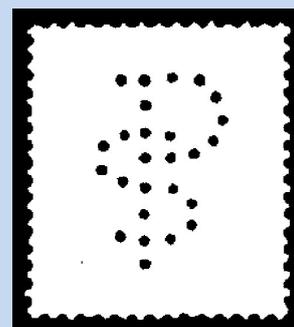


G.B. PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN



No. 364—February 2010



A mourning cover bearing QV 1d fiscal postally used February 15th 1898. The fiscal, which is cancelled with a Rice Lane squared circle, is perfinned with die B0650.01 which is known used by Blessig Braun & Co, Liverpool

SOCIETY NEWS

EDITORIAL

A Happy New Year to all our members – may 2010 be the year when you find that elusive stamp you have been looking for. The cold weather over Christmas and the New Year has done nothing to increase the amount of material for the Bulletin. I can only hope that Spring will inspire everyone to put pen to paper.

The Society is only as good as the contributions made by it's members. We are in need of a librarian; help with the Kent Seminar and articles for the Bulletin. Ask not what the Society can do for you – ask what you can do for your Society. Apologies to JFK.

Spring Meeting – May 9th 2010

A reminder that the Society Spring meeting will take place on **Sunday 9th May 2010** between 2pm and 5pm at the Hilton Hotel, City Suite (ground floor) meeting room. The Hilton is right next to The London International Stamp Fair - Festival of Stamps, being held at the Islington Business Design Centre, the home of Stampex. It runs from 8th to 15th May from 10am-6pm (last day 5pm). There is a charge on the 8th May of £10 but on all other days admission is free. Between March and October there are numerous regional shows, if you want details look on the web or send a stamped addressed envelope to **Stephen Steere**. A map is shown opposite.



Our meetings are always better when members attending bring some material along. Although we have no formal competition we all like to look at other members' gems. So if attending please bring something along. Hopefully we will also have an impromptu auction so if you have any material that you would like to pass on please bring it along.

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Can members please ensure that cheques are only made payable to The Perfin Society, and not to individually named officers, unless of course you want to reward us personally!

Please note that there is a small correction to be made to the Statement of Accounts (Bulletin 363, Page 8). It is that a £4,000 a month deposit is now required for our account to be free of charge, not £2,000 as previously stated. I am pleased to see that membership remains steady and am sure that many of those shown as lapsed on page 2 will soon rejoin.

Date for the Diary - AGM

Philatex will be held 4 - 6 November 2010, so we have arranged for our AGM to be held on Saturday 6th November at the Young Chelsea Bridge Club. This was where we held the last AGM and it proved to be a great location. The full address is The Young Chelsea Bridge Club, 32 Barkston Gardens, London, SW5 0EN, - tel. 0207 373 1665. The Society will again have the rear ground floor room that has a large skylight providing good natural light. Parking:- On Saturdays after 1.30pm, you park further East of the club. There you may park in metered bays, single yellow lines or in residents' bays. The congestion zone does not apply on a Saturday.

Society Publications – British Library & ISBN Numbers

Members may not be aware that our Bulletin is already sent to the British Library and Legal Deposit office, as required by law (since 2003). All together we have to send five copies. However, when it comes to publications we have in the past not sent them although we intend to change this in the future. As our Details & Silhouettes Catalogues are not complete at present they have not been sent yet but will be when finished.

We have never assigned ISBN numbers to our publications and indeed there is no legal requirement to obtain an ISBN number. We have found out that we have to pay £108 for an allocation of 10 ISBN numbers for our own use. The Society has decided to go ahead with this and our two new publications – Coils and Seahorses – have been given ISBN numbers. We expect these two publications to have a wider appeal than just within the Society.

An ISBN is a requirement by land & internet based booksellers before they will list a title (like Amazon). The Publisher & book details will appear in the Nielsen Book Database (they operate the ISBN Agency in the UK).

The Perfin Society at The Kent Federation Seminar

The Society will be hosting a Seminar on Perfins on Saturday 2 October 2010 at the Wainscott Memorial Hall, Wainscott, Nr Strood, Rochester, Kent. ME2 4LG. Doors open 9am for Tea, Coffee & Biscuits, and the Seminar starts at 10am. Admission to visitors is £10 which includes drinks and lunch buffet, but for those on the 'Team' who are displaying it is free. There is on site car parking without charge.

Italian Catalogue

Following the review of the new Italian Catalogue printed in the last Bulletin the publisher has contacted to offer us a discount of 30% on the cover price if we could place an order of 10 copies or more. If members are interested in this catalogue please contact the editor expressing interest. If we can get together 10 orders then I will contact the publisher.

Regional Meeting in Tonbridge, Kent in conjunction with Kentpex?

Is there any interest in having a Regional Meeting of the Society at Kentpex, being held at Tonbridge School, Tonbridge, Kent, on Saturday 10 July 2010. I appreciate it is close to London but not everyone travels in to see us. I must know as soon as possible (February) if enough members are interested, to allow the organisers to offer the room to someone else if we do not take it. I will report in the June Bulletin whether the meeting will be going ahead.

Society Library

As will be seen at the front of the Bulletin the Society Library is no longer operating and the position of librarian is still vacant. The library has been safely put into storage. This is the first time in 40 years of the Society that there has been no one in charge of the library!

This is a great pity as our library is probably the most extensive collection of perfin articles and catalogues in the world thanks to past librarians who have built it up over the years. There must be a member out there who could take this job on. If anyone feels that they might be able to do it please contact any one of the Society officers who can give further information on what is entailed.

Society Auction

Please note that there is no auction this time. **John Donner** will be producing the next auction to accompany the April Bulletin.

New Society Publications Available

As will be seen elsewhere in the Bulletin two new Society publications are now available – the Sea Horse and Coils Catalogues. Please see below the prices for the new Catalogues that Roy has recently produced. **Jeff Turnbull** is now ready to take any orders either by Paypal or order to his address with accompanying cheque payment.

Please note that Paypal payments incur a fee of £1.00 up to £20.00 and 5% thereafter. Would members using Paypal please fill in the message box saying as to who you are and what the payment is for. If there are any questions regarding an order please talk to Jeff to discuss any order prior to payment.

Member Prices.

Coil Catalogue including P+P

Home, £15.50, -- Europe, £17.00, -- Overseas £20.00.

Sea Horses Catalogue including P+P

Home, £14.00, -- Europe, £16.00, -- Overseas, £19.00.

Non Member Prices (approx 25% increase)

Coil Catalogue including P+P

Home £19.00, -- Europe, £21.00, -- Overseas, £25.00.

Sea Horses Catalogue including P+P

Home, £17.50, -- Europe, £20.00, -- Overseas, £24.00.

Perfin Society Publications Price list - December 2009

PUBLICATION	HOME	EUROPE	OVER-SEAS
GB Perfin Society History	3-50	4-50	5-50
Handbook of GB Perfins Nelson	4-00	5-00	6-50
Stamp Show 2000 Colour book 2000	18-00	19-00	21-50
Wartime Provisionals Details 1992	8-50	10-50	13-50
Foreign Bills Details 2005	8-50	10-50	13-50
Railway Perfins Details 2000	8-50	10-50	13-50
Cat Nos Updated			
Hospital Dies Details 1993	3-50	4-50	6-00
GB Official Perfins Updated 2004	10-50	13-00	15-00
Silver Jubilees Details + Updates 2002	5-50	6-50	8-50
British Empire Exhibition Details + Updates 1998	3-50	4-50	6-50
GB Graphite Lined Issues Details + Silhouettes 2006	1-50	2-00	3-00
Monograms Details + Silhouettes 2006	3-50	4-50	6-00
Regional Perfins Details + Silhouettes 2006	2-50	3-00	3-50
46 th Parliamentary Union Details 1996	1-50	2-00	3-00
Curved Perfins Details 1997	1-50	2-00	3-00
Great British Perfins on KGV Seahorses 1913-39 Details 2010	15-50	17-00	20-00
Catalogue of GB Perfins found on Coil Stamps Details 2010	14-00	16-00	19-00
Gault Section (D) Details 2005	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault Section (D) Silhouettes 2005	4-00	5-00	6-00
Gault Section (E) Details 2005	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault Section (E) Silhouettes 2005	4-00	5-00	6-00
Gault Section (F) Details 2007	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault Section (F) Silhouettes 2007	4-00	5-00	6-00
Gault Section (G) Details 2009	15-50	17-00	20-00
Gault Section (G) Silhouettes 2009	5-50	6-50	7-50

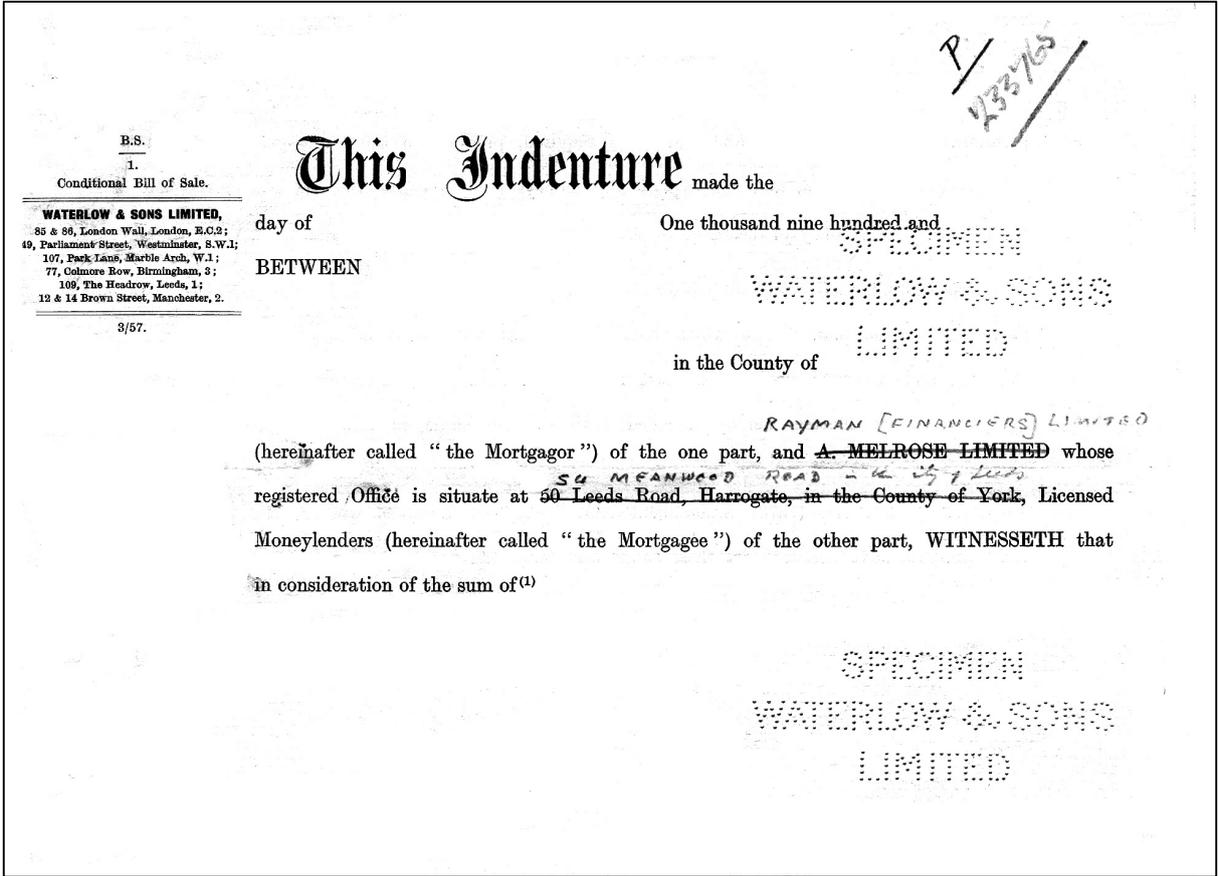
PUBLICATION			HOME	EUROPE	OVER-SEAS
Gault Section (I)	Details	2008	4-50	5-50	7-00
Gault Section (I)	Silhouettes	2008	3-50	4-50	6-00
Gault Section (J)	Details	1996	15-50	17-00	20-00
Gault Section (J)	Silhouettes	1996	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (K)	Details	2008	4-50	5-50	7-00
Gault Section (K)	Silhouettes	2008	3-50	4-50	6-00
Gault Section (L)	Details	2003	11-00	13-50	15-50
Gault Section (L)	Silhouettes	2003	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (M)	Details	2004	11-00	13-50	15-50
Gault Section (M)	Silhouettes	2004	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (N)	Details	1997	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (N)	Silhouettes	1997	4-00	5-00	6-00
Gault Section (O & Q)	Details	2007	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (O & Q)	Silhouettes	2007	3-00	4-00	5-50
Gault Section (P)	Details	2002	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault Section (P)	Silhouettes	2002	4-00	5-00	6-00
Gault Section (R)	Details	1997	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault Section (R)	Silhouettes	1997	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (S)	Details	1995	14-00	16-00	19-00
Gault Section (S)	Silhouettes	1995	5-50	6-50	7-50
Gault Section (T)	Details	2001	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault Section (T)	Silhouettes	2001	4-00	5-00	6-00
Gault Section (U,V,X)	Details	2007	5-00	6-00	7-00
Gault Section (U,V,X)	Silhouettes	2007	3-50	4-50	6-00
Gault Section (W)	Details	2000	15-50	17-00	20-00
Gault Section (W)	Silhouettes	2000	5-00	6-50	8-00
Gault (Y, Z, Des, Nos)	Details	2007	5-00	6-00	7-00
Gault (Y, Z, Des, Nos)	Silhouettes	2007	3-50	4-50	6-00
Gault QV Line Engraved	Part I A-I	2007	11-00	13-50	15-50
Tomkin Identities		2004	13-50	16-00	19-00
Catalogue 10th Ed, It is advisable that this Catalogue be used in conjunction with the Silhouettes Publications.					
CD of all back bulletins (For Society Members Only)		2007	5-00	5-00	5-00

All prices include Surface Postage & Packing. For bulk orders please contact Jeff Turnbull for cost and postage.

MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Postal Stationery Envelope with Specimen Perfin – Bulletin 363/31

Jeff Turnbull writes “I was interested to see the Waterlow and Sons Ltd, Specimen perfin in the December Bulletin, as I have one that is very similar (slightly different spacing & setting). My item is an Indenture and details a mortgage agreement for a property in the city of Leeds. It is certainly produced by Waterlow & Sons, with their name on the document (see below). It would seem that Waterlows had offices in London, Birmingham, Manchester, & Leeds. As well as the Specimen I also have the actual agreement which is typed up with the pencilled notations added from the original Specimen item. Unfortunately there are no dates to be seen - only 19----.”



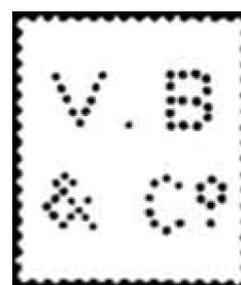
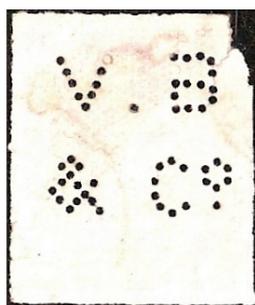
Bogus Overprint with Perfin – Bulletin 363/11

John Holmes has written in relation to Bogus Overprint with Perfins. “I have given talks to Philatelic Societies on the processing and identification of stamps and after demonstrating some of the aids available I usually finish with a demonstration of how easy it is to put an overprint onto any stamp. As a matter of principle I only do impossible overprints – e.g. an “I.R. OFFICIAL” on a QEII Machin and then the result is destroyed. It is possible to detect some with a good glass. If done with an ink jet printer then they are usually not waterproof and so are fairly easy to detect – except that if on a genuine mint stamp the gum would be lost. On a used stamp careful examination could see the overprint on top of the postmark.”

[Ed:- It seems to me that most forgeries met by collectors today were made many years ago with only fairly primitive equipment available. With today's sophisticated printers and scanners being available in every schoolboy's bedroom the danger of better forgeries must be rising.]

Newfoundland Oddity – Bulletin 363/13

Following the example of perfin die E.G E1720.04 turning up on a Canadian stamp **Pete Maybury** has sent in details of a Chilean 2 centavos red with perfin die V.B/&Co. V0185.01. This die is known used between 1882 and 1890 and was used by Vaughan Bros & Co, Shipbrokers, 4 York Buildings, 14 Dale St, Liverpool. Again how this production came about is unclear although as shipbrokers the company would probably have received mail from Chile and the perfin strike may well have been made on the used stamp. Can anyone link the company with more direct operations in Chile or suggest how this stamp could have come about?



V0185.01

Cycle & Motor Cycle Manufacturers – Bulletin 363/24



Following the article on Cycle & Motor Cycle Manufacturers **Stefan Wrammerfors** noticed a page from the Illustrated London News for sale on ebay. The page was mainly adverts by cycle companies including Humber & Co. Ltd, Humber & Goddard, Cogswell & Harrison and Raleigh. Unfortunately the quality of many of the illustrations are not good enough to reproduce here.

SEEN IN AUCTION

Raphael Tuck Label with R5380.01 Perfin



A painting was put up for sale on ebay in the last month and sold for \$76. The Painting was a watercolour or gouache and had a Raphael Tuck & Sons 1890 One Penny Competition Stamp on the back which showed the entry number '502' and the name of the Artist. The privately produced company stamp is dated 1890 and has the value 'ONE PENNY' and also has perforated initials of Raphael Tuck & Sons 'R T/ & S' (R5380.01). It also has the company logo and 'COMPETITION PRIZE

EXHIBITION FOR AMATEURS AND ART STUDENTS' 'LONDON-PARIS-NEW YORK'.

These perfinned labels have been mentioned in our Bulletin a number of times (Bulletin 246/02, 251/08, 270/05, 276.08). Two values of the label have been reported – a 1d Sage Green as per above and a 6d Carmine Red. Can any members report other values of this perfinned label or explain the relevance of different values. If a major picture only warranted a 1d stamp what was the 6d value used for?



R5380.01

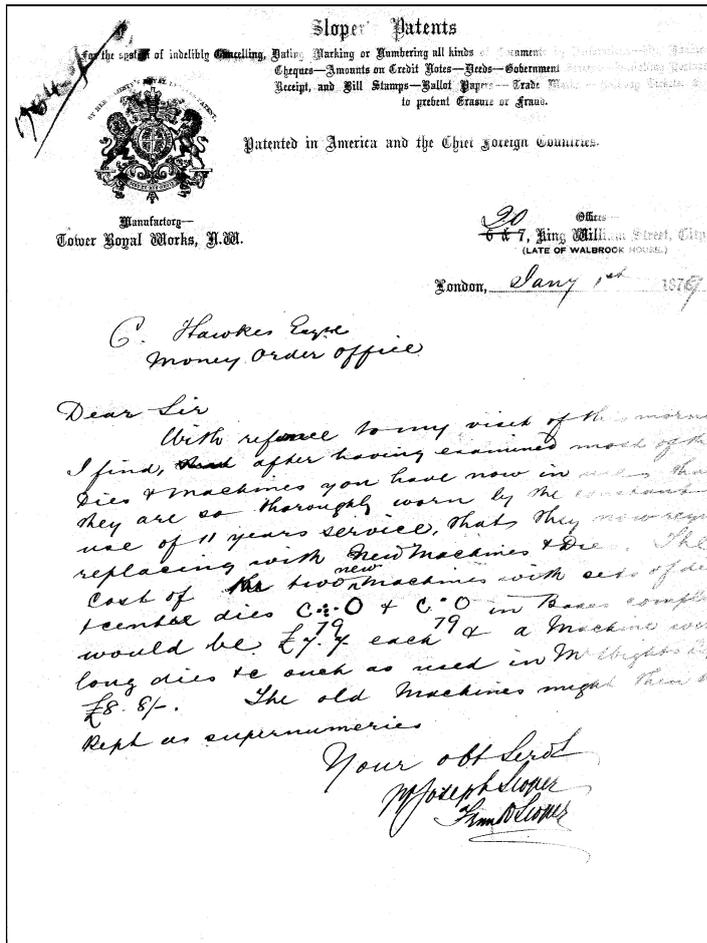
SLOPER LETTER TO THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE

Maurice Harp

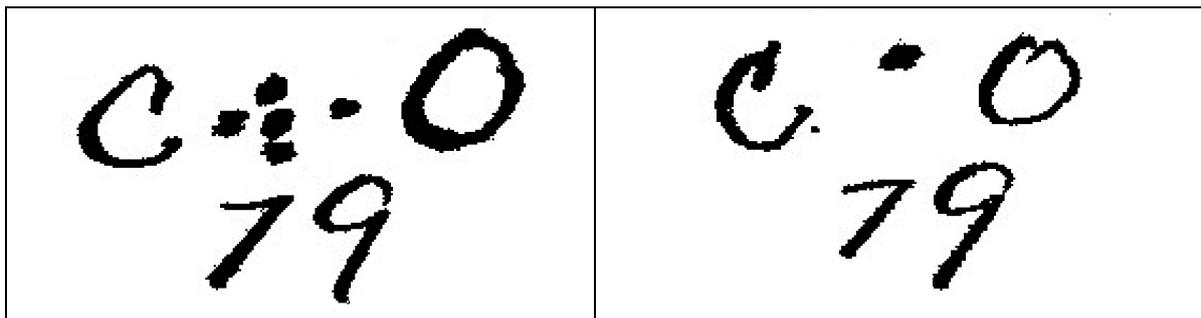
Dave Hill sent me a photocopy of a letter from Sloper to the Money Order Office which he uncovered many years ago in the Post Office Archive. The quality of the photocopy is not good (see below) so some of the letter is hard to read, however I have made a transcription which is shown on the opposite page. As can be seen the letter dated

1st January 1879 (no holiday for Sloper) refers to two machines which had been made 11 years before i.e. before the introduction of perforated stamps. The two dies, hand drawn by Sloper in the letter are shown below. Do any members recognise these dies and what they were use for.

In this letter we have reference to machines that predate the use on stamps. Slopers original patent dates back to 1858. The question arises as to what was the earliest perforating machine that was made by



Sloper. Can members report any perforated documents that are dated in the ten year period prior to 1868?



Sloper Patents

*For the System of Indelibly Cancelling, Dating, Marking or Numbering all kinds of Documents by Perforations, - viz.,
Bankers Cheques - Amounts on Credit Notes - Deeds - Government Stamps - Ballot Papers -
Trade Marks, - Railway Tickets, &c., to prevent Erasure or Fraud.
Postage, Foreign Bill and Receipt Stamps perforated with firms' Initials (J Sloper, Inventor).*

Patented In America and The Chief Foreign Countries

*Manufactory
Tower Royal Works*

Offices
20 King William St, City
(LATE OF WALBROOK HOUSE)

London: Jan'y 1st 1879

*C. Hawkes Esq.
Money Order Office*

Dear Sir

With reference to my visit of this morning I find after having examined most of the dies and machines you have now in use that they are thoroughly worn by the continuous use of 11 years service that they now require replacing with new machines & dies. The cost of the two new machines with sets of dies and centre dies $\overset{C \cdot \cdot \cdot O}{79}$ & $\overset{C \cdot \cdot \cdot O}{79}$ in bases complete would be £7-7-0 and a machine with long dies re such as used in (Mr Wights m/c ??) £8-8-0. The old machines might then be repaired as supernumeries (sic).

Your obedient servant

Mr Joseph Sloper

AT LAST SOME MORE MODERN PERFINs

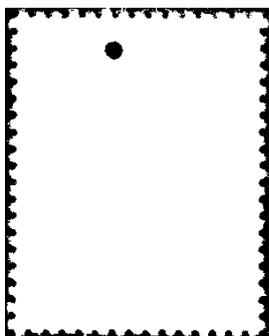
Derek Ransom

Rosemary Smith & Barrie Williamson have contributed the following additions to the Modern Perfin Listing:-

C0775.01	CB/H	1 ST
C0775.03M	CB/H	2 ND S
C4470.01M	CLE/C	2
C8335.01	C/WC	19
E2020.01b	EH/MC	1 ST S
H1160.02M	HC	1r, 2r
K0260.01	KC	2 ND S, 1 ST S
L0315.02M	LB/B	1r
L0390.01M	LB/G	25b
M0820.03M	MB/W	1 ST p
N1674.01	NH/HD	10r, 2 ND
N2710.06	NR	1 ST missing pin
R0410.01M	RBC	50
R2225.01	R/HA	2r
S1257.02	S\C	1 ST G
T2060.06	TH	1 ST S
W3455.02	W/HA	2 ND S

CUBAN 9 CENTS WITH SINGLE HOLE

Mike Bavin

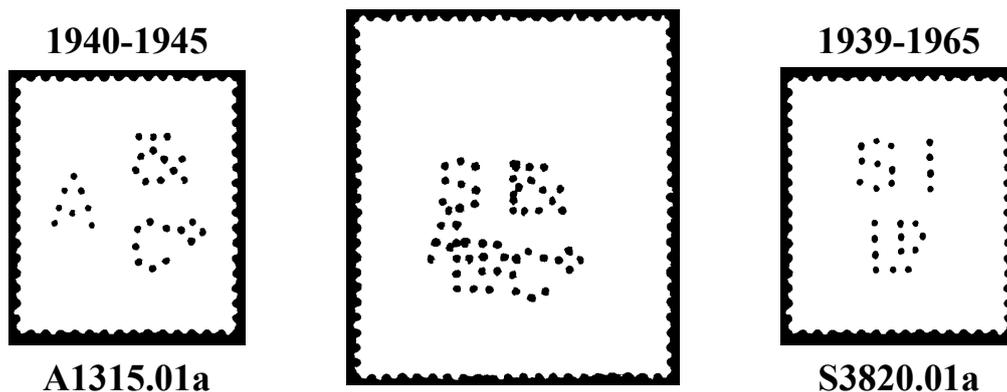


I recently got a carrier bag of office material from a dealer. Included in it were several overlapping strips of Cuba 9 cents stamps, issued in 1982. Being economical I soaked them off, mounted a couple, broke up the strips and put them in a stock book as junk – but then found that two had a small neat hole in the same place on the stamp. The hole must have been made before the stamps were applied. I have no idea of its purpose. Can any member give any clues as to why this hole would have been made?

MORE “DOUBLE” PERFINS.

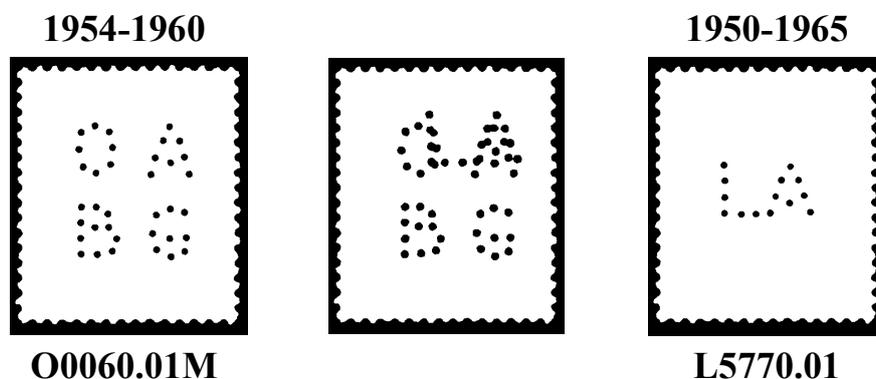
Roy Gault

Two more ‘Double-Perfins’ have been reported in recent weeks, both from members resident abroad. The first came in from **Ian Hamill** in New Zealand. His KGVI 2/6d brown has overlapping strikes of “A(&/C^o)” (A1315.01a), and “SI/L^d” (S3820.01a). The user of “A(&/C^o)” has not yet been identified, but Spillers (Industries) Ltd are known to have used “SI/L^d”.



As to the date, the 2/6d brown was introduced on 4th September 1939, and replaced by the 2/6d yellow-green colour on 9th March 1942. Although the indistinct smudge of a postmark doesn't help, we can none-the-less say the item dates to c1941.

The second item was reported by **Michael Millar** in Canada, on a two pence Eire definitive (SG114) issued in January 1940, with “LA” (L0020.01M) and “OA/BG” (O0060.01M).



The ‘London Assurance’ “LA” die was in use in Eire 1950-1965, whereas the ‘Ocean Accident & British General Assurance’ die “OA/BG” was 1954-1960, so c1957 is a reasonable date for the item.

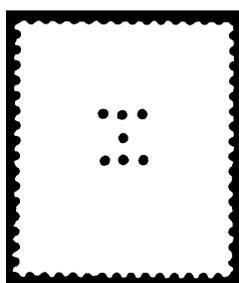
MISSING "H" DIES.

Roy Gault

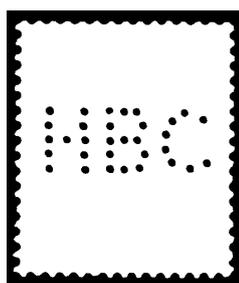
As announced in previous Bulletins, Section 'H' of the New Illustrated Catalogue is well underway. Currently I have illustrations for some 1,622 Different Dies, but of these there are a few for which I have no stamp details. I know it's less than 2%, but the ultimate goal is 0%!

Could I ask you all to spare a little of your time and go through your G.B. Perfin Collections looking specifically for any of the following dies?

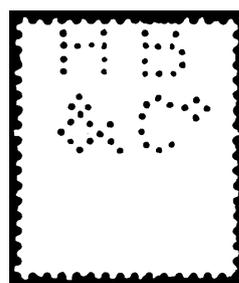
If you are lucky enough to find any that match, I would be pleased to receive details of the stamps involved, postmarks etc.



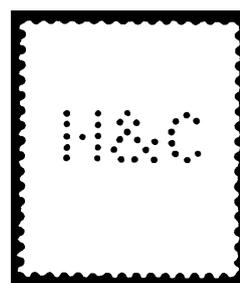
H0007.01



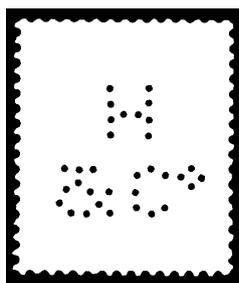
H0460.02



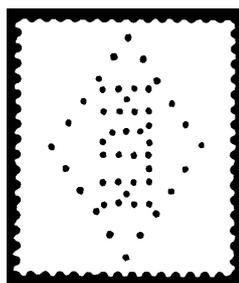
H0530.05a



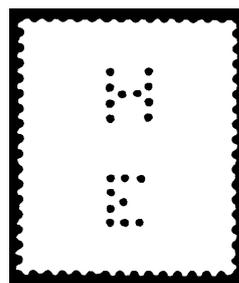
H1210.10



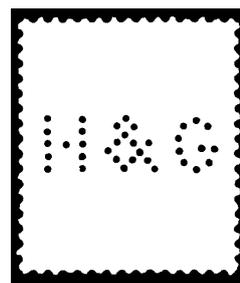
H1350.03



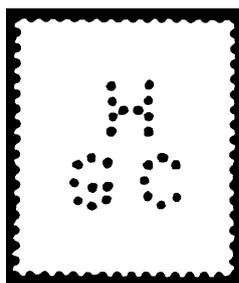
H2045.01



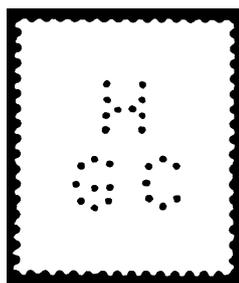
H2200.01



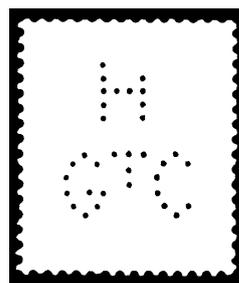
H2830.03b



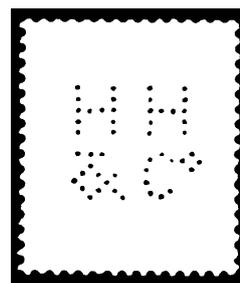
H2860.01



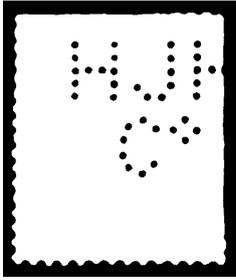
H2860.01a



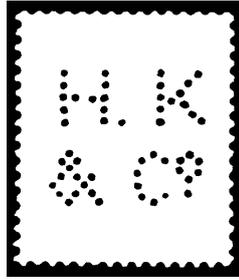
H3010.01



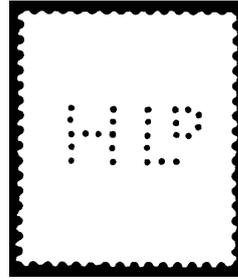
H3250.06



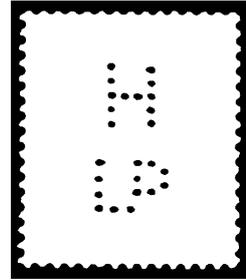
H4035.01



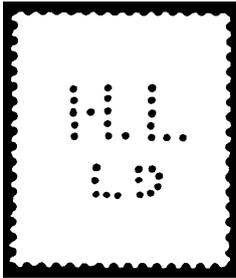
H4277.01



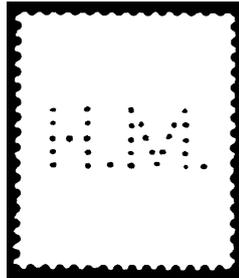
H4460.01



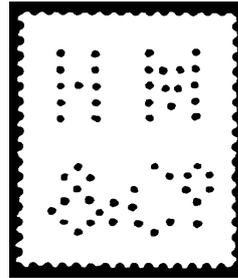
H4490.02a



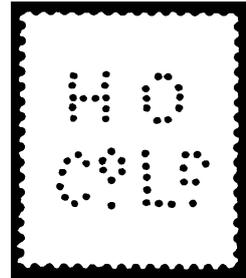
H4590.02



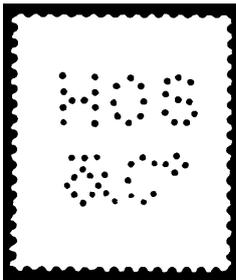
H4875.01



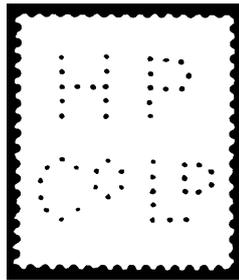
H4975.01



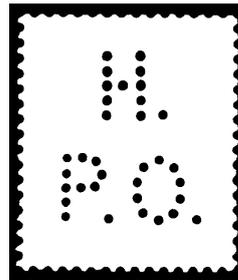
H5515.01



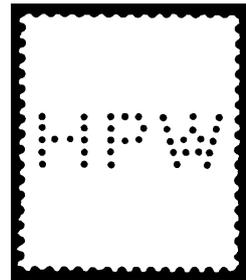
H5555.01



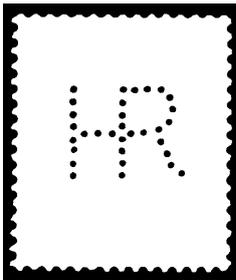
H5780.04



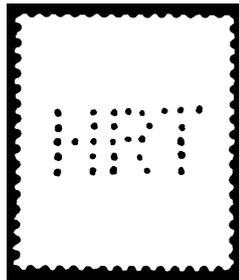
H5825.01



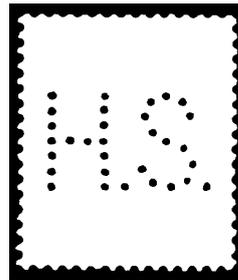
H5900.01



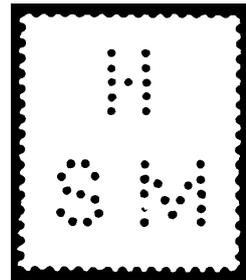
H6070.02m



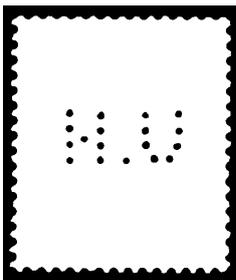
H6240.01



H6330.03



H6770.01



H7420.01

Many of you have already responded to my request for potentially new “H” Dies, but if there is anyone out there who is holding back, *this is the last call!*

NEW CATALOGUES FOR G.B. COILS
AND KGV SEAHORSES

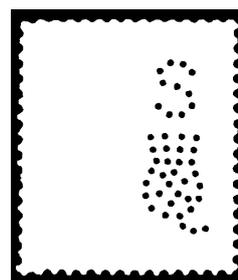
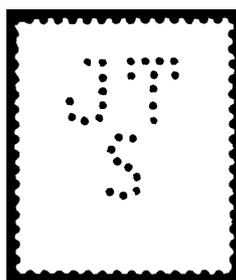
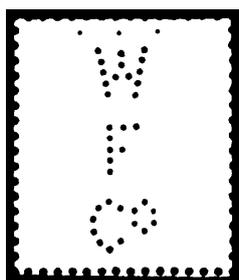
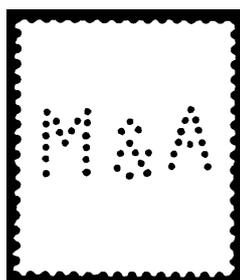
Roy Gault

As reported in the December Bulletin, two new Perfin Catalogues are now available from **Jeff Turnbull** - prices appear elsewhere in this Bulletin. Both have colour card covers and 'official' ISBN numbers.

- “*Great British Perfins found on King George V Seahorses 1913-1939*”, a joint venture between Ian Hamill and Roy Gault. The 114 pages illustrate and detail **666** Perfin Dies found on **1,178** different Die Face. The use of colour has been exploited wherever possible in the section outlining the history of the issue and the various printers involved. There are also illustrations of many of the handful of known covers including a group of no less than *sixteen on cover*, and a rare *Irish 1922 overprint!*

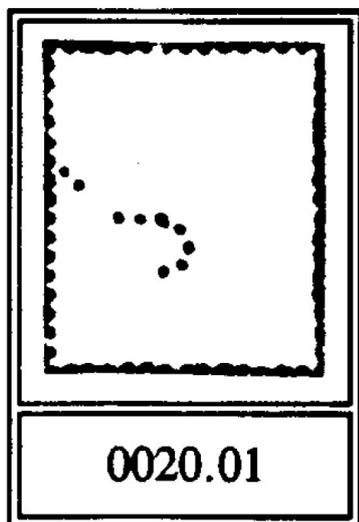


- “*An Illustrated Catalogue of Great British Perfins found on Stamps from Coils*”. The 126 pages illustrate and detail the **882** Perfin Dies found on early BEAM/POKO, Michelius, FIXO, Standard Alphabet POKO, Multipost, and Sideways Watermark Coils, as well as a round-up of unattributable Vertical and Sideways Delivery Coils. An illustrated ‘potted’ history of the relevant coil development is also included.



A PARTIAL PUZZLE – J0020.01

Stephen Steere



Die J0020.01 is obviously a partial but no one has yet been able to identify the full original die. I have now come across another copy of this die that has an extra pin in the J and another above it than shown on J0020.01, plus blunt perforations in the margin that indicate other pins. Can anyone solve the puzzle? For information it is on a Queen Victoria ½d green Jubilee with a part London



SE or SW postmark.

---oooOOOooo---

WANTED – A SWEAT BOX

Stephen Steere

Some years ago I was told by a very young stamp collector in his nineties that he had a ‘Sweat Box’ for removing the paper from ink fugitive stamps, foolishly I did not find out more. Over the years I have seen many Queen Victoria and King Edward VII perfins in perfect condition without backing paper that are ink fugitive. So can anyone with the ‘know how’ make me one, (I’m willing to pay), or pass on the secret how to do it. I understand that a small box has layers of foam, and something else? A few drops of water are put in the bottom, the stamp inserted somewhere, and then the lid is closed for a few days. The humidity builds up inside and is enough for the two papers to separate but not enough to make the ink run.

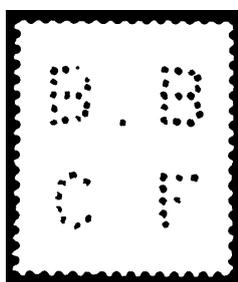
---oooOOOooo---

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, ...

Roy Gault

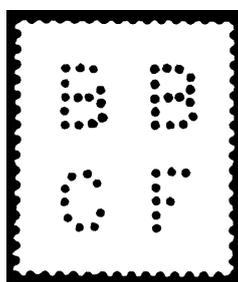
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co, Manufacturing Chemists, 16 Coleman St, London EC, were a prolific user of Perfins, with no less than six patterns either suspected or known to have been used by them. There are five with “BB/CF”, and one with “B.B/C.F”, shown below in chronological order of use. The catalogue numbers in *italics* are only *suspected* identities, the rest are positive identities.

c1881



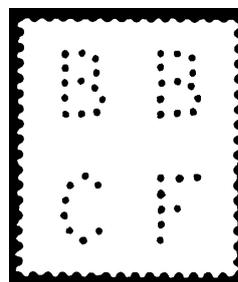
B0575.01

1882-1883



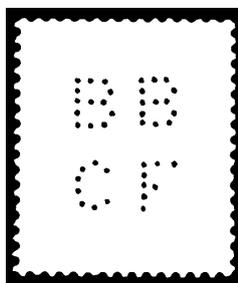
B0570.03

1883-1890



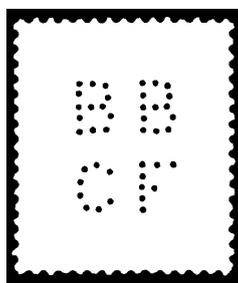
B0570.02

1890-1915



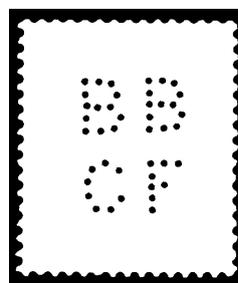
B0570.04

1915-1939



B0570.04aM

1939-1954



B0570.01M

Jeff Turnbull recently enquired if I knew what the “CF” stood for in the Perfin, and at the time I’m afraid I didn’t. However, a trawl of the Internet came up with the answer from a few unusual sources.

The first fact to be established is that the references in Tomkins are incorrectly spelt, they should all read Burbidges not Burbridges. Hard on the heels of that came the fact that the company was established in 1741 - from an illustration of a bottle of chemicals.



Unfortunately, I couldn't find what the company was called way back in 1741, but by the 1860's they were called Burgoyne and Burbidges as this piece from the "Pioneer photographers of the far west: a biographical dictionary, 1840-1865" shows.

Burgoyne and Burbidges Photographic and pharmaceutical exporters; active London, England c. 1863–c. 1866.

In the 1860s the pharmaceutical firm of **Burgoyne** and Burbidges, 16 Coleman Street, London, carried on an international mail-order business in photographic supplies. In February 1863 the firm placed a notice in the Panama City, Panama, *Star & Herald* that it would send to international customers a monthly price list of its current goods.¹ A similar advertisement appeared in the Victoria, Vancouver Island Colony, *Weekly British Colonist* on January 5, 1864. By April 19, 1864, the company's ads in the *British Colonist* were running in competition with those of another London exporter of drugs and photographic chemicals and equipment, **George Curling and Company**. On September 27, 1866, the expanded firm of **Burgoyne, Burbidges and Squire**, 16 Coleman Street, London, made a pitch to the Latin American market by publishing an ad in the *Panama Star & Herald* offering to send customers a monthly list of "thirty thousand prices" of goods, including "Photographic Sundries."

The name change referred to in the above piece to 'Burgoyne, Burbidges & Squire' occurred sometime between 1864 and 1866, and is confirmed by this 1867 Advertisement in the Wellington Independent Newspaper.

<p>DRUGS, &c.—Pharmaceutical Preparations Photographic Sundries, Surgical Instrms., Shop Fittings, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine chests, Storekps'. sundrs, Thirty thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by</p>		<p>Patent Medicines, Drysalteries, Dye Goods, Colors, Lozenges, Chemicals, Oilmen's stores, Veterinary sundrs.</p>
<p>BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, & SQUIRE, 16, Coleman-street, London.</p>		

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BB 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

SYDNEY AGENTS.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street London.

Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.

Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street,

Quite how long Mr Squires was involved with the company is not known, but by 1875, the name is simply 'Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co' as shown in this advertisement placed in 'The Western Australian Times' for Tuesday 20th July 1875.

But to answer the original question - the meaning of "CF"! There is an oblique reference to 'Burgoyne, Burbidges' in the Wagner Library, when

talking about Richard Wagner {the composer}, that gives us a clue. Apparently, a friend of Richard Wagner was Julius Theodor Friedrich Cyriax, a partner in the firm of Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries, Wholesale & Export Druggists & Manufacturing Chemists of 16 Coleman Street, London EC.

Julius Cyriax and Richard Wagner became friends in 1877, and so great became their friendship that Julius even named his daughter after Richard (Eva Richardis Cyriax). The piece goes on to say that the firm continued after Cyriax's untimely death (in September 1892) as Burgoyne Burbidges & Co until 1956, which ties in pretty well with the dates of the last Perfin they used (B0570.01M). The company still trades today, but as Burgoyne Burbidges & Co India Pvt Ltd.

So the "CF" stand for the two other partners, Cyriax and Farries. Quite who Farries was and when he parted company with "BB/CF", or why the "CF" continued in use after 1892 are all yet to be established!

Note - Rosemary records the full name on two Postal Stationery items dated 11th November 1882, and 11th January 1883. {B344 page 19}.

DOULTON & MINTON

Dave Hill

Doulton & Minton are both manufacturers of fine china and are now a part of the Royal Doulton Group.

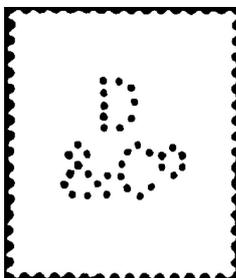
In 1815 the widowed Mrs Jones offered 22-year-old John Doulton a partnership in the Vauxhall Walk Pottery she had been saving for her son who had run away to sea. The pottery, like many neighbouring ones, produced utilitarian salt glazed stoneware. Henry was the second of John's eight children and it was thought he would become the scholar of the family but at 15 he threw himself into the business. Rising at 6 he would ring the bell, which called the workers, and then join them himself. Originally planned to serve a long apprenticeship he had learnt all there was to learn in eighteen months.

Soon there was a boom in sanitary ware, which Doulton embraced but also started links with art schools to develop studio ware. In 1877 Henry acquired an interest in a pottery in North Staffordshire the home of the ceramic industry, this became Doulton & Co, Burslem.



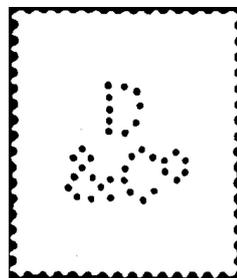
They were also famous for their terracotta pottery, reflected in their ornate art nouveau showrooms and factory that once existed on the Albert Embankment opposite the Houses of Parliament and the Russell Hotel.

1885 - 1910



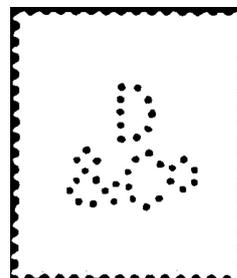
D0860.06a
London SE

1888 - 1905



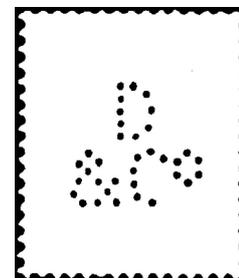
D0860.06
Glasgow
London SE

1888 - 1939



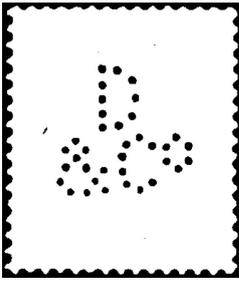
D0860.04
Glasgow
London SE
Liverpool
Stoke-on-Trent

1895 - 1936



D0860.04a
Stoke-on-Trent
London SE

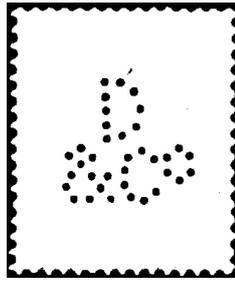
1920 – 1939



D0860.01

Stoke-on-Trent
Nethert...

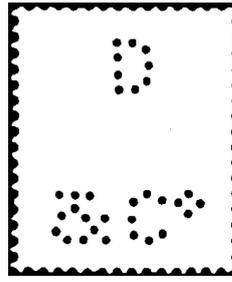
1930 – 1939



D0860.04b

Erith
Belvedere (Kent)

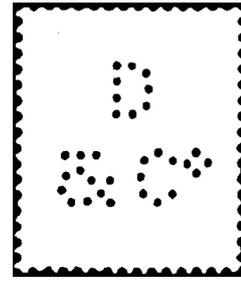
1941 - 1943



D0860.02ap

(Sloper Die)

1943 - 1990



D0860.02M

Dudley
(Sloper Die)

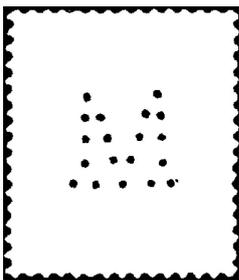
Doulton used perfins for over 100 years. Their dies are all variations on the simple D/&Co. The catalogue numbers in *italics* are only *suspected* identities, the rest are positive identities.

Queen Victoria made her first purchase of Minton in 1840 and they soon received other commissions from the crowned heads of Europe. Herbert Minton, the founder patented an acid etching process for gilding in 1863. The Minton & Hollins name was used on some of their wares.



Minton-Hollins Tile Factory

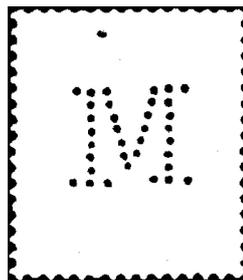
1883 - 1905



M0019.02

Stoke-on-Trent

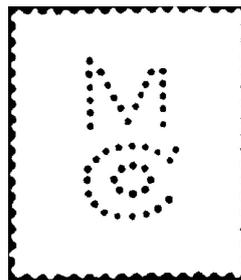
1881 - 1885



M0035.01

Stoke-on-Trent
London SW

1895 - 1908



M1555.01

Burslem
(Staffs)

1895 - 1945



M3140.01

Stoke-on-Trent

Only one die is confirmed to have been used by Minton – M3140.01 but three others are also believed to have been used by the company all found with Burslem or Stoke cancellations. With Minton becoming part of the Royal Doulton, presumably all parts of the company used D0860.02M after 1945.

THE PLEA FOR A NON-NEGOTIABLE STAMP

Maurice Harp

Although perfins had been introduced in 1868 the concern that staff would still steal stamps didn't go away and the GPO continued to receive proposals for ways of preventing stamps being stolen. A case for non-negotiable stamps was put forward by Mr J. Henniker Heaton MP on May 15th 1890. Henniker Heaton was passionately interested in postal reform and was one of the main proponents of the fight for Universal Penny Postage.

PILFERING OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have recently had occasion to call the Postmaster-General's attention to the temptation placed in the way of boy-clerks and others by the system of purchasing postage stamps from the public at post-offices, which leads to a good deal of petty pilfering. In reply, the Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to me, an extract from which is subjoined ; and as it contains information that may be of some service to the mercantile world, you may think it worth while to lay it before your readers.

Very faithfully yours,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

He was alerted to the problem of stamp theft by a letter from Messrs. R. Vickers & Sons of Leeds who had found that their office boy had been stealing stamps and cashing them at the local Post Office. The reply from the GPO to this request was published in the Times and is shown in John Nelson's "Handbook of British Perfins" (see above). In their reply the GPO pointed out that several companies were perforating stamps and they considered this to provide all the security required and that non negotiable stamps were not required.

However the demand for non-negotiable stamps didn't go away and in June 1894 a group of City firms sent a Memorial to the Post Office

begging for additional measures for the protection against the theft of their stamps. Again the Post Office referred them to Sloper's system as the best method of protection. On July 5th 1894 the same merchants wrote back to the Post Office agreeing that "the system of perforating of initial or marks on stamps is a far greater protection than issuing a special non-negotiable stamp".

Now **Dave Hill** has sent me a photocopy of a letter taken from the Post Office archives that adds further to the story of the non-negotiable stamp (shown opposite). Unfortunately only the first page of the letter is available. It was written to the Post Master General on 3rd July 1894 by W. H. Everett to the GPO and it reads:-

Telegraphic Address:
"UNABRIDGED – LONDON"

W. H. Everett & Son,

*Bells Buildings
Salisbury Square
Fleet Street, EC*

London July 3rd 1894

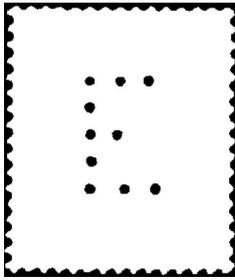
*To H. M. Postmaster
General G.P.O*

Sir *Un-Negotiable Stamps*

We are obliged by your letter of yesterday's date and are glad to find that the Department recognises the desirability of providing a remedy for the purloining of stamps.

Our reason for stating that perforated stamps are unsatisfactory is that when affixed rapidly, as they have to be in our business, they frequently tear where perforated whereby there is a considerable waste. We know of several firms who have given up having their stamps perforated for this reason.

Secondly it is a round about means of attaining an end which could be more directly and better attained by...



E0010.09

It's interesting that Everett says that there was a problem with the stamp tearing if perfinned. At present Everett is only known to have used die E0010.09. That die is only known used from 1915 and so could not be the die that "tore" when the mail boy was in a hurry. So there must be another die used by Everett that we are not aware of at present.

The firm of Everett of course later became famous for not only using perfins but for also experimenting with a rubber roller underprint (see Bulletin 359). But that wasn't launched until 1903 and proved to be spectacularly unsuccessful but that is another story.



Telegraphic Address:
"UNABRIDGED-LONDON."

W. H. EVERETT & SON,
London and
Provincial Newspaper & Advertising
Agents, Publishers, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1793.

Bell's Buildings,
Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street, E.C.,
London, July 3rd 1897

To
H. M's Postmaster
General
G.P.O.

Sir/
Un-negotiable Stamp

We are obliged by your letter of yesterday's date and are glad to find that the Department recognises the desirability of providing a remedy for the perfoiling of Stamps.

Our record of stating that perforated stamps and in fact's factory is that when affixed rapidly, as they have to be in our business, they frequently tear when perforated whereby there is a considerable waste. We know of several firms who have given up having their stamps perforated for this reason.

Secondly, it is a roundabout means of attaining an end which could be more directly and better attained by

SUGGESTED POSTAL REFORM.

Some two years ago Messrs. W. H. Everett & Sons, Wholesale Newsagents, finding that they were missing postage stamps, began to cross them, as is the practice in India, but the postal authorities considered the stamps defaced and refused to let them pass. The Post Office was then asked to issue an unnegotiable stamp, but this also was refused. Messrs. Everett lately got up a petition to the Postmaster-General on the subject; it has been largely signed, and has been forwarded to St. Martin's-le-Grand. The following is the letter, with the signatures appended:—

*To Her Majesty's Postmaster-General,
St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.*

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg to draw your attention to the desirability of some means, other than perforation (which is unsatisfactory), being permitted which shall render the stamps used by us in our business unnegotiable.

We are urged to request this by the fact that the affixing of stamps has to be entrusted to our employés, to whom, in their present condition, they offer a great temptation to theft.

We would respectfully suggest either of the following means to that end:—

1. The issue of stamps bearing some particular mark, or of a different colour to the ordinary issue, which shall be unexchangeable for cash.
2. The declaring of all stamps unnegotiable excepting when attached to postal orders. (In the latter the public has every convenience for remittance of sums from 1s. upwards, so that the use of stamps for such purposes is no longer necessary or desirable.)

In the recently reported case of Messrs. Marlborough & Co., had the firm had the opportunity of using non-negotiable stamps, of which they would, no doubt, have availed themselves, they could not have been robbed as reported.

Trusting that you will give this matter consideration, and grant our request in the above or some other form having the same object in view,

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

Dave Hill also sent me this cut-out, probably taken from a newspaper, that he also found in the Post Office archives. The exact date of this extract is not clear and may well predate the previous letter. It is yet another public plea by W.H. Everett & Sons for a non-negotiable stamp and so presumably dates from around 1896.

This further plea also fell on deaf ears but it is interesting to see the list of supporters signatures appended to this letter.

Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited
(R. B. Marston, Director).
William Dawson & Sons, Limited (J. L.)
E. Marlborough & Co.
The International News Company (Chas.
K. Rogers, Manager).
Castle, Lamb & Storr.
Henry S. King & Co.
Davies & Co.
Leathwait & Simmons.
Cowie & Co.
W. Thacker & Co.
Horace Marshall & Son.
W. H. Smith & Son.
R. C. Pouker (Jones, Yarrell & Co.).
C. H. Walter.
Gordon & Gotch.
Kirkland, Cope & Co. (Frank J. Cope).
May & Williams (W. H. P.), Newsagents
to Her Majesty.
A. W. Brown.
H. Lawson, Secretary, Army and Navy
Co-operative Society.
W. H. Everett & Son, Bell's Buildings,
Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London,
E.C., to whom kindly address reply.

The list is shown above and as can be seen a number of the companies that were well known users of perfin both before and after the probable date of this piece. Perfin users included Sampson, Low, Marston & Co (S4440.01), William Dawson & Sons (D4390.07), Davies & Co (D0850.01M), E. Marlborough & Co (E2880.03), Leathwait & Simmons (L4890.06), Gordon & Gotch (G1910.01M), Henry S. King & Co (H6670.01), W. H. Smith & Sons (W3900.01) etc. But some of the other names are not confirmed perfin users at this time.

Well the non-negotiable stamp was never produced but you do wonder for how long Everett persisted in his campaign,

References

1. The History of British Security Stamps – Charles Jennings 1968
2. The Handbook of British Perfins – John Nelson 1967

UNIDENTIFIED PERFIN PATTERNS ON CANADIAN STAMPS

Barry Senior

Every once in a while a stamp will come along with a perfin that hasn't been previously documented. Shown below are two examples found on Canadian stamps.

The first has what appears to be "HIL" or "MIL" while the other is clearly "GL". The size of the perfin on the 3 cent stamp is larger than regulations would allow and this might indicate that it was a revenue cancellation of some sort. The perfin on the 1 cent stamp looks to be ok from a size standpoint but there is no record of it in the Canadian handbook. It has a split ring postal cancel dated April 18, 1917 from PR____, ONT.



Can anyone help with any information on either of these patterns? Any help would be greatly appreciated. I can be reached at: barry.senior@nf.sympatico.ca

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