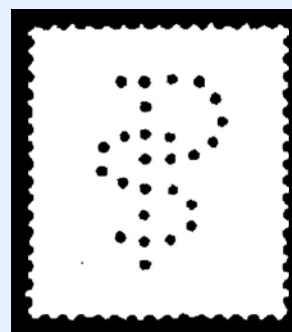


PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN

1957 – 2017

No. 411 - December 2017



Cover user July 24th 1878 bearing 1d red Plate 202 with perfin M&S/B - M5020.01. The reverse has a partial embossed imprint of **MARTINEAU & SMITH BIRMINGHAM** addressed to David Martineau was sent from Birmingham to London and re-directed with a pair 1870 ½d Plate 14.



SOCIETY NEWS

SECRETARY/TREASURER

On the subject of dodgy websites offering our publications beware of stamp sites that are one letter different from a genuine website address for instance missing the s off stamps in the address. One site based abroad has a good looking site but people do not receive anything once paid even though they display the credit card signs. The stamp company that owns the genuine site is inundated with complaints, not that he can do anything about it.

In this Bulletin you will find the accounts for 2016-2017 showing that the Society is still financially healthy but spending more producing a high quality Bulletin and on postage keeping members up to date with the latest catalogue additions and regular auctions.

Society Bank Account

Please remember online payments are now made to **Lloyds Bank, Sort Code 30-99-08, Account number 22724660**, the name remains The Perfin Society. I much prefer bank transfers to cheques, less admin and no visits to the high street bank to pay them in.

SOCIETY AGM REPORT – NOVEMBER 4th 2017

We had a very enjoyable afternoon with 20 members including a new member **Keith Farrow** joining. The Society is running smoothly and members appear very satisfied with what we are doing. We were treated to displays of material from **Roy Gault, Melvyn Green, Maurice Harp, Alastair Walter & John Strange**. There was a lively room auction with twenty-six lots so something for everyone to take home.

Presidents Report – Rosemary Smith

Members must be quite satisfied with the running of the Society as again I have not had one letter of complaint this year. Once again, a very heartfelt 'Thank You' to the members of the Committee. Each one has completed their various duties in a very speedy and

professional way. The Secretary/Treasurer, Bulletin Editor and Catalogue Editor are the first in line in making this a vibrant Society. So, many thanks to Stephen, Ron, Alastair, Terry, Maurice and Roy. Each one of these will always try to answer any query from members in a quick and positive manner. Also thanks to Margaret, filling the envelopes with the Bulletins and then posting them.

As an aside, I have helped a few members with collections of different topics, selling some of my own collection. The offer is still there if anyone else would like to let me have the relative die numbers of their particular collecting theme.

Bulletin Editors Report – Maurice Harp

The move to an all colour Bulletin has been a great success. The use of colour has permitted the illustration of material which could not have been used before. The number of contributors continues to grow but over the year less than ten percent of members sent something in. I would like to take the opportunity of thanking everyone who has been in touch and look forward next year to hearing from more members. If you have any item in your collection that you think may be of interest to other members please don't hesitate to get in touch. I would also like to thank **Margaret Harding** for her sterling work in distributing the Bulletin.

An increasing number of members now receive the Bulletin electronically and if any members would like to take up this service they only have to ask. Remember you can have paper & electronic if you like. In fact over a quarter of the members are now receiving the Bulletin electronically.

Website Report – Alastair Walter

I'm pleased to report that the website has been available much more reliably this year than last. Our hosting company, Angelfire, seem to have resolved the problems that affected us last year. Please do continue to report to me any problems that occur with the website.

Costs have increased slightly because we are charged for hosting in US dollars and the exchange rate has moved against us. These hosting charges are the only expense incurred in running the site.

The website content has continued to expand over the last year, with new online catalogues of Malaya and Ceylon from Jeff Turnbull,

substantial updates of Roy Gault's "Stamps Known Perfined" section and several new articles and exhibits. Other surveys and catalogues have been updated, and in fact there have been 66 updates of various kinds of the course of the year. As ever, I am keen to hear suggestions for improvements.

Library Report - Roy Gault

With the departure of our librarian Sean Brady to New Zealand, the library was initially transferred to Ron Mills. The library will now be moved to Roy Gault's home as he has a bit more space. Over the years the library has grown to be very large and bulky but can be streamlined as much of it has been scanned allowing individual articles from magazines and journals to be discarded. Once the cull has been completed, any multiple copies of catalogues will be put into the Society auction, and if not sold, offered to National Philatelic libraries. Any library related queries should now be directed to the new Librarian, Roy Gault - contact details on the inside cover of the Bulletin.

Publications Report – Terry Comper

As **Terry Comper** is unable to attend the AGM I will add a piece on his behalf. Last year Terry printed and despatched fifty-seven orders for the Catalogue, of which two were for all Silhouettes and another two were for all Details. The Publications job involves a tremendous amount of work printing, packing, queuing at the Post Office or dropping off large parcels at a courier drop-shop. He processes orders promptly so that members quickly receive their orders, which is confirmed by positive member feedback.

Catalogue Editor's Report – Roy Gault

- As with previous reports, the major part of my time this year has been spent updating the electronic masters for both the 'New Illustrated Catalogue' and 'Tomkins' which were run in parallel - Project 610. I'm pleased to report that these have now been completed. There are over **3,200** Details pages and around **640** Tomkins pages. Both of these catalogues are now updated electronically as new information is reported to me. ***Please keep this new information coming in***, if you don't report it I cannot include it in the Catalogues.

As reported in the October Bulletin, I will call a *temporary halt* to the processing of new dies and different stamp values etc., on the 1st January 2018. The ten weeks or so between then and the issue date of the 13th March 2018 will be taken up in preparing the necessary 'pdf' files and arranging for the memory sticks to be commercially loaded with the data. Both the 'Twister' USB memory stick and the Presentation Tin will be printed with the Perfin Society Logo.

As well as an electronic release, both of these catalogues will also be released in paper format, prices for which will be published in the February Bulletin.

As at *3rd November 2017*, the *monthly figures* for additional dies, denominations, and new identities are:

New Dies - *14* New Identities - *20* New stamp values - *290*

Overall figures are *24,636 DD* and *257,689 DDF*.

Recent previous figures for reference

5th May 2017 - O/all figures are 24,535DD and 255,760 DDF
28th October 2016 - O/all figures are 24,478DD and 253,814 DDF

- The **Irish Catalogue** is almost complete - about 8 pages of the Introduction still to complete. It will be published early in 2018.

Currently **683** DD (**5,192** DDF) are known, made up of **293** G.B. dies, **384** Irish dies (of which **174** are known on Eire issues), and **6** Philatelic dies. There are also **82** Dies known on the Irish 1922 o/p issues involving **446** DDF.

Auctioneers Report – Ron Mills

There have been 5 auctions in the last year, which has seen the final clearance of all the older material. For each auction there have been around 100 lots illustrated on the Society's website and for the last few auctions, a pdf file of the illustrations has been sent to everyone who receives the Bulletin by email. Auction results are usually available on the website on the day after the auction closes.

For one recent auction several postal bid forms were received after the auction had closed. To avoid this problem, I recommend that bids are either posted early, or, preferably, sent in by email.

There is no auction being distributed with this Bulletin as I don't have enough lots to justify the printing and postal costs involved. The frequency of future auctions is dependant entirely on me receiving enough lots. I will be pleased to receive any lots that you want to put into auction, but request that you include a description and a reserve for each lot.

Secretary/Treasurers Report – Steve Steere

The Society continues to remain financially healthy though expenditure has increased deliberately by the Society choosing to print the Bulletin in colour, print new identity booklets to remove the backlog waiting to be published, and having to use large letter postage for most Bulletins as a result.

We are seeing a small drop in membership numbers due to death, resignations, failing health, and the usual short term joiners. We are though still attracting new members with twenty last year, many of whom are becoming active in the Society. Subscription figures are down but as many are taking up email only membership at a lower sum this is expected. For the present I do not intend to raise subscriptions while the Auction and Publications continue to generate income.

I was informed by our bankers Santander that as from 1/8/2017 they were going to charge us for every item of income and expenditure. On checking the Internet I found that other banks continued to offer free banking for treasurer accounts. As a result I used the bank switching service and moved our account to Lloyds Bank without hardly any paperwork. As this took a few weeks in August I did not transfer money or make bank payments to avoid charges, which is why our current account & PayPal account held such high figures at the year end.

WANTED

New member **Keith Farrow** is interested to know whether any one has any Wembley British Empire Exhibition perfins which they no longer want. If so he would be interested to hear from you.

THE PERFIN SOCIETY

Statement of Accounts 1 September 2016 - 31 August 2017

SOCIETY INCOME & EXPENSES

	<u>INCOME</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>2015-2016</u>
AUCTION	£1,754.67	(£0.00)	£779.21
AUCTION (Printing) ^[1]		(£357.40)	(£273.00)
BULLETIN (Printing) ^[2]		(£1,980.00)	(£1,750.00)
CURRENT ACCOUNT	£0.00	(£0.00)	(£0.00)
DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	£302.36		£349.95
POSTAGE (Auction & Bulletin) ^[3]		(£1,892.20)	(£1,213.65)
LIBRARY	£0.00	(£27.50)	(£0.00)
PUBLICATIONS	£2,177.52	(£1,652.00)	£441.08
SOCIETY CD	£0.00		£20.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS	£3,390.00		£3,503.00
WEB SITE		(£97.58)	(£86.15)
OFFICERS EXPENSES ^[4]		(£227.38)	(£108.10)
MEETINGS		(£400.00)	(£360.00)
STATIONERY		(£151.75)	(£0.00)
COMMISSION (Bulletin Sales) ^[5]	£164.20		£0.00
DONATIONS	£117.36		£75.58
TOTALS	£7,906.11	(£6,785.81)	£1,377.93
TOTAL SURPLUS	£1,120.30		£1,377.93

Notes

- [1] Costs are for printing five Auctions, purchase of auction stationery & additional postage.
- [2] Costs are for printing six Bulletins, note change to all colour & five new identity booklets.
- [3] Postage costs are for six Bulletins, five Auctions & five new identity booklets.
- [4] For Secretary/Treasurer, Bulletin Editor, & Catalogue Editor (2 years).
- [5] Thanks to Rosemary Smith whose sales through the Bulletin accounted for £129.20 of the total.

THE PERFIN SOCIETY

Statement of Accounts 1st September 2016 - 31st August 2017

As of 31st August 2017

BANK ACCOUNTS

<u>CREDIT</u>	31 August 2017	31 August 2016
CURRENT ACCOUNT	£1,540.17	£811.33
SOCIETY DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	£32,095.05	£36,089.69
PAYPAL INTERNET BANK	£681.51	£27.44
TOTAL CREDIT	£34,316.73	£36,928.46
LESS MEMBERS CREDIT	£9,359.44	£9,646.09
TOTAL SOCIETY CREDIT	£24,957.29	£27,282.37

ASSETS

- The Society owns: (1) A Xerox M20 Printer value about £80.00
(2) An Epson GT15000 A3 Scanner value about £250.00

CHESHIRE LINES COMMITTEE PERFIN

Maurice Harp



Recently offered on ebay is this Cheshire Lines Committee (CLC) 2d red railway newspaper parcel stamp with perfin WHS/&S - W3890.01. Although the use of W3890.01 on railway parcel stamps is common this is the first time that it has been seen on a CLC parcel stamp. Indeed this is the first time a CLC parcel stamp has been seen with any perfin.

The CLC was formed by the Great Northern Railway (GNR) and the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (MS&LR) in 1862 to regulate traffic on four proposed lines in Cheshire. The Midland Railway became an equal partner in 1865. The CLC became the second largest joint railway in Great Britain operating 143 route miles.

MEMBERS FEEDBACK

Perfined Bogus Overprints – Bulletin 362/10, 362/13,363/14

Numerous forgeries of overprints on perfined stamps have been shown in the Bulletin in the past. Well here is another one from **Melvyn Green**. This time it's a fake CYPRUS overprint on a 1d red plate 198 with perfin die J/C&Co – J1420.01.



And three more faked perfined overprints appeared in the October auction. The first was T/V – T4800.01 on 2½d KEVII with a Faridkot overprint. The second a partial CYPRUS overprint on 1d lilac with T.W – T4920.01. And the last a ZULULAND overprint on 6d purple with A.C – A1020.03.

First UK Aerial Post – Bulletin 402/8, 410/5

Jeff Turnbull has sent in another example of a First UK Aerial Post card with a perfined stamp. This time it is postcard sent to Berlin with an additional KGV ½d green with perfin H&A/N – H0240.01M. This die was used by Heymann & Alexander, lace manufacturers in Nottingham. The die was used from 1890 – 1915.



Combined Embossing & Perfin – N0680.02 - Bulletin 410/16

Vincent West has written to give us additional information on issues found with the Novelli embossing. Vincent had previously published these details in The GB Journal over a period of years. A complete list of known embossed stamps is shown below.

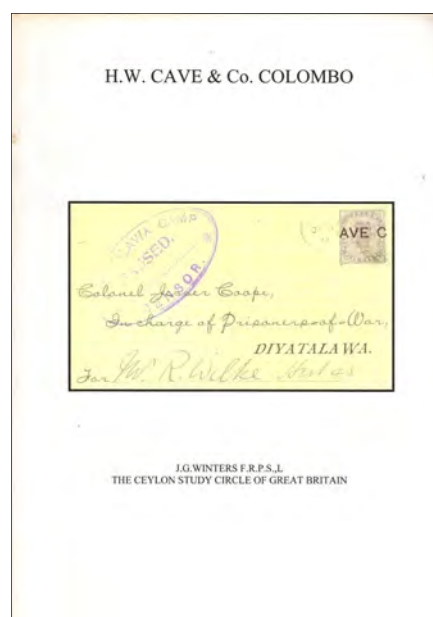
1d red plates 119, 124, 130, 134, 145, 153, 159
3d rose plates 6, 9, 10 and 12
4d vermilion plate 13
6d mauve plate 9
6d chestnut plate 11

Security Embossed Draft Stamp - Bulletin 410/11

The question has been raised as to whether the embossing on this draft stamp was done before or after being attached to the cheque. **Mark Matlach** has had another look and tells us that the embossing was done after the stamp was affixed to the cheque. So this probably means that the embossing was intended to be a cancel rather than a security measure. Though still very unusual as all the revenue stamps normally seen are cancelled by a pen mark.

H. W. Cave & Co. – Booksellers and more - Bulletin 410/21

Richard Tarrant has written in relation to the article on H. W. Cave & Co. “Ten years ago I attended a meeting of my then local philatelic society (Grimsby and District) to hear a talk by Graham Winters. He brought along copies of the book he had written called "H. W. Cave & Co. COLOMBO" that had just been published by The Ceylon Study Circle of GB. I bought a copy and would strongly recommend this book to anyone interested in CAVE overprints or perfins, or indeed postcards and other material produced by Cave. It is a very comprehensive and excellently produced publication.”



FRANK BRAHAM'S BANKRUPTCY

John Mathews

Much has been written in past issues of this Bulletin about Frank Braham's perforating business, and mention has been made of his bankruptcy. Nevertheless, I have found an account in several newspapers which gives further insight into his bankruptcy and to the business of perforating stamps in general.

The following description is taken primarily from the account which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 31 January 1906, but with minor additions from the almost identical accounts in the *Hackney and Kingsland Gazette* of 5 February 1906, the *Belfast Telegraph* of 3 February 1906, the *London Evening Standard* of 1 February 1906, and the *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* of 1 February 1906:

THE
PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

*“A CURIOUS BUSINESS'S BANKRUPTCY. At the London Bankruptcy Court, this morning, the public examination was held of Frank and Herbert Braham, who had traded as wholesale stationers at Rivington-street, Shoreditch, and Tabernacle-street, Finsbury, in the name of **Frank Braham**. According to the Official Receiver's observations, the chief part of the debtors' business had for some years past consisted in selling postage stamps perforated with the initials of the purchasers, the bankrupts making a charge for perforating. The sales of these stamps produced a sum of considerable magnitude per annum. It was stated that prior to June, 1905, the debtors were allowed to keep at the Post Office in their charge a floating stock of stamps, the property of the Postmaster-General, of the value of £600, but the permissible stock was then reduced to £250, and thereafter the bankrupts had to pay before delivery for stamps required in excess that amount. The bankrupts had since been unable to execute many prepaid orders, and of their present indebtedness about £3,372 was due to 163 creditors for cash*

received mainly in October and November last for stamps which had not yet been delivered. The sums charged by the bankrupts for the perforation of stamps amounted to about £1,092 during the past three years. They attributed their failure to the stoppage of their credit by the Postmaster-General and to other causes. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £4,000 10s. 7d., of which £3,997 18s. 0d. were unsecured, and assets £1,015 16s. 1d. Examination was concluded.”

The *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* said that the “163 creditors” came from “Leeds, Nottingham, and elsewhere”, and I wonder if this might enable additional dies to be attributed to Braham.

ALFRED ALLCHIN

John Mathews

Of all the references to “Allchin” as a perforator of stamps, I had not been able to find one which included Alfred Allchin, father of Sidney, until I came across the following in the *London Evening Standard* of Tuesday 2 January 1883:

*“In consequence of the death of his father, **Sidney Allchin** notifies that the business of initialling postage and other Government stamps by perforation, hitherto carried on between them at the Post-office, England-lane N. W., will be continued on his sole account, under the style of Sidney Allchin and Co.”*

The *Morning Post* (London) of 3 November 1882 carried Alfred’s death notice:

“DEATHS. ALLCHIN.— On the 1st inst., at England House, Primrose-hill-road, Alfred Allchin, aged fifty-eight.”

The *Hampstead & Highgate Express* of 12 November 1881 had described Alfred as:

“Mr. ALFRED ALLCHIN. THE PHARMACEUTICAL DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT AND LABORATORY. 44, HAMPSTEAD HILL GARDENS. N.W.”

BRITISH THEFTS OF PERFINNED STAMPS – PART 5

John Mathews

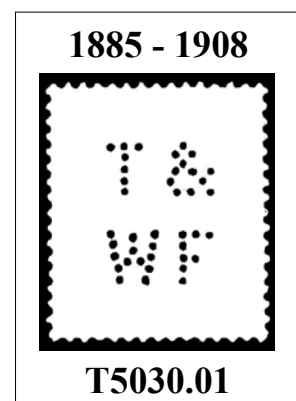
In Bulletin 398 (December 2015, page 17), Maurice Harp presented the fourth part of this series of articles which included a summary of all the cases of thefts of perfinned stamps included in those four parts. While looking for something completely different, I have found three more reports in newspapers of such thefts. Two of these may provide new identities of perfin users.

The first report comes from the *Police Gazette* of Friday 18 March 1898 (pages 2, 4 and 5). At Newport, IOW, a Warrant was issued under the Debtors' Act 1807 against Henry Wynnstanley, "aged about 40, a native of Sherborne, Dorset". Earlier, the *Isle of Wight County Press and South of England Reporter* of 15 January 1898 had an item:

"In the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Newport and at Ryde. In Bankruptcy No. 25 of 1887. HENRY WYNNSTANLEY, of the Swan Hotel, Newport, Isle of Wight, Licensed Victualler."

Now, he had been found in possession of a list of valuable items said to be "supposed proceeds of larcenies from hotels in the provinces". When printed out, this list fills 1½ A4 pages!

Among the items listed are "2 sixpenny and 2 fourpenny halfpenny postage stamps, perforated T. & W. F.". In the Gault catalogue, there are seven patterns with this combination of letters, and they form a sequence between 1880 and 1965. Nearly all have confirmed users of T. & W. Farmiloe Ltd., lead, glass and paint manufacturers, of Rochester Row, London SW. Pattern T5030.01 is known used between 1885 and 1908, and is most probably the one on the stolen stamps.



He was committed for trial at the next Hants Quarter Sessions. In the *Isle of Wight Observer* of 16 April 1898, it was reported that Henry Wynnstanley had been further charged "with unlawfully and with intent to defraud", withholding from the trustee appointed for his

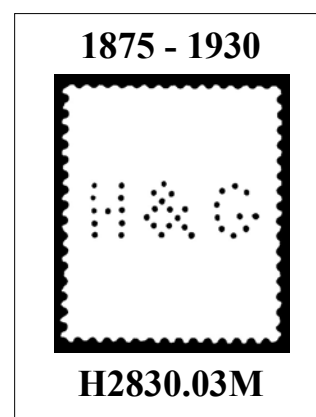
bankruptcy case, several items of his personal property. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The second report is in the *London Evening Standard* of 20 June 1881. It reads:

“STOLEN, on the 11th Inst., from 113, CANNON-STREET, a CASH-BOX, about 12 in. by 6 in., containing the following :— About 28 [pounds] in gold; about 7 [pounds] worth of penny, halfpenny, and twopence-halfpenny postage stamps and receipt stamps, perforated by Sloper's patent, “H. & G.”; an Acceptance for £104 10s. 8d., due July 3rd, at Dimsdale, Fowler and Co. bankers, London, dated May 31, drawn by Hughes, Chemery and Gold ...”

and also includes many other similar items either drawn by, or in favour of, Hughes, Chemery. and Gold. Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1882 lists Hughes, Chemery and Gold, metal merchants, of 113 Cannon Street EC.

The Gault catalogue lists several patterns “H&G”, of which I had initially considered that H2830.02 and H2830.03c were the most likely candidates for the stolen stamps, based on their known dates of use and postmarks, and on not already having a known user. However, Roy Gault has informed me that H2830.03M has had a date of 14 June 1877 reported, earlier than in the catalogue, which brought that pattern into contention too.



Hughes and Gold, metal merchants, were first listed in London Directories in 1877. They became Hughes, Chemery and Gold in the 1880 Directory, and moved to 113 Cannon Street the following year.

H2830.03M already had a known user of W. E. Hughes & Co., tin plate merchants, based on a KGV cover (Bulletin 222, page 16), and directory listings showed both companies in business in 1909 and 1910.

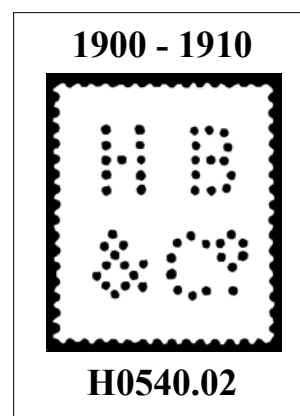
From the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, and some newspapers, one of the principals of Hughes, Chemery and Gold was John William Hughes. On the 1901 Census, 27-year-old William Edward Hughes

was living at home with his widowed father, John William Hughes, both having occupation given as “iron and metal merchant”. So it now seems probable that the stolen stamps had H2830.03M perfin, and that that perforator was passed on from father to son sometime after 1900.

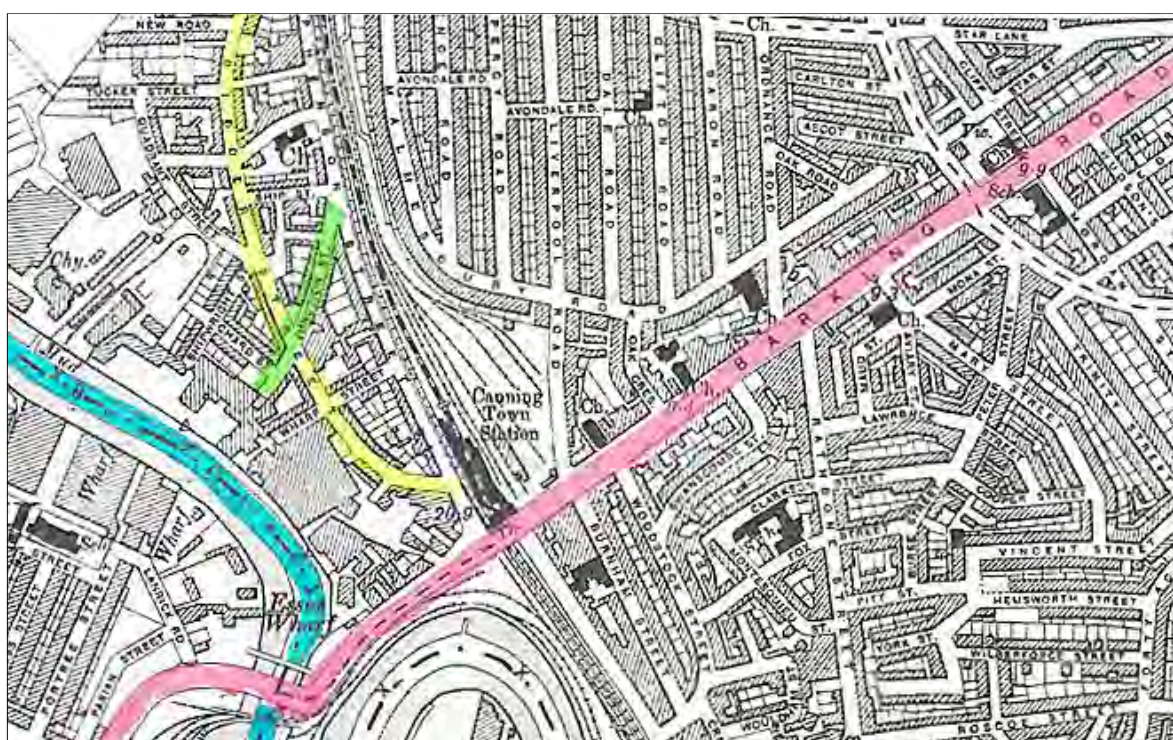
The third report appeared in the *Nottingham Evening Post* of Tuesday 22 July 1902 (page 6) and reads:

“TRACKED BY BLOOD SPOTS. Two men, Alfred Wood, labourer, and Chas. Read, shoemaker, were charged at West Ham Police-court yesterday with being concerned together in breaking and entering an office Bidder-street, Canning Town, and stealing bottles of claret, champagne, and other articles, valued at £24. On Sunday morning the prosecutors, who are timber merchants, found their offices had been broken open during the night. The place was in confusion. In the wine cellar there were three broken claret bottles, and one broken champagne bottle, and a number of full bottles were missing. A window which had been broken had blood upon it, and Detectives Credland and Reed found that spots of blood ran from here to 26, Junction-street, 100 yards or so. The officers entered this house, and found the prisoners in bed, each of them apparently recovering from the effects of drink. Read's left hand was cut, and when the place was searched 33 bottles [of claret] and three bottles of champagne were found under the floor of the front room, while 137 files, 6s. worth of stamps (perforated H. B. and Co.), razor, and a jacket, all of them stolen from prosecutor's office, were found in the house. Remanded.”

In the Gault catalogue, most of the H.B.&Co. patterns have known users which don't match the newspaper's description of the victims of the theft. Others have known postmarks of distant places, such as Glasgow. However, there are other patterns which do not have known users, or conflicting postmark information. The most likely “candidate” is H0540.02, known used between 1900 and 1910, and it has known postmarks of London EC and London SE. An online search of Kelly's Directory



of London Suburbs (Northern section) for 1901 resulted in one candidate with an extremely good match, and no others in that area. This is Howard Bros & Co., timber merchants, of Crown Wharf, Barking Road, Canning Town E. They also had a main office during this period at 109 Fenchurch St, EC. Maps of the early 1900s show that Barking Road crossed the River Lea, next to the wharf area adjacent to Bidder Street. Junction Street crosses Bidder Street a short distance north of Barking Road. The 1901 England Census shows that the occupants of 26 Junction Street, Canning Town, were Hannah Wood and her children Alfred (28 years, general labourer), George, Fanny and William. Charles Read, retired boot maker, and his son Alfred, boarded a short distance away.



The map shown above is OS Six-inch, London Sheet L, 1913-1915. The colour scheme is Blue – River Lea; pink – Barking Road; yellow – Bidder Street; green – Junction Street.

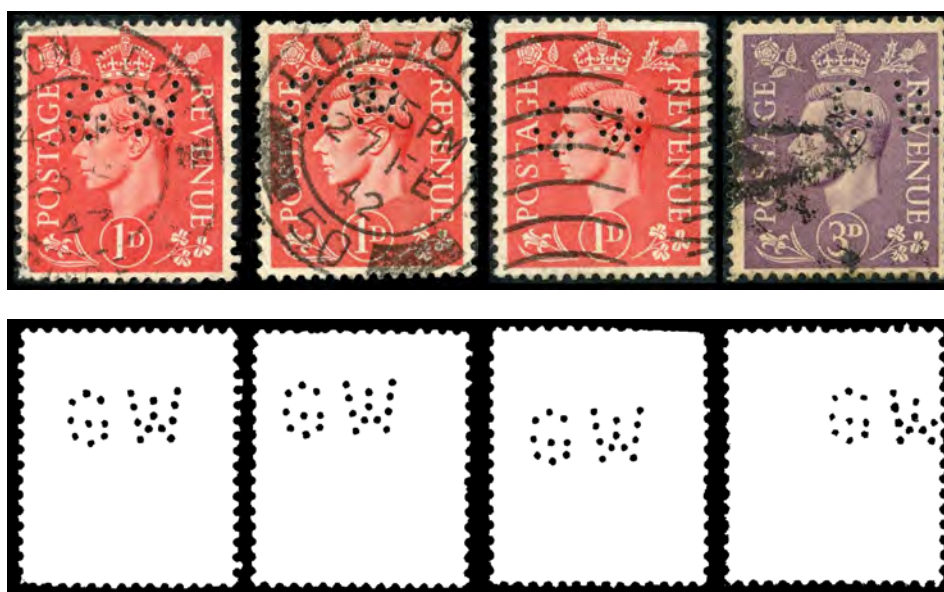
The 1882 Post Office London Directory lists William Walters Howard, timber merchant, 15 Coleman St EC. The Business Directory of London 1884 has the same listing as the 1882 PO Directory. The 1891 Post Office London Directory lists Howard W. W. Bros & Co., timber merchants, 27 Clement's Lane EC & Crown Wharf, Canning Town E. Later directories showed that they moved their office to other locations within the City, and acquired more wharfs including one at Southampton by 1914.

WHEN IS AN 'SWP' NOT AN 'SWP'?

Roy Gault

I guess the short answer is when there are *four* of them! The Sloper Wartime Provisional technique of applying multiple, but quite separate, individual letters or letter combinations, results in potentially 240 'uniquely' different patterns on a sheet of 240 stamps. However, from an efficiency point of view more than one sheet would have been perforated at a time, typically four, thus for each 'unique' pattern *four* identical patterns would have been produced. However, it's highly unlikely that two *identical* SWP patterns can be found, with the odds increasing astronomically, for three or even four.

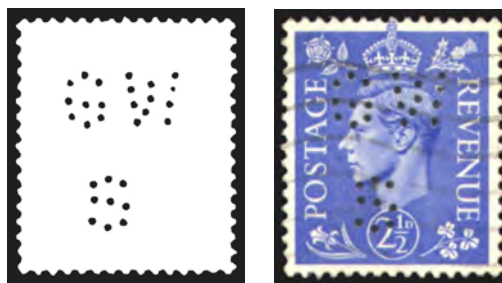
Having set the scene, I can now show you *four* "GW" patterns that *Ron Mills* has collected over the years. In isolation, any one of them can be looked upon as an SWP (as indeed each was), but it's only when they're viewed *together* that the truth emerges - they're identical, so they must have come from a 'Regular' "GW" die.



Four users are listed against "GW" (G5360.01ap), so looking again at the Sloper m/s Ledger entries for two of them, '*Gordon, Woodroffe*', and '*George Wright*', I find that Sloper's used a single headed "GW" die (G5360.02) for both, which would have been destroyed in the "Blitz" on Sloper's premises in May 1941. In both cases the destroyed die was replaced by another single headed "GW" die, with NO instructions given for the production of a Sloper Wartime Provisional.

This can only mean one thing, that either a *new single headed “GW”* die was made, or a ‘survivor’ modified soon after the “Blitz” in 1941, and then used through to at least September 1943 based on the date on one of Ron’s stamps, postmarked (They)don-Bois. I’ve allocated G5360.01e to this new die, with an in use date range of 1941-1943.

It may also be seen in use on the SWP “GW/S” (G5620.01p), known with both a ‘normal’ and ‘inverted’ ‘S’. I’ve shown alongside a 2½d issue ‘R’ with a normal “S”.



However, the trouble is that we do know of Perfins with “GW” (G5360.01ap) in which the two letters have clearly been applied as quite separate operations, so why would that be necessary if a ‘Regular’ die existed. The only answer can be that this new ‘Regular’ die was damaged, lost, or used to make some other die, late in 1943.



Again, Ron has come up trumps with two dated “GW” examples which were unquestionably produced by two separate operations - one is postmarked (Ep)ping, (Ess)ex, 3 AU/43, and the other London W1, 27 AUG/1948, allowing me to place a 1943-1948 date range for G5360.01ap. *Do you know of any earlier or later examples?*

Currently the following stamps can be confirmed for the two dies, but *can you add any more information from your own holdings?*

G5360.01ap	‘Q’ 1d, 6d, 1/-	‘R’ ½d, 1d, 2½d, 3d
G5360.01e	‘Q’ 2/6d (gn)	‘R’ 1d, 2½d, 3d

I’m also on the lookout for a *‘Biddles, Sawyer & Co Ltd’* cover dated 12th June 1946, reported with “GW” (G5360.01). On closer inspection this may well turn out to be “GW” (G5360.01e)!

Do you have it? If so, I’d be pleased to hear from you.

HUNGARIAN TRIANGULAR “PERFIN”

Dave Hill

Any collector of Hungarian stamps will be well aware that stamps of the early 1920's can be found perforated with a three hole triangular pattern. These perforated copies though are significantly scarcer than unperfinned copies. There have been various explanations for this perfin that I have seen over the years, but I had not come across this one before. I found this explanation for the pattern given in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue “Austria & Hungary”



“From 26th February 1921 to 1st October 1924 the two central rows (or columns) of the sheets of certain postage, postage due and official stamps were perforated through the stamps with 3 holes in a triangular pattern in order to defeat speculation. These stamps are indicated (in the catalogue) with an asterisk and are worth about 3 times the price quoted for normal stamps”

This was during the inflation period that followed WWI. Like Austria, Hungary had been an ally of the defeated Germany and suffered similar rates of inflation. It went on a little longer than German inflation until a loan was negotiated with London via the League of Nations. Like Austria, Hungary was much reduced in area by the terms of the peace treaty and therefore in the number of people paying tax. Part of the deal was that Hungary should drastically reduce its civil service.

I find I have a cover from 1923 with a strip of four 40 korona stamps SG391 with 2 of the stamps with this perfin in my collection of “Inflation Issues” which includes Austria and Hungary.

I'm not sure how adding this perforation was expected to stop speculation in the stamps but firstly I assume postage due and official stamps must have been perforated thus out of force of habit, surely such stamps would not be subject to speculation as they were not available to the general public. Postage due stamps are usually affixed

by the post office when a letter did not have enough stamps. Official stamps are used by government officials, presumably above suspicion!



The speculation must have been in sheets of stamps, as presumably the Hungarian Post Office would not buy back sheets of stamps perforated thus. They must have expected inflation to end and the value of money to rise, but it never did. The stamp designs were changed and the currency was reformed, fillers and koronas became fillers and pengoes. In fact they gave up the perforation before inflation ended, and the currency was reformed on 26th March 1925, as it was obvious it was not working.

Many years ago Mary Thornton included this perfin in her catalogue of Official Perfins. She included in this publication a complete listing of all known values found with this die. A copy of this listing can be found on the Society's CD. However, although the three hole triangular perforation was applied by the Post Office, stamps so perforated were not for Official use.

Digging a little bit further on the internet I found that the Hungarian Govt. after WW1 was keen to get foreign stamp dealers to use their stamp agency, which charged a premium of 10%. But dealers were obtaining sheets directly from Post Offices at face value – why not. The government assumed that collectors would not want to buy stamps with holes punched in. Whilst all of the stamps were valid for use, any dealer who bought from P.O.'s would find he had 20 unsellable stamps. That meant that for every one of the 80 sellable stamps he was effectively paying 125% of face value, so it was cheaper to buy full sheets of unholed stamps from the Agency and only pay 110% of face value. But of course this didn't work as collectors wanted the stamps with holes and were prepared to pay a premium!

**LINE ENGRAVED 1½d RED 'SHIELD' ISSUE - ERROR
OF LETTERING OP-PC PERFIN COMBINATION**

James Norris



Plate 1 for the Three Halfpence line engraved 'shield' issue was introduced for postage in 1870. This stamp was similar in design to the 1d Red Plate number issue, in the respect of having check letters in the upper and lower corners of the stamps design.

During the preparation of this plate, one specific lettering was incorrectly entered in the wrong position. The 3rd stamp in the sixteenth row was punched in top left and right corners as 'O' instead of 'C' meaning the letters read "OP-PC" instead of "CP-PC".

During the life of Plate 1, it is estimated that approximately 66,000 sheets were produced until withdrawal of the issue in 1880. This mistake was apparently not noticed for some years until 1894 when it was recorded in an American journal! Once the error was discovered, it became a 'celebrity item' and acquired a value in excess of the other positions in the plate. The error is scarce, as only several hundred examples are thought to have survived, and are keenly sourced by line engraved collectors.

The “OP-PC” error has only ever been recorded with the GLYN perfin G3260.02M. ‘GLYN’ (Glyn, Mills Currie & Co. of London) as we know, were prolific users of their firms initials on line engraved and surface printed Victorian issues. The three examples illustrated here must be fairly rare items. The cover was sold by Cavendish auctions several years ago. The first single copy is mine and the second is in the collection of Maurice Harp. It set me thinking that other perfin dies must exist with this error. I would be interested to hear if any other members have seen, or possess any perfinned examples of this error.



The bank was founded by Joseph Vere, Richard Glyn and Thomas Hallifax, and opened for business in the house of one of the partners at 70 Lombard Street, City of London, in 1753. Initially it traded as Vere, Glyn & Hallifax. The company went through many name changes becoming Glyn, Hallifax, Mills & Co from 1826. By 1800 the bank had moved to Birchin Lane, London and from 1851 it was known as Glyn, Mills & Co. In 1864 it acquired the business of Curries & Co (est. 1773), bankers of Cornhill, City of London and was restyled Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. So during the period of the 1½d shield issue this would have been the trading name.



In 1885 the bank registered as a joint-stock company under the title of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. They took over Holt & Co, army agents and bankers in 1923, after which the firm was renamed Glyn, Mills, Currie, Holt & Co. In 1924 Child & Co (est. 1580s), bankers of Fleet Street, London, were acquired whence it was known as Glyn, Mills & Co. In 1939 Glyn's was acquired by The Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS). Thereafter Glyn, Mills & Co continued to trade separately.

In 1970 The Royal Bank of Scotland rationalised its English and Welsh subsidiary holdings by merging Glyn, Mills & Co, Williams Deacon's Bank (est. 1836), bankers of City of London and Manchester, and the English and Welsh branches of The National Bank (est. 1836), bankers of City of London, to form the new Williams & Glyn's Bank. At present RBS is trying to divest itself of the bank to meet EU state aid requirements.

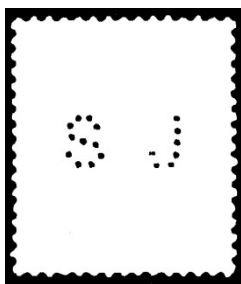
MIXED PERFIN USAGE

Jack Brandt



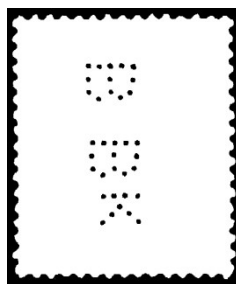
I recently picked up an auction lot of worldwide perfin covers which included a few perfin covers. I sorted the covers into countries and when I got to Britain I found a registered cover, dated December 3rd 1934, that had three stamps with three different perfin dies – S3960.01, B0730.01M & I1220.02M.

1920 - 1939



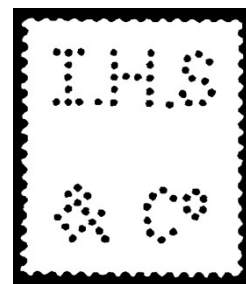
S3960.01

1925 - 1939



B0730.01M

1914 - 1939



I1220.02M

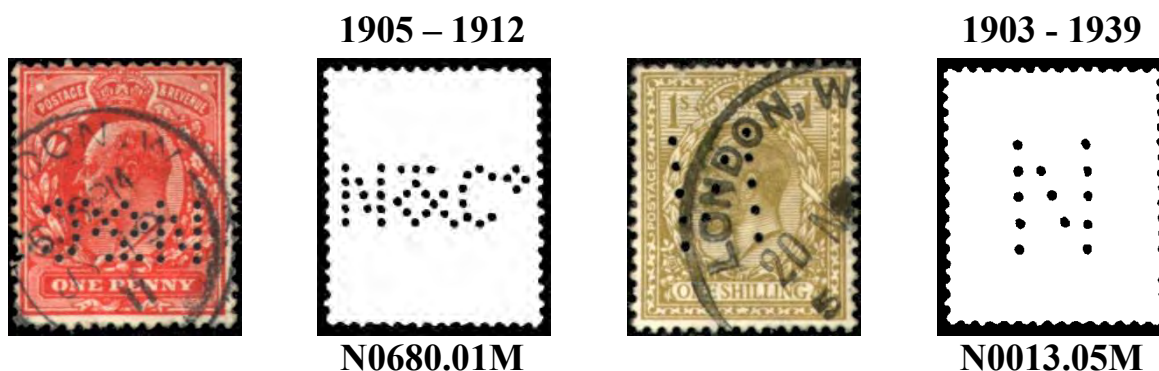
All these dies were used by merchant bankers in London – S. Japhet, Barclays, & Schrodgers. The cover however was sent registered from Liverpool. So obviously the stamps were used improperly and to add insult to injury there was insufficient postage and so 10c postage due was charged once the cover reached the U.S.A. Was the user a perfin collector? Or was he a banker trying to save a few bob?

NOVELLO & Co. – MUSIC PUBLISHERS

Melvyn Green

Below are illustrated the two dies used by Novello & Co Ltd, music publishers. The KEVII 1d red has die N&Co (N0680.01) and the KGV 1/- brown SG449 has die N (N0013.05M). Novello & Co Ltd, were music publishers based at 160 Wardour Street, London W1.

The die N0680.01M was Sloper machine No. 9283 fitted with a 3 x 2 multi-headed die and dispatched 25th April 1905. The Sloper records state that the die was replaced with “N” (also 3 x 2) with the ledger marked Jan 29th without any indication of the year.



Vincent Novello (6 September 1781 - 9 August 1861), was an English musician, son of an Italian who married an English wife, and was born in London. He was a chorister, organist and was an original member of the Philharmonic Society, of the Classical Harmonists and of the Choral Harmonists, officiating frequently as conductor.

The company's origins date to 1811 when Vincent Novello published A Collection of Sacred Music as performed at the Royal Portuguese Chapel. The publishing enterprise was under way in earnest when Novello and his son Joseph Alfred Novello (1810-1896), opened a shop in London's Soho district in 1829. It was Joseph who really created the business, and is credited with introducing cheap music and of departing from the method of



Vincent Novello 1781 - 1861

publishing by subscription. From 1841 Henry Littleton assisted him, becoming a partner in 1861, when the firm became Novello & Co. On Joseph's retirement in 1866 Henry Littleton became sole proprietor and on his death in 1888, his two sons carried on the business.

Joseph soon realized the value of making standard works available in inexpensive editions, which in turn enabled the rapid growth of chorus and singing societies throughout England. The firm expanded rapidly with the publication of popular choral collections such as Novello's Choral Handbook and Singing for the Million. By 1836, Novello was able to issue an octavo vocal score for Mendelssohn's oratorio St. Paul at a price so low, that competing publishers could not believe this was possible.

In 1844, Novello launched the periodicals "The Musical Times" and the "Singing Class Circular", which included at least one new choral work in octavo format. These proved so popular that the octavo format was soon established as the one most often used for choral music and vocal scores - a practice which continues to the present day.

By 1847, Novello established their own printing facilities. Using an improved version of moveable type for musical notation, the choral series known as "Novello's Octavo Editions" was established. Along with thousands of choral works, vocal scores for Handel's operas and oratorios were issued, plus new choral works from Mendelssohn and other contemporary composers.



NOVELLO & CO., LIMITED
MUSIC PUBLISHERS
OFFICE OF "THE MUSICAL TIMES"

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING
THE NOVELLO WORKS
SOHO, W.1

SOLE AGENTS FOR U.S. AMERICA
THE H. W. GRAY CO.,
159, EAST 48TH STREET
NEW YORK

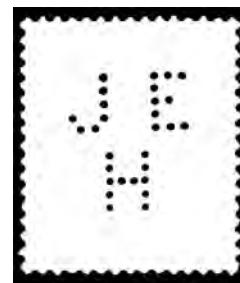
Being successful, it absorbed firms including Coventry & Hollier (1849-1851) and Ewer (1867) and attracted some of the most famous names in composing- Elgar signed to Novello, followed by Bliss, Dyson, Holst and Howells. This continued throughout the 20th century where companies such as Elkin & Co. (1960), Goodwin & Tabb and W. Paxton & Co. (1971) were absorbed and in the 1970's they attracted the composers Richard Rodney Bennett, Kenneth Leighton, John McCabe, Aullis Sallinen and Thea Musgrave.

THE BELLS! THE BELLS!

Roy Gault

While looking through the J's I chanced upon "JE/H" (J2530.01), known used by *J E Hough Ltd*, Edison Bell Works, Glengall Rd, London SE15. I interpreted 'Edison' as the name of the 'Bell Works', and immediately thought of Quasimodo in the 'Hunchback of Notre-Dame'. But how many more 'Bell Makers' used Perfins?

1912-1930



J2530.01

Embarrassingly, I soon found out that I'd dropped a bit of a 'clanger' when I tapped 'J E Hough Ltd' into a Google search, and up popped a whole raft of gramophone record labels! In the illustration below, '*Manufacturers J E Hough L^d, Edison Bell Works, London*' can just be seen curving round the bottom edge of the label. The 'Velvet-Face' label was re-introduced in 1922, but discontinued in 1927.



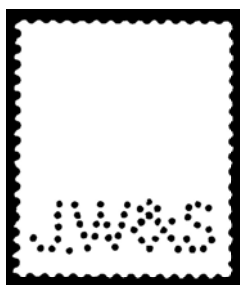
J E Hough, a former sewing-machine salesman from Manchester, set up 'Edisonia' in the 1890's, making phonographs and cylinder records in competition with the Edison Bell Co. In 1898 the two struck a deal and in so doing formed the 'Edison Bell Consolidated Phonograph Co', in the Charing Cross Rd, London. The site in Peckham (which used the Perfin) was set up in 1903.

The transition from cylinders to discs began around 1908, but in 1909 the Edison Bell Co filed for bankruptcy, and the rights to manufacture Edison Bell gramophones and records in the U.K. was acquired outright by '*J E Hough Ltd*'. And so in a somewhat roundabout way 'J E Hough' the competitor had become 'J E Hough' the owner. After the death in 1925 of James Edward Hough (born in 1848, the son of a Schoolmaster), his sons managed the company until it was wound up in January 1933, with some of the assets going to 'Decca'.

But to come back to the original search for Bell Founders, I could only find two, one in London and the other in Birmingham.

'John Warner & Sons Ltd' was originally established in 1739 manufacturing pumps and 'fire-engines', but by 1763 had become brass and bell founders. At their peak during the Victorian era they operated foundries in London - Crescent Foundry in Cripplegate, as well as Spitalfields, and Fleet St - Tendering in Essex, and at their Norton Foundry in Stockton-on-Tees, casting bells for churches and public buildings around the world.

1879-1915



J8590.01

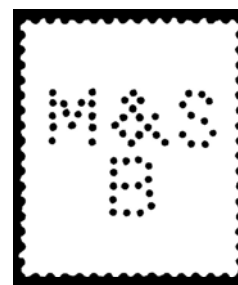


Perhaps their most famous bell is the one cast in 1856 at the Norton Foundry in Stockton-on-Tees for the Palace of Westminster Tower. 'Big Ben', named in honour of Sir Benjamin Hall, was at the time the largest bell cast in the world, using a colossal 18 tons of molten metal. Unfortunately, prior to hanging in the tower, the bell developed a crack during testing and had to be broken up. The job of recasting a slightly smaller bell went to another company, the Whitechapel Foundry. Bell production at Warners ended in 1924, and the company closed in 1949.

Just one Perfin die was used by Warners, who purchased Sloper Press N^o. 5370, fitted with a single headed die, completed in 1879.

The second company is *'Martineau & Smith'* who were Brass Cock & Bell Founders, Manufacturers of Steam Fittings, & General Hardware Merchants, based in Holloway Head, Birmingham. Try as I might to locate a reference to an extant Church or Hand Bell, all I can find are references to cast cooking pots! Their use of Perfins is confined to a narrow window during the late Victorian era.

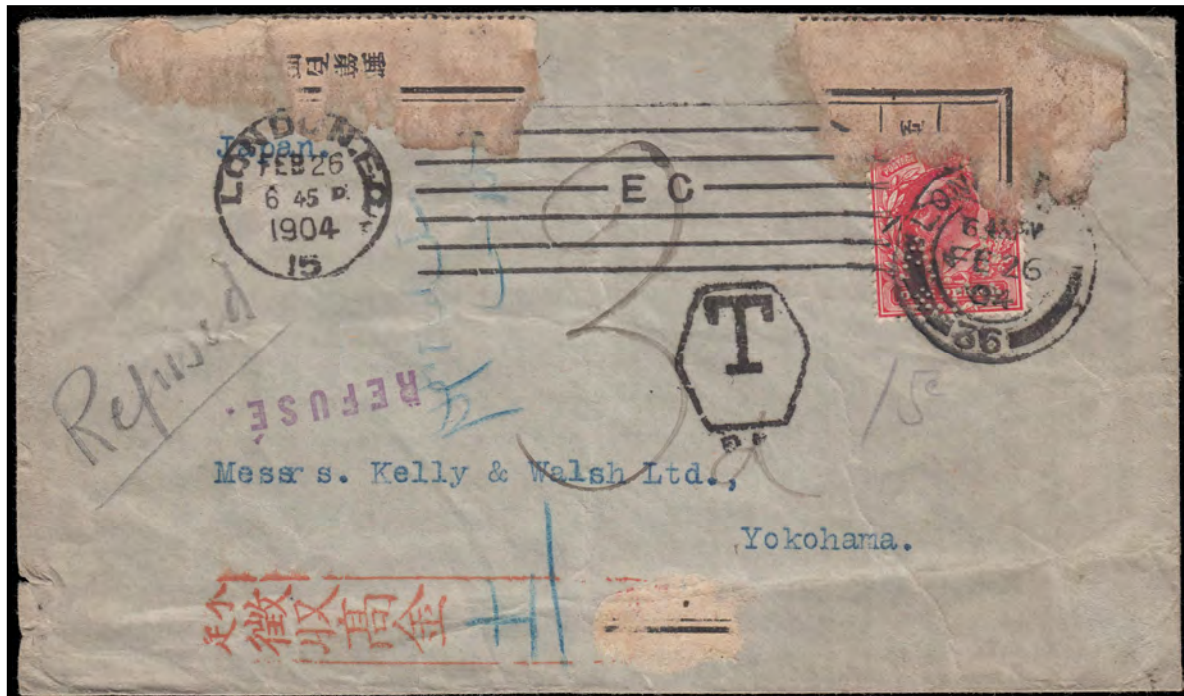
1872-1885



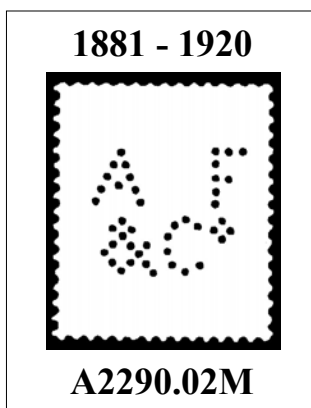
M5020.01M

ADOLPH FRANKAU & Co Ltd

John Marriner



This somewhat battered cover shown above was sent by Adolph Frankau & Co Ltd from London to Kelly & Walsh Ltd in Yokohama, Japan. Adolph Frankau & Co were importers & manufacturers of pipes and tobacco related products. At the time of this letter they were based at 119/121 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4. The KEVII 1d red which has perfin AF/&Co - A2290.02 is cancelled London EC, Feb. 26th 1904. The reverse shows a Yokohama receiving mark of April 4th 1904 – just over a month to get to Japan. The postage was clearly underpaid (1d to Japan would have been a bargain) and the envelope has been struck with a T (for Tax) in a hexagon. On arrival in Yokohama it appears that the Japanese authorities tried to recover the underpaid postage from Kelly & Walsh but it seems the company refused the letter. A second date stamp of 37-4-6 (1904 was the 37th year of the Meiji period) was applied when the letter was returned to the post office and presumably it became a dead letter.



1881 - 1920
A2290.02M

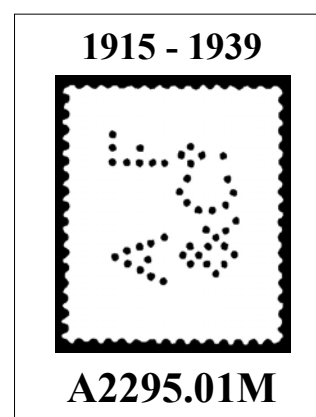
Adolph Frankau arrived in London in 1847 and saw opportunities in the tobacco market. He created the company Adolph Frankau and Co and became an importer of meerschaum pipes and other supplies. He also took on a 14 year old boy, Louis Blumfeld.

The business thrived until the death of Adolph Frankau in 1856. His widow prepared to sell the company, but Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), author of "Hero and worship of the heroes" advised her not to sell, but to entrust the future of the company to the young Louis Blumfeld, then 18 years old. Carlyle had a very high opinion of Louis for his sense of responsibility for the business, his enthusiasm and his inexhaustible energy.



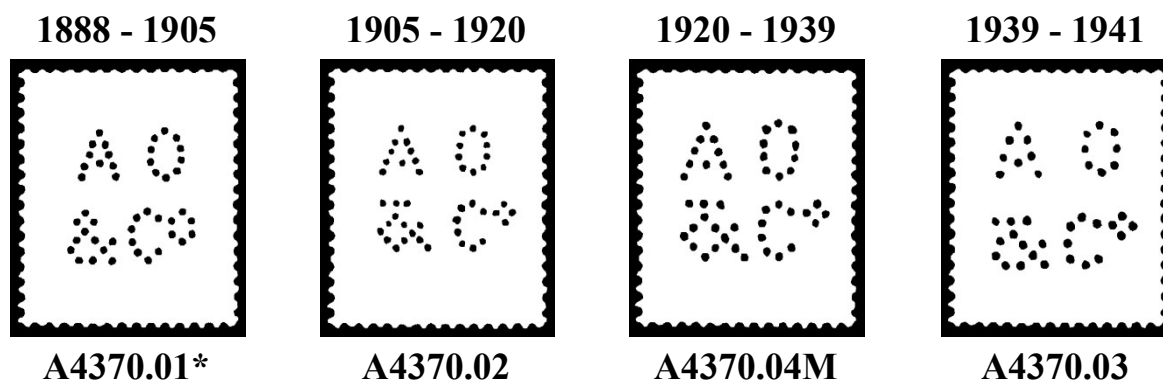
Louis Blumfeld quickly developed an important international trade, with particular success in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Europe, particularly in Switzerland and Denmark. A branch also opened in New York but the marketing strategy focused mainly on the countries of the British Empire. Blumfeld also introduced a Trade Mark of B/BB in a diamond, the letters of which stood for Blumfeld's Best Briars

Shortly before 1914, the need for manufacturing in London became pressing, and by the turn of the century A. Frankau and Co had a warehouse and offices in Queen Victoria Street and an export department in Upper Thames Street. A factory was opened in 1898.



At the time, A. Frankau and Co also produced Calabashes. The gourd water-bottles originated in South Africa but supply became difficult. BBB set up a special department to manufacture the calabashes and this survived the Great War of 1914-1918. However, after the war demand declined and during the 1920s the company fell on hard times and were taken over by A. Oppenheimer and Co.

A. Oppenheimer & Co were importers and exporters of fancy goods and they too were users of perfin throughout the life of their company. The four dies they used are shown below and as can be seen the date ranges of the dies produce a continuous use of perfin up to the blitz on Sloper's premises in 1941.



Kelly & Walsh, who were the recipients of the letter shown at the start of this piece, were also perfin users. A postcard used by Kelly & Walsh in Hong Kong is shown below.



Kelly & Walsh Ltd. was formed in 1876 by combining two Shanghai booksellers: Kelly and Co. and F. & C. Walsh. It was incorporated on July 1st, 1885 and most active from the 1880s through the 1930s, with publications from cities including Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and Yokohama. It moved to Hong Kong following the occupation of China by the Japanese, and was ultimately sold to book seller Swindon Book Co. Ltd. in Hong Kong.

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The Bulletin of the Perfin Society is a bi-monthly journal.
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£10 (electronic). For further details of the Perfin Society and
membership application please contact:

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