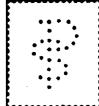


THE G.B PERFIN SOCIETY **BULLETIN**

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THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

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SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES TO JULY 2006 Total Members 316

New Member

JIM RICHARDSON

Change of Address

BOB BLACKMAN

Resigned

CHARLES FAIRWEATHER, ALBAN Mc KIBBIN

SECRETARY'S BIT

John Luft has "stuffed" the Bulletin into envelopes in Sheffield for the last 23 years. An unsung hero of the society, he was one of Michael Rucklidge's original volunteers. Stephen Steere will now carry out this job. Very many thanks to John, and to Stephen for volunteering to take over. Rosemary asked John about what he would like as a thank-you present from the Society and he chose three black albums for his Swedish perfins. We hope now he has more time for his collection. At present though John is not too well and we wish him a full and speedy recovery.

Lastly a reminder that subscriptions will be due on the 1st September, £10 UK, £12 Europe/abroad surface, £15 abroad airmail. I will deduct your subscription if you have credit balance - please pay promptly.

EDITORIAL

Due to lack of space in the June issue one very important item from the Spring Meeting was left out. This was the presentation to **Rosemary Smith** of a cut glass crystal bowl in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the society with her editorship of the Bulletin over 16 years. Below is a letter received from Rosemary thanking the Society.

"THANK YOU' from Rosemary Smith.

At the London meeting in May I had a most pleasant surprise. I was given a beautiful Royal Stuart crystal bowl, from the Society, as a mark of appreciation for my work as Bulletin Editor over the years.

It has not gone into a cupboard to gather dust but is being used as a holder for my cut glass vase holding flowers. The vase looks much better inside such a large etched bowl.

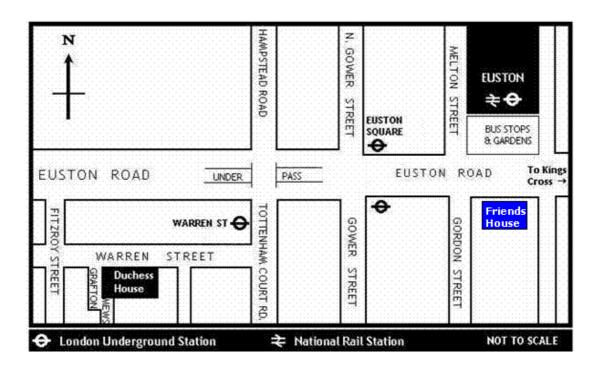
Al Moore from Canada had also sent a framed picture made up of a collage of New Zealand stamps into which my initials had been perforated with large holes.

A card was signed by all the members at the meeting and to all the members of the Perfin Society go my heartfelt thanks for such lovely mementos of a job, which gave me so much pleasure and knowledge.

I guess with the influence of the World Cup, Wimbledon and fine weather, material for the Bulletin has been thin on the ground lately. The cupboard is now bare. If you have anything for the October Bulletin please send it in – all contributions gratefully received.

LONDON AGM MEETING – OCTOBER 28th

The London AGM will be held as usual in the Euston Road at Friends House, 173 Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ.



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From the map you will see it is right next to Euston mainline (where there is parking) and the Euston and Euston Square underground stations. The meeting is at 1:30 to 5:00 on Saturday 28th October but this time in rooms 10 + 11. There will be a short time spent on official business and then the chance to buy/swap/chat/display. Please bring along a few pages from your collection for display – there will be no formal competition but it's always good to see gems from another collection and to see how different members choose to display their material. Looking forward to seeing you there.

MEMBERS WANTS

Paul North is seeking copies of the following Perfins:-

J6810.04	JS	James Snook Nottingham.
J6820.04	JS	James Snook Nottingham.
R0930.01	RC/Co	Raleigh Cycle Co. Nottingham.
S6440.04am	S&S	John Sadd and Sons.
B5630.07	B&P	Boulton and Paul.
B5630.12	B&P	Boulton and Paul.

NEW FRENCH PERFIN CATALOGUE "ANCOPER"

Jeff Turnbull writes that Robert Dedecker has informed him that there is a new edition of the French Perfin Catalogue "ANCOPER". This is the third edition and celebrates the 30th Anniversary of ANCOPER. Robert Dedecker is the main author plus three others M. Herbert, R. Janot, & G. Leger,

"The Catalogue is very comprehensive, with some lovely colour scans etc & French & English introduction. It is hardback, A4 size and has 293 pages of perfin information including details and silhouettes, all on high quality paper. The cost for any would be buyer is €45 or approx £30 including postage from France. I have seen the catalogue and it is a very nice item for the money."

Anyone wishing to purchase a copy should contact Robert Dedecker at: -

LIBRARY REPORT

New book

2737: Italian Perfins Catalogue - Update 2005

Enrico Bertazzoli & Beppe Ermentini

Published Vaccari, 2005

A substantial update to the Italian Perfins Catalogue published in 2000 (library number 2708). This consists of a 94 page paperback book giving illustrations of new dies and other new information, plus a set of transparent sheets printed with all known Italian perfin dies, designed to make the identification of perfins on cover or document easier. (400g / 14oz)

Pricing in proportion

The new Royal Mail pricing structure from 21st August affects library packets sent within the UK, with large light packets costing more and small heavy items costing less.

Fortunately, all items weighing over 400g will be the same price or cheaper, as will many lighter items. As paper is quite heavy for its size, the cost of borrowing items for UK members will fall significantly in most cases.

The vast majority of library items will be either "large letters" (up to about A4 size and no more than 1" thick) or "packets" (larger items). Second class is available up to 1kg under the new structure, whereas previously the maximum was 750g, which forced some packets to be sent first class. A 1kg packet falls from £3.89 to £2.12, and a 500g large letter falls from £1.55 to 75p.

Library index

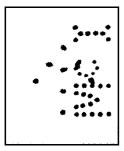
Since the last printed index was sent out with the February 2004 Bulletin, over 1000 additional items have been added to the abstracts and index. GB commercial overprints and U.S. perfins are two areas that have been particularly improved.

An up to date version of the index can be found on the society's website. Any member requiring a paper copy can get one free of charge by contacting me.

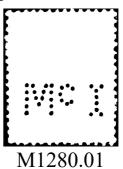
SEEN IN AUCTION

AJH Stamps offered in their July auction a copy of B3690.02 BIRD on 1d plate 203 with an estimate of £15!! Interestingly it's offered as an item for a "thematic" collection.

A Queen Victoria small format ½d lilac postcard (Huggins CP2) was offered in a Cavendish Auction (lot 1257) in March this year with an estimate of £150. The postcard was used on March 2nd 1872 and has a McI security perfin. The card was then cancelled with a Liverpool Sloper "Arrow" cancel. **Rosemary Smith** in her article on Sloper Experimental Cancellation (Bulletin 267) listed only one such "double" strike – again a Liverpool arrow but with a STOTT/&Co - S7490.01 perfin.







Four interesting Board of Trade perfin pieces were offered on e-bay in May. One lot consisted of two fronts with Edward VII stamps — both headed with "On His Majesty's Service". These were offered at £60! The other three lots comprised of newspaper wrappers clearly marked "Board of Trade", dated 1886, 1888 and 1894 addressed to the consul in Thailand. Presumably they were sending him his copy of the "Times". The first two lots were priced at £100 and the last at £300! Although very interesting pieces, as would be expected at these prices none of them were sold.

Lastly a beautiful copy of a 2/- Brown SG121 Plate 1 with perfin die D&S - D4390.07 was on e-bay in June. A very rare stamp with a fine William Dawson & Son pre-cancel, however with a reserve of £290 it failed to sell.





D4390.07

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MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Perfin Stamp Identifier - Bulletin 342/8

John Mathews has sent the following information on the Perfin Stamp Identifier software reported by Chris Carr.

"The "Sueco Stamp Identifier" software was developed by someone in Western Australia about 2 years ago (from the name I was not sure whether the person was male or female). I presume that Chris Stewart is only a selling agent."

"The person in Western Australia offered to send me a free copy in exchange for me allowing an electronic copy of the Australian perfin catalogue to be packaged with the Sueco software. For obvious reasons, I declined this offer. Next I was asked to do a review/trial of the software. As the software only matches two electronic images (stamp designs, watermarks, perfin patterns, etc), I did not consider it relevant for me to do so."

"As Chris points out in his article, you need to have a library of scanned images against which to compare a given image. If the user has to build up this "library" from his/her own collection, the software-matching program would seem rather pointless. Also, hardcopy catalogues are invariably arranged alphabetically, making a manual search for a matching pattern quite straightforward."

"It would be useful if similar software could match partial patterns, allow for missing pins, and resolve multiple strikes, but I have severe doubts that these could be done by such software. The "Mark-1 eyeball" combined with lateral is still the some thinking best detection/identification system available."

Broken Dies determine Die Configuration – Bulletin 338/25, 339/23, 340/6, 341/12

John Dooley has checked his holdings of line engraved perfins and reports the following broken pins and their positions.

F.G/&Co - Perfect die- Plate 148-FK, 187-HF, 191-BA, 200-PA, 129-TK Plate 123-KH, 135-QG, 139-SJ, 147-EH, 155-OG, State I 159-LE, 162-KH, 183-SL State II Plate 175-GA. Lower hole in "D IS BLIND"

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All these fit into the pattern previously established for a 1 x 2 die except for the copy on plate 159.

CB/SOHO Additional Plate 110-BJ, 117-KG, 118-IC, 125-SK, 127-AA - all with broken pin "B".

All except for the plate 110-BJ example are from the odd row consistent with the 1x2 die configuration.

JG/&Co Broken pin "&" Plate 170-SI (odd row)
Broken pin "J" Plate 154-FJ, 188-RE (even rows)
Broken pin "J,C,o" Plate 192-JD, 205-RJ, (even rows)
208-PB, 221-JF (even rows)
Broken pin "J,C,o" Plate 200-TH (odd row)

All except for the plate 200-TH example are consistent with the 1x2 configuration previously established.

Jack Brandt has also checked his line engraved holdings and reported the following:

G.H.P/&Co

Plate 130-HG complete die (even row) – this establishes when the broken pin must have occurred as the broken pin has been reported on plate 134

Plate 160-BB broken pin "P" (even row) – new plate SG163-PD complete "P" but missing bottom hole of '&'

This is interesting as it provides evidence of repair of the 'P' and also highlights a new broken pin.

		Upright	Inverted	
S.P/&Co	Plate 159	IF		(odd row)
	Plate 171		JI	(even row)
	Plate 176		RE	(even row)
	Plate 183	AD		(odd row)
	Plate 186		FB	(even row)
	Plate 194	EA		(odd row)
	Plate 198	MA		(odd row)
	Plate 206		JD	(even row)

All of these without exception are consistent with the 1×2 die configuration and the theory of the mail boy folding strips of two prior to perforation. Only two copies found so far don't fit into this pattern.

SAVING STAMP PERFIN (Bulletin 341/19 & 342/5)

Stephen Steere

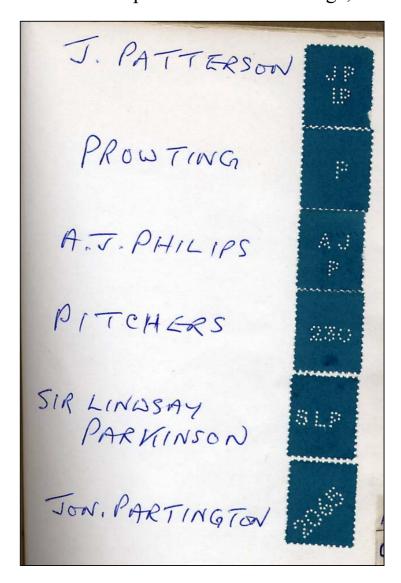
My apologies for not responding to the query on the Saving Stamp Perfin before, my excuse is that my perfins have only just come out of storage after two years, and I'm overwhelmed with the resulting work.

The Society obtained many record books from J. Sloper & Co Ltd when they closed. Included in these was a small book that I'll call the Insurance book, and another large ledger with customer names, each with three boxes across the page. One showed the perfin die and the charge, the

other the overprint and the charge, and lastly the insurance die and the charge. Each customer had different requirements, so not all had all three types.

Very few Insurance dies match known perfins used for postage, I can only assume that Sloper did this deliberately, and as far as I am aware no insurance die has ever been used for postage, which confirms that Sloper were perforating fiscal stamps. **Frank Brown** is correct with his theory!

Illustrated is the entry from the Insurance book proving Sir Lindsay Parkinson.



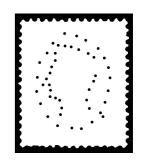
* * * * * * *

PIN-PRICKS and OUT-OF-TIME PERFINS.

Roy Gault.

A recent letter from **Steve Netten** providing me with his update information for the low-volume letters (requested in B342 page 15), included the following pattern on a Queen Victoria 16-dot 1d Lilac postmarked London, 1st Nov 1892.

The holes, made from the front of the stamp, appear as pin-pricks just breaking through the stamp. Presumably an 'idle' hand, way back in the mists of time, has outlined the Queen's profile and part of the oval frame contained in the stamp design. (Holes in the illustration have been enlarged for clarity of reproduction).



Also worthy of note is an 'out-of-time' perfin reported by **Jeff Turnbull**. The die is "EofD" (E3350.01M), currently known used 1870-1879, but Jeff's copy was clearly dated July 1886.

The stamp is a QV 3d (plate 18), first put to press in 1875 - the issue being superceded by the 'Lilac & Green' issue in April 1884. What I think we have here is a stamp purchased and perforated in the mid to late 1870's, but not used until 1886, some *ten years later*. Perhaps it was 'lost' in an office desk drawer and not found until much later, but I guess we'll never know!



I have a similar item on piece, but showing a *twenty year* time gap! The perfin is "A.F" (A2210.01) on a QV 14-dot 1d Lilac (available only during 1881), but is clearly postmarked Watford, 29th Dec 1901! Is this a postmark error or (more likely) an extremely late use of the stamp?



Can anyone report any similar examples?

VESTRIES, UNIONS AND BOARDS OF GUARDIANS

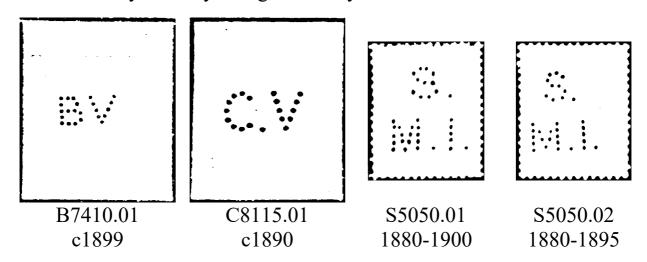
Dave Hill

Before 1834 the parish itself was the normal unit of local government, administered by untrained officials who were local inhabitants and ratified by local magistrates, also untrained. Most important were the churchwardens who dealt with church and moral matters and overseers who dealt with roads and the poor.

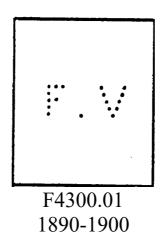
After 1834 these duties were taken from the parish and transferred to "Unions" of perhaps six parishes. A Board of Guardians composed of local gentry, clergy and major tradesmen governed these. Large towns, and some small ones were run by the Mayor and Burgesses, not parish elders. The Mayor and Burgesses were usually elected from amongst their own number, new Burgesses came from businessmen once they had "made good". Though they called themselves "Vestries" they were not religious institutions and often not remotely Christian either!

This information comes from a McLaughlin Guide "Annals of the Poor" published by the Federation of Family History Societies.

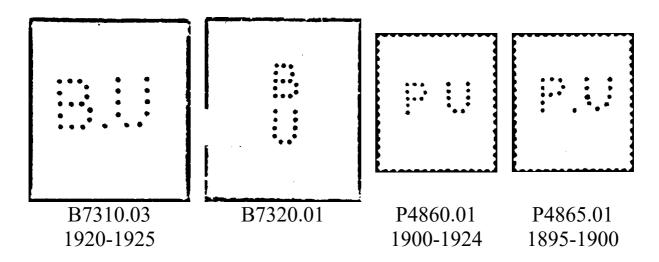
There are three confirmed instances of perfins used by a Vestry. B7410.01 BV The Vestry of St Mary Battersea circa 1899, C8115.01 C.V used by Camberwell Vestry circa 1890 and S5050.01 and S5050.02 S./M.I. used by St Mary Islington Vestry 1880-1900.



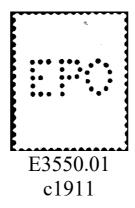
Added to these is a provisional identity shown in the last Bulletin for F.V F4300.01, which is believed to have been used by the Fulham Vestry Office, Walham Green, London SW.



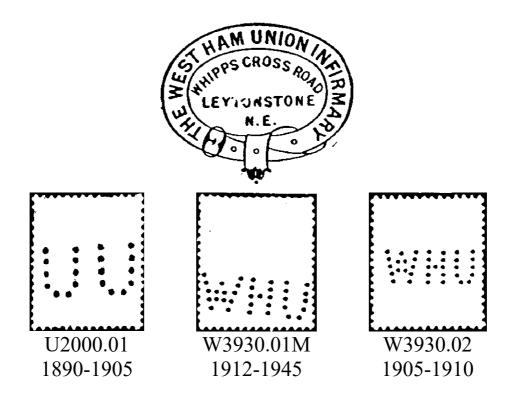
Five "Unions" are known or suspected to have been users of perfins. The Birmingham Union used B.U B7310.03 between 1920 and 1925, The Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of Bristol (the initials are presumed to stand for Bristol Union) used B/U B7320.01, Prescot Union used PU P4860.01 and P.U P4865.01, Ulverston Union used UU U2200.01 and the West Ham Union used WHU W3930.01M and W3930.02 used between 1905 and 1945.



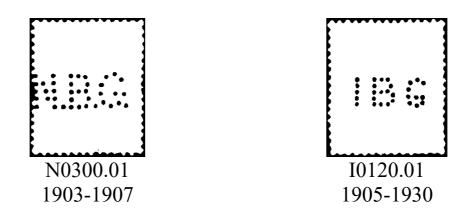
It is also worth mentioning that the West Derby Union has been recorded as using Everton Public Offices perfin EPO E3550.01 although they don't seem to have had a specific perfin.



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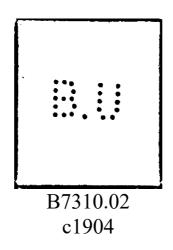


There were two dies known used by Boards of Guardians, N0300.01 N.B.G. by Norwich (Norfolk) Board of Guardians 1903-7 and I0120.01 IBG thought to be used by Islington Board of Guardians 1905-1930 (which was in St Johns Road, Upper Holloway, perhaps they took over from St Mary, Islington 1880-1900 above).



Poor Law Institutions (workhouses) and Infirmaries (hospitals) survived into the 1930's, there were 32 listed in London in 1926. Amongst them were Camberwell, Islington and West Ham.

I have also come across one other possibility, which may be linked to the Poor Law. This is a copy of B.U B7310.02 with a clear Bolton postmark dated 1904. I can't think what it stands for if it's not Bolton Union.

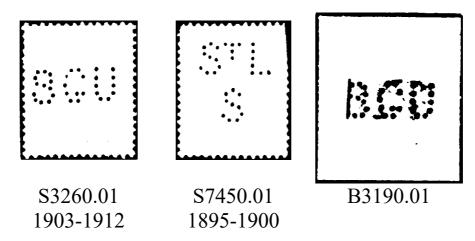


In researching this article I have found three more possible dies linked to the Poor Law in the catalogue:

S3260.01 SGU is known used 1903-12 and postmarked London. In 1926 St Georges in the East district had no workhouse but a hospital in Old Gravel Lane E1. Have members postmarked copies that tie the area of use down?

S7450.01 StL/S is known used 1895-1900 postmarked London N. I had found there was a St Leonards, Shoreditch but could only find a small savings bank listed under that name in Kellys, but this little book of 1926 lists under Shoreditch district a workhouse at St Leonards House, London N1 and St Leonards Hospital, London N1. Both would be more likely users rather than the savings bank.

B3190.01 BGU I have no information on but could it be Bethnal Green with a workhouse and hospital in London E2?



If members have noticed anything similar I would be pleased to hear from them. There may be more, I started this article with just two perfins and found the rest whilst writing it.

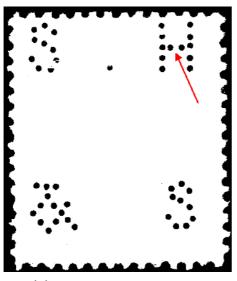
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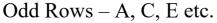
S.H/&S – S3610.01M ANOTHER 1 x 2 DIE CONFIGURATION

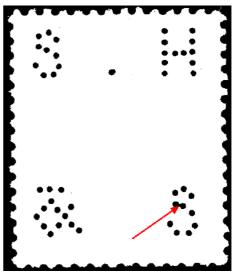
Maurice Harp

In my previous series of articles on broken pin varieties being used to establish the die configuration of the perfin die I may have given the impression that this is the only way that the configuration may be determined. To redress the balance I thought I would show that careful study of the pin layout of the die can also be used.

A well-known die of the early Victorian period is S.H/&S - S3610.01M. The die was used by Samuel Hanson & Son Ltd – Provision Merchants of 20 & 47 Botolph Lane, London. The die was in use from 1869 to 1875 and is a typical production of the early Sloper period – well made, fine pinned and widely spaced to avoid the Queen's head. Careful examination reveals slight differences in pin layout between impressions as examination of the cross bar of the "H" and the slope of the second "S" reveal. The enlarged illustrations shown below highlight these differences. The wider gap in the central bar of the "H" always occurs on all impressions in the odd rows – A, C, E and the closely spaced pins in the "S" occur on all strikes in the even rows – B, D, F. Thus a 1 x 2 die configuration can be established.







Even Rows -B, D, F etc.

It's worth noting that the style of this die is very similar to G2410.01M - GH/WCo - Sloper die 2607. This also had a 1 x 2 configuration and was completed in 3^{rd} April 1868, the first die made by Sloper for a customer after receiving official sanction from the Post Office.

PERFINS - ANOTHER WINDOW INTO HISTORY

Rosemary Smith

Whilst writing up my 'D' covers I came across the following two items. Both touch on two areas of concern during the time of war. The first is from the 1st W.W.

Dated 15th June 1917 it is from the Derby Local Tribunal. That body had to make decisions on exempting men from military service. This particular man must have been in an occupation which exempted him prior to this date but was now due for re-assessment. The printed notice states:-

'I beg to inform you that this case has been considered by the Local Tribunal, and that they have decided that:-

- ◆ *The application be not granted*
- ♦ The man be not exempted
- ♦ *The certificate of exemption hereto in force be withdrawn.*
- ◆ The man be exempted from the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916 being called up for military service.
- ♦ The grounds on which the exemption is granted is

[All the above are struck through and underneath is typed]

"The certificate of Exemption be NOT withdrawn."

I guess there would have been some jubilation in that household that day. The perfin is 'D.C' (D0570.02a) for Derby Corporation and in use from 1915 to 1939.



The second item relates to the 2nd W.W. dated 6th November 1940 it is from John Dickinson & Co Ltd, Paper Makers of Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. It is addressed to a firm in Gibraltar and reads,

"We regret that in your letter of the 8th October you have to complain of the arrival of the Printing Paper and we apologise for the poor packing.

Actually, we are having some difficulty in securing timber, but we have made arrangements that the Mill improve their packing should you favour us with a further order."

At the bottom of the letter is printed, not typed,

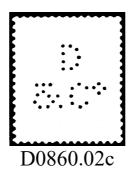
WAR CLAUSE

"Liability is not accepted for non-delivery, delay in delivery of any goods, or loss arising from any contingencies whatsoever beyond our control, such as War, Strikes, Lock Outs, Fire, Floods. Explosions etc.

All orders are accepted subject to the availability of raw materials and to payment of the prices ruling at the date of despatch."

So only a year after the 2nd W.W. started, commerce was on a 'war footing'. Paper and timber were but two items in shortening supply. I remember as a small child in the infant school taking every scrap of paper to school for "the war effort". Our house was almost denuded of books, which was a huge sacrifice for my parents. I wonder how long Dickinson & Co was able to supply to Gibraltar when the Battle of the Atlantic began to tighten shipping?

The perfin was D/&C° (D0860.02c), only in use in 1939 and 1940. I guess this was a Sloper die, which was destroyed in the 'blitz'.

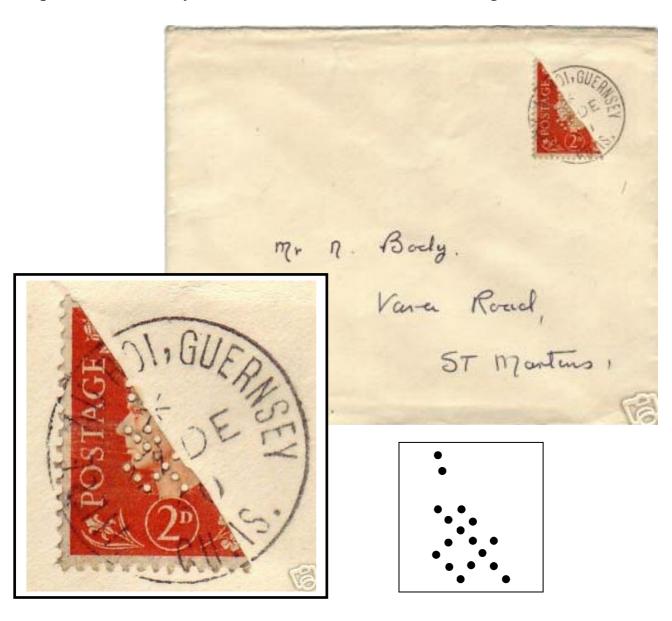


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CHANNEL ISLANDS BISECT PERFIN

Maurice Harp

Jeff Turnball brought the cover shown below to my attention. It with of 40 offered on e-bay a reserve **Swiss** Francs was (approx £18). The piece finally sold for 146 CHF (approx £65). Following German Occupation of the Channel Islands the existing supplies of British stamps were used until exhausted. Due to a dearth of 1d stamps on 27th December 1940 it was decided to bisect the 2d 1937 definitive and 1940 stamps centenary commemoratives. I am not sure if the seller realised that the cover was in fact a first day of issue with a clear cancellation of Ville Du Roi, Guernsey, used 27th December 1940. The two penny bisect has a perfin but the only part of the design that is discernable is a Type II ampersand. Can anyone make a stab at what the die might have been?



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PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY CARDS

Rosemary Smith

This update follows the original article in Bulletin 284 (Oct '96) pages 13-19.

As well as the members who were named in Bulletin 341 I would like to thank Mike Bavin, Enrico Bertazolli, Phil Butcher, Tony Cornforth, Robert Dedecker, John Evans, John Frost, Michael Goodman, Derek Ive, John Nelson, David Scott, Brian Smith and Joop Wibier who provided all of this new information. I prefer to name all my contacts because it is only through the interest of these people, and the time they spend (partners would probably say waste!) checking their collections and writing with the information, that a complete picture can be seen.

So much new information was reported that I have divided the data into three sections. This first section gives earlier or later dates to the ones for identical dies in the original article.

QV ½d lilac Type 1.

GR/W	G4350.01	31-10-1878
T.W.S/&C°	T5180.01	30-11-1873 & 12-03-1878

QV ½d brown Type 1 or 2.

	SC	S1210.09	11-09-1897
	Salford Cor	poration - Manc	hester postmark - 8 holes in 'C'
Type 2	RS/C°.	R4650.02	02-09-1881
Type 2	RW/&S	R5830.01	1893

Correction

EA/&W.G. E0180.01 (21-12-1877) should be ½d lilac

QV 1d brown Type 3.

C.B C0470.07 29-02-1888 Castell Brothers (Cabinets), 27 Warwick Lane, London EC

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QV 1d red Type 4.

K.B K0065.02 29-04-1894 T.J.S.S/&C°. T2730.01 06-02-1895

QV 1¹/₄d brown Type 5.

T.W.S/&C° T5180.01 26-07-1876 & 15-03-1880

KE7 ½d green Type 6.

TV/R T4820.01 06-06-1902 & 11-06-1908

* * * * *

This second section gives different reigns or values for dies that can be seen illustrated in the original article.

QV ½d lilac Type 1.

W&A/G W0140.02 31-08-1876 & 12-03-1878

QV ½d brown Type 1 or 2.

TV/R T4820.01 04-12-1899 & 10-05-1901

QV ½d blue/green

TV/R T4820.01 18-10-1901

No report as to which Type but I think this must be QV full figure as Type 4 because of colour and date.

QV 1d brown Type 3.

V.B V0160.01 02-01-1892

QV 1d red Type 4.

H.R/&C° H6150.02 27-12-1892 & 19-08-1896

QV 1¹/₄d brown Type 5.

H.R/&C° H6150.02 19-01-1878 STOTT/&C° S7490.01 05-09-1877

KE7 ½d green Type 6.

SC S1210.09 27-03-1905

Salford postmark

KGV ½d green Type 8 (¾ face Downey).

TV/R T4820.01 26-04-1919

KGV 1d red Type 9 (later side face).

TV/R T4820.01 07-08-1919 & 09-04-1926





These latter reported cards of the Taff Vale Railway show the latest dates for any cards. The earliest to date is 21-06-1876 (D4160.01 - D/R&C°), the latest 09-04-1926.

The third section to this up-dating of the Perforated Postal Stationery Cards will show all the new dies that have been reported since 1996. I was astonished to find, when I went through all the new information, that there are 31 new dies. The information will take 2-3 pages and 31 illustrations another two pages at least. It has been decided to leave this third section until the October Bulletin.

FOREIGN BILL PERFIN

Jeff Turnbull

In use: 1882-1920

Dates:

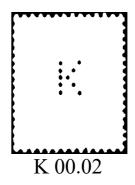
Issues: Qvic, 2d

Ident: Henry S King & Co,

65 Cornhill, London EC

New Illustrated

Cat. No. K0010.06



Stamp also overprinted with the company name.

PERFINS – GENEALOGY PART 2 – MANUFACTURERS OF PERFORATING MACHINES

John Mathews

Dates given in each sub-heading are those for which trade directories list each person/firm under this category. They are not necessarily stamp perforators unless specifically mentioned below.

David Napier & Son (1866 – 1890)

David Napier was born in Scotland about 1790. At the 1861 Census, he was recorded as being a civil engineer. His son, John, followed him in that profession. The family was living at Kingston, Surrey. The business was at 68 York Road, SE, and 5 Vine Street, Lambeth London SE. Their trade directory entry specifically includes mention of perforators for postage stamps.

<u>Frederick Ullmer</u> (1868 – 1885)

Frederick Ullmer is described in the Kelly's London directory for 1877

PERFORATING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS

See also Machinists

BADDELEY BROS. Established 1820. Chapel Street Works Moor la Fore st zc

BADDELEY & REYNOLDS (Queen's bdgs) 19 & 20 Old Bailey Ec. Also screw & lever embossing stampers & ballotting press makers

Barrett R 19 & 20 Cowcross st Ec. Improved paging, perforating & envelope machines

Braham Frank 51 Hoxton sq n and 8 Tabernacle sq EC

Griffiths Robert I Up Charles st Northhampton sq EC

Hughes & Kimber (lim) West Harding st Fetter la Ec

NAPIER DAVID & SON (for postage and other stamps) Vine st Lambeth & 68 York rd sr

Sloper Joseph 20 King William st EC

1884 London Directory

as a manufacturer of printing machines, presses, perforating, numbering and paper cutting machines based at Standard Works, Cross St, Hatton Garden, London EC.

Frederick Ullmer was born on 24 April 1827, in Clerkenwell, and christened on 19 August 1827 in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. His parents were Frederic and Sarah.

In 1861, at the age of 33 years, he was a printers' broker, and he and his wife Emma (nee Sparti) had two daughters, Hannah (8y) and Mary (6y). In 1871, they were living at 11 Highbury Park, Islington. Ten years later, they had moved to Cheam Road, Ewell, Surrey. By this time, Frederick was a printing material manufacturer employing 22 hands.

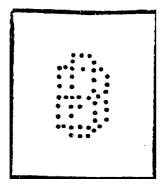
By 1891, they had moved again and were living at 6 Park Hill Rise, Croydon.

<u>Baddeley Brothers</u> (1873 – 1876)

Baddeley Brothers were established in 1859. Their trade directory entries specifically mentioned perforators for balloting papers. Their entry in Kelly's London Directory for 1877 reads – die sinkers, medallists, seal & general engravers, stamp cutters, embossing and endorsing press & perforating machine makers. The firm of Baddeley Brothers was established at 44 Fore Street, Moorgate, London EC. There are two possible families for this firm.

- 1. Frederick Baddeley was born in 1845 in Hackney to John and Frances Baddeley. John was a master diesinker and engraver. In 1861, they were living at Ash Grove, South Hackney, and already Frederick (15y) and older brother John James (18y) had entered their father's profession. Frederick had a total of 6 brothers and 4 sisters. By 1871, younger brothers Charles Edward (20y) and Walter (16y) were also die sinkers. The family was now living at 145 Richmond Road, Hackney.
- 2. The 1881 Census shows a Frederick Baddeley who was 25 years old, and initially I thought this might have been a transcription error for the other Frederick mentioned above. However, it proved to be a different person. This Frederick was also a diesinker, engraver and rubber stamp maker employing 26 men, 11 boys and 4 females. He was born on 14 October 1854 to Benjamin and Eliza (nee Ellis) Baddeley, also at Hackney.

The firm of Baddeley Brothers, manufacturers of fine stationery, has a web site at www.baddeleybrothers.com. The company's logo displayed on this site consists of 2 inter-locking letter Bs, similar to the company's perfin pattern B0450.01.

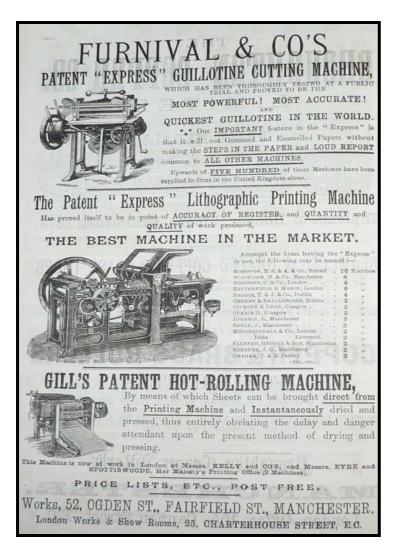




There was also a firm of Baddeley and Reynolds (1883 – after 1899) under the same trade heading. They were at 19 & 20 Old Bailey, London EC. They may have been related to the firm of Baddeley Brothers.

Furnival & Co. (1885 – after 1899)

This firm was also described as "printers' engineers", and was located at Ray Street EC and Stockport.



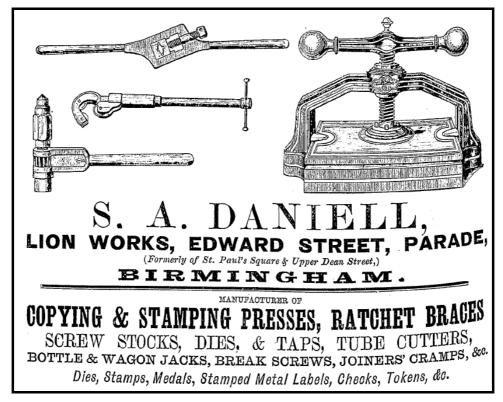
The principal of this firm was probably Thomas Brome Furnival(1) who, at the 1881 Census, was a 52-yearold printers' compositor who had been born in Dene-in-Shaw, Cheshire. His children were all born in St Mary's parish, Islington in the period 1858 to 1868. In 1881, the family was living at 8 Nailour Street, London. Ten years later, they had 51 Blackstock moved to Road, Hornsey.

Thomas Furnivall was born on 23 January 1827 to Joseph and Ellen Furnivall. He died in the third quarter of 1893 aged 65 years, at Congleton, on the border of Cheshire and Staffordshire.

S. A. Daniell, of St. Paul's Square, Birmingham (Bulletin 301/6)

An illustrated advertisement for this firm appeared in the 1873 London Directory (see Bulletin 301/6), and it included the words "machines for perforating, &c", and "...Post Office, ... and other stamps." One model illustrated, although of a seal press, looks very similar to leverstyle single die perforators for stamps. A similar advert is shown below.

Samuel Allen Daniell was born at Edgbaston in 1837, and was 3 years old at the 1841 Census. His parents were Samuel, an accountant, and Edna. In 1851, he was a 13-year-old pupil at Guilford House School, Guilford Street, Aston, Birmingham, whose headmaster was a teacher of Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Maths.



Advert from Birmingham Post Office Directory 1879

In 1861, he was living at his parents' home at 21 Frederic Street, Birmingham, while employed as a diesinker's clerk. In the 1860s, he married Frances S. Harris, and they lived at Trafalgar Road (Alice Sloper was living in the same street following her marriage in 1896!). At this time, Samuel was a 33-year-old Press manufacturer employing 31 people. In the next ten years, his staff increased in number to 74, but he and his wife appear not to have had children of their own.

At the 1891 Census, Samuel was at The Mansion Hotel, Richmond Hill, Holdenhurst, Hampshire (near Bournemouth) and recorded as a 53-year-old merchant.

Sloper employees

Now, the 1841 to 1861 England Censuses are available on the Internet, and they provide more information about Sloper staff as summarized in the table below. In particular, they

- give some detail of Henry Harborow prior to the time when he probably left the employ of Joseph Sloper to set up his own business,
- give possible first details of F. Collins and J. Jameson,
- possibly identify the family of Annie Keen,

- identify Mary Ann Blacklock and Rosa Ellen Tebbutt (from their addresses in Sloper Ledger 'A'), and
- confirm the identifications of John Scott and George Culmer by relevant occupation descriptions.

Not many employees were born before the 1841 Census. Joseph Sloper's sons Joseph Lavell Leete Sloper and Horace Sloper, who are known to have worked the firm, were born in 1841 and 1844 respectively (see previous section on Joseph Sloper and his family).

Name in Workbook	Year (approx)	Census entry/Possible Identity	
*** 91110 9 811	FOR THE LIST IN BULLETIN 333		
H.Harborow	1866	By official records, Henry Harborow was born in the third quarter of 1838 and the birth registered at Edmonton, North London. 1841 – 3y, living at York Place, parish of St. Peter, Kent with Sarah Anderson (40y, of independent means), Sarah King (12y) and Edward King (8y). 1851 – 12y, scholar at Potter Street, Harlow, Essex. Born at Waltham Cross, Essex. 1861 – 22y, unm, b. Waltham Cross, Essex, engineer. At 64 Herbert Street, Shoreditch, London. 1871 – 32y, b. Waltham, Herts., chain machinist. At Bexley, Kent. (left Sloper's employ?)	
F. Collins	1870	1861 – Francis Collins, 15y, b. Frome, Somerset, apprentice to printer compositor. At 55 Red Lion St., Clerkenwell, London.	
J. Jameson	1870s	1861 – James Jameson, 12y, b. St Pancras, London. At 15 High Street, St Pancras.	
T. Bell	1877	1861 - Thomas Bell, 25y, b. Poplar, Middx, smith. At 5 Acorn Street, Bishopsgate, London.	
Miss Keen	1878	?1861 – Annie Keen, 8y, b. Oxford, scholar. At Forton. Lancs. (Age agrees with death of Annie Walker in 1891)	
Eyles	1888	1861 – Ralph Eyles, 11y, b. Whitechapel, London, scholar. At St James' Buildings, Pancras.	
Gilbert	1889	 1851 – John Gilbert, 19y, apprentice engraver, at 22 Peter St, parish of St. James (Soho), Westminster, with parents William (60y, land agent) and Jane (47y) IGI – John Gilbert, b. 9/2/1832, chr. 15/4/1832 at St. Anne's, Soho, parents William and Jane (nee Bennet) 1861 – John Gilbert, 29y, b. Soho, Middlesex, engraver. At 38 Trevor Sq., Westminster, London. 	

Name in	Year	Census entry/Possible Identity
Workbook	(approx)	
		FOR THE LIST IN BULLETIN 334
H. Vaughan		1861 – Henry Vaughan, 18y, b. Deptford, Kent, brassfinisher. At Moore St., Deptford, Kent, with parents George (40y, engineer) and Mary Ann (39y).
Miss M. A. Blacklock		By official records, Mary Ann Blacklock was born in the first quarter of 1841, the birth being registered at St. Pancras, London.
		 1841 – Mary Ann Blacklock, 6 months, living at Melton Place, St. Pancras, with parents Charles (35y, organ builder) and Mary (nee Donald, 28y), and older siblings Jane (5y) and John (3y). 1851 – Mary Ann Blacklock, 10y, b. St. Pancras; at 10 Melton Place, St. Pancras. 1861 – Mary Ann Blacklock, 20y, b. Pancras, Middlesex. At 10 Melton Place, St Pancras. (not listed with her mother and siblings at 1871 Census)
John Illidge		1861 – 8y, b. Lambeth, Surrey. At 14 Cottage Place, Lambeth.
John W. Scott		 1851 – John W. Scott, 17y, b. Middlesex,; at Exeter, Devon, with parents David (54y, surgeon) and Lydia (50y). 1861 – 26y, B. Marylebone, Middlesex, engraver. At 6 Sekforde St., Clerkenwell.
George Culmer		By official records, George Culmer was born in the last quarter of 1846, the birth being registered at Newington, Surrey (south London).
		 1851 – 4y, living at 3 Wellington Place, Newington, with parents Thomas (30y) and Lydia (30y). 1861 – 14y, b. Newington, Surrey, maths instrument maker. At 3 Wellington Yard, Kennington.
Miss R.Tebbett		By official records, Rosa Ellen Tebbutt was born in the third quarter of 1843, the birth being registered at Cambridge.
		 1851 – 7y, living at 15 North Street, Kensington (London), with parents Jonas (49y, life assurance representative) and Ellen (42y). 1861 – Rosa Ellen Tebbutt (note spelling), 17y, b. Cambs., At 24 Portsdown Rd., Paddington. 1871 – 27y, b. Cambs., governess. At 9 Westbury Terrace, Paddington.
Miss Edlin()		1861 – not at 145 Gray's Inn Road (or 32 Upper North Place, as it was known then). Residents there were Thomas Moger and his family, Henry Hinton and his wife, and Thomas Allwright.

ANOTHER "FUN DISPLAY" PAGE

"S" is for Shoes

Graham Fortey

