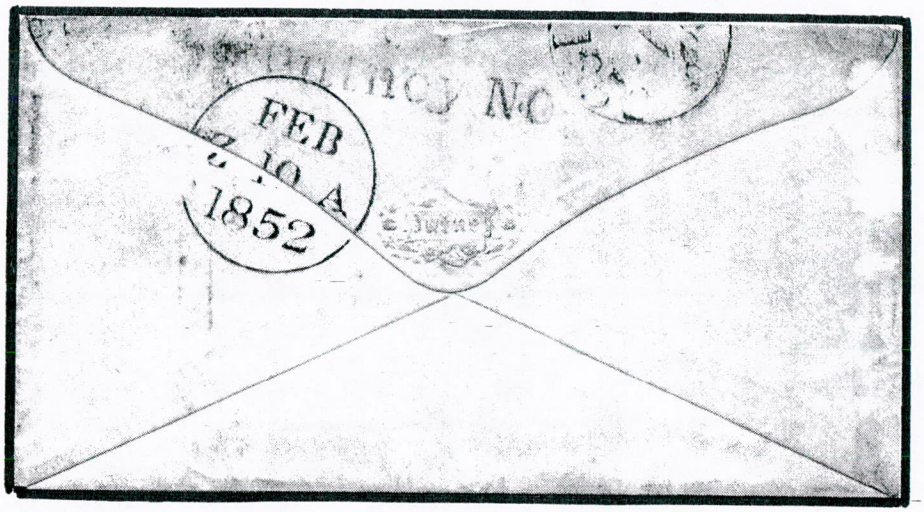


Fig. 15

When the Country rate was increased to three pence on 1st April, 1805, there was a need for a stamp showing the prepayment of the postage for the charge within the Country area and to the Town area. Despite this Jay records only 1833 with an example, in black, from October 15th of that year at Fig.16.

Fig. 16



The South Office would have received the full range of stamps but, as with the North Office, examples of all types have yet to be recorded. With the introduction of the two penny charge in 1801, prepayment was signalled by the appropriate stamp, in greyish blue (Fig.17). Recorded by Jay in 1826 only, the date of this example. One curiosity is the post charge. Carlisle mileage stamps showed 298 until 1825. From that year 305 appears. It appears the clerk had not caught up with the latest distance calculations, entering the old rate of "1 0" in the oval framed "Paid" stamp. The is repeated by the manuscript marking in the centre.

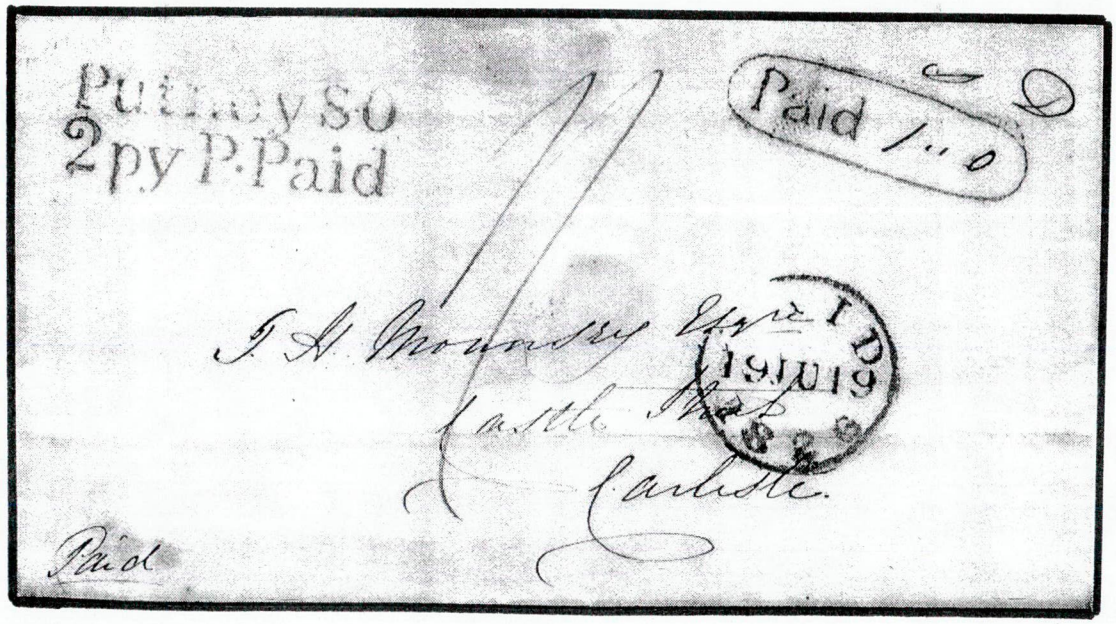
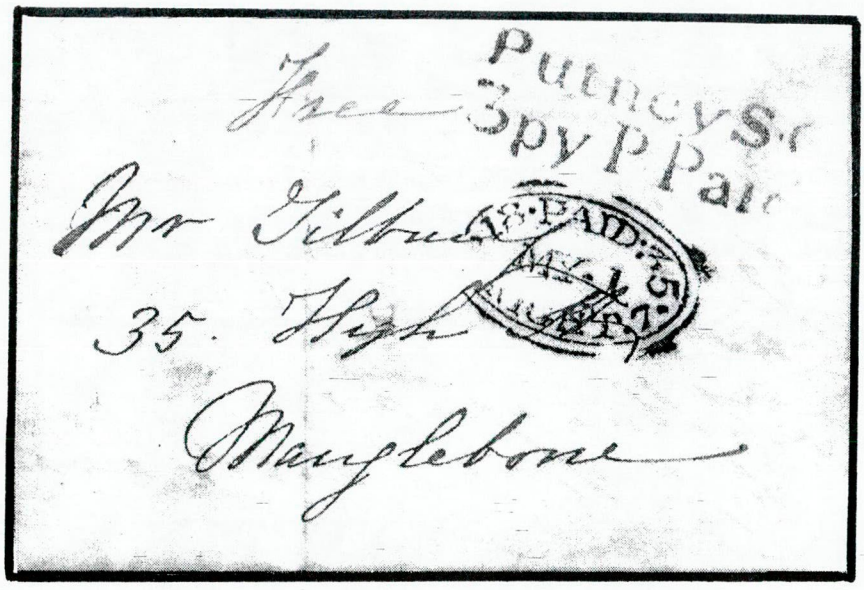


Fig. 17



In like manner, the prepayment of three pence is shown by the stamp illustrated in Fig.18. This was applied in blue, 1st May, 1835, with Hugh Feldman noting one in black for 1820

Fig.18

The earliest recorded date of use of the framed step type stamp is 1840, which matches the introduction of the adhesive label and postal stationery. The example appearing in red on the Mulready (Fig.19) dated July 30th 1841 has the appearance of wear, suggesting earlier examples must be, like the truth, "out there". Feldman records 1840 to 1843, the latter date noted by Jay in red.

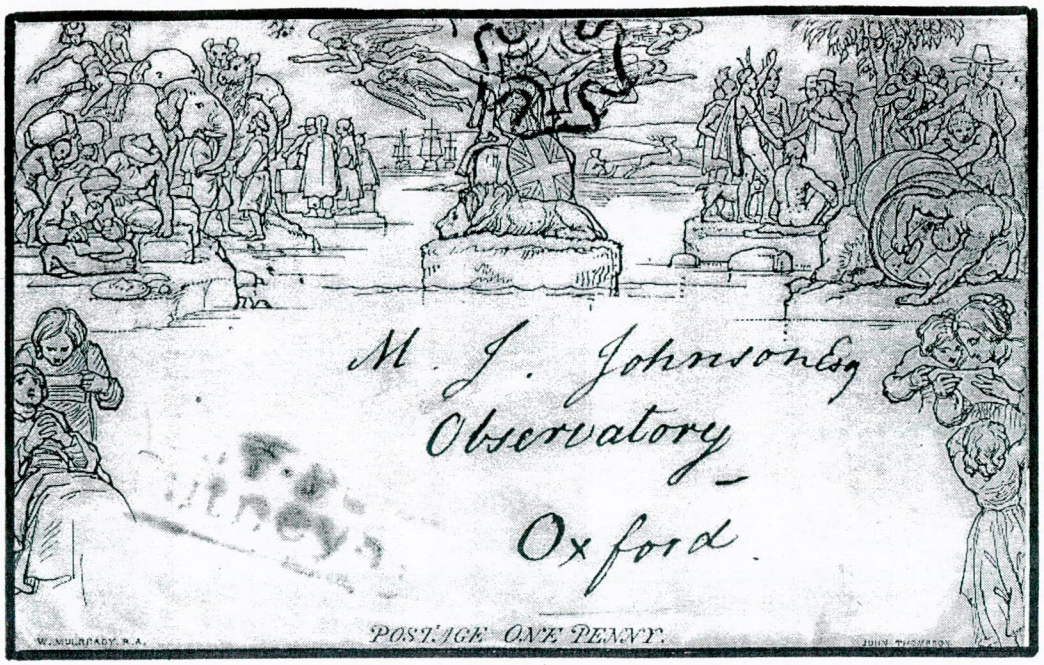


Fig. 19

Despite the availability of adhesive labels and postal stationery, many continued to prepay in cash. This resulted in the continued issue of stamps showing this, one such being made on 2nd April, 1844. A fine example in black appears here (Fig.20). Similar stamps for the two and three penny rates, although available at other offices, do not appear to have been issued to any Putney office.

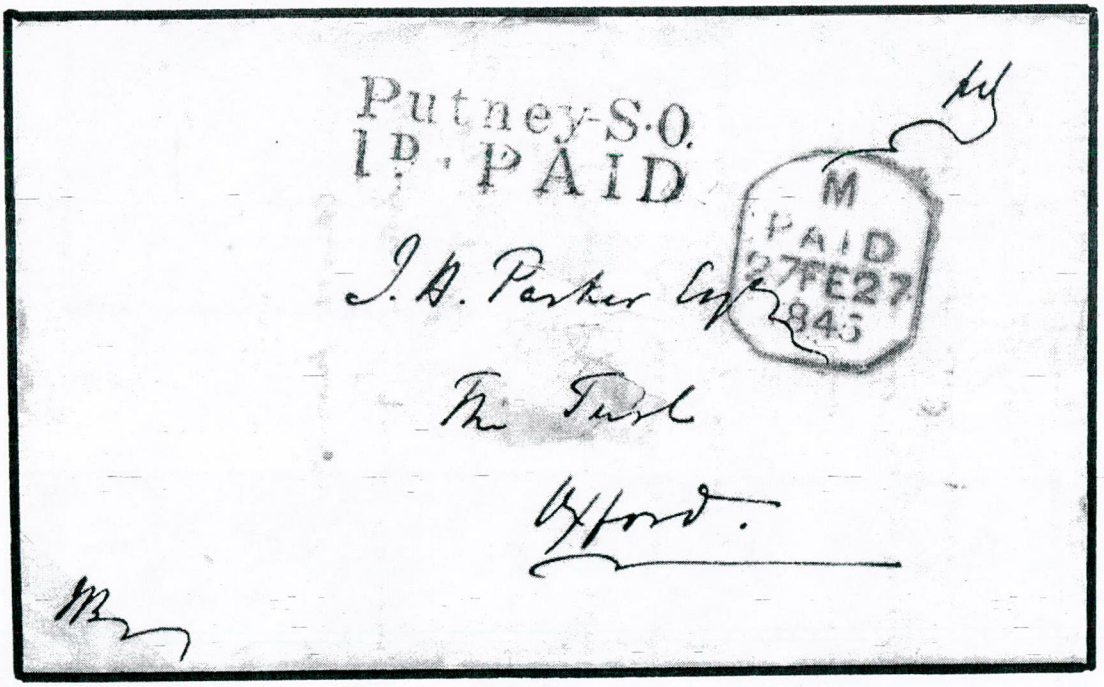


Fig. 20

A single line, lower case, type was issued to the South Office on the 2nd April, 1844. A posting on New Year's Eve of that year yielded the example shown here (Fig.21). These continued in use until at least 6th May 1850, when a very tired example is recorded (Fig.22).

On 21st May, 1851 a smaller size was issued and appears as a back stamp on a letter routed through Paris. This is dated 20th August 1852. (fig. 23)

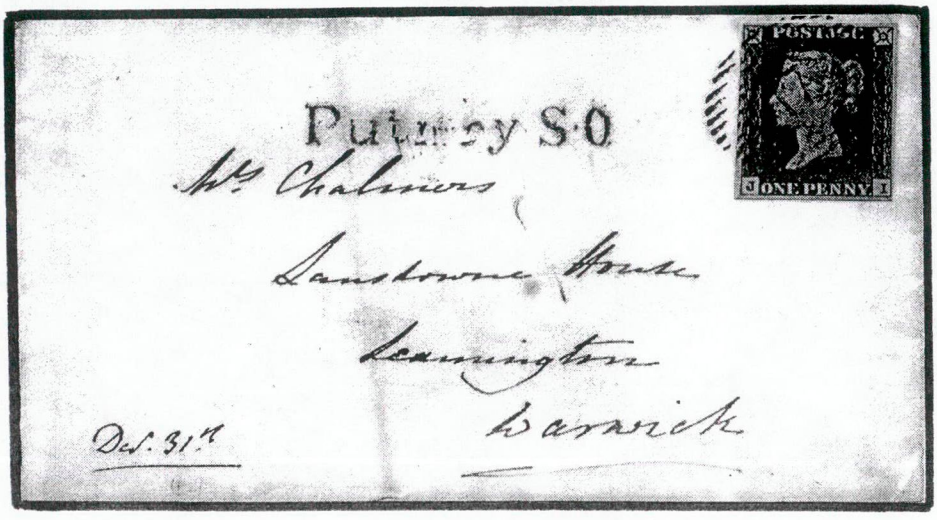


Fig. 21



Fig.22

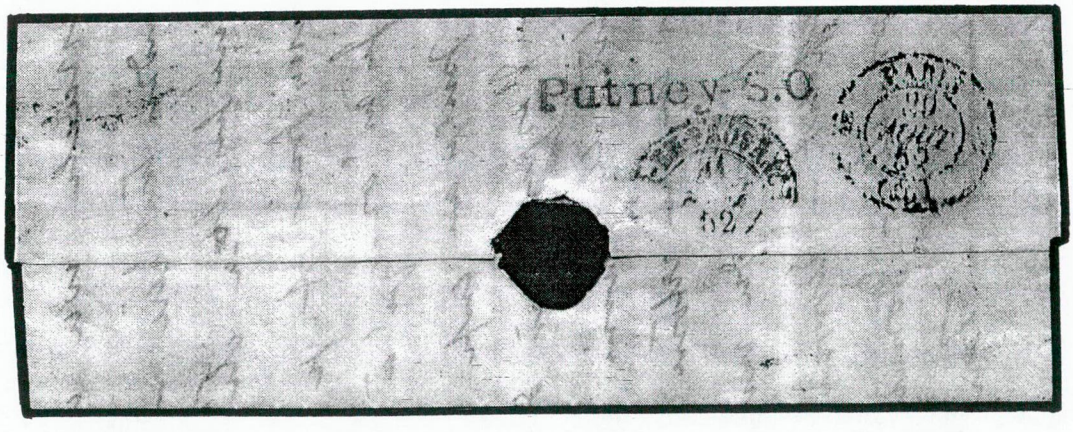


Fig.23

The introduction of the Uniform Penny Postage on 10th January brought into active use the extremely scarce "! py P Paid" stamps. These might, quite properly, have been included under the examples from the North and South Offices but, as a pair, it seems appropriate to show them here together.

These stamps were, of course, available before 1840 but their use was confined to Newspaper wrappers, the survival rate of which is minimal, and Soldiers' letters. Thus far they have been recorded for 1839 and 1840 only, the former date being occasioned by the reintroduction of a penny rate from 5th December, 1839 for prepaid letters within the London Local Post.

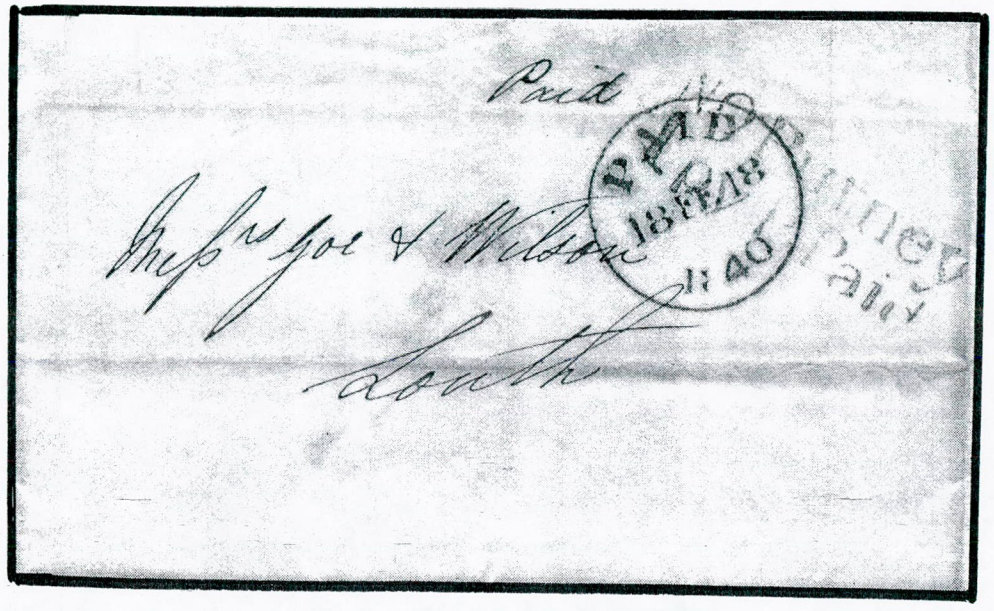


Fig.24 : North Office : 18th February, 1840

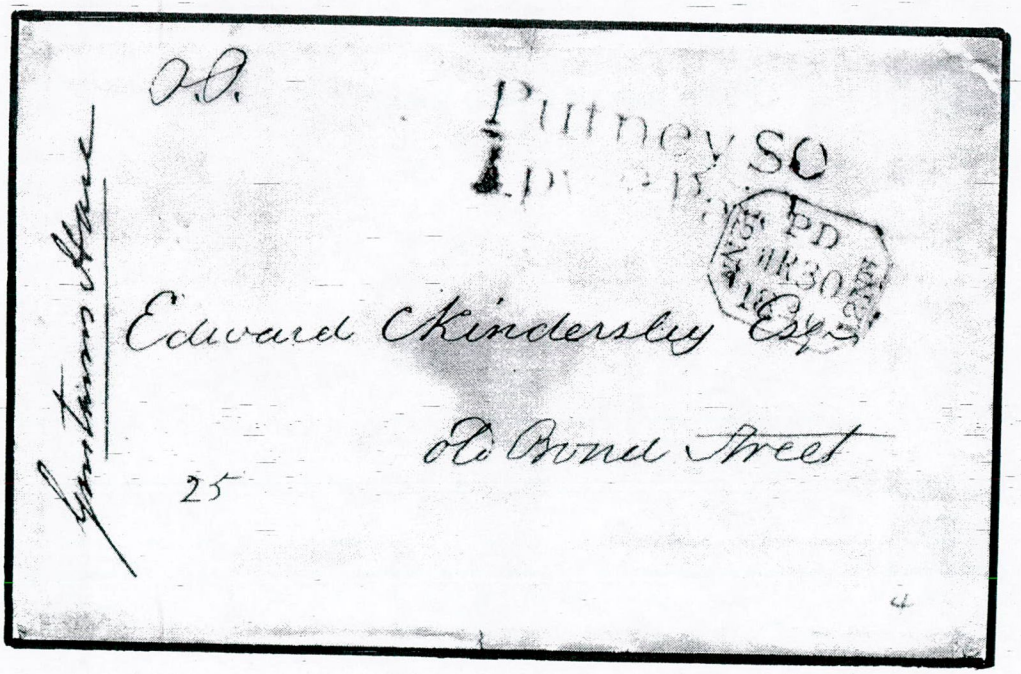


Fig.25 : South Office : 30th March, 1840

INCOMING MAIL FROM NORWAY. An 1830 letter (Fig.26) from Christiania (now Oslo) to Putney, via Hamburg: redirected to Oxford. The letter shows the evening duty Country Sorting Office date stamp, struck in blue, with various Twopenny and General Post stamps. The various charge marks, framed TP rate 2 and other manuscript marks were deleted, presumably because the initial recipient paid them. The remaining charge of eight pence refers to the General Post charge to Oxford (54 miles distant), though why this was not written as "10" to reflect the total charge on redirection is unclear.

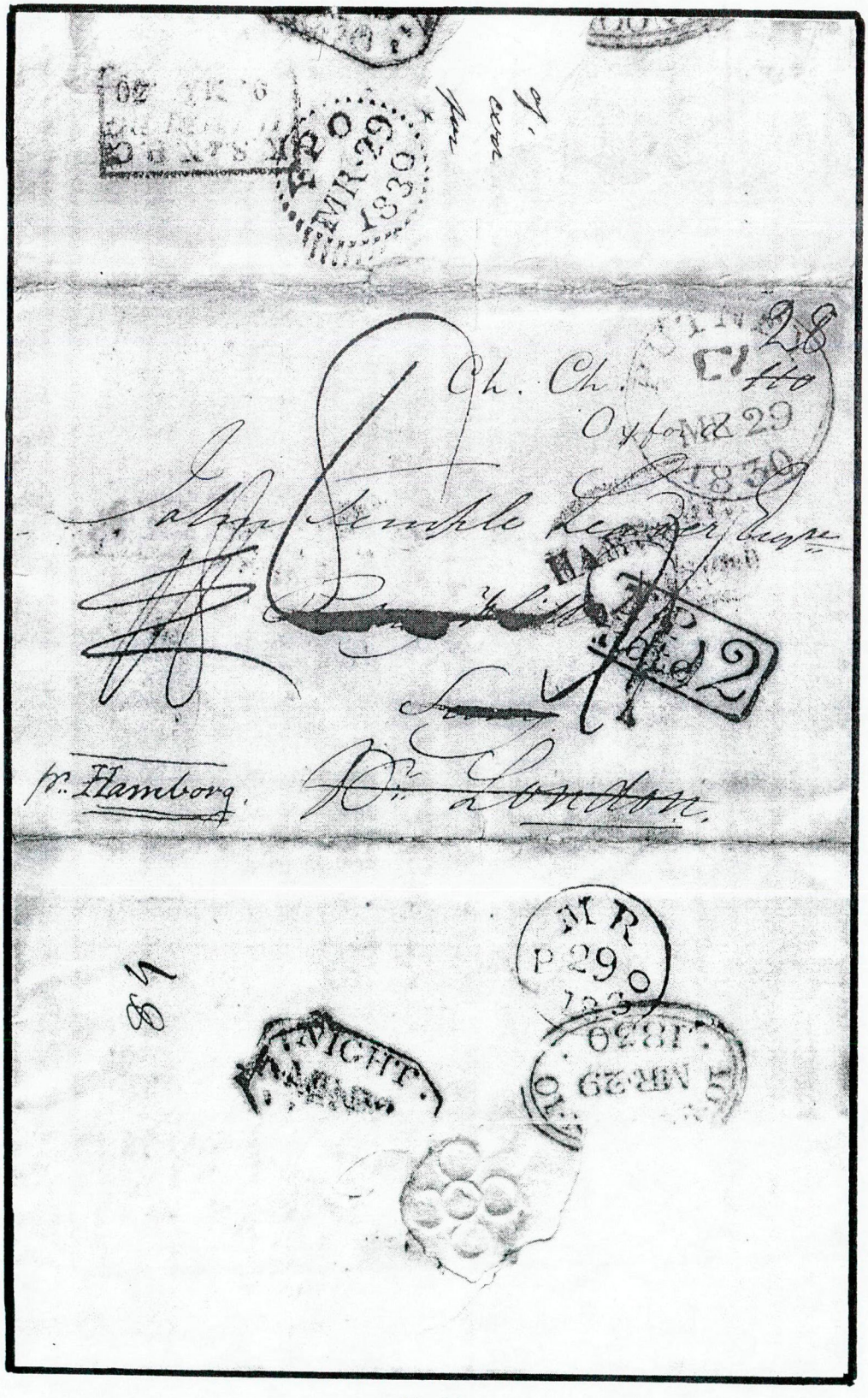


Fig.26

SUNDAY POST was ever a politic/religious problem for the Post Office. In an effort to silence the critics of any service on Sundays, they introduced various stamps requiring delivery by 10 on the Sunday morning, thus allowing the Letter Carriers the opportunity of attending church services.

Twopenny Post letters sent out on Saturday nights for delivery Sunday mornings were hand stamped at the Chief Office with one of these. A rectangular stamp (Fig.27) was introduced in 1797 and continued in use, modified, until 1818. This example was used on 28th January, 1809, the letter being posted in Twickenham for delivery in Putney Hill.

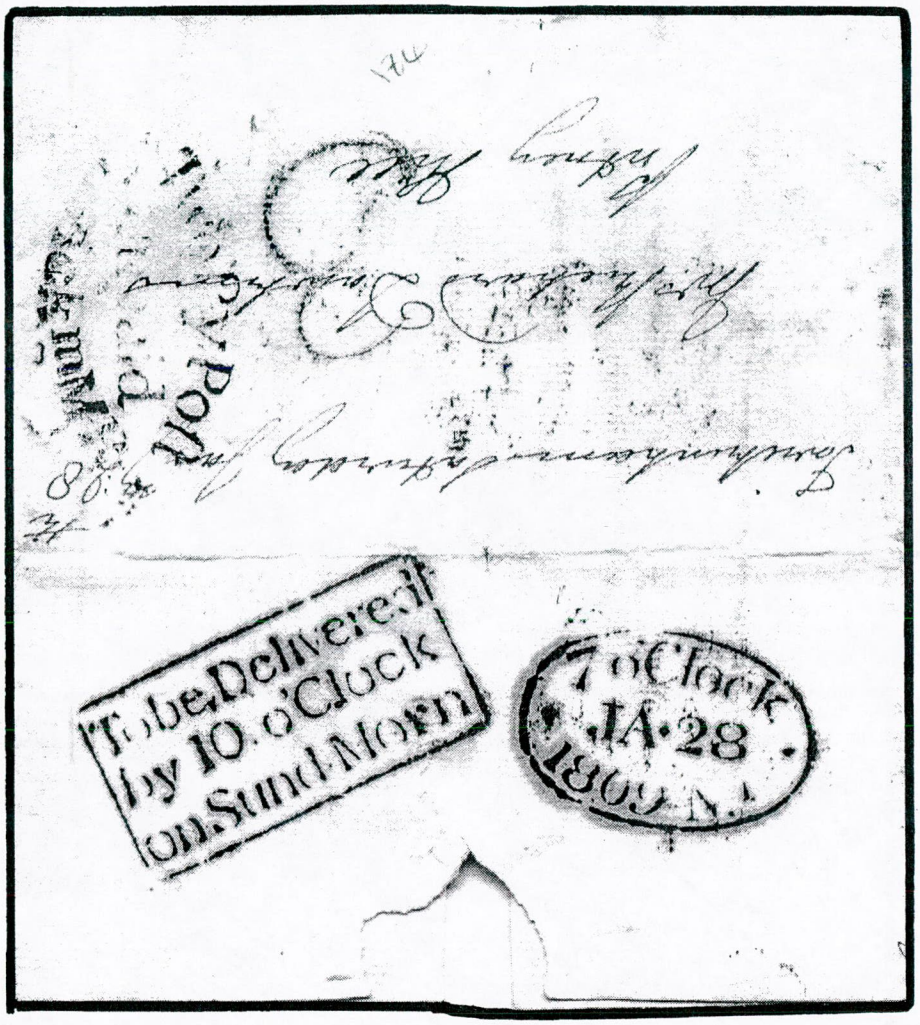


Fig.27

In 1844 the Twopenny Post was renamed the London District Post and a series of cancellations comprising a number within a circle within a horizontal oval of bars was introduced with "32" being allocated to Putney. These stamps are, generally, scarce as the bulk of the mails were not local or bye letters but routed through the Chief Office. The two examples here, Figs 28 and 29 show early and later use.

In 1856 the London District Post was effectively amalgamated with the General Post and the structure devolved into ten districts, with boundaries matching those of the former London District Post. The title of this reorganised area is variously rendered, that on the official map in 1856 being "LONDON POSTAL DISTRICT". Putney and Roehampton were in the South Western District.

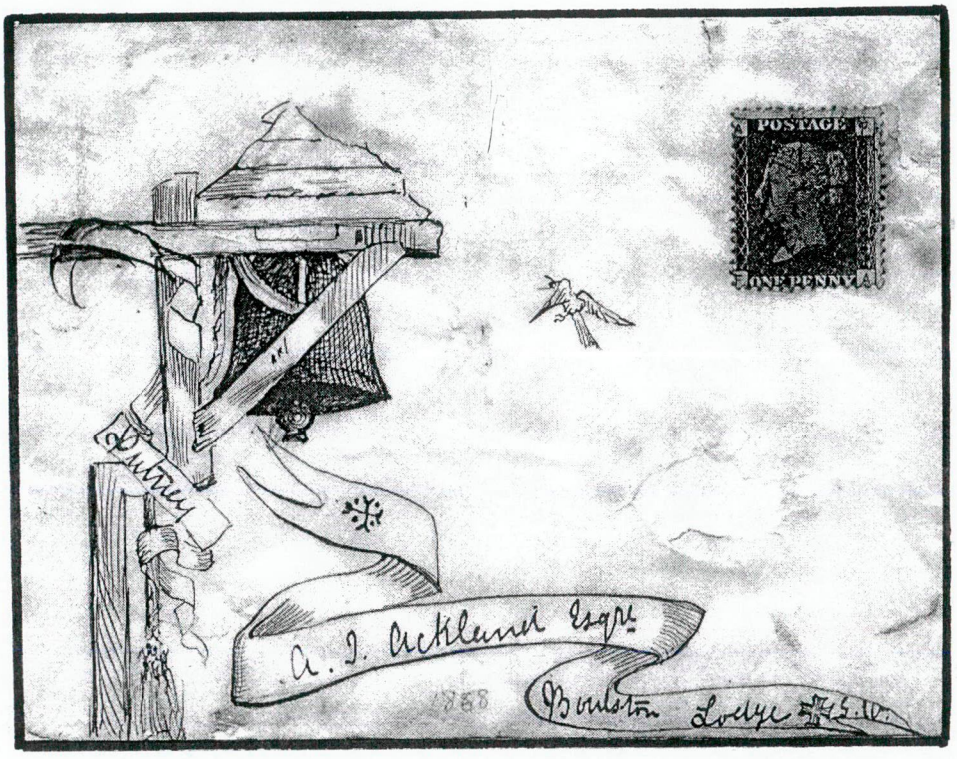




Fig. 28

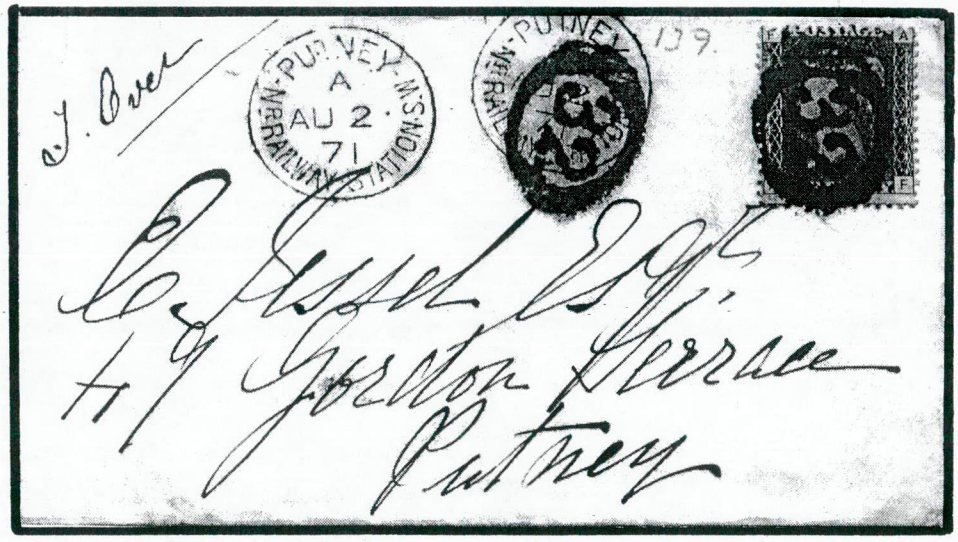
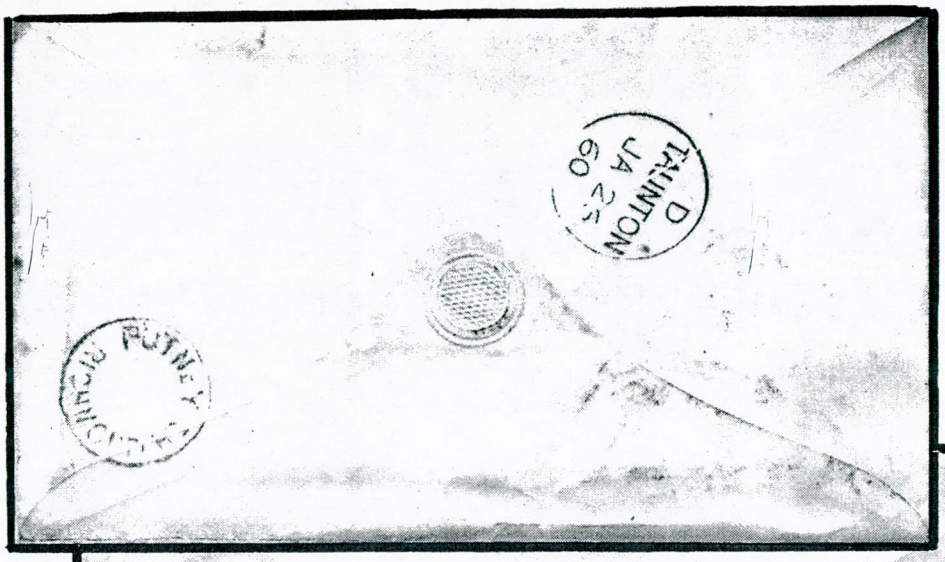


Fig. 29 : This was incorrectly addressed to "49" (no such number)
despite the sender living at number 19 !! A very local letter.

It was after 1856 we get the additional undated receiving house stamps to the long established straight line upper and lower case types. Two types are illustrated. PUTNEY / RICHMOND ROAD (Fig.30) used in January 1860 and ROEHAMPTON (Fig.31), used in December 1858.

Fig.30



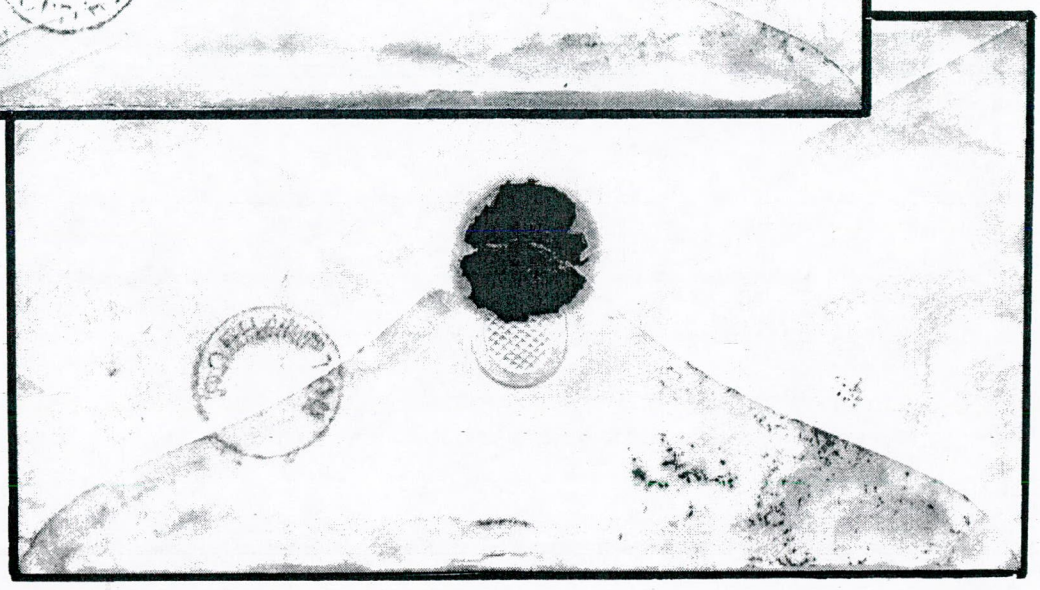


Fig.31

ROEHAMPTON is recorded with five hand stamps, three of which are illustrated here. The framed step TP Roehampton is recorded by Jay 1824 to 1836, the example here not being dated (Fig.32) Country to Town, it incurred a charge of three pence.

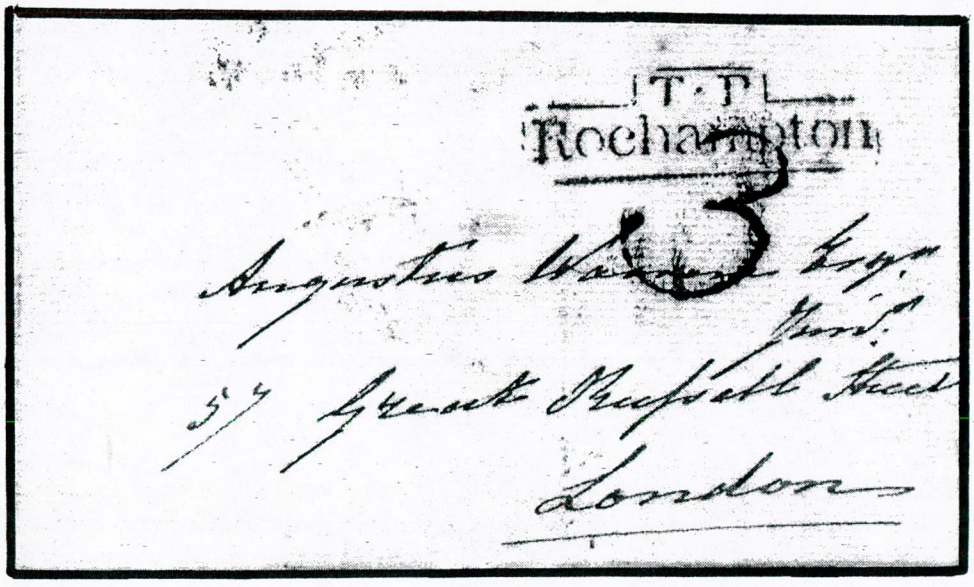


Fig. 32

The unframed step type which followed is noted being in use 1835 to as late as 1857. The item here (Fig.33) appearing on a Mulready to Poole showing the Maltese Cross missing Britannia and a clear example of the TP stamp.



Fig.33

Following the pattern of other offices and the need to deal with cash paid letters, Roehampton was issued with the 1^{D} PAID on the 5th September 1844, its use in blue on the 8th February, 1851 appearing below in Fig.34.

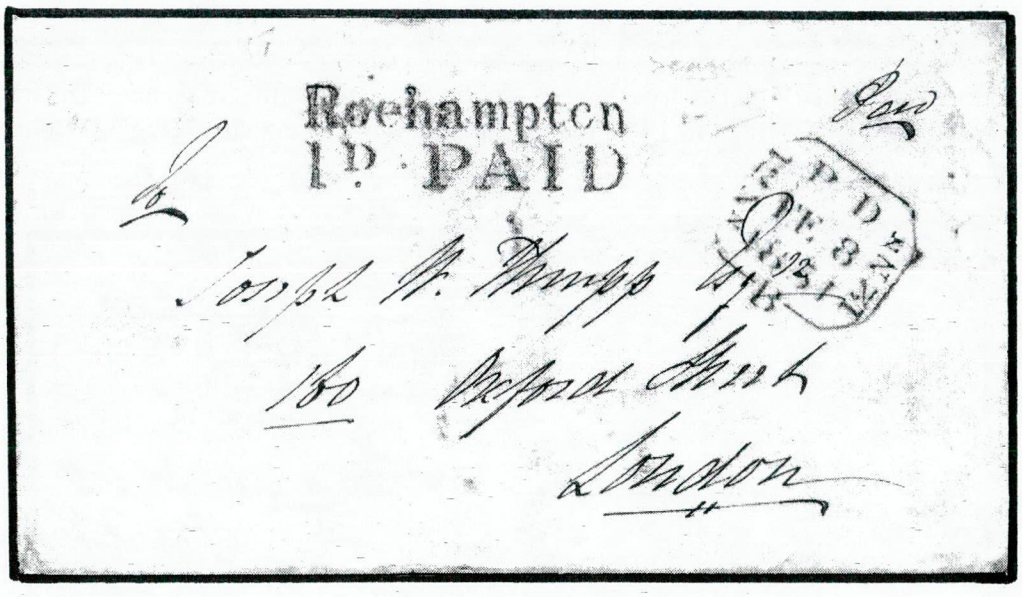


Fig.34

At first, Roehampton was only a receiving house, other services being provided at Putney. However, due to the distance from Putney, two miles, it was upgraded to a money order and savings bank office circa 1867. Registered mail was received at Roehampton, although from the example shown (Fig 35) it appears Putney reserved the duty of cancelling the adhesive, as with those on the parcel post labels of 1890 (Fig 36) and 1901 (Fig.37). With these labels, the two different designs are very clear.

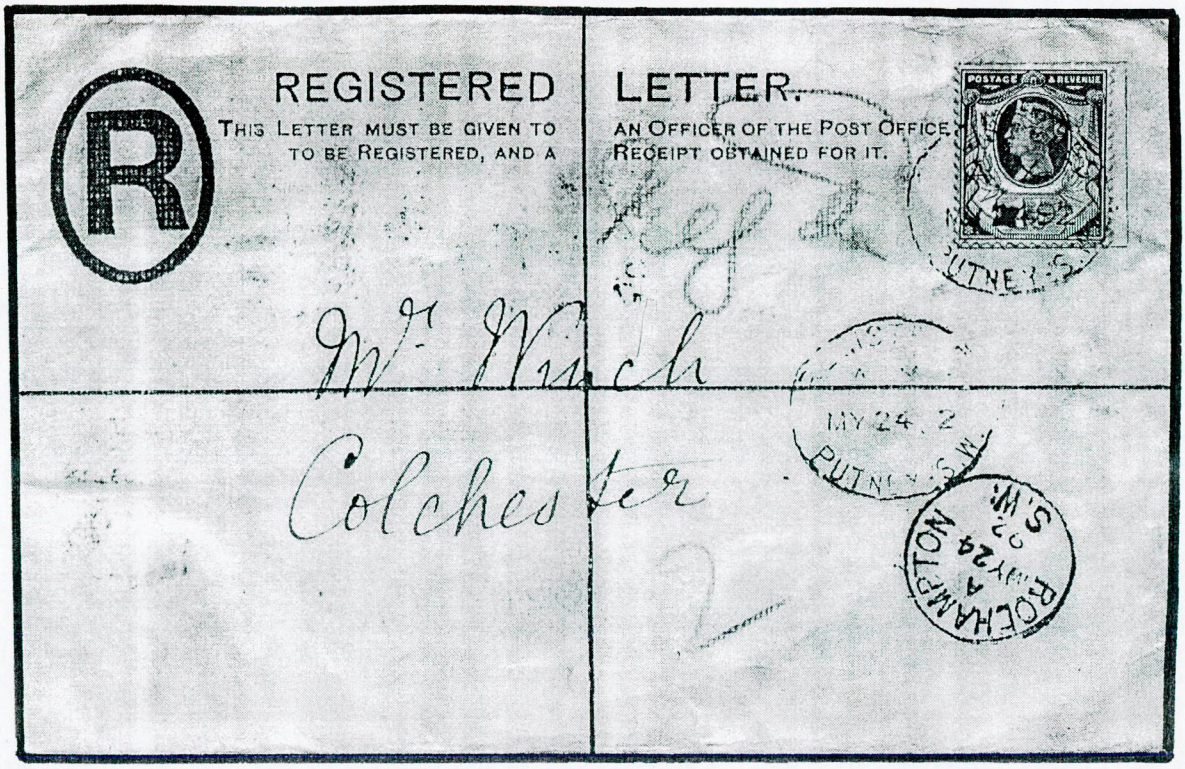


Fig.35

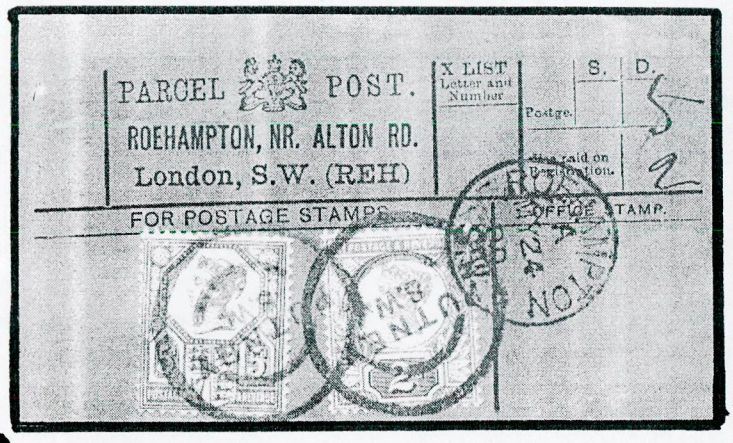


Fig. 36

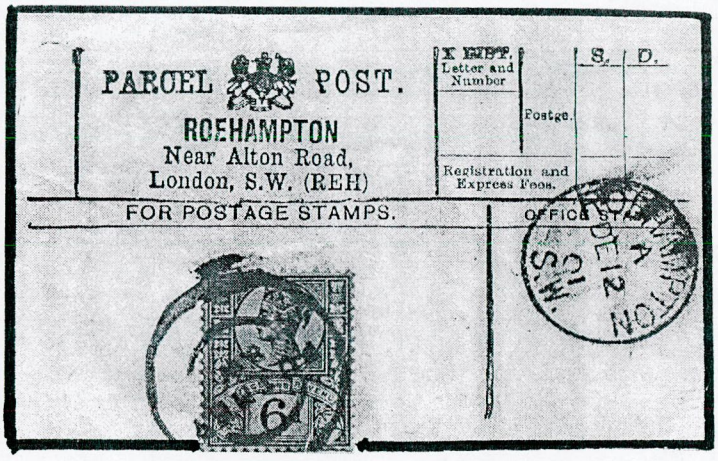


Fig. 37

KINGSTON VALE was in an isolated part of Putney, with a very small population. It was open by at least 1857, a circular undated stamp being issued on the 10th November that year. Fig.39 offers an example of this very scarce undated mark. The dated stamp, appearing on the Parcel Post label (Fig.38) was issued in 1878.

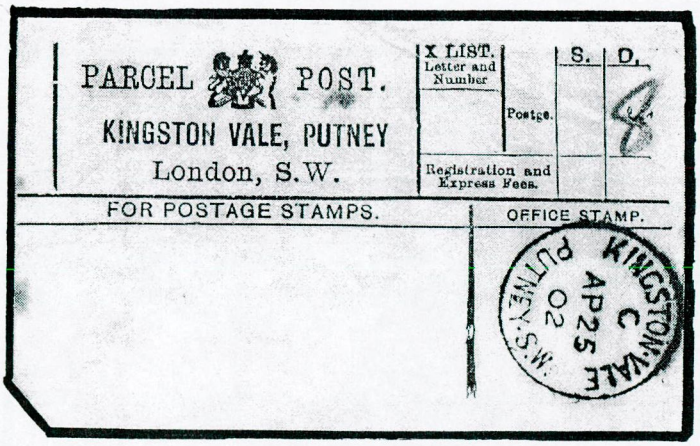


Fig. 38

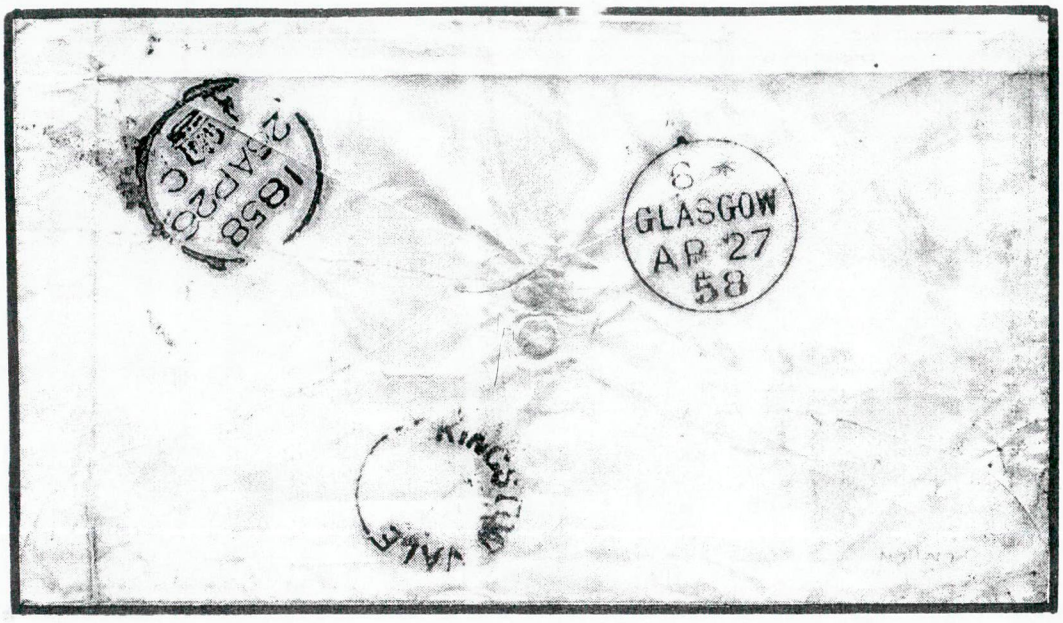


Fig.39

NEW SUB POST OFFICES were opened, to serve the growing population, at Parkfields (later 297 Upper Richmond Road) in 1881; Oxford terrace in 1882; Felsham Road in 1884; 30 and 207 Lower Richmond Road in 1888 and East Putney in 1891.

A selection of Parcel Post labels for some of these offices is shown at Figs. 40 to 45.

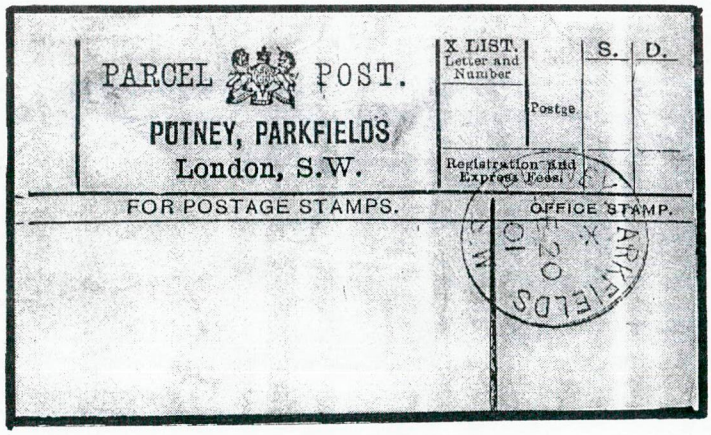


Fig.40

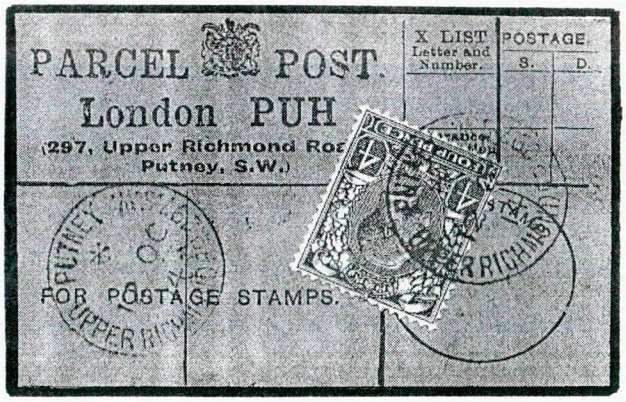


Fig.41

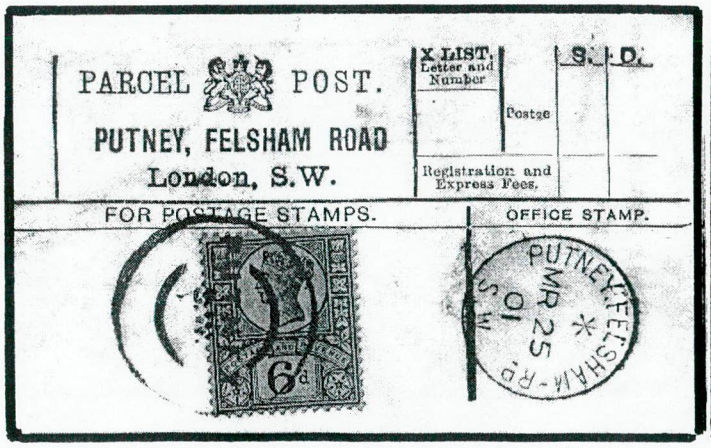


Fig.42

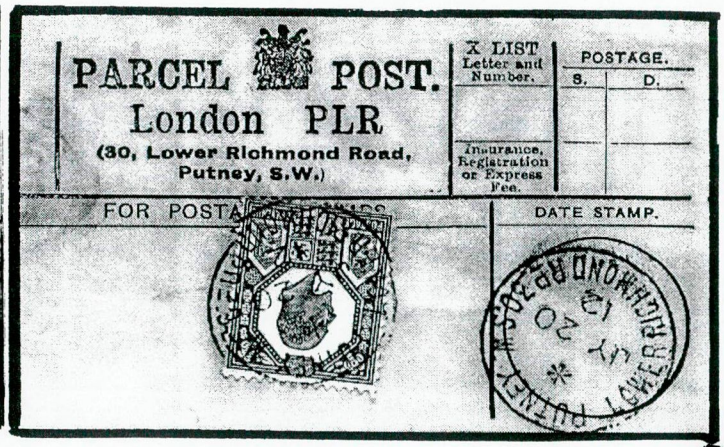


Fig.43

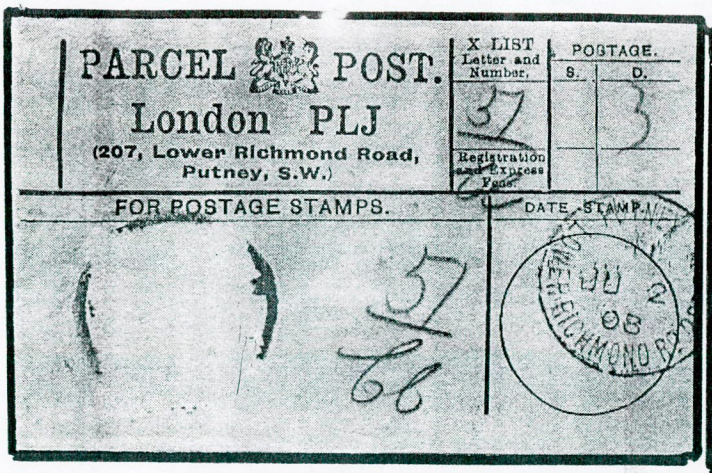


Fig.44



Fig.45

It is of interest to note the "East Putney Near Railway Station" referred to the East Putney District Line railway station. In the case of this registered envelope, the sub post office felt authorised to cancel the adhesives.

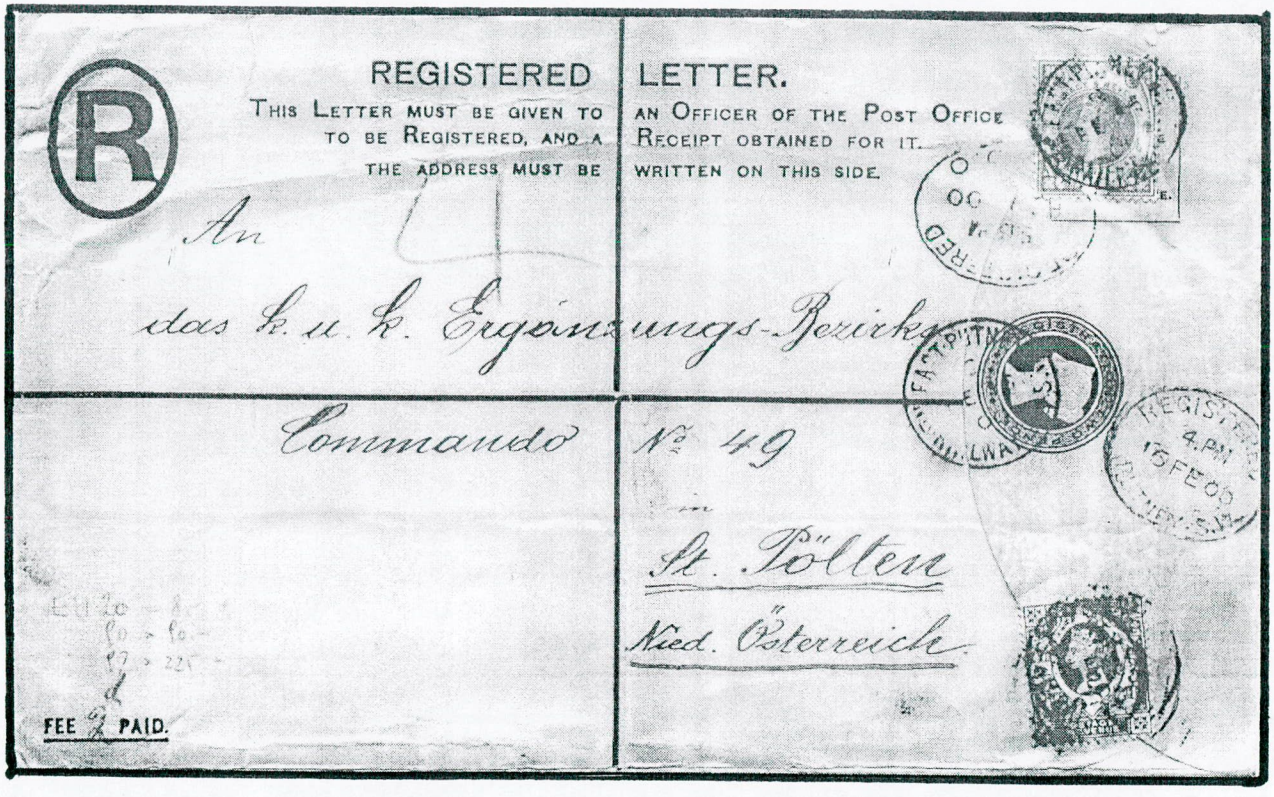


Fig.46 (81% of original)

The Oxford terrace office, although opened in October 1882, has no record of a date stamp being issued before 1889. What was done with mail and documents passing through and originating at this office during those seven years has yet to be established.

In 1901 the address of the office was amended to 279 Putney Bridge Road, as is demonstrated by the registered letter of 1897 (Fig.47) and the two Parcel Post labels (Figs.48 and 49).

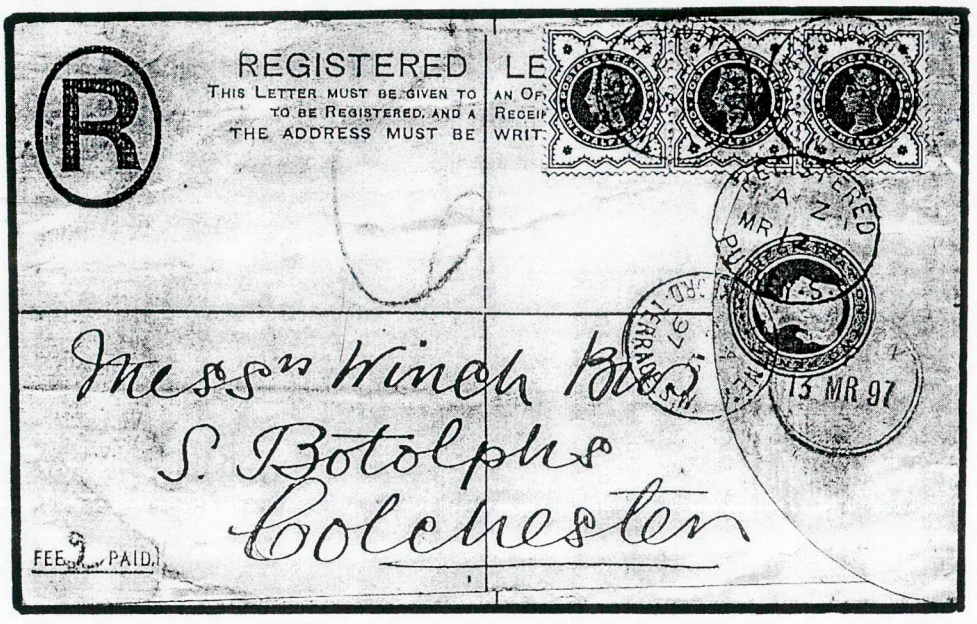


Fig.47 (81% of original)

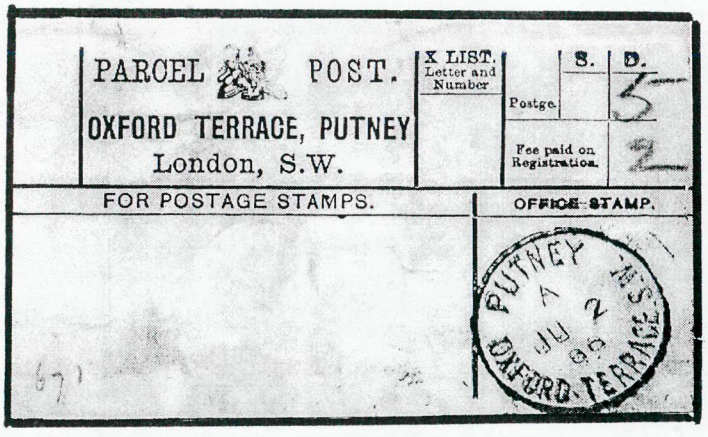


Fig.48

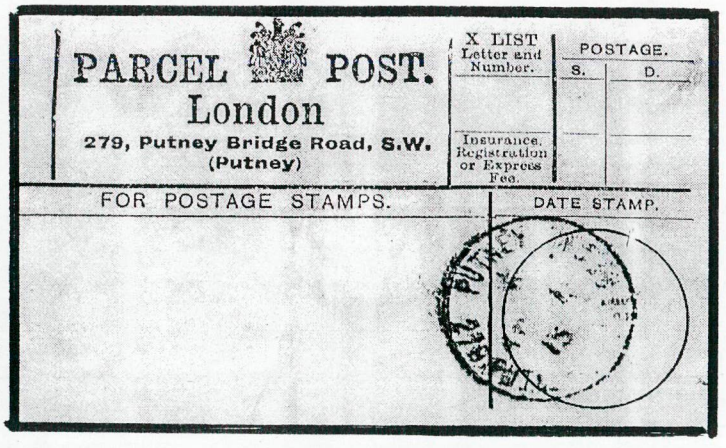


Fig.49

PUTNEY BRANCH OFFICE designation first appears in the Post Office Guide in 1872. It was the main office for the Putney area and had Savings Bank facilities. In 1892 the office was relocated (Figs 50 and 51) a short distance away to 151 Putney High Street, where it remained until the 1960s.

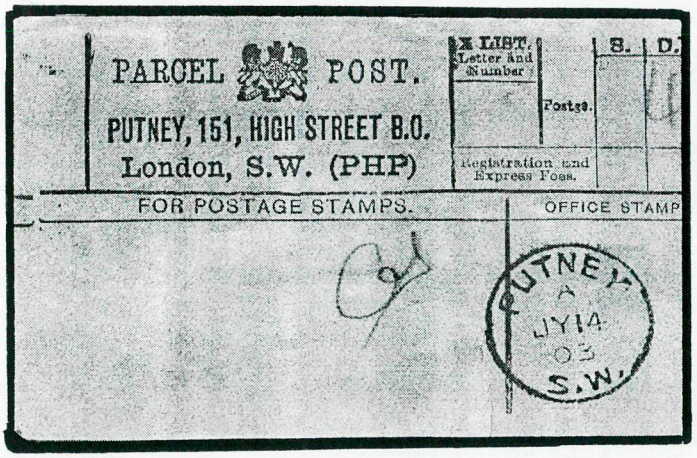


Fig 50

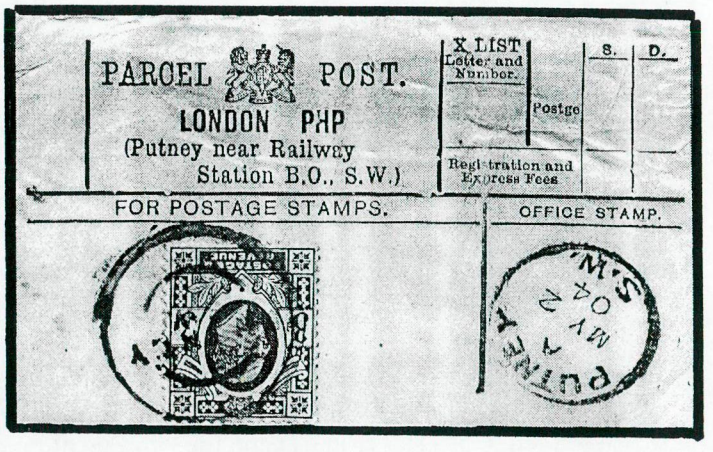


Fig.51

The B(ranch) O(ffice) designation incorporated into the name on the red date stamps is shown by the registered letter of 1878 (Fig.52).

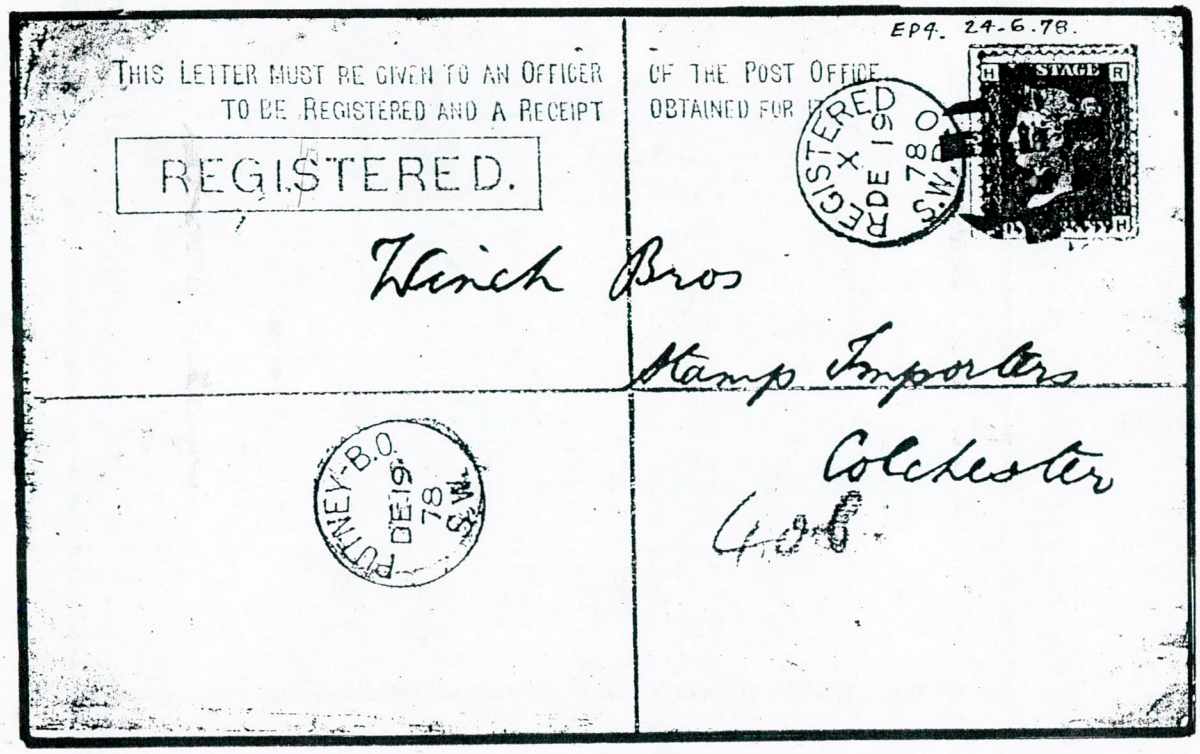


Fig.52

THE VERTICAL DUPLEX: '32' IN OVAL OF BARS : Parmenter illustrates no fewer than six versions of these cancellations , with two singletons.

Fig.53 is type 32B.c; Fig.54 type 32C.c; Fig 55, the singleton, with limited use on parcels and circulars. Fig .56 shows type 32F.c.

The final three with the number in the base of the obliterators. Fig. 57 has the figure 1 at the base of the obliterator: Fig.5 a small figure 2, not listed by Parmenter, and Fig.59 the listed 3mm high '3' in the obliterator.

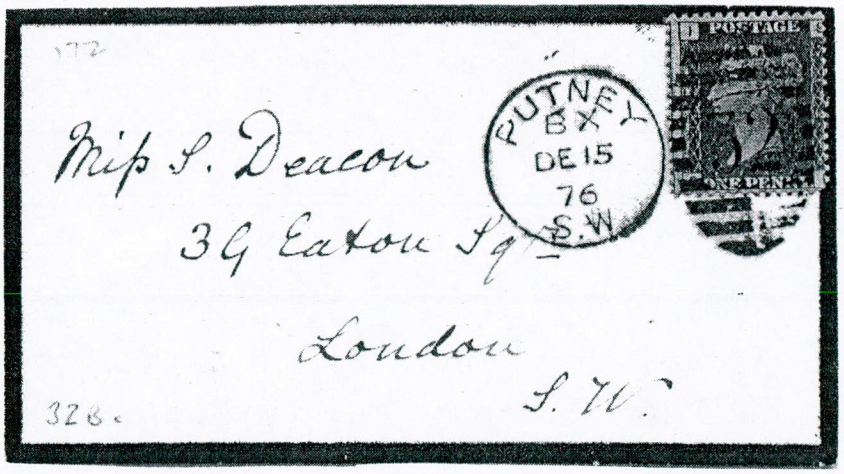


Fig.53
First type 32B.c
Time in code
In use 1876-1891



Fig. 54
Type 32C.c
Time in code.
Letter to Berlin,
processed through
Suburban Office.

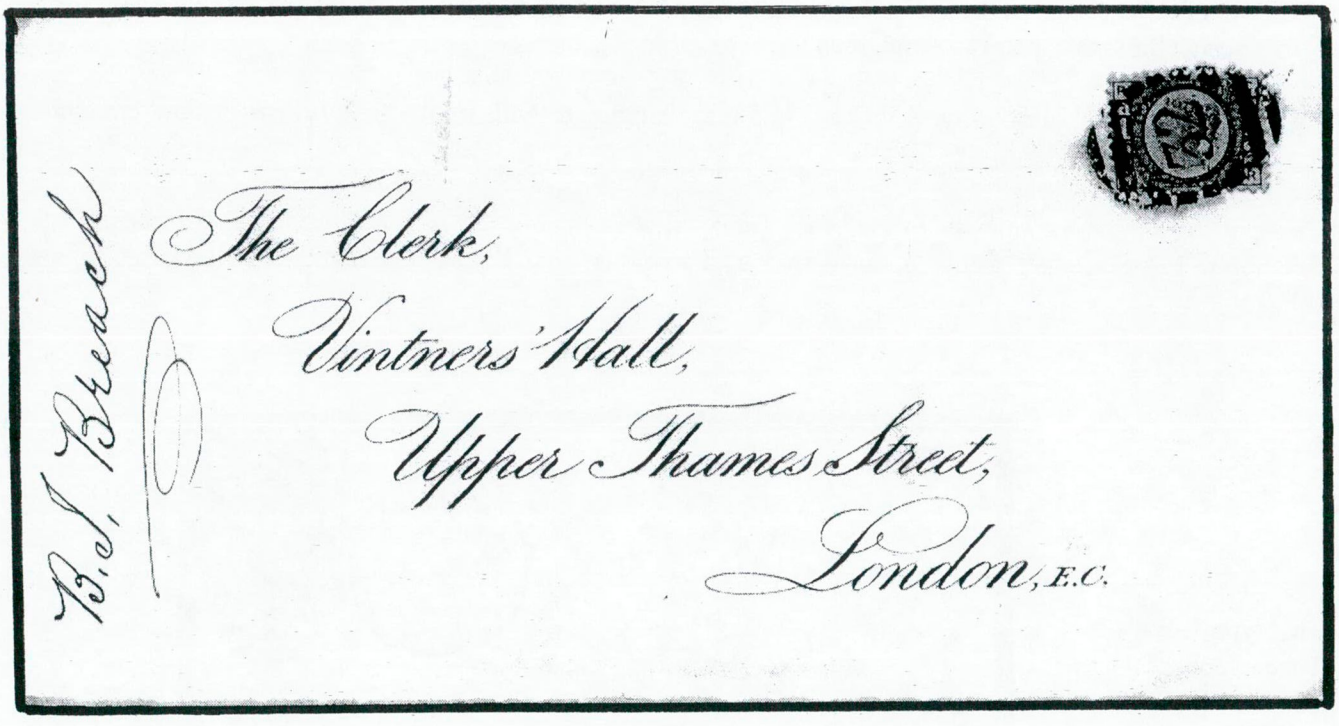


Fig. 55 Type 32D . The scarce Singleton cancelling the halfpenny adhesive.
Recorded as used 1879 and 1883 only. This example is undated.

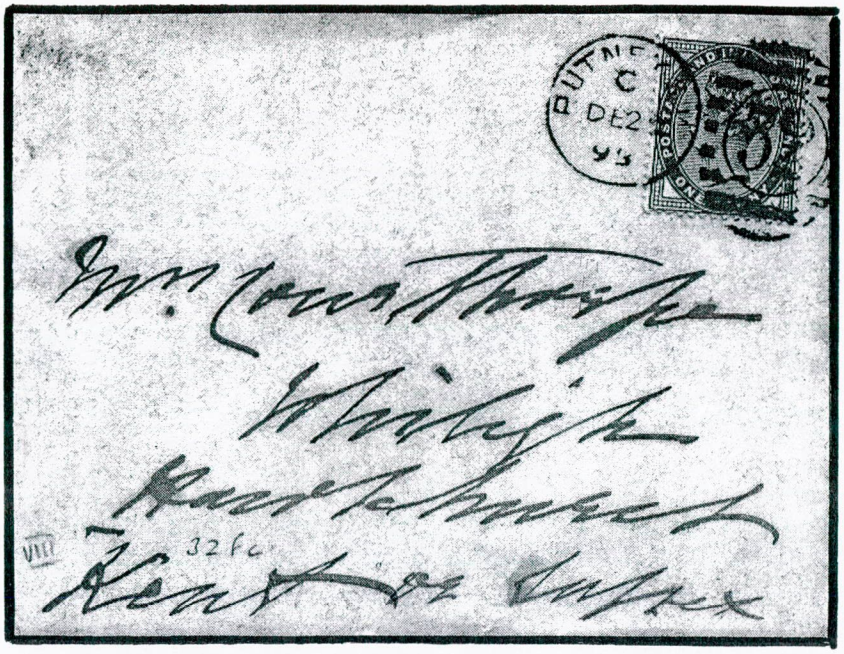


Fig.56
Type 32F.c
Time in Code
In use 1886-94



Fig.57
Type 32G.
Time in Clear
1897 to 1909

Type 32 HX
Time in Clear
Not listed Parmenter
Small 2 in base
1899

Type 32H
Time in Clear
"2" in base 3mm high
1899 to 1903

CROWNED "R" IN CIRCLE : Until 1891 a second charge was made for the redirection of a letter to an address outside the same delivery area. However, since the 1840s the latter category received an encircled crowned "R" and one such an example, in black, dated 1890 is shown at Fig. 60.

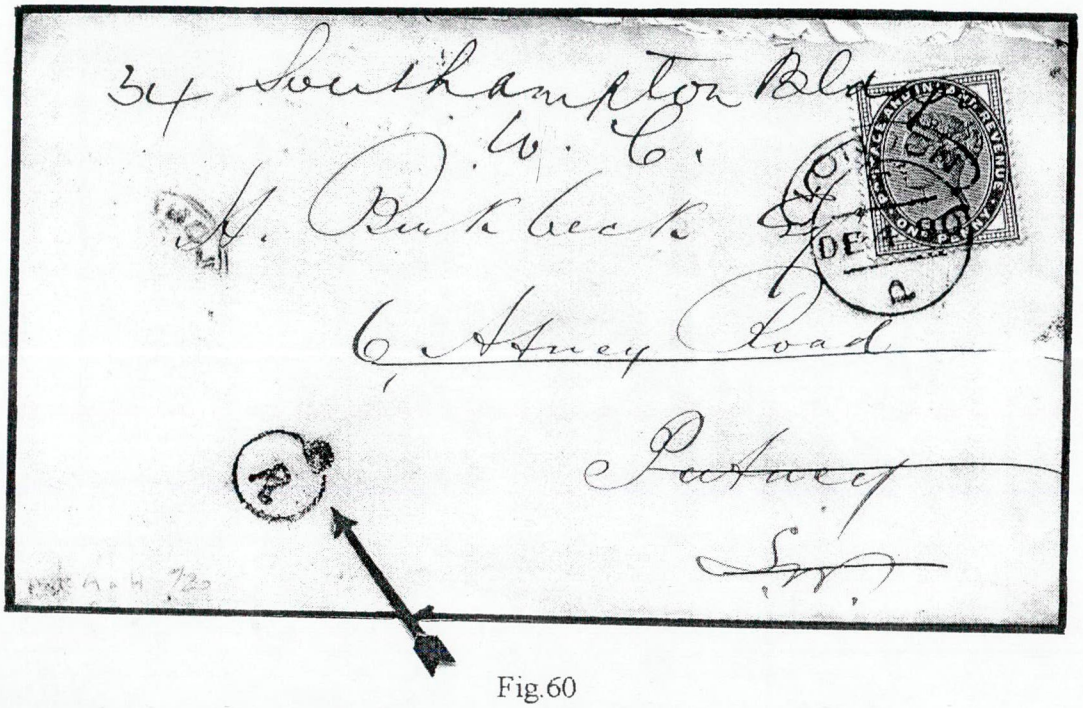
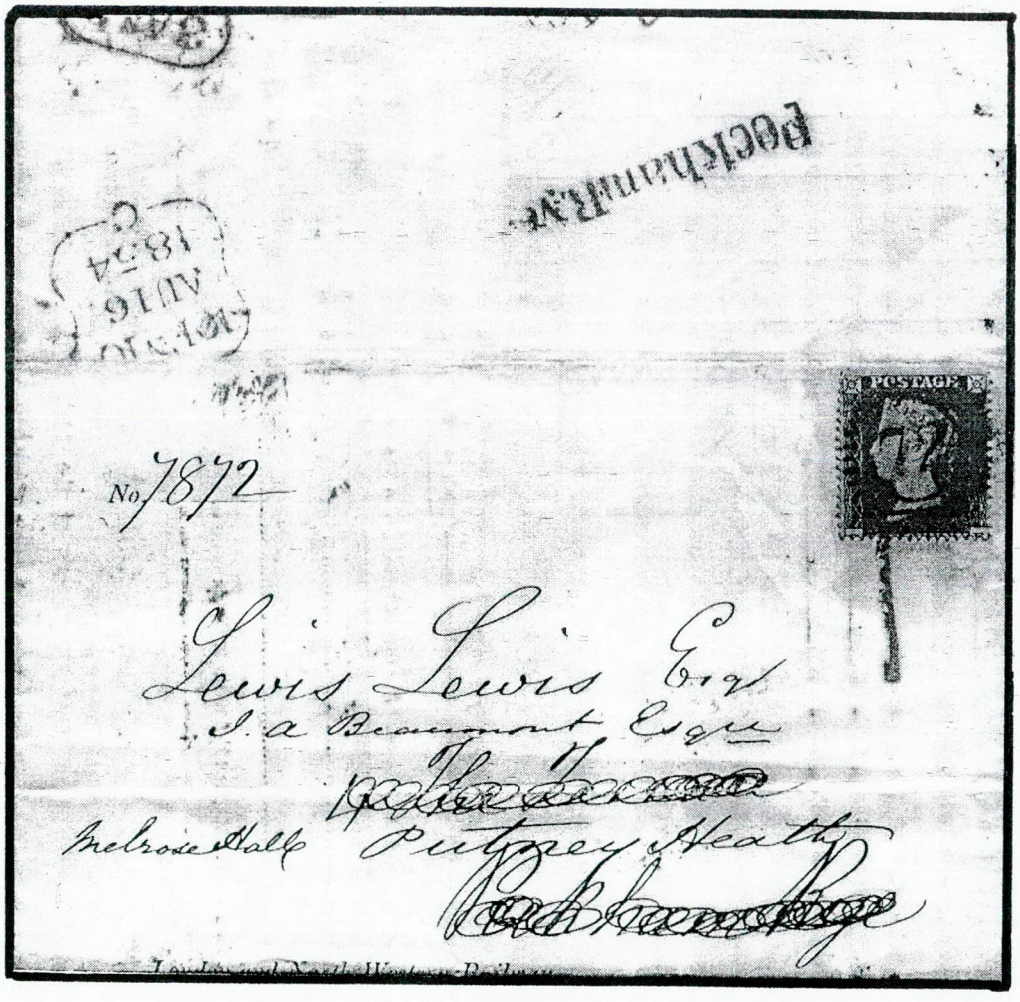


Fig.60



REDIRECTED MAIL : An example, from an earlier date, of the treatment of an item redirected outside the same delivery area (Fig. 61). A circular, written from the London and North western Railway at Euston Station, was originally addressed to Peckam Rye. The recipient re-addressed the item to Putney and reposted it. A fine "1" in red, partly across the adhesive already cancelled by the Chief Office "72", indicates the prepayment in cash for this service . There is a straight line Peckham Rye in blue but, unfortunately, no Putney arrival stamps.

Fig.61

REGISTERED LETTER - POSTED OUT OF COURSE : A registered letter. from Leeds to Putney, readdressed to Bristol. The letter was, probably, wrongly reposted in a street letter box. As a consequence it was endorsed "4^{D} To Pay / Posted out / of course ". The charge comprises the minimum registration fee of two pence plus a two penny fine.

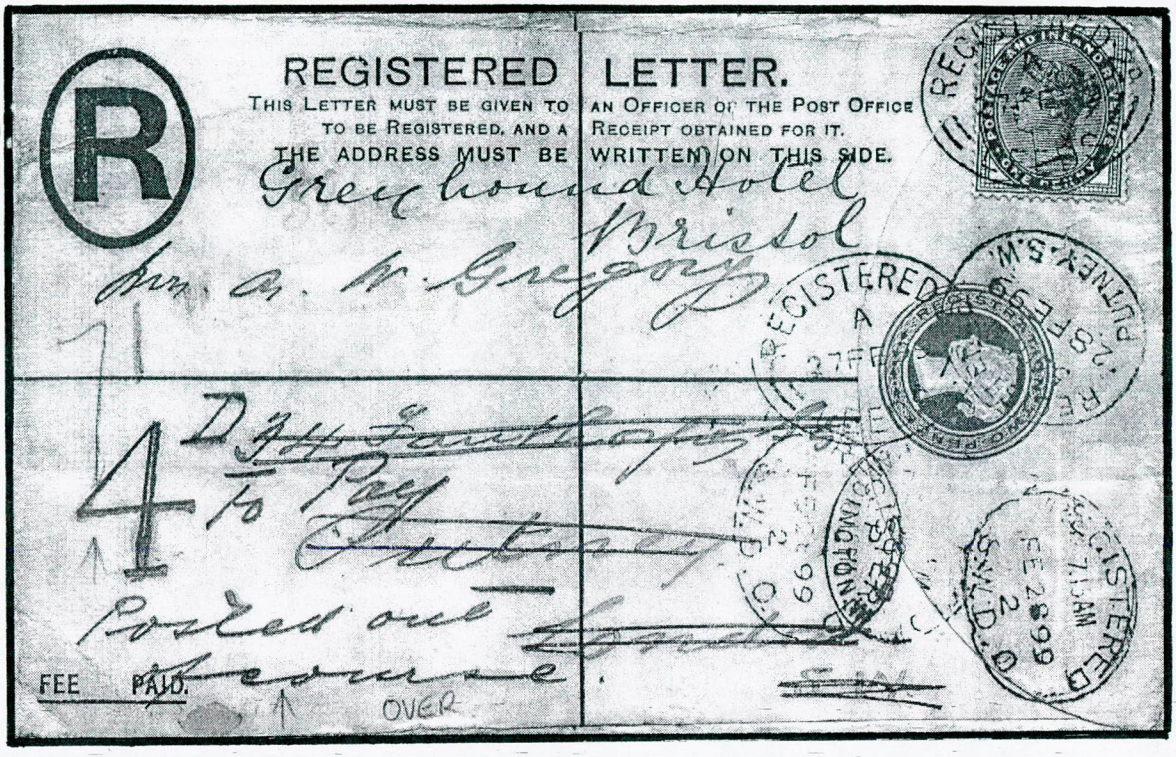


Fig.62

The reverse is also endorsed "Redirected and posted out of course, Putney P.O. 28.2.99" and initialled.

POSTAGE DUE, MARKS AND ADHESIVES : Prior to the introduction of postage due labels in 1914 Putney was issued with a series of charge marks, the 1^{D} / 32 being illustrated (Fig.63). Posted unpaid at Putney, that office applied its charge mark, initially to confirm, for collection at Headcorn.

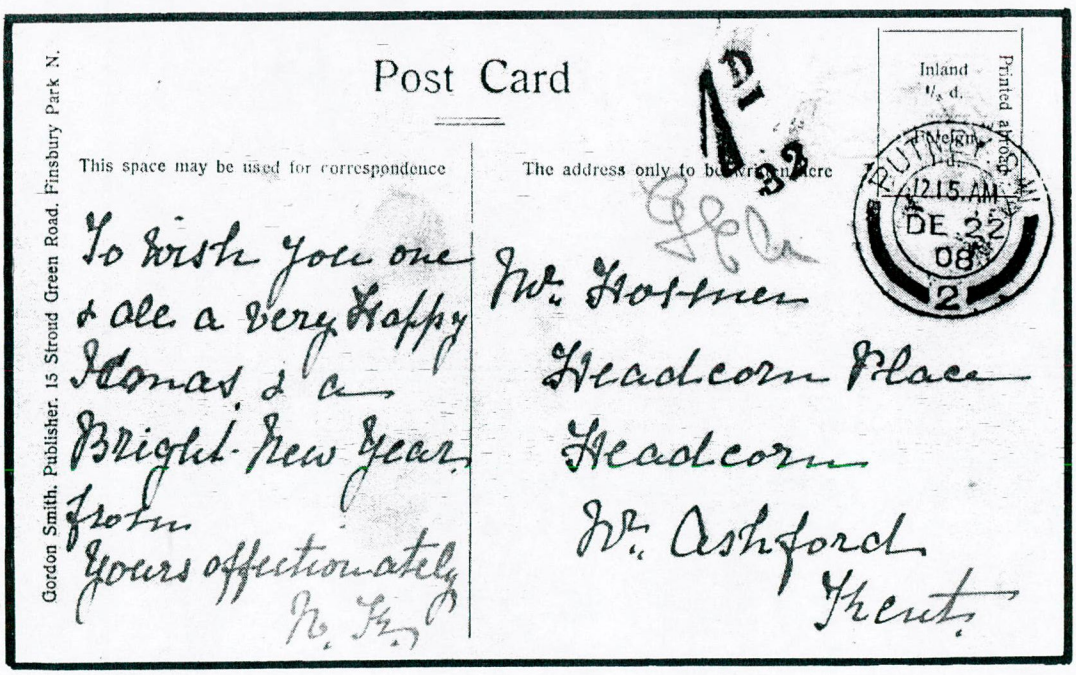


Fig.63

A rather handsome advertising envelope from Ernest Dixon of Putney, addressed to France, was prepaid only 1½[d] (Fig.64). On arrival the French attempted to collect the postage due, signalled by the framed T/20 stamp. For some reason it was not delivered and was endorsed "Retour Putney Angleterre" . The Foreign Branch "2" was applied and a 2[d] postage due adhesive put on and cancelled at Putney.



Fig. 64

A pair of letters from a soldier in India to the same address in Putney, arrived on the 3[rd] March and 9[th] April. The first received a penny Foreign Branch charge mark, the latter (Fig 65)t one for only a halfpenny.



Fig. 65

Another example, included here for the interesting use of an advertising adhesive for a stamp selling machine (Fig.66) , was underpaid a halfpenny and despite carrying the wrong district number and being redirected, included just the basic penny postage due charge.

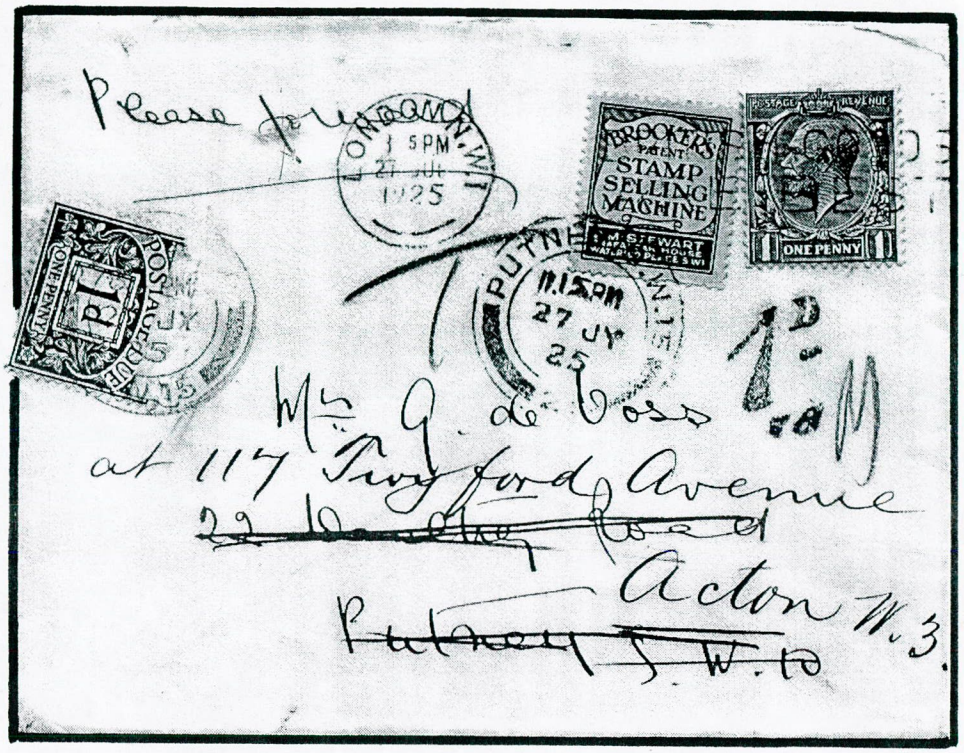


Fig. 66

and finally..... A transatlantic Airmail Service to Buenos Aires via the German Airmail Service was prepaid four shilling (Fig.67). It received the attractive Dornier DOX cachet and was only seven days in transit.

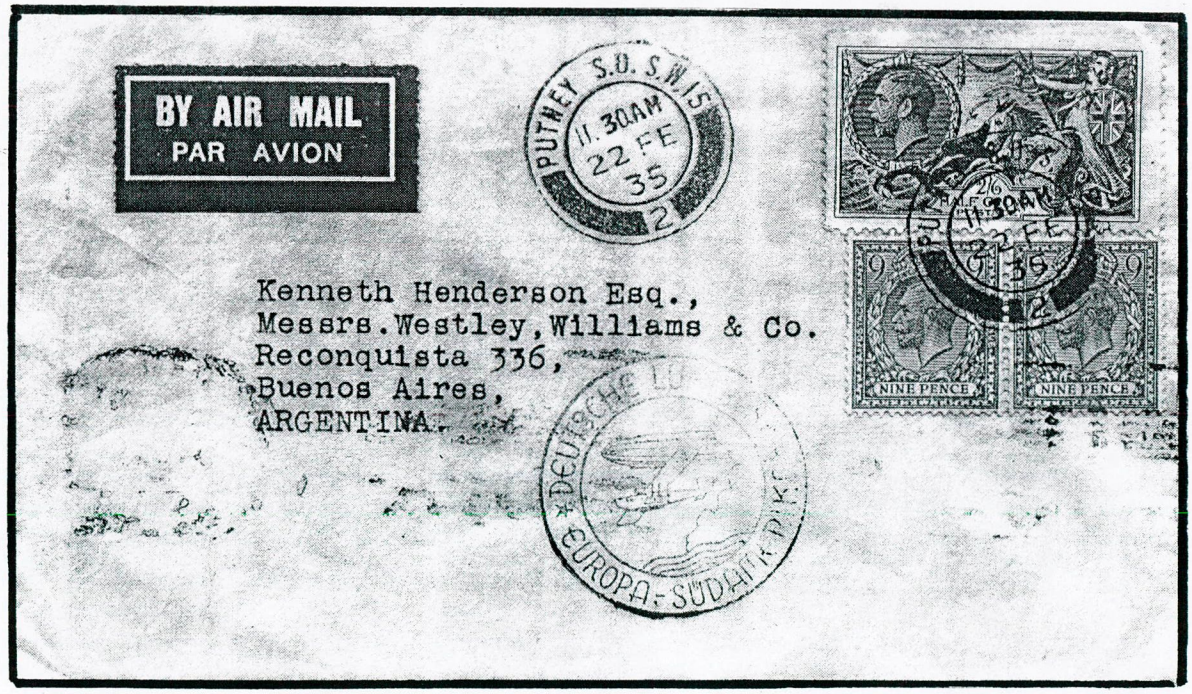


Fig.67

LATE ARRIVALS.....

Two further, contrasting, items have come to hand since the article was prepared.

The first. fig. 68, is an example of the scarce transfer stamp, on a letter coming to Putney, comprising a dotted heart. Dated 14th January 1707 , reading F / AFT, there being only two other days, Monday and Wednesday, for which this transfer stamp is listed in Jay.

There is a charge of 2d and the writer has helpfully endorsed "*1 Single Sheet*" in the lower left corner.

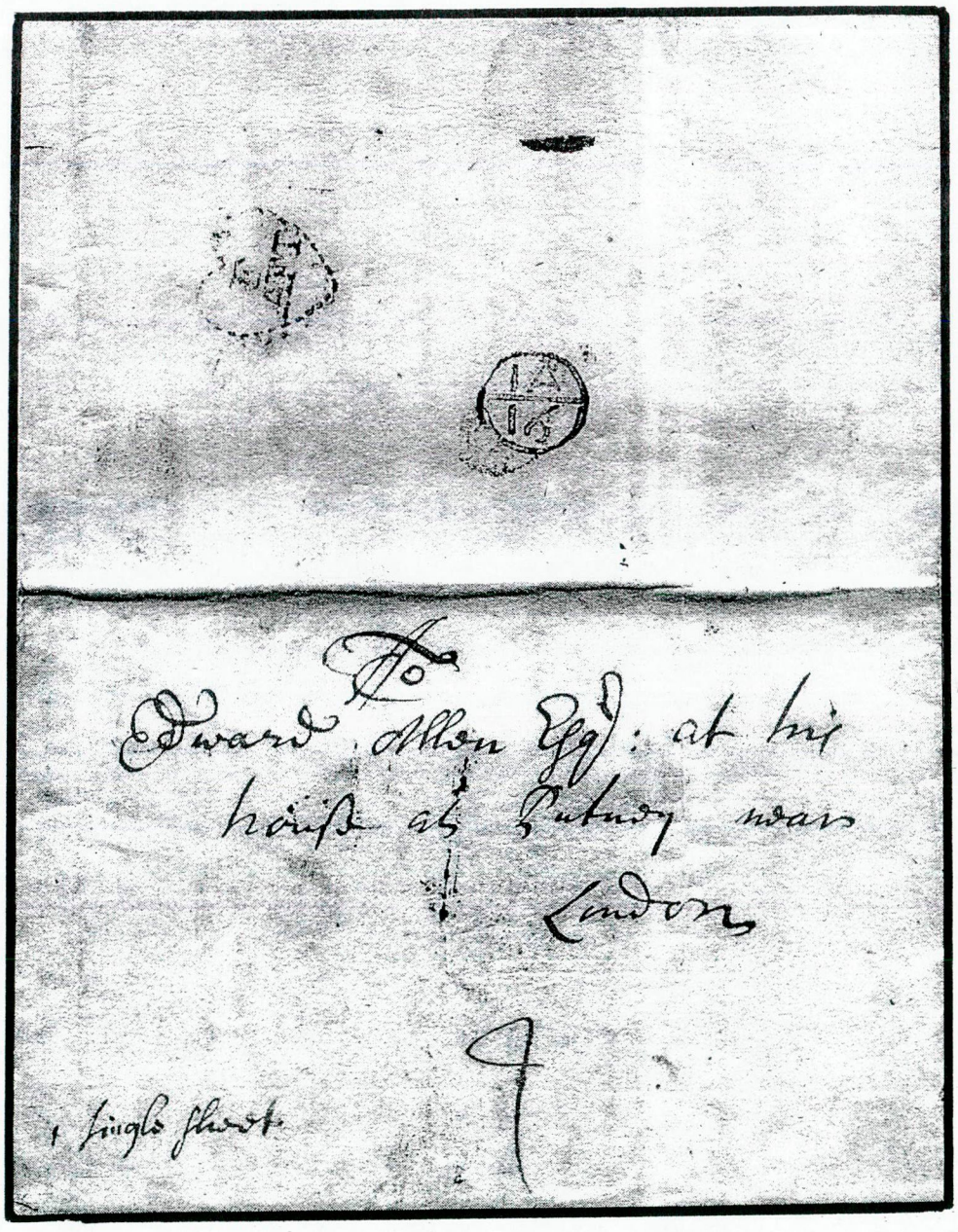
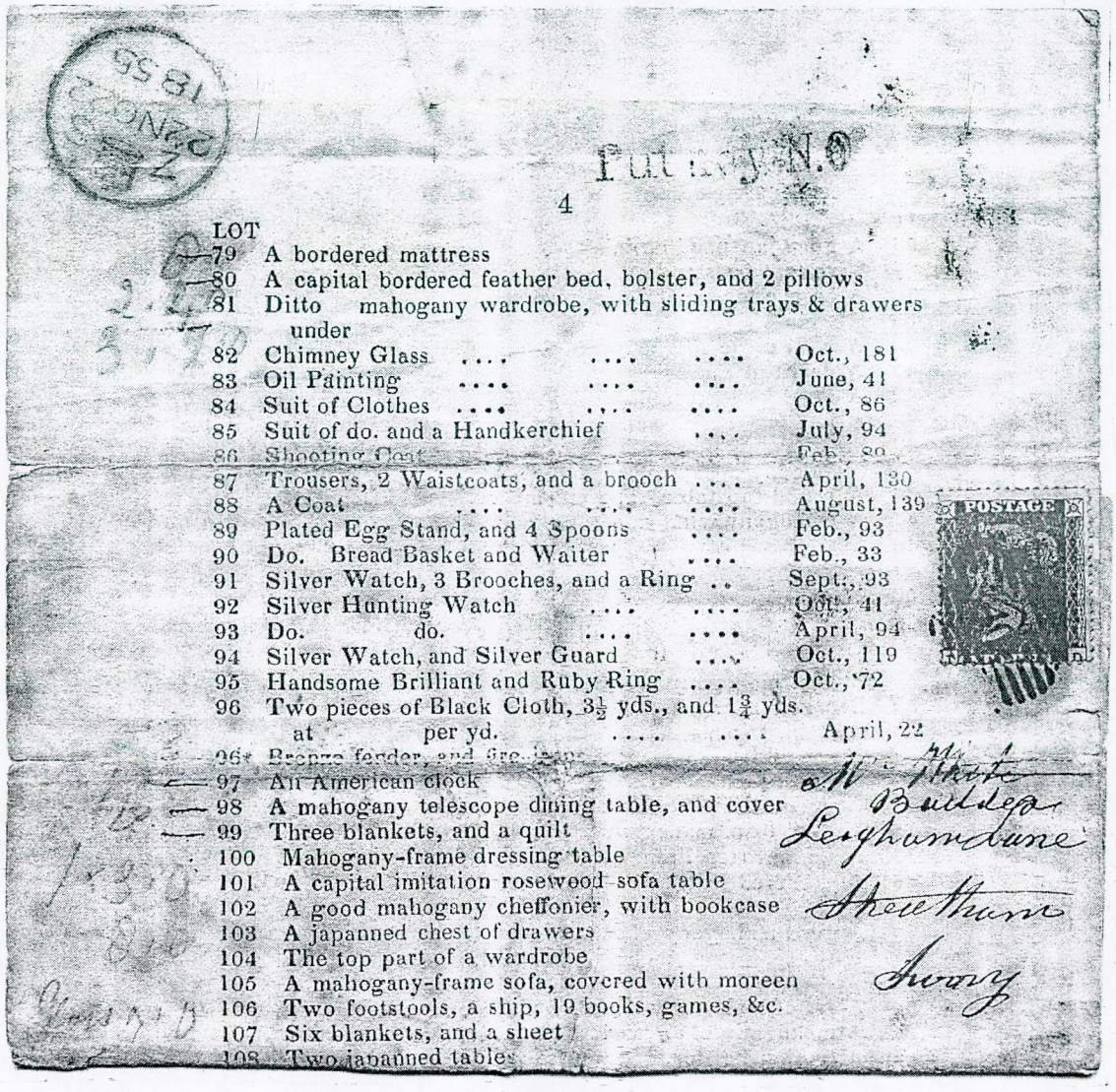


Fig. 68

The contrast comes with an example of the straight line Putney - N.O., noted as unrecorded by Hugh Feldman. Issued on the 23rd February 1855, this first example (Fig 69) carries a General Post date stamp for 22nd November the same year. This stamp was, in turn, replaced in March 1857.



4

LOT					
79	A bordered mattress				
80	A capital bordered feather bed, bolster, and 2 pillows				
81	Ditto mahogany wardrobe, with sliding trays & drawers under				
82	Chimney Glass	....	....	....	Oct., 181
83	Oil Painting	....	....	....	June, 41
84	Suit of Clothes	....	....	....	Oct., 86
85	Suit of do. and a Handkerchief			....	July, 94
86	Shooting Coat				Feb., 80
87	Trousers, 2 Waistcoats, and a brooch			....	April, 130
88	A Coat	....	....	....	August, 139
89	Plated Egg Stand, and 4 Spoons			....	Feb., 93
90	Do. Bread Basket and Waiter			....	Feb., 33
91	Silver Watch, 3 Brooches, and a Ring			..	Sept., 93
92	Silver Hunting Watch	....	....		Oct., 41
93	Do. do.	....	....		April, 94
94	Silver Watch, and Silver Guard			....	Oct., 119
95	Handsome Brilliant and Ruby Ring		....		Oct., 72
96	Two pieces of Black Cloth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds., and $1\frac{3}{4}$ yds. at per yd.		....	....	April, 22
96*	Bronze fender, and fire irons				
97	An American clock				
98	A mahogany telescope dining table, and cover				
99	Three blankets, and a quilt				
100	Mahogany-frame dressing table				
101	A capital imitation rosewood sofa table				
102	A good mahogany cheffonier, with bookcase				
103	A japanned chest of drawers				
104	The top part of a wardrobe				
105	A mahogany-frame sofa, covered with moreen				
106	Two footstools, a ship, 19 books, games, &c.				
107	Six blankets, and a sheet				
108	Two japanned tables				

Fig. 69

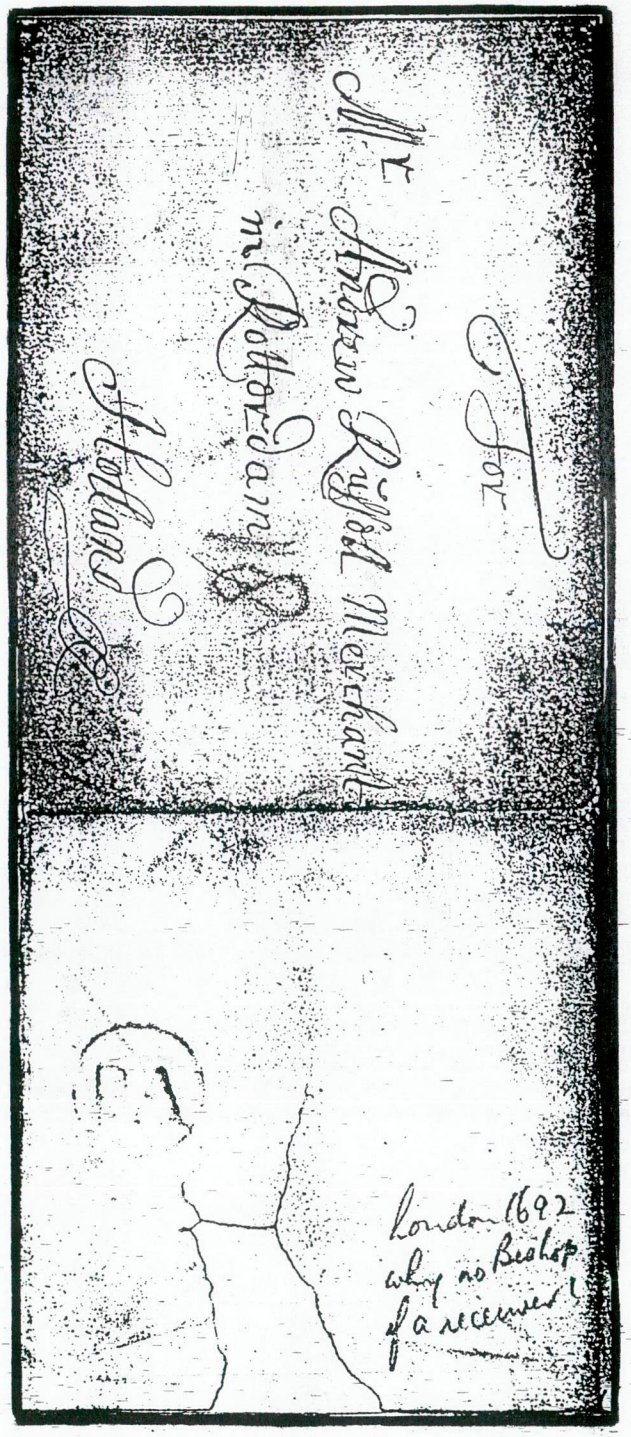
The missive was an auction listing : can anyone explain the dates against lots 82 - 96 ? The sender merely folded and addressed, putting on a 1d adhesive , which , although the list was addressed to Streatham, was cancelled with the Inland Office 40, rather than a London District Post stamp.

.....

Editor's note: Any additional material and information would be most welcome.

THE MISSING BISHOP

David Shaw



According to Hugh Feldman's "Letter Receivers of London", the 19 mm encircled PA is recorded from 1684 to 1695 as was probably the mark of Partridge of Charing Cross. The example shown here carries a pencil notation "*London 1692 why no Bishop if a receiver !*" - this in the well known hand of the late Martin Willcocks.

As can be seen, the letter is addressed to Rotterdam and the only charge shown is "18" (Stuivers) in red crayon and, if it were not for the Receiver's stamp, there would be no indication this had not be carried privately.

One can speculate as to what might have happened. Did Partridge did not put it through the post but sent it privately to Rotterdam. - most unlikely. If it went through the posts why did both the English and Dutch postal clerks fail to put any charge marks and/or date stamps on the letter?

It would be more helpful for reports from readers of other examples which fail to carry any London stamps and or charges on mail going abroad. A specialist in the treatment of outward bound mails can, no doubt, provide an accurate answer.

Reduced to 90% of original

A CHRISTMAS SUNDAY

Alistair Kennedy

It has been the intention to write about this item for some time because not only is it worth doing so on its own account but also as a warning to be careful when disposing of material.

A couple of years ago a box of rejects and not wanted items was being examined for material to dispose of at a local club bourse, when something was spotted which had, hitherto, been unrecognised - a free front dated December twenty-fifth.



The actual FREE stamp is dated 26 DE 26 / 1836 but there is also a feint strike of the Sunday stamp (L.30 series) dated DE 25 / 1836. Reference to a calendar for the years 1660 to 2000 (published by Rigby P.H. Auctions many years ago) shows Christmas Day 1836 indeed fell on a Sunday. When first rediscovered this, the year was misread as "1835" - look at the writer's rendering of the year - the grand thought of finding a Sunday stamp used on a Friday Christmas Day was happily entertained , all too briefly.

.....

FOREIGN OFFICE DATE STAMP IN BLUE

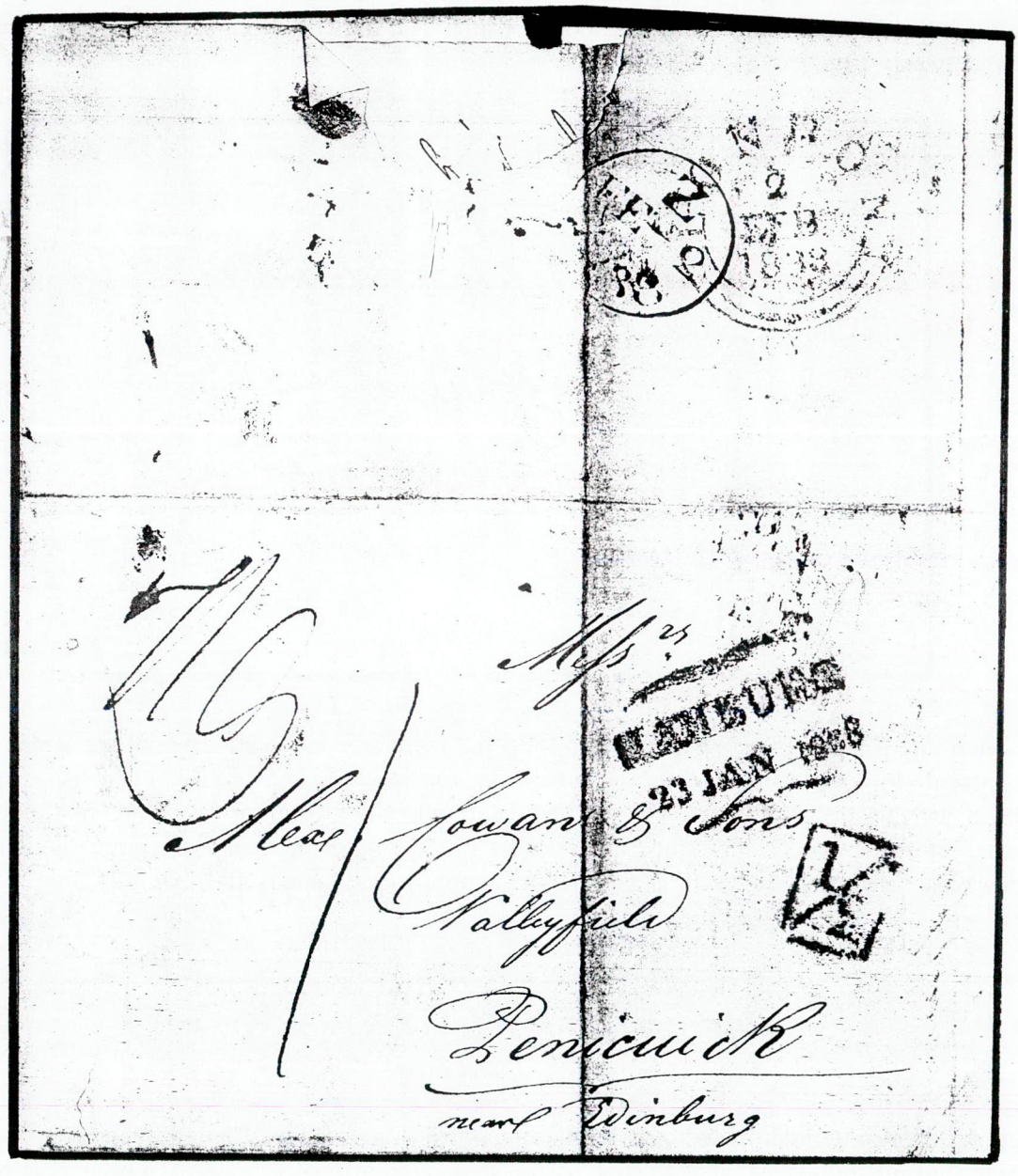
David Shaw

According to Jay's "London" catalogue, the Foreign Office date stamp L1010a is recorded from 19/3/38. The example shown here pushes the date back to 2/2/38 and, additionally, appears to be in blue rather than the black listed.

The Editor had the opportunity of examining the original (shown on following page) and can confirm the proverbial "good north light" showed the stamp certainly had a blue aspect, though not the delightfully vivid colour associated by some of the Creswell stamps. However, the "2" of the day date looks quite black and one must wonder if this is an example of a double "padding", one a a blue pad then, before striking, onto the black pad.

The catalogue listing shows black only. Apart from date extensions, can a reader offer a colour other than black ?

.....



Foreign Office Date Stamp in Blue

PADDINGTON STATION 6^{D} LATE FEE

Keith Romig

The cover, dated November 24th 1855, addressed to Bideford. It was posted at Paddington Station and prepaid with a 2^{d} blue, plate 5 to cover the postage with a 6^{d} embossed in the top left to pay the late fee. Both adhesives were cancelled by the 049 numeral of Paddington Station, this issued by the G.P.O. on 2nd October 1855

The reverse shows the PADDINGTON STATION date stamp for the 24th with the BIDEFORD arrival stamp for the following day.

The item is illustrated on the facing page.

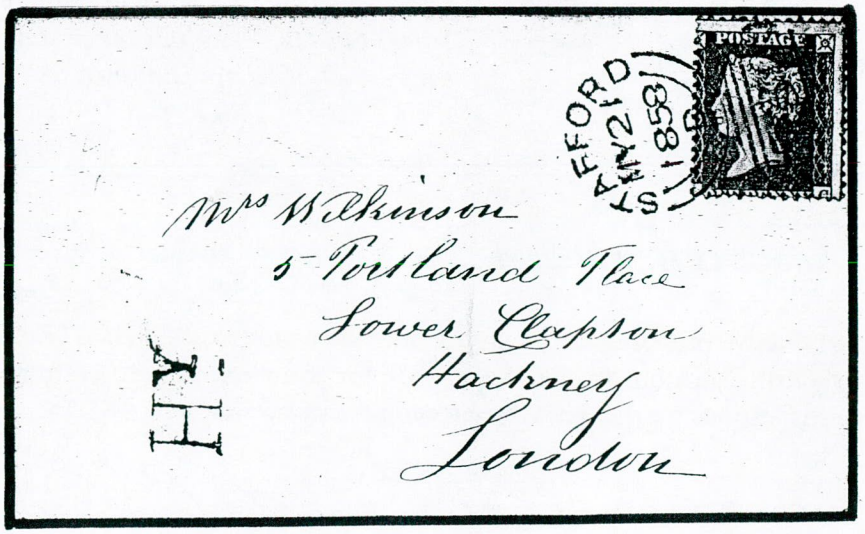


The Paddington Station 6^{d} Late Fee

OFFICE INITIAL STAMPS

The known stamps were illustrated and listed in *Notebook 132, page 15* and, other than extension of dates and variations in ink used, one might reasonably suppose there was nothing really new to report: not so.

A very fine strike of a serif upper case "H^{Y}" , struck in bright blue, has emerged.

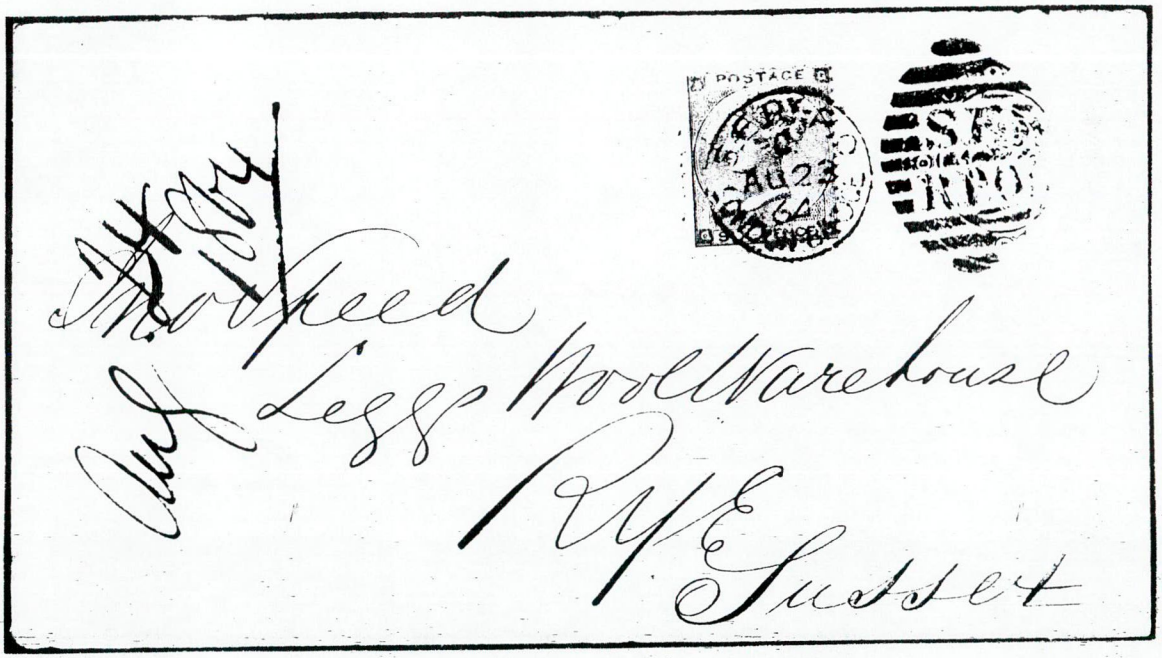


The adhesive is cancelled with the Stafford sideways duplex for MY 21 / 1858 with the London arrival "Creswell" in red for the following day on the reverse. The address is "Portland Place Lower Clapton Hackney" and this must be the reason for the missort stamp. According to the 1857 Post Office "Principal Streets and Places" there was no Portland Place in Lower Clapton Hackney. Curiously, there are no other date stamps on the envelope, other than the arrival already noted. Could it be the missort clerk in Hackney identified *"Mrs Wilkinson"* and managed to effect delivery in the Hackney area ?

.....

RAILWAY LATE FEE

Keith Romig





A 1^{d} pink postal stationery envelope to Rye, with an additional 6^{d} lilac to pay the late fee, posted at London Bridge Station on August 23rd 1864.
The Post Office Guide for 1864 states :"*South East Railway Station, London Bridge - Letters and newspapers are received at this station to be despatched by the night mail train to all the principal towns the correspondence for which is conveyed by the S.E.R. or by lines branching from it. A fee of sixpence in addition to the postage is charged upon each letter; this fee, as well as the postage, must be prepaid in Stamps. A box for the receipt of letters is opened at the station every evening (except Sunday) from 6.30 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.*"

.....

PROGRAMME FOR 2000.....

Tentative proposals for next year include a study of the *HOSTER* : a local history of *HAMMERSMITH* and the auction, this in September for members to recover from the *2000 Exhibition* in May. Further suggestions for the other three meetings most welcome.

.....

FURTHER INFORMATION RECEIVED.....

from Alistair Kennedy

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE, LONDON E (128/20)



I also have a news wrapper from a posting through the London E office with a dated RL stamp for the NO 27 73. This also benefits from the N/NE/A missort stamp. My reading of these very heavily over inked examples is "E / 7", Dubus type 6, noted as "unrecorded" in the Handbook. It must be admitted this over inking requires the viewer to read the stamp as *black* in a *white* square. The "E", though little better than a blob, becomes just discernible.

It is curious 7D6 is the only stamp of this type which had not been replaced by type D8 until February 1874, shown as rarity G.P.O. in the Handbook. (See also Notebook 136/ 13-15)

SALVED FROM THE SEA (133/18-19)

This casualty can be positively identified as the "EROS", from Canada. She was beached at Donegal, Overseas Mail Branch Weekly Report 15th June 1940, recording a possible salvage of mails. Lloyds Damaged Vessels World War II states the "EROS" was torpedoed on 7th June 1940 off Co. Donegal, beached, then reached Belfast in tow on the 6th July 1940.

It appears from Hopkins record of an official forwarding cover from Dublin that some of the "EROS" mail was salvaged from the Donegal beach and processed in Dublin. The other salvaged mail went to Belfast and were, presumably, processed there. Alistair associates "SALVED" markings with Scotland but in this case it seems the "SALVED FROM THE SEA" mark under consideration was used in Belfast, not London.

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER - 1917 ?? (136/17)

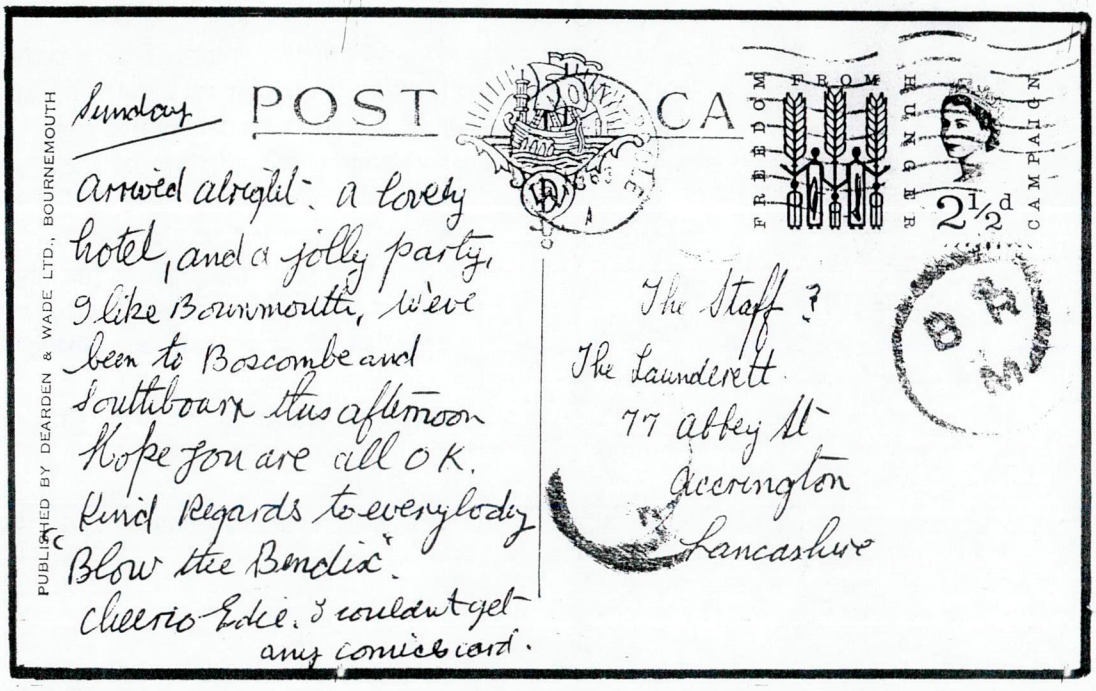
Some of the information in Hopkins has been updated by later research - Graham Mark ("Imperial & Foreign Mails Sea Conveyance...1914-1918") adds much detail on ship losses in World War I. He confirms the Cunarder "LACONIA", carrying mails from USA and parts of Central and South America, was torpedoed on the 25th February, 160 miles west of Fastnet. However, the covers described by Hopkins could not have been carried by the "LACONIA". It is likely these covers, with those illustrated in *Notebook*, were carried on the "NORWEGIAN" from the USA, sunk on March 13th 1917, 4 miles off Seven Heads, Co. Cork.

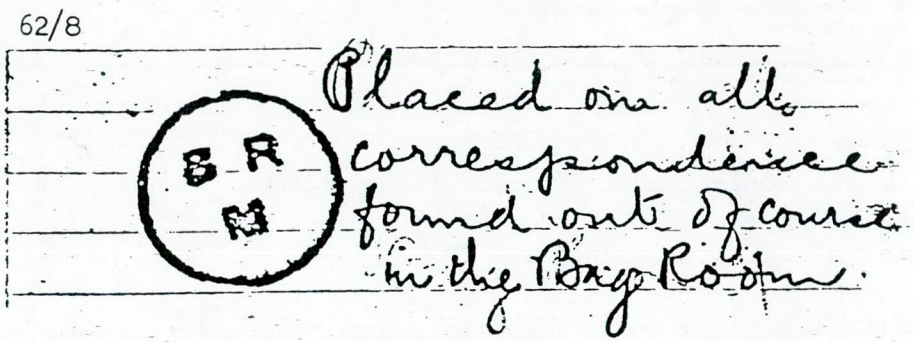
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BAG ROOM STAMP

Andrew Ford

Notebook 62 featured the personal record, made by a post office official, which the dates of stamp impressions suggest covers the period 1907 to 1912. It was with some surprise the encircled "BR/M" was found on a post card from 1963.





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LONDON DISTRICT POST RECEIVERS IN 1857

Hugh Feldman

The following pages provide a listing of the receivers in the London District Post in 1857 although, strictly speaking, by that year the London District Post had been replaced by the London Districts system and the Suburban Office organisation. However, as with many changes, the old names and titles continued in general and official use for some time after the date of changes.

Receivers listed in the Post Office Directory for 1857

Address	Receiver		Occupation
19 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood	Dawes	Richard	Surgeon
9 Acton Place, Bagnigge Wells Road	Gray	Thomas Scott	Surgeon
86 Albany Road, Camberwell	Wiltshire	Sebastian	Grocer
99 Albany Street, Regents Park	Crabb	Ann (Mrs.)	Baker
27 Aldersgate Street	Brown	James	Chemist & Druggist
32 Alexander Street, Westbourne Park	Sharman	Samuel	Grocer
50 Amwell Street	Wheatly	Henrietta & Jane (Miss.)	Booksellers
31 Ashley Crescent, City Road	Kidd	John George	Surgeon
5 Back Road, Kingsland Green	Field	Cornelius	Chemist
1 Balls Pond Road	Sawtell	Walter	Grocer & Cheesemonger
31 Barbican	Roberts	John	Teadealer
3 Brunswick Terrace, Barnesbury Road	Froud	George	Grocer
Battersea Rise	Cheel	Anne (Mrs.)	Baker
Battersea Square	Bennett	James	Linen draper
171 Bermondsey Street	Bundey	Thomas	Grocer
141 Bethnal Green Road	Impey	William	Grocer
49 Bishopsgate Street Within	Bridger	Edward	Teadealer & Grocer
158 Bishopsgate Street Without	Negus	John	Baker
231 Blackfriars Road	Johnson	Henry	Teadealer
109 Blackman Street	Bourne	William	Grocer
1 Blackmoor Street	Hale	William	Grocer
5 Blandford Street	Margerison & Coles		Grocers & Colourman
63 Borough High Street	White & Fairchild		Wholesale Grocers
66 Borough Road			GPO Branch Office
51 Brick Lane	Love	Richard	Grocer & Teadealer
91 Bridge Road, Lambeth	Dodd	Elijah	Chemist & Surgeon
5 Bridge Street, Westminster	West	Charles	Surgeon
4 Brittania Row, Hoxton	Denny	Dennis	Grocer
1 Acre Lane, Brixton	George	William	Linen draper
Brixton Hill	Spooner	William Snr.	Carpenter & Stationer
25 Loughborough Road, Brixton	Chenning	George	Grocer
2 Holland Place, Brixton Road	Elmslie	Stewart	Baker
1 Grove Place, Brixton Road	Mellis	James	Poulterer
1 Broad Street, Bloomsbury	Dawborn	John	Grocer
70 Broad Street, Ratcliff Cross	Mott	William	Linen draper
8 Broadway, Westminster	Martin	Peter William	Stationer
St. Leonard Street, Bromley, Kent	Blakeman	Hugh Stevenson	Grocer
5 Brompton Place, Brompton Row	Channon	Thomas Samuel	Stationer
61 Brook Street	Stavelly	Richard Joseph	Stationer
9 Blandford Street	Blandford	John Folliott	Chemist
88 Bunhill Row	Wills	Robert	Tobacconist
8 Diddington Place, Caledonian Road	Millson	William	Chemist
Camberwell Green (next to chapel)	Frederick & Griffiths		Bookellers & Stationers
5 Leicester Place, Camberwell New Road	Prior	James	Grocer
24 Kings Row, Cambridge Road	Matthews	Theophilus	Chemist
1 Canterbury Place, Lambeth	Forgon	William	Baker
22 Caroline Place, Hampstead Road	Miller	John	Baker
93 Chancery Lane	Hepburn	George	Fire proof box maker
8 Chapel Street, Belgrave Square	Gibbon	Jane	
15 Charing Cross (for local London letters)	Reid	Richard Donald	Bookseller
34 Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital	Jones	John William	Hatter & Stationer
15 Chrisp Street, East India Road	Daw	Frederick Edward	Oil & Italian Warehouse
22 Church Street, Camberwell Green	Meades	Mary (Mrs.)	Stationer
Church Street, Hackney	Hogg	Edward Andrew	Bootmaker
34 Churton Street, Belgrave Road, Pimlico	Bailey	George	Italian Warehouse
36 City Road	Ashton	Francis	Teadealer
1 Anderson's Buildings, City Road	Young	Alexander	Baker
6 Park Road, Clapham	Taylor	Grocer	
Pavement, Clapham	Steele	Thomas	Teadealer
2 Holland Place, Clapham Road	Attfield	Henry	Butcher
2 Stockwell Place, Clapham Road	Smith	George	Teadealer & Grocer
41 Clerkenwell Green	Griffiths	John	Chemist & Druggist
37 Clifton Street, Finsbury	Robinson	Henry	Stationer

Address	Receiver		Occupation
2 Coburg Place, Bayswater	Giles	Joseph	Grocer
60 Commercial Road, Lambeth	Wrench	Charles William	Grocer
15 Combie's Row, Commercial Road East	Boxall	Charles	Confectioner
8 Prince's Place, Commercial Road East	Prince	John I'Anson	Grocer
1 Coventry Street	Smith & Lawrance		Teadealers
25 Crawford Street	Chew	Thomas & Co.	Teadealer & Italian Warehouse
27 Cromer Street	Barley	John	Grocer
42 Curzon Street	Hughes	John Langford	Tallow Chandler
4 Queens Row, Queens Road, Dalston	Simmonds	Thomas	Baker
6 Beckenham Place, Denmark Hill	Foster	Joseph	Grocer & Italian Warehouse
4 Deptford Broadway	Warcup	William Willis	Bookseller
7 Deptford High Street	Goldfinch	Phillis (Mrs.)	Stationer
37 Devonshire Street	McBean	Margaret (Mrs.) & Son	Groceers
148 Drury Lane	Maynard	J.	Pin & Musical Wire Maker
16½ Duke Street, Manchester Square	Smith	Henry Charles	Receiver
7 Earl Street, Black Friars	Harris	William & Co.	Steel Pin & Wafer Maker
4 Engelfield Place, East India Road	Clarke	Robert	Grocer
5 Eccleston Street	Nevell & Oxlade		Grocers & Wine Merchants
64 Edgware Road	Simmons	George	Bookseller
6 Edgware Road, Paddington	Outram	John	Grocer & Italian Warehouse
15/16 Essex Road, Islington	Loveland	Henry	Bookseller
23 Exmouth Street	Moody	James	Grocer & Teadealer
68 Farringdon Street	Dodd	James	Grocer & Teadealer
40 Fenchurch Street	Bennett	James Notcher	Naturalist
44 Fetter Lane	Scott	Robert	Grocer & Teadealer
15 Finsbury Place	Ridington	Thomas	Boot Maker
107 Fleet Street	Smith	Benjamin	Oil & Colourman
207 Fleet Street	Baker	Frederick	Tobacconist & Snuff Maker
8 Hickmans Folly, Dockhead	Rogers	William Edward	Grocer
30 Fore Street	Flower	John	Teadealer & Grocer
2 Foubert's Place, Regent Street	Earl	John Thomas	Baker
1 Francis Place, New North Road, Hoxton	Foster	William	Grocer
37 Frederick Place, Hampstead Road	Shepherd	Stephen	Grocer
40 Goswell Road	Sunley	Mary Agnes (Mrs.)	Grocer
21 Goswell Street	Higham	George	Grocer
109 Goswell Street	Margetts	Willam	Stationer
32 Grange Road, Bermondsey	Pickrell	John Thomas	Grocer
15/16 Gray's Inn (Gray's Inn Square)	Lesty	George	Law Stationer
43 Gray's Inn Road	Ogg	George	Baker
8 Great Coram Street	Leonard	Elizabeth Catherin Mrs.)	Baker
10 Great Marylebone Street	Milton	John	Teadealer & Grocer
81 Great Portland Street	Laver	James	Stationer & Bookseller
24 Great Russell Street, Covent Garden	Hooper	William	Chemist
36 Great Tower Street	Garrett	William Burnham	Oil & Italian Warehouse
2 Middle Row, Green Street, Bethnal Green	Massingham	Joseph Ebenezer	Surgeon
8 Greek Street	Banyon	Thomas H.	Stationer
8 Green Street, Leicester Square	Blair	John William	Baker
2 Grove Hill Ter., Grove Lane, Camberwell	Askham	William	Haberdasher
46 Hackney Road	Byles	James Hodge	Chemist & Druggist
13 Gwynne's Place, Hackney Road	Wanstall	Benjamin	Baker
1 Clarence Buildings, Hackney Road	Winterborn	Mira (Mrs.)	Chemist
10 Johnson's Place, Harrow Road	Ladd	Stephen John	Stationer
7 Henry Street East, Portland Town	Turner	William	Grocer & Cheesemonger
89/90 High Street, Camden Town	Hardstaff	Samuel	Grocer & Oilman
1 High Street, Portland Town	Cabburn	James	Grocer
48/49 High Street, St. Giles's	Eames	Thomas Minson	Baker
102 Holborn	Spiller	Christian Clark	Stationer
3 High Holborn	Brown	Edwin Charles	Baker
62 High Holborn	Muller	William	Photographic Apperatus Maker
116 High Holborn	Gosbell	Henry	Stationer
6 Pleasant Place, Holloway Road	Barton	John Sumner	Baker
2 Manor Place, Upper Holloway	Rate	William	Hosier
11 Hornsey Road	Thomas	Frederick	Grocer
144 hoxton Old Town	Anstey	John	Teadealer
13 Wells Row, Islington High Street	Morrell	John	Hairdresser

Address		Receiver		Occupation
98	Jermyn Street	Beaver	Thomas	Bookseller & Stationer
132	Jermyn Street	Clark	Adam	Engraver & Printer
2	Kennington Cross	Wastie	Francis	Chemist
26	Kensington High Street	Whitchurch	Thomas	Grocer & Italian Warehouse
	Kilburn	Bull	Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Stationer
2	King Street, Covent Garden	Daniel	Richard	Bookseller & Newsvendor
65	King William Street	Phillpott	Christopher Lalor	Stationer
1	Sidney Place, Kings Road, Chelsea	Gigner	John	Chemist
30	Kingsland Crescent, Kingsland Road	Poulton	George	Chemist
1	Kingsland Green, Kingsland Road	Tomlinson	Henry	Builder
8	High Street, Kingsland Road	Taylor	James Thomas	Grocer
2	Orchard Place, Kingsland Road	Blackney	Charles	Corn Merchant
3	Ladbroke Grove	Unerwood	Sophia (Miss.)	Stationer
41	Lambeth High Street	Turnbull	George	Baker
27	Lambs Conduit Street.	Palmer	George Joseph	Bookseller & Stationer
27	Leadenhall Street	Hailes	James Chaplin	Stationer
1	Ledbury Street, Westbourne Grove	Bastick	William	Chemist & Druggist
3	Leigh Street, Burton Crescent	Wells	Harriett (Mrs.)	Newsvendor
54	Leather Lane	Fowler	Samuel	Oil & Colourman
29	Leman Street	Cooper	James	Baker
77	Lisson Grove North	Gates	James	Grocer & Cheesemonger
21/22	Little Knightrider Street	Puller	John	Confectioner
32	Little Newport Street	Green	Robert	Oil & Colourman
7	Little Sussex Place, Hyde Park Gardens	Rhind	Jane (Mrs.)	Stationer
1	Wellington Terrace, Liverpool Road	Gould	William	Grocer
1	Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate	Shean	William	Stationer & Newsagent
42	Long Acre	Hutchings	Henry	Baker
51	Lower Queen Street, Rotherhithe	Moyce	John James	Cheesemonger
1	Scotts Place, Lower Road, Islington	Smith	Maria (Mrs.)	Grocer
1	Brunswick Ter., Lower Rd., Rotherhithe	Tonge	George Robert	Grocer
76	Lower Thames Street	Holman	Selina & Elizabeth (Miss's)	Biscuit Makers
	White Cross Street (Debtors Prison)	Watts	William	Deputy Governor
35	Ludgate Street	Morris & Co.		Bookbinders & Tool Cutters
5	Lopus Street, Belgrave Road	Penton	Stephen	Baker
5	Lyall Place	Hayes	John Thomas	Bookseller & Stationer
	Mare Street, Hackney	Martin	Henry	Grocer
20	Marylebone Street, Piccadilly	Towerzey	Alfred	Chemist
13	Metropolitan Cattle Market	Electrical & Internationtal Telegraph Office		
		POST OFFICE BOX AT THE SOUTH EAST CORNER		
1	Frederick Place, Mile End Road	Blair	John	Baker
37	Assembly Row, Mile End Road	Benham	William	Bookseller & Stationer
1	Freemans Place, Mile End Road	Noble	John Alexander Snr.	Bookseller
1	Millbank Street	Holgate	John	Tobacconist
2	Ebenezer Terrace, Millwall	Cowderoy	Charles	Grocer
2	Sussex Place, Millwall	Fionder,	Sarah & Amelia (Miss's)	Stationers
101	Minories	Fox	John	Tailor & Draper
13	Moorgate Street	Clark	Jeremiah	Stationer & Account Book Maker
5	Mount Street, Berkeley Square	Henningham & Harris		Stationers
33	Mount Street, Lambeth	Buck & Wooton		Stationers & Printers
3	Pleasent Row, New Road	Coles	Issac	Linendraper
22	Tonbridge Place, New Road	Jennings	Mary (Miss)	Baker
26	New Road, St. Georges East	Giles	George	Baker
2	Hamilton Terrace West, New Cross	Phillipps	William	Chemist
2	Providence Buildings, New Kent Road	George	John	Baker
6	High Street, Newington Butts	Sturch	Joseph G. & Co.	Grocers
2	Newington Causeway	Rathbone	Edward	Corn & Coal Merchant
1	Newland Terrace, Kensinton	Bailey	William	Grocer & Cheesemonger
19	Norton Folgate	Fuller	George	Baker
	Hall Terrace, Notting Hill High Street	Cook	Joseph Snr.	Hairdresser
3	Octagon Place, Kennington Park	Simpson	William	Grocer & Italian Warehouse
19	Old Cavendish Street	General Post Branch Office		
20	Surrey Place, Old Kent Road	Cremer	George & Co.	Boot & Shoe Makers
12	Oakley Terrace, Old Kent Road	Bailey	Alfred	Grocer
32	Aldenham Terrace, Old St, Pancras Rd.	Jackson	Walter	Stationer
103	Old Street	Morley	Samuel	Tobacconist

Address	Receiver		Occupation
4 Opera Arcade, Pall Mall	Jones	Sarah Caroline (Miss)	Stationer & Perfumer
1 Orford Street, Chelsea	Griffin	Jones	Grocer
24 Osnaburgh Street, Regents Park	Cooper	Willam	Grocer & Oilman
26 Oxford Street	Cooper	William Temple	Pharmaceutical Chemist
99 Oxford Street	Stephenson	Thomas	Stationer & Writing Desk
		Maker	
152 Oxford Street	Swinborn	John Deane	Umrella & Parasol Maker
210 Oxford Street	Parsons	Charles	Oilman & Grocer
8 Park Street, Camden Town	Hughes	William	Bookseller & Stationer
35b Park Street, Grosvenor Square	Belcher	Robert Tovey	Grocer
8 Phoenix Street, Summers Town	Holland	Charles	Baker
65/66 Piccadilly	Decastro & Peach		Teadealers
234 Poplar High Street	Chandler	Edward Freek	Stationer
20 Portland Street, Commercial Road East	London District Stepney Branch		
4 Portsdown Terrace, Kilburn Gate	Willshire	Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Bookseller & Staioner
1 Queens Terrace, St. Johns Wood	Callard & Bowsers		Bakers
13 Queens Row, Pimlico	Symons	Joseph	Teadealer
79 Queens (Kings) Road West	Miller	Richard	Oil & Colourman
77 Queen Elizabeth Street, Horsleydown	Skudder	John	Grocer
52 Red Lion Street	Crook	Henry	Grocer
9 Regent Street, Westminster	Stamp	William	Baker
350 Rotherhithe Street	Batt	Benjamin	Stationer & Paperhanger
27 St. Georges Place, Hyde Park Corner	Yates	Geroge Dennis	Grocer & Italian Warehouse
3 St. James's Street	Berry Brothers & Co.		Tea & Coffee Merchants
13 St. John Street, Clerkenwell	Bennett	Robert Henry	Carveer & Gilder
84 St. John Street, Smithfield	Braden	Henry	Grocer
74 Seymour Street, Euston	Scott	William	Baker
223 Shadwell High Street	Croucher	John Thomas	Chemist
57 Shoreditch High Street	Alrey	John	Teadealer & Grocer
14 Sidmouth Street, Gray's Inn	London District Branch Office		
27 Skinner Street	Cullingham	Charles & Co.	Teadealers
161 Sloane Street	Brookfield	Robert	Grocer
179 Sloane Street	Stanesby	John Tatam & Co.	Booksellers
16 South Street, Gosvenor Square	Brown	David	Corn Dealer
34 South Audley Street	Christmas & Son		Grocers & Oilmen
1 South Ville, Wandsworth Road	Brooks	Charles	Chemist
1 Meadow Place, South Lambeth	Jessop	John	Grocer
27 Southampton Row	Shaw	John Farquhar	Bookseller
4 Southampton Street, Camberwell	Stimson	Mary (Mrs.)	Boot & Shoemaker
6 Southgate Road, Islington Fields	Pettifer	Edmund Henry	Chemist
20 Spring Street, Sussex Gardens	Browning	Henry	Baker
10 Stepney High Street	Atkinson	John	Boot & Shoemaker
1 Stones End, Borough	General Post Branch Office		
6 Store Street	Burden	Thomas	Chemist
104 Strand	Gifford & Linder		Chemists
180 Strand	Burfield & Rouch		Chemists & Druggists
338 Strand	Jones	John	Watchmaker
457 Strand	General Branch Office		
Stratford Broadway	Showell	James	Stationer
12 Tabernacle Square	Hocknell	Susannah Mary (Miss)	Ladies Shoe Warehouse
29 Thayer Street	Bousfield	Frederick	Stationer, Bookseller & Accountant
53 Three Colt Street, Limehouse	Barnett	Lysander Hooker	Chemist
21 Throgmorton Street	Elphinstone	Baker	
196 Tooley Street	Chapman	Joseph Henry	Bootmaker
57 Tottenham Court Road	Andrews	Archibald & Co.	Grocers
103 Tottenham Court Road	Bardsley	Elizabeth	Grocer
132 Tottenham Court Road	Holmes	Matthew	Grocer
48 Union Street, Borough	Chubb	John Frederick	Oil & Colourman
70 Upper Berkeley Street	Boorman	Willam Bates	Grocer
45 Upper Berkeley Street West	Hewitt & Young		Grocers & Teadealers
3 Upper Charles Street, Westminster	Riches	Georgiana (Mrs.)	Oil Warehouse
Victoria Dock Road (N Woolwich Road)	Clement	Samuel	Stationer
1 Victoria Grove, Kensington New Town	Jobbins	Alfred	Baker
2 Vigo Street	Kelly	John Henry	Bookseller
68 Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth	Morley	James	Stationer

Address		Receiver		Occupation
8	Staverton Row, Welworth Road	Purvis	James	Baker
14	Crosby Row, Walworth Road	Wieland	Frederick	Watch & Clock Maker
24	Bollingbroke Row, Walworth Road	Butlin	Thomas	Baker
4	Wandsworth Road	Lill	John	Grocer
	East Hill, Wandsworth Road	White	William	French Horn & Half Moon P.H.
26	Wapping High Street	Stutchbury	Samuel	Oil & Colourman
1	Wapping Wall	Wardell	John Scott	Grocer
37	Wardour Street	Allen	John Michael	Morocco Leather Case Maker
151	Waterloo Road	Brookes	Robert	Surgeon
41	Watling Street	Paradise	Benjamin	Whlesale Stationer
12	Palace Place, Well Street, Hackney	Ashby	James Bennett	Baker
28	Well Street, Wellclose Square	Withers	Daniel Abraham	Bookseller
13	Clifton Terrace, West Brompton	Cronchey	William	Grocer & Cheesemonger
12	Upton Place, West Ham	Craddock	William	Grocer
	West Ham Lane	Coles	Mary (Mrs.)	Stationer
1	Whitechapel Road	Kirkby	Ann (Mrs.)	Boot & Shoemaker
1	Queens Terrace, York Road, Kings Cross	Merrell	James	Chemist

UNDERPAID MAIL FROM ABROAD

R.I. Johnson

This letter, from the United States, should have been prepaid three rates of 5 cents each (5 cents equals 2½[d]).



The deficiency of two rates, 10 cents, was then doubled to give a 20 cents/ 10[d] charge: this London mark for 10[d] the only one I have seen.

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