

# The Perfin Society Bulletin

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## THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

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Having now received the Judges' Critique sheet from the Philitex Exhibition, as promised in Bulletin 260 Page 4, the following is the result and the full critique.

The award given to the Bulletin was a SILVER BRONZE.

The Judges' Comments were:-

1. Treatment of contents:- Concentrates on perfin identification. Content generally well presented, although not much depth.
  2. Originality, Significance, Depth of Research (Philatelic Aspect):- Limited field, but broad area of coverage. Original findings, but little actual philatelic depth.
  3. Technical Hatters (Editorial Aspect):- Layout could use help.
  4. Presentation (Publishing Aspect):- Reasonably well done, but illustrations range from adequate to poor.
- General Summary:- Good coverage of this niche speciality; useful.

On the whole I would agree with these comments. As Editor, I have mentioned to some members that although the variety of articles have a broad appeal to most members, I am always most grateful for the 'research type' articles. Having said that, with such a specialised subject as perfins, the possibilities for new research are limited.

The criticism over the Bulletin layout I leave in your hands. My main aim is to give you as much information as possible, therefore filling each page as closely as practicable. If you want your Bulletin to be more aesthetically pleasing, I can improve the look of each page by a variety of spacing, patterns and illustrations but it would be at the expense of the volume of content. I would be pleased to hear your views.

Lastly, our illustrations are not as good as I would wish because of the constraints of the printing process we use. The original copy to our printer is by photocopier and it is impossible to get a print as clear as the original cover or card. To improve the illustrations to a significant level, a much more expensive paper and printing method would have to be used. Also a return to A4 size paper would help but again this would double the cost to the Bulletin, thereby affecting the level of subscriptions.

## SOCIETY INFORMATION

### MEMBERSHIP CHANGES Jan.1993

#### New Members

REVELL L.

WHITE T.W.

SHALES E.J.

#### Re-instatement

ENTWISTLE I.G.

#### Change of Address

TAYLOR MRS.A.R.

STEVENSON J.W.

WOOD P.A.

Von POLENZ W.

\* \* \* \* \*

### SUBSCRIPTIONS Michael Rucklidge - Hon Treasurer

It is my melancholy duty to tell you that at the time of writing (early January) some 45 of you owe full or part subscription for the financial year which started on September 1st, that is over four months ago. I feel sure that in most cases this is due to oversight - because you have bought the Edwards catalogue and/or have recently taken part in the auctions, so that you have a serious interest in perfins.

So I am extending the deadline to the end of February before I (reluctantly) lapse you.

If you have not paid you will not have a current membership card and the address label on this bulletin bears a red cross and the amount due (in sterling). So if you see this please remit as soon as possible.

\* \* \* \* \*

### CAMBRIDGE MEETING

Founder member Derrick Muggleton has offered to arrange a meeting in Cambridge to coincide with a Stamp Fair. Possible dates are 6th June and 4th July. If interested please advise the Secretary which dates are NOT possible for you.

\* \* \* \* \*

## LONDON MEETING

A reminder of the London meeting on Saturday 15th May at Baden Powell House - 1p.m. to 5p.m.

SECRETARY/TREASURER J.M.R.

Our appeal for members to take over these posts has so far raised only one volunteer. While it is possible to combine these posts (as indeed I have done for some years) it may be thought advisable to separate them. So please give it some thought. It does mean quite a bit of time has to be devoted to the Society but I find it rewarding.

## TOMKINS CATALOGUE

The 7th Edition of the Tomkins Catalogue of identified G.B. Perfins is now complete and at the proof reading stage. All known identities to date are included. No more update pages to the 6th Edition will be published.

## LIBRARY ADDITIONS Maurice Harp

The library is now the proud owner of a complete set of the 'South Pacific Perfin Bulletin' thanks to an exchange with the Perfin Club of New Zealand and Australia. Anyone who is interested in the perfins of this area will find these bulletins a mine of information. If any member is interested in borrowing copies they should contact the librarian. The Society would like to extend it's thanks to the PCNZA for giving us the opportunity to see the fruits of their research.

One of our members, Judith French, has donated a copy of 'Hong Kong Security Markings' by P. Orsetti and P. Pugh, to the Society's library. This listing has been produced by the Hong Kong Study Circle and contains all forms of security markings - perfins, printed names and initials and even manuscript markings. Interestingly in the introduction they state that although the earliest recorded Hong Kong perfin had been 16th March 1869 they could now record a perfin AK/& Co from 1863!! Surely this must be wrong or if correct then a very important discovery. Maybe someone in the know can elucidate. The listing is thoroughly recommended for anyone interested in Hong Kong and it should be remembered that many of the companies represented are English, Dutch, French and German.

## MEMBERS' WANTS

TORD LAGERWALL

wants:-

Perfin S1310.02 - SC/C 10,8/8 off paper, Swap or purchase.

ROBERT J.SCHWERDT

is preparing an exhibit of perfins on stamps of Turkey and foreign offices located there. He wishes to swap or purchase any items listed below.

Turkey:- CL/J; G.S; ICI

Austrian Offices:- G.C.; O&M

British Offices:- BAACL

German Offices:- A.P.C.;B.H.;CL;C.L,CL ;EOB;G.S.;SP/C;Postal Stat.

French Offices:- CL/J; EOB; G.C.; H.C.; O.C.M.; W.B.V.

Italian Offices:- BIO;CL; L.M.

It. Constantinople:- B.C.I; BIO; L.M.

Russian Offices:-CL; CL/J; H.C.

Any Turkish fiscal perfin attached to a document

Two covers with perfins from any of the above listed places

The above wants list is far in excess of the usual space I allow for requests. I have printed it in full because it does give a good indication of the range of perfins available for Turkey. It may therefore help others who may collect, or wish to collect, perfins of this area. (Ed. M.R.S.)

\* \* \*

A non-member (MR SCHMELTER) has asked GERALD SOUTAR,

(he translated the article from Germany on the World's Oldest Perfin - Bulletin 261) if any of our members can supply him with perfined 1d Reds on approval. Contact Gerry direct.

\* \* \*

PERFINS ON KGV JUBILEE STAMPS George Greenhill

Over the years I have accumulated a number of perfined KGV Jubilee stamps. I then started wondering whether anyone had amassed more than the 245 different dies which I have at the moment: also, had anyone actually listed all the known dies on this issue? If any member cares to reply to my enquiry, I would be pleased to hear from them

MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

DIFFERENT PERFINS ON ONE COVER Bulletin 261 Pg.16

BRIAN SMITH adds more information to his earlier comments:-  
LB/R stands for London Residual Body.

He has been advised by a colleague who originally worked for the GLC and subsequently the RLB that the GLC finished on 31 Mar 1986 and the RLB, which had commenced a short while earlier, took over the closing down as from the 1 April 1986. Certain ILEA duties were taken over by the RLB, the ILEA having taken over certain duties from the GLC. The RLB was terminated only recently. Brian has found a similar 3 different perfins on cover with date June'87 so the RLB must have been using up old stocks left over from the GLC and ILEA.

\* \* \*

SLOPER MACHINES Bulletin 258 Pg. 11 & 13

BOB SCHWERDT says machine No.65560 (CFICy) is found on the stamps of Mauritius and ROY EVERETT says machine No. 65946 (EL) is known on Spanish stamps.

\* \* \*

PERFINS USED BY TOBACCO COMPANIES Bulletin 261 Pg.7-9

Since writing this article, DAVE HILL has sent this copy of an entry in Sloper's first ledger cl939 for Robert Sinclair Tobacco.

RS NEW ONE OVER Y	RS H	RS N	RS C
ROBERT SINCLAIR TOBACCO CO.			NEW ONE OVER

RS N ✓	RS C SG	RS H ✓
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John Sinclair is listed in 1938 as a director of Imperial Tobacco. A 1975 Sells gives amongst the branches for Imperial Tobacco:- Head Office - 145-147 Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

98 Laidlow Street, Glasgow.

Mayfield Grove, Harrogate.

5 Goodram Gate, York.

These branches appear to be tobacco wholesalers but none of the perfins in Sloper's book (RS/Y; RS/H; RS/N; RS/G) has been proved by an identified cover. Has any member a cover or post-marked single perfin?

EARLIEST PERFIN Bulletin 253 Pg.7; 261 Pg.15

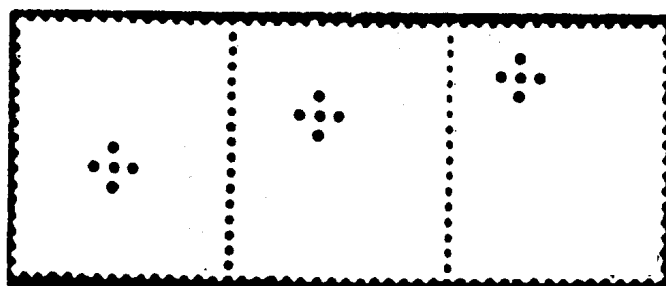
The previous earliest date for a perfin cover has been beaten three times. I have seen photocopies of the following, all with very clear dates.

- a) 11-5-69 G4350.02 GR/W on a 1d Plate. Although there is no identity on the cover this is the Great Western Railway.
- b) 19-5-69 S5840.01 S.P/&C<sup>o</sup> on 4 x 1d Plates plus another stamp which is so heavily postmarked I could not see the value. No identity on the cover but Sharp, Perrin & Co. Ltd., Old Bailey London E.C.4 is a possibility.
- c) 7-7-69 C2087.01 C.D/&Co on 4d vermilion Plate 11 (SG94).  
Identity of C. Devaux & Co on the cover.

\* \* \* \* \*

DESIGN 0260.01 from BORIS PRITT

This perfin is identified with Bovis & Co but this strip of three GV 3d stamps shows the unusual positioning of the die on the stamps. Boris would like to know if anyone can account for the placing. It is not until a strip like this comes along that the curious formation can show up.



Collectors are invited to help search for the missing letters from the illustrated alphabets, and report any that you find to the author for future publication.

My Bulletin article (Aug 1992) illustrating perfin's from the German Michelius affixer shows how easily an alphabet can be reconstructed especially when characteristic lettering is involved or the perfin's are found on specific types of stamps. Since publication, Gerry Soutar and Mr Schmelter have added the letters U and Z, and although taken from German perfin's they are still part of the same alphabet.

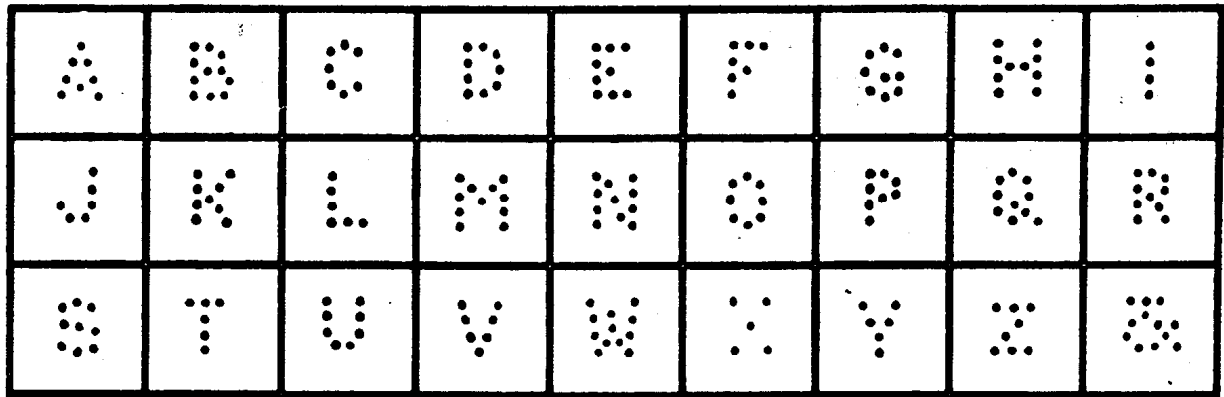
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	x	y	Z	·

Two other alphabets also appeared in print during 1992. The first in Bulletin No.256 shows the 'Standard' alphabet found on POKO dies. This particular type of German affixing machine appears to have been introduced into Great Britain around 1927 as the earliest date recorded is 19 September 1927.

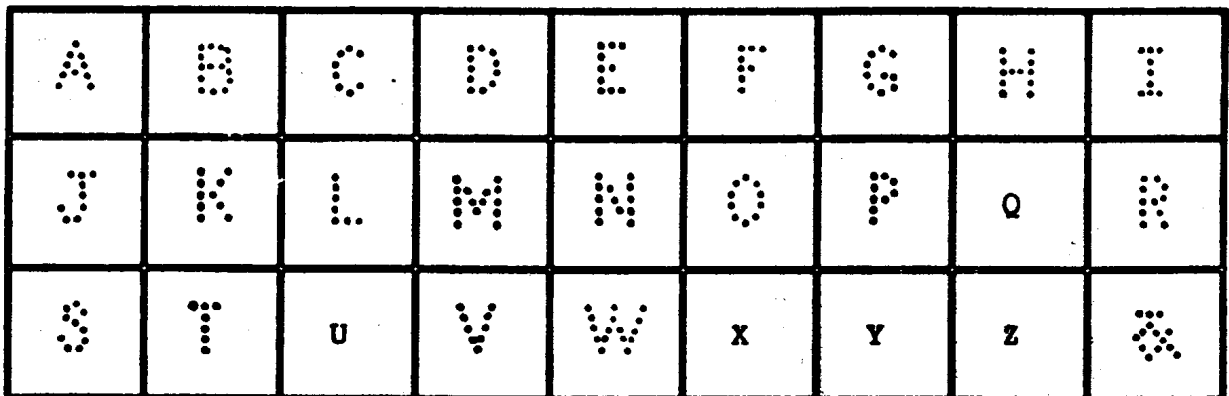
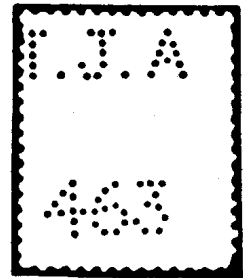
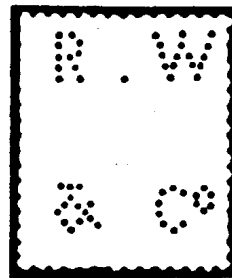
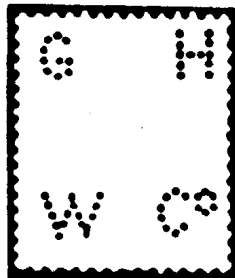
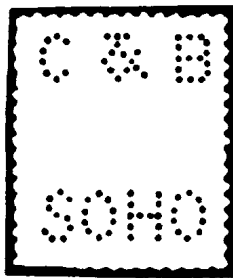
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	x	y	Z	·



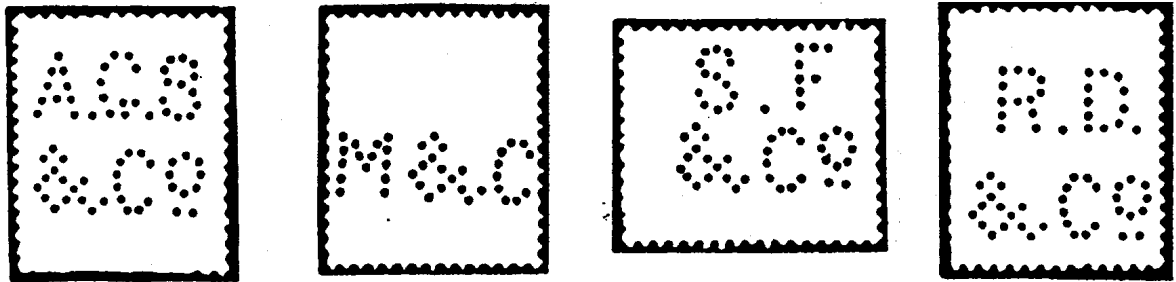
The second is the alphabet used by Slopers, after their premises were blitzed in May 1941, and used for many of their 'Provisional' and later regular dies. The illustrations for this alphabet have been taken from the newly published 'Perfin Society Catalogue of Sloper's Wartime Provisionals'.



I am also attempting to reconstruct three other alphabets. The first was used by Slopers on early Queen Victoria 1d Reds and other contemporary issues. The letters are characterised by fine holes and the placement of letters away from the centre of the stamp to avoid disfiguring the Queen's profile.

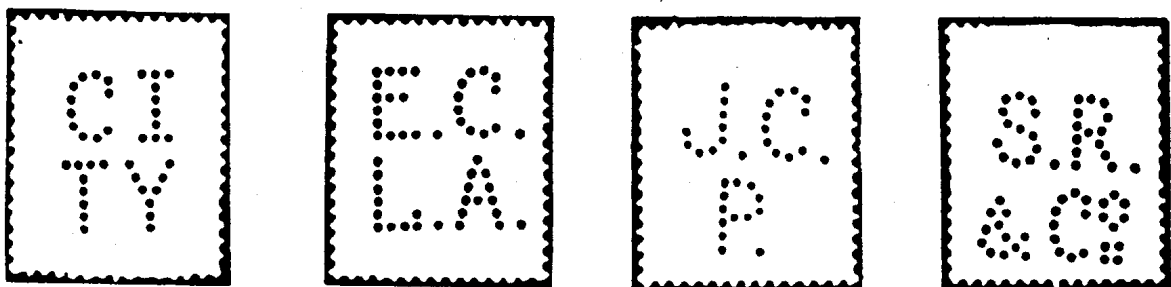


A larger set of letters also appeared on Queen Victoria 1d Reds and later issues. This alphabet is characterised by a tailed ampersand (type IIIb) and the general proliferation of stops.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	ampersand

And finally, an alphabet characterised by large, 6 pin high letters, serifs, often with stops, and a characteristic 'C'.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	ampersand

## HISTORY OF FIRMS USING PERFINs

### JOHN DICKINSON & CO., Manufacturing Stationers from Dave Hill.

(J1960.01; 1960.01a; 1960.02; 1980.02; 2060.04; 2080.01; 2085.01)

John Dickinson was born in 1782 and started up on his own in 1804. At this time a stationer just stocked paper and a few pens. John Dickinson developed the first commercial mill to make paper "on the web" (i.e. in a continuous length) at Hemel Hempstead. Postal reform was one of many social reforms which increased the demand for paper. The envelope was no longer charged extra postage and demand soon outstripped manufacture by hand. Dickinson developed a machine to make envelopes. There was much competition from abroad for papermaking. Dickinson's more and more became manufacturing stationers. John Dickinson died in 1869.

John Dickinson & Co. became a limited company in 1886. They have trading companies in South Africa, Canada, Australia and N.Z.

Dickinson's nephew was J.W. Grover who was to found his own company, still in existence today, making machines to perforate the margins of stamps. Dickinson employed Grover to experiment making cheaper paper and this may have started Grover making machinery for the paper industry. Grover also helped with the supply of water to Dickinson's mills. He went on to advise foreign Governments on their water supplies.

(From "ON THE WEB" by Joan Evans, a great niece of John Dickinson)

### SIR JOHN BROWN of THOMAS FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD.

(F0210.02; 0220.05; J0680.01; 0695.01)

John Brown born in Sheffield in 1816. When he was 21 he was offered a share in the business where he worked (manufacturing steel) and with his father's backing and a loan of £500 he began file and spring production. He built a new factory, namely ATLAS STEEL WORKS in 1854. With the expansion of Railways he produced rails and buffers and other rolling stock. His works were the first to use the Bessemer Converter. Brown was a pioneer in the manufacture of rolled armour plate. In 1867 it was reported that three quarters of the ironclads of the British Navy were protected by armour plates made at Atlas Works. In 1871, mainly due to ill health, John Brown sold all but his preference shares in the

business. In later years he sold these shares too and established a new firm, with new partners, called Brown, Bayley and Dixon. John Brown & Co. continued making steel under the founder's name and in 1871 Chromium Steel was made at the Atlas Works for the first time in England. In 1879 they used the new Siemens process of steel melting.

### THOMAS FIRTH (T1730.01; 1740.01)

Thomas Firth and his two sons, Mark and Thomas, founded their steel making company in 1842 at PORTOBELLO WORKS. When Thomas Firth senior died, a younger son, John, joined the firm. Portobello Works was outgrown and Claywheels Forge was leased from the

Duke of Norfolk in 1849 to 1858 whilst a new works, NORFOLK WORKS in Saville street, was being erected. In the late 1850's the firm moved firmly into armaments: specialising in projectiles rather than armour plate from about 1860. In the 1870's the projectile-versus-plate race continued and the firm supplied very heavy land-based guns for Malta, Gibraltar and the Italian Government. By 1880, Thomas Firth & Sons was fifth in size amongst the large Sheffield steel firms. In 1875 Mark Firth subscribed £20,000 towards the building of Firth College. This building became the basis from which Sheffield University developed.

From 1908 to 1930, Thos. Firth & Sons and John Brown & Co. had collaborated in research and formed the Brown-Firth Research Laboratories. In 1913 the Research Laboratories discovered the process for making Stainless Steel. In 1930 Thos. Firth & Sons and the steel producing interests of John Brown & Co amalgamated to form Thos. Firth & John Brown Ltd. (F0210.02; 0220.05)

(Details of latter two from 'Victorians Unbuttoned' by Sarah Levy)

\* \* \* \* \*

### EGYPTIAN PERFINS Rosemary Smith.

A member of the Yorkshire Philatelic Association, who specialises in Egyptian Philately, has asked me if I can give him information about Egyptian perfins. In a word - no!

If anyone can offer help with Egyptian perfins, please let me know - address on the front page.

\* \* \* \* \*

## POST OFFICE ARCHIVE RECORDS RELATING TO PERFINS

In Bulletin 245 Pg.7-10, Michael Rucklidge extracted the story of "How Perfins Nearly Became Official" from old Post Office files discovered in the P.O. Archives by Stephen Steere.

DAVE HILL has been through the nine files and the following is a summary of the important information contained therein. He has done this to give members a taste of what is in the files; full transcripts of which can be borrowed from our library.

### FILE ONE

The first files have been dealt with in Bulletin 245 April 1990 but to summarise:

T.L. Corbett, an M.P., asked the Postmaster General in the House of Commons on the 13th March 1906, whether his attention had been called to the case of a bankrupt postmaster named Braham who perforated stamps for various large city firms. Apparently he owed some £4000 for stamps received and not supplied. Was the PMG going to consider compensation to the firms defrauded?

The PMG replied that Mr. Braham was a sub-postmaster in Tabernacle Street, E.C., who in addition to his work for the Post Office, carried on a private business as a perforating press maker and perforator of postage stamps. The Post Office does not supply the public with perforated stamps or sell stamps at prices other than their face value or other than on cash terms. Mr. Braham's transactions in relation to the perforation being thus of a purely private character, there is no ground for compensating his creditors at the expense of the taxpayer.

However, the PMG did write a memo to his department asking whether it might not be possible for the P.O. to undertake the perforation of stamps. He said that similar cases had occurred before and there was no guarantee that they would not occur in the future. The public placed trust in a man believing he is acting officially as a postmaster.

### FILE TWO

The Controller of Stamps replied that the Contractors (De la Rue at that time) would not do it. If the P.O. did it they would be

dearer than private enterprise as P.O. employees were better paid and worked shorter hours. Also philatelists would regard the stamps as official and place inflated values on perforated stamps which was exactly what they were trying to avoid.

It was asked what proportion of stamps were perforated and this was estimated at 2,000,000 per week on outgoing mail in E.C. District and about 300,000 on incoming mail. On the general question of the Department perforating stamps, although it was something they ought to do, it would interfere with the business of Mr. Sloper and others who have built up the trade by their own exertions: also Mr. Sloper, the inventor of the machine, may have legal rights.

### FILE THREE

It was suggested that the Department should forbid any reference to the Post Office on the stationery of the perforators and that it should be clearly stated that the PMG is not liable for the delivery of perforated stamps. This would necessitate the perforators furnishing specimens of their stationery from time to time. There are examples in the file and the results were given in a very interesting summary which was expanded in a later file.

It was noted that the sub-postmaster in the N.W. District does a considerable business, this being Allchin's: his chemist shop is still trading.

King William Street was an altogether exceptional case. This was Sloper's and it was stated:- Mr. Sloper, the late Town Sub-Postmaster, whose son carries on the business, is the inventor of the stamp perforating machine and a very large business is transacted. The office only exists for the sale of stamps and the acceptance of parcels and registered letters and the Town Sub-Postmaster is paid a special salary of £300 per year.

The official wording of the insertion in the PO Guide was agreed and this went into the October edition. When Allchin's and Sloper's attention was drawn to this clause it resulted in some wordy and perhaps heated exchanges and these are in files four and five.

## FILE FOUR

Mr. Simnett the Sub-Postmaster at Englands Lane (Allchin), when asked to add the clause to his stationery stated that he had just replaced it so it bore no reference to the P.O., so surely he didn't have to do it again? The P.O. suggested little stickers and Simnett complained of the cost; could it wait until his present stationery ran out? After asking how long this would take this was agreed upon if Allchin wrote to all their clients informing them in the meantime that the PMG was not responsible for the delivery of perforated stamps.

Mr. Siranett was still Sub-Postmaster when Sloper's bought out Allchin's in the late 1930's.

## FILE FIVE

The new instruction in the P.O. Guide (i.e. that the name "Post Office" was not to appear on stationery and it was to bear a warning that the P.O. was not responsible for the supply of perforated stamps) was pointed out to Sloper's. This led to an exchange between the P.O. and Percy Sloper which was worthy of his late father.

It helps if readers are familiar with the Jennings' history but in essence Joseph Sloper had been encouraged to open a Sub-Post Office many years before, basically to keep his poundage on stamps sold, giving him similar monetary advantage to his Sub-Postmaster competitors in the perforating business. His original premises were unsuitable, being too close to an established office, so he found additional premises. These were kept until the poundage was ended a few years after these events. The Post Office always was a nuisance to Sloper's even though they only transacted certain classes of business and received a special salary. Sloper's always thought they were treated shabbily by the Post Office and Joseph comes over as a tenacious, indomitable, even overbearing character.

With this file is an official record of irregularities at the Sub-Postoffice. There were no less than 337 between 1894 and 1906!

Whether this is a record I do not know and many may have been due to the fact that the office offered certain services.

The Post Office were never happy with the accommodation for the public and the separation of them from the perforating side of the business. The official record ends with this exchange:-

The Secretary asked whether the Sub-Postmaster had any intention of improving the accommodation. In reply Sloper asked what additional remuneration would be given. The Secretary asked what he would do for the existing money and Percy replied: nothing!

Percy had many interviews with the Post Office before he could be convinced that the regulations applied to himself and he had to comply. Sloper's claimed to be "official perforators to Govt. Dept's" and were reluctant to drop this valuable advert.

### FILE SIX

This file is no less interesting. W.L. Kenny had taken over Braham's old office but had said verbally he would not be taking over his business. W.L. Kenny had previously been a Sub-Postmaster in Ipswich and had supplied perforated stamps. He now wished to perforate stamps himself instead of dealing through the medium of Sloper's, which was not actually carrying on Braham's business!

This led to further consideration as to whether Sub-Postmasters ought to be banned from doing this sort of work but as they said, there was nothing to prevent them from carrying it on in the name of a relative. Also this would be going back on the agreement with Sloper. It seems a more thorough survey of perforators was done and this resulted in a schedule which reveals perforators in Sheffield and Glasgow.

What follows is a summary of the more interesting information in this schedule.

The office at King William Street, (Sloper's) ordinary sales of stamps amounted to £26,000, yet the value of stamps which they perforated was over £500,000!

Englands Lane, Hampstead Office, (Allchin's) sold ordinary stamps to the value of £4,000 and perforated stamps worth just under £90,000. I'm not sure of the figures in the late 1930's when Sloper's took over Allchin's but in 1907 they did less than one fifth of Sloper's turnover, so they did not represent much competition.



The Sub-Postmaster at Bishop Road, in East London, who was also a stationer, perforated about £1,500 annually for "one City firm" but it does not state who. The office at Deptford Broadway did about £5,000 annually. The Sub-Postmaster at Islington High St., a grocer, as the former perforated a similar value mostly "for wholesale tea dealers in the City". (I wonder who these were?)

In the Provinces the Sub-Postmaster at St. Peters Street, Ipswich, perforated about £5,000 worth annually, and it was stated that he had previously been at St. Nicholas Street. (Was this still W. L. Kenny?)

Sub-Postmasters at Attercliffe Road and Handsworth and Wicker (all in Sheffield); Fallowfield in Manchester; Bull Street in Birmingham and Bewdley Street, Kidderminster perforated small amounts. There may have been a connection between some of these.

In Glasgow the Sub-postmaster at Cathedral Street did nearly £35,000 annually and offices at Bridge Street, Eglinton Toll, Kinning Park and Overnewton did small, amounts. Again I would have thought there was some connection between these.

Of the private firms, Waterlow's at Gloucester Street perforated perhaps £2,000 a week. The newly formed Printing and Stamp Perforating Co. at 9 South Street, E.C. did £40,000 a year. It is stated that Braham is connected with this firm. John Parry & Co., 187 Upper Thames Street, perforated £2,500 worth annually. W. Stanilas the Sub-Postmaster of Upper Thames Street has an interest in this firm. Albert Luff, 13 Paternoster Row, E.C. did a very small business.

It was decided not to ban Sub-Postmasters from perforating but they would have to pay in advance for stamps. It will be seen that this did not always happen.

In amongst these files is a small envelope containing an example of S4920.07 SM/&Co the perfin of Samuel Montague on a small piece of paper. Quite which perforator did this is not shown. Was this the one firm that the Sub-Postmaster at Bishops Road did work for?

To be continued.

Note: Underlined Catalogue Numbers are new dies, and as yet unpublished.

From John Donner

A0620.01	A.B/&C <sup>o</sup>	10,14/14,8,4	5 III	Arthur Bunting & Co Ltd, St Stephen's Corner, Norwich. Receipt dated 13/10/1910.	F
C3040.05	C&H	8,13,11	5½ III	Cogswell & Harrison Ltd, Gun & Cycle Mfr 226 Strand, London WC	
C8360.01	C.W/C <sup>o</sup>	8,16/8,4	5	The Cheap Wood Co. of London, 72 Bishopsgate St, London. Receipt dated 2/9/1897.	B
F0680.01	FCC <sup>o</sup>	7,7,7,4	4½	Chiesman & Co, 59 St Mary Axe, London EC. PC dated 8/3/1915.	I
<u>F1303.01</u>	FELTOE	7,9,6,6,8,9	4	Feltoe & Smith Ltd, Feltoe's Lime Juice Cordial, 25 Augustus St, Regents Park, London NW. PC dated 14 May 1906.	F
J8180.01	JVD	6,7,9	4½	J V Drake & Co Ltd, Produce Dept, 5 East Cheap, London EC3. Cover dated 24 Sep 1956.	U

Mr E D Chambers

F2130.05	F&J	8,13,7	5 III	Furze & Jones, 90 Cannon St, EC. (Receipts dated 7/2/94-8/3/99)	B
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Note: Formerly Thomas H Furze & Co. until C1894.

From Dave Hill

B6500.02	BS/A	14,10/10	5	British Scouting Association.	I,O
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Note: Evidence from covers addressed to various scouting officials, including Lt. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B.. dated between 11 Jan 1921 and 3 Oct 1937.

R4870.06	R&S/M	11,13,10/15	6½ III	Ryland & Sons Ltd, Manchester.	F
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Note: Evidence is from a horizontal pair of R4870.03 and R4870.06 on 3d E7 postmarked Manchester.

From John Nelson

<u>K1450.01</u>	KOPS	10,10,9,10	4½	Ø KOPS Brewery, Brewers of non-alcoholic beer, Wandsworth Bridge, Fulham, London SW. (Stamp has London SW Pink).
<u>L1965.01</u>	LEVER/B	7,10,9,10,11/14	5	Ø Lever Bros, Port Sunlight.
<u>T4750.01</u>	TUDORS(Diag)	7,10,12,10,12,13	4½	No identity, but the letter it written on notepaper with the printed address, 17 College Hill, London EC and postmarked London, 13 Oct 1880. John's research has yielded three firms working from this address around this period, any one (or all) of which could have used the perfin.
				1. Tudor Brothers, Vine Merchants. 2. S Tudor & Sons, White Lead Mfrs. 3. Tudors, Mash & Co, White Lead Mfrs.
T5100.01	TW/&/JW	7,15/14/7,15	5 III	T W & J Walker, Merchants, Wolverhampton - dated 6 Oct 1888 B
W021S.01	<u>WALDIE</u>	14.10,7,11,5,10	3½	James Waldie & Sons, Coal & Coke merchants, 26 Bothwell St, Glasgow, also at Leith and Edinburgh. Stamp postmarked (Glas)gow, 4 Aug 1898, E
B1110.03A	BC	11,7	4½	Brighton Crematorium. Lewes Road, Brighton. Postmarked 2 Sep 1952. S
E4660.03	ET	10,7	7½	The Electrical Times. 8 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, WC. Envelope postmarked 17 Mar 1905 F
G1750.01	G/FC/Co	10/8,.8/8,6	4½	Gartcraig Fire Clay Co, 18 Charles St. St. Rollox. Glasgow. PC dated 9 May 1895. E
J4350.01	J.&/J.C	10.14/10,10	5½ III	J & J Colman Ltd. Additional address - 108 Cannon St, EC. PPC postmarked 12 May 1903. F
K0060.02	KB	10,14	5	Baxter & Son. Fish Merchants, Billingsgate. London. (5/12/13). I
W0270.03	WAS/&C°	14.10.10/14,8,4	5 III	W A Sparrow & Co Ltd, 14 St. Mary Axe. EC3. (25/4/22) I
V5960.02A	WP/C°L <sup>d</sup>	15,10/8,6,7,7	3	Walkers, Parker & Co Ltd, Additional address - Lead Works, Lambeth. Dated 30 Jan 1918

From Rosemary Smith

C4620.01	CL/&S	8,7/14,10	4½ I	Cooling, Lawrence & Sons, Military Tailors, Maddox St, W1.	I
D2070.01	D.G	11,10	4½	S Davis Sons & Goodbody, London Dublin & Belfast.	B
J6970.03	JS/&Co	7,10/14,8,4	5 I	Jospeh Sebag & Co, London EC	
L0020.04	LA	7,10	7½	Law Accident Insurance Co.	
T1740.01	T.F./&S.Ld	7,8/12/10,7,6	4½ III	Thos. Firth & Son Ltd, Norfolk Works, Sheffield	I
W6385.01	W&R/Ltd	14,14,12/7,5,7	5/5½ III	Willans Works, Rugby	
W6830.02	W.S/&Co.	15,11/13,8,6	5½ III	Woods, Sons & Co, 6 Milk St, EC	I

From Peter Rookes

C1230.02	CCC	8,8,8	5	The Cellular Clothing Co Ltd, 72/ 73 Fore St, London EC.	F
G0220.01	GAS/L	10,10,10/7	5	Gerrish, Ames & Simkins Ltd, 63, 65 & 76 Carter Lane, EC.	I
J0010.13	J	10	9½	Alexander Jacob & Co, Hill St, Rye Lane, London SE15.	I
J6080.01	JP/Co..	7,10/8,4	4½	John Pound & Co, 81-84 Leadenhall St, London EC.	F
L0160.02	LAS	7,10,11	5	Lloyd, Attree & Smith.	F
L4260.03	LO	6,6	5½	L Orlik, 17/14 Carthusian St, London EC1.	I
O0010.34	O	14	9½	Thomas Owen & Co Ltd, Ely Paper Works, Cardiff.	Q

From Stephen Steere

<u>J4418.01</u>	JJ/MIC	6,6/11,4,7	4½	Congregation of Marian Fathers, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.	
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Note: Die (single) designed by Mr J Englert to commemorate the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Fr Jozef Jarzebowski, founder of the Divine Mercy College in 1953. The initials signify Josef Jarzebowski, Mariae Immaculate Congregacione. Die manufactured by J Sloper & Co and issued on 28th September 1989.

Note: The remaining unpublished new identities from Stephen's analysis of Sloper's post war ledgers have been included in the new 7th edition of Tomkins. Publication details will be announced in the next Bulletin.