

The Perfin Society Bulletin

THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

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Auction 5 (1991) & Auction 6 (1991) 24 Pages.

Bulletin No. 253 (Aug' 91) Pg. 1.

SOCIETY INFORMATION

Northern Meeting - Morley. Once again the Northern meeting has been arranged to coincide with the monthly stamp fair in St. Mary's Hall, Morley, Nr. Leeds. The date is Sat-Aug.31st. and although the fair is open from 10am our meeting will begin at 1pm. Please bring along anything of interest to show to other members. (Directions in Bulletin 247)

Remember the London date is Saturday November 16th.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

New Members

MANDELID J.E.
ENTWISTLE I.G.
STRAY J.G.
NETTEN S.

Re-instatement

COLLINS D.F. TOMASSON G.D.

Died

DOBSON H. REGNIER C.H.

Change of Address

WOOD P.A.

* * * *

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS PERFIN CATALOGUE By David Anderson.

This catalogue was published in 1987. It has 51 looseleaf pages with a plastic slip binder.

It lists and illustrates all Australian/Australia States Officials used by Federal, State and Local Government. Lists of issues so punctured are included for all patterns except the VG Types (which are listed in Bryan Toop's book).

Included were the CofA and C/OF/A patterns found on British stamps. (Lists of issues are by Australian Stamp Catalogue numbering as it was produced primarily for Australian

Collectors, though a description of each stamp is given, so it is not too hard to convert).

Since 1987, two Supplements have been issued with all new information to hand. Now a Supplement No.3 (January 1991) is available. This supplement of 12 A4 pages includes all information in Supplements 1 and 2 as well as more recently supplied information.

The original catalogue is out of print, but the author, Mr. David Anderson

is one of our members. He is willing to supply people with photocopies of the original 54 pages in the plastic slip binder plus the Supplement No.3 for a £5 note. No cheques because of the high rate of commission taken by the bank upon exchange. This price will include surface post and package. For the members who bought the original catalogue when first issued, he will send Supplement No.3 in exchange for £1 worth of British or Foreign Revenues - not mint postage stamps. For example:- Contract Note Stamps, Judicials, Foreign Bill Stamps, Inland Revenues, Probate Stamps etc. with or without perfins.

None of these publications are in our society Library but we will rectify this at once.

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VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT PUNCTURES (VG's) CATALOGUE By Bryan Toop.

Bryan Toop is in the process of bringing out a 5th Edition of his book with over 700 additions to the Catalogue section. When ready, details will be announced in the Bulletin, probably early 1992.

During correspondence with Bryan he sent the following information on the latest dates and issues using the VG perfin. This updates Bulletin 239 Page 10.

Until recently, the last stamp to be found with a VG was the 37c Bicentennial issue with N.Z. This was issued in June 1988. Postage rates for inland mail increased soon afterwards and a 39c Living Together stamp was issued in Sept 1988 to accommodate this. This has never been recorded with a VG.

Now a 2c Bowling, of the Sports series, has been discovered with a VG. This stamp was issued in February 1989 and many were used to add to the stocks of 37c stamps for the increased postage rates. Until now, only one copy of this 2c stamp has been found with VG, but it indicates that the VG puncturing machine must have still been in use until February 1989. The question arises - why were none of the 39c stamps, issued earlier, ever punctured, or are they still to be discovered?

* * * *

SLOPER CANCELLATIONS Michael Rucklidge

In 1990 thanks to the efforts of Stephen Steere and the kindness of Mr. Cokayne of Slopers' five of us were privileged to have a visit to Tower Royal Works. This proved, as expected, to be a fascinating experience.

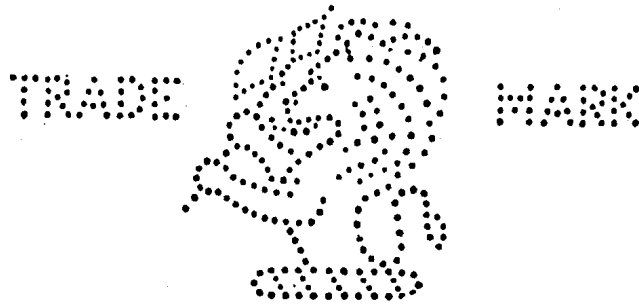
Shortly before we left, Mr. Cokayne presented each of us with a Specimen book containing specimen strikes of Sloper cancellations. Very few of them were true perfins i.e. designed to perforate postage or other stamps. They were intended for other uses such as crossing cheques, cancelling, acknowledging receipt etc. They appear to date from the 1870's and 1880's when Slopers were in full flow.

These books are, inevitably, in a rather fragile condition. They are, of course, irreplaceable, so on both these counts we feel that they cannot be lent by post. The Secretary has them and is very willing to answer any queries or search for any item, which might be of interest to individuals.

A sample of these perforations has been extracted and copies of the three A4 sheets can be obtained from Rosemary Smith at 50p (home), £1 (overseas).

Sloper also manufactured embossing seals and the Secretary was given one of these - that of Lombard Banking Limited. An impression of this will be with the sheets of perforations.

The illustrations on the next page are examples of the type of dies found in the Specimen books.



RECEIVED WITH THANKS
JOHN LONSDALE

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MEMBERS' COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES.

LBI Perfin Bulletin 252 Pg. 4

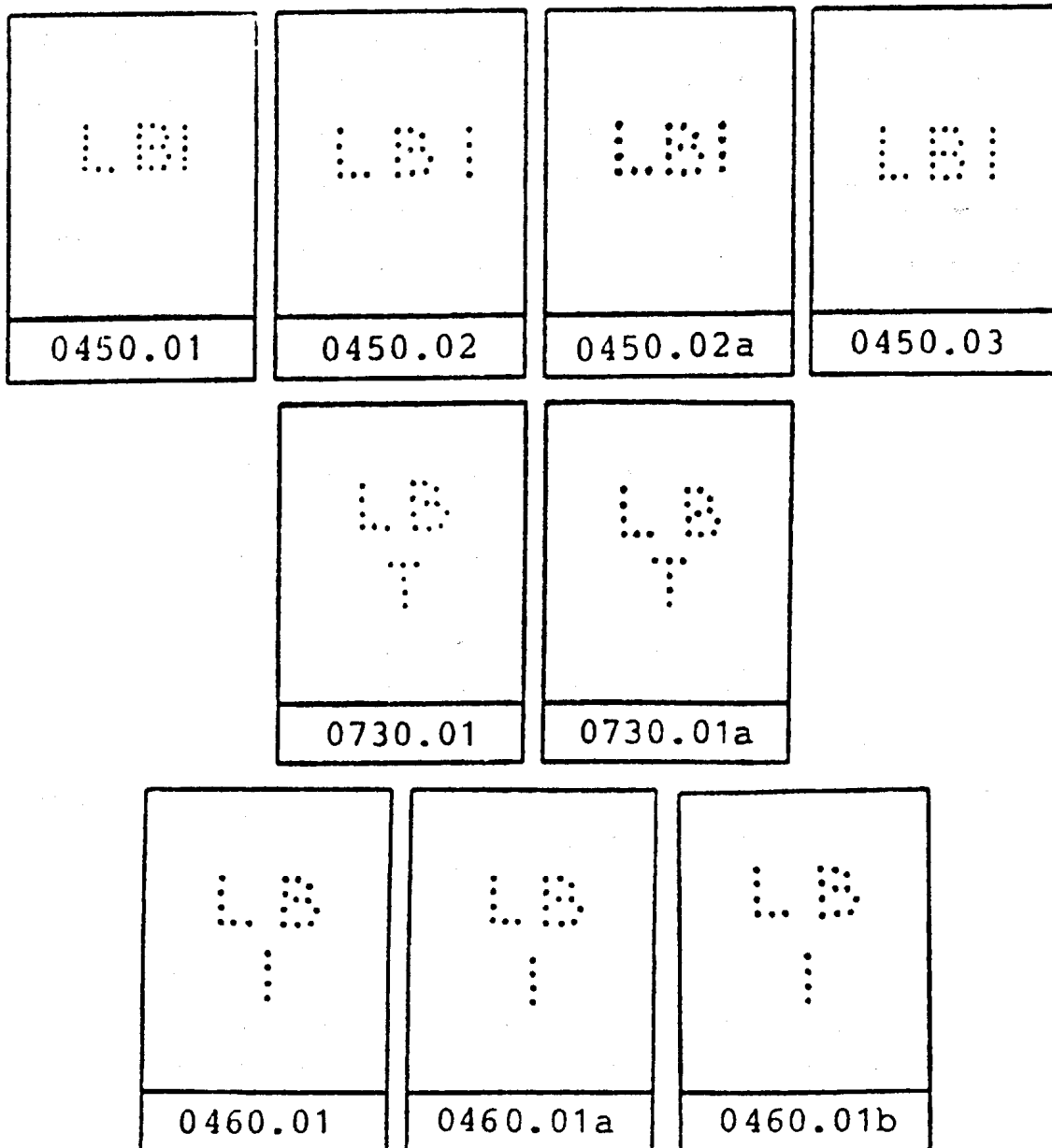
Sloper Provisional Die Book?

DAVE HILL has provided the probable answer to this from one of the Sloper record books through which he is working to find any new information. This particular record book could be the provisional book which was used after the blitz of the Tower Works. The first column shows the name of the concern typed in alphabetical order, the second column gives a hand written perfin die. After the name in the first column is an indication of single or multiple die and also variations of the die which is written in column 2.

The entry for ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTE shows LBI in column 2 but after the name in column 1 is a second 'LBI' plus 'Alter LBT'. My reading of this is that the original die from before the blitz is the one they wrote in column 2. The dies they made up after the blitz are the ones written after the name in column 1; with notes on altering letters to produce a new die until they had time to make a brand new die to replace the one which had been destroyed.

If you have an Edwards Catalogue, you will see that there are now four 'LBI' patterns. As the one on the cover from 1930 mentioned in Bulletin 252 was 0450.01 I would think this was one of the original dies - or the only one - and all, or some, of the others were the ones made up during the war. As I only have a copy of 0450.01 on a GV 1½d stamp, I cannot check my theory. Could you please look at your holding of any LBI perfin and report which die for which stamp issue?

The second point worth noting is the hand written 'Alter LBT' in column 1. There is no 'LBT' in Edwards but there are two LB/T. We find three LB/I dies in Edwards so did Sloper alter an LB/T to produce LB/I for the National Lifeboat Institute? Again I have no copies of any LB/I perfins so could you please report your stamp issues for any of the LB/I perfins?



CT/StR Perfin Bulletin 247 Pg. 4 & 249 Pg. 14

ROSEMARY SMITH has two accounts, posted as entires, from Charles Tennant & Co., dated 1882 and 1884. The stamps are the ½d green and ½d blue of the 1880 and 1883 issues. These stamps have perfin CT/SC^o. (C7660.01) not CT/StR but the interesting point is that the address of this Charles Tennant is SAINT ROLLOX, GLASGOW. I would be satisfied with the identity of Dave Hill's perfin as Charles Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow. Incidentally, both accounts are for 'Casks of Soda'.

What Do We Call Non-Perfins? Bulletin 251 Pg.7

ALAN BRIGGS' letter had me smiling all day. His suggestions are IDENTIPERFS identity perforations.

PERFONOMS perforated names.

PERFOLES perforated holes.

Any more ideas?

The Crown of James Russell & Sons Bulletin 242 Pg.14

RON BROWN has made a check of holdings of the stamp with crown Design 0140.01. His study shows:-

A = found on QV 1d lilac & EVII 1d red.

B = found on QV 1d lilac & EVII 1d red.

C = found on QV 1d lilac only.

If anyone has any of these varieties on different reigns to these, Ron would be interested in purchasing them.

Earliest Known Perfin Bulletin 235 Pg. 5

Albert Ellis (now deceased) asked members to dig out their earliest date on a perfin or cover. He quoted a cover he had seen dated Sept 29 1869 on two plate 11, 4d vermilion stamps. The perfin was C.D/&Co (probably C2087) of C. DEVAUX & CO, LONDON.

As far as I am aware, nothing was published in subsequent Bulletins on the subject although I did report that I had a cover with R489 R&S/M.L 1d plate 111 dated Sept 24 1869. Now BRIAN SMITH writes of a much earlier perfin. Tucked away at the back of a stockbook in an auction lot he spotted a 6d lilac (SG 104/6) perfin SM/&Co of Samuel Montague. The c.d.s. on the stamp shows NOVEMBER 1868. Needless to say, Brian put in a bid and was successful. Do we have an earlier date out there?



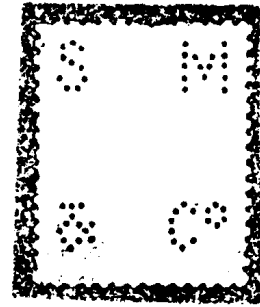
Earliest

Known

Perfin

?

Nov.1868



* * * * *

GB STAMPS NOT RECORDED AS PERFIN AND RELATIVE VALUES.

By Phil Butcher.

Quietly gossiping about perfins with other collectors can sometimes pay handsome dividends. Three of my friends have now stopped throwing them away as rubbish, but still think I am a bit odd. Although perfins are not my only stamp collecting love they can be much more interesting to talk about with non perfin collectors than 'line engraved', 'GB constant varieties' or 'GV Cypher shades'!!

A few months ago I was in London viewing prior to an auction. Having peered closely at some GB high values "with holes in", I drifted into a discussion with others around me about relative values and scarcity of perfins. Perhaps it is not surprising that 1d Plate 225, ½d Plate 9 and GV 6d perf 14 are found with perfin, since printing estimates run into millions. But why should we find perfined copies of the 1884 £1 Crowns (300,000 printed), the 1888 £1 Orbs (only 81,000 printed) and the 1867-80 2/- brown Spray wmk (77,000) and none of the 1878-82 £1 values (350,000 printed)? (Numbers from Rikki Hyde 1975 Cat.)

I had taken this scenario forward to the unrecorded £1 Seahorse and the £1 GVI Silver Wedding (400,000) when one listener said, "I think I have one - I'll look when I get home". Two months later, when I was next in London, we met again at the same auction and he produced the GVI £1 Silver Wedding, perfin CW/SLd (C8560) for the Cunard White Star Line, used in Liverpool in 1948. Even if only one sheet was punctured, there should be another 19 copies somewhere.

Bulletin 215 gives a list of the stamps not recorded with perfins and further amendments in 216, 217 and 219. Is it time we published a revised list? Have you come across any other perfins which will shorten the list of unrecorded issues? Write and give me your views on question one and your 'finds' on question two.

* * * *

MEMBERS' QUERIES

Perfins On The Stamps of Jersey Rosemary Smith.

Some time ago I sent a new identity to Roy which was SCF 9,7,7 4½mm of the SPORTING CLUB FRANCAIS. It was on a cover from Jersey, dated 1979, on the 6d Jersey definitive.

Roy put this into the new identities and it is in the Tomkins Catalogue. However it has thrown up a number of questions.

1. Are there any more perfins on the Independent Postal Authority stamps of Jersey?
2. Should these stamps be included in our GB Catalogue?
3. Will any Independent P.A. stamps of the I'O'Man be treated in the same way?

Please send any comments to the Editor who will liase with Roy.

* * * *

GP/C° Perfin Rosemary Smith.

In the new identities you will notice that G3970.02 is not an 'absolute'. Can anyone help? My card is a pictorial advert trade card with a ½d EVII stamp dated 18-4-04 and from London E. The picture is of the Music Hall artist, Dan Leno. The wording is in the form of an open letter from Dan Leno saying how much he has enjoyed the "G.P. Government Tea". The official wording states that "G.P. GOVERNMENT" TEA is 1/6d a 1d."

It was only by looking through a more modern trade directory that I came up with 'Grace Products' from the 1904 era in the East End. Can anyone else substantiate this identity?

* * * *

Stamp Perforating an Afterthought

In Sloper's specification no mention was made to the perforation of postage stamps, but his patent rights in this respect were doubtless established by a clause to the effect that the invention was applicable to many uses "so long as its special nature of marking with perforations grouped or disposed as set forth (for preventing erasures or fraudulent dealings) be retained."

Although Sloper continued to perfect machines for perforating, cutting and stamping (and to obtain patent rights for such machines), something like 10 years seem to have elapsed before he came to appreciate the potentialities of his patented invention as a means of protection against theft of postage stamps used by business concerns, a few of whom were, at that time, gaining a measure of protection by having their names or initials printed on the back of their stamps. Possibly Sloper's own energies were being applied in other directions for, in 1866 he patented an invention (involving, it appears, nothing more than a series of pipes of various lengths and sizes) "for obtaining motive power applicable for driving machinery and for ventilating mines, buildings, ships and other spaces".

G.P.O. Refusal.

It was one thing for banks to perforate cheques with Sloper's machines in such manner as they pleased, but quite a different matter for holes to be made in postage stamps (which in order to be valid had to be "perfect and intact") without the official sanction of the Postmaster-General. The first request to the Postmaster-General for such sanction was made in October 1867 by Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co., one of Sloper's early customers, but such a request was refused. The letter of refusal was handed by them to Sloper, who took immediate steps to arrange an interview at the General Post Office so that he could explain his system of stamp protection. This interview was followed by correspondence and an official enquiry inside the Post Office and in a letter dated March 13th, 1868, Sloper was advised that

the Postmaster-General would not object to the perforation of postage stamps in the manner prescribed by you, with a view to protect merchants and others, as far as possible, from the theft of the stamps used by them. The date of the letter, March 13th 1868, can be safely taken as the earliest date on which the perforation of stamps with initials and designs can have been carried out with the approval of the Post Office.

Pleased, no doubt, at having completed his first step towards official recognition, despite the Postmaster-General's evident lack of any real enthusiasm for his invention, Sloper commenced to develop what was to become known as the Sloper Security Service, both by perforating stamps for customers on his own machines, on which he was continually improving, and by supplying machines for the customer's own use. In 1870, Sloper, on requesting the Postmaster-General to provide him with a letter of recommendation which he could use when introducing his system to foreign governments, was able to get him to confirm that he authorised and recommended "for the public good" the use of Sloper's invention and, in 1871, in reply to a further enquiry, he was advised that the Post Office were going so far as to encourage the public to adopt his plan.

Patent Law, as it applied in Sloper's day, was contained in the Statute of Monopolies passed in 1623, of which Section 6 enacted that the duration of a grant of Letters Patent was to be for "the tearme of fowerteene yeares". On August 31st, 1872, therefore, Sloper's patent rights, as covered by his grant of 1858, expired, but he was not slow in his endeavours to extend the term of his monopoly. On December 10th, 1872, Sloper, then described as a Civil Engineer, of Walbrook House, Walbrook, in the City of London, was granted Letters Patent for "Improvements in Tools or Apparatus for Producing Perforations (Grouped to Represent Marks, Letters, Figures or Devices) upon or through Paper and other Materials".

Refinements.

The improvements were, in fact, refinements to the second of his 1858 machines, including the fitting of changeable dies and the

changing of part of a die. He also introduced a new method of joining the clearer and matrix so as to permit perforation in any position on a sheet of paper. This latter refinement was clearly intended for use with sheets of postage stamps, but whilst the drawing which illustrates this part of the specification depicts four dies for perforating the letters "A.B" (which is clearly a type intended for use on postage stamps) there is, curiously, no reference whatsoever to the perforation of postage stamps in the specification.

Unfortunately for Sloper, his 1872 Patent did not provide him with the protection against competition he had intended. As early as 1873, others were manufacturing perforating machines and actually perforating stamps for customers and, whilst Sloper accused them in one of his circulars of infringing his patent rights and of endeavouring "to impose their inferior and fragile imitations on the public", he never took legal action against them.

Despite this competition his own business continued to expand, and by the time of his death in 1890, the result of a poisoned finger, Sloper had seen his system adopted by many hundreds of business concerns, societies, local authorities, government departments, and even by individuals.

It is to be hoped that he considered this success to be the reward for his work, for neither this nor any other of his inventions made him a rich man. Much less than that, his personal estate at his death was worth the modest sum of £163-4s-1d.

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MEMBERS' WANTS

STELLAN SWENSON

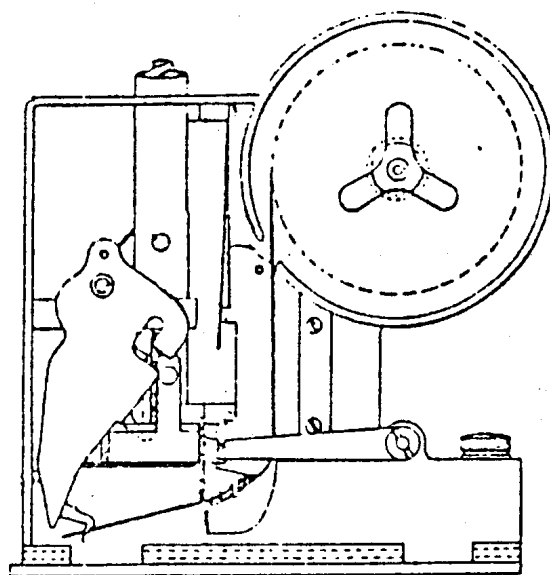
seeks covers and stamps from England with the following perfins: EL (2560.01, 2560.02, 2560.02a); Dun (4970.01); SC/C (1310.02); SKF (4250.01). He will pay a good price for top quality material.

* * * * *

PERFORATED COIL STAMPS - The FIXO affixer. Roy Gault

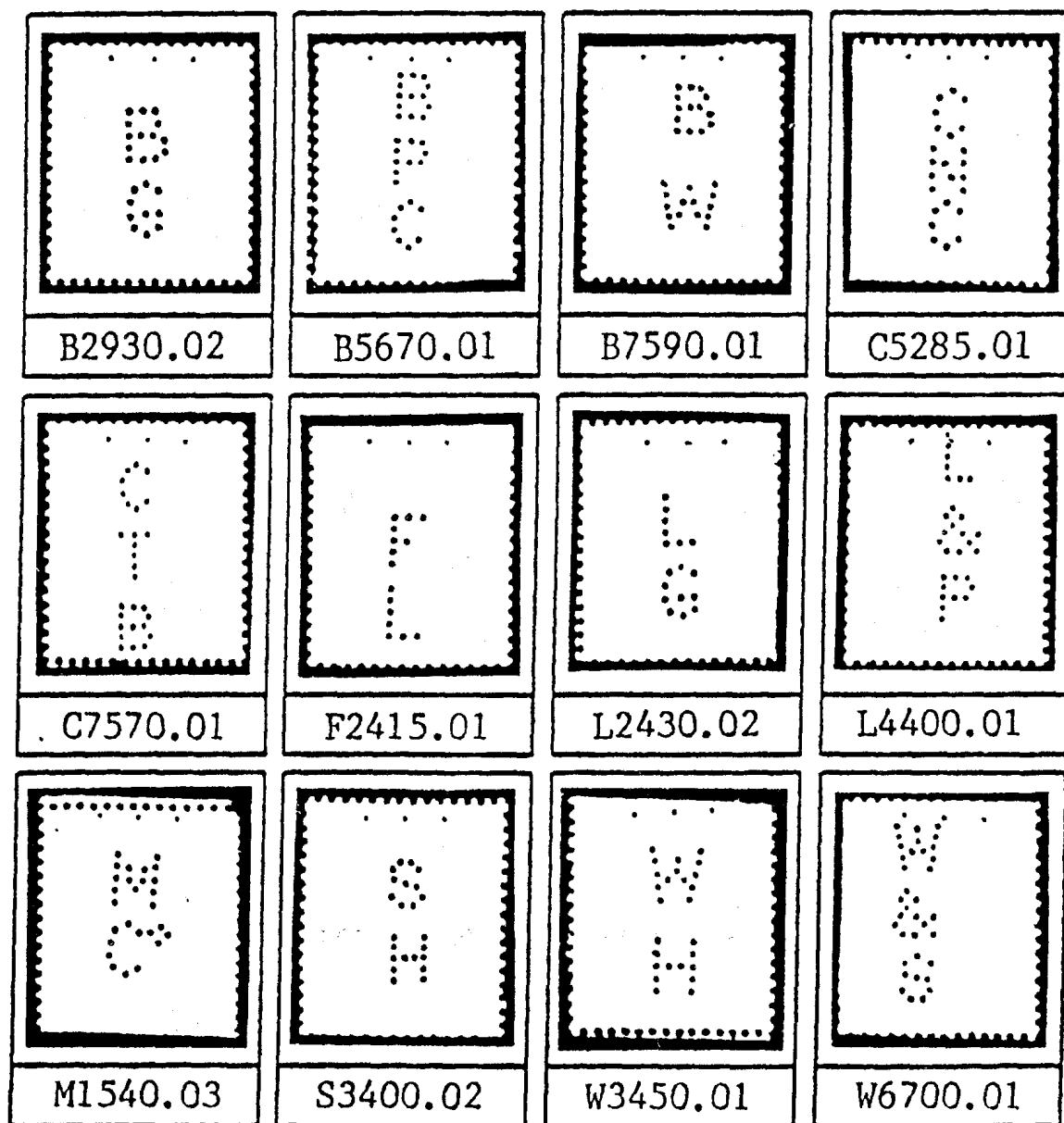
A study of perfins on G.B. stamps from coils was started last year with a survey of two distinctive groups: POKOs and stamps with Sideways Watermarks. Some two dozen members have since responded with valuable information. One such contributor was Harry Dobson, whose death was reported with sadness in the June Bulletin. His collection was not to be a closed album though, for just before he died he paid me the highest possible compliment by making me a gift of his perfinned coil stamps.

Amongst his carefully sorted material was a fascinating group of stamps bearing the 'tell-tale' marks of the FIXO affixer. Unlike the massive POKO machine, the FIXO was a small, hand operated device suitable for use on an office desk. A simple plunger action drew the stamp 'head-first' from a coil, severed, moistened and affixed it to the postal item. Each affixer carried a single roll of 500 stamps.



This British built machine had its hey-day during the early years of GV's reign, having been introduced late in 1911. Stamps will normally show cut top and bottom edges produced by the severing blade inside the affixer, with the sides generally cut straight during the manufacture of the coils. The method of drawing the stamp forward was by 3 pins sticking into the face of the stamp. It is the marks left by these impaling pins, which give the vital clue. Often these marks are very faint, and on occasions non-existent! The GPO first produced coils in August 1912 by joining together panes of stamps. Improved production techniques would remove the need to join sheets of stamps to form coils, but for reasons of economy, some values continued to be made this way.

The following dies are all found on stamps which show impaling pin marks typical of the FIXO affixer. What is unknown though is whether the perfin was applied directly by the affixing machine, or whether it was the subject of a separate perforation of the complete coil before loading into the affixer. A good source for these perfins would be the early issues of GV. I have no early date on record, but the latest date seen so far is 28 April 1922.



It should be stressed that the three impaling pin marks are NOT holes, but simply depressions in the paper. They have been shown as dots only to indicate approximately where they may be found.

Of interest is the die W/H (W3450.01) which has been identified with William Hollins & Co. Ltd., Yarn & Fabric manufacturers, Nottingham & London. Three different values and two postmarks, London and Pleasley Vale (near Mansfield), were represented in Harry's collection. This could mean as many as six individual affixers and hence six different perfin dies, but try as I might I can see no difference in the perfins produced. This of course lends weight to the possibility that the coils were perfined before being dispatched for use in the various offices.

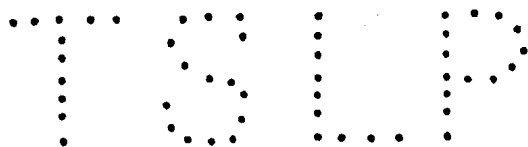
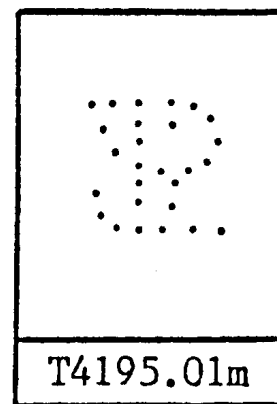
Please help in this investigation by checking your holdings of these FIXO dies, and report the issues, postmarks and dates involved. You may well have spotted other perfin dies that should be included in this group. Again please forward any snippets of information that you may have.

* * * * *

DESIGN UNRAVELLED?

Catalogue Editor

Tilles Design 76 looks for all the world like a monogram, but what are the letters involved? Kevin Parkhill has recently put forward the convincing suggestion of TSLP, producing the separate letters:



Before I catalogue this perfin as T4195.01m, I thought that members might like the opportunity of saying how they 'read' this particular pattern of holes. Again, information regarding issues and postmarks involved would be greatly appreciated

From Arthur Smith

H6230.01	H.R.S/°C	12,13,12/ 13,9,6	4½ I	Henry Rogers Sons & Co., Wolverhampton.	E.
J6260.01	JPS&M	7,9,10,12,5	4½ IIIa	John Poynter, Son & MacDonalds, Glasgow,	I.
K1693.01	K&T.	13,14,10	6½ III	Ø Kinner & Tombs, Solicitors, Swindon.	A.
LI580.01	LD/°L	7,11/13,7	5½ III	Laycock, Dyson & Laycock, Huddersfield.	B.
N0680.02	NSC°	14,14,8,6	4½ III	Additionally London E.C.	A.
S0010.65	S	14	12	2. Stone, King & Wardle, Solicitors, Bath.	I.
S6073.01	S.P/SS	11,10/13,11	4½ III	Stephen Pettifer & Son, Crudwell Veterinary Establishment, Malmesbury, Wilts.	B.
W2940.01	W/G	12/9	4½	The Western Gazette Co. Ltd., Nelson House, 53 Fleet St., EC4	U.

From Bert Johnson

B0210.02	B.A/R	14,10/12	6½	Borough Accountant s Office, Reading	Q.
B1230.01	B.C.C.	13,8,8	6	2. Treasurer's Office, Guildhall, Bath.	L.
C3730.01	C.I.H/°S	9,5,11/13,11	4 I	C. J. Hambro & Son, London.	E.
P2630.03	PJ/C	10,9/10	5½	4 Carlton Gardens, London S.W.I. (Return address if undelivered) Can anyone supply the Co. name?	O.
S2550.01	S.E./H.	11,10/11	5½	Stanley Earle & Co. Ltd., Kirby St., Hull.	Q.
S7060.01b	ST	9,6	4½	Standard Telephones and Cables, Connaught House, Aldwych, WC2.	R.
S7060.08	ST	11,7	5½	Stroeger & Co., Barton Parade, Manchester.	F.
W3710.01c	WH/MC	12,12/11,7	4½	The Royal Hospital, Wolverh'ton.	U.
W5960.02A	WP/CoLd	15,10/8,6,7,7	4½	Walkers, Parker & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	B.

From Stephen Steere

F4450.01	FWH	8,14,12	4½	F. W. Harmer & Co. Ltd., St. Andrews Works, Norwich.	M.
L1930.01	L.E./&P.	9,14/13,12	6½ IIIa	Langstaff, <u>Erembert</u> & Co., 5 Chapel St., Liverpool 3.	Q
P1220.01	PCSS	9,8,10,10	5½	Address 80 George St., Edinburgh.	

From Ian Hamill

S6210.01	SR	10,12	4½	Sam Robbins (Receipt)	O.
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From Norman Hewerdine (omitted in error from Bulletin No.250)

C7043.01	C/S.H	10/11,11	7	G & W Collins (Ltd), Wholesale Grocers & Provision Importers, St. Helens, Warrington, Southport and Preston	I.
E1870.01	E.H	10,11	5½	Edward Hamer & Co., Llanidloes.	I.
G3975.01	G.P./Co.	10,10/8,6	5½	The Globe Publishing Co. Ltd., Gloucester House, Charing Cross Rd., London WC2 (Receipt)	I.
N2860.05	NS	13,9	6½	Newson-Smith & Co., 9 Basinghall St., London EC2	U.
P0010.03	P	8	4½	7. John Palmer Junr. & Co., Imperial House, Dominion St., EC2	R.
R4510.06	RS	11,10	5½	Richard Scully Ltd., Moulding Mills, I. 16-22 Banner St., St. Lukes, EC1	I.
S4530.01	SLM/&Co	10,7,15/ 14,8,4	4½ III	Sampson Low Marston & Co. Ltd., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London	O.

From Kevin Parkhill

M6030.01	MW/Co.	15,15/8,6	5½	Should read Mirrlees in Tomkins	
M6035.01	MW/&Co	15,14/12,8,6	4½ IIIa	The Mirrlees Watson Co Ltd., Engineers, Glasgow	I.
R2223.01	RH/A	10,9/8	4½	Rochdale Health Authority.	
R2225.01	R/HA	10/10,8	4½	Rochdale Health Authority	
R2430.01	R&H/L ^d	10,14,10/6,7	4½ I	Ruston Hornsby Ltd, Reddish, Stockport, Cheshire	I.
S1781.01	S.C./S.	11,8/11	5½	Scottish Co-operative Society. Machine Now in Toad Lane Museum, Rochdale	

From Rosemary Smith

A0050.04	A/A	8/8	4½	Automobile Association.	
A0720.02	A.B/L	10,14/8	5½/5	Arraitage Bros. Ltd., Poultry & Game Food Specialists, Nottingham.	I.
B7700.01Aa	BW/&C ⁰	14,14/13,8,4	3½ I	Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.	F.
C2140.03	C/D&S/L ^d	8/11,12,10/ 7,7	4½ IIIa	C. Davidson & Sons Ltd., Paper & Paper Bag Manufacturer, Glasgow.	I.
C6020.01	CPK/C ⁰	8,10,10/8,4	4	Charles P. Kinnell & Co., London S.E.I.	I.
F0010.06	F	8	7	Ø Fisher & Co., Huddersfield. See Bulletin 250 p20, & 251 p6.	I.
F3800.05	FS/SC ^o L ^d	8,11/12,8,6/ 7,7	4½ IIIa	Falk, Stadelmann & Co. Ltd., Gas & Petroleum Lamps, Veritas Lamp Works, London E.C.	B.
G0427.01	G/BB/A	10/13,13/10	5½	Gartsides Ltd., Brookside Brewery, Ashton-under-Lyne.	I.
G1360.01	GD/&C ^o	10,11/12,8,6	5½ IIIa	Gray Dunn & Co., Biscuit Makers, Glasgow	I.
G3970.02	GP/C ^o	10,10/8,4	4½	G.P. Government Tea – thought To be Grace Products	F-H
I0270.01	I.C	5,8	5½	Ø Innes Chambers & Co., Hawick (Based on Hawick postmarks)	
J4340.02	J&J/C	7,11,7/8	5 IIIa	J & J Cash Ltd, Coventry	R.
J6490.02	JR/CLd	6,9/7,6,6	5	Jeremiah Rotherham & Co Ltd., Shoreditch, London NE	I.
J7040.01	JSD	7,10,11	4	J S Darwen & Co Ltd., City Road, London E.C.	F.
S4810.01a	SM/BP	9,11/11,8	4½	Scottish Oils & Shell Mex Ltd., Glasgow	I.
W2940.01ap	W/G	12/9	4½	William Goodacre & Sons Ltd Victoria Dock, London E16	R.
W5020.01	W&L/Ld	13,13,7/7,7	4½	Wylie & Lochhead Ltd., Union Street, Glasgow	I.

From Frank Summers

F3700.08	FAS	8,13,12	5½ I	Fattorini (Jewellers), Bradford.	F.
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From Brian Dennis

Des0280.01	Cross	9	10	United Exporters Ltd., Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4	?
Des0290.01	Cross	12	10½	As above	?

The following new identities and confirmations are from Stephen Steere and have been taken from Sloper's Official Workbooks. The number(s) in brackets is the number of dies in the perforating head - (ra x n) indicating n rows of m dies each.

B1220.01	BCC	11,11,7	4½	Confirm - Buckingham CC.	(1)
B4870.01	BMH	11,11,10	4½	Confirm - Bethlem Royal & Maudsley Hospitals (Note spelling).	(1)
C0188.01	CAH/A(T)	7,8,10/8,6,6,6	4½	Cambridgeshire AHA (Teaching)	(1)
C0560.01M	CB/C	7,11/7	4½	2. Crawley Borough Council	(12x1)
C0850.01	CB/L ^d	7,11/6,6	4½	2. Connolly Bros. Ltd.	(1)
C1110.01M	CC	7,7	4½	16. Cleveland County Council.	(12x1)
C2070.01	CD/C	7,9/7	4½	2. Clacton UDC.	(1)
C2565.01	CF/C ^o	7,7/7,4	4½	Capitol Finance Co. Ltd.	(1)
C2615.01	CF/(S)	7,7/5,9,5	4½	Capitol Finance (Southern) Ltd.	(1)
C3085.01	C/HA	7/10,8	4½	2. Camberwell (Kings College)	(1)
C3085.02	C/HA	7/9,8	4½	Camberwell Health Authority.	(1)
C3390.01	CH/33	7,10/10,10	4½	Cane Hill Hospital, Bromley.	(1)
C4650.01	C/L ^{td}	7/6,5,6	4½	Cryselco Ltd.	(1)
C5220.02M	C/N	7/11	4½	2. Crewe & Nantwich BC.	(12x1)
C5410.01	CN/T	7,11/6	4½	2. Basildon Development Corpn.	(1)
C5420.01	C/NT	7/11,6	4½	1. Crawley Development Corpn. 2. Hemel Herapstead Dev. Corpn.	(1)
C5647.01	COV/HA	7,8,7/10,8	4½	Confirm - Coventry HA.	(1)
C6510.01M	CR/DC	7,10/9,7	4½	2. Chailey RDC (Sussex).	(12x1)
C6510.01aM	CR/DC	7,10/9,7	4½	2. Cheadle RDC.	(12x1)
C6595.01	CRS	7,10,9	4½	Co-operative Retail Services Ltd., formerly London Co-op.	(1)
C6620.01	CRT	7,10,6	4½	Thames Conservancy.	(1)
C7950.01M	CU/DC	7,8/9,7	4½	9. Cowes UDC.	(12x1)
C8175.01M	CV/DC	7,9/9,7	4½	Cynon Valley District Council.	(12x1)
C8260.02M	CW	7,12	4½	7. Charles Wells Ltd.	(12x1)
C8317.01	C/WB	7/12,11	4½	2. Calder Water Board.	(1)

D0010.02M	D	9	4½	8. J T Dove Ltd.	(12x1)
D0130.01	DA/HA	9,8/10,8	4½	Dudley AHA.	(1)
D0560.01M	DC	9,7	4½	7. Druce & Co. (Investments)	(12x1)
D0770.01	DC/L	9,7/6	4½	2. Davis Contractors.	(1)
D1270.02	D/DC	9/9,7	4½	Derwentside DC.	(1)
D2060.01M	DG	9,9	4½	Decca Record Co. Ltd.	(12x1)
D2210.01	DH	9,11	4½	Dernier & Hamlyn Ltd.	(1)
D3110.01	DM	9,11	4½	Douglas Martin & Partners Ltd.	(1)
D4190.01M	DR/DC	9,10/9,7	4½	3. Dartford RDC.	(12x1)
D4380.01M	D/S	9/9	4½	Daviservice Ltd.	(12x1)
D4390.01	DSS	9,12,9	4½ Ia	J A Davis & Sons Ltd.	(1)
D4940.01	DU/DC	9,8/9,7	4½	2. Dawley UDC.	(1)
E0310.03M	E/BC	9/11,7	4½	Erewash Borough Council.	(12x1)
E0685.01M	EC/HD	9,7/10,9	4½	East Cumbria Health District.	(12x1)
E1 543.01	EF/DC	9,7/9,7	4½	Epping Forest District Council.	(1)
E1810.01M	E/GR	9/9,10	4½	Eastern Gas Board.	(12x1)
E1975.01M	EH/PC	9,10/9,7	4½	1. East Hampshire DC. 2. Ø East Hampstead DC.	(12x1)
E2480.01	EK/RDC	9,9/10,9,7	4½	East Kesteven RDC.	(1)
E2960.01	EM/&C°	9,11/12,7,4	4½ Ia	E Marlborough & Co. Ltd.	(1)
E3875.01	ER/D	9,10/9	4½	Ø East Roding District	(1)
E4700.01	ETC	9,6,7	4½	Exchange Telegraph Ltd.	(1)
E4910.01M	EU/DC	9,8/9,7	4½	5. Eastwood UDC.	(12x1)
F0010.01M	F	7	4½	5. Freralina Ltd.	(12x1)
F0720.01	FC/H	7,7/10	4½	1. St Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath. 2. Mid Downs - Worthing	(1)
F1130.01	FD/&H	7,9/12,10	4½ Ia	Francis Day & Hunter Ltd.	(1)
F1825.01	F/HD	7/10,9	4½	Frenshay Health District.	(1)
F2010.01	F/I	7/4	4½	Frasers (Ipswich) Ltd.	(1)
F3160.01	FP	7,8	4½	3. Francis & Pearse Ltd.	(1)
F3345.01	FP/S	7.8/9	4½	Federated Pension Scheme.	(1)
F4145.01	FT/DA	7,6/9,8	4½	Interflora Ltd.	(1)
F4510.01	FW/UDC	7.12/8,9,7	4½	Frinton S Walton UDC.	(1)

NOTE: The following numbers should have the suffix M added to them to reflect their multiple pattern status as reported in Bulletin No.252:

B1500.04, B3210.01a, B3275.01, B4710.01, B5610.01, B6245.01 and B7560.01.