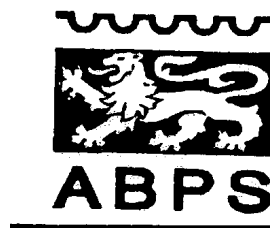


# The Perfin Society

## Bulletin



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### THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

PRESIDENT Michael Rucklidge

SECRETARY/  
TREASURER/ Dave Hill  
PACKET SUPT.

AUCTIONEER Harry Skinner

BULLETIN EDITOR Rosemary Smith

CATALOGUE EDITOR Roy Gault

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PUBLICATIONS

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BULLETIN No:- 294 Subscription £5 (UK); £7 (abroad/surface); £8 (abroad/air)

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## SOCIETY INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES To April 1998 Total Members 355

### New Members

VLADIMIR MUNZBERGER

EJGIL MORTENSEN

SVEN KLITGAARD

### Change of Address

DAVE HILL

JON STEVENSON

MICHAEL ALEXANDER

W C ANDREWS

### Reinstated

BOB BROWN, FRANK CRANE, MICHAEL ALEXANDER

### E-MAIL Address

CHRIS CARR

**ERRATA**

For those who have bought a copy of the new *Tomkins Catalogue of Identified Perfins (I.C.8)* please note that there is an error in illustrating the ampersand types on page "intro 3". The illustration for Type Ia should be exchanged for that shown against Type I. Also, the 'II' is missing from the Type IIa ampersand legend. I offer my sincere apologise for any confusion and frustration that my errors may have caused.

\* \* \* \*

**AUCTIONEER**

It is with some reluctance that Harry Skinner has finally decided that he must give notice of his intention to resign as Auctioneer. He would like to see someone take the reins by the end of this year. He is willing to carry on until the December Bulletin/Auction to allow time for the Society to find a suitable replacement. Harry hopes that members will continue to send him lots for auction so that the standard of auctions will be maintained through any transition period.

The whole Society, whether you buy from the auction or not, owes a debt of gratitude to Harry for the work he has done, and the money he has engendered, via the auction. The subscription to the Society would be double if it were not for the money the Society makes on the auctions.

Any candidate for the post of auctioneer must offer "with eyes open". It is a very responsible post, with many thousands of pounds worth of material going through your hands. It is a time consuming job and needs space in the house to securely store and spread out the material. Harry will be a hard act to follow but if you think you have what it takes to run the auction 6 times a year, please write with your offer to our President, Michael Rucklidge.

## **FROM YOUR SECRETARY** Dave Hill

Referring back to the articles on perfin prices and rarity value and the need to have a reference collection, Maurice Harp has written that he too is unsure about the need for an actual reference collection. He finds that photocopies serve quite well. It is a good method of exchanging and recording information on perfin die, stamp and postmark. I have always said that much work can be done with perfins without actually having a stamp! Perhaps some of the large collections which go through the auction should be copied. Important collections of perfins have been broken up without record. Had they been ordinary GB collections, there would have been some record, and photo illustrations, in an auction catalogue. Another method might be to scan them. What do other members think?

My little forays into past Bulletins always leave me with mixed emotions. The wealth of information, the endeavours that came to nought, the 'might have beens', the huge collections offered at prices that would be cheap today, the efforts of members, many thankfully still with us today. Some of course are not and may have passed without adequate thanks from the Society. I would not like the Bulletin to be devoted to obituary, so easy when our hobby appeals to the older generation.

So this member of only 10 years would like to thank all members past and present for their efforts for the Society. That means members of 40 years standing, those who collected perfins even before that, right down to the members who joined this year. It includes those members whose efforts have been apparent and those whose efforts have not. Anyone who has contributed to our branch of philately, I say *'thank you'*.

### **Lists of Perfin Users**

We know of a number of lists of perfin users. These are the ones I can call to mind. Perhaps members know of others which will help our research.

- Sloper's Testimonial 1894; a list signed by clients. Probably taken round by a salesman.
- Allchin's lists 1905/1906; long, slightly different, used as advertising.
- Vallancey's lists; short. Vallancey saw the Sloper records just pre-war.

- Sloper's History 1939; advertising booklet.
- Braham/Kenny requisition forms. Where are they now?
- Sloper Ledgers; with a little information on Waterlow dies.

Apart from Sloper's records, most were for advertising. Can we find any more adverts or publicity material? What about other firms? Sauven and Everett say they have no records. What about Hurlin?

Increasingly there is a habit of firms nowadays giving old records to local authorities or museums. Are there records of any perfin suppliers amongst the papers? We have never discovered who produced the perfins for the postmasters who sold them in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and Glasgow.

### Picture Postcards and Perfins

By Dave Hill

Recently I re-read a book on postcards and it occurred to me that these might make an interesting theme for perfin collectors, or visa versa. The following is a list of perfin users who published postcards. Undoubtedly there are more to be found. For a few, postcards were their main line of work, others were general publishers and a few, like Olney Amsden, were in other fields completely. Few if any exist today. The Postcard's "Golden Age" coincides with that of the perfin, about 1905. There were many small publishers in a "Golden Mile" in the City of London, near Joseph Sloper's premises. However, most of the perfin users seem to be outside the City.

GALE & POLDEN  
 RAPHAEL TUCK  
 W H SMITH  
 W S COWELL  
 OLNEY AMSDEN  
 C W FAULKNER

ROTARY PHOTOGRAPHIC CO  
 RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY  
 BEMBROSE & SONS  
 EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE  
 CHAPMAN & HALL

I do not know how difficult it would be to get the postcard publisher's perfin on his postcard; examples of Raphael Tuck's exist. The book is "*Picture Postcards and their Publishers*" by Anthony Byatt, Golden Age Postcard Books 1978. It gives excellent biographies of the publishers.

## Society News from the London Meeting on April 25th

### Stampshow 2000

Derrick Muggleton, one of the last three remaining founder members of the Society, had written to the editor to say that he thought, despite the cost, we ought to mount a display at Stampshow 200. [See Bulletin 292/4] Dave Hill too had a letter received from another member saying much the same. The members at the meeting agreed that it was a chance to advertise our branch of collecting to the many hundreds of philatelists 'who would attend at Alexandra Palace. Our secretary is to write to say that we will take 4 frames of 16 sheets each.

As we only meet twice each year, we cannot afford to wait until just prior to the actual date of the show in the year 2000 before deciding on our exhibit. It was therefore decided that at our next meeting - **OCTOBER 31ST** - anyone who had material which could be used as part of the display should bring it along for viewing. At this meeting the writing up or the way the material is displayed on the sheets will not be as important as the material itself. We need to show a whole range of topics or related items and these are unlikely to be found in any one person's collection.

We need to have a plan of a 64 sheet display, based on the material which is provided by members and then we can decide on sheet size, hand-written, typed, or computer produced writing up.

The whole 64 sheets need not be of a uniform appearance, apart from page size. Our branch of philately, perhaps more than most, allows collectors to store and display their perfins in a multitude of ways. It may be possible to show this individual approach to our field of philately. Some members are competent to exhibit their own work, others with good material may be pleased to have help to write up their sheets.

It is because of all these points, and others too numerous to mention, that it was thought best to make an early start putting together a worth while exhibit of perfins. So, if you feel you would like to contribute any material, however small or large the number of sheets, please come to the October meeting or ask someone to take your sheets for you.

## **Check List of Council Perfins**

Sometime ago, Stephen Steere mentioned, through the Bulletin, the desirability of producing an updated Council Perfins listing. No one came forward to do this, so Stephen has tackled the job himself.

He has produced a '*Basic Listing of Councils*', 11 double sides of A4 pages; column one gives the names of towns/cities in alphabetical order [note of BC, RDC or UDC]; column two has the perfin die catalogue number; column 3 the actual perfin letters.

Stephen will send a print out to anyone who sends a S.A.E. (A4 size) plus 20p towards the cost of the paper. If anyone has a computer and sends him a 3½inch floppy disk he will put it on disk for you.

As with any new listing, members are asked to let Stephen know if there are any additions or mistakes in his listing.

## **History of the Perfin Society**

A brief history of the Perfin Society has been written by Michael Rucklidge, who brought the draft copy to the meeting. With a few minor alterations, this will be printed in booklet form and either included with this Bulletin, or the next one in August. It had been hoped to produce this for the 40th Anniversary of the Society, last year, but it is still a welcome addition to our Society literature.

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## **Members' Wants/Sales etc**

Member Patrick Durbano

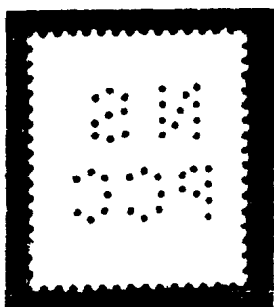
has produced a price list of over 5,000 Canadian perfins. He also has GB and USA perfins for sale.

Member Dick Scheper

has perfin - collections of Bosnia [19 ADD] and Jugoslavia [72 ADD]. He would like to contact members with similar to swap duplicates or exchange information.

## MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

NSPCC dies Bulletin 290/22



JACK BRANDT sent this illustration of an NSPCC die which did not fit any of those shown in Bulletin 290. It was on an 8½p Machin, yellow green, and presumably has been around for some 20 years.

I [Ed.] sent it on to Roy for his expert opinion. His answer is:-

*"I believe his example on 8½p 'W' is what I've listed in the New Catalogue as N3080.02b, known previously on a high value issue 'U', and almost certainly from a single headed die. The wide spaced 'NS' and more compact 'PCC' are different to either of the other Sloper '4-pin hi' dies illustrated. It may well be that some of the values/issues reported for N3080.02a should have been N3080.02b, but we will never know now. "*

So - a small job for all members. Can we find anymore of this different NS/PCC die in our collections? The basic die is common enough and I would guess we all have many duplicates. If you find a match, send details to Roy.

McIver perfin 'McI' Bulletin 292 Page 16.

IAN HAMEL writes from New Zealand:- *"I was interested in the comment in this article about a 'rogue copy of this stamp with a Queenstown postmark'. Whilst the use of the word 'rogue' in this context is clear, is it a universally used term in this context or one that Maurice decided was appropriate on this occasion?"*

*Queenstown is a well known summer and winter holiday resort in the South Island of New Zealand and if a British Perfin had a Queenstown, New Zealand postmark, we would think it really was strange [a rogue!].*



*However, I have a number of copies of C6860.01, C.S.C of the Clyde Shipping Co Ltd, Glasgow and it hadn't occurred to me that there was anything strange about a Scottish firm and an Irish postmark because ships are intended to move around. I had somehow assumed that Queenstown was rather like a last port of call before crossing the Atlantic and that post would be offloaded before departure.*

*I believe a letter from a Titanic casualty was recently auctioned at Sotherby's but I cannot remember whether this item was sent from Cherbourg or some other port. Perhaps Queenstown is a common postmark associated with shipping companies and perhaps they even sold stamps to passengers that were perfinned for the normal accountability reasons."*

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### SEEN IN AUCTION

**KEN DEE** sent in the following from MAT Stamp Auction. The first is from Sale No.33 and he says the same stamp was unsold at the same reserve in the previous auction.

LOT 334:- 1864 1d plate No. 106 sound used, full perforations, used '498' cancel, shows underprint "*Property of A. & S. Henry . . . Manchester*" in black, last two lines disturbed and heavy crease (not too apparent from the reverse) but RARE. Est £70.

From Sale No.34:-

LOT 942:- 1867/80 2/- brown key top value fine used with perfin and a blunt perf otherwise a very useful spacefiller. Quite an attractive copy due to light cancel. SG121. Res £180.

*[In photocopy in Auction Cat, perfin looks like D&S (D4390.07) of William Dawson & Sons]*

LOT 944:- 1880 2/-brown SG121 'JJ' very good used foil perfs, and neat London obliterator cancel, tiny surface abrasions otherwise sound: **a rare stamp**. Res £370

*[So half the value for the perfin!!]*

**Some Thoughts On The Allchin Dies** Bulletin 293 Pg.22.

from JOHN MATHEWS

Having the lists of Allchin clients for two years certainly gives the opportunity to see if there is a constant alphabet used by Allchin at that time. If the style of letters for the perfins of those clients is constant, and distinct from alphabets of other suppliers of perforated stamps of the same period, then there is a good chance that other perfins using that style of alphabet also belonged to Allchin clients.

A similar situation occurred with Australian perfins, where one particular stamp vendor in Melbourne appears to have done much perforating-to-order in batches. In this case, however, the holes look much different to those of a normal customised perforator, giving the appearance of a central puncture of the paper and the surrounding paper pushed aside as the pins penetrated. This seems to indicate tapered pins or pins with a relatively large clearance in the holes in the base plate. These pins are most likely to have been fitted into a grid of holes in most cases since many varieties of letter size and spacing are found for a given letter combination.

But back to the Allchin dies. Those of JM/&C2 (J5293.01b) and Y/Co.L<sup>d</sup>.(Y0225.01) have the Co. so similar that it suggests that this may have been a standard partial die (along with "&" and "L<sup>d</sup>"). The "JM" and "Y", respectively, have a rectangular grid format, with the row spacing slightly different to the column spacing. So it may have been that the top line of these dies was done individually for each pattern and a combination of standard dies used for the second line.

The J.B/&Co. (J0660.03B) certainly displays rectangular grid characteristics at first glance. But the spacing within the "&" is different to that for the "J" and "C". Also, the right side of the "B" does not fit a row-and-column pattern.

The "U.B/L<sup>d</sup>" (U0260.02) and "K/D.L<sup>d</sup>" (K0550.03v) patterns both strongly exhibit rectangular grid characteristics. However, the spacing between the letters is not a multiple of the row or column spacing and this would possibly indicate separate dies for each letter.

What could be the alternative to a rectangular grid? It could be that the person producing the dies did not have confidence in drilling curves to produce "Normal" letters. He may have used a template for each letter which had been laid out on a rectangular grid. The table of the drilling apparatus typically would have had facilities for adjusting its position by measurable amounts in the "back-and-forth" and transverse directions. Maybe the driller moved the table by fixed increments in each direction between holes to produce the rectangular grid effect.

Like Dave, I feel that removable pins in a grid of holes for these dies is unlikely.

---

**EDITOR'S COMMENTS** Rosemary Smith

Thank you to all the members who, when sending in comments for the Bulletin or writing about other matters, sent good wishes to my husband. He is discharged from any further visits to the hospital and only has to have physiotherapy to his hand.

Whether it was your concern for my spare time, or the unseasonably hot weather taking you out into your gardens, I have had very few 'comments from members' over the last two months. However, it has left room for the larger articles, of which there are two or three more in the pipe-line. Never-the-less, please continue to send in information, articles, queries etc for future use. It makes my job much simpler if I do not have to try to fill pages with my 'blurb'.

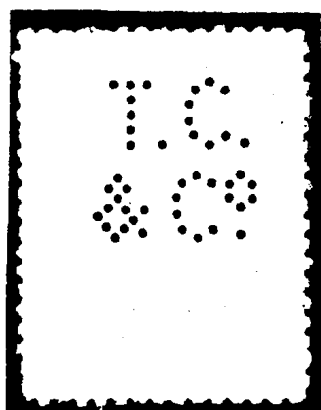
## TEA CLEARING HOUSE STAMPS

By John Nelson



I don't think these perfins, which seem to be of a similar nature to those of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Corn Trade Association, have ever been mentioned in the Bulletin. I have two examples, the one illustrated and a 1s2d value in Venetian red.

The outer ring of the oval rubber stamp reads TEA CLEARING HOUSE - 15 PHILPOT LANE, E.C.3. In the centre is the word CANCELLED and the date. The die on both stamps is T.C./&Co. (T0860.01) which probably belongs to a firm of tea dealers but I do not have an identity. *[In Tomkins it is given as Thomas Collier & Co, Manchester]*



In Great Britain Revenues by Barefoot, it states, *"The Tea Clearing House in London regulated contracts and insurance for tea shipments. The purpose of the geometric overprints [1924 issues] is at present uncertain - all the stamps recorded so far were used about the same period [1923-24] and were cancelled by the same office."*

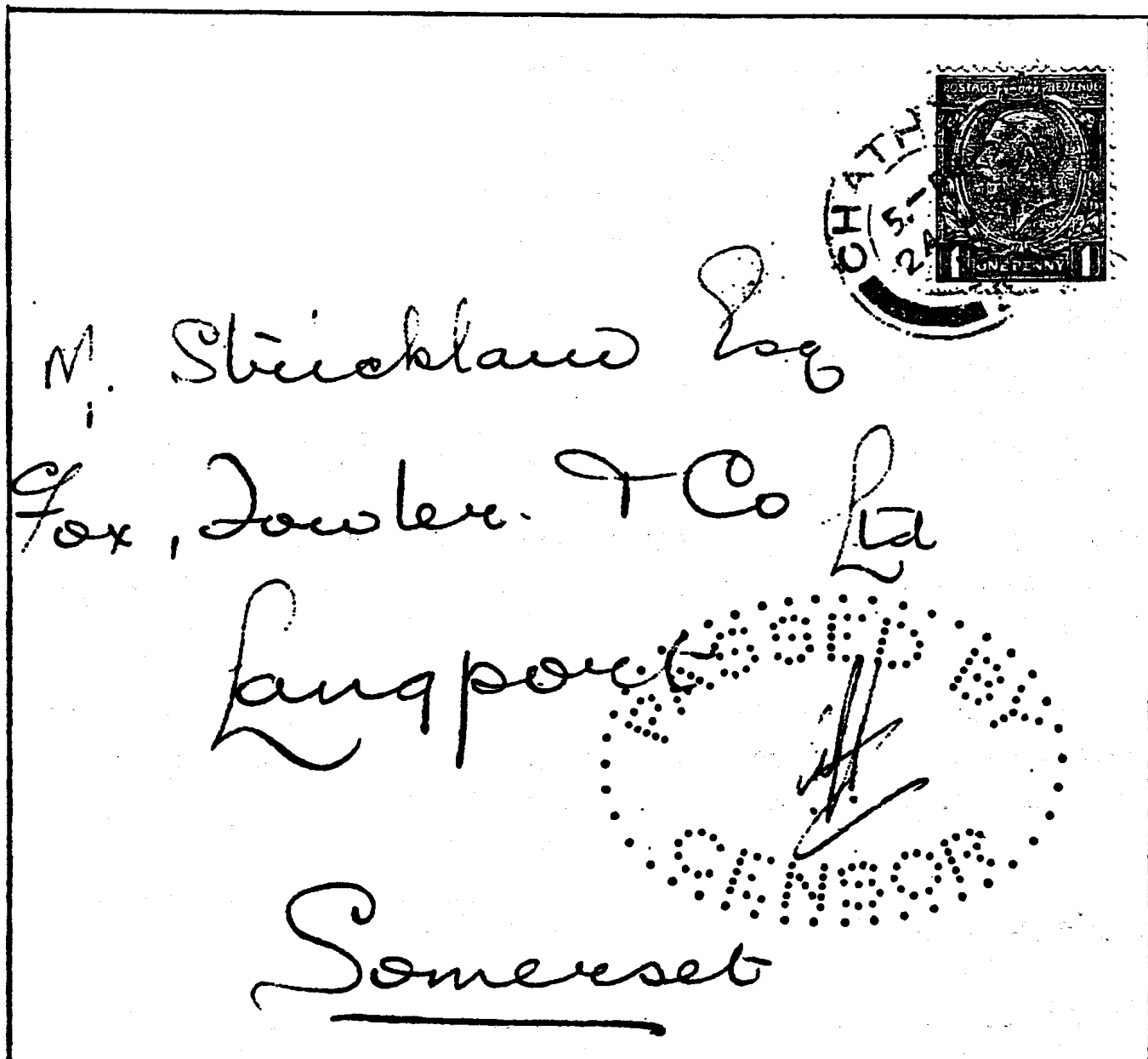
\* \* \* \* \*

## P&O CENSORED COVER

By John Nelson

Again, I don't remember seeing any previous reference in the Bulletin to a PASSED BY CENSOR perforator as per the illustration on the next page.

Someone who knows about censored covers might be able to explain why a Letter from P&O posted in Chatham on 24th July 1915 to an address in Somerset needed to be censored. I realise that it was wartime and that there was a naval dockyard at Chatham but there must be more to it than that.



\* \* \* \* \*

### MEMBERS' QUERIES

Perfin StAH (S7124.01)      Dave Hill

The perfin StAH (S7124.01) is known postmarked Virginia Water and used between 1895 and 1912. I knew Virginia Water quite well, a public park with a large artificial lake, landscaped in Queen Victoria's time. We often used to visit the park, near Chertsey in Surrey. I could think of no reason for the perfin, there being, as far as I could ascertain, no hospital or school called St Anns nearby. However, a 1928 gazetter told me that there is a place called St Anns Hill close by: perhaps the perfin was used

by some organisation there (a church is a favourite). The gazetteer told me that in 1928 Lord Camrose gave 23 acres of the hill to Chertsey, but when the perfin was being used, Lord Camrose was just one of the Berry brothers still making his fortune.

Do any members have local knowledge or thought on who the user of this perfin could be?

### **Perfins 'J&G/M' and J.M/&S.**

DAVE HILL writes that he is constantly amazed at the depth of both knowledge and ignorance about individual perfins. An example of the latter is perfin J3160.01 [J&G/M] and J5475.01 [J.M/&S]. They are both Sloper machines made in January 1870, both are known used on 1d red plates with Pateley Bridge postmarks.

An old gazetteer shows this was mostly rural with stone quarries as the only industry. Can a member discover the identities of the users? Were they branches of the same firm or partnership?

### **Perfin 'NYT' and 'NV/T'**

Dave is also seeking the aid of US members with this one, perhaps. He thought that perfins N3730.01 [NYT] known used from 1935-39 (but postmark info not known) and N3740.01 [NY/T] known used 1895 with London EC postmarks, might both have been used by *The New York Times* London office. However, he finds that this paper did not have a London office until about 1909, in Fleet Street, EC; and in 1936 in Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

*The New York Tribune* did have an office in Fleet Street in 1900 but had become *The New York Herald Tribune* by 1930 with offices in Aldwych, WC2.

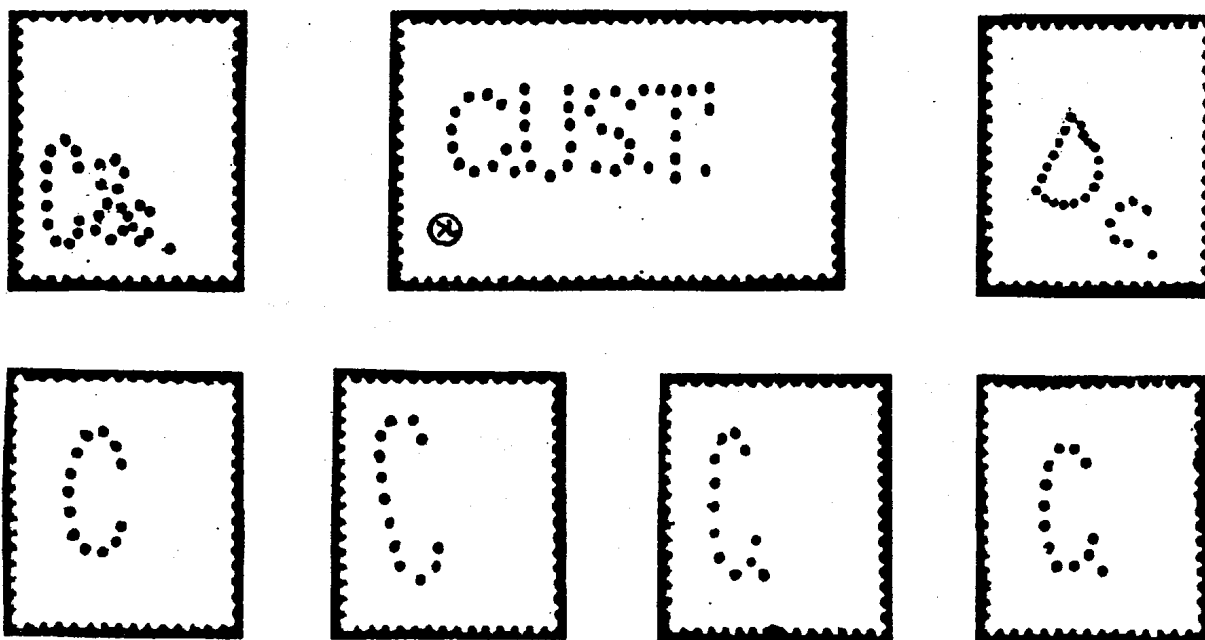
Are both papers represented here? Can members enlighten us as to the history of these papers and report postmarks on N3730.01?

## COUNTERFEIT G.B. PERFINS.

Roy Gault

The following illustrations show seven G.B. Postage Stamps which have been sent to me by an American perfin collector (with whom I've corresponded for quite some years), on the grounds that he thought them 'suspicious'. After looking closely myself at the actual material, I too have come to the conclusion that they are all fakes.

Whilst the bulk occur on various values of Queen Elizabeth II Wildings, the "C&." pattern occurs on a King Edward VII ½d, and the "C.US.T." is on a King George V Silver Jubilee 2½d. This stamp also has the monogram JK in circle stamped on the back of the stamp. Does this mark ring a bell with anyone?



Other counterfeit perfins on stamps from a variety of countries have been reported in Perfin Society Bulletins No.264 (June 1993) and No. 291 (Dec 1997). On these occasions the source was narrowed down to Poland and Rumania respectively, but in this case, the source is simply "Eastern Europe".

Please note that this information is being shown here not to give free publicity to the forger(s) but to warn collectors and dealers alike to be on their guard and look out for fakes on G.B. stamps. If any member finds more of these I would be more than pleased to here from them.

## PERFINED RAILWAY NEWSPAPER PARCEL STAMPS

In Bulletin 291 Pg.6, John Prince reported another two of these stamps to add to the 6 already listed. One was of *The Mersey Railway* but there was no illustration. A non-member, ALAN VIOLET, has sent the following article, taken with the author's consent, from the March 1998 journal of The Railway Philatelic Group, *Railway Philately*.

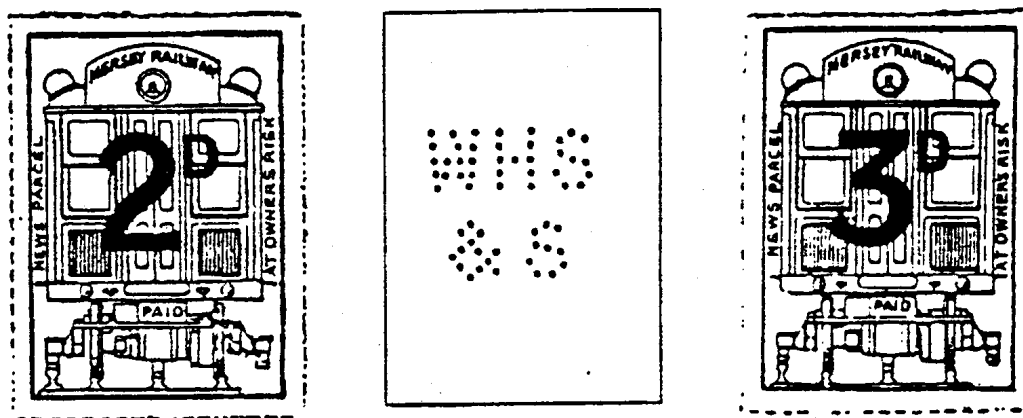
### The Mersey Railway     A new discovery

By Tony Goodbody

Ewen's 1906 catalogue (Priced Catalogue of Newspaper and Parcel Stamps Issued by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom 1855-1906.) listed stamps showing the front of the recently introduced (1903) electric trains of the Mersey Railway. A solitary 1d blue inscribed '**NEWS PARCELS AT OWNERS RISK**' was followed by a 1d yellow and a 3d dark green inscribed simply '**PARCEL STAMP**'. All three stamps being rouletted.

These stamps are well known and can be purchased for (say) £10 each against Ewan's 1906 price of a few pence.

Recently I discovered a 2d red and a 3d apple green in the same design as the solitary 1d with the inscription '**NEWS PARCEL AT OWNERS RISK**'. The 2d has additional interest being security perforated (perfin) 'WH S/ & S', no doubt denoting the newsagent W.H. Smith.



[Ed:- This perfin – W3890.01 – has **NOT** yet been identified.]

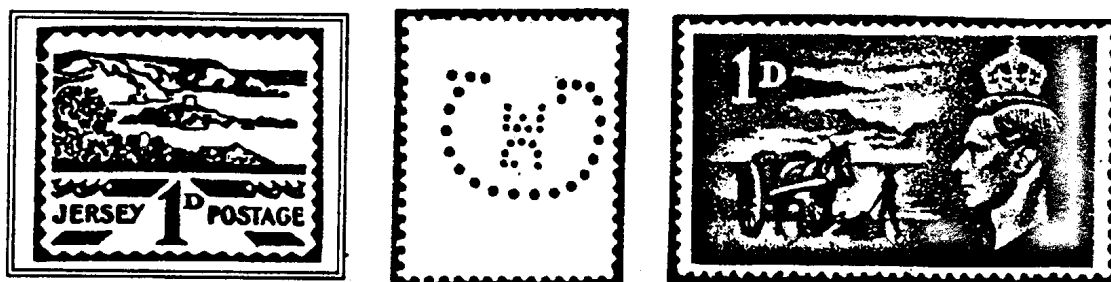


Many years ago now, in an attempt to introduce my daughter Alex to perfin collecting, I encouraged her to pick out the "Regionals" from my collection and, by treating them as her own, mount them up in her own way. Sadly, the project foundered after only a year or so and all that remains of this piece of family history trivia are her album pages housing around two dozen different dies. The discovery of these pages has led me to write this article as an encouragement to others.

When "Regionals" are mentioned in the context of G.B. postage stamps, the term is usually taken to mean the Wildings (and subsequent issues) first put on sale on 18th August 1958 specifically for use in the following regions:

Scotland (S)	Jersey (J)
Northern Ireland (NI)	Guernsey (G)
Wales and Monmouthshire (W&M)	Isle of Man (IoM)

A small number of perfins are found on these issues, some are quite common whilst others are somewhat scarce. Of course, the islands of Guernsey & Jersey established their own postal administration and issued their own stamps on 1st October 1969, a trend later followed by the Isle of Man. These issues can also be found with perfins.



G1390.01

Guernsey and Jersey are of special interest because during the second World War they were supplied with "War Occupation Issues". After the war, a special commemorative set was produced in 1948 to celebrate the third anniversary of their liberation. The well-known perfin "de in G" (G1390.01) used by de Gruchy of Jersey, is recorded on both values of the "Channel Islands Liberation" issue and the 1d Jersey 1943 "War Occupation" issue.

The "Regional Issues" introduced in 1958 bore the Dorothy Wilding portrait of the Queen (our issue code " Y"), along with various devices and symbols to indicate the particular region. Typical examples are shown below for each of the six regions.



Jersey



Guernsey



Isle of Man



Scotland



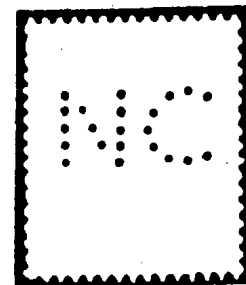
Northern Ireland



Wales & Mon.

A list of perfins on G.B. Regionals reported to me over the years is shown on the next two pages. This list is not exhaustive, and additional perfins, issues, values, and dates are very much welcomed. Those identified with known users have been marked with an asterisk. As is to be expected, there is usually a link between the user and the particular Regional issue reported used.

There is, however, one notable exception - that of NC (N0510.08M), the known user being "Nottingham Corporation". This particular perfin has been reported on Machin Regionals (issue code "Z") for Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.



N01580.01M

Can anyone account for the use of these outside their regions?

Perfins on G.B. Regionals in the New Illustrated Catalogue.

Cat. No.	Letters	Region	Issues/values involved
J2780.01M *	JF/&C?	S	Y 3d, 4d(B)
J4720.01 *	JK/&S	S	Y 3d
J6430.01	J/R	W&M	Y 6d
J6970.08 *	JS/&C	W&M	Z 5½p
K0440.01	KCS	S	Y 3d, 4d(B)
N0510.08M *	NC	NI	Z 22p
" *	NC	S	Z 13p, 17p, 19p
" *	NC	W&M	Z 13p, 14p, 17p, 22p
N1230.01 *	NES	NI	Y 3d
O0060.01M *	OA/BG	NI	Y 3d
" *	OA/BG	S	Y 3d, 6d
" *	OA/BG	W&M	Y 3d
R1140.01 *	RS/CL	S	Y 3d
R1960.01M *	RG	S	Y 3d, 5d
" *	RG	W&M	Y 3d
R2850.01 *	R.I.E.	S	Y 3d, 4d(B), 6d
R5280.01 *	RT/G	S	Y 3d, 6d
" *	RT/G	W&M	Y 3d
S1210.01M *	SC	W&M	Y 3d, 4d(BSV), 6d
" *	SC	W&M	Z 2½p, 3p, 3½p, 4½p, 5½p, 6½p, 7p, 7½p
" *	SC	W&M	Z 9p, 10p, 11½p, 12½p, 14p, 15½p
S1810.03M	SCW/SLd	S	Y 3d, 6d
S2630.01 *	SEP/.S	G	Y 2½d, 3d
" *	SEP/.7S	IoM	Y 2½d, 3d
" *	SEP/.S	J	Y 2½d, 3d
" *	SEP/.S	NI	Y 3d
" *	SEP/.S	S	Y 3d
" *	SEP/.S	W&M	Y 3d
S4540.01M *	SLO	S	Y 3d, 4d(B)
" *	SLO	W&M	Y 4d(B), 6d
S4820.02 *	SMC	S	Y 3d
U0370.01 *	U.C.	W&M	Y 3d
Y0210.01 *	Y/&C	S	Y 3d, 6d
Num0110.01 *	129	W&M	Y3d

Other perfins known used on "Regionals" include the following:

Cat. No.	Letters	Region	Issues/values involved
A0190.01M *	AA/C°L <sup>d</sup>	S	Y 6d
A1730.01 *	A&D/CS	W&M	Y 3d, 4d(B), 6d
B1630.01	BC°/SL <sup>d</sup>	S	Y 3d, 4d(B)
B5820.01 *	BP/M	W&M	Y 3d, 4d(B)
" *	BP/M	W&M	Z 3½p, 6½p, 7p
B7060.02 *	B.T	S	Y 3d, 4d(B), 6d
" *	B.T	S	Z 2½p, 3p
CU10.01M *	CC	W&M	Y 3d, 4d(BSV), 5d
" *	CC	W&M	Z 2½p, 3p, 3½p, 5p, 7p, 8½p, 9p
" *	CC	W&M	Z 12p, 12½p, 14p, 17p, 18p
C1250.02 *	CC/C	S	Y 3d
C1700.01 *	CCS.	S	Y 3d
C7920.01M *	CU/AG	NI	Y 4d(B)
D2510.01 *	D&I/E	W&M	Y 3d, 4d(B)
E4440.01M *	ESSO	W&M	Y 3d
G0010.16M *	G	S	Y 3d, 4d(BSV), 5d, 6d
" *	G	s	Z 2½p, 3p, 3½p, 4½p, 5p, 6½p, 7p, 9p .
" *	G	s	Z 10p, 12p, 12½p, 13p, 14p, 15½p 17p
G1390.01 *	deinG		
H0010.01a *	H	W&M	Z ?? :
H5000.01 *	HMC/6	W&M	Y ??
L0020.01b *	LA	NI	Y 3d
" *	LA	W&M	Y 3d
P1080.02 *	PC/MS	S	Y 3d
P2720.01m *	PS mono	W&M	Z ??
W0500.01M *	WB/C	W&M	Y 3d, 6d

The 4d Wildings colours - Blue(B), Sepia(S), and Vermilion (V).

Please help to complete the list by sending me details of the perfins and stamp issues/values involved. Any clear dates would also be welcomed.

## MODERN GB PERFINS

As at 4th May 1998

Derek Ransom

The introduction of elliptical cutouts in the perforations of the Machin head definitives in 1993 would appear to me to be a suitable baseline for considering the modern use of Perfins. Previous lists have included earlier values - these I have omitted.

Items marked with \* have been reported, but not seen by me.

Where there are changes to colour or type of a denomination I have added a distinguishing letter:

20p	20a = 20 turquoise SGI 674	26p	26a = 26 brown SG 1678
	20b = 20 bright green SG 1675		26b = 26 Gold
	20c = 20 bright green redrawn SG?		26c = 26 brown redrawn

<u>Perfin</u>	<u>CatNo</u>	<u>Value</u>
18	#0132.01	1 19 25 2nd
AC/C	A1070.02	25
BC	B1 110.03	19 20 25
BC	B1 110.05	19 25
BG	B2910.02M	1925
BH/A	B3275.01	19 25
C&A	C0080.01M	19 25 1st
CB/B	C0520.01	19 25
CB/H	C0775.01	119 25 1st 2nd
CC	C1110.01	19 1st 2nd
C/CC	C1260.01M	1 19 25 2nd
	C1260.05M*	2nd
C/EC*	C2310.01	20
C/HA	C3085.03	19 25
C/I	C3577.01M	19 25 2nd 1st
CLE/C	C4470.01M	125 10 1925 1st 2nd
COV/HA*	C5647.01	25
CP	C5760.01	1 19 25 2nd

C.S/B	C6835.01	1
C/WC	C8335.01	1 5 10
DC	D0560.01	19
IDC*	D0560.02	1 19
DT	D4710.06M	19 25
E.C/D	E0640.01	19 25
EH/MC	E2020.01	
	E2020.01b	1st 2nd
G	G0010.16	25
GC	G0760.01	25
GE/C	G1540.01	25
HB	H0360.01	25 1st
HC	H1160.02M	1 19 25 50 £1 1st 2nd
HC/S	H1710.01	19 20b 25 1st 2nd
HH/MC	H3410.01	6 19 25 1st 2nd
KC	K0260.01M	19 25 1st
K&C	K0285.01M	19 25 1st 2nd
LB/B	L0315.01	19
LB/B	L0315.02	1 19
LB/C*	L0340.01	19 25 1st
LB/C	L0340.06	1 19 25 1st 2nd
LB/G	L0390.01	19 25 2nd
LB/H	L0430.02M	19 25
L.B./H	L0440.01	1 19 25 1st 2nd
LB/I	L0460.01M	19 25 1st 2nd
LB/R	L0630.01	1 19 20* 25 1st 2nd
LC	L0960.02	1 19 25 50 1st 2nd
LCS	L1310.01	15 10 19 25 1st 2nd
LF/CD	L2207.01	1 19 25 1st
LR/PC*	L5465.01	12
MB/W*	M0820.03	19
MB/W	M0820.05	1 19 25 2nd
MGN	M2755.01	19 25 1st
MC/C*	M1150.01	25
MS	M4960.01	19 20a 25
NC	N0510.02M	1 19 25 1st
NC	N0510.08	19 25
N/HA	N1625.01	25

NH/HD	N1675.01	19 25 1st
NR	N2710.06	2 25
PI/O	P2565.01	6 10 19 25 29 37 50 1st 2nd
RBC	R1410.01M	12 10 19 25 50 1st 2nd
RH/A	R2223.01	1
R/HA	R2225.01M	1 19 25 1st 2nd
R/HA*	R2225.02M	1 19 25 1st 2nd
R/HA8	R2228.01	19 25 2nd
SB/C	S0590.01dM	1 19 25
SC	S1210.01	1 19 25 1st 2nd
SC	S1210.04M	25
SE/EB	S2480.01M	1 5 6 10 19 25 50 £1 1st 2nd
S/Ltd	S4630.01	19
St/BH	S7170.01M	1 25 1 <sup>st</sup>
STH	S7390.02	1 6 19 25
SW/S	S8210.02	1 19
TDC*	T1628.01M	25
TH	T2060.01	1 19 25 1st
TM/BC	T3610.01	25
TW	T4910.04	15 19 25
U.L.	U1170.01	25 26a
WC	W1010.02	19 25
W/HA	W3455.02	1 19 25 1st 2nd
WT*	W7310.01	19

Private perfins - random usage

C/...	C0020.01	Chris Carr
KP	K1470.02	Kevin Parkhill
PS(Mono.)	P4145.01m	Perfin Society
Cross	des 0295.01	Rosemary Smith

If any member can add to this list - new dies, values or examples of those marked with an \* - please write to Derek

## BOARD OF TRADE FORGERIES - PART 2

### A POSSIBLE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE?

By John Nelson

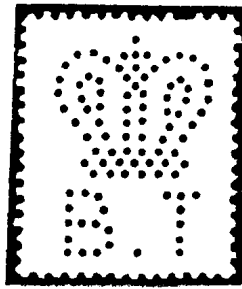
In my earlier article (Bulletin 291 Pg. 22-24) I explained in general terms, why I had, for a number of common sense reasons, come to the conclusion that most (if not all) alleged Board of trade perfin forgeries may in fact be genuine. I have subsequently pursued several lines of enquiry in order to establish a firm basis for what was previously conjecture on my part and to check the reliability of what have hitherto been allowed to pass, without question, as proven facts.

My primary objective is to disprove the 'rules' relied on by Captain H. T. Jackson to support his forgery theory, the first of which concerns differences in the position of the pins on the various known dies. I accept without question that Die 1 (illustrated) is, as was asserted by Captain Jackson, a die which was genuinely used by the Board of Trade. At this point, however, we part company. I do not accept that every other die with a variation in the position of the pins is a forgery.

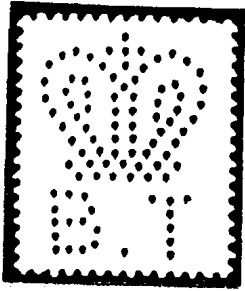
In my perfin collection I have 97 (Crown)/B.T perfins obtained from a variety of sources over the past forty years. Of these, 45 are **Die 1** and include reversed and inverted dies, missing pins and partials. It would appear that all of these were produced on the same multi-headed perforator which was in the possession of the Board of Trade and I have evidence to show that this comprised at least five horizontal rows of dies.

The remainder of my collection is represented by small quantities or single examples of no less than the **sixteen different dies numbered 2 to 17 which are also illustrated**. The illustrations in my copy of *G.B. Official Perfins* are insufficiently clear (and in two cases are missing altogether) to enable me to make accurate comparisons but I suspect I may have identified another dozen or so dies which, if judged by the Jackson criteria, are forgeries! I find the best points of comparison to be the shape of the 'petals' inside the crown, the formation of the letter 'B' and its position in relation to the bottom left pin of the crown.

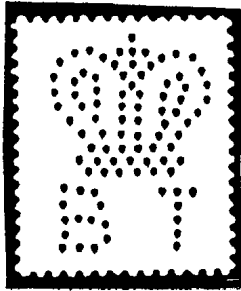




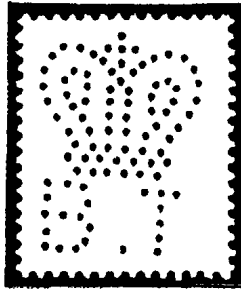
**Die 1**



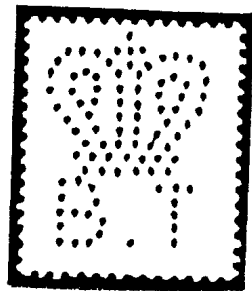
**2**



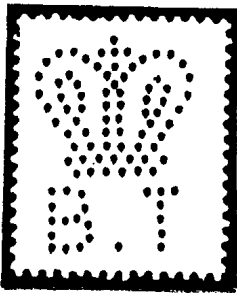
**3**



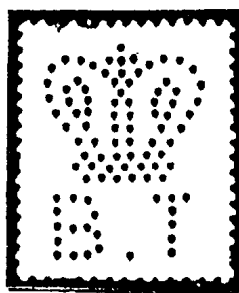
**4**



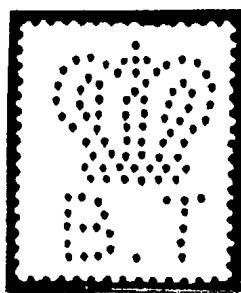
**5**



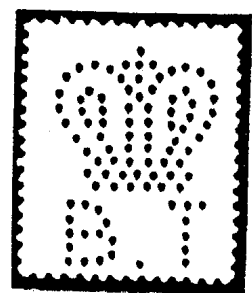
**6**



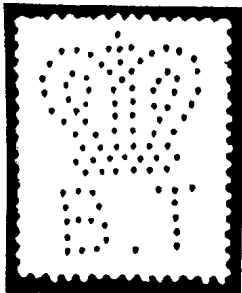
**7**



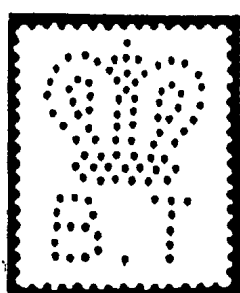
**8**



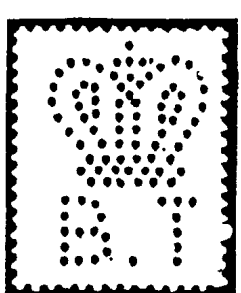
**9**



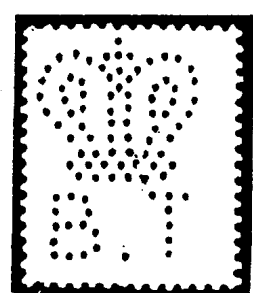
**10**



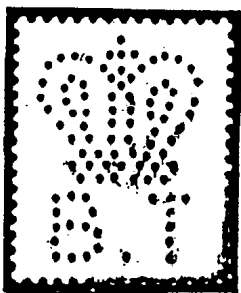
**11**



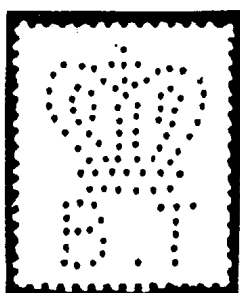
**12**



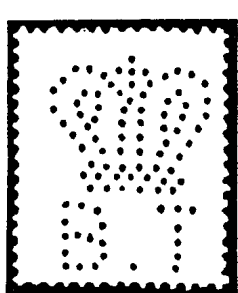
**13**



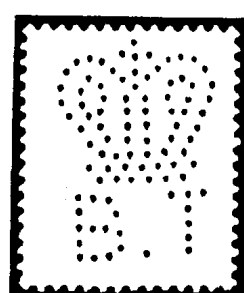
**14**



**15**



**16**



**17**

Close examination of illustrations 2 to 17 shows that some of the dies, although different, have certain similarities in pin positions, particularly in the outer loops of the crown. To me, this indicates the existence of at least one other multiheaded press, the dies having been drilled from the same template. I suggest that stamps perforated by the 'Die 1' multi-headed press were used only in certain departments of the Board. Other departments or offices probably had their own multi-headed or single die presses which may have been in use at the same time as, or even before, the 'Die 1' press.

In the course of my enquiries I have been in contact with Mr W.A. Wiseman, who contributed the introductory notes to the Departmental Officials section of Gibbons GB Specialised Catalogue Volume 2. He is also the author of *The De la Rue Years*, a work which includes some interesting and valuable references to the Board of Trade. Mr Wiseman is quite certain that all known genuine Board of Trade perfin covers and wrappers bear perfin Die 1 only. If anyone possesses or knows of a Board of Trade cover, wrapper or identifiable piece bearing a perfin of any other die than Die 1, something which I firmly believe to exist, then I would appreciate it if they could send me details and, if possible, a photocopy.

It must be said that stamped Board of Trade covers, unless addressed to places abroad, are unlikely to exist in any great numbers. Around 90% of my Board of Trade perfins are of values above 1d which indicates that, as well as for overseas postage and registration fees, they were mainly used on packets and parcels, the wrapping of which would have been discarded and only the stamps, sometimes on piece, would have been saved.

Next I would like to contradict the assertion by Captain H. T. Jackson that the Board of Trade had no branches and that, since all post could accordingly originate only from its 'Head Office' in London, any postmark other than London on a Board of Trade perfin is a fair indication of a forgery.

I have obtained a copy of a book entitled '*Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax*' by Susan Freeman, a history of the Board of Trade 1786-1986, which traces the Board's growth and details its wide range of

responsibilities. In addition to overseas trade the latter, in Great Britain, included railways and canals, shipping and seamen, emigration, fishing, trademarks, patents and designs, bankruptcy, company winding-up and the negotiation of trade disputes. There was no way in which all these responsibilities could have been adequately discharged by Civil Servants in offices in Westminster, the areas of supervision requiring the largest number of outside offices being those of merchant shipping and bankruptcy.

Kelly's London Directory for 1895, at the height of the Board of Trade perfin period, confirms that their Marine Department had offices for survey and emigration staff in a detailed list of thirty-seven of the principal seaports of Great Britain and Ireland. At the same time, the Board maintained the offices of Official Receivers in Bankruptcy in fifty-eight specified provincial cities and towns throughout England and Wales.

The proven existence of these offices alone is in my opinion evidence enough to dispel the notion prompted by Captain Jackson that a Board of Trade perfin is a suspect forgery because it bears a postmark other than London. Furthermore, my own collection includes (Crown)/B.T perfins postmarked Liverpool, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Halifax, Bradford, and Middlesborough at all of which there were merchant shipping or bankruptcy offices of the Board of Trade.

In *The De la Rue Years*, Mr Wiseman records that in September 1894 an estimate of annual Departmental usage of postage stamps outside Head Offices was made by the Post Office. The Board of Trade figure was £3400, which I consider to be sufficient evidence that there were enough of their perfins around to make forgery a futile exercise.

Part 3 of this research will appear in the August Bulletin.

## **HISTORY OF PERFIN USERS**

Once again, Terence Barnes' book "*London As It Is To-Day - 1851*" has been used for the contemporary description of the following two societies, one of which is known to have used perfins in the reign of Queen Victoria.

### **CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY**

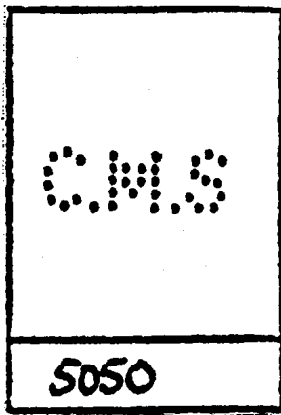
This is situated in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. Established in 1800. This society is conducted in strict conformity with the constitution and practice of the Church of England, and its missionaries are under the superintendence of the bishop of the diocese where they may be placed.

The society has stations in Africa, the Mediterranean, India, China, New Zealand, the West Indies, and North America. The annual income, derived from all sources, for the year ending March, 1850, was £104,270. The general annual meeting is held at Exeter Hall, on the first Tuesday in May.

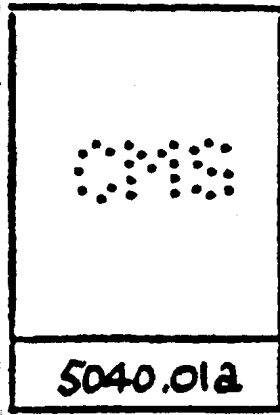
### **LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY**

Situated at Mission House, 8 Blomfield Street, Finsbury. Established in 1794 its sole object being to spread the knowledge of the Gospel in heathen and unenlightened lands. One of its fundamental principles is, that it shall *"not send any form of church order and government, but that it shall be left to persons to assume for themselves such form of church government, as shall appear to them most agreeable to the Word of God"*.

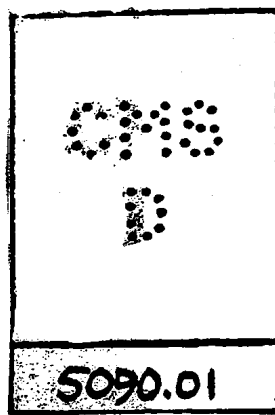
The annual expenditure for the purposes of the society is about £70,000, derived from dividends, or obtained by voluntary contributions. Its annual meetings are held in Exeter Hall, and are exceedingly interesting; the hall is invariably crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings, and many ladies may be seen at the doors as early as seven o'clock in the morning, waiting for their opening at eleven.



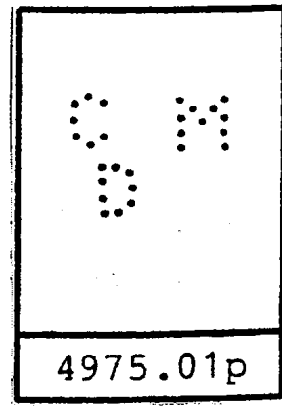
1895-1941



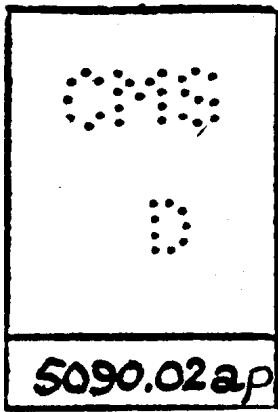
c1905



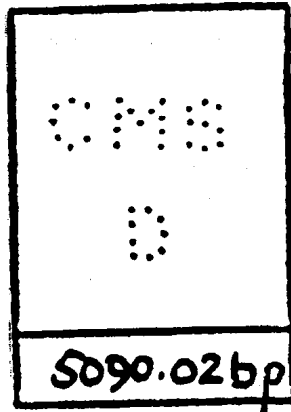
1925-1941



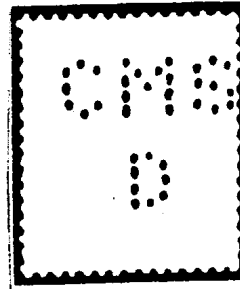
Ø 1941-1945



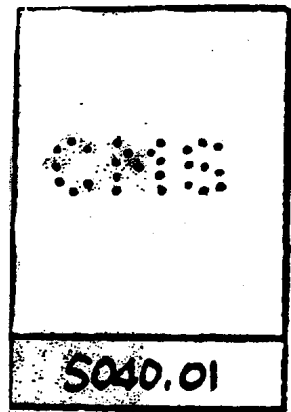
1941-1945



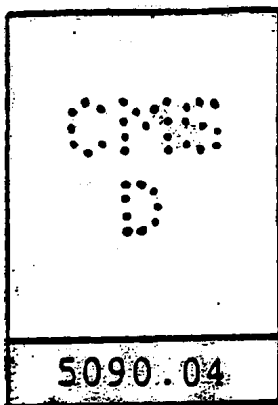
Ø 1941-1945



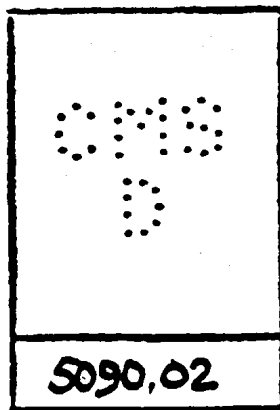
c1945



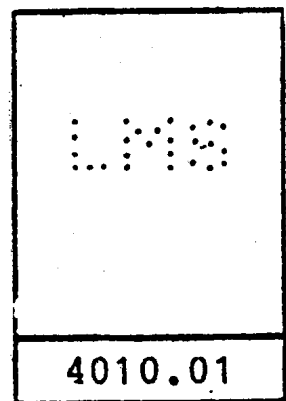
1945-1952



1945-1957



1945-1965



4010.01

## SOME THOUGHTS ON BRAHAM DIES

By Dave Hill

Recently I have tried to discover what happened to ex-member Mike J Burrows of Stowmarket, his perfin collection and particularly some of the information it contained - but without success.

In Bulletin 276 Rosemary reprinted an article by Mike from Bulletin 190 with some additional information I had discovered. The article was about Ipswich perfins and some Braham "proofs", one of which is illustrated on Pg.12 of John Nelson's *Handbook of Perfins*. The perfin shown on this requisition is unknown in this instance but Mike said about 100 of these forms existed, many of which bore known perfins of firms in Suffolk.

A letter was sent with each proof giving charges for perfins. Presumably Braham had very carefully produced, with single letter dies, a single copy of each perfin - the "proof" - and stuck it to a requisition form listing different value stamps with spaces for the prospective client to indicate his requirements. Obviously the idea was that the client would be impressed by the example of the perfin with his initials and rush his order to Braham. (Whereupon Braham would make a die as per the sample - surely he did not make dies on spec?)

Of course many prospective clients did not order which accounts for the perfin proofs of unknown dies.

In his article, Mike tells us that these "proofs" had been numbered in pen, and:-

Proof No.2042 was SHC (S3430.01) known with Ipswich postmarks, and Mike wondered if this was S H Cowell, printers of Ipswich. Perhaps Roy will agree but at least we know it was a Braham die.

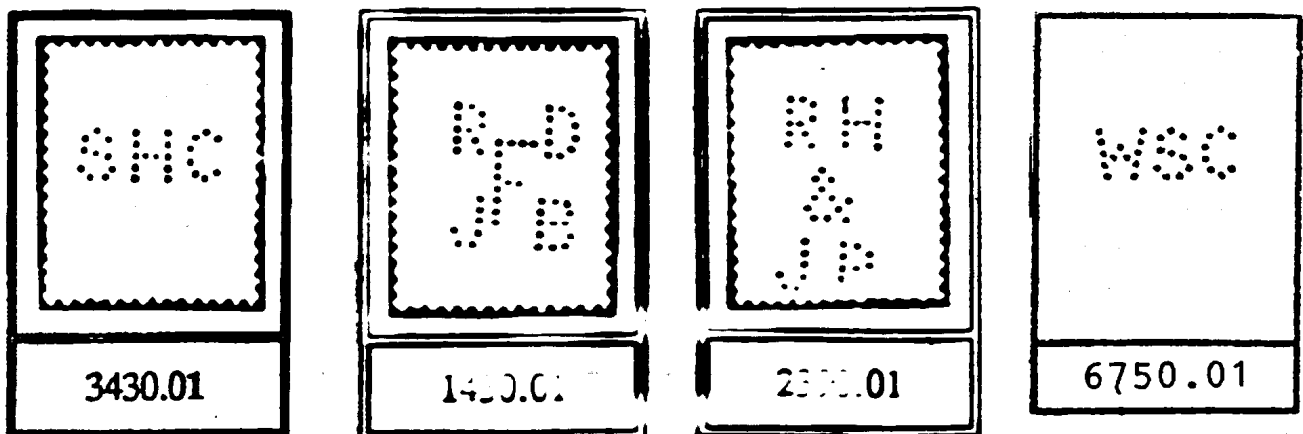
Proof No.2040 is RD/F/JB (R1430.01) of R D & J B Fraser of Ipswich; so we can say that this is a Braham die to our catalogue.

I have photocopies of Braham adverts which show the perfin RH/&JP (R2390.01), recently identified as Robert Henry & John Pearson, so we know this too is a Braham die.

In Bulletin 189 Mike gave the history of S H Cowell, which became W S Cowell who are known to have used WSC (W6750.01). The S and C are identical to those in SHC so I think, in all probability, this too is a Braham die.

This is as far as we can go unless we can discover the whereabouts of the 100 or so Braham Proofs. Do you know where any of them are? Or did Mike write to you about them? I can't believe that Mike did not leave a list of them which would enable us to put "Braham" against some more dies.

As a postscript I repeat "*The Ipswich Connection*". In the 1880's there was a sub post office at 46 Nicholas Street, Ipswich in the shop of William Day, a grocer. Proof No.2041 is the unknown die 'W DAY'. A partner of Day was W L Kenny and I am sure it was they who were touting for business for Braham in Suffolk. When Braham went bankrupt it was Kenny who took over the Tabernacle Street Post Office and the perforating business and started to issue very similar stamp requisition forms to Braham's!



Date of Order.

Date of Delivery.



POST OFFICE, Tabernacle Street, E.C.

STAMP REQUISITION.

PERFORATION OF STAMPS 1D PER SHEET.  
Orders must not be less than £5.

		No of Sheets required	£	s	d	
1/2d.	Postage Labels at 10s. per sheet of 240					1/2d.
1d.	" " £1 "	240				1d.
1 1/2d.	" " £1 10s. "	240				1 1/2d.
2d.	" " £1 "	120				2d.
2 1/2d.	" " £1 5s. "	120				2 1/2d.
3d.	" " £1 10s. "	120				3d.
4d.	" " £1 6s. 8d. "	80				4d.
5d.	" " £1 5s. "	60				5d.
6d.	" " £1 "	40				6d.
9d.	" " 15s. "	20				9d.
1s.	" " £1 "	20				1s.
2s. 6d.	" " 2/6 per single stamp					2s 6d
5s.	" " 5s. "					5s.
10s.	" " 10s. "					10s.
£1	" " £1 "					£1
£5	" " £5 "					£5
Charge for Perforating						
1/2d. Wra	...£1 3s. 4d. per parcel of 480					1/2d. W
Amount from other side ....						
TOTAL ...			£			
Amount of _____ herewith						

Design Required \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 18

Stamps to be recd. by \_\_\_\_\_

**ALL STAMPS DELIVERED IN SHEETS WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR DIE**

CHEQUES PAYABLE TO F. BRAHAM, [POSTMASTER] ——— CROSSED & Co,  
FOR POST CARDS, BILL STAMPS, &c., SEE OTHER SIDE.

FRANK BRAHAM'S STAMP REQUISITION FORM