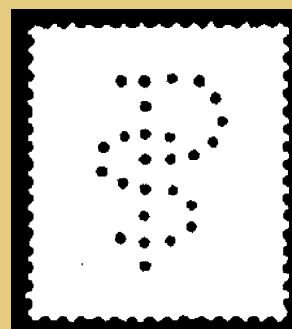
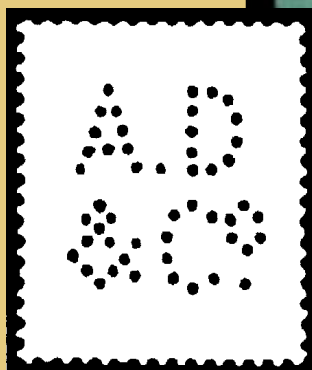


PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN



No. 396 - June 2015



North British Railway Parcel
label with perfin die
A.D/&Co. - A1725.01

SECRETARY/TREASURER

With Royal Mail charging so much the Society has been using couriers for publication order parcels over 2kg as in most cases it is much cheaper and saves the member money. I was rather annoyed to hear that the courier UPS charges a very high fixed fee to deliver international parcels in North America. None of the couriers tell you this when arranging a delivery. Can members outside the UK who have received Society parcels advise me of charges imposed by couriers so I can try to avoid using them. I am aware that Customs duty can be imposed on any order, but large extra fixed fees by couriers are just taking the customer for a ride seeing how they are hidden from the sender.

Catalogue - Letter "C" Prices

As you will read elsewhere in the Bulletin Letter "C" is now ready to purchase. Prices are:

	UK	Europe	Surface	World Zone 1	World Zone 2
Details	£23.00	£33.30	£32.30	£39.10	£40.60
Silhouettes	£7.80	£10.50	£10.30	£12.70	£13.50

Remember to add the PayPal fee if required. The Details weigh 1.6kg packed! Please contact me before sending payment for more than one.

Date for the Diary

I have made a provisional date of 31 October 2015 for the AGM. It avoids Guy Fawkes night which many will take on the following Saturday. I will check for anything else happening that day, but if not the 31st it will be.

SPRING MEETING REPORT

The Spring meeting was held on Saturday May 9th and 23 members attended accompanied by two wives and one guest together with our host from Grosvenor Nick. As usual members brought material along to exhibit and to sell and a great meeting was had by all.

The room auction had five vendors, and two members also brought along material for direct sales. Our auctioneer Sean Brady brought along the Society laptop in order to demonstrate the Auction software to those who were interested.

Displays were given by Richard Husband, Roy Gault and Maurice Harp and the silver medal award display of HMSO perfin material formed by Michael Millar (ob) was also on display.

Note from the Auctioneer

I would like to remind members not to identify the contents of packets sent to the auctioneer via Royal Mail by writing anything on the outside other than the name and address of the recipient.

Catalogue Editor's Report.

Briefly, there are 3 major topics for which significant progress can be reported since the AGM held in November 2014.

- Section 'C' of the 'New Illustrated Catalogue' has now been completed, involving **1,999 DD** and over **22,345 DDF**, making it by the narrowest of margins, the largest letter of the alphabet.

The overall totals for GB Perfin Dies now stands at
24,130 DD and **242,847 DDF**.

Work will start shortly on the 2nd Edition for the Letter 'J', last worked on in July 1996, which is planned for completion by the Spring of 2016. A lot has happened in the last 19 years!

In passing, on a weekly basis roughly **2 New Dies** are being reported, **5 new identities** (positive & suspected), and over **100 new stamp values**. Our hobby is thriving!

- The website catalogue project '**Great British Postage Stamps known with Perfins**' is almost 'complete', with just three sections of QEII £p commemoratives left to prepare, and an Introduction. 600+ pages have now been uploaded, including an 'in-depth' study of the '**Silver Jubilee issue of KGV**'.

- The re-discovery of the so-called 'Braham' Proofs late last year has resulted in an 'in-depth' study into **Frank Braham** and his stamp perforating business. The work, which also pulls together all previously published information on the subject, has been placed on the Perfin Society website for all to see, all 149 pages!

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Harvey Tilles' Great Britain and World-wide perfins collections are coming to auction this Autumn with the first part of his British collection being auctioned in **June**.

Dr. Tilles wrote to notify all the Great Britain Perfin Society members that it is now the time to allow other collectors to enjoy his perfin material. He has given his collection to member Bob Szymanski to auction. You may obtain auction information by e-mailing Bob.

"While collecting perfins for over 50 years, I have made friends with some extraordinary perfin collectors. With Bob McKee, I helped design and develop an illustrated Great Britain Perfins Catalog. I have been involved in exhibiting and judging both nationally and internationally. I have exhibited 'TO PREVENT POSTAL FRAUD AND DECEIT', with approximately one fourth of this exhibit showing perfins and other anti-theft material. Showing perfins on the international level was an interesting journey. My greatest enjoyment, however, was helping other collectors with the design of their material for exhibit.

Thank you all for sharing of your time, your thoughts, your perfins but most of all your friendship."

WANTED

Margaret Harding is looking for copies of perfins on the 46th Parliamentary Conference issue. If any member can help in any way however small, please contact Margaret.

APPEAL FOR SPANISH PERFIN COLLECTORS

Non member Tony Elliott has written to the Society looking for members who collect Spanish Perfins. "I consider myself as one of the leading collectors in the U.K. who collect 'Spanish perfins'. My question is, 'do any of your members also collect Spanish perfins?' If so, any who wish to exchange Spanish perfins, then I have quite a number of spares, and they may contact me

COPY OF SG/&F - S3180.01 WANTED

Jerry D. Moore writes. "I am a collector of Swedish perfins. I have a 6 frame exhibit and I am in need of one GB perfin. I make the point in my exhibit that perfins were in use before 1907, when Sweden authorized the use of perfins, and that Swedish companies saw perfins on international mail and decided to adopt them. The cover I use to make that point is a cover with perfin SG/&F (S3180.01) perfin on a cover cancelled August 3, 1885. I seek a single stamp with this perfin pattern so I can clearly show the pattern. I am happy to pay a reasonable price for this one item." If you can help Jerry contact him

TWO SILVER JUBILEE DIE WANTED

Jeff Turnbull has a friend who is a Silver Jubilee stamp collector and is also interested in the perfins. He is writing a book on the Watch industry, and would like to ask if anyone has copies of the Silver Jubilee stamps with the following perfin dies.

"G" **G 0011.12M** of J. G. Graves Sheffield, ("Watches")

"HS" **H 6310.03** of H. Samuel ("Watches")

If any member can provide the stamps, or even a Photo or Scan of them to place in the book he is writing, he would be happy. He is also ready to buy them if they can be found.

MEMBERS COMMENTS

Joseph Sloper Death Certificate - Bulletin 358/9, 359/7

John Mathews writes with a bit more information regarding the place of Joseph Sloper's death. "After a long time since I first tried to find out more about where Joseph Sloper died in 1890 - at 2 Mercer Terrace, Archway Road, Islington - I have found an 1895 OS map (1:1025, 5 feet to the mile or 1 inch to 88 feet) which shows Mercer Terrace on the corner of Archway Road and Thomas Street (Thomas Street does not exist now, it has become part of a park!) opposite the Holborn Union Infirmary (which is on Google maps). That house must now be under the northern part of the giant roundabout where Archway Road separates from Highgate Hill. The URL is <http://maps.nls.uk/view/101200977> . It is near the upper right corner of this map."

"I had wondered why he would have been at this address as he seemed to have no connection, personal or business, with the tenants there. Perhaps the reason is that it was opposite the Holborn Union Infirmary? Alice was present at his death, so perhaps Joseph was a patient at the Infirmary and the Infirmary notified her of his final decline in health. Could he have become acquainted with the residents at 2 Mercer Terrace while he was a patient at the Infirmary, and been taken across to their house just before he died so that Alice could be present? I know this is complete supposition, but the Infirmary location might just be the missing link."

Inter Pane Gutters with Perfins - Bulletin 394/27

John Marriner has sent in a scan of what at first looks like another Braham proof. The die is B1180.09 which was used 1895 - 1915 and is thought to have been used by Brentnall & Clelland, Coal merchants, London. Close inspection though shows that it is just a perfin strike on an inter-pane gutter. Although the paper used is a gutter from a 1d lilac, the strike is off centre, the ampersand is a Type III and there is also a broken pin in the ampersand.



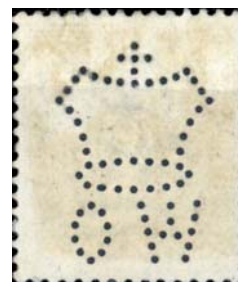
POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE

Maurice Harp

In 1996, nearly 20 years ago **Rosemary Smith** started a survey of perfinned Postal Stationery. Over the years over a 100 pages of information on perfinned postal stationery has been published in the Bulletin - a huge reservoir of information. However for the collector of this material it is now becoming hard to keep up with the updated information as there is no overall listing. So it has been decided to produce an overall catalogue of this material.

As a start I have been pulling together an overall listing that will hopefully be posted on the Society website by the end of July. This will give the opportunity for members to once more review any material in their collections and feed in any late editions and corrections. At the Spring meeting there was some discussion as to whether the Society should produce a printed version of this catalogue and the general consensus was that we should.

SEEN IN AUCTION



A pair of Office of Works perfins (illustrated below) were sold on ebay in April for £31.90. Both are used in Newcastle-on-Tyne with the 1d lilac having a dated cancel of January 6th 1896. Newcastle is a new cancellation report for both dies and the date of use of the HM/OW die is the earliest recorded. In August 1895 the Office of Works had 10 sheets of the ½d value, and 15 sheets of the 1d value initialled with "HM/OW". The stamps were for use in various offices in Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Southampton - and now presumably Newcastle. Similar numbers were perforated with the Crown/OW die.

NEEDLES AND PINS - AND ENTREPRENEURS

Dave Hill

I didn't realise that needles were made two at a time, with points at either end, the holes for the thread were then made and they were cut apart, making two needles. Given the technology and skill needle makers would diversify into medical needles, fishhooks and perforating pins.

I'm not sure that there weren't crude perforating machines about before Henry Archer invented perforating for postage stamps. It is said he watched someone pricking the imperforate stamp margins with a needle to make separation easier. He was no mechanic and had to employ one to make a successful machine but they realised that the only satisfactory way was to remove a line of tiny discs of paper. Even his mechanic could not produce a machine that could perforate all the stamps that were needed as postage stamps had become so popular.

So the Inland Revenue, who were responsible for providing the stamps to the Post Office, approached leading engineers David Napier & Sons who built and supplied perforating machines to them. The stamps were printed by Perkins Bacon but in 1870 the printing contract was given to De la Rue, soon they had to buy their own Napier perforating machines. In 1910 De la Rue lost the stamp contract to Harrisons.

This generation of Napiers had some successes with large aircraft engines in WWI but their foray into the luxury car market was a disaster which led to the eventual demise of the company, anyway they were no longer interested in perforating machines. Harrisons had never printed a stamp before but they had some good friends, the engineering firm of Grover & Co amongst them. They had been started by railway engineer John Grover (1836-1892) in 1862 and with good management and design staff could turn their hands to almost any engineering problem. They perfected the fast comb perforating machine, perforating 3 sides of a row of stamps at each stroke. They were fortunate to own a large premises in the East of London and received royalties from a number of inventions, the "Groverlock" spring dowel pin amongst them. Downsizing and the royalties kept

them going through the period when engineering was almost a dirty word. Mr A W Fenn who joined them between the wars and rose to be managing director guided them through this difficult period but when he came to retire in 2007 there was no one to carry on and the market had shrunk so the firm ceased to exist.

It was not necessary to be a genius to be successful. A good, saleable idea and dogged determination were all that were needed, and Joseph Sloper had these. His idea was to indelibly mark bills and cheques with “PAID” or “CANCELLED” to prevent them being paid twice. He decided the means to indelibly mark them was to perforate them, adapting the technology that had already been developed. A bonus was when the Post Office agreed **not** to buy back postage stamps that had been perforated with initials (Perfins) in 1868 and the basis of a business was established. A second generation continued it through boom years in the early 1900’s and another in the 1930’s. Other engineering work and the management of Bill Cockayne helped but the increased use of franking machines and Bill’s retirement led to them closing in 1993.

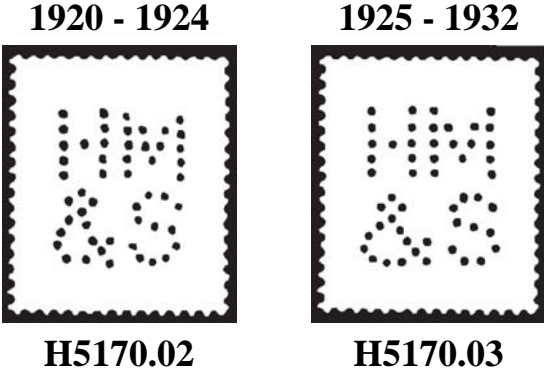
Needles had been made in London in the Middle ages, (hence Threadneedle Street), the needle makers moved to Bucks and finally Redditch. In the 19th century with a population of 5,000 Redditch was making 200 million needles a week exported throughout the world, providing 90% of the worlds' needles. If not a cottage industry at least it was a back yard one.



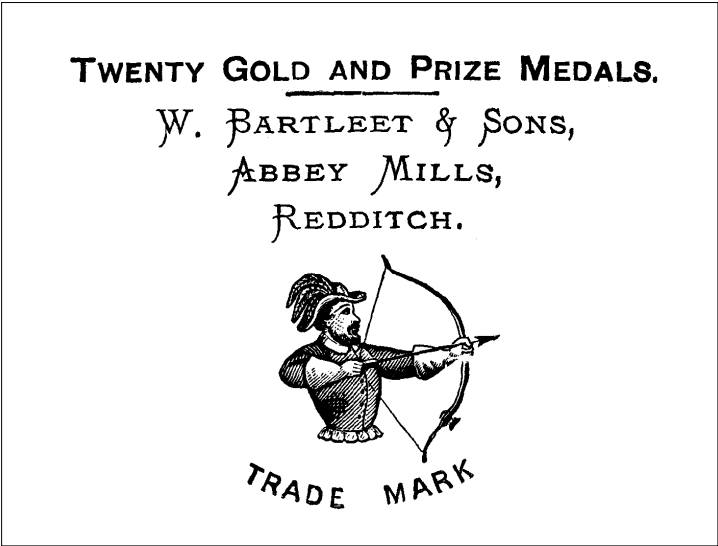
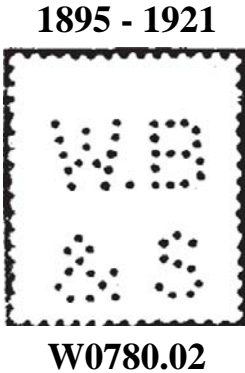
Henry Milward & Sons was typical of the many firms that had been making needles in Redditch for years. It was founded in the year of Henry’s birth, 1730, by his father. At one point they were the biggest producers of knitting and surgical needles, and fishing tackle in the world.

Milward’s were also benevolent employers, the fishing tackle was

added because one of the Milward's was an enthusiastic angler. Henry Milward & Sons used perfin pattern HM/&S H5170.02 from 1920 to 1924 and .03 from 1925 to 1932. Henry Wilkes also used H5170.03



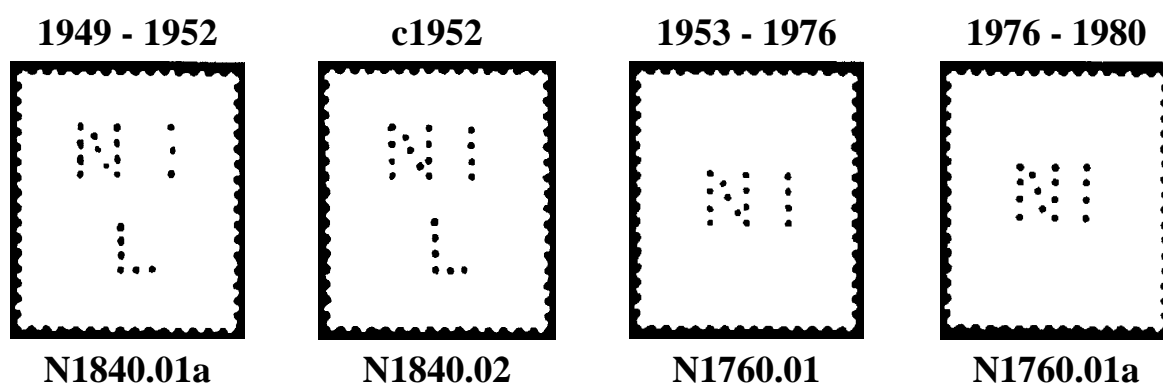
Another Redditch company was William Bartleet & Sons who were founded in 1750. Like Milward they manufactured a range of related products including needles, fish hooks and fishing tackle. In 1902 they were acquired by Milward but they continued to trade under their own name. Bartleet used perfin die W.B/&S - W0780.02 which was used up until 1921.



Henry Milward & Sons amalgamated with R. Turner & Sons and John James, a brand name that is still well known. Meanwhile other needle makers, William Hall and H. Wilkes amalgamated with others to form Amalgamated Needles & Fish Hooks. In 1932 all these joined together to form The English Needle & Fishing Tackle Co who eventually became ENTACO although before that they called themselves Needle Industries.

Many of the constituent firms still traded under their own, well-known brand names. In 1973 Coats Patons bought the company, trading as Needle Industries until a management buyout in 1990 when they reverted to the ENTACO name. They still use the John James brand name whilst Coats Patons retained the Milward name.

Obviously Sloper's did a lot of reciprocal business with needle makers. Whether it was this link with perfin machine makers or not, most of the needle manufacturers seemed to have been prolific users of perfins as will be seen below.



Needle Industries used perfin NI - N1760.01 from 1953-76 and N1760.01a from 1976-80. John James used perfin NI/L N1840.01a from 1945-52 and possibly N1840.02 c1952. There are a number of other NI/L dies listed in the catalogue all of which were probably used by Needle Industries but are still waiting information that might be able to confirm it.

W. Hall & Co, English Needle & Fishing Tackle Co Ltd used perfin EN/FT - E3230.01M between 1941-45. Whilst E3230.02 is known used by Henry Milward & Sons, English Needle & Fishing Tackle Co Ltd and by R. Turner & Sons. N1840.01 - 1945 - 1952



COVER WITH ROYAL CONNECTIONS

Rosemary Smith

Some 14 years ago, Gerald Soutar gave me a Perforated Postal Stationery Envelope for my collection. The envelope itself is not particularly scarce, having one of the Army & Navy Civil Service Limited perfins (A4205.04) through the 1d pink imprinted stamp. Postmark is 13 Nov 00, London SW.

It is addressed to "Fraulein Holtz, Housekeeper to H.I.M. The Empress Fredrick Schloss Friedrickshof, Cronberg, ???, via Buckingham Palace, London". In his covering letter to me, Gerald remarked,

"I did a double take on the usage of "Empress Frederick". This is, of course, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. During the lifetime of her husband, Frederick Ill, she was known as the Empress Victoria. I am not quite sure whether the change was her personal choice, or whether it was a European or British custom. I do recall reading something recently about a Princess Michael.

The other notable wording is "via Buckingham Palace". One would assume that the letter would have been forwarded from Buckingham Palace to Germany by courier or diplomatic pouch. Surely the Army & Navy Stores could have sent it to Germany, charging foreign postage to business expenses?

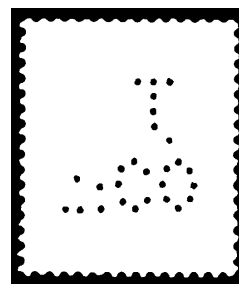
Lastly can we assume that the sender was offering merchandise which the Empress was accustomed to having, but could not obtain in Germany?"

As this cover was a gift from Gerald I have offered it back to him, now I am selling my P.P.S. collection. He tells me to keep it or, as I do not feel it right to lay claim to it, to sell it on behalf of the Society. Look out for it in one of our future auctions.

THE CLAN LINE.

Roy Gault

A Perfin I frequently get asked questions about is this partial, which we now know is “CI/ & Co” (C3640.01), used by ‘*Cayzer, Irvine & Co Ltd*’, London. But who were they, what was their business, and how many more Perfins did they use?



The company was established by Charles Cayzer (1843-1916) in Liverpool. Initially he dealt in ships’ stores in partnership as ‘*Rudstad & Cayzer*’, but during this time, 1876, Charles privately purchased two wooden sailing ships. Prior to this he had worked as a clerk to a shipping company employed in the Japanese trade, then as a shipping agent in Bombay, India, before eventually becoming ‘master of stores’ for the British-India Steam Navigation Co. He left India in 1873 to become their London Agent. After being refused a partnership by William McKinnon, owner of the British-India Steam Navigation Co, Charles decided to set up his own business in Liverpool, operating as ‘*C W Cayzer & Co*’ with his two wooden sailing ships. In 1878 he went into partnership with Captain William Irvine trading under the name ‘*Cayzer, Irvine & Co*’. Also during 1878, Alexander Stephen (a Glasgow Shipbuilder) took a stake in the company. As a result the company H/O was moved to Glasgow in 1881, and the ‘*Clan Line Association of Steamers Ltd*’ was born.

The first two ships were wooden sailing ships - ‘Jalawar’ (built 1850), and ‘North Star’ (built 1862) - both of which were short lived. The Jalawar foundered off Java in 1878, and the ‘North Star’ disappeared at sea in 1880. Thereafter, steamships were used by the company, the first one of which was called Clan Alpine (built 1878).



House flag - Lion rampant in a white diamond against a red background.

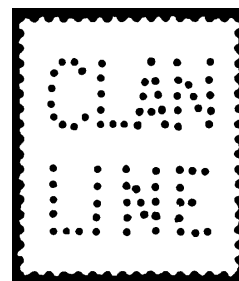
Funnels - black with two red bands separated by a thin black band.



The original route was for passenger traffic between Glasgow and India via the Suez Canal (opened in November 1869), but over the years other destinations were added: South Africa, East Africa, New York, the Persian Gulf, Australia, and Mexico.

In all, **six** Perfins have been identified that are associated with the company, the earliest of which is the full name “CLAN/LINE” (C4270.01). This was in use 1890-1900 in Glasgow, the earliest known date being *9th November 1893*, and the latest *17th December 1897*.

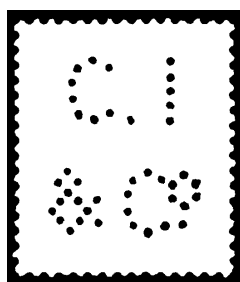
1890-1900



C4270.01

As new steamships were built and added to the line they were managed by ‘Cayzer, Irvine & Co’ who took on Limited liability status in 1907. Two more dies were used at their H/O at 109 Hope Street, Glasgow.

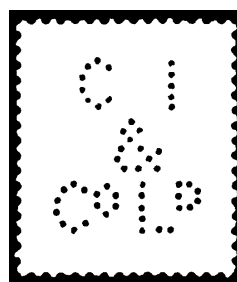
1900-1909



C3645.01M

ED/LD:
21st February 1901
1st June 1909

1909-1952

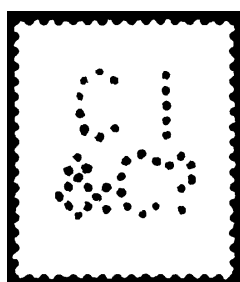


C3680.01M

ED/LD:
8th March 1910
20th June 1949

The Liverpool office was in Water Street near the dockside. Again, two Perfin dies were used

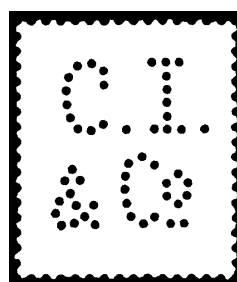
1905-1910



C3642.01

ED/LD:
18th March 1905
10th August 1906

1910-1939



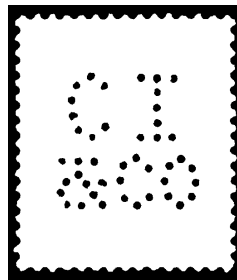
C3650.02

ED/LD:
18th May 1910
... 1915

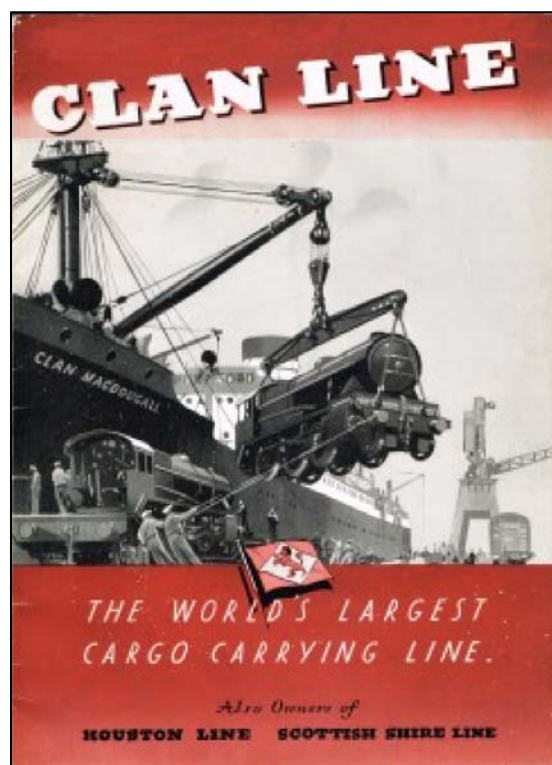
The **London** office, at 2 St Mary Axe, London EC3, also used a Perfin, the troublesome “CI/Co” (C3640.01) which started the article off. The pins started to go missing from c1930.

1920-1939

ED/LD:
April 1933
1st September 1936



C3640.01



At it's peak in the 1930's, the 'Clan Line' was the largest cargo carrying line in the world, as proudly displayed on the cover of this book outlining the history of the company. The steam engines being loaded onto Clan MacDougall (built in 1929, but torpedoed and sunk in 1941) were probably built by the Glasgow based North British Locomotive Co Ltd, the largest locomotive manufacturing company in Europe and the British Empire.

The final note goes to Charles Cayzer himself, who was knighted in 1897 and made a baronet in 1904.

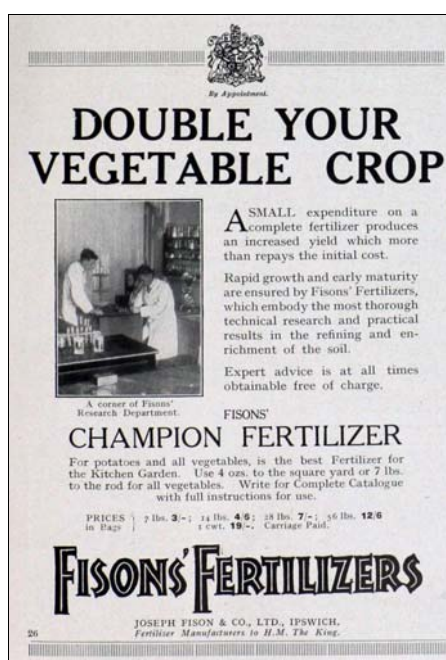
FISONS' FERTILIZERS

Melvyn Green

In 1842 Sir John Bennet Laws gained a patent for the manufacture of chemical fertilisers by dissolving bones or natural coprolitic nodules in sulphuric acid to make calcium super-phosphate. Edward Packard took on this idea setting up a fertilizer business in 1843, subsequently building one of the first complete acid and super-phosphate factories in the UK at Bramford near Ipswich in the 1850's.

In 1863 Packard was joined in business by his son, also named Edward, who was instrumental in developing the business and rationalizing the United Kingdom's fertilizer industry. The business was incorporated in 1895 under the name of Edward Packard and Co. and registered on 23 July as agricultural chemists and artificial manure manufacturers.

In 1919 Packard bought the business founded in 1847 by James Fison of Thetford and the name of the company was changed to Packard and James Fison (Thetford) Ltd. In response to deterioration in the business climate in 1929, Packard and James Fison (Thetford) Limited amalgamated with 2 East Anglian competitors, Joseph Fison and Co and Prentice Brothers, (founded 1856), with the resultant company being named Fison, Packard and Prentice Ltd.



A corner of Fisons' Research Department.

DOUBLE YOUR VEGETABLE CROP

A SMALL expenditure on a complete fertilizer produces an increased yield which more than repays the initial cost.

Rapid growth and early maturity are ensured by Fisons' Fertilizers, which embody the most thorough technical research and practical results in the refining and enrichment of the soil.

Expert advice is at all times obtainable free of charge.

FISONS' CHAMPION FERTILIZER

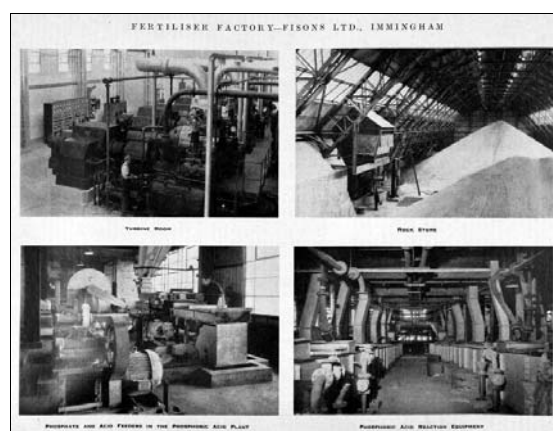
For potatoes and all vegetables, is the best Fertilizer for the Kitchen Garden. Use 4 ozs. to the square yard or 7 lbs. to the rod for all vegetables. Write for Complete Catalogue with full instructions for use.

PRICES: 7 lbs. 2/-; 14 lbs. 4/6; 28 lbs. 7/-; 56 lbs. 12/6 in Bags; 1 cwt. 18/- Carriage Paid.

FISONS' FERTILIZERS

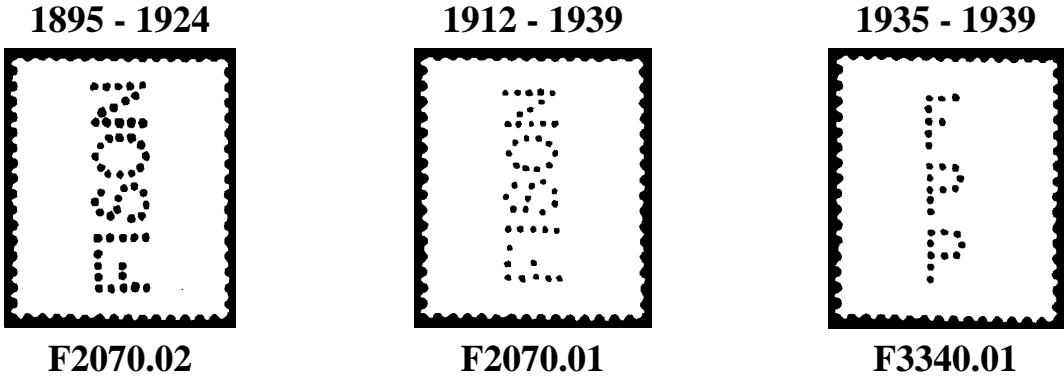
JOSEPH FISON & CO., LTD., IPSWICH.
Fertilizer Manufacturers to H.M. The King.

1928 Fisons Advertisement



1951 Fertilizer Factory

Of these companies, only Joseph Fison and Co had an extensive sales network outside East Anglia so this allowed the new larger company newer markets and to expand over the next 15 years, mainly by acquiring 32 fertilizer businesses (mostly small family businesses) and also registering 5 new subsidiaries. As a result the company grew to be one of the largest in its sector in the country especially after the acquisition of Anglo-Continental Guano Works Ltd, its largest competitor, on the sudden death of the managing director of Anglo-Continental.



In 1942, the Company formally changed its name to the shorter Fisons Ltd. A rationalized sales policy was introduced on a national rather than local basis with much greater emphasis on use of merchants rather than sales agents. As the company prospered, in 1951 a new super-phosphate factory was built at Immingham Dock, and in 1957, after an agreement with Shell to obtain ammonia and nitric acid, construction of a plant to make ammonium nitrate at Stanford-le-Hope was undertaken.



1928 Fisons' Advertisement

In the early 1980s the Company decided to focus on pharmaceutical products which was its other main strength, and its fertilizer activities were sold to Norsk Hydro in 1982.

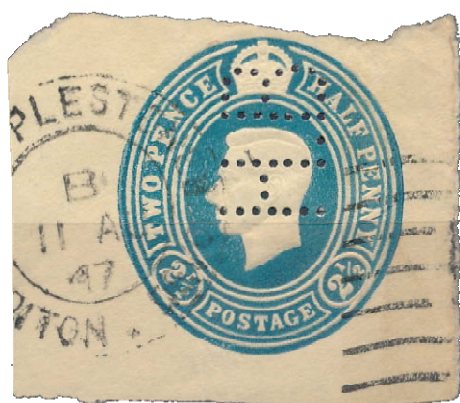
Fisons used three perfin dies covering the period of 1895 to 1939. It appears that they stopped using perfins at the outbreak of war. The war effort would have had a major impact on the company with the governments efforts to increase home food production.

A UNIQUE ITEM?

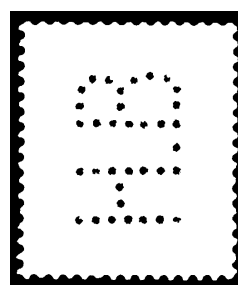
Roy Gault

Finn Binderkrantz, a member of the Society since 2009, has been painstakingly working his way through his collection of G.B. Perfins, comparing what he has with what's already reported in the catalogue. You all know the score - additional stamp values, postmarks, dates and the like. The process is adding around 0.5% to the DDF figures, and every now and again, a new die. The joy of Perfin collecting!

Finn's now up to the letter "H", and in his latest report is this Postal Stationery item. As far as I'm aware, this is the first report of a KGVI embossed 2½d stamp (Huggins & Baker Type '46'), on a piece torn probably from a Post Office issue envelope rather than a 'stamped to order' item. The colour changed from 'blue' to 'carmine' in 1951.



1945 - 1950



H0370.10

That's not all that's new though, as the "H.B" Perfin is unrecorded in the catalogue. I've allocated it H0370.10, and assigned it a date range of 1945-1950 based on the clear 11 AU/47 CDS.

As for the post-town, '...PLESTONE' at the top and '...DITON' at the bottom are fairly clear, so I took a stab at 'CREDITON' which is in Devon. Knowing that, I could also just make out 'DEVON' amongst the blue colour of the stamp. Reaching for a road map of Devon, I could see immediately a small town 4 miles WNW of CREDITON called **COPPLESTONE** which neatly finished off the postmark.

Unfortunately, I don't have access to a post WWII Trade Directory to see who "H.B" might have been - *can anyone help?*

BURMESTER CORRESPONDENCE

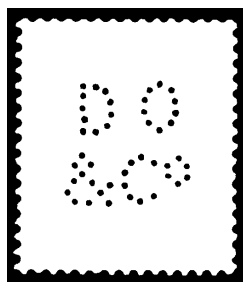
Maurice Harp

Anyone who collects covers will be well aware that many covers come from a limited number of sources. In Bulletin 379 I wrote about the many perfin covers addressed to Arthur Wyatt the estate manager at Penrhyn Slate quarry. Now I have noticed that there are a series of covers addressed to an E. Burmester of Cape Town. The six covers I have seen are shown below.

D3590.01	DO/&Co	David Oppenheimer & Co	13-12-83
	Importers of foreign good including meerschaum pipes		
D2780.01	DL&Co	Duff, Last & Co	27-06-78
	Bankers and Foreign Agents		
E4920.01	EU'P'N/MAIL	Morgan Bros.Ltd	24-06-70
	Publishers of European Mail		
M1510.07	M&Co	Morgan & Co	15-09-75
	Bankers & Foreign agents		
R3110.01	R.K/&Co.	Rennick, Kemsley & Co	24-11-81
	Merchants & Sewing Machine makers		
W0470.01	W&B/B	Wright & Butler	03-07-83
	Lamp manufacturers		

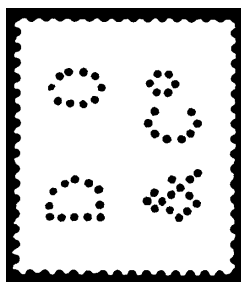
These six companies used a number of perfins in the late 19th century.

1883 - 1888



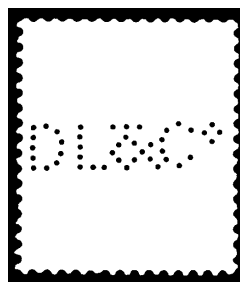
D3590.01

c1883



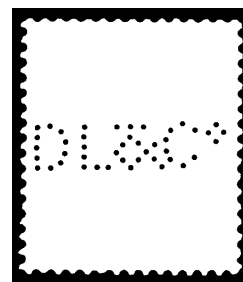
D3590.02

1876 - 1905



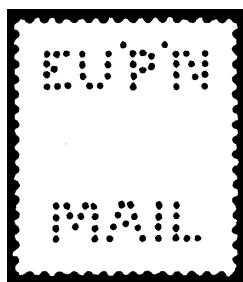
D2780.01

1890 - 1893



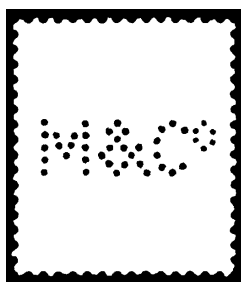
D2780.02

1868 - 1873



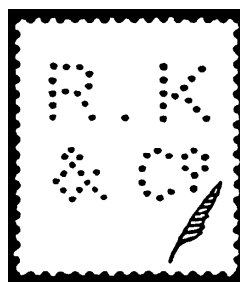
E4920.01

1873 - 1885



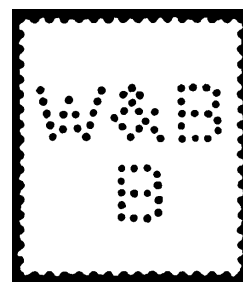
M1510.07

c1881



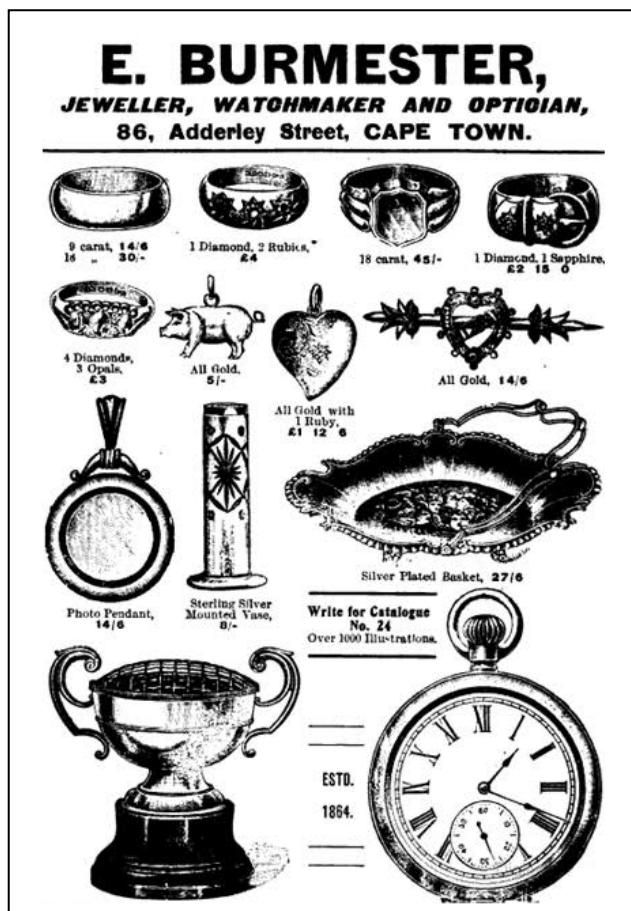
R3110.01

1879 - 1890



W0470.01

So I became intrigued as to who E Burmester were and what would link these various companies. With a little research I found the following.



Emil Burmester was born in Germany but later became a naturalised British citizen. By 1862 however he was based in Cape Town. By 1866 he had set up a business in Adderley St, Cape Town describing himself as a "Manufacturing Jeweller, Watchmaker and Optician".

Clearly at this time Burmester would be heavily dependent on shipments from Europe for items he wasn't able to make himself and this explains the wide variety of companies with whom Burmester was in correspondence. There are

probably many other Burmester covers around so if any member has one tucked away I would be very interested to hear from you.

AN UNUSUAL DOUBLE PERFIN

Maurice Harp

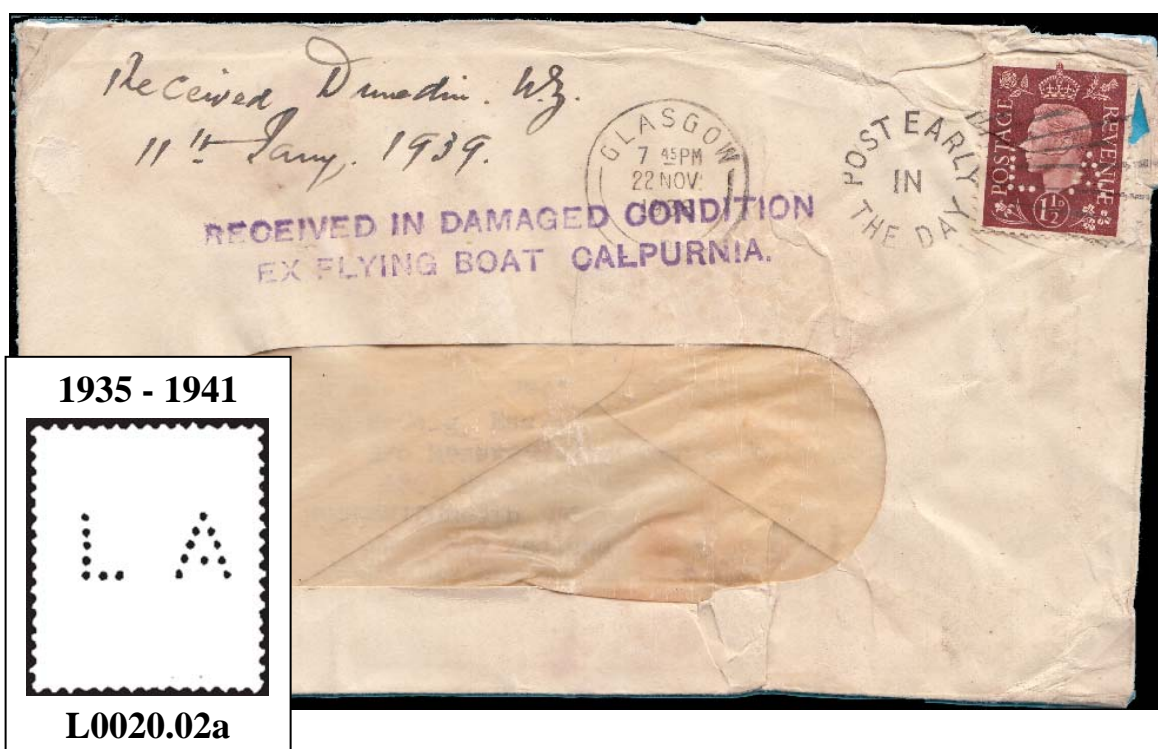


The 2/6d QV violet has an unusual double perfin. The standard perfin is G.B.L/L - G0600.01 used by German Bank of London. However it also has four large holes. At first I thought that the stamp had been applied to a document and then affixed to the document with the large punch. But the stamp appears to have been postally used. So why the four holes were applied remains a mystery. Any

suggestions as to why they were applied would be gratefully received.

LONDON ASSURANCE Co. CRASH COVER

John Marriner



The London Assurance Co sent a letter to a client in New Zealand. The envelope illustrated above had a King George VI 1½d brown with perfin die LA - L0020.02a. The latest and fastest way was to send it via Imperial Airways on their empire route operated by flying boats. The letter left Glasgow on the 22nd November 1938 and was on board the flying boat G-AETW Calpurnica when it left Southampton on the 23rd November.

Unfortunately, in transit the aircraft crashed in a sandstorm at night at lake Ramadi, which was 12 miles from lake Habbaniyah where it should have landed in Iraq on the 27th November 1938. The four flight crew were killed, but three other airways staff survived.

The mail, after being scattered all over the lake was salvaged and dried out, but not in the correct manner according to Post Office officials who berated the R.A.F. personnel helping them!! The plane crash was reported in The Times in some detail and included this report of the mail being recovered.

The Postmaster-General announces that the Calpurnia, which was wrecked on Sunday, was carrying the whole of the Australian and part of the New Zealand letter mail made up in London on November 23, and the whole of the New Zealand letter mail made up on November 24. A small amount of air mail correspondence for Iraq, Iran, and Portuguese India was also on board. Salvage operations are proceeding and further information as to the disposal of the mails will be published as received.



Eventually, the mail was put onto another aircraft and the letter reached Dunedin, New Zealand on the 11th January 1939. The violet cachet "Received in damaged condition ex Flying Boat Calpurnia" was applied. Normally with a window envelope it was difficult to find the addressee and destination, but because of immersion in water the address has been imprinted onto the inside back of the envelope. It was also fortuitous that the stamp remained on the envelope as many of these crash covers lack a stamp.

FRONT COVER

Maurice Harp

Illustrated on the front cover is a North British Railway Parcel label for an express service not exceeding 112 lb. The seller on ebay wanted £20 for the item but it received no bidders. The label has perfin die A.D/&Co. which is believed to have been used by Arthur Dickinson & Co, who manufactured tweed at Wheatlands Mill, Galashiels. The seller indicated that only three examples had been recorded of this label and certainly I have never seen one before. If any member has a similar item I would be delighted to hear from them.

EARLY 1d RED 'VISIBLE' PLATES.

Roy Gault

Following on from Larry Rausch's Perfin update listing for the rare, charismatic plate 225, perhaps I can encourage you to look at the other end of the spectrum - the early plates. The table lists the first thirty plates, along with the number of different Perfin dies known on each.

Plate	DD	Plate	DD	Plate	DD
71	1	81	2	91	2
72	1	82	1	92	11
73	1	83	0	93	4
74	3	84	0	94	2
75		85	0	95	3
76	7	86	3	96	6
77		87	1	97	17
78	8	88	0	98	2
79	10	89	2	99	12
80	1	90	4	100	26

Plates 71-96 were all put to press during 1864, 97 & 98 in 1865, and 99 & 100 (through to 103) in 1866. Although space doesn't permit a list of all 130 dies, the following plates are known with just one Perfin die.

Plate	Letters	User	Die in use
71	"GR/W" (G4350.01aM)	Great Western Railway Co.	1868-1869
72	"GR/W" (G4350.01aM)	Great Western Railway Co.	1868-1869
73	"SC" (S1210.08)	Copestake 'Proof'.	1868
80	"VS/ & C ^o " (V1630.01)	User n/k - London EC pmks.	1868-1905
82	"C.I.H/ & S" (C3730.02)	Chas J Hambro & Son.	1868-1910
87	"MB/ & C ^o " (M0520.06)	Munt, Brown & Co.	1869-1880

Excluding plates 75 and 77 which were rejected, the plates *not known* with a Perfin are 83, 84, 85, and 88. Two illustrations of stamps on the list are shown on the next page.

Plate 72



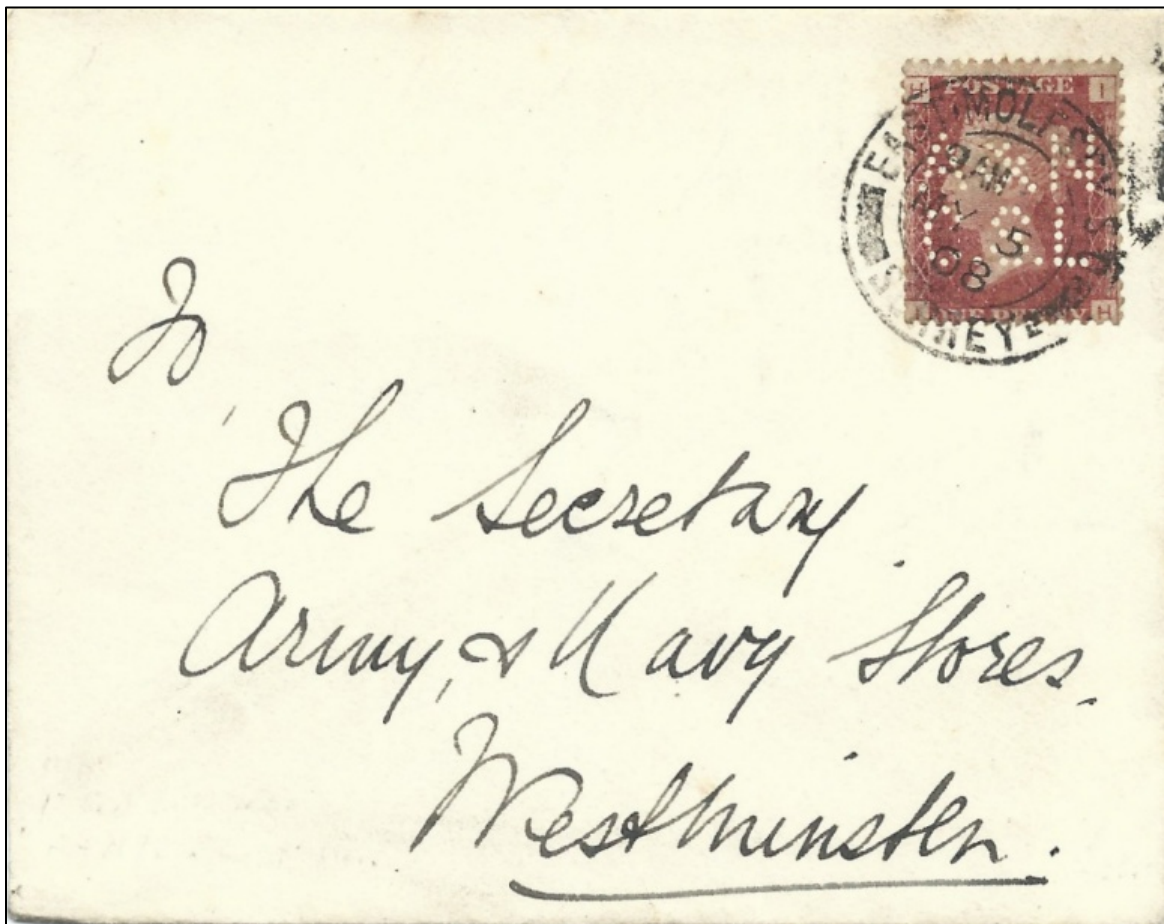
G4350.01aM

Plate 73



S1210.08

While on the subject of 1d Red plates, I can report that we now know of **23,923** different plates found on **1,247** different dies. Plate 171 with 450 DD, and plate 174 with 443 DD are the front runners by a mile as the next closest is plate 184 with 385 DD. Worthy of note is Plate 140, which is a relatively early plate number. It was put to press for over seven years (1870-1877), and produced an impressive 982,500 sheets (over 235 million stamps!). Not surprisingly a fair few would have been Perfinned, and some of those have survived.



I couldn't resist finishing with Melvyn Green's 'late use' cover posted on 5th May 1908 in East Molesey, twenty-eight years too late! Fittingly, the plate is our plate leader Plate 171.

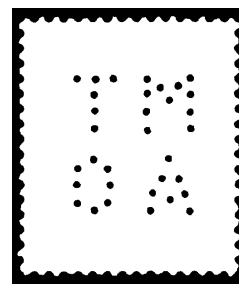
TRADE MARK PERFINS.

Roy Gault

The topic of *Trade Marks* has cropped up in the Bulletin on a number of occasions over the years, so here's an opportunity to bring them all together under one roof.

Perhaps the first place to start is the body set up in 1886 to register Trade Marks and look after owners' interests - the Trade Mark Owners Mutual Protection Association Limited. The name changed in 1905 to the *Trade Mark Owners Association Ltd*, but they didn't start using Perfins until the early 1960's. Although not a trade mark, their Perfin, "TM/OA" (T3313.01), was a Sloper single headed die.

1960-1965



T3313.01

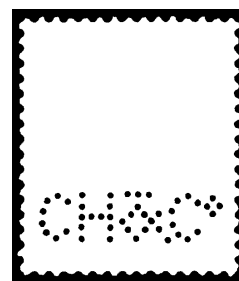
Post Office regulations state that a stamp may be perforated provided that the perforating holes are no larger than those dividing one stamp from another. Furthermore, only initials, *NOT* names or *Trade Marks*, may be used. And so it's not surprising that only a shade over 0.1% of the **24,110** recorded G.B. Perfins are also Trade Marks!

Trade Marks can take many guises, sometimes only meaningful to the company who used it. It can be just words, or an image, and often both. To qualify for the list I've considered only those Perfins which, within the limitations of having to consist simply of holes, by and large look like the Trade Mark itself.



Here we have the Trade mark of *Clark, Hunt & Co Ltd*, who were Wholesale Ironmongers, in the East End of London. The image loosely ties in with their Ironmongery business, but what the story is behind it can only be guessed at!

1880-1940



C3150.01

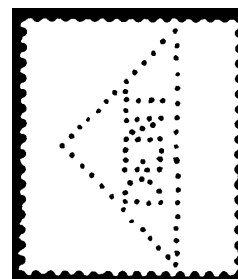
However, as is blatantly obvious, their Perfin looks nothing like their Trade Mark, and so doesn't appear on the list.

My very first contribution to the Society, apart from paying my ‘subs’, was to report a *suspected* new identity based on a Trade Mark, which appeared in B217 (June 1985).



An advertisement from Kelly’s Warwickshire Trade Directory shows that the Trade Mark of the Clockmakers *E Dent & Co*, clearly matches the Perfin.

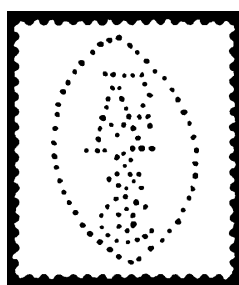
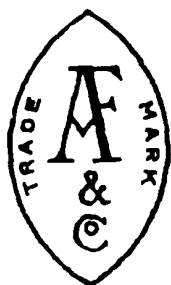
1881-1885



D1590.01

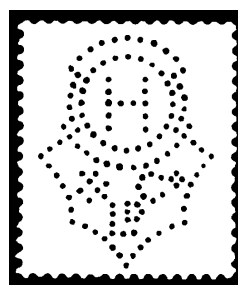
Four other ‘Trade Mark’ Perfins deserve special attention, mainly due to their somewhat ‘picturesque’ qualities!

1876-1878



A2300.01m

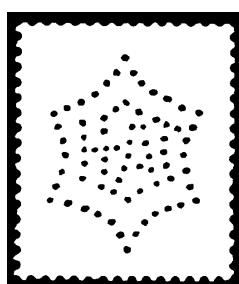
1895-1900



H1615.01M

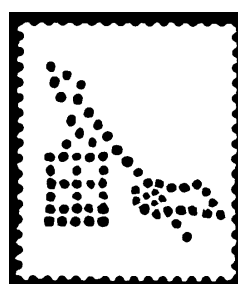


1895-1967



H2240.01m

1895-1941













Des0930.01








They were used by:

- Alexander Findlater & Co Ltd, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Dublin.
- Humber & Co Ltd, Bicycle & Tricycle Manufacturers, Beeston.
- Jones & Attwood Ltd, Heating Engineers, Stourbridge.
- Salisbury & Sons Ltd, Lamp Manufacturers, London WC.

The following *twenty-seven* G.B. Perfins have had basic details for them taken from the New Illustrated Catalogue of G.B. Perfins, and are listed here along with their associated Trade Marks.

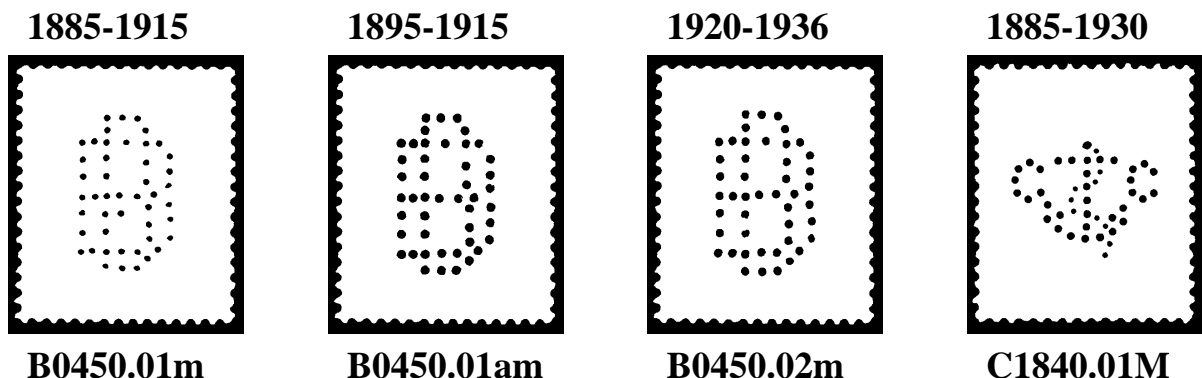
	Cat No.	Letters	Die in use	Identity	Trade Mark
1	A2300.01m	AF/&C ^o in Frame	1876-1878	Alexander Findlater & Co Ltd, General Grocers, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Dublin.	
2	B0450.01m B0450.01am B0450.02m	BB Monogram	1885-1915 1895-1915 1920-1936	Baddeley Bros, Stationers, Chapel Works, London EC.	
3	C1840.01M C1840.02M Des0935.01	C Anchor C C anchor C Anchor	1885-1930 1869-1885 1871-1873	Clark & Co, Anchor Thread Works, Paisley	
4	D1590.01	DENT in Triangle	1881-1885	Ø E Dent & Co, Clockmakers, Cornhill, London EC.	
5	F1405.01m F1405.02m F1406.01m	Crossed F's	1904-1912 1912-1925 1895-1904	Ø Francis Falkner, Malt Whiskey Distiller, Dublin.	
6	H1615.01M	H/&C ^o /L ^d in a fancy frame	1895-1900	Humber & Co Ltd, Bicycle & Tricycle Mfrs, Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.	
7	H2240.01m	HEAT in a frame	1895-1967	Jones & Attwood Ltd, Heating Engineers, Stourbridge.	
8	O0960.01 O0960.02 O0960.03	O.K	1885-1890 1883-1900 1903-1908	Harrold Bros, Australian Merchants, London EC.	
9	P0415.01m	PB monogram	1905-1934	Pocock Brothers, Boot & Shoe Mfrs, Southwark Bridge Rd, London SE.	
10	R0630.01m R0630.02m	R(rev'd)B/W	1883-1915 c1882	Rylands Brothers Ltd, Wire Drawers, Warrington.	

	Cat No.	Letters	Die in use	Identity	Trade Mark
11	S0040.01	S in Oval	1933-1935	Ø Shawinigan Ltd, Lloyd's Avenue, London EC3.	
12	S0490.01 Des0410.01M	SB/Crown Crown	1885-1941 1890-1930	James Russell & Sons Ltd, Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury, Staffs.	
13	Des0010.01 Des0020.01M	Bell	1882-1910 1881-1890	Ø David Storer & Sons, Paint, Oil and Varnish Mfrs, Sydney St, Glasgow.	
14	Des0060.01M Des0080.01	Shamrock 3 Shamrock	1903-1915 1877-1945	W ^m Marples & Sons Ltd, Tool Mfrs, Hibernia Works, Sheffield.	
15	Des0930.01	Hand and Lantern	1895-1941	Salisbury & Sons Ltd, Lamp Manufacturers, London WC.	

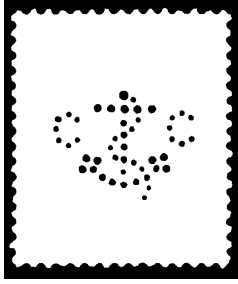
It should be said that there are a small number of Perfins that *might* be Trade Marks, but I've not yet been able to establish that as a fact. For example, "BICLAM", "BLA/KEY", and "IDRIS". I've also *excluded* the "P in Diamond" of John Power & Son Ltd, Irish Whiskey Distillers in Dublin, and the "W in Diamond" used by F W Woolworth & Co Ltd as these are more akin to Brand Names rather than Trade Marks. If you know differently, then please let me know.

Five of the dies have been illustrated already, so here are the remaining twenty-two.

If you know of any more 'Trade Mark' Perfins, please let me know!

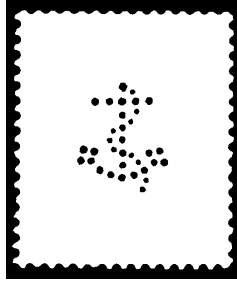


1869-1885



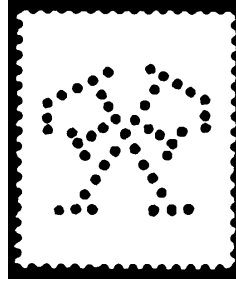
C1840.02M

1871-1873



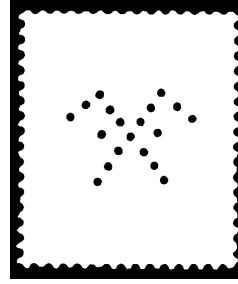
Des0935.01

1904-1912



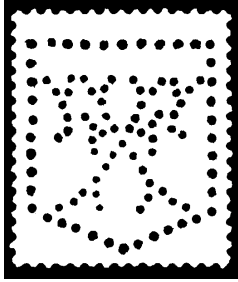
F1405.01m

1912-1925



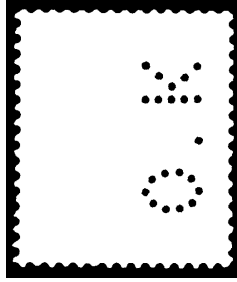
F1405.02m

1895-1904



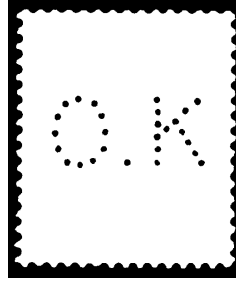
F1406.01m

1885-1890



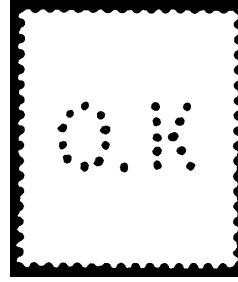
O0960.01

1883-1900



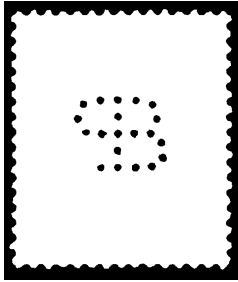
O0960.02

1903-1908



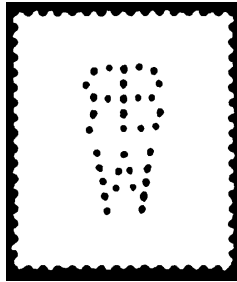
O0960.03

1905-1934



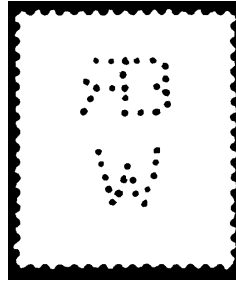
P0415.01m

1883-1915



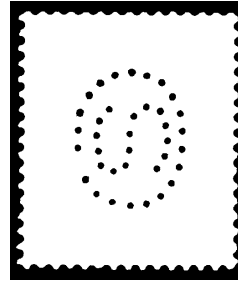
R0630.01m

c1882



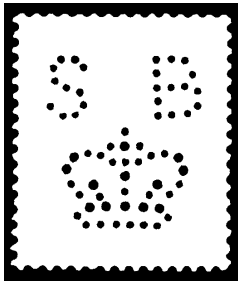
R0630.02m

1933-1935



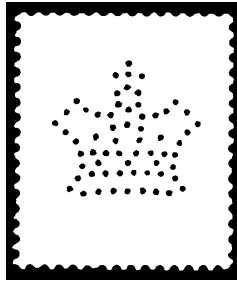
S0040.01

1885-1941



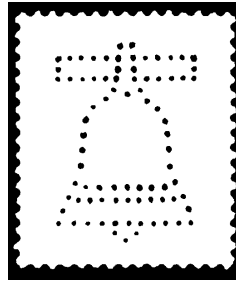
S0490.01

1890-1930



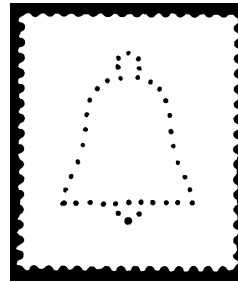
Des0410.01M

1882-1910



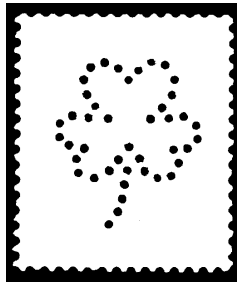
Des0010.01

1881-1890



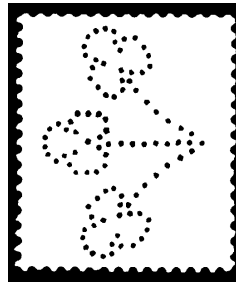
Des0020.01M

1903-1915



Des0060.01M

1877-1945



Des0080.01

PHOTO OF SLOPER PREMISES KING WILLIAM ST.

Dave Hill



In Bulletin 366/14 I wrote about having found a picture of Slopers premises in King William Street dating from the 1880's (see above). I could read their name on the door and the name of "The Cheque Bank" on the windows. Well I've now found another earlier picture in another book, dating from the 1870's but the window has no name or advertising, Sloper moved to King William Street in 1875 so this picture must have been taken before that date. The Cheque Bank was registered in 1873 so this may give more credence to the proposal that Slopers acted as an agent for The Cheque Bank.



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4 Pages

The Bulletin of the Perfin Society is a bi-monthly journal.
Subscription is £12 (UK); £15 (Europe/abroad-surface); £18 (abroad-air);
£10 (electronic). For further details of the Perfin Society and
membership application please contact: