

The Perfin Society Bulletin

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<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Society Information</u> - Membership Changes; Subs; Library; American Members; Spring Meeting.	2 - 3
New Dutch Perfin Catalogue - A Review.	4
New Australian Commercial Perfin Catalogue - A Review.	5 - 6
Members Comments On Previous Articles: 'BIRD' Perfin; 'GP/C ^o ' Perfin; 'CT/StR' Perfin; What Is A Perfin?	7 8 - 10
Perfin "S.S" (Rosemary Smith)	11 - 12
"AH" Perfin and "A/C/S" Perfin (Dave Hill)	12
Ferguson, Shaw & Sons (Rosemary Smith)	13
A German 'Philatelic Perfin' (A.W. Swanston)	14 - 15
Perforated Coil Stamps - Jaeger's Poko Affixer (Roy Gault)	16 - 18
New Identities (Cat. Ed.)	19 - 20
Auction No. 1 (1992)	12 pages

SOCIETY INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

At January 1992.

New Members

PERFIN CLUB OF NEW
ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
WHITEHEAD E.L.

HASLETT C.C.

LOVELL J.A.

MATHEWS J.

Resignation

PURNELL

Lapsed

DIBDEN	BOWMAN	COLES Mrs D.	COX P.E.J
NOWICKI	DUFILH	HALL A.S.	JENKINS
TOOP	SMITH Mrs S.E.	SWAN	THACKER
	TURNER	WESTON	ZIRINSKY

Change of Address

MORKEBERG T.H.
LOYDELL D.K.

Subscriptions J.M.Rucklidge. Hon.Treas.

This year is much the worst for non-payment of subscriptions since I took over as Treasurer in 1970. Sixteen members have been lapsed. But in addition twenty-six owe full or part subscription but have not yet been lapsed because I believe they have not lost interest as shown by either their purchase of the Edwards Catalogue and/or their recent purchases in the auction.

To these I am granting another two months' grace - until 29 Feb. If I do not receive their subscriptions by then I shall have,

reluctantly, to lapse them. If you are one of these you will find a red cross on your address label with the amount due (in pence). I am always sorry to lapse a member because I feel it may be due to us not providing him/her with what he/she would like. But in fairness to those members who have paid I feel I have no option.

Library

You may have noticed from the front of the December Bulletin that Maurice Harp has taken over as Librarian from Geoff Longbottom. This was announced at the A.G.M. in November. Thanks were extended to Geoff, in his absence, for his work in the past.

Please send any Library requests to Maurice but be prepared for a delay in the fulfilment of your order. I understand Geoff will not be handing over the library material until the end of Feb.

American Members Please Note J.M.R. Treasurer.

Several of our American members remit by means of dollar bills.

This is certainly convenient and much cheaper than sending checks (in dollars) drawn on an American bank.

However it must be remembered that

- a) the exchange rate when I sell dollars is some ten cents per £ over the rate quoted in the newspapers.
- b) my bank makes a charge of £2-00 per transaction. I wait until I have two lots of dollars and so charge £1-00 per member.

As an example suppose you owe £20-00 and the rate of exchange you see in the newspaper is \$1-75 = £1-00. The dollars I require are $(20+1) \times 1-85 = \$38-85$, say \$39.

The same applies for checks in dollars drawn on an American bank, but here £4-00 should be added to the amount due, this being the collection charge by the British banks.

Spring Meeting - London

The date of the London meeting at Baden Powell House is May 16th. The meeting begins at 1pm and usually finishes at 4-30 to 5-0pm. Refreshments are available in the building.

Please make a note in your diary as a priority engagement.

Catalogue of the Perfins of the Netherlands and Overseas Areas:
A Review

This catalogue of the Dutch Perfins (including Dutch Colonies) has been compiled by the 'Perfin Club Nederland' and publication date was November 30th 1991. It describes the perfins of the postage and revenue stamps as well as the postal stationery of the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Curacao and Netherlands Antilles.

The contents have been carefully checked over a period of three years - draft copies letter by letter presented to the membership of the PCN for any new additions or changes to be added - and after all adjustments made the individual drafts were joined together as a book.

It is a very robust hard backed book with 304 pages of good quality paper (15x21½cm). Printing and reading quality is excellent. The Preface and Introduction are in Dutch and English and therefore the methodology of listing in the various sections is easily followed.

The perfins are illustrated (actual size) down the left hand side of each page with the information about each die adjacent to the illustration. The information shows catalogue number, letters, number of holes per letter, height and period of use; where known the user and any subsequent firm which 'swallowed' the original and the date this occurred; the nature of the business and its' address. A further refinement is the inclusion of all known stamps on which the perfin has been found; if a multiple die; if used through postcards or revenue stamps. ;

The catalogue can be ordered at the Perfin Club Nederland by sending an International Money Order filled in for Nlg.49-00 (Dutch Guilders) which is 39 guilders for the book and 10 guilders for post and package (G.B. only). Please send the I.M.O. to the club address which is P.O. BOX 3052, NL-5003 DB Tilburg, The Netherlands.

(49 guilders at mid January rate of exchange was £15-75p. Ed.)

* * * * *

Commercial Perfins of Australia: A Review

After a gestation period of some years this catalogue will be available from March 1992: Based on an initial listing by Joe Purcell from Canada the listing has been much developed, re-organised and expanded, so that it now bears little resemblance to the initial work. The compilers John Grant and John Mathews have produced a clear, useful and significant perfin catalogue with a number of innovations.

The catalogue illustrates and lists some 1,500 patterns found on the postal and revenue issues of the Australian States and Commonwealth. For each pattern the users identity where known (65% of patterns), period of usage, whether on postal/revenue issues, on which State and/or on Commonwealth stamps, a provisional rarity rating is provided.

Innovations include:

1) The catalogue numbering system only distinguishes between patterns with the same set of initials (ignoring stops and number of lines) which is a departure from the more normal sequential numbering used for each letter in most catalogues. This system allows for the inclusion of new patterns with great ease and without using a complex numbering system. Only use will determine how successful this is.

2) The catalogue has some 70 pages of background information which in this case is not only desirable but essential. The listings for the Victorian 'pin punctures' are limited to representative patterns much as the Sloper provisionals in the British catalogue. Part of the background information includes an explanation of these patterns, representative alphabets and a history of the known suppliers. Other background information includes details of legislation, archival records relating to applications and approvals, a bibliography detail of the perforator manufacturers and illustrations of some perforators. A very interesting and useful part of this book.

3) A list of possible user identities and addresses. As proving covers do not always provide the user name but only the address it was thought that such a listing might be useful. Indeed one pattern has been identified since the draft was finalised using this list.

Nine patterns are illustrated on each page with the associated information which allows a significant amount of information for each pattern. Catalogue illustrations are clear and the layout is easy to follow.

This is an essential volume for collectors of both Australian and Worldwide perfins.

COMMERCIAL PERFINS OF AUSTRALIA compiled by John Grant and John Mathews 1992, approx 300 pages, A4 soft cover perfect bound with section stitching is available from:

John Grant & John Mathews

Price: A\$28-50 postpaid within Australia. Non Australian addresses add extra postage - Airmail - add A\$10-00 - Surface mail - add A\$5-00.

Pre-publication orders with payment received by 15th Feb 1992 are only A\$24-00 plus postage. (The Perfin Society have ordered a few copies at this pre-publication price. Delivery is expected in April/May. Please contact Michael if you are interested.)

With 300 A4 pages it must be a bargain at around E12 post paid.

John Mathews, Secretary of the Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia offers his help to our members for research purposes. Please contact him if you would like to take him up on this.
John Mathews

* * * * *

Help Wanted

Non-member

is interested in Austria, France and Germany. After years of collecting the stamps of these countries, he would like, to know more about their perfins.

If any members could correspond with Mr. Howes, he is more than willing to recompense anyone for photocopies of articles, literature etc on the perfins of these countries.

Names, publishers, outlets and prices of country catalogues would be useful to him too.

* * * * *

MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

"BIRD" Perfin Bulletin 240/3; 241/13; 243/10; 254/8.

MAGNUS WERNER has sent me-a cover dated 10-10-34 with BIRD die 3690.02. Up to date this is the latest date reported. Magnus also points out that the 'D' has a missing pin on the ½d stamp. He has B3690.02 on QV ½d Jubilee stamps and has noticed missing pin varieties on these as well. He thinks this suggests that a multiple die was used. If anyone has a number of these BIRD perfins, perhaps you could check and report any missing pin varieties - with date if known.

GP/C° Perfin Bulletin 253 Pg. 9.

BERT JOHNSON says he has seven of these "G.P. Government Tea" advertising cards, all different. Three of them have the GP/C° perfin. All postmarked London. Two of the perfins are G3970.02 and one is G3790.03. Dates range from 1904 to 1909.

G3970.01 identified in Tomkins as Grace Products Co. Ltd.

G3970.03 identified in Tomkins as Grace Brothers Co. Ltd.

G3970.02 only guessed as Grace Products because of the "G.P. GOVERNMENT TEA".

Bert suspected the name could refer to 'Grace Thomas Ltd.' of Slough but his letter of enquiry has been returned. Has anyone an identified cover for G3970.02 or an address for G3970.01 & .03?

If anyone wants a photocopy of the description of the eight cards known, please drop a line to the Editor.

CT/StR Perfin Bulletin 247/4; 249/14; 253/7.

ROY EVERETT has sent the following background to Charles Tennant.

"SIR CHARLES TENNANT: born Glasgow 1823 and in 1846 joined his father as partner in the chemical works at St. Rollox founded by his grandfather, another Charles Tennant (1768-1838). He secured interests in explosive, mining and other companies, and later represented Glasgow in Parliament, 1878-86, being made a Baronet in 1885. He founded the Tennant Gallery at 34 Queen Anne's Gate, London and died in 1906".

From BRIAN BIRCH.

INTRODUCTION

On page 7 of the April 1991 issue of The Perfin Society Bulletin Mike Rucklidge posed the question "What is a Perfin?". He then answered his own question thus:

"A perfin is a number of holes in a distinct pattern applied to postage and other stamps."

Since this definition would equally well apply to Perforated Cancellations or even the perforations used to separate stamps, M.R. added four conditions which also had to be satisfied:

- a) Be intended for security (i.e. prevent stamp theft)
- b) Be complete on a single stamp of "normal" size
- c) Be applied before postal (or fiscal) use
- d) Be relevant to the user i.e. consist of firm's initials, monogram, trade mark, full name, design, coat-of-arms etc.

The problem here is threefold:

- 1) Any definition which doesn't define its subject term unambiguously is highly unsatisfactory.
- 2) Two of the four conditions, b) & d), are simply incorrect. There is no reason why a perfin has to be complete on a single stamp of "normal" (whatever that is) size, nor must it be relevant to the user - recognisable of course, but relevant, why?
- 3) The prevention of stamp theft, given as condition a), is an essential characteristic of a perfin and should be included in its definition. That being the case, condition c) must necessarily apply and need not therefore be stated (perforated cancellations are applied to prevent the theft and re-use of stamps after they have done duty).

A perfectly serviceable definition could therefore be produced by combining M.R's definition with his condition a), i.e.:

A perfin is a number of holes in a distinct pattern applied to' postage and other stamps as security against theft.

The situation with regard to Personal, Society and similar perforations is too complicated to dismiss them out of hand as not being perfins. Generally, such items appear to be mere publicity or gimmick and therefore, strictly, do not qualify as perfins. However, I could easily envisage an Exhibition organiser having a security problem with stamps he wished to sell for commemorative covers, etc. deciding to combine security with publicity by having a special "perfin". In spite of any such tenuous claims to propriety, all these items are best simply termed Philatelic Perfins since they have all the outward characteristics of perfins but are philatelically inspired.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTION

In the June Bulletin (252 Pg.5-7), Bryan Toop and David Anderson put the Antipodean point of view. Rather surprisingly, Toop accepts Rucklidge's views unquestioningly. His main point is regarding the status of the circular punches applied to the stamps of Western Australia by the Convict Department from the 1860's to the 1880's, and the triangular punch used by the Tasmanian prison service. The term Official Punctures is offered to describe this category of item.

Anderson on the other hand takes issue with Rucklidge on numerous points and supplies his own definition of a perfin:

"Postage and other stamps, postal stationery and Cinderella stamps punched with initials, designs or symbols prior to use".

Here, Anderson falls into the trap of defining what he collects, rather than what a perfin is. One of the great attractions of stamp collecting is that the collector can choose to collect whatever he wishes. Collecting all types of perforation, punching etc. on stamps does not however make them perfins.

The defining of the Tasmanian and Western Australian items is somewhat more of a problem for me since I have been unable to find authoritative reference to their use. It is possible that the punches were introduced to prevent the theft of stamps but it is equally possible, and to my mind more likely, that they were used to identify convict mail.

(In recent years, convict mail in the U.K. was identified by being initialled in the top right hand corner. The initials were then covered by stamps before the letters were put in the public mails). If they were indeed used to prevent theft, then my own preferred term is Punched Endorsements.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION

Mike Bavin (252 Pg.7) indicates that fiscals bearing the Crown/RCJ perforation can be found on piece without tying the stamp to the piece, i.e. the stamp was perforated prior to being applied to the document. This may have been as a security device, but it is equally possible that some junior clerk unofficially pre-cancelled a number of stamps in preparation for the rush of documents after a Court session. Here again, the regulations governing the use of the perforation are required to clarify its status.

WHAT DO WE CALL NON-PERFINS?

Following Michael Rucklidge's article excluding certain items from being termed perfins, the Editor posed the question of names for the excluded items. This seems strange since only four years earlier (Bulletins 229-233) I had published an exhaustive "Glossary of Security Endorsements", compiled over many years whilst I was S.E.P.S. Librarian. The following terms for non-perfins appear in the Glossary:

Film processing perforations	Pseudoperfin
Kodak film processing perfin	Punch
Perforated cancellation	Punched cancellation
Perorated precancel	Punched endorsement
Perforation	Specimen perforation

A final contribution by Alan Briggs (253 Pg.7), although tongue in cheek, brings out a valuable point. Anyone can devise names for their own favourite specialised aspects of our hobby but very few of these are remembered even after only a few months. It is far better to adapt widely-known and accepted terms than invent new ones. A quick look through my Glossary will reveal many obscure and obsolescent terms which were included simply to provide reference to them in the future.

* * * * *

Perfin "S.S" (S6420.03 11,11 5½mm) Rosemary Smith.

In Bulletin 231 Pg.16 I had identified this perfin as being used by Stubbs Mercantile Office, London. In Tilles - S642.2 (S.S 10, 10 5mm) was already identified as used by the same office.

My identity was based on the following information:

I purchased a plain newspaper wrapper with ½d green 1880-81 issue stamp and killer NPB cancel - no date. The circular was still folded inside, obviously never having been taken out, because the 24 pages were folded but the tops and some sides had not been cut. It was impossible to read all pages until they had been slit open.

On the front page the circular was entitled "STUBBS' GUARDIAN OF COMMERCE INSTITUTE", the back page gave the information that the paper was printed by "WILLIAM CATE, 21 and 21¼ CURSITOR-STREET, IN THE CITY OF LONDON". (I have never seen such a number before in an address.) The Stubbs' Mercantile Circular was issued to assist merchants and traders etc to "avoid Bad Debts, recover Overdue Accounts and notify of Liquidation of Bankrupt & Insolvent Estates". The paper was full of details, arranged in various categories (county, trade etc) taken from Court proceedings against those who had had judgements against them.

I did not try to open up the sheets of paper into the separate pages at that time and because of the previous identity of S642.2 in Tilles, I reported S642.3 as the same user.

Last year however, because of the publishing of the 'S' Edwards pages, I looked far more closely at all my 'S' covers. I carefully opened up the sheets of the afore mentioned circular without cutting the edges and found inside an advertising-cum-order form. It was for a book, just published, called "THE BILLS OF SALE ACTS 1878 & 1882". The order form had to be returned to Messrs. Stevens & Sons, 119 Chancery Lane, London W.C.

I have a number of covers from Steven & Sons but one in particular is another newswrapper with 3d Jubilee dated 1899. The wrapper is printed "From Stevens & Sons, Limited, Law Publishers, Booksellers and Exporters, Proprietors of the Law Journal Reports, 119 4 120 Chancery Lane, London W.C."

This made me question the original identification in Tilles and my own for S6420.02/3. It seems far more likely that the publishers of the Stubbs Mercantile Circular were Stevens & Sons Ltd. and they distributed the circulars to the subscribing members of Stubbs' Guardian of Commerce Institute under plain wrapper, direct from their office, using their own perfined stamps.

The catalogue editor thinks this explanation is 'pretty plausible' suggesting I write about it in the Bulletin. He intends to modify his records to read - Stevens & Sons (distributors of Stubbs' Mercantile Circular) - for both S6420.02 and .03.

* * * * *

"A H" Perfin of the Archbishops House from Dave Hill.

Perfins A2710.01; 2710.02; 2745.01; 2745.02 and 2745.05 have all been identified with Archbishops House, London S.W.1.

Sloper's ledger (recently obtained) shows A2745.02 used for rolls.

However, what struck me was the address - Westminster S.W.1. This is not the abode of the Archbishop of Canterbury; who lives in Lambeth Palace S.E.1; but the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

Walking to Stampex I went past Westminster Cathedral and behind in Ambrosden Avenue is the Archbishops House, probably unchanged since it was built. On the wall a stern notice warns "if children are seen writing on or defacing this wall the Police will be communicated with by telephone".

(Perhaps they have not read Mark 10 v 14. Ed.)

* * * * *

Diagonal "A/C/S" Perfin (A1460) from Dave Hill.

Still in the religious vein the perfin A/C/S (diagonal) had not been identified in either Tilles or Tomkins. In the Sloper ledger is the identity "Additional Curates Society".

A new identity but history may never reveal who or what the Additional Curates Society was.

(Can anyone prove Dave wrong and come up with the answer? Ed.)

* * * * *

In August I acquired a receipt from Ferguson, Shaw & Sons, Glasgow which was a new identity for F3910.01 - FSS 8,10,10 4½mm. The date on this receipt was March 1925. The 'F' had 9 out of the 10 as blind holes. There was also an account with this receipt which had a very informative bill head. More of this anon.

In October I picked up another receipt from this firm and thought I had found another new identity. The perfin appeared to be "SS" as S6410.01a. The date on this receipt was Oct' 1924. Although there appears no sign of the 'F', the two 'S's' are identical to the 'S's' in F3910.01. This leads me to ask is S6410.01a a partial of F3910.01. Has anyone an identified cover of S6410.01a - there is no entry for this in Tomkins.

Along with this last receipt, I bought another one from 'THE GLENIFFER SOAP CO., PAISLEY.' For some unexplainable reason this too had the FSS perfin and the 1d EVII was dated Dec' 1907. It was not until I put all these three receipts together that the reason for the FSS perfin on a Gleniffer Soap Co. receipt became apparent. On the fancy bill head, mentioned in the first paragraph, I read the following:-

"Ferguson, Shaw & Sons, contractors to the Admiralty and War Office; Manufacturers of all Kinds of Hard & Soft Soaps; Tallow Melters and Refiners; Aucarine Motor Oil and Greases; Manufacturers of all variety of Machinery, Marine Engine and Cylinder Oils; Importers and Refiners of Seal, Cod, Whale & Fish Oils; Address Imperial Oil Works, Scott Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow and at GLENIFFER SOAP WORKS, PAISLEY."

This small story made me say to myself, "You silly !!"
On quite a number of occasions I have refused to buy a cover or trade card because the perfin did not appear to match the user and so I thought it was an illegal use of another firms' perfin. From now on I shall not be quite so sceptical.

* * * * *

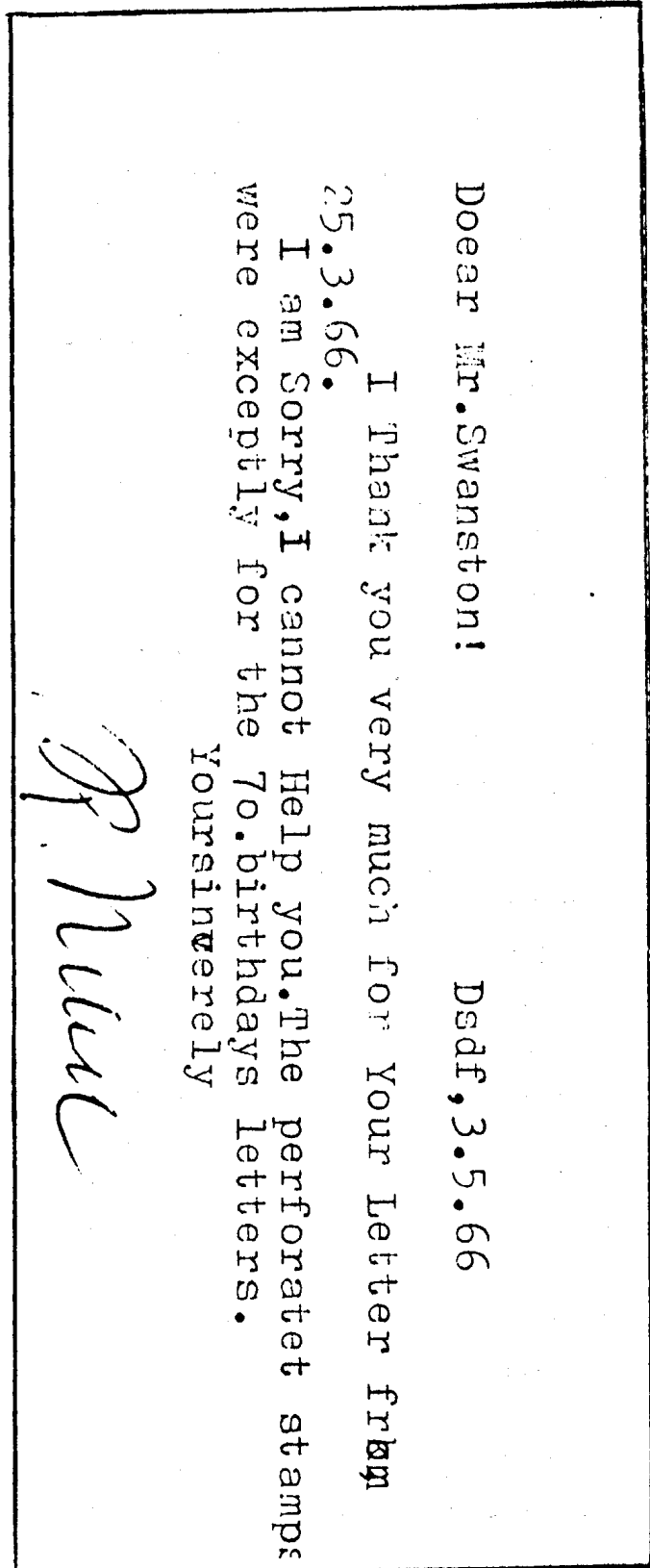
A GERMAN "PHILATELIC PERFIN"

The following details were given to me in 1990 by MR.A.W.SWANSTON, who provided the information for the article in Bulletin 248/8-9 on the perfins of the Australian High Commission in London. Besides being a renowned Australian Philatelist, Mr. Swanston has had published over 30 articles dealing with Space Exploration.

On 28th July 1964 a Rocket Mail Flight was made by a guided rocket from EICHSTATT to WEISS-ENBURG. Light weight covers were flown and some 20f stamps were perforated with a 'plane and the initials R.N. The aim of the flight was to test distance guidance systems.

The only covers which used the perfined stamps were on 70th birthday anniversary covers for RUDOLF NEBEL, a rocket research pioneer: the R.N. his initials and the 'plane representing his research.

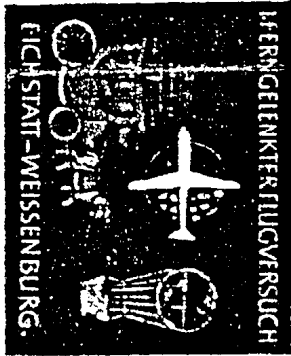
The main illustration shows one of these flown covers sent to Mr. Swanston, and signed, by Rudolf Nebel. When Mr. Swanston tried to find out if there were any mint perfins available, the smaller illustration shows the reply he received from Nebel. The stamps were all used on the 70th birthday letters



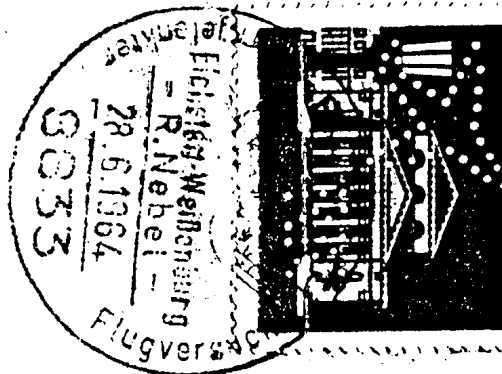
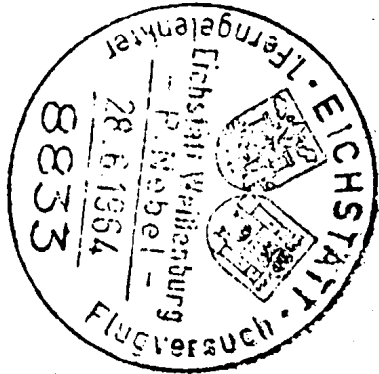
Erster ferngelenkter Flugversuch
Eichstätt-Weissenburg
 anlässlich des 70. Geburtstages von
 Raketengründer

RUDDERNEBEL

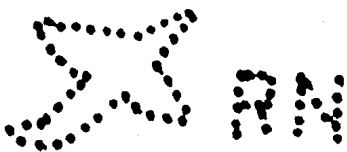
zum Zweck der Erprobung eines
 Fernsteuerungssystems für nach-
 folgende Versuche der Beförde-
 rung mittels Transportraketen.



R. Nebel



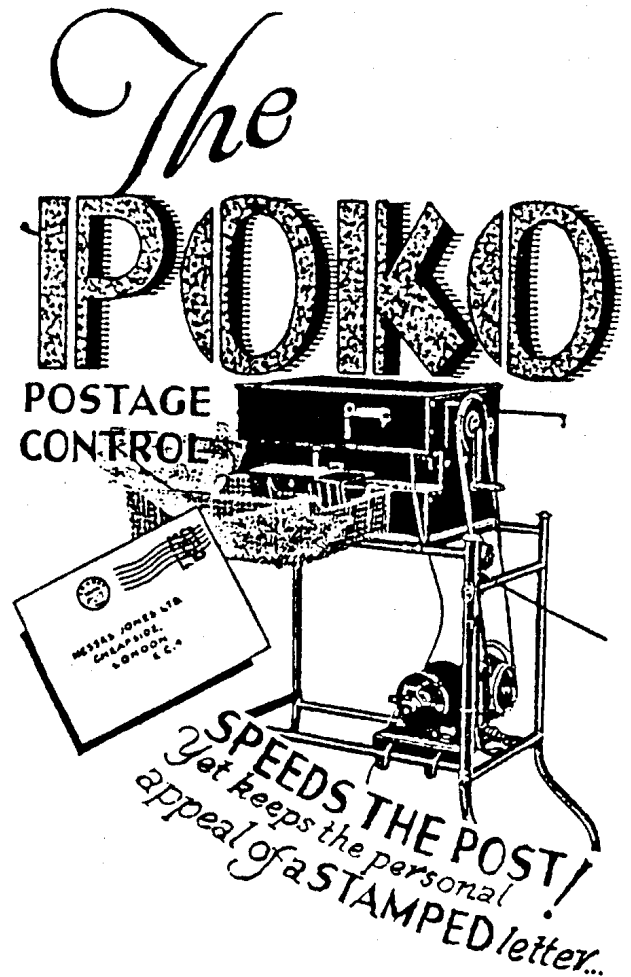
PERFORATIONI OAI STAMP.



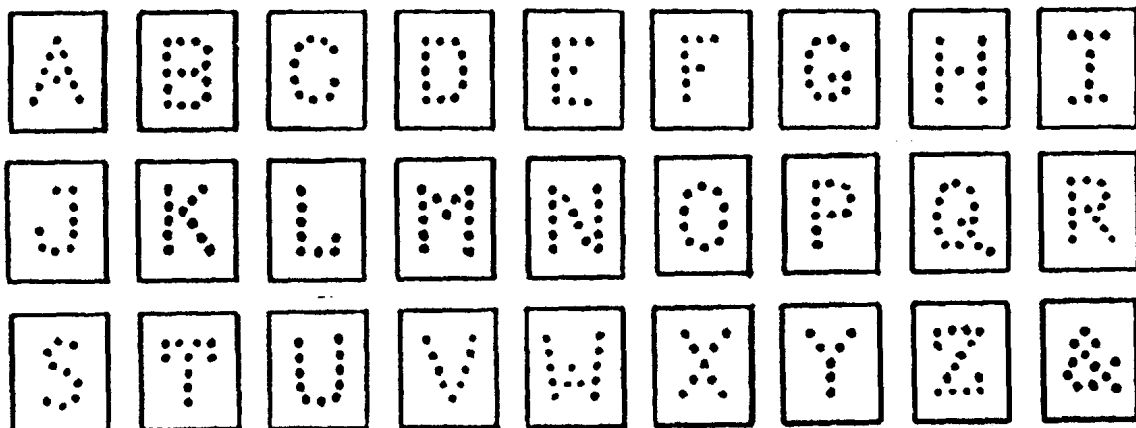
PERFORATED COIL STAMPS - JAEGER's POKO AFFIXERS Roy Gault

In previous Bulletins I have featured examples from the FIXO and MULTIPOST machines, two of the three principal stamp affixers used in Great Britain. This issue sees the trio complete with a mention of the POKO affixer. It is highly likely that this machine was the only one which perfinned the stamps as well as fixing them to postal items, the others taking pre-perfinned coils.

The POKO was a German machine originally introduced into this country in 1910. After some initial success it fell out of favour in the early years of the First World War. Fortunately for perfin collectors the machine was re-introduced into Britain c1925, by which time a standardised alphabet was in use characterised by a number of seriffed letters. Three sizes of machine were available capable of taking 3, 5 or 7 rolls of stamps. Standard GPO rolls of 960 stamps were used with Lower End First Delivery

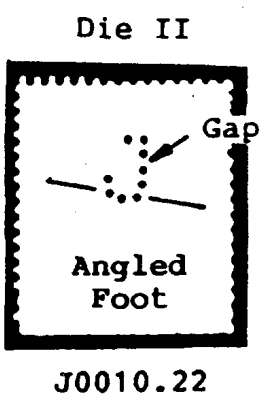
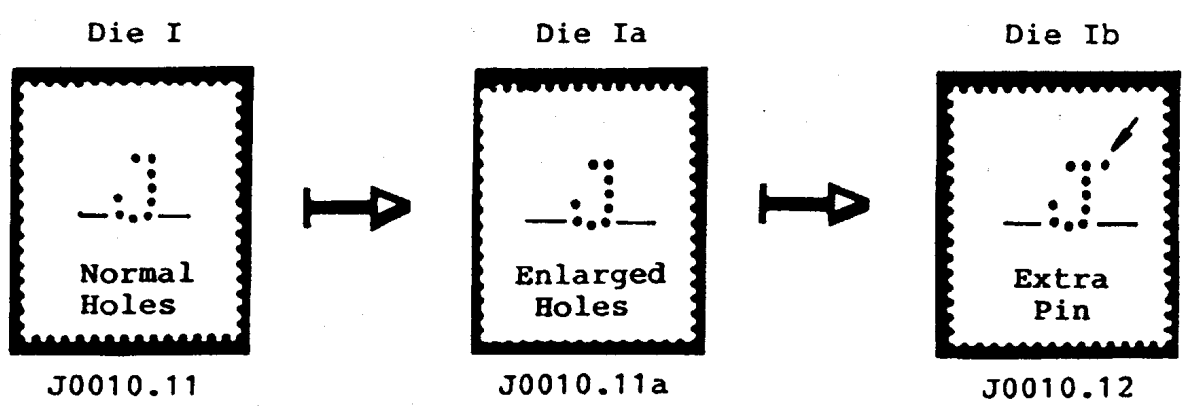


The POKO Standard Alphabet



A common POKO die is the single letter 'J' used by Jaeger & Co. Ltd. of London, the well-known manufacturer of quality woollen goods. Although templates were probably used in the manufacture of the perforating heads, detail differences can sometimes be seen, often leading to some interesting results. In the case of the Jaeger 'J' (J0010.11/Tilles 1.7) it can be deduced that TWO machines were used, one of which was modified twice.

For those fortunate enough to have POKO J's in quantity, first separate them into two groups, one with normal sized holes and the other with distinctly larger ones. Now look at those with normal sized holes, and in particular at the arrangement of holes forming the foot of the J. Again separate into two piles, one with the normal foot, the other showing a distinct angle. With any luck you will now have three piles of stamps to which you can add a fourth in the shape of the 10 pin 'J' J0010.12/Tilles 1.8. Illustrated below are the main features to look for. A table also shows the issues involved, based on 100+ stamps inspected.



Die	I	Ia	Ib	II
GV Photo	*			
E8	*			
GVI Dark	*			*
Light	*	*		*
Changed		*		*
EII Tudor Cr.		*	*	*
St Ed Cr.			*	*

Here then is my suggested sequence of events.

1. Jaeger & Co. Ltd. purchased their first POKO machine c1935, producing the perfin we list as J0010.11 (Die I).
2. A few years later, perhaps around 1939, the company purchased another machine fitted with the die producing the 'angled foot' (Die II - J0010.22). It appears that for a few years at least the two machines were operated concurrently in their original conditions.
3. However, sometime after 1941 when the GVI light colours were introduced, Die I had its holes deliberately enlarged forming i.e. Ia - (J0010.11a), probably as part of a general refurbishment to the machine although no deterioration has been noted in the quality of the perfins produced.
4. Both machines then continued to be used into the early years of Elizabeth II's reign, when c1954 Die Ia was further modified by the addition of an extra pin forming Die Ib (J0010.12/Tilles 1.8). This 10th pin is clearly an addition, sitting slightly high and a trifle too far to the right.

Please help to confirm (or otherwise!) this tentative chronology by checking your holdings of POKO J's, and reporting the various values, issues, postmarks and dates involved for Dies I, Ia, Ib and Die II. Examples showing dates are particularly important in pinpointing precisely when the modifications took place. Notification of any identified covers would also be welcomed.

I have written to Jaeger & Co. requesting any additional information that they may have tucked away in their archives relating either to the POKO machines or to their stamp security in general. They are kindly looking into the matter but nothing has yet come to light.

Close inspection of the POKO perfins DT (D4710.02 etc.) may yield similar results, but that's another story!

A3210.02	AJ/&C ⁰	10,7/12,8,6	4½ IIIa	2. Adolph Jacobs (Successors) Ltd. Bradford. (Woollen Trade).	
E0510.03a	EC	10,10	8	Devon & Cornwall Record Society, L. Exeter.	
H6060.02	HR	9, 9	5	Hotel Russell, London W.C.I.	I.
M1060.02	M/C	15/8	6	2. Booth Hall Hospital, Blackley, Manchester 9.	R.
S1310.01	SC/C	9,7/7	4½	3a Shropshire Constabulary.	
W1580.01	W.C./&S.L ^d .	17,10/11		W Crawford & Sons Ltd.,	F.
		/10.7.7	4½ IIIa	Fairfield Biscuit Works, Liverpool.	

From Rosemary Smith

A2745.01	A/H	7/10	4½	Archbishop's H'se, W'minster SW1	U.
B0010.09	B	13	4½	Barclay & Son, South Audley St., London.	B.
B1505.04	B/&C ⁰ .	13/12,8,6	5½/6 IIIa	Back & Co., Wine Merchants, Norwich & Gt. Yarmouth.	B.
B4240.01	BL/SC ⁰	12,7/12,9,6	5 IIIa	Biggart & Lumsden & Co., Writers, Glasgow.	F.
F3160.01	FP	7,8	4½	Correction, should read Francis PEEK	
F3800.07	FS/&C ⁰ /L ^d	8,10/ 12,8,6/7,7	4½ IIIa	Falk Stadelmann & Co. Ltd., Glasgow	I.
K1220.01	KSL	9,14,6	4 I	Klein & Lurie Ltd., London SE1.	Q
N3350.02	NUF	13,10,8	5	Norwich Union Fire Ins. Soc.	F.
W8030.03	WW/&C ⁰	16,16/14,8,4	4½ III	William Wood & Co., 5-6 Edmund Place, Aldersgate London EC	E.
Des0170.03	CREST	76	15	Guildhall School of Music (London Corporation)	E.
Des0830.01	STAR	30	14	The Times Book Club Circulating Library.	R.

From Dave Hill

A3925.04	AM/&Co	10,15/14,8,4	4 I	Arthur Mawson & Co. Shipowners H. and Brokers, Cardiff.	
C1530.01	C/&Co	8/12,8,6	4½ IIIa	Wm. Coupland & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	H.I.

From Richard Thacker

F3860.01 FS/Ld 7,9/6,6 4½ Fuel Supplies (Channel Isles) Ltd U.

From Gary Shayler

E5095.01 E.W/&S. 10,17/15,17 5½ II Edward Webb & Sons, Stourbridge B

From Mike Bavin

S3870.01 SIR/JB/Ltd 10,5,12/ 4½ ØSir Jacob Behrens & Sons, R.
7,13/7,5,7 Stuff Merchants
35,36,37 Noble St., London EC

From John Donner

S0010.38 S 11 11½ 2. Stone, King, Stone & Thomas F.
Solicitors, Bath

S2810.01p SF 9,7 4½ Sanderson Fabrics, Uxbridge R.

T2280.01 THM/&Co 6,10,11/14,7,4 4½ I T H March & Co Ltd, Audrey I.
House, Ely Place, London EC

W6910.02 W&S/I 14,12,12/7 4½ IIIa Wrinch & Sons Ltd.,
St. Lawrence Works, Ipswich

From Arthur Smith

B3325.04 BH/&Co. 13,11/13,10,6 5½ III Bing Harris & Co, Hamsell St. E.
London EC

G2085.01 GH/AL 10,12/10,7 4½ Geo. Harrison (Agencies Ltd)
22 Upper Thames St, London EC4

H5750.04 HP/&Co 12,10/12,8,6 4½ IIIa Hine, Parker & Co., London. E.

S7150.06 ST/&B 10,7/12,13 4 IIIa Spencer, Turner & Buldero E.
Lisson Grove, London NW

W5920.01 W.P/&Co. 15,10/8,6 5½ Worthington Pump Co. Ltd., H
153 Queen Victoria St., London EC

From Chris Carr

S6230.01p SR 9/10 4½ 4½ 3. (Sam Ro)bbins, Fiscally used. R.

From John Nelson

H1615.01 Fancy Framed H/&Co/Ld 133 pins Humber & Co. Ltd., B,E.
12/8,7,4/6,6 4½/2½/2½ I Bicycle & Tricycle Manufacturers
Beeston, Notts.