

**THE G.B. PERFIN SOCIETY
BULLETIN**

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1957 – 2007

*50 years of
perfin research*

THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS

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AUCTIONEER	John Donner
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CATALOGUE EDITOR	Roy Gault
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PUBLICATIONS	Jeff Turnbull

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SOCIETY NEWS

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES TO MARCH 2007 Total Members 311

New Members

KEITH KIMBER

P.E. GOODMAN

DAVID GOUGH

BRIAN LITTLEFIELD

MARTIN FOSTER

Rejoined

E. J. PULLEN

Change of Address

NORMAN HEWERDINE

STEVE LOWER

Resigned

ELLIOT, ASHFORTH, VARJABEDIAN, SZYMANSKI

Lapsed

SCOTT, Mc GOWAN, KNOPH, BENTO, BONNEY, DORE,
FORDHAM, FRANCOMBE, HAKONSEN, HORNE, KESSLER,
LAXTON, MORTENSEN, POLCHINSKI, ROYAN, WINKELMANN

Died

RAY SOUTHAM

Two matters, firstly would you be bothered if you didn't get a membership card? It takes time for me to individually write them and for Steve to read and allocate to the member's Bulletin envelope, and then what do you do with them? I am running out of them and it would save reprinting cost as well. If you really want a receipt I can let you have one, by e-mail preferably (see below).

We are also considering tightening up the sub collecting. No criticism is intended of members who are late in paying (well not much!). It's just messy, collecting subs for half the year. So I think in future all members will be reminded that subs are due on 1st September in the August Bulletin as they are at present. A further reminder "Have you paid your subs?" will be included in the October Bulletin. Members who haven't paid by the time Steve is "stuffing" the December Bulletin will have a letter included with the amount they owe. This is rather than post them a letter after Xmas, as I do at present. This is apart from those members I can e-mail. SO I WOULD ASK ALL MEMBERS FOR WHOM I DON'T HAVE A CURRENT E-MAIL ADDRESS, TO E-MAIL ME (and any who don't have their name in their e-mail address. I've been a bit lax in my address book and sometimes can't match them to members' names). We lapse unpaid members one bulletin earlier (the rules say we lapse them by 31st December). I can see no way of doing it earlier as I am too involved with the end of year figures in September and October. I had thought of changing our rules to make the financial year end on the 31st December instead of 31st September, so getting away from reminding members at Xmas time with all it's distractions but I don't think it's worth it. Hopefully streamlining my job will make it easier to find a replacement.

Exhibitions

Any member who wants to man a Society table or have a meeting with other members at either Swinpex 2007, 9th June or Midpex 2007, 30th June, please contact me. Members have shown little enthusiasm in the past, we still attract new members; three have recently joined after I did another article on perfins for the magazine "Stamp Lover".

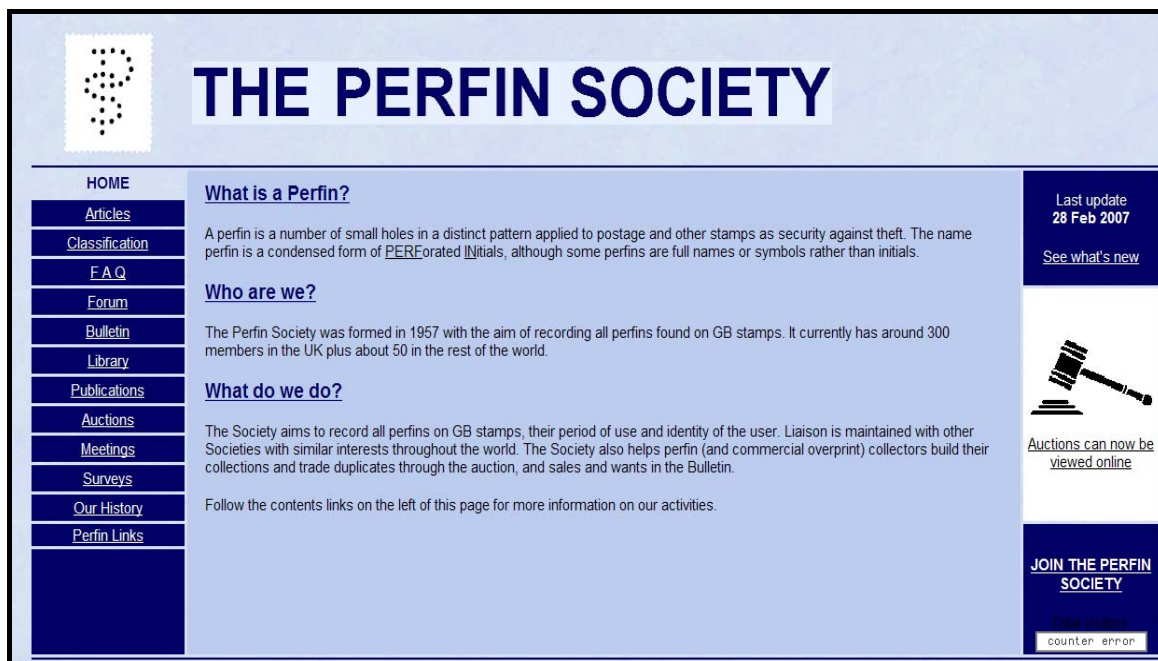
The Society has been asked to sponsor frames at London 2010 International Festival of Stamps, the UK's 10 yearly international exhibition. In view of the financial problems facing exhibitions and philately generally, I would propose our Society donating them £100. It is our Jubilee year and we have healthy finances so such a donation would not hurt our funds. Do any members object vehemently to this proposal?

Money Transfers

Please tell me when you transfer money to the Society's bank account as I don't see it till I get our monthly statement and even then it's difficult to apportion to the right person. If possible include some message with your transfer to help me, especially from abroad, as the sending office seem to take off varying commission, so if I'm expecting £12 and only get £9.50, who sent? Is it one of the members I've just lapsed for non-payment? And it does seem that nowadays there's no easy way of transferring from the account to members. Bank transfers from abroad are not working well, please make sure you add anything for the sending bank commission, so I get the right amount and include some kind of message so I can identify you.

SOCIETY WEBSITE

You will be aware that **Alastair Walter** has taken over as our Webmaster. What you may not be aware of is that he has carried out a considerable amount of work on our website and that we now have a site that the Society can be truly proud of. For instance you can now view the current auction list on the website which gives the opportunity to search the list for your favourite items. You can also see articles from past Bulletins with colour illustrations, check the price of publications, find items in our library, connect to other perfin sites and much, much more. I would encourage any member who has access to the Internet to have a fresh look at our site and add a bookmark in your "favourites list". Remember that the Internet address is shown on the masthead of the Bulletin.



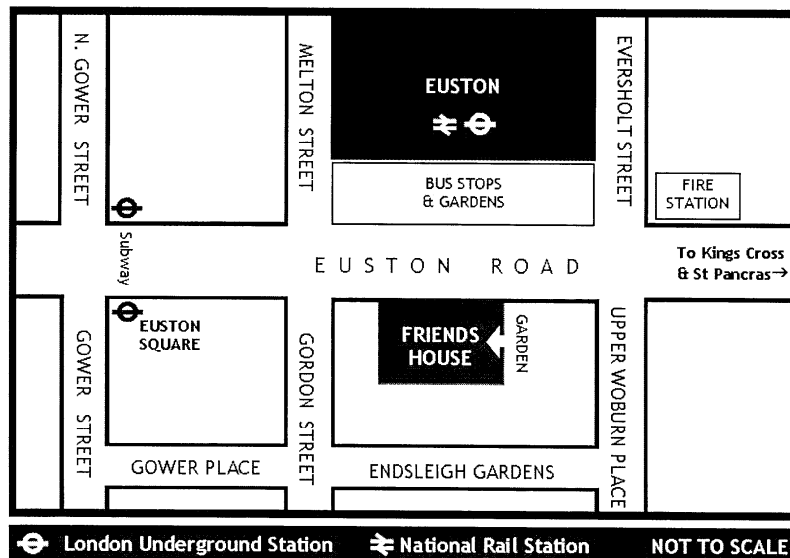
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Perfin Society website. At the top left is a logo consisting of a grid of dots forming a stylized 'S'. To its right is the title 'THE PERFIN SOCIETY' in large, bold, blue capital letters. Below the title is a navigation menu with links: HOME, Articles, Classification, F.A.Q., Forum, Bulletin, Library, Publications, Auctions, Meetings, Surveys, Our History, and Perfin Links. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'What is a Perfin?' (explaining the term), 'Who are we?' (stating the society was formed in 1957), and 'What do we do?' (describing the society's aims). On the right side, there is a 'Last update 28 Feb 2007' box, a 'See what's new' link, an image of a gavel, and a 'JOIN THE PERFIN SOCIETY' button. A small 'counter error' message is visible at the bottom right.

ELECTRONIC BULLETIN

While we are on computer related items just a quick reminder that the Bulletin can also be received via e-mail. A number of members now receive the Bulletin this way as well as receiving their paper copy via snail mail. Remember though that due to the large file size you will need to have Broadband. Please contact the editor if you want to be added to the distribution list.

LONDON SPRING MEETING – MAY 19th

The last reminder for the spring meeting which will be held in the Euston Road at Friends House, 173 Euston Road, London, NW1 2BJ on May 19th from 1:30 to 5:00.



There is a map above so no excuse for not knowing where to go. If you are coming, please bring along a few pages from your collection to share with other members. There will be a little time spent on Society business. As usual there will be the chance to talk with other members and to buy and sell surplus material. A computer slide show of some choice perfin covers will be shown and a demonstration of the electronic searchable Bulletins, which should be available to members later this year. Something for everyone!

EDITORIAL

Recently more material has been coming in for the Bulletin although much of it from non-members!! This has enabled me to put my pen down for the last couple of issues and still produce a 32 page Bulletin. If you want this to continue then it's up to you.

I must apologise to Roy Gault and the members for distorting the perfin illustrations in two of his article in the last Bulletin. Just when you think you understand these computers you find they have a new trick for you. The two pieces were “LW or “HW” and “AUX” between Lines. In both cases the illustration was stretched horizontally. This led to a number of members reporting “new” AUX dies to Roy. Apologies once again.

TRADE DIRECTORIES

Dave Hill alerts us to the fact that Stepping Stones have reduced the price of their old directories on CD to £5.99 +£1 p&p. To see what is available look on their web site www.stepping-stones.co.uk . I would also remind members that directory CDs can be obtained from two other sites (Archive CD Books Project) www.rod-neep.co.uk and (Your Old Books and Maps) www.youoldbooksandmaps.co.uk . Quickly looking at these sites it seems that the price of these CD's is falling rapidly. Best of all though is you can access a huge number of old directories for free on www.historicaldirectories.org (University of Leicester).

ANOTHER NEW PUBLICATION

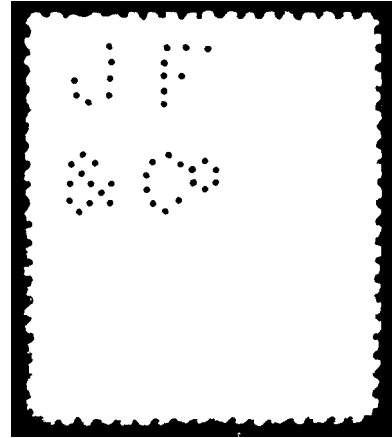
The new 2007 updated publication for "**Y, Z, Des, & Numbers**" is now ready for ordering. The cost of the new 2007 "**Y, Z, Des, & Numbers**" will remain the same as before at £5.00 for the details and £3.00 for the Silhouettes. Orders for this section of the Illustrated Catalogue should be made to **Jeff Turnbull** - address is on the front page of the Bulletin.

MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

GWR Newspaper Stamp With Perfin - Bulletin 346/19

John Donner reports that he has a copy of JF/ &Co on a 3d Midland Railway Newspaper Stamp. On his copy 3 pins are missing from the ampersand and only 3 pins are visible of the 'o'. The same die has been seen on e-bay on 1d, 2d & 3d Midland Railway Newspaper Parcel stamps again with many missing pins on the ampersand and 'o'.

Jack Brandt also writes that he has a couple of copies of this die on the Midland Railway Issue mentioned above. Again his copies of the die are heavily damaged . Looking back in Bulletin 330 a near perfect copy of the die was shown (see below). This die is not listed in the New Illustrated Catalogue as it is yet to be found on postage stamps.



Roy Gault also confirms that this die is not J2780.01M and is presently not known of postage stamps.

Query 1 - Postmark on KEVII 1/- Stamp - Bulletin 344/16

Keith Rowland has written with additional information on the question raised by **Rosemary Smith** in regard to her maritime postmark on A3510.04. He writes “The postmark is of the German post office that operated on board many German shipping lines, in this case DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE SEEPOST – BREMEN-NEW YORK line. There were two ships of this line at sea on 12-04-04:

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE

BREMEN 12.04.04 NEW YORK 19.04.04 “ident VII”

KAISER WILHELM II

NEW YORK 12.04.04 BREMEN 19.04.04 “ident IV”

The “ident” was a Roman numeral, unique to each date stamp, found at the bottom of the date stamp. If the numeral in the illustration is a VII, then the stamp would have been date stamped on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.”

Query – Coil Perfin Production – Bulletin 265/10

Dave Hill has noticed a paragraph in a Sloper letter that was reproduced in Bulletin 265.

“National Insurance stamps are also supplied by us and these can be ordered weekly in whatever quantities you desire. If you use a roll machine for affixing Receipt, Postage or Insurance stamps we can print or perforate rolls for use on these machines”

He writes “Another bit I must have read and not taken in before, is it only me who’s interested in the mechanics of things? Do we have any information on the machines used to perforate coils and have we identified any of the dies or users?”

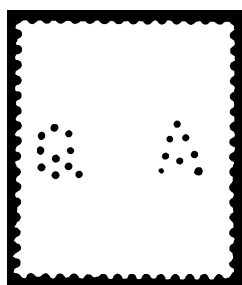
LOW VOLUME LETTERS – Q, Y, Z, Designs & Numbers

Roy Gault

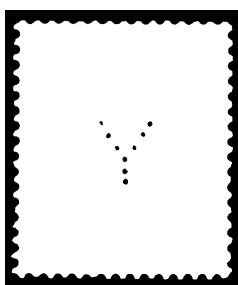
Based on the success of the 2nd Edition of the letter ‘O’, new 2nd Editions have now been produced for the letters Q, Y, Z, Designs and Numbers. These ‘slim’ volumes incorporate all the new information reported since they were first published in 1994 and bring them in line with the quality of production of current sections.

	DD	DDF	Idents	No details
Q	47	297	42	1
Y	95	796	73	2
Z	20	105	7	0
Designs	80	692	42	1
Numbers	73	603	30	3
Totals	315	2,493	194	7

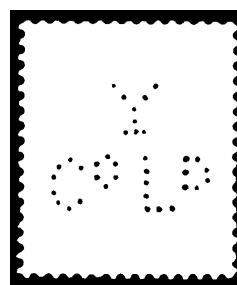
The dies for which *no details are known* are illustrated here in the hope that someone out there has a copy. If so, please let me know!



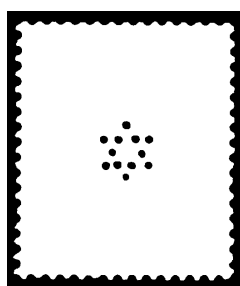
Q0050.01p



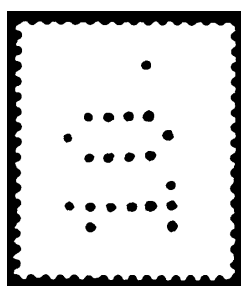
Y0009.01



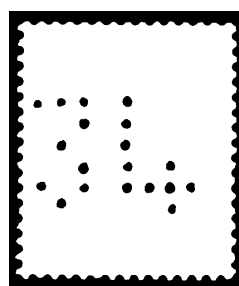
Y0219.02



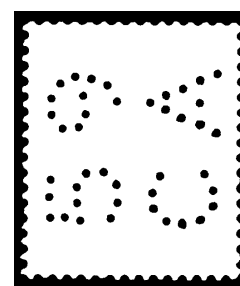
Des0810.01



#0070.01



#0270.02



#0440.01

The next two ‘low-volume’ letters to be re-issued will be ‘U’ and ‘V’, so could I ask you all to root out any new information you may have, especially New Dies, and send it to me for inclusion no later than the **1st August 2007**. Many thanks in advance.

“F” CATALOGUE QUERIES

Roy Gault

Now that Part I of the Line Engraved Catalogue and the low-volume letters “Q”, “Y”, “Z”, “Designs” & “Numbers” are complete, a return has been made to the letter “F”. I’m currently tidying up the loose ends prior to preparing the Print Masters, but find there are a couple of mysteries to solve (if possible) and an unusually large number of “F” dies for which no stamp details have been recorded.

The first question is how to catalogue the following die. In the past it’s been included as “FB./&C^o” (F0315.01) and “FQ/&C^o” (F3400.01), although some suggest it could also be read as “FG/&C^o”, *but what do you think?* The only clues to the identity of the user is London EC postmarks and a die in use date range of 1895-1915.

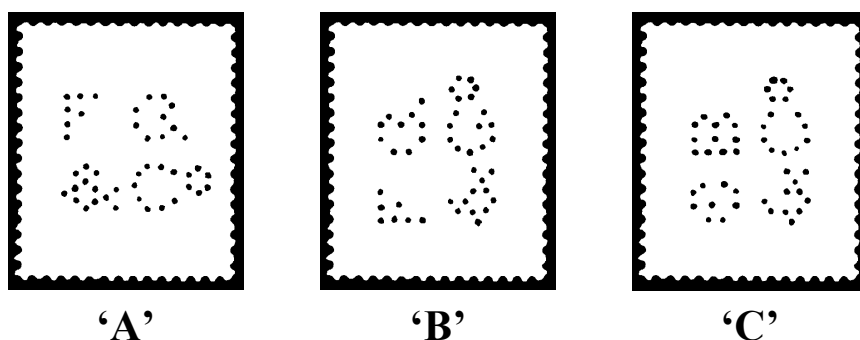


Illustration ‘A’ (perfin also known sideways) shows how the die is usually found, whereas illustration ‘B’ shows an extra hole in the “C”. The third illustration showing “GB/&C^o” (G0470.03) has been included as the “&C^o” portion matches that found on ‘A’ and ‘B’.

Stamp details:

‘A’ - B 1d (16-dots), E ½d (gn), 2½d - Earliest date 7th Sep 1897

‘A’ - F 1d, 2½d; I(RC) 1d - Latest date 11th May 1904

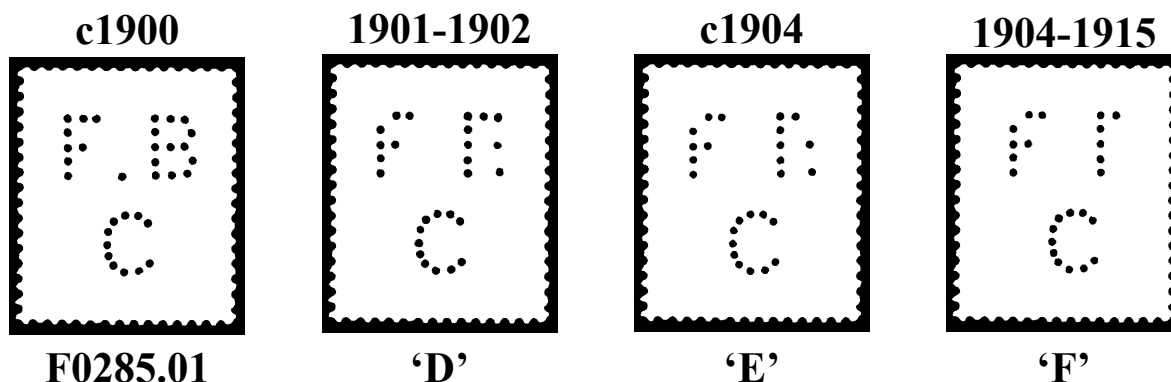
‘B’ - F ½d (bl-gn)

‘C’ - No details known!

Could this be a ‘Service Die’ with removeable pins arranged in a regular grid, used to produce initialled stamps ‘over the counter’? This would certainly explain the ‘uncomfortable’ nature of some of the letters, and the extra pin placed ‘in error’. *Please report any other stamp values/issues, earlier dates etc.*

The second mystery was solved (partially at least) part way through writing this article, but rather than leave it out I thought it better to share with you the problem along with the solution.

Again various attempts have been made over the years to catalogue this obvious partial, for example as “F.F./C” (F1285.01), and “FR/C” (F3505.01). It could also be read as “FT/C”. Typical examples ‘D’, ‘E’, and ‘F’ are shown below, the only consistent feature being the large, 11-pin “C” tying in nicely with known Cardiff postmarks.



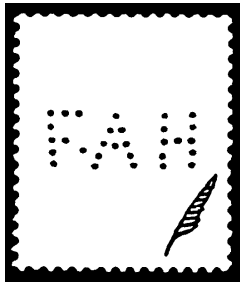
But then, right at the last moment amongst some potentially New Dies sent in by Joe Dooley, I came across an example of “F.B/C”!! This full strike is on a ½d (gn) issue ‘E’, postmarked (Ca)rdiff, 11 Sep 1900. The mystery as to what the letters had originally been is now solved, but we’re still left with the age-old question of who the user was.

Stamp details:

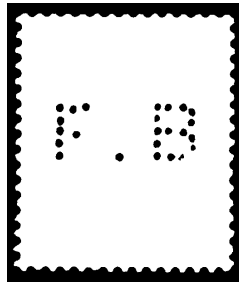
- ‘D’ - E ½d (gn) dated 20th Dec 1901, F 1d dated March 1902
- ‘E’ - F ½d (ye-gn)
- ‘F’ - F ½d (ye-gn) dated 30th March 1905, 1d dated 25 Feb 1904
- ‘F’ - H ½d; I(RC) ½d dated 30 Apr 1913, and 1d

I’ve listed what scant details I have to give some sort of chronology for the die regarding pin loss, but of course it may not have been as convenient and neat as this! *Can anyone add anything more?*

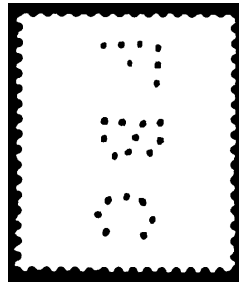
And my final request is for you to look through your collections for these twenty rare “F” dies and report any stamp and postmark details should you be lucky enough to find any. The accuracy and completeness of the catalogue depends on your contributions.



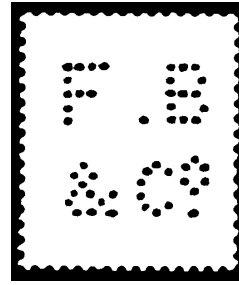
F0127.01



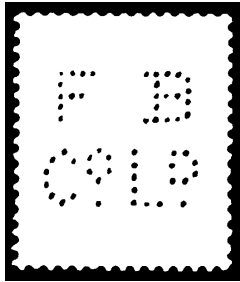
F0220.01



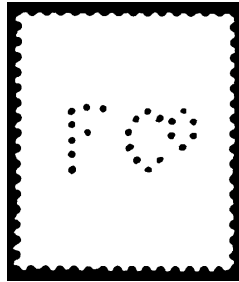
F0270.05v



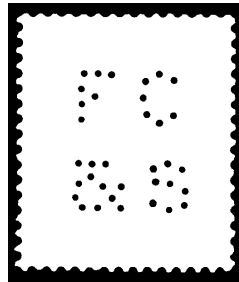
F0320.01c



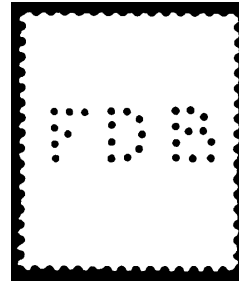
F0360.02



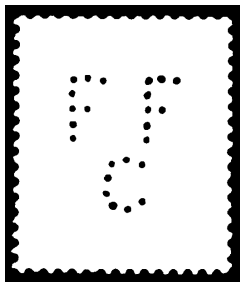
F0745.01



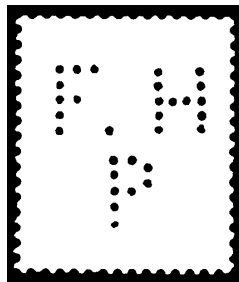
F0880.03



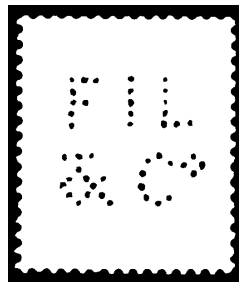
F1030.07



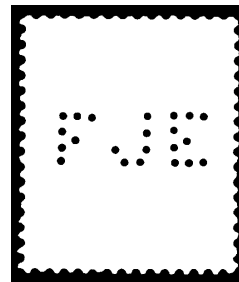
F1425.01



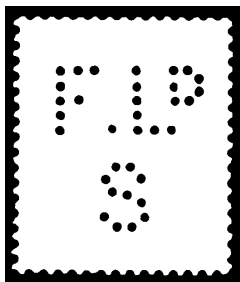
F1865.01



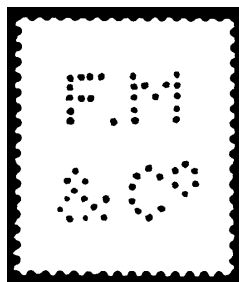
F2040.02



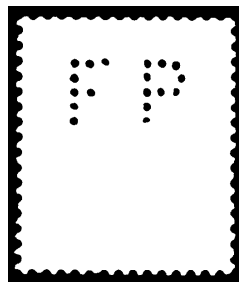
F2160.01



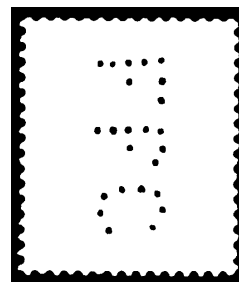
F2475.01



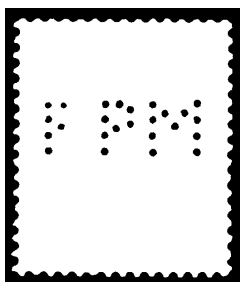
F2760.01a



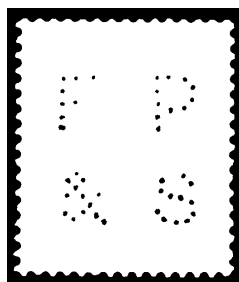
F3160.02



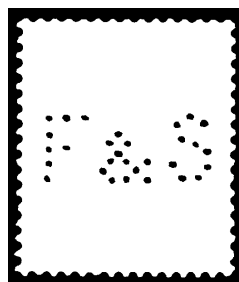
F3230.01v



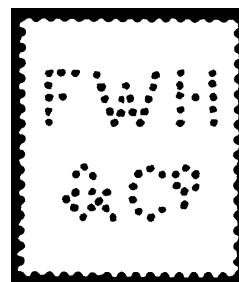
F3310.01



F3350.03



F3700.11



F4463.01

Twenty “F” dies for which no stamp details are recorded.

BRITISH OIL RIVERS – OVERPRINT & PERFIN

Roy Gault

As catalogue editor, each day brings the chance of something interesting and rare in the Perfin field popping through the letter-box. You just never know what's going to turn up. **Magnus Werner** is responsible for sending in this little gem - *or is it?*

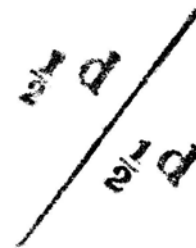


The stamp is a QV Jubilee ½d (vermilion), cancelled with a part Leith postmark and perfinned “CS&C^o.” (C6910.01), partly off stamp. Also clearly visible is the “**BRITISH./OIL RIVERS.**” overprint in black. After a bit of delving on the internet I’ve come up with the following.

The ‘Niger Coast Protectorate’ was a British protectorate in the ‘Oil Rivers’ area of present-day Nigeria. Originally established as the ‘Oil Rivers Protectorate’ in 1891, it was extended into the interior and renamed the ‘Niger Coast Protectorate’ on 12 May 1893. It eventually merged with the chartered territories of the Royal Niger Company on 1 January 1900 to form the colony of Southern Nigeria. Thus the ‘Oil Rivers’ part of the name only appeared for a short period of time, technically 1891-1893, although some overprinted stamps are known used in 1894, presumably using up old stock.

The main post office was established at Old Calabar in November 1891, with sub-offices at Benin, Bonny, Brass, Opobo, and Warri. Initially the postage stamps of Britain were used (presumably without overprint), but in July 1892 they were overprinted in black with “**BRITISH/PROTECTORATE/OIL RIVERS**” - see next page. This overprinting was carried out in Great Britain by ‘De La Rue’ and supplies of overprinted stamps sent out to the protectorate. The stamps involved were the 16-dot 1d Lilac, and the Jubilee ½d (vermilion), 2d, 2½d, 5d, and 1/- (green).

By September 1893, supplies of some values were running short, particularly the ½d value, so emergency measures were taken to produce a substitute. The 1d Lilac was overprinted (sourced locally) with a diagonal line running from the bottom left to top right corners of the stamp, with each ‘half’ hand-stamped ‘½d’. The 2d and 2½d Jubilee values were also overprinted ‘half/penny’ to produce a supply of ½d stamps from complete stamps.



Overprint

The name change to the ‘Niger Coast Protectorate’ occurred just as new stamps were being prepared. Thus, the first issue (available in November 1893) featured a ¾ portrait of Queen Victoria, but had the name "OIL RIVERS" obliterated and overprinted "NIGER COAST".

Having said all of this, what can we make of Magnus’s ‘little gem’? For me, I believe the stamp, cancel and perfin are genuine, but the overprint (which I can’t find listed anywhere) is a fake. Even gramatically it fails as there is a full stop after both ‘BRITISH’ and ‘OIL RIVERS’, which just doesn’t make sense. Note that a full stop was not used anywhere in the genuine overprint. Of course, it could be that I’m wrong and that Magnus has a unique stamp worth many thousands of pounds! Whichever way it goes, I still think it’s a gem.

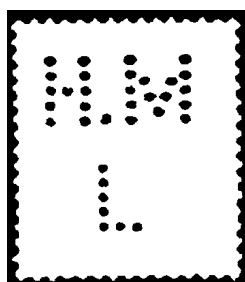
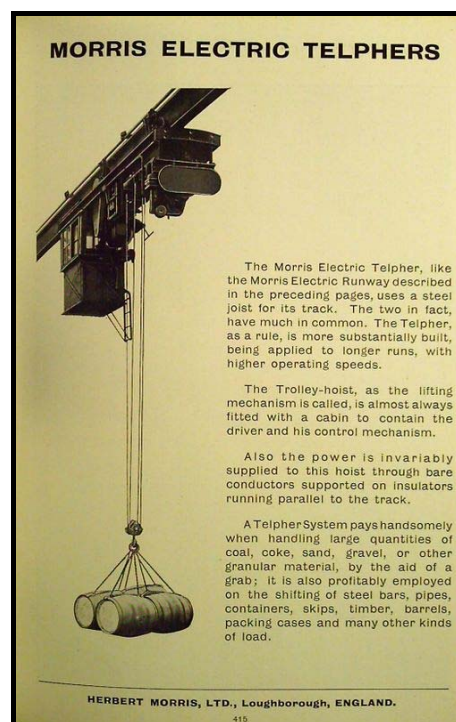
Magnus notes that Stanley Gibbons, under the heading of ‘Niger Company Territories’, states that *‘Initially the stamps on such covers were left uncancelled until the mail arrived in the United Kingdon, the Company handstamp being struck elsewhere on the address side’*. This could account for an overprinted stamp arriving in the UK unfranked, and then cancelled at Leith. However, I think the Gibbons reference is to the ‘Royal Niger Company’ rather than the ‘Oil Rivers Protectorate’.

Can any overprint experts in the society make more sense of it all?
Magnus and I will be interested in what anyone has to say!

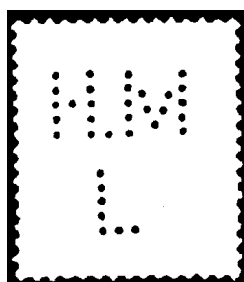
HERBERT MORRIS LTD. - H5100.01/02 H.M/L

Dave Hill

Herbert Morris was born in London in 1864, his father, a publisher, became wealthy as a business entrepreneur in France and Germany. Herbert accompanied him on his business trips but at 21 they quarrelled. Having observed the expansion of the German engineering industry, Herbert borrowed £100 from his uncle and set up an engineering agency in London. In 1899 he acquired the lifting gear part of a company and started manufacture in Sheffield. In 1900 with his German works manager, Herbert Morris and Bastert became a limited company, manufacturing travelling hoists and electric cranes. In 1897, having carefully examined a map of England for a town with the best available labour and transport, he built the Empress Works in Loughborough. In 1908 a model of a Morris electric crane was deposited in the Science Museum as being an example of the "highest state of knowledge of this subject at the present time". In 1911 Bastert left the company and the company changed its name to Herbert Morris Ltd. In the 1930's the company took over a numbers of rivals, Craven Brothers, Vaughan Cranes and Royce Ltd. Between the wars Morris made over 50 cranes for Russia and after 1945 diversified into container handling systems. In 1977 they were taken over by the American company, Davy International. The only confirmed perfin die used by Herbert Morris is H5100.01, which was used between 1915-1925 although a similar die H5100.02 may well have also been used by them. Can anyone report postmarks and period of use for this second die?



H5100.01



H5100.02

Ref: Butterworths' Dictionary of Business Biography

METROPOLITAN VESTRIES

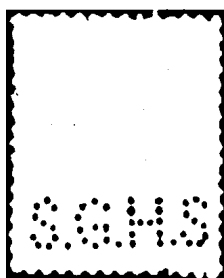
Dave Hill

I've written before about Metropolitan Vestries of London and other vestries. Recently I found a list of 29 vestries in an 1899 Post Office Directory of London and offer the following very tenuous comments on the ones I think may have used perfins. I'm not claiming any as possible new identities. One of the perfins is so rarely found information on period of use and postmark is not known. I have even claimed at other times possible identities for at least one of these! I'm not sure whether the vestries in their work administering the poor law used the perfins as these addresses also housed the Registrar of Births Marriages and Deaths, and they may have used perfins. Medical officers, public analysts and surveyors were also at these offices.

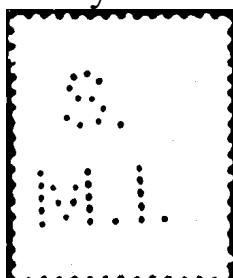
Vestry	Perfin		Date of use	Postmarks
St George Hanover Sq	?S3200.01	S.G.H.S	1870-95	London W,SW
St Mary Islington	*S5050.02	S./M.I	1880-95	
St Leonard Shoreditch	?S7450.01	StL/S	1895-1900	London N
Camberwell (known as St Giles Camberwell)	*C8115.01	C.V	1890	
St James Westminster	?S7435.01	StJ/W	nothing known	
St Geo. the Martyr Southwark	?S7385.01	St G/MS	1895	London
St Mary Battersea	?S7453.01	St/M.B	1890	Wandsworth
Ditto	*B7410.01	BV	1895-1900	

? = tenuous identity * = known identity

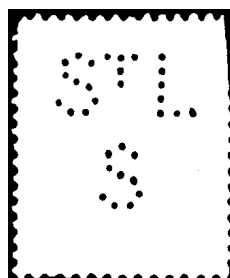
I can offer no explanation why these perfins are so rarely found but if any members have copies of these dies and can report dates of use or cancellations the information would be very useful.



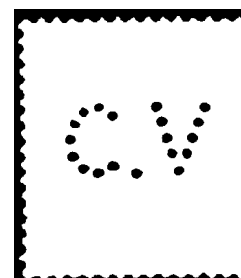
S3200.01



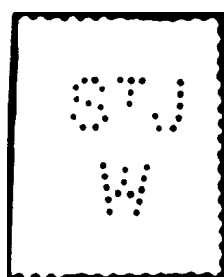
S5050.02



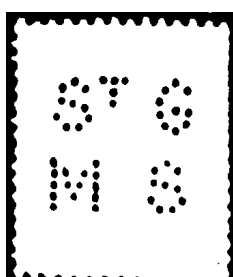
S7450.01



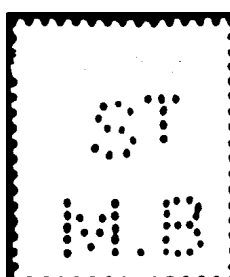
C8115.01



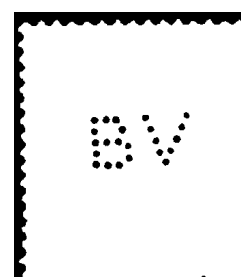
S7435.01



S7385.01



S7453.01



B7410.01


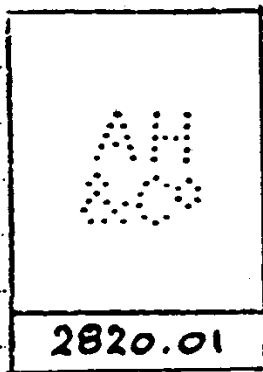
PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Rosemary Smith

TELEGRAPH FORMS

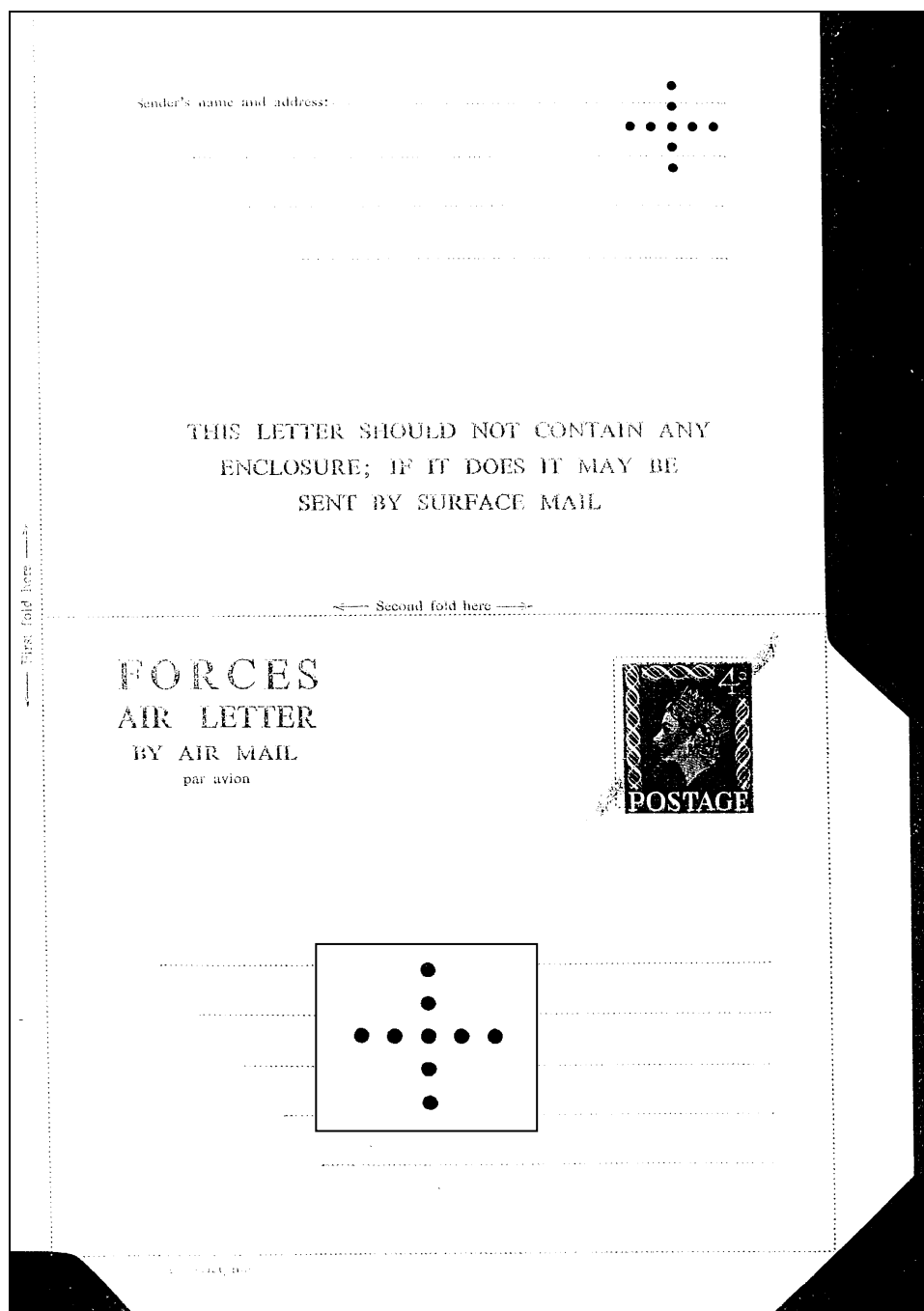
In Bulletin 289/21 the perfin WM (W5160.01) was assumed to be on a K.E.VII 6d telegraph Form. This was because of the dates quoted from Huggins i.e. 1902 to 1911. **Jeff Turnbull** has sent me a photocopy of this perfin through a 6d Q.V. imprinted stamp on a mint telegraph form. The form was seen on e-bay. Unless anyone reports this perfin on a K.E.VII Telegraph Form, the K.E.VII will be deleted and replaced by the 6d Q.V. The form type is Huggins TP15 ab or b. The number of paragraphs on the back of the form differentiates these two form types. Maybe one of our members was the lucky winner of this item. If so could they provide me with a clear copy of the front and reverse of the form?

[Ed:- The photocopy provided of this piece is not clear enough to reproduce in the Bulletin. However a similar, also Type 15 was reported in Bulletin 272/18, with the perfin A2820.01. The illustration of the Telegraph form is reduced in size, but the perfin die is shown full size.]

A. 1. Prefix Code		POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS. (Inland Telegrams.)		
Office of Origin and Service Instructions.		Words.	Sent.	
		Charge.	At M. To By	
NOTICE. —This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 2nd Section of the Telegraph Act, 1885, and to the Notice printed at the back hereof.				
12 words, 6 ^{D.} Every additional word 1 2 ^{D.} Every word telegraphed is charged for, whether in addresses or text.	TO {			
FROM {				
The Name and Address of the Sender, IF NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED, should be written in the Space provided at the Back of the Form.				
<small>PRINTED BY MCCORQUODALE & CO. LIMITED. 1,000,000—2.56. Wt. 25713.</small>				

AIR LETTERS

George King of The Postal Stationery Society has sent a copy of a rather intriguing Forces Air Letter Form. It is mint except for a blue crayon mark slashed across the 4d Q.E.II stamp. The interesting thing for perfin collectors is the large “Cross” design perforated in the top right hand corner by the side of the space for sender’s name. Has anyone any idea what this is for? A perforator in a NAAFI or HMSO where these Air Letters may have been sold?



[Ed:- The illustration of the Airletter is reduced in size, but the “perfin” die is shown full size.]

THE DUNDEE AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY
CENTENARY PERFORATOR
David Stirrups FRPSL

As a contribution to our centenary celebrations in 2005 I thought it would be nice to have our own perfins. Charles Gibson, a Dental School instrument technician, over many lunch hours, turned my sketchy design into a device capable of perforating up to five stamps if stacked or folded

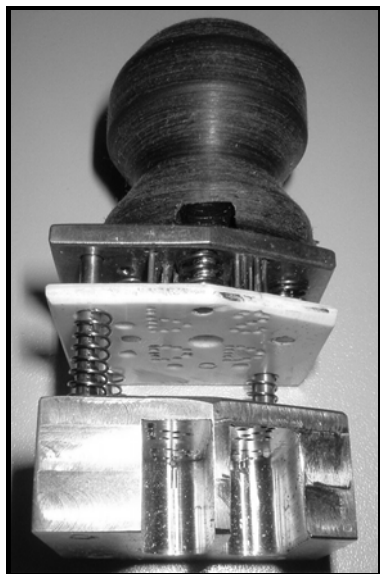


Figure 1

on top of one another. Figure 1 shows the overall finished machine and figure 2 the resultant perfin. **Roy Gault** the Society Catalogue Editor has given this design the catalogue number D1365.01.



Figure 2

The device consists of a brass base, (figures 3 & 4), drilled to accept the steel perforating pins, four small pins against which to locate the stamps and three corner rods on which to locate the superstructure. These rods sit inside cylindrical holes that

accommodate the springs that are compressed when making the perfins and raise the superstructure afterwards. The lower part of the superstructure is a plastic plate

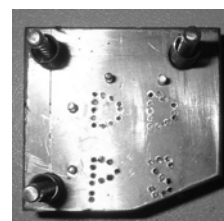


Figure 3



Figure 4

(figure 5) that fits over the location rods of the base and is drilled for the perforating pins to pass through. This plate is pushed down to secure the stamps in the correct position as the first phase of making

the perfins before further pressure makes the holes. To this pressure plate is fixed a brass plate that carries the perforating pins and is supported by four further spring loaded rods (figure 6). These springs are compressed in the second

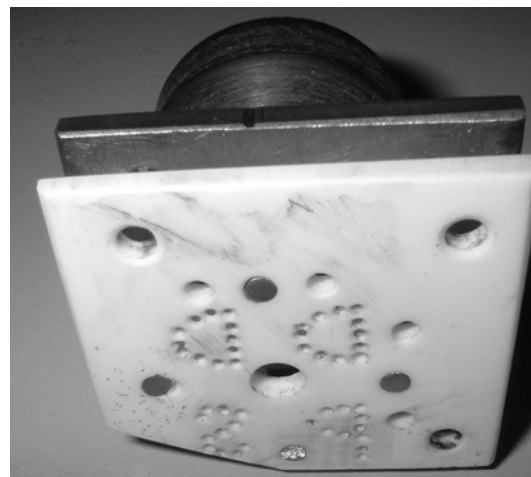


Figure 5

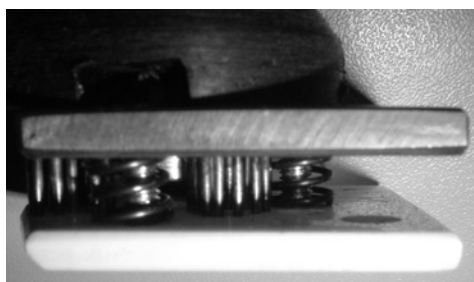


Figure 6

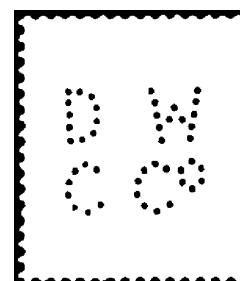
stage, when further pressure pushes the perforating pins through the stamps and lift the pins out when pressure is released. A turned knob completes the device.

Some 200 perfins were made mainly on Scottish first and second-class stamps before two of the pins broke and there are about another 20 stamps made with the damaged state.

DENNISON WATCH CASE CO. - D5200.01 DW/CCo
Dave Hill

Aaron Dennison was born in Freeport, Maine, USA in 1812, one of 9 children of a shoemaker and in 1830 he was apprenticed to a watchmaker. In 1839 he started his own business in Boston, repairing and selling tools and materials. In partnership he established a factory in Massachusetts in 1849 to manufacture watches with interchangeable, machine made parts and became famous as the father of the American watch making industry. After financial difficulties and disagreements with his partners he moved to Zurich and organised an early multinational company making watch parts in Switzerland and shipping them to the USA for assembly. In 1870 he moved to Handsworth, Birmingham and managed a company, which had bought machinery from one of his failed companies in the US.

In 1874 at 62 he started his own firm, making watchcases in Villa Road Birmingham. With his experience and contacts he soon cornered the market and by 1886 his factory employed 100 workers and produced over 60,000 watch cases a year. He stayed in active control of his firm till a month before his death in 1895 and the family controlled the firm until the 1920's. During WWI the firm made military watchcases and compasses. In 1965 the firm was still listed as part of the Denbro Engineering group.



D5200.01

Their perfin DW/&Co (D5200.01) is known used from 1913-18 and only on George V Typographs.

MODERN PERFINs

Derek Ransom

Additions

Continuing on the theme of even more Modern Perfin's, thanks to **John Strange, Peter Peniket** and **Stephen Steere** I offer the following:

CC	C1110.01M	1 st p
CLE/C	C4470.01	50p
D/DC	D1270.02	1 st p (Darlington 19 July 04) 2 nd p (Darlington 11 Jan 05)
E.C./D	E0640.01	26a, 1st M
R/HA	R2225.01	50
RH/A8	R2228.01a	1 st
SW/A	S8045.01	1 st (new die on moderns)
TDC ^o	T1628.01M	1 st p
TM/BC	T3160.01c	1 st p
TW	T4910.04M	6a
W/HA	W3455.02	1 st G

The last of the many

I now have sightings of 16 different dies used on the 2003 1st Gold – 18, CB/B(03), C/I, EH/MC, HC, HH/MC, KC, LB/C, LB/G, L.B./H, RH/A, SC, SWS, TH and W/HA. The perfin is still alive.....

Possibilities

From time to time I go through the collection to see what there might be yet to come. Since most users tend to use both 1st and 2nd Class stamps, I reckon that the following are out there, but have not yet been reported.

B3120.01	BG/Plc	25	L1310.01	LCS	1 st p
C0080.01M	C&A	1 st p	M0820.03M	MB/W	1 st p
C0520.01M	CB/B	1 st	M0820.05M	MB/W	1 st p
C5647.01	COV/HA	2 nd	N1674.01	NH/HD	1 st p
C8620.01	CW	19	N1676.02	NH/ND	1st
C8335.01	CW/C	19	N2710.06	NR	2 nd p
D0560.02	DC	1 st	S4630.01	S/Ltd	2 nd
L0315.01a	LB/B	2 nd , 2 nd p	S5775.01	S/&P	2 nd
L0430.01	LB/H	2 nd , 2 nd p	T1628.01	TDC	1 st
L0430.02M	LB/H	1 st p	T3610.01a	TM/BC	2 nd
L0630.01M	LB/R	2 nd p	W3456.01	W./HA	2 nd p

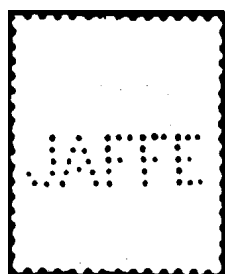
JAFFÉ BROTHERS & Co – J0170.01M

Hadrien Rambach

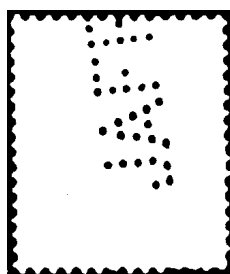
The perfin die “**JAFFE**” J0170.01M was used c1870-1895 by “**Jaffé Brothers & Co**”, who were based in Belfast. These linen and Jute merchants also had offices around the United Kingdom, especially in Dundee and Glasgow, but also in Manchester (at least in the 1910s).

Members of the Jaffé family, a prominent German Jewish family that had included several famed Rabbis for several centuries, created the Company. Daniel Joseph Jaffé (1807-1874) and his brother Isaac Joseph Jaffé (1807-1890) created in Hamburg the company “**Jaffé Brothers**”, which was then operating from Belfast, Dundee, Leipzig, Paris, Russia and South America. Daniel Joseph Jaffé had visited Belfast c.1845 to buy linen, and he began trading there in 1850, with various locations over the time (7 Bedford Street, 5 Donegall Square South, etc.).

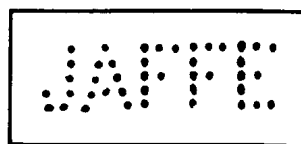
Daniel Joseph Jaffé had come to live in Belfast, and he created the Jewish community there, e.g. with the founding of a synagogue in 1871. Daniel Joseph Jaffé died a rich and powerful man, with several of his family members working in the company, and especially his son Otto Moses Jaffé (1846-1929) who extended the firm to one of the largest linen exporters in Northern Ireland. After living for 12 years in New York (1865-1877), and travelling extensively (e.g. 40 returns to New York in just 10 years), he was knighted in 1900, and became the first Jew to be Lord Mayor of Belfast, as well as High Sheriff. However, during WWI, he was the object of considerable hostility because of his German origin, and he and his family definitely left Ireland for England in 1915.



J0170.01M



J0170.02



Full Die
reconstructed

[Ed.:- This piece has been written by a non-member who is carrying out research into his family's history. A second die is known that may have been used by the company J0170.02 but is reported with London cancellations. Can anyone provide any more information on this second die that might link it with Jaffe Bros?]

ADDITIONS TO PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Rosemary Smith

The list below details additional information and new dies reported on registered envelopes, envelopes, postcards and wrappers. New dies have been illustrated.

Registered Envelopes

Queen Victoria

2d Blue Type 2 C0270.03 C/AN/S 22-03-95 (earlier date)

King Edward VII

3d Brown Type 1 D4210.01 D&J/Co 24-11-09 (later date)

King George V

1d Red Type 2 R3065.01 RJ&S/B 26-11-14 pmk Bradford

3d Brown Type 1 C0270.02 C/AN/S 16-05-13 (later date)

3d Brown Type 1 D4210.01 D&J/Co 11-07-13

3d Red Type 1 C0270.03 C/AN/S (new colour)

3½d Blue Type 2 A4210.01? A&N/CSL 14-11-18 (earlier date)

4½d Red C0270.01 C/AN/S 21-12-32

King George VI

4½d Puce E3070.01 EMR 26-11-41

E M Richford Ltd, London EC

Postal Stationery Envelopes

Queen Victoria

1d Pink Type 2 (with date plugs)

A cut-out with Perfin WB/&Co (W0575.02). The date is 24-09-79 and the only legible postmark is E.C. Only found on this envelope.

1d Pink Type 2 N0010.17 N 28-05-74/26-09-75

1d Pink Type 3 A4205.04 A&N/C.S.L 05-11-01

1d Pink Type 3 C1510.09a C&Co 26-09-00 (later date)

King Edward VII

1d Red Type 2 F3460.06v FR 29-06-12 Furness Railway
Die through front of envelope only

1d Red Type 2 R3065.01a RJ&S/B pmk Bradford

George V

1d Red Type 2 A4205.04 A&N/C.S.L 03-10-13

1½d Brown Type 3 F3460.06v FR 23-08-19 Furness Railway
Die through front of envelope only.

2d Yellow P1010.01 PCL 07-04-22

Price's Patent Candle Co. Ltd., Bromborough Pool Works

Postal Stationery Cards

Queen Victoria

½d Type 1 (colour not known)

G4350.01 GR/W 19-09-78

Great Western Railway

½d Brown Type 2 G3400.01 GM/&G New Die

Ginner Morton & Goddard

G5610.10 GWR 24-09-85

N0520.02 N.C 17-11-81 pmk Nottingham

T4820.01 TV/R 11-12-99 & 27-01-02

Taff Vale Railway

1d Red Type 4 B7240.01 B.T/P 01-11-92

Barrett, Tagant & Pochin, Mark Lane, London EC

C4370.01 CL/+/CCo 25-01-00 pmk London

Copestake, Lindsay, Crampton & Co, London

T2730.01 T.J.S.S/&Co. 06-02-95 (later date)

King George V

½d Green Type 8 T4820.01 TV/R 05-05-16 & 30-07-16

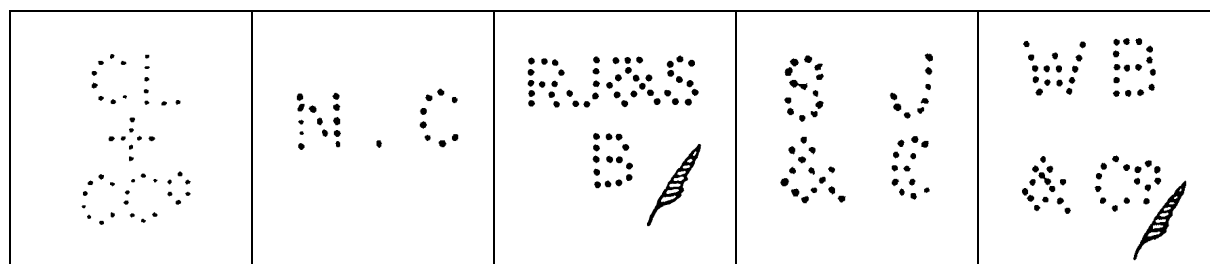
(earlier dates)

1d Red Type 9 T4820.01 TV/R 17-05-19 (earlier date)

Postal Stationery Wrappers

Queen Victoria

½d Brown Type 2 S4040.02 SJ/&Co 01-05-93 pmk Glasgow
New Die



C4370.01

N0520.02

R3065.01

S4040.02

W0575.02

[Ed:- Any additional new dies, dates of use, cancellations etc. should be sent to Rosemary Smith]

ENGLANDS LANE SUB POST OFFICE

John Mathews

In Bulletin 342, June 2006, on pages 26 and 27, I gave the genealogy of Sidney Allchin who was the sub postmaster in Englands Lane and perforator of postage stamps from about 1881 to after 1901. The 1881 England Census showed Sidney Allchin and his family living at “7 Englands Lane”, while his parents and brother were at “1 Englands Lane”. The 1901 England Census lists Sidney Allchin and his family at 55 Englands Lane. The current address of Allchin & Co., chemists, and the Englands Lane sub post office is 28 Englands Lane.

From various Internet web sites, several photographs and descriptions of locations of premises in Englands Lane indicate that currently premises with even numbers are on the north-western side of the street from 2 on the corner of Antrim Road (St. Mary’s Convent occupies the block between Antrim Road and Haverstock Hill) to 50 (“The Washington” public house) at the western end on the corner of Belsize Park Gardens. On the south-eastern side of Englands Lane, numbers 1 to 7 are between Haverstock Hill and the northern entrance to Chalcot Gardens, and 39 to 55 between the southern entrance of Chalcot Gardens and the corner of Primrose Hill Road.

So, where did the families of Alfred and Sidney live in 1881? It turns out that it was not in the present numbers 1 and 7 respectively! London Directories from 1876 to 1884 show that Englands Lane only extended from Haverstock Hill to the northern end of Chalcot Gardens with no street numbers, while the street, which was to become the section from Primrose Hill Road to the southern end of Chalcot Gardens was called Elizabeth Terrace. During this period, the street numbers on the northern side of Elizabeth Terrace were from 1 (Washington Hotel) to 15, and on the southern side from 1A to 8A. The chemist shop of Alfred Allchin and the “post & Money Order Office and Savings Bank” were at number 1A! At number 7A, the Directories list Henry Edwards, but the 1881 Census shows that “7 Englands Lane” was divided into 3 flats, the occupants of which were the families of Henry Edwards, George White and Sidney Allchin. So “1 Englands Lane” on the 1881 Census was really “1A Elizabeth Terrace” as given in the Directories.

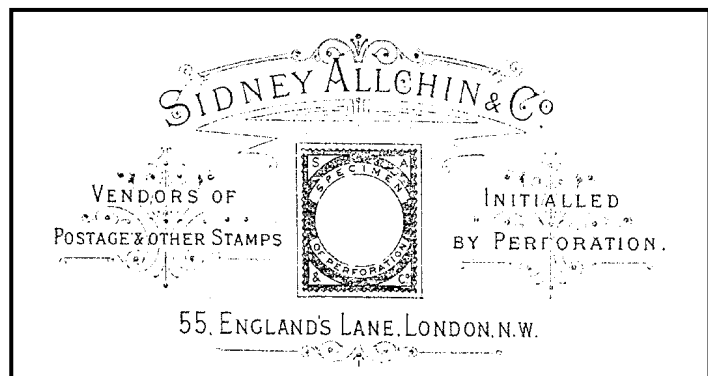
From 1888, the Directories show Englands Lane extending all the way from Haverstock Hill to Belsize Park Gardens/Primrose Hill Road, with the name “Elizabeth Terrace” disappearing. So the sub post office had not relocated – its address just changed form “1A Elizabeth Terrace” to “55 Englands Lane”!

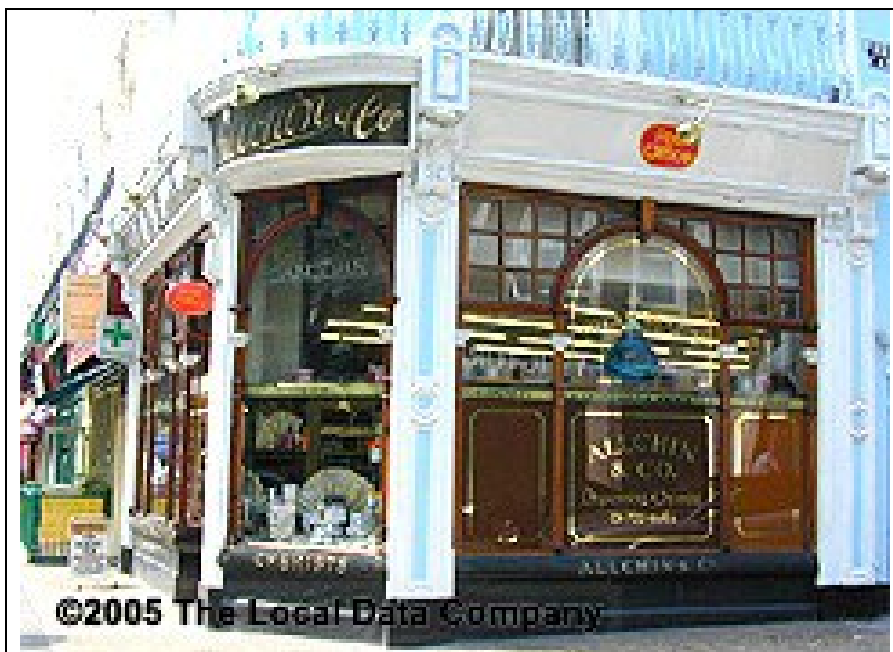


A postcard view of Englands Lane, 1906, looking east.

(The building on the right corner is number 55, the one on the left corner is The Washington; 28 Englands Lane is on the near corner on the left side where the building tops show a break in the centre distance)

However, some time between 1896 and 1909, Allchin & Co., chemists, and the sub post office moved across the street to number 28, on the western corner of Primrose Gardens, where the business still trades under that name, including the post office counter. And, yes, “The Washington” is still at number 50.





A recent photo of 28 Englands Lane looking towards the north-east. The photo shows the Primrose Gardens façade with Post Office signs on the corner and above the large window.

A Google search for information on Alfred Allchin found the following reference in the obituary of Sir William Augustus Tilden (1842 – 1926), a chemist who was famous for inventing synthetic rubber:

“His family apprenticed him, while yet barely 15 years of age, to a pharmaceutical chemist at Barnsbury. He was fortunate in his employer, Mr. Alfred Allchin, who, having acted as an assistant in the Pharmaceutical Society’s laboratory and worked for a short time in Pelouze’s laboratory in Paris, had an outlook beyond the limits of the pharmacy.”

[Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series A, containing papers of a Mathematical & Physical Character, Vol. 117, No. 778 (Feb. 1928), pp. i – xxxi]

Alfred Allchin and his family were living in the Barnsbury (part of Islington) area at the 1851, 1861 and 1871 England Censuses.

[Note by John Mathews – I have tried to contact The Local Data Company for permission to use their photos (above) of 28 Englands Lane from a web site. However, they no longer appear in the on-line British phone book, and a neighbouring business at the address on their web site told me that their premises were empty and that it was not known if they were still in business.]

OFFICIAL PERFINS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (PART 1)

Dick Scheper (Translation: Steve Netten)

(Reprinted from *Perfinpost* December 2006)

Introduction:

During the first decade of the 20th century many Russian authorities used perfins (perforated initials). These perfins may be found both on postage and revenue stamps. In the latter case the stamps were affixed to a document and perfined after paying a certain tax or compensation for administrative governmental services. The intention of these canceling perfins was to prevent re-use of the stamp.

The official governmental Russian perfins form part of a still almost unknown collecting area. No catalogue of these perfins is available. With this article I want to start a survey of the official perfins found on Russian revenue stamps. As a start and for the time being I'm limiting myself to one type of official perfins, which can be called "**initials on cross**".



Fig. 1: various forms of official Russian perfins.

Figure 1 shows some different forms that we can find in the official perfins. The first stamp has a perfin that only shows the initials of the user: the district court of justice in Ekaterinoslav (**E**kat^{er}inoslav **O**krug **S**ud). The second stamp shows a perfin with both characters and numbers: M.P./6. This perfin was used by branch-office No. 6 of the Head Post Office in Moscow. The characters M.P. stand for Moskva Pochtamt. This form of official perfin is only found in postage stamps. The third stamp shows the initials of the user against a background of a perforated (andreas) cross. This perfin L.O.S. is used by the court of justice from the district of Lodz (**L**odz **O**krug **S**ud). This form of official perfin we

typically find in revenue stamps. In this article I only describe this type of perfin. For convenience sake I have called this form the “**initials on cross**” perfin type.

On which revenue stamps can we find the perfins “initials on cross” ?

The perfins of this type can be found on a large number of different revenue stamps. Figure 2 shows some often found stamps. For those who are interested in a complete survey of Russian revenue stamps I call attention to the publication “Russian revenues” by J. Barefoot (2004).



Fig. 2: various Russian revenue stamps with official perfins.

The first two stamps on Figure 2 are tax-stamps of 5 kopeks (1887) and 75 kopeks (1907). The other two stamps are intended for use by judicial authorities: 25 kopeks and 5 roubles (1891).



Fig. 3: revenue stamp of the town of Warsaw

A striking number of Russian official perfins can be found in stamps for municipal taxes of the town of Warsaw. The stamp shows the municipal coat of arms with the picture of a mermaid - see Figure 3. This stamp of 10 kopeks in the colours red on yellow was used from 1886 until 1918.

Summary of the different perfins:

In the rest of this article I give in alphabetical order a summary of the Russian official perfins of the “**initial on cross**” type as far as known by me. There’s an illustration of each perfin. Because of the length of some perfins more than one stamp is needed to get a good impression of the complete perfin.

For a number of perfin I'm not in possession of sufficient stock to be able to read all the initials of the perfin. In those cases I would be very pleased if members could provide me with supplementary information! Maybe you're just in the possession of that perfin on which the missing initials are visible. For that reason I have illustrated the incomplete perfin and written a description in the hope that someone can help me.

Cyrillic characters.

As usual for official Russian perfin the initials consist of Cyrillic characters. For readability I use in my text Latin characters to refer to the Cyrillic characters on the figures. Comparing the different perfin, note that most perfin end with the character(s) Uch or OS - in Cyrillic character(s) respectively Y 'inverted h' and O.C. These initials point as a rule to respectively a form of administration or registration (Uch = uchrezdenii?), and usage by a district court of justice (O.S. = Okrug Sud).

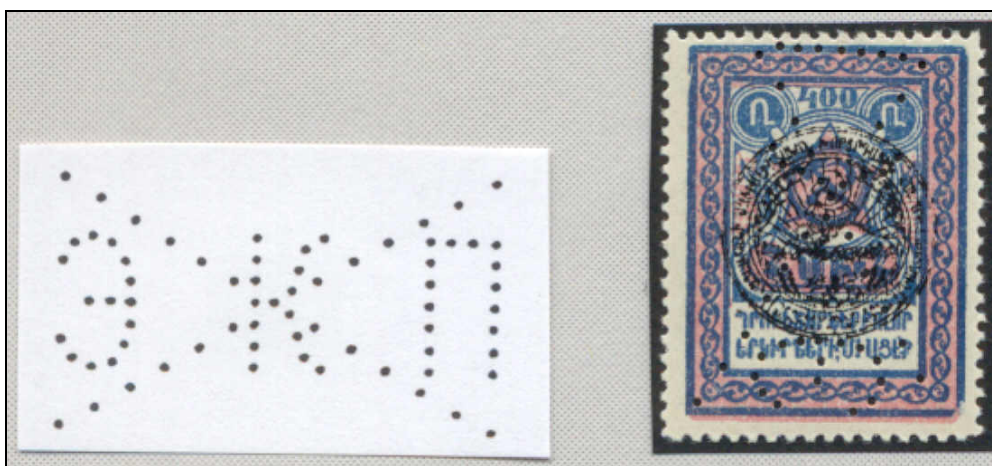


Figure 4: Perfin E.K.P.

The perfin E.K.P. (see Figure 4), was used by the Chamber of Finance in the Armenian capital Erivan. The characters stand for: **E**rivanskaya **K**azennaya **P**alata. As well as the usage of this perfin on Russian revenue stamps it was also used from 1919 onwards on stamps of the then independent republic of Armenia. Such a stamp is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 5 shows part of a document with the perfin E.K.P. This document from the inflation period concerns a bill of 660 million (!) roubles for the delivery of sand and loam. According to this document they have been working:

- with oxen: 10 days for 30 million roubles a day;
- with horses: 12 days for 30 million roubles a day.



Figure 5: part of a document with perfin E.K.P.



Figure 6: Perfin I E R U S Uch

Figure 6 shows a perfin I E R U S Uch, which has the very early Cyrillic character 'I' which I have never seen in another perfin. The character 'I' could also be a part of "H" or "N" but on the stamp no blind perfs of other initials are to be seen. We are waiting for information concerning the user.



Figure 7: Perfin K.P.O.S.

The perfin K.P.O.S. (see Figure 7), was used by the court of justice in the district of Kamenets Podolsk. In Tsarist Russia, Kamenets Podolsk was the center of the province of Podolskaya. Nowadays it is a town in the district of Khmel'nitsky in the republic of Ukraine. The perfin also exist on revenues (tax stamps) of Ukraine. An example is shown in figure 8.



Figure 8: part of a document with the (Ukrainian) perfin K.P.O.S.

[Ed:- The second and concluding part of this article will be published in Bulletin 348.]

ANOTHER "FUN DISPLAY" PAGE
"N" IS FOR NEWSPAPERS
 Graham Fortey

