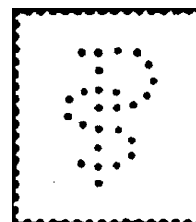


**THE G.B PERFIN SOCIETY
BULLETIN**

Copyright The Perfin Society

www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc/



THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

PRESIDENT Chris Carr

SECRETARY/
TREASURER Dave Hill

AUCTIONEER John Donner

BULLETIN EDITOR Maurice Harp

CATALOGUE EDITOR Roy Gault

LIBRARIAN Alastair Walter

PUBLICATIONS Jeff Turnbull

BULLETIN No:- 342 Subs £10 (UK); £12 (Europe/abroad-surface); £15 (abroad-air)

<u>CONTENTS</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
Society News:- Membership Changes; Spring London Meeting, New Publications, Members Wants		2 - 3
Members' Comments on Previous Articles:- Perforated Postal Stationery – Telegraph Forms; Perfinned Errors and Flaws; Belgium Perfin; Savings Stamp Perfin, Mad as a Hatter, Perfin Forgeries/Queries J.S. Fry & Sons Ltd, Broken Pins Determine Die Configuration		4 – 6
Seen In Auction		6
Correction to Up-Date – Perforated Registered Letters	Rosemary Smith	7
Any Explanation?	Rosemary Smith	7
Perfin Stamp Identifier	Chris Carr	8 – 9
Additions to Silver Jubilee Die	Jeff Turnbull	8
Hastings Borough Council Archive	John Frost	8
Australian Sloper Die Configurations	John Mathews	10 – 11
Searching for Perforators	Alastair Walter	12 – 13
Four New Catalogues	Roy Gault	14 – 15
The Bridgewater Estates Perfin Machine	Alastair Walter	16 – 17
Perforated Postal Stationery – Envelopes	Rosemary Smith	18 – 22
Current Perfins	Derek Ransom	22
Perfin Genealogy	John Mathews	23 – 28
New Identities Pages 301 - 304		4 Pages
Auction No. 3 (2006)		12 Pages

SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES TO MAY 2006

Total Members 316

New Members

PETER LINNENBANK

Re-instated

JIM BRINKLOW

Change of Address

J. B. ELMS

LITTLE FIELD, 2, MOORLAND PARK,
SOUTH BRENT, DEVON, TQ10 9AS

BILL SHIELDS

APT 101, 4214 LONGSHORE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19135-2140 USA

SPRING MEETING REPORT – MAY 20th

Eighteen members attended the spring London meeting on May 20th. Perfin material was shown, swapped and sold and updates of various activities were given by the officers. **Roy Gault** announced the publication of the monogram, regional and graphite lined catalogues as well as the second edition of the “O” section of the New Illustrated Catalogue. **Dave Hill** raised the issue of the major exhibition to be held in London in 2010. The society has no plans to exhibit at present but there will be a requirement for volunteers to help in mounting and to act as stewards. The 50th anniversary was discussed and it was agreed that an extended Bulletin should be produced reproducing major articles over the last 50 years. This would be issued in August 2007.

A number of members expressed interest in receiving the Bulletin electronically. **Maurice Harp** indicated that this would be possible and that members interested in this service should send him an e-mail. The Bulletin would be sent as an Adobe pdf file. However

as the files are often very large it would be necessary for members to have Broadband. Paper copies would continue to be sent to those members taking up this service.

The Perfin Society has been invited to give a talk on Perfins to a local society. Are there any members who would be interested in taking this on? If a talk could be prepared then this could be used as an ongoing presentation to other societies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Elsewhere in the Bulletin **Roy Gault** announces the completion of a number of new publications. These will be available as usual through our publications officer **Jeff Turnbull**. Prices will be as follows:

PUBLICATION	HOME	EUROPE	OVERSEAS
Graphite Lines	£1-50	£2-00	£3-00
Monograms (Details + Silhouettes)	£3-50	£4-50	£6-00
Regionals (Details + Silhouettes)	£2-50	£3-00	£3-50
Gault (O) Details	£5-00	£6-00	£7-00
Gault (O) Silhouettes	£3-50	£4-50	£6-00

Please note that although Roy has completed the “O” section, publication is not yet complete and although orders may be placed they will not be available for dispatch until 1st July.

MEMBERS WANTS

Derek Pocock asks members if anyone has a spare SPG cover, surplus to their collection. One of his collections is Missionary Society Picture Postcards and the Society for Propagation of the Gospel were quite prolific in their fundraising by this means. He has an 80 page exhibit on the study, issuing program and variety of their cards and it can be exhibited in philatelic exhibitions here as well as in USA, Canada and S. Africa. A perfin proving cover from them would be ideal for an introductory page. If you can help please contact Derek

Gerry Batty who is a non-member is trying to get copies of the SDC (S2060.01) and SDS (S2200.01) perfins. If anyone can help him please contact him directly.

Burkhart Beer is always on the lookout for 2d Line Engraved perfins to add to his collection and will either swop or purchase.

MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Perforated Postal Stationery – Telegraph Forms B340/18

Tony Simmonds has come up with the following in possible answer to Jack Brandt's query on the QV 6d Violet embossed stamp with perfin die G5520.01.

"This embossed stamp might come from a telegraph form or it could be from 'Printed to Private Order' postal stationery. From 1855 the government accepted unfolded sheets to be embossed with values up to 1s - sometimes in multiples up to six values. These were then used by whatever company or individual who ordered them to make any amount of different items - be it envelopes, newspaper wrappers, letter sheets, etc. This practice has continued until fairly recent times. These early items were sometimes encompassed by an advertising ring which can also be considered as another method of preventing theft by employees - similar to perfins".

Perfined Errors and Flaws – Bulletin 339/11

Brian Birch sent me [Ed] a batch of perfin articles and one was taken from the Swiss Philatelic Journal (Issue 12 - December 1973). This was a piece on an imperforate block of twelve, 3p Machin with the perfin BC– exact die is unclear but is probably B1110.03M. The block was auctioned at Harmers in London for £250. It appears that the mailroom of Bradford Council applied the BC die to a partially imperforate sheet before realising its potential value. Having realised that the sheet might be valuable the sheet was sent to the auctioneer.

Belgium Perfin – Bulletin 341/14

Brian Birch writes to say that he believes that the perforated Belgian sheet commemorating the Queen Elizabeth's Music Chapel was a private effort to raise funds for the Chapel. **Bob Setchfield** writes to say that there were two types of the sheet inscribed "Belgique-Belgié" and "Belgié-Belgique" both with and without perfins. The sheet can also be found perforated and imperforate, so the number of collectable combinations is high. He believes that the crown was used for official business and is listed in "Perfins van België" – 1997 and is listed as type E30.

Savings Stamp Perfin – Bulletin 341/19

Jeff Turnbull writes with further information regarding the savings Stamp perfin "SLP" featured in Bulletin 341.

"Our knowledgeable member **Frank Brown** wrote a most interesting letter to me, saying that he was employed in the 1930s in his first job as a General Office Clerk with a Company called "**Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co Ltd**" who were responsible for the Building & Engineering of the Euxton Royal Ordnance Factory at Chorley, Lancashire.

He also sent to me a headed envelope of the Company, and says that it could well be this Company's perfin, as the Holiday Savings Stamp Schemes were on the go at about this time."

Of course there is no proof!!, but a strong suggestion that this Civil Engineering Company were using this type of Civil Engineering Holiday Scheme stamps at this time.

Mad as a Hatter – Bulletin 341/20

Jack Brandt is able to extend the range of use of C1420.01 a little with a dated copy of May 28th 1892. He also has fronts of envelopes with C1600.01, C1600.03 and C1600.07 all sent to the same address of Messers Schierlaw & Co, Adelaide, South Australia. Based on this a provisional identity of Christy & Co may be ascribed to C1600.03. Copies of the fronts have been sent to the catalogue editor.

Perfin Forgeries/Queries – Bulletin 341/23

Jack Brandt also reports a couple of Levant forgeries. He has a similar 40 paras overprint with a FF/L (F1490.02). The overprint is approximately 1mm wider than the genuine overprint. The second forgery is JT/&S/Ld (J7950.01) on an Edward VII 1d, which has a “better” forgery, however it has a London cancel, which gives the game away.

Tony Simmonds writes – “Unfortunately the image is not clear enough to be certain, but the font used appears to be with serifs whereas the genuine is without. A better scan or even an enlargement would be easier to assess. Certainly this perfin is unknown used in the Levant as far as I know, so is more likely to be a fake than not.”

J S Fry & Sons Ltd – Bulletin 341/24

Jack Brandt reports a cancel date of October 27th 1892 for FRY F3580.03, thus extending its known period of use.

Broken Dies determine Die Configuration Part 1 - 4 – Bulletin 338/28, 339/23, 340/6, 341/12

John Dooley and **Jack Brandt** have fed back a significant amount of information on missing pins and plate numbers. The information in general confirms the plate configurations that were previously determined. The information will be compiled and presented in a later edition of the Bulletin.

SEEN IN AUCTION (all items seen on e-bay)

1883 SG131 10/- grey-green on blued paper, perfin "HSB",	£310.00
1887 SG212 1 pound green QV, perfin "IHS/&Co",	£62.00
1878 SG128 10/- greenish-grey, perfin "RB",	£207.00
1867 SG126 5/-, Maltese Cross watermark, plate 1, perfin "EU'P'N/MAIL",	\$59-60
SG185, 1 pound brown-lilac, perfin "HSB",	£310.00

The two Board of Trade forgeries for sale on e-bay mentioned in Bulletin 341 did not sell, but the vendor somewhat optimistically has put them back up for sale at the same price.

CORRECTION TO UP-DATE

Perforated Postal Stationery Registered Letters in Bulletin 341.

Rosemary Smith

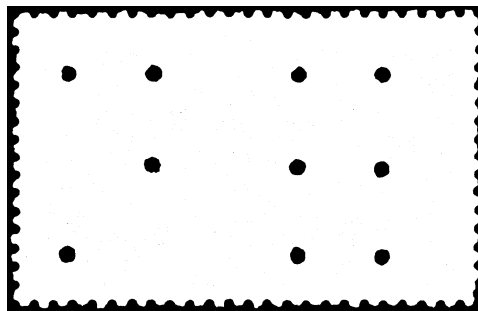
Jeff Turnbull has very kindly pointed out two mistakes in my up-date. If there are any errors in any of these articles, please let me know. I am far too eager to get things accurate than to worry about 'being told I was wrong'.

- EVII A&N/C.S.L A4205.04 on 1d Red Type 2.
This should be on a 1d Envelope - there is no such thing as a 1d Registered Envelope for this period.
- QEII R&C^o/L^{td} R1090.01 the value should have been 3s/4d not 34p. The date should have alerted me to that mistake.

ANY EXPLANATION?

Rosemary Smith

The illustration is from the reverse of a King George VI £1, 1951 Type. The dealer from whom I bought this single copy had quite a number of them, some in blocks! The cancel is a single line blue crayon type cancel. I sent the stamp to Roy and his comment was, *"I'm not convinced that it comes under the heading category of a 'Perfin'! I wonder if all the stamps were perforated in the same way, i.e. a block of 6 holes and a group of four at the same grid spacing? It's not Braille is it?"*



As far as I can remember the holes were the same on all stamps. I will look very carefully the next time I see them at the end of May. I am sure the dealer will not have sold them all by then.

PERFIN STAMP IDENTIFIER

Chris Carr

The Commonwealth Stamp Store [Chris Stewart] has developed a "Perfin Identifier" and has been advertising it. The computer software is called "Sueco Stamp Identifier v8.4" which includes a Perfin Identifier Program. Perusal of the Spanish store website [www.commonwealthstamps.com] indicates how a perfin can be copied, the web page stating, "*Developed as requested for the perfin collectors worldwide. Build your own library of perfin patterns from stamps or reference materials. Accurate and extensive identification is possible using purchased or exchanged files, providing your stamp scans are of the same size. NO ready made files are supplied with the software*" leaving one to compare the perfin against purchased or exchanged files.

Has any member purchased this program and could they comment on it? and indicating whether or not such comments are for publication! Additionally is any member aware of files that exist other than those published as catalogues?



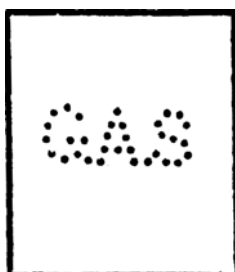
[Ed:- I have shown the sample perfin page above, taken from the website. As you can see the program appears to have a die comparison feature, which will compare your scan of the perfin die with a previous scan. It's not clear how the program accommodates misalignment or partial strikes. As Chris says the key question is where you can get perfin scans. The program costs £19.99+£1.50 shipping.]

ADDITIONS TO SILVER JUBILEE DIES

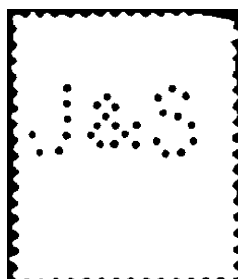
Jeff Turnbull

A new Silver Jubilees die has been found - a 1½d brown with G.A.S perfin G 0180.01. In addition two new values for existing known dies have been found

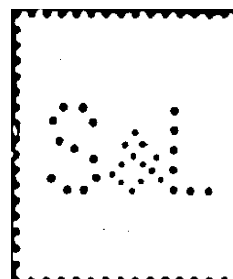
G0180.01	G.A.S	1½d -	Identity of user unknown
J 6860.03	J&S	1d -	A. A. Jones & Shipman Ltd., New Central Works, East Park Rd., Leicester
S 4340.08	S&L	1d -	Stewart & Lloyd Ltd., Nile Street, Birmingham



G0180.01



J6860.03



S4340.08

HASTINGS BOROUGH COUNCIL ARCHIVE

John Frost

An acquaintance of mine has been researching the archives of the Hastings Borough Council and has noted that on 21st March 1917 authorisation was given to pay Waterlow and Sons £65-7s-3d for “perforated postage stamps”. He assumes that this is for perfinning of stamps. Could any member comment on what would have been the likely die.

AUSTRALIAN SLOPER DIE CONFIGURATIONS

John Mathews

This article is in response to Maurice Harp's questions in Bulletin 341, April 2006, page 14. The Sloper Workshop Impression Books refer to various types of machines/configurations for some perfin patterns. Some have complete strikes, that is, not just the one head of a multi-head die. Perhaps the custodian(s) of these books could provide further information on these.

The following table lists the Australian patterns I found in the Impression Books in 1993, which had descriptions or were known multi-headed dies. The descriptions are from the books.

SERIAL NUMBER	DATE OF MANUFACTURE	PERFIN	MACHINE TYPE	REMARKS
5457	February 1880	D&JF.1	No. 3 machine fitted with double stamp initialing die	2 heads, arranged vertically
7136	late 1890	BBLD.1	No. 4 initial machine	Pen illustration only
7174	early 1891	SH&CO.1	No. 5 initial machine	Made by (Mr) "Jones"
7422	c. April 1893	EBLTD.1	No. 4 initial machine	
7531	June 1894	B&A.1	No. 4 initial machine, open in front	
7548	July 1894	CD&CO.1	No. 5 initial machine	
7819 7820	March 1895	ER&COLD.1	No. 4 initial machine	
8209	mid 1896	GDCOA.1	No. 4 initial machine	
8210	mid 1896	GDCOP.1	No. 4 initial machine	
8544	24 June 1898	GSH.1	No. 5 initial machine	Originally made as "GH/S" in error
8545	24 June 1898	S&H.1	No. 4 initial machine	
8546	6 July 1898	DC&CO.2	4-over initial on No. 2 casting	Die 2 x 2
8577	14 March 1899	RH&S.1	On No. 4 casting	Die 4 x 1, horizontally
8989	24 Nov 1902	LS.2	Screwfly Bridge machine	Die 6 x 2
8999	20 January 1903	GDCO.1	Stamp initial machine, "£2 size"	
59801	20 October 1905	FAN.1	4-over initial machine, No. 3 casting	Die 4 x 1
60080	20 July 1906	WS&CO.1	4-over initial machine, No. 1 casting	Die 4 x 1
60832	23 March 1908	DJLTD.2	Small Bridge Screwfly machine	Die 6 x 2

SERIAL NUMBER	DATE OF MANUFACTURE	PERFIN	MACHINE TYPE	REMARKS
60845 60846	7 April 1908	DC&CO.1	No. 1 horizontal lever 4-over stamp perforating machines	Die 2 x 2 Replacements for Serial No. 8546
60920	9 October 1908	A&RLTD.1	Small Bridge Screwfly machine	Die 6 x 2
61646	31 January 1911	F&G.1	No. 1 4-over initial Machine	Die 2 x 2
61814	18 June 1912	TBS.2	Initial machine to perforate 4 stamps 3 thick	Die 2 x 2
61943	15 Sept 1913	MCIS.1	No. 4 initial machine to perforate 1 stamp, 4 thick	
(63256)	5 October 1923	(JD&CO.1)	4-over initial machine on No. 2 casting to perforate stamps 3 thick	Die 2 x 2 Used in UK
63282	7 December 1923	JD&CO.1	“the same in every respect as machine No. 63256”	
63369	24 June 1924	FAN.1	Horizontal link motion No. 1 machine to perforate 5 Australian stamps in a row as impression.	Die 5 x 1
63506 63507	23 March 1925	AH&S.1	Large special casting Bridge machine to perforate Australian Duty (63507) and postage stamps as particulars under..... (machines to perforate 5 sheets thick, separator to take 10 thicknesses) .. similar to a 6-over type die. Base of Screwfly Bridge Casting 26 x 7 inches.	Die 3 x 10 Die 10 x 5
63610	19 January 1926	<u>ES&COLTD.2</u>	No. 4 initial machine to perforate Australian stamps	
65913	8 April 1935	BW&CO.2	Postage stamp initialling machine to perforate 2 stamps 4 thick for <u>Australian</u> stamps. Horizontal lever.	Die 2 x 1
68941	(1949)	DJLTD.1	Lever machine	Die 3 x 2 Details from the perforator itself.

SEARCHING FOR PERFORATORS

Alastair Walter

As my existing homemade perforating device (Des 1120.01) was worn out, I decided to search on the Internet for a company capable of making a machine for perforating stamps.

Both Cummins-Allison and American Perforator make document-cancelling machines in the USA, but prices are well into 4 figures! Next I tried looking through the library for information on perforators made in recent years.

Baddeley Brothers in London used to make perforators for postage stamps - in the 1970s and 1980s they supplied several machines to individuals in the USA, the last recorded being in 1988 for Hubert L. Norris⁽¹⁾. I found their website but unfortunately they now only supply stationery with embossing, foil blocking etc., and no longer make perforators.

In fact, it was noted in the Perfins Bulletin in January 1996⁽²⁾ that Baddeley Brothers no longer made perforators, but that a firm in Carshalton called Chainstream had made a model FD3 for John Lyding at a cost of £120. They also made a machine of the same model for the Perfins Club of New Zealand & Australia in 1997⁽³⁾ for A\$434. Unfortunately I could find no reference to the company on the Internet although Chris Carr has managed to track them down.

Back on the Internet, I found that Shaw & Sons in Kent still make a ballot-perforating machine with 25 removable pins set in a 5 x 5 grid format. The pins are of 1.5mm diameter, which seems to be a standard size for document perforators, but Royal Mail stipulate that the holes must be no larger than those separating the stamps, which are only about half that diameter.

I then found the website of Rubber Stamp of Northampton (<http://www.rubberstamp.uk.com>) who had a ballot perforator, very similar to that offered by Shaw & Sons, for £68 plus VAT and delivery. More promisingly, they also offered (price on application) a manual perforator to perforate any fixed word required. I emailed

them to ask what size pins they used and was told usually 1.5mm, but other sizes could be obtained for the fixed word perforator, but not for the ballot machine.

Having explained to them my requirements for perforating postage stamps (a use for their machines which I don't think they had ever heard of!) they said they could make such a machine at a cost of £190 for a single letter or £310 for two letters, plus VAT and delivery. Further emails established that they could produce any reasonable design, so I decided to continue the geometric theme of my previous square perfin by choosing a 12-pin triangle, which they made for the single letter price.



The machine arrived at the beginning of April, and I first used stamps with my new perfin on 9th April 2006. I will only perforate UK stamps that were on sale at this date or later.

The machine is made entirely out of metal and is quite small, the base being about 3" x 6½", but very heavy for its size. It seems well made and operates very smoothly. I find that to get a really clear perforation it is best to place a piece of plain paper beneath the stamp to be perforated.

Visiting the Rubber Stamp website again recently, I see that they now illustrate my triangle design as an example of their perforators!

If anyone else is interested in getting their own perforator, I'll be happy to help if you contact me at the address on the front page. Anyone wanting a sample of my new perfin on cover can send me a mint first class stamp (UK) or a \$1 note (overseas).

Sources

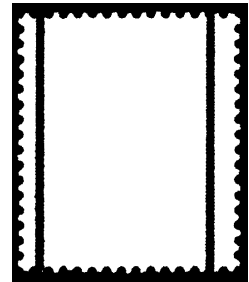
1. "Vanity Perfins", Perfins Bulletin, Feb. 2001, 55, (2), 29
2. "Anchor Perfin", Perfins Bulletin, Jan. 1996, 50, (1), 1
3. "Club Perforator", South Pacific Perfins Bulletin, Apr. 1998, (41), 3-4

FOUR NEW CATALOGUES.

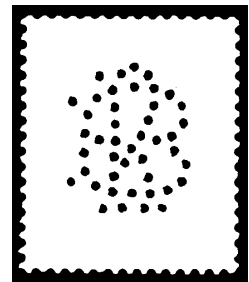
Roy Gault.

I'm pleased to report the completion of **four** new catalogues, but please wait for Jeff Turnbull's notification in the Bulletin of their cost before sending off any cheques to him. All four volumes utilise the standard modular format of the 'New Illustrated Catalogue', but differ slightly from one to another in the amount of detail they contain.

1. **Graphites** - This is an updated edition with full details of the dies involved. It also includes a set of silhouettes. These 'graphite lined' issues with perfin form a small but interesting group with just **47** dies known involving 83 different die face.



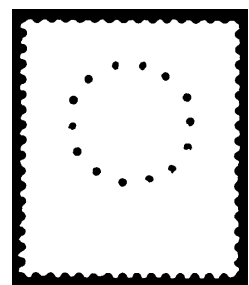
2. **Monograms** - This is a completely new work, again with full details of the dies, and also includes a set of silhouettes. There are **136** different patterns listed, but the reader can decide for himself or herself what constitutes a perfin monogram.



3. **Regionals** - This is also a completely new work, but only lists in detail the Regional issues involved. Like the previous two, it also includes a set of silhouettes. Some **73** different dies and 313 different die face are listed with some interesting twists.



4. **Letter "O"** - This is the 'trial' 2nd edition of the first section of the New Illustrated Catalogue issued way back in 1994. It is available in both 'Details' and 'Silhouettes' as with the rest of the alphabet so far produced.



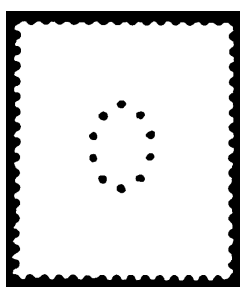
As with previous sections of the New Illustrated Catalogue, many thousands of perfined stamps beginning with the letter “O” have been inspected by fellow collectors contributing to this latest catalogue update. In fact, over 2,830 different stamps are itemised against the **304** different dies giving an average of 9.3 stamps/die.

The *longest lived* of the “O” dies at 90 years is “O.C.” (O0380.01), used 1895-1985 by Oldham Corporation, Lancashire. “OYEZ” (O2160.01M) has the *greatest number of DDF* at 80 (on just 6 different issues), and both “O.C.” (O0380.01) and “O&M” (O1180.02) can be found on the *greatest number of issues* - 15.

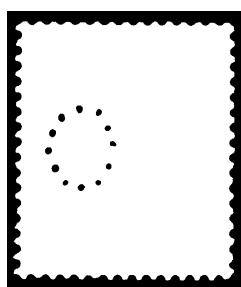
The ‘scarcity’ table for the O’s is as follows:

DDF Known	DD	%	Scarcity
10 or more	95	31.2%	Common
4-9	106	34.9%	Reasonable
2-3	56	18.4%	Scarce
0-1	47	15.5%	Rare
TOTAL	304		

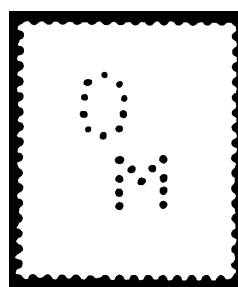
There are still three dies for which we have no stamp details - “O” (O0010.07), “O” (O0012.03), and “O/M” (O1190.02p). Even so, section “O” of the catalogue can be considered 99% ‘complete’. If you find you have any of the three dies, (or suspect what some may be partials of), I would be pleased to hear from you.



O0010.07



O0012.03



O1190.02p

The next small volume letters to be given a re-visit are “Q”, “X”, “Y”, “Z”, “**Designs**” and “**Numbers**”. Please let me know of any new dies, dates, issues, denominations etc., not currently in these sections of the catalogue. **Closing date is the 1st September 2006.**

THE BRIDGEWATER ESTATES PERFIN MACHINE

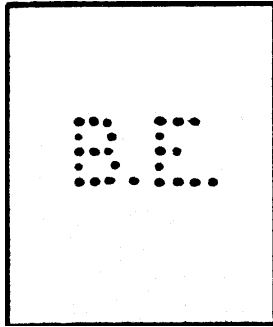
Alastair Walter

As mentioned in Bulletin 341, I was recently approached by Ian Guthrie, a non-member who now owns the perfin machine formerly used by the Bridgewater Estates Company. The machine is illustrated below and is still in working order.



Ian Guthrie joined Bridgewater Estates Ltd. in 1969, having earlier been employed by their auditors. When Bridgewater Estates bought a franking machine, in around 1965, he purchased the machine. He has recently been using it as a very substantial paperweight! The machine however has no makers name or other marking on it.

A scan of the perforation produced by the 6x1 multi-headed die is illustrated above. Although the scan is not clear, Roy agrees that it seems to be a match for B2320.02a, which will now be called B2320.02aM. The die was in use from about 1939-1946 and has been recorded on ½d 'Q', and 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d issue 'R' - one of which has a 1946 postmark of (Wal)kden, (Manches)ter.



B2320.02a

Ian Guthrie recalls the machine in use by Bridgewater Estates; “The office junior would walk over to the post office in Worsley Village and buy sheets of stamps, which he had to tear into strips, then perforate before putting them into the petty cash tin”.

Bridgewater Estates Ltd. has its origins in the Bridgewater Trust, formed in 1803 on the death of the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater to manage his collieries, the Bridgewater Canal and extensive land west of Manchester. The canal and its perfins were discussed in Bulletin 338, p.15-17.

The trust was to last until 20 years after the death of all the then peers of the realm and their eldest sons, and was wound up in 1903. The estates (now excluding the canal) passed to the 3rd Earl of Ellesmere, who died in 1914, and then to the 4th Earl, John Francis Egerton, who in 1921 set up the Bridgewater Collieries and Bridgewater Wharves companies, to protect against death duties. In 1923, they became subsidiaries of Bridgewater Estates Ltd., set up by a consortium of local businessmen to buy the estates for £3 million.

Initially located in the village of Walkden, Lancashire, the Bridgewater Estates offices moved a couple of miles away to Worsley in 1929. Having initially concentrated on the mineral reserves, the company later became more involved in the development of the land for housing, establishing a subsidiary, the Walkden Land Company, in 1958. Bridgewater Estates was sold to Peel Holdings in 1983.

Sources:

1. Correspondence with Ian Guthrie (Library number 5205)
2. The Boothstown Website:
<http://freespace.virgin.net/tony.smith/index.htm>

PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY
ENVELOPES

Rosemary Smith

This update follows the original article in Bulletin 288 Pages 16-20 (1997). Additions to that research are:-

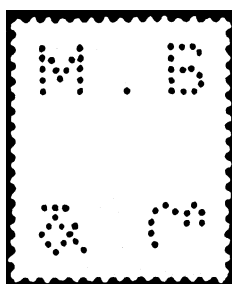
QV Type 2 1d with date plugs

M0540.02 M.B/°C° 22-1-70 & 7-10-79

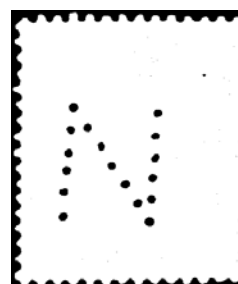
Cut-out only. Die user not identified.

N0010.17 N 26-11-74 Postmark Maidstone

Die user not identified.



M0540.02



N0010.17

QV Type 3 1d without date plugs

A4205.04 A&N/C.S.L 23-2-92

Army & Navy Civil Service Supply Ltd

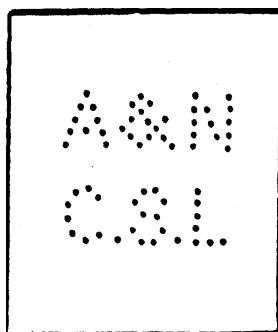
C1510.09a C&C° 16-6-96 & 16-11-99

Die user not identified

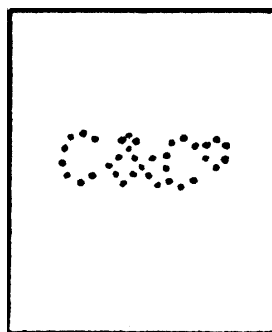
J1680.01 J.C&S 15-10-00 Postmark London W

Perfined through front & back.

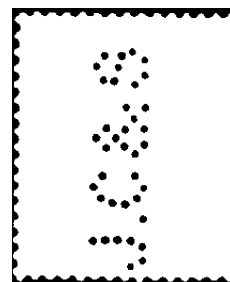
Die user not identified.



A4205.04



C1510.09a



J1680.01

In my original article I mentioned the fact that all envelopes with the exception of those from the Army & Navy Co-operative Society were perfinned through from front to back. I noted, "The envelopes with A&N/C.S.L are only found perfinned through the front of the envelope, through the impressed stamp. The un-answered question has always been: were the envelopes perfinned prior to folding and gluing or had the die a long foot which went into the envelope?"

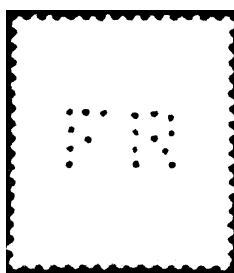
When Michael Lockton sent me the report of the J C&S cover he wrote, "The perforation is on a Post-Office envelope, type (Huggins) EP 31b. This is perforated through the back of the envelope, and like you, I am unable to explain why this is not so with the A&N/C.S.L envelopes. If the envelopes had been of the 'Stamped-to-order' type this could have happened as Somerset House would have returned the stamped unfolded sheets to the customer but the envelopes identified are Post-Office issue and would have been supplied folded and gummed unless A&N had a special contract (which I consider unlikely). I think that I must favour your theory that the perforating machine had a long foot that went into the envelope."

Edward VII ½d Type 1

F3460.06v

FR

20-2-12 Furness Railway



F3460.06v

Perforated only on the front of the envelope, the flap of the envelope is at the **opposite** end to the perforation. This report came via a member of the Cumbria P.S. and he wrote in "The Cumbrian Post", *"The fact that the holes do not go through the back of the envelope made me assume that the perfin was applied before the envelope was actually assembled, but E.L. Whitehead suggests his example was hand-done. Would they have a machine long enough to*

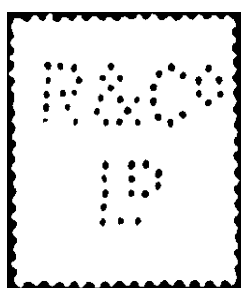
be put into this envelope to perfin the other end? Could my example be the long-arm type whilst the other (perforated all through the envelope and reported in the Cumbria article) was a short-arm type? So this question vexes the minds of other than the Perfin Society.

R1080.03 R&C^o/L^d Cut-out. New to original survey

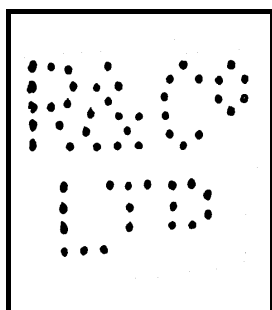
R1090.01 R&C^o/L^{td} 13-10-06 and 29-1-13 (late use)
Postmark York

T0815.01 TC/C This is another similar cover to the one originally reported, no identification but both have 'CBV' in triangle for Bute Docks, Cardiff pink.

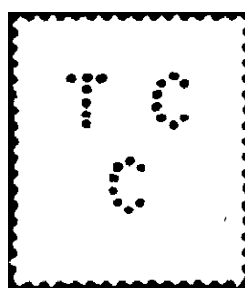
T0880.01 TC/GC 14-4-07 (earlier date)



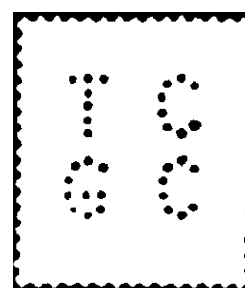
R1080.03



R1090.01



T0815.01



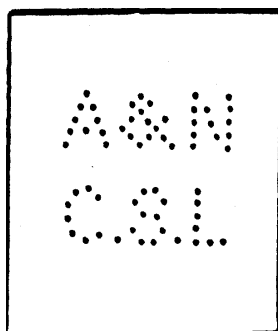
T0880.01

Edward VII 1d Red Type 2

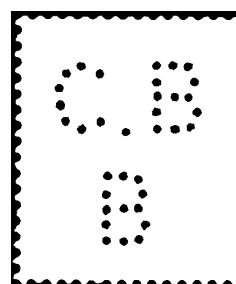
A4205.04 A&N/C.S.L

C0530.04 C.B/B

Cadbury Bros Ltd. 20-9-05.
New date and confirmation of
'Cinderella Philatelist' listing.



A4205.04



C0530.04

George V ½d Green Type 1

A4205.0? A&N/C.S.L

Army & Navy Co-op Supply Ltd
15-1-15 & 9-9-15.
New value to original survey.'

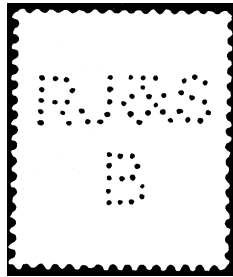
George V 1d Red Type 2

R3065.01 RJ&S/B 3-10-14 Postmark Bradford.

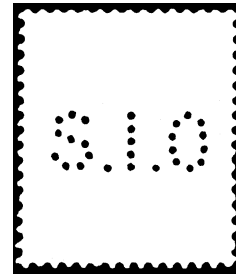
This is a new die to the Perfin Society Catalogue. Again this is a cover, which is only perfinned through the **front** of the envelope.

S3845.01 S.I.O Line cancel only.

This is a new die to the Perfin Society Catalogue.



R3065.01

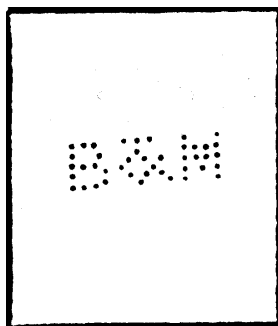


S3845.01

George V 9d Purple/brown

B4750.01 B&M Busk & Mellor, London WC.

New value and die to original survey. Cut-out only

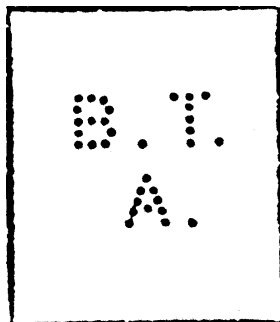


B4750.01



GVI - Not a legitimate P.P.S. item but worth a mention here.

A piece from an envelope with a George VI 2½d light blue dated August 1950 postmark Birmingham. The stamp and the envelope piece is perfinned through with B.T./A. (B7080.01). The top of the 'B' and 'T' are off the stamp so only perforated through the paper of the envelope. The identity for B.T./A. is the British Traders Association. Birmingham.



B7080.01

Once again, many thanks to all the members, and non-members, who reported these new details. I am always ready to receive new information about any Postal Stationery items and I will continue to publish all new data.

* * * * *

CURRENT PERFINS

Derek Ransom

The following new Modern Perfins are from **Rosemary Smith, Peter Penekit, John Strange** and me.

# 0130.02	18	1st G
C0080.01	C&A	2nd
C0775.03M	CB/H	1st G
C3577.01M	C/I	1st G
C4470.01M	CLE/C	£1 cas
E2020.01b	EH/MC	1st G
L3090.01M	LB/G	1st G
N0510.08	NC	4
N2710.06	NR	2nd
R1410.01M	RBC	26r and £1 mac
S1210.01M	SC	6
T2060.06	TH	1st G
T3610.01a	TM/BC	1st M

I now know of 15 users of the 1st Gold, not issued until 2003, so the hunt is still on. Sadly the two dealers at my local stamp fair have got wise to my enthusiasm and are charging 20p each - "I brought these especially for you ". When you consider that they want 10p for PAC, I suppose I am getting fresh blood cheap

PERFINS – GENEALOGY
PART 1 - PERFORATORS

John Mathews

When John Nelson suggested that more information on Francis Hancock and Frank Braham (Bulletin 341, April 2006, pages 4 & 5) might be in order, he possibly did not realize what a potential “opening of Pandora’s Box” this might have triggered. To many of us, however, it is fascinating (and even amazing) how much information can be gleaned from public records, which are becoming available and so easily accessible.

In taking up John’s suggestion, I discovered that only a few days before, the 1841 Census of England and Wales (indexed) had been added to the *Ancestry.com* web site, which is freely available locally at the National Library of Australia in Canberra. For me, this was a real bonus as it has enabled me to find out more about my immigrant ancestors who came from England, especially those who came out between 1841 and 1851. The 1851 and 1861 Censuses are also newly available since my previous articles. But, back to the perfin makers “family” ...

I have separated the results of my searching into the following groups. In Part 1 – Joseph Sloper and family and perforators of postage stamps (including the sub-postmasters). In Part 2 manufacturers of perforating devices; and Sloper employees.

Joseph Sloper and his family

The 1841 Census was conducted in mid-June of that year, when the first-born child of Joseph and Sarah (nee Leete) Sloper – Joseph (Lavell Leete) Sloper – was, according to the Census, just four months old. Joseph and Sarah were both recorded as being 25 years old and living at Barton Place, Marylebone. Joseph’s occupation was recorded as “painter”. Sarah was shown as having been born in Middlesex, but Joseph as not having been born in that county.

At the 1851 Census, Joseph Sloper, 38y, house decorator, born in Bath, and his wife Sarah, and children Joseph L., Fanny J., Horace, Ellen and Alice, and a house servant, were all living at 215 Oxford Street, Marylebone.

At the 1861 Census, Joseph Sloper and his family were listed as:

At 215 Oxford Street.

Joseph SLOPER, married, 48y, Decorator & builder, b. Bath, Somerset(!)

Joseph L. L. SLOPER, unsm, 21 y, assistant, born Hampstead, Middx

Fanny J. SLOPER, unmarried, 18y, (no occupation), born Hampstead, Middlesex.

At Crossbrook St, Cheshunt, Herts.

Sarah Lavell SLOPER, married, 45 y, House decorator wife, b. Stoke Newington, Middlesex

Ellen SLOPER, unmarried, 14 y, scholar, born Oxford St.

Alice SLOPER, unmarried, 12 y, scholar, born Oxford St.

Kate SLOPER, unmarried, 6 y, scholar, born Oxford St.

Eustace SLOPER, unmarried, 1 y, born Oxford St.

At Crossbrook St, Cheshunt, Herts.

Joseph CHAPLIN, married, 49 y, Schoolmaster,

Horace SLOPER, unmarried, 16 y, scholar (boarder), b. Marylebone.

Frank SLOPER, unmarried, 8 y, scholar (boarder), b. Oxford St.

Percy SLOPER, unmarried, 4 y, scholar (visitor), b. Oxford St.

The "school" was 2 doors up from Sarah's residence.

Considering how the family was split up in different locations at various Censuses, it is amazing they had so many children..!!

Perforators of postage stamps (including sub-postmasters)

To ensure the correct person was being "tracked" through time, the searching started with their known period of perforating activity, when an identification of occupation could be made. Extension to earlier and later periods could then use age, siblings, parents, etc., to include their pre-perfin years, and also their "retirement".

Francis Albert Hancock (see Bulletin 297, page 23)

The 1881 Census lists Francis Hancock as being a 52-year-old postmaster who was born at Hoxton (close to the City). He was then

living at 16 City Road together with his wife Sarah, 3 sons and a daughter, his mother-in-law, a cook and a domestic servant. The International Genealogical Index (IGI) records that he was christened on 17 January 1830 at St. Sepulchre's Church, London, the son of George and Eliza Jane Hancock.

The 1841 Census shows Francis Hancock as an 11-year-old living with his family at Allotment number 55 in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury. By 1851, the family had moved to 19 Canonbury Villas, Islington. Francis was now 21, and his parents both 48 years old, his father being a printer employing 16 people.

Ten years later, Francis Albert Hancock was now married, and a printer and stationer. He was living with wife Sarah and 3-month-old son George at 37 Wood Street, EC – an address he would also occupy more than 25 years later in his business as a postage stamp dealer, printer, engraver, supplier of perforated stamps, etc. By 1871, he and his family had moved to 3 Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury, which was shared by his brother-in-law Charles Sleigh and Charles' wife Theresa.

By the end of the 1880s, Francis Albert Hancock was no longer listed as a postage stamp dealer, but the printing business continued at 37 Wood Street under the name Hancock Brothers.

In 1891, Francis Albert Hancock (now 61 years of age) was living at 186 Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, with his wife, daughter Grace and 22-year-old son Frank who had followed his father's trade as a printer. By 1901, Francis Albert Hancock had retired and was living at 12 City Almshouses, Lambeth, with Sarah and Grace. He died after 1910.

Frank Braham (see Bulletin 280, page18)

Frank Braham was listed in Trade Directories from 1882 as a perforating machine manufacturer, and from 1886 until after 1899 as a perforator of postage stamps.

I had trouble finding Frank in the 1881 Census on the Mormon Church web site, but found him on the UK National Archives in the 1901 Census – a 42-year-old mechanical engineer, still unmarried and living at home at 36 Douglas Road, Islington, with his parents Lewis

and Caroline, and 3 siblings of whom Alfred (32 y) was a clerk in the Post Office, and Edith (36y) was a Postal Telegraph clerk. With knowledge of all these names and ages, I then found the family on the 1881 Census. The transcriber had recorded Lewis' (and thus the family's) surname as "Lewis" also! The family was at 52 Alexander Road, London. Frank's father was born in Bristol and his mother in Doncaster, Yorkshire, but the children had all been born in London. Frank (22y) and his brother Herbert (18y) both had the occupation of Perforating Press Maker, employing 2 other men.

Official records show that Frank was born in the first quarter of 1859. At the 1861 Census, he was 2 years old, living at 25 Clarence Terrace, London. His father was a wholesale optician. Ten years later, Frank was a scholar and the family lived at 142 Southampton Row, London. In 1891, Frank was recorded as a 32-year-old machinist – perhaps he thought the term “perforator of postage stamps” would be too much for the enumerator? At this time, his older sister Flora and younger brothers Herbert and Albert were all clerks in the General Post Office. The family was living at 45 Mildmay Street, London.

Sidney Allchin (see Bulletin 293, page 22 & 326, page 28)

Such a distinctive name makes searching through genealogical records easy. In trade directories, he is listed as a perforator of postage stamps from 1881 until after 1899.

At the 1881 Census, Sidney, his wife Margaret, and 10-month-old daughter Ethel were living at 7 England Lane, Hampstead. One might wonder if he bought perforating dies from Sloper's Tower Royal Works in nearby Blackburn Road. His parents were living at 1 England Lane.

Sidney Allchin was born in the second quarter of 1853 to Alfred and Jane Allchin. His father was a pharmaceutical chemist. Sidney was 8 years old, and the family was living at 32 Coles Terrace, Islington, at the 1861 Census. Ten years later, Sidney had left school and was working as a clerk to a ship broker, while the family was at 180 Barnsbury Road, Islington.

By 1891, Sidney and his wife Margaret had 3 young children and were living at 109 Haverstock Hill, Hampstead. Sidney, now 37

years old, was a “vendor of postage and other Government stamps”. Tragedy struck this young family when Margaret died in the second quarter of 1893. Sidney re-married to Minnie Milton in the last quarter of 1895 and they had a son Sidney Milton Allchin in the third quarter of 1898. At the 1901 Census, Sidney Allchin was described as a chemist and postmaster. The family was at 55 England Lane, Hampstead.

James Rose Parsley

James Rose Pars(e)ley was listed in the trades section of the London Directories as a perforator of postage stamps from 1885 to 1888, at 163 Peckham Park Road, London SE.

He was christened on 21 June 1846, at Caston, Norfolk, the son of William and Mary (nee Rose) Parsley. At the 1881 Census, he and his wife Eliza and their 6 children were living at 136 Peckham Park Road, Camberwell, SE. James’ occupation was recorded as Commercial Clerk. James, Eliza and 3 of their children were still living at Camberwell in 1901 when James was described as being an “Accountant General”.

George F. Males (see Bulletin 337, pages 10-11)

At the 1901 Census, George F. Males was recorded as a 50-year-old grocer and sub-postmaster at 20 Broadway, Deptford. He and his wife Emma had 3 sons and 4 daughters living at home, of whom the eldest daughter Annie (25y) and eldest son Ernest (23y) were both Post & Telegraph Clerks. George had indeed come a long way, in all senses, since his birth in the third quarter of 1850 in Hertfordshire.

In 1851, at the age of 6 months, he lived with his parents William and Rebecca in rural Hertfordshire where his father was an agricultural labourer. Ten years later, young George was described as a “farm boy”, probably working hard to help his father. By 1871, his father had become a shepherd, and George now had 6 brothers and a sister.

George married Emma Brown in the second quarter of 1874 at Hackney, and by the time of the 1881 Census, he was a managing

grocer at Deptford. He became a sub-postmaster some time in the 1880s. In 1891, his 15-year-old daughter Annie had already gained employment as a Telegraph Clerk.

Eden Fisher (& Co. Ltd) (see Bulletin 340, page 10)

Eden Fisher was one of Sloper's early rivals in the stamp perforating business. The firm was known as "Eden Fisher", printer & stationer, from its founding in 1834 at 33 Cannon Street, EC, until the late 1870s when it became "Eden Fisher & Co. Ltd. It moved to 50 Lombard Street, EC, about 1860, and a second office was opened at 95-97 Fenchurch Street, EC, in the late 1870s. It still operated in recent times, and may even still be in business.

Eden Fisher was born on August 3 1811 in Limehouse, East London, son of Thomas and Mary Fisher of Stepney. He married Mary Muller at Newington, South London, in the last quarter of 1837. At the 1851 Census he was 39 years old. He and his wife Mary lived alone with one servant at Church Street, Stoke Newington, North London. His occupation was recorded as "stationer". They appear not to have had children. In 1871, they were living at 3 Clapton Road, Hackney, together with his wife's 27-year-old niece, Sarah Muller. Sarah's parents, Joseph and Louisa, had died in 1870 and 1866 respectively. Sarah's brother, Christian J. Muller, also a stationer, worked for Eden Fisher's company, as noted in the death notice of another sister, Mary Eden Muller, in "The Times" of March 16, 1896.

In May 1884, one of Eden Fisher's travellers, William George Foster, was convicted of embezzling £20 from the company.

At the 1891 Census, Eden and Mary Fisher were living at 3 Maitland Place, Hackney, and Sarah Muller was still living with them. Shortly after that, on December 24, 1891, Mary Fisher died. On March 22, 1892, a fire caused considerable damage to the firm's premises in Fenchurch Street. Eden Fisher died in the second quarter of the same year.

In recent times, the firm of Eden Fisher & Co. Ltd. have been book publishers, particularly of Military History, as shown by many hits by a search on the Google web site.