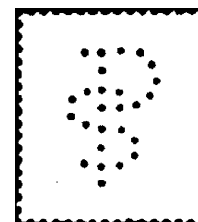


**THE PERFIN SOCIETY  
BULLETIN**  
Copyright The Perfin Society



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**THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS**

PRESIDENT	Chris Carr
SECRETARY/ TREASURER PACKET SUPT. AUCTIONEER	Dave Hill  John Donner
BULLETIN EDITOR	Rosemary Smith
CATALOGUE EDITOR	Roy Gault
LIBRARIAN	Alastair Walter
PUBLICATIONS	Jeff Turnbull

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BULLETIN No:- 329    Subscription £5 (UK); £7 (abroad/surface); £10 (abroad-air)

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**New Identities Pages                      237-240**  
**Auction No.2 (2004)**

## **SOCIETY INFORMATION**

**MEMBERSHIP CHANGES TO MAY 2004**      Total Members 362

### **New Members**

CHARLES O'HARA

MARK POSTINS

EAN ROYAN

### **Resigned**

BRIAN SMITH

### **Lapsed**

DUNLOP, EVANS, FOSBERY, OLIVER, RATZER, ROSE, RYE, SWADE, UPTON, WESTCOTT, TOOMEY, STEWART.

**SECRETARY'S COMMENTS**      Dave Hill

Last call for the Spring Meeting on 22nd May starting at 1 o'clock at Duchess House. This is at 18-19 Warren Street, London W1T 5LR. Warren Street is on the Victoria and Northern Lines; nearby, Euston Square is also on the Circle and Metropolitan Lines. There are lots of buses in nearby Euston Road and Tottenham Court Road. No real official business but if you have a question for any officer, check they will be able to make it to the meeting. As usual, please try to bring (or send to me) a 5 page display on perfins, the best wins £10 credit in the auction. Displays should form the basis of an article in the Bulletin, you've seen the kind of thing, a bit of research, a few illustrations, a bit of write-up (hand-written will do) some perfins and covers if you have them. Roy Gault's "London Streets and Street Furniture" won last year and it was produced in the February Bulletin.

Member **VINCENT WEST** is programme secretary for the Great Britain Philatelic Society and has suggested that we might like to hold an additional joint meeting with them. He has suggested Saturday 19th March

2005 at The British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London ECI from 1100 to 1630. We want offers of displays of perfins, underprints, overprints and advertising rings, to me as soon as possible to see if it is viable. Or offers to loan material that I could put up. They may have a few dealers present.

I have sent philatelic greetings to our friends in the UK and abroad using the cards Brian Birch kindly donated. (See more details of these elsewhere.)

**TREASURER'S COMMENTS**      Dave Hill

Just a few pointers to keep abreast of current trends.

I think you can transfer sterling direct to our account without charges either direct from an Alliance & Leicester Giro account or at any Post Office. Our account number is 189-4366 The Perfin Society at Alliance & Leicester Head Office, Bootle, Merseyside GIR OAA.

European members should be able to do it via their Post Giro but I think there is a charge unless it is sterling.

I will accept Euros as well as US dollars, you will be credited with the amount I get when I change them, less any charges. It is better that I do not accept other currencies, I get so few that the charges would be too high. I change money at travel agents at present, the rates are good and it is convenient for me. Dollar cheques are charged £10 by the bank, presumably Euro cheques will be as well. I did "SWIFT" money to a member the other day, it cost £17.50p. I am unsure if that was a fixed charge or on some sliding scale.

Please remember to add the postage to auction lots and send the money to ME. Some members forget the postage but it is not such a problem now as John has put the total on the same side of the invoice.

An early reminder that Subs are due on the 1st September and it was agreed last year to increase the subs across the board by £5, making it £10 UK, £12 Europe Airmail and Rest of the World Surface Mail and £15 Rest of the World Airmail. These rates will become due September this

year. Many members have sent me 2 years subs at the old rate. Don't worry! There is no great stigma attached to being late with subs and members who have not paid are written to in January and no-one is lapsed until THIS Bulletin. The method we use to remind members is cheap and easy and has stood the test of time. I think we can hold the subs at this level for many years to come. We need ideas on how to spend our money to further the hobby AND offers of volunteers to do the work.

## **SECRETARY'S MUSINGS**

Dave Hill

I have recently been adding to my collection by swapping with other members. It never ceases to amaze me that even seasoned collectors find perfins they have not got amongst my duplicates. Often I have a number of copies of a perfin they do not have. So if you are hanging on to copies of the same perfin in the belief it is common you may be wrong!

New member **EAN ROYAN** is interested in Polish Perfins and Postal History, in fact anything to do with the history of Poland. I will try to record all new members' interests here, or even if you are not so new let me know what your collecting interests are.

A non-member (postmark) collector wonders whether members accumulate non-perfin pieces with nice postmarks from the reigns of Victoria or Edward VII which they do not want. Contact me if you have any.

## **PUBLICATIONS** Jeff Turnbull

### **New Tomkins - Catalogue of Identified Perfins**

It is 4 years since the last Tomkins was produced and in that time there have been hundreds of new identities reported. Roy has finalised the new Tomkins and it is up-to-date to early 2004. The cost will be:

HOME	£13-50p
EUROPE	£16-00p
OVERSEAS	£19-00p

These costs will include P&P: cheques payable to **The Perflin Society:** orders to Jeff Turnbull.

## **EDITOR'S COMMENTS**

Rosemary Smith

Although I have continued to receive very complimentary letters about the Bulletin, I have as yet had no offers of a replacement for the post.

However, I am very pleased to say that I have received a lot of letters containing items for the Bulletin. This is making things much easier for me and I will continue to put out the Bulletin if this level of commitment from the membership continues. If there is anyone who fancies the job though, do not hesitate to let me know.

There are quite a number of requests for information on a number of perfin related topics. In most instances I have put the names and addresses of the enquirers but I hope they will let me know of any answers which may be useful to other members. It does put the onus on members to give me the feed-back instead of me writing to them with answers, as has been the case in the past. It is one way I can cut down on the use of my time.

In Dave's 'Musings' he mentions duplicate perfins and our perception that they may be common and no use to anyone. I will tell you the story of a recent purchase of mine. I was offered a packet of perfins by a dealer - unchecked - unexamined - looked mostly QEII - not counted - price £10. I bought them. I have just finished going through them and even though I have been collecting perfins since 1971 I found 18 new dies (1 QV; 33 E7; 4 GV; 1 E8; 6 G6; 3 QE): 170 new values (7 QV; 8 E7; 29 GV; 3 E8; 36 C6; 87 QE) and there were 509 duplicates (5QV; 10 E7. 27 GV; 8 E8; 63 G6; 396 QE). So for my £10 I increased my collection by 18 new ones and 170 new values at less than 5p each. The 509 duplicates have been sent to another member and when any surplus is returned, they will be passed on again. So, as Dave suggests, pass around those unwanted perfins - someone will not have them in their collection.

## **MORE MEMBERS' WANTS**

**John Marriner**

is looking for a Sierra Leone perfin 2/WIR. If you have a copy to spare, please let John know your asking price.

**"Joseph Sloper, Inventor, London".**

Roy Gault.

Spurred on by the 'Sloper' family history research undertaken by John Mathews over the years and recently presented at length in Bulletin No.328, I idly tapped in "Joseph Sloper" for a web search. Imagine my surprise and initial disbelief when the following picture popped up!



It is a 'sepia toned' studio photograph of the man (presumably signed by him), with additional details added by another hand. According to the caption, the photograph was taken in 1873 (not long after his monopoly period ended) when he was aged 60. The other details confirm his known birth and death years (1813-1890).

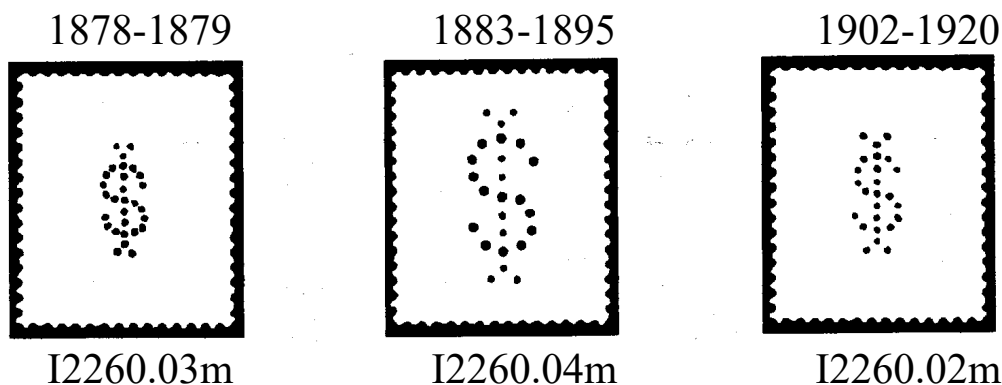
**Please note** - the picture is *copyright* and published here by kind permission of

**Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library**

For more details go to [www.nmsi.ac.uk/piclib](http://www.nmsi.ac.uk/piclib)

Apart from the obvious curiosity in what the man actually looked like, of interest are the pen strokes through both of the S's in his name. To me they are reminiscent of the monogram "IS" dies we either know (or suspect) he and his company used.

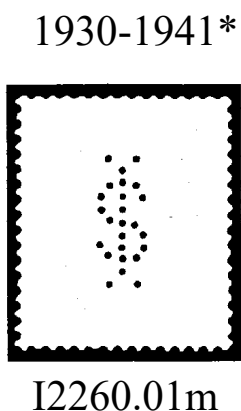
The dies in question are shown here in chronological order of their known use dates. Although one seems to have been made a good 15 years before it's earliest recorded use, the first two were certainly used during Joseph's lifetime.



Note: I2260.04m is Sloper m/c No. 6324 (made c1883), and *positively identified* as having been used by J Sloper & Co.

I2260.02m is Sloper m/c No. 6466 (made c1885), but only known used from c1902. This is a *suspected identity* based on a 101 Cannon St, EU postmark.

A fourth "IS" monogram is known which is very similar to I2260.02m above, and was probably used by Joseph Sloper & Co.



\* This die was probably destroyed in the "Blitz" on Sloper's premises in May 1941.

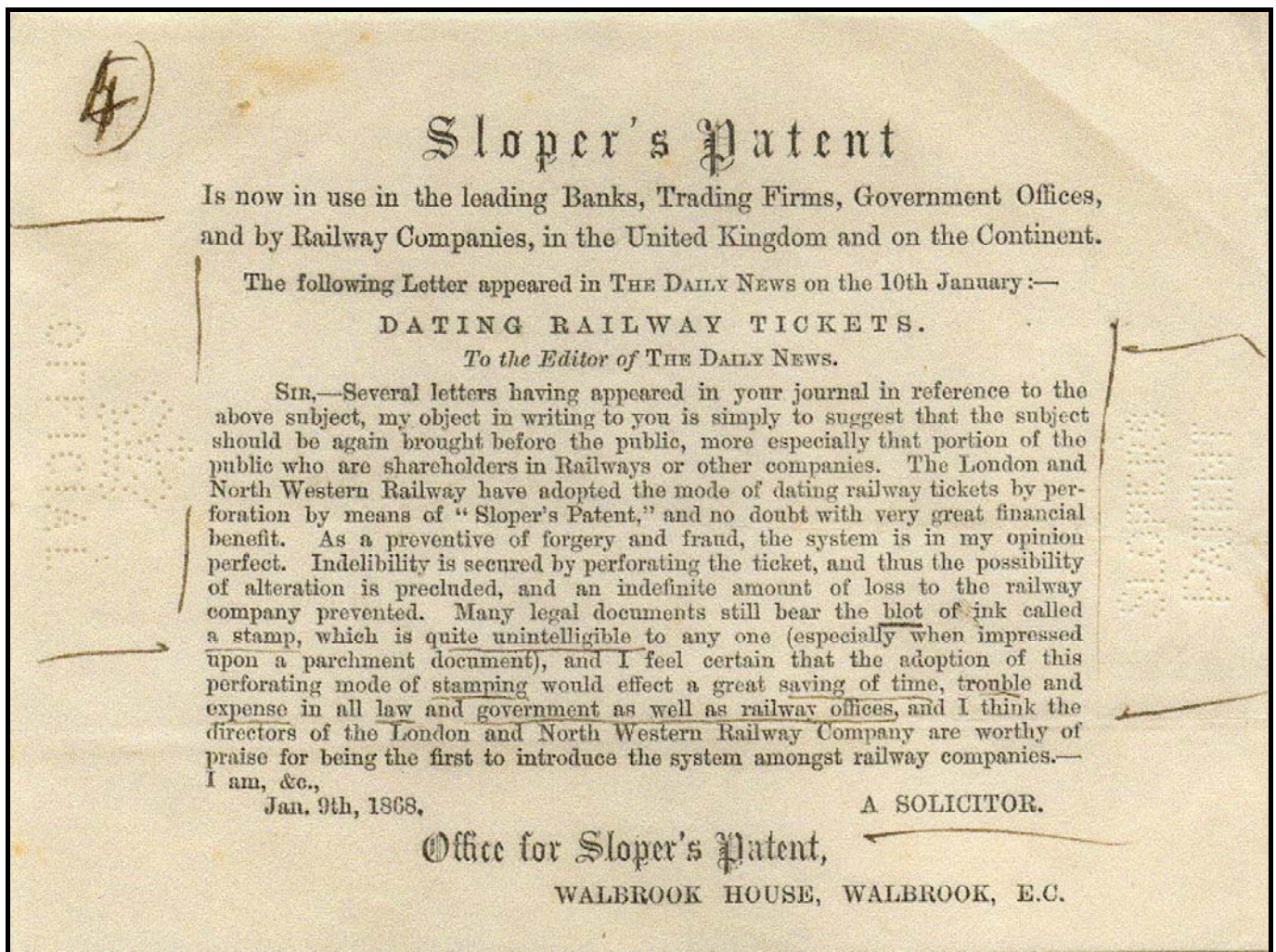
These dies are not common, so I would be more than pleased to hear of details (denominations, issues, watermarks, postmarks and dates) from surviving examples to help further refine the die in use date ranges.

## ANOTHER SLOPER ADVERTISING LEAFLET

Rosemary Smith

Illustration of leaflet from Mike Cole

All the advertising leaflets I have seen for Sloper's perforating system have been for perforating postage stamps. The early leaflets do not have a year date on them, just a day and month on which a particular newspaper article was published. The newspaper articles were about Court cases against persons accused of stealing postage stamps, receiving stolen stamps or encashing stolen stamps at the Post Office.





Mike Cole has sent a photocopy of an earlier advertising leaflet, dated Jan.9th, 1868. This was for using his patent to date railway tickets. The date was just prior to March 13th, 1868, when Sloper received permission from the Postmaster General to perforate postage stamps with initials. I am publishing two copies of this because one clearly shows the wording, whilst the other picks up the perforations on the side of the leaflet. These perforations, 'Sloper's Patent' and 'Crown/Official', are exact copies of the ones shown on the earliest known advertising leaflet for perforating postage stamps. This was illustrated in Bulletin 272 page 13.

4

## Sloper's Patent

Is now in use in the leading Banks, Trading Firms, Government Offices, and by Railway Companies, in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

The following Letter appeared in THE DAILY NEWS on the 10th January:—

**DATING RAILWAY TICKETS.**

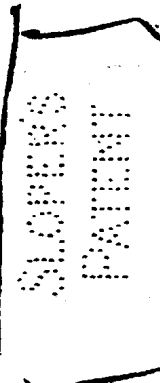
To the Editor of THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Several letters having appeared in your journal in reference to the above subject, my object in writing to you is simply to suggest that the subject should be again brought before the public, more especially that portion of the public who are shareholders in Railways or other companies. The London and North Western Railway have adopted the mode of dating railway tickets by perforation by means of "Sloper's Patent," and no doubt with very great financial benefit. As a preventive of forgery and fraud, the system is in my opinion perfect. Indefiniteness is secured by perforating the ticket, and thus the possibility of alteration is precluded, and an indefinite amount of loss to the railway company prevented. Many legal documents still bear the blot which called a stamp, which is quite unintelligible to any one (especially when impressed upon a parchment document), and I feel certain that the adoption of this perforating mode of stamping would effect a great saving of time, trouble and expense in all law and government as well as railway offices, and I think the directors of the London and North Western Railway Company are worthy of praise for being the first to introduce the system amongst railway companies.—

I am, Sir,  
Jan. 9th, 1868,

A SOLICITOR.

**Office for Sloper's Patent,**  
WALBROOK HOUSE, WALBROOK, E.C.



## COMPETITION DISPLAYS

The following two pages are further examples from Roy's display at one of our London meetings. The other pages of this display were in Bulletin 327 and 328.

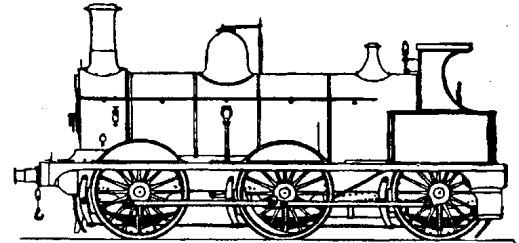
At the London meeting in November John Marriner won the competition with his "Queen Victoria High Values". It has been quite difficult to photocopy the pages to give clear impressions of stamps/perforations. The pages have simply been reduced in size for the Bulletin, unlike Roy's sheets which were rewritten with full size illustrations.

**"Beyer, Peacock & Co".**

Roy Gault.

The company was founded in 1854 when **Charles Frederick Beyer** (1813-1876) and **Richard Peacock** (1820-1889) became partners. Their Locomotive Works were built at Gorton, Manchester, where they produced their first railway locomotive in 1855.

Typical of the output from **"Beyer, Peacock & Co"** in the Victorian era was this 0-6-0 freight engine built from 1875 for the "Midland Railway".



Although primarily steam locomotive manufacturers, they also 'dabbled' in electric and diesel traction. For example, as early as 1890 they collaborated with **"Mather & Platt"** to build (for the "City & South London Railway"), the first electric 'tube' engines in the world.

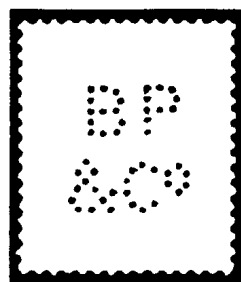


Worthy of note is the association of **Herbert William Garratt** (1864-1913) with **"Beyer, Peacock & Co"**, and the 'articulated' locomotives they built to his patented design.

By the time the works closed (in 1966), almost 8,000 locomotives had been built for use throughout the World.

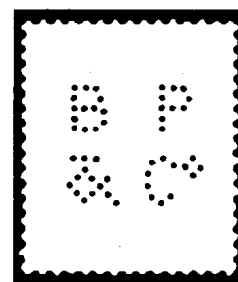
Two dies are thought to have been used by **"Beyer, Peacock & Co"**, although the earlier die is only suspected from Gorton postmarks.

1885-1908



B5710.01

1908-1930



B5710.02

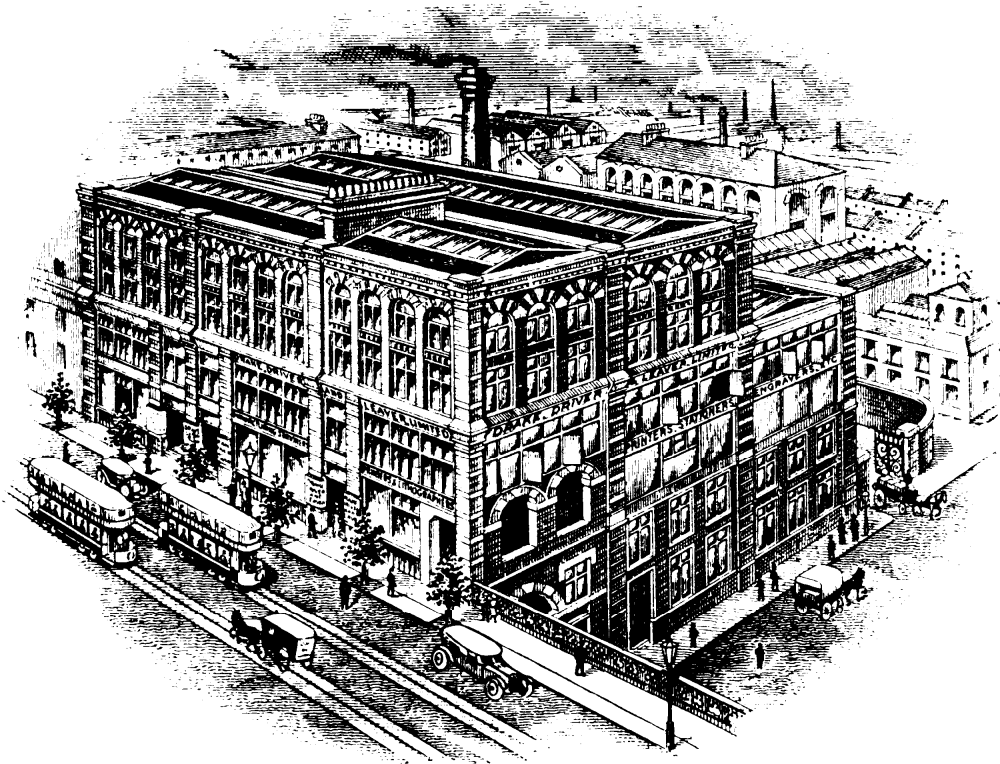
The earlier die is also found with London postmarks - London Offices?

Acknowledgements to: Dr R L Hills - 'A Short History of Beyer, Peacock',  
F C Hambleton - 'Locomotives Worth Modelling', and O S Nock - 'A History of the LMS'.

"Drake, Driver & Leaver Ltd".

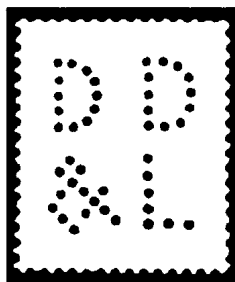
Roy Gault.

Worthy of illustration is the '*Drake, Driver & Leaver Ltd*' Trade Card shown below. They were Printers, Lithographers, and Manufacturing Stationers whose Offices and Works were at 20-24 Rosebery Avenue, London EC 1. The card is postmarked London, 11th June 1932, and bears a halfpenny stamp initialled "DD/&L (D1360.01).



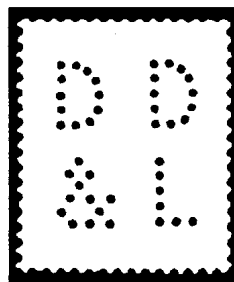
Tomkins lists this die, but the two others below now become *suspected* identities based on London EC postmarks. The centre die can be found with Farringdon Rd postmarks, which is crossed by Rosebery Ave.

1880-1890



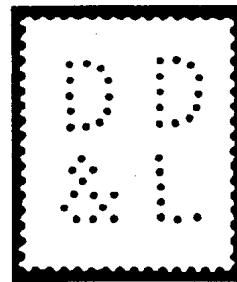
D1360.03

1890-1910



D1360.02

1912-1939



D1360.01

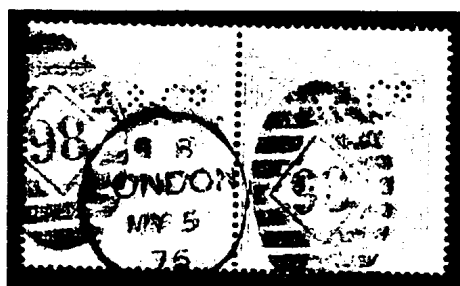
Can anyone help further refine the die in use date ranges?

# PERFORATED INSIGNIA

## QV EARLY HIGH VALUES

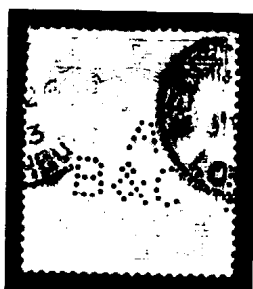


G. B. L / L  
G0600.01  
Plate 4  
German Bank  
of London Ltd



1867-83 issue  
FIVE SHILLINGS

A & Co  
A1280.04  
Plate 2  
Identity not  
yet known



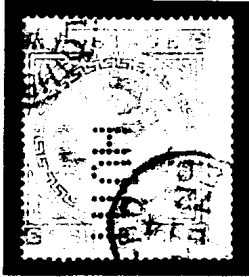
A / B & Co  
A0630.01  
Plate 4  
Identity not  
yet known



S. S / & Co  
S6560.01  
Plate 2  
Schuster  
Son & Co

# PERFORATED INSIGNIA

## Q.V. EARLY HIGH VALUES



HUTH  
H7490.01  
Plate 1  
F Huth  
& Co Ltd



N. Z. L.  
N3790.01  
Plate 1  
New Zealand Loan  
& Mercantile Agency Ltd

1867-83 issue



H S B  
H6420.01  
Plate 1  
Hong Kong &  
Shanghai Bank

# PERFORATED INSIGNIA

## Q.V. EARLY HIGH VALUES



L / C & S  
L1320.01  
Plate 2  
I. Cohen  
& Sons

1867-83  
issues



H S B  
H6420.01  
Plate 2  
Hong Kong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation



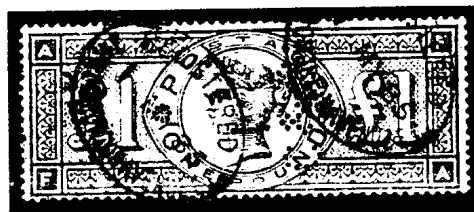
C. I. H / & S  
C3730.08  
C J Hambro  
& Sons



B(reversed) B & Co  
B0640.01  
Plate 4 (blued paper)  
Blessig Braun  
& Co

# PERFORATED INSIGNIA

Q.V. ONE POUND



L / C & S  
L1320.01  
Louis Cohen  
& Sons

1884 issue



A / B & Co  
A0630.01  
Identity not  
yet known



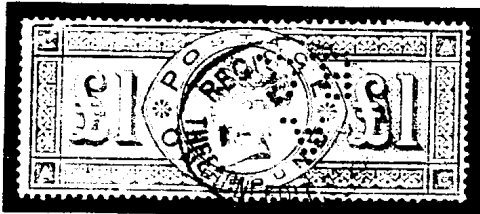
H S B  
H6420.01  
Hong Kong &  
Shanghai Bank

# PERFORATED INSIGNIA

Q.V. ONE POUND



P. S / N C  
P4380.01  
Pacific Steam  
Navigation Co



A. / B. C.  
A0560.01  
The African Banking  
Corporation Ltd

1887-92 issue



D B  
D0210.02  
Deutsche Bank  
Ltd London



C. I. H / & S  
C3730.02  
C J Hambro  
& Sons



# PERFINS ON KGV SILVER JUBILEE ISSUES

George Greenhill

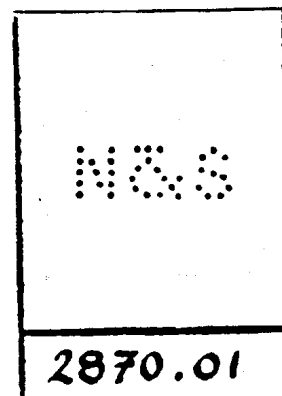
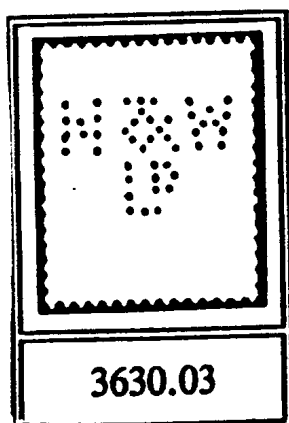
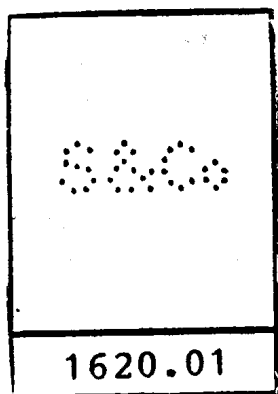
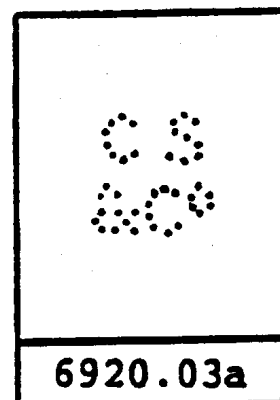
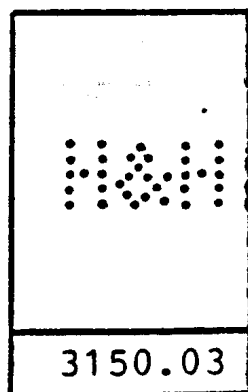
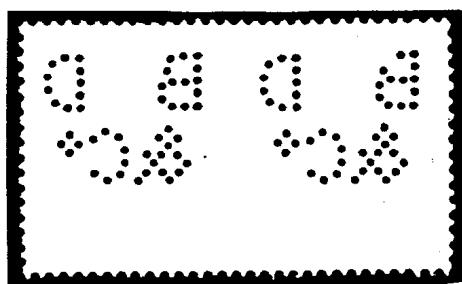
The following can be added to your Silver Jubilee Perfin Catalogue

## New Values

B0570.01	BB/CF	2½d
C0460.12a	CB	1½d
C6800.08	C&S	1½d
F12590.01	F.G	2½d
G4470.03	G&S	1½d
H0010.21	H	1½d
R0530.02	RB/L	2½d

## New Dies

B2020.02	BD/&Co	2½d
C6920.03a	CS/&Co	1½d
H3150.03	H&H	1½d
N2870.01	N&S	1½d
N3630.03	N&W/Ld	1d & 1½d
S1620.01	S&Co	½d & 1½d



## MEMBERS WANTS

### Mrs W (Ina) J Rijkssen

is setting up a stamp collection of "Lace" and is looking for perfins which relate to lace. One example is the perfin "JARDINE' of John Jardine & Sons who constructed machinery for the production of lace. If you have a spare copy of this perfin, a cover from John Jardine or any other face related perfin, Mrs Rijkssen would be pleased to purchase same.

### Stellen Swenson

is wanting a one penny black, imperforate, with overprint 'O.U.S.' between two wavy lines. He still wishes this to go in the wants although I [Ed.] have informed him that the O.U.S. did not begin overprinting the 1d red until 1859, some 18 years after the 1d black ceased to be produced. If anyone has two, I will have one!!

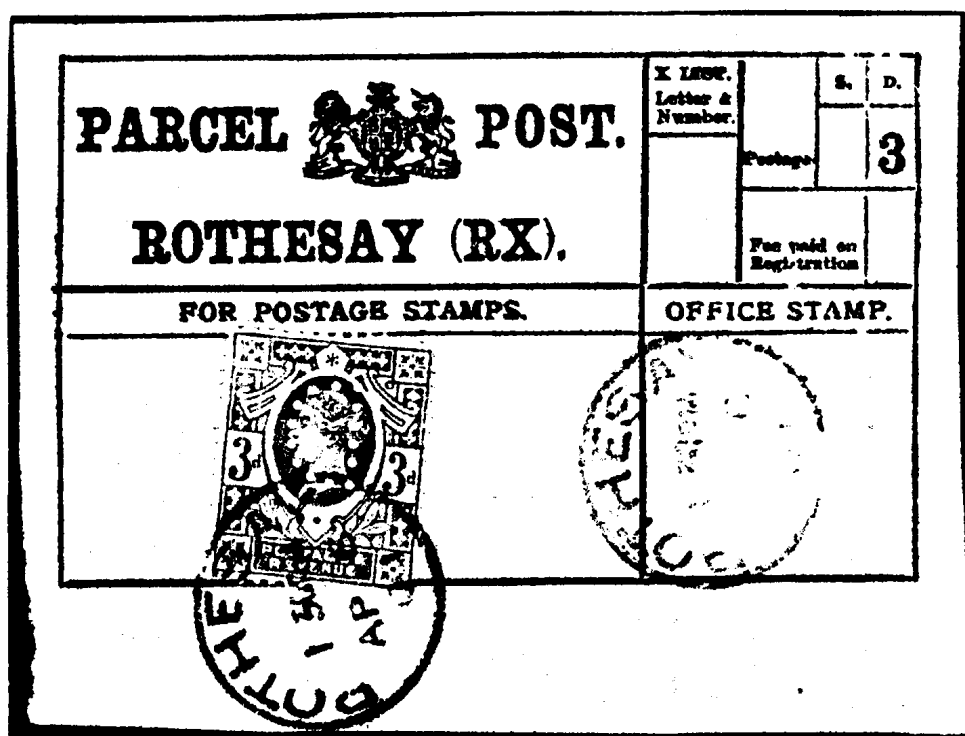
### Michael Cole

looking for the perfin H2240.01m (**HEAT**), from the Stourbridge Heating Engineers. Any Reign or value. A bonus would be a cover from the firm which was Jones & Attwood Ltd, Stourbridge.

### Fred Taylor

has sent the following illustration. It is a privately produced Parcel Post Label bearing a QV 3d perfined with D0010.25. The firm must have sent a lot of parcels to justify printing their own P.P. labels for 3d. Can any (Scottish?) member help to identify this ROTHESAY firm?

[Ed:- I have KEVII and KGV 3d perfins of this die.]



## **Jeff Turnbull**

has taken an interest in Swedish perfins. If anyone has Swedish perfins to exchange, please get in touch via the above address or e-mail as on the front of the Bulletin. Jeff has much duplication to exchange, both in GB & Worldwide.

### **PERFIN "C.H"**

**DAVE HILL** says he has an envelope with the perfin "C.H". He thinks it is a new die but very similar to C3020.01. It is postmarked London WI dated 1902. The flap has the gothic initials C.H on it. He thinks he has seen these initials before for The Cumberland Hotel: can anyone confirm this from a cover in their collection? Certainly the perfin with the stop between ties up with the initials which have a stop between. The perfin has the cut corners on the "C" and the variable spacing that Dave believes could make it the work of the printer, Allchin.



### **SLOPER RELATED POSTCARD**

You should find inside this Bulletin a postcard showing part of Queen Victoria's 1897 Diamond Jubilee procession as it passed by Joseph Sloper's offices in King William Street. Brian Birch, one of our former Librarians, has provided these free of charge to the Society. The picture, from which these cards were scanned, is in possession of the Perfin Society and was originally hung in the directors' office at the Tower Royal Works, Blackburn Road, West Hampstead. The cards were printed with "Golden Jubilee" on the reverse and a correction label has been placed over the incorrect wording. If anyone wants a card with the "wrong printing, send a S.A.E. to the secretary who has some to spare.

Brian has written an article, explaining how this postcard came about. I had finalised my 36 pages for the Bulletin when it came in but as the Auction was late, with two spare pages, you will find the story of the postcard at the end of the auction list.

## Comments from Members on Previous Bulletin Articles

### "COY" PERFIN DIES

**Rosemary Smith** has found another "Coy" die amongst the perfinns belonging to Brian Birch. This was "HB&Coy" diagonal across a QV 2½d Plate 23. It was not in the catalogue and after examination by Roy Gault it has the catalogue number of H0575.01. Roy thinks it is the complete strike of "HB&Co" (H0520.0 1) but he is leaving this in the catalogue because he believes the "y" was removed deliberately some time later.

**Dave Hill** himself has found a further "Coy" die. G1076.01 - G/Coy.

Dave adds, another G, (G1050.01) has an unusual abbreviation as well - G&C<sup>o</sup>./LIM. It is the only "LIM" he can find for 'Limited'.

**Roy Gault** found "S.C/DOCK/Coy" (S 1 3 )90.0 1), although the "Ce" part of "W&Ce/Han St" (W1176.01 ) may stand for the French 'Companie'.

### Pryce Jones (Canada)

Jon Johnson (Canada) has looked in some old phone books in the regional museum in Calgary. Pryce Jones (Canada) department store was listed from 1911 through 1915 but no mention in the 1910 and 1916 books.

### Cheque Endorsement Seen on Stamps Bulletin 322 Page 16

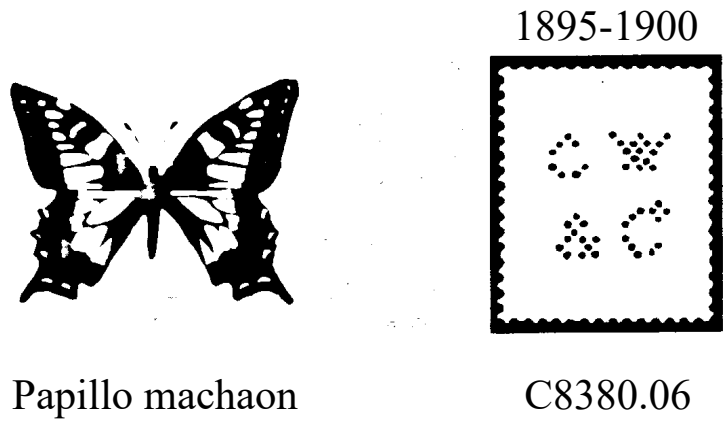
Alastair Waiter comments on the pair of KGV ½d stamps with "&C<sup>o</sup>" in between lines, part of a cheque endorsement. He says he has seen cheques with 1d stamps added when the duty increased from 1d to 2d to update the embossed 1d duty. He thinks this happened in 1920, when the duty on receipts went up from 1d to 2d. Presumably the ½d pair was used in this way and later soaked from the cheque. This theory only works if the stamps had the Simple Cypher watermark.

"The Butterfly Alphabet - an Update".

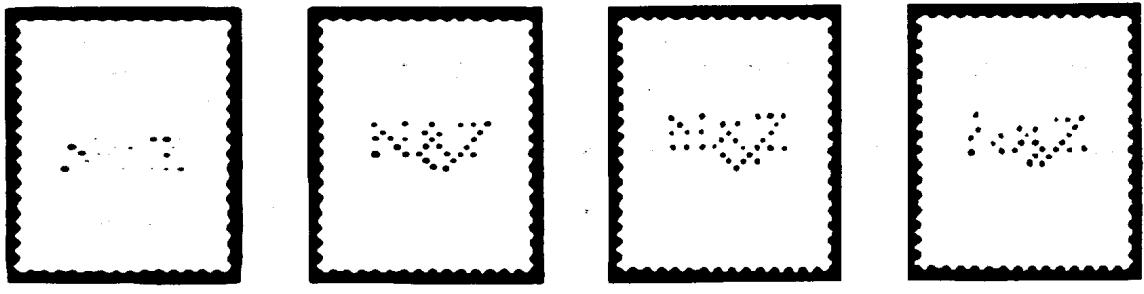
Roy Gault.

Prompted by a recent letter from Dave Hill enclosing an example of a potentially new die showing the characteristic 'W' of the so called 'Butterfly' alphabet, I've acted on his suggestion and produced an up to date listing plus illustrations of all the known dies. Newer members to the Society may not have seen the original article in Bulletin No.264 (June 1993), its update in B265, and the feature made of them in the Perfin Society Stampshow 2000 exhibit.

The original die showing the characteristic 'W' that sparked of the study was "CW/&C" (C8380.06). To some it's a delicate Swallowtail butterfly, to others it's a 'keep fit' fanatic. I know which name I prefer!

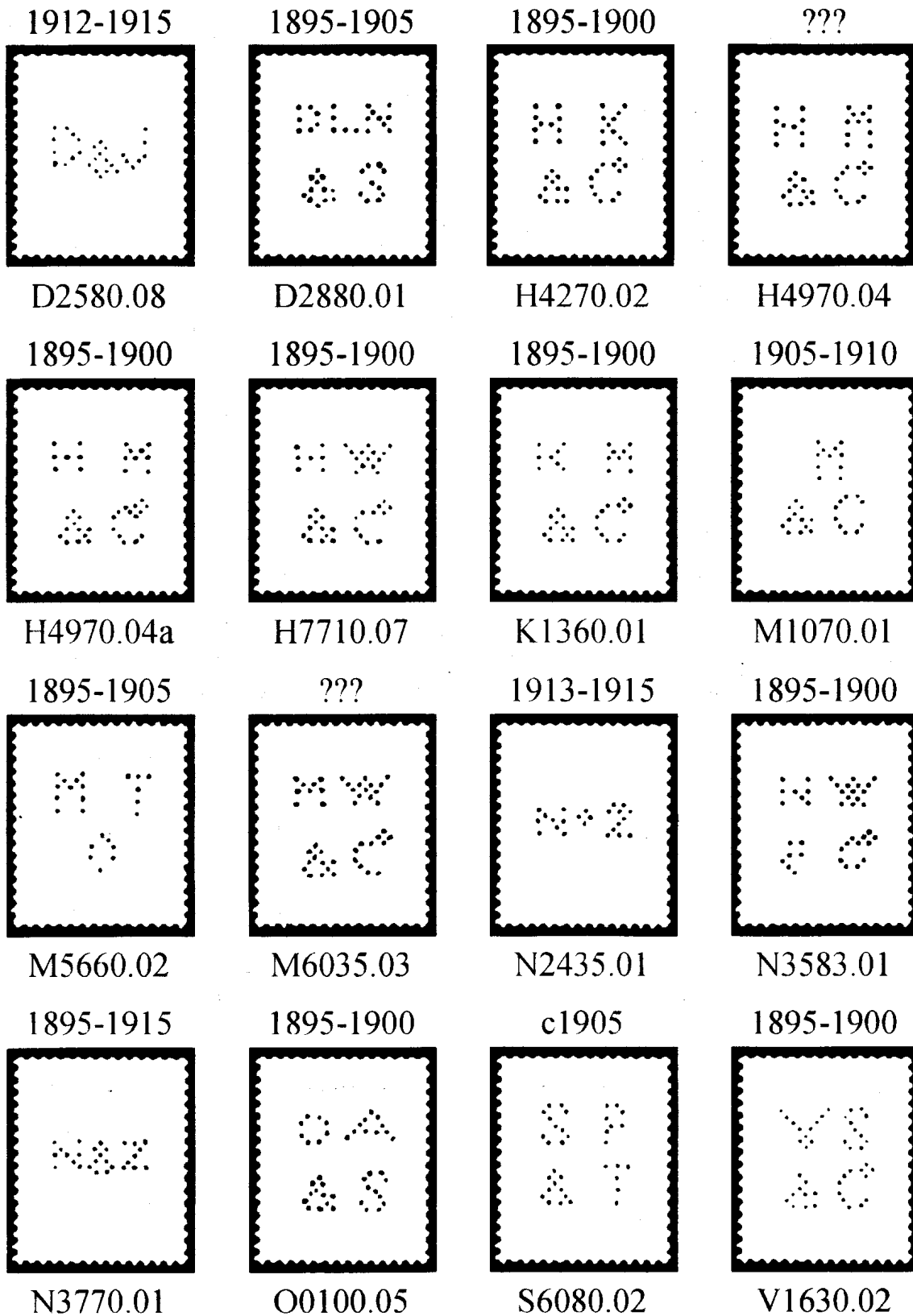


Although many of the dies are scarce, where examples are plentiful (e.g.."N&Z") considerable variation may be seen in the positioning of the pins forming the pattern. This lends support to the idea that the initialling was done using a die with *removable* pins set in a regular grid pattern. The stamps were probably perforated 'on request' and may even have been served "over the counter". John Mathews calls this type of die a 'Service Die', which (for me) seems to conjure up exactly the right sort of image.



The examples above of "N&Z" show the "&" pins 'all over the place'!

For dies that do not contain a “W”, there is the uncomfortable looking “C” and “Co” to look out for, as well as a characteristic “S”.



Note: All dies should have the suffix ‘v’, to warn of ‘variations’.

Based on dated examples and the stamp issues involved, the dies were in use for around 20 years, say 1895-1915. The earliest date recorded so far is 27th August 1896 (on Dave Hill's example of "NW/&Co"), whereas the latest is 1<sup>st</sup> April 1914 on the rare "No2". Legible postmarks are predominantly from London, although examples from Oxford, Sheffield, and Dublin have also been seen. Just two of the dies from this scarce but interesting group of perfins have identified users.

"OA/&S" of "Olney, Amsden & Sons Ltd, London EC" (confirmed)

"N&Z" by 'Negretti & Zambra Ltd, London W.' (suspected)

The table below lists all known dies and stamp details.

Cat No	Letters	Stamp Details	ED	LD	Post-town
C8380.06	CW/&C <sup>o</sup>	E 2½d	7 Jan 1898	7 July 1899	London
D2580.08	D&J	H ½d I(RC) 1 d	-	-	-
D2880.01	DLN/&S	B 1d F ½d (bl-gn)	2 Mar 1899	8 Nov 1902	London
H4270.02	HK/&C <sup>o</sup>	B 1d	2 Feb 1898	-	London EC
H4970.04	HM/&C <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-
H4970.04a	HM/&C <sup>o</sup>	E ½d (verm)	-	-	London EC
H7710.07	HW/&C <sup>o</sup>	B 1d E ½d (verm), 1½d, 2d	29 Aug 1896	29 Aug 1898	London
K1360.01	KM&C <sup>o</sup>	B 1d	-	-	-
M1070.01	M/&C	F ½d (ye-gn), 1d, 3d	-	-	London
M5660.02	MT/O	B 1d F 1d	5 Apr 1899	30 Jun 1903	Oxford
M6035.0J	MW/&C <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	-
N2435.01	N <sup>o</sup> 2	I(RC) 2½d	-	1 Apr 1914	-
N3583.01	NW/&C <sup>o</sup>	B 1d	27 July 1896	-	London
N3770.01	N&Z	B 1d E½d (verm), 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1/- (gn) F ½d, 1d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 1/- H 1d I(RC) ½d, 1d, 3d	16 Oct 1896	... Dec 1909	London EC
O0100.05	OA/&S	B 1d E ½d (verm), 2½d	5 Feb 1897	26 Nov 1898	London and Dublin
S6080.02	SP/&T	F 1d	28 Dec 1905	-	(Sh)effield
V1630.02	VS/&C <sup>o</sup>	B 1d E 1½d, 2½d, 6d	. ....1898	10 Aug 1899	London

***If anyone can add any more, I would be pleased to hear from you.***

Grateful thanks for reporting the above details (over the years) go to:

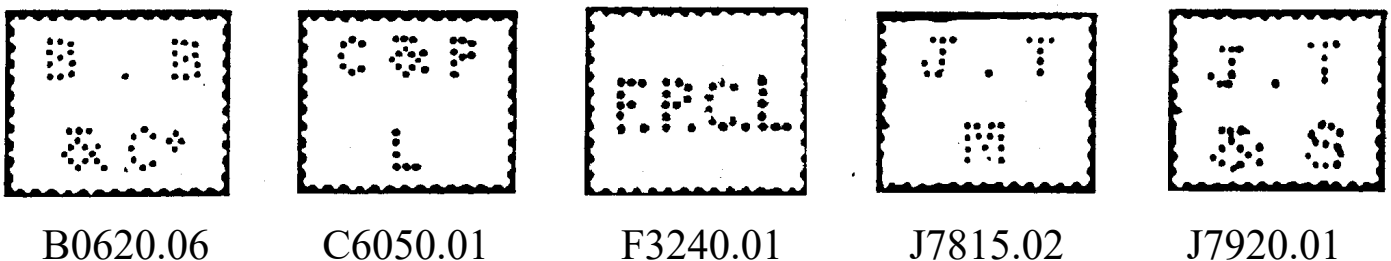
Dave Hill, John Nelson, Steve Netten, Barry Pawson, Reg Powell (ob),  
Terry Pusterla, Alan Sandy, Harry Skinner, Arthur Smith (A),  
Rosemary Smith, Stephen Steere, Gerry Soutar, and Terry Wood.

## PHANTOM BANTAMS

Maurice Harp

When the ½d value was introduced by the Victorians in 1870 it received a mixed reception. Although welcomed by the public as it heralded the introduction of the postcard and ever-cheaper communication, stamp collectors for one were not enamoured with this small format stamp that didn't conform to what they had been used to. It also can't have pleased the hundreds of owners of perfin machines who found that they had problems perforating these small format stamps. Some perfin users were lucky in that their design conveniently fitted onto the bantam. Owners of larger perfin dies had two options – buy a new machine just for the bantams or try and use the existing machine to produce a partial strike. A few of the larger users brought special machines to handle bantams and Sloper appears to have adopted a smaller alphabet for preparing these dies. Only a few of these small alphabet dies have been recorded – five of these specially produced dies that are only found on bantams are illustrated in figure 1 below.

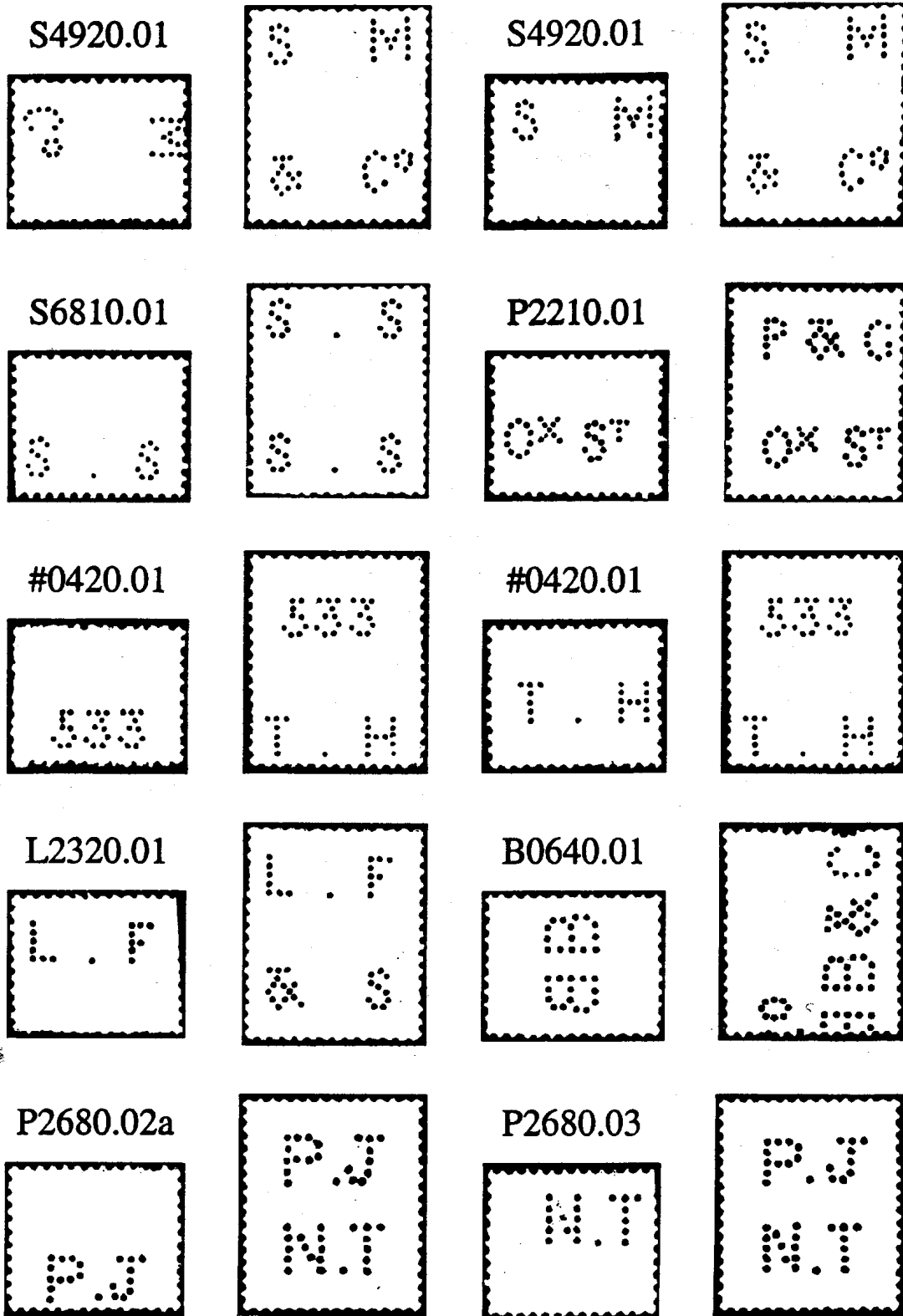
Figure 1



For the unsuspecting perfin collector the bantams appear to have many unique dies but unfortunately most of them end up as being partials. The illustrations in figure 2 shows examples from my collection but I am sure there are many more still to be discovered. As can be seen it seems that the boys carrying out the work didn't worry too much whether they used the top or the bottom part of the die – or even the right or the left side of the die. One of these partials has even crept into our catalogue - T4420.03 T.T which is actually a partial T4495.03 (T.T/&C<sup>o</sup>)– however Roy assures me that it will be removed at the earliest opportunity. The clue to identifying these dies as partials is when the die is only recorded on a bantam.



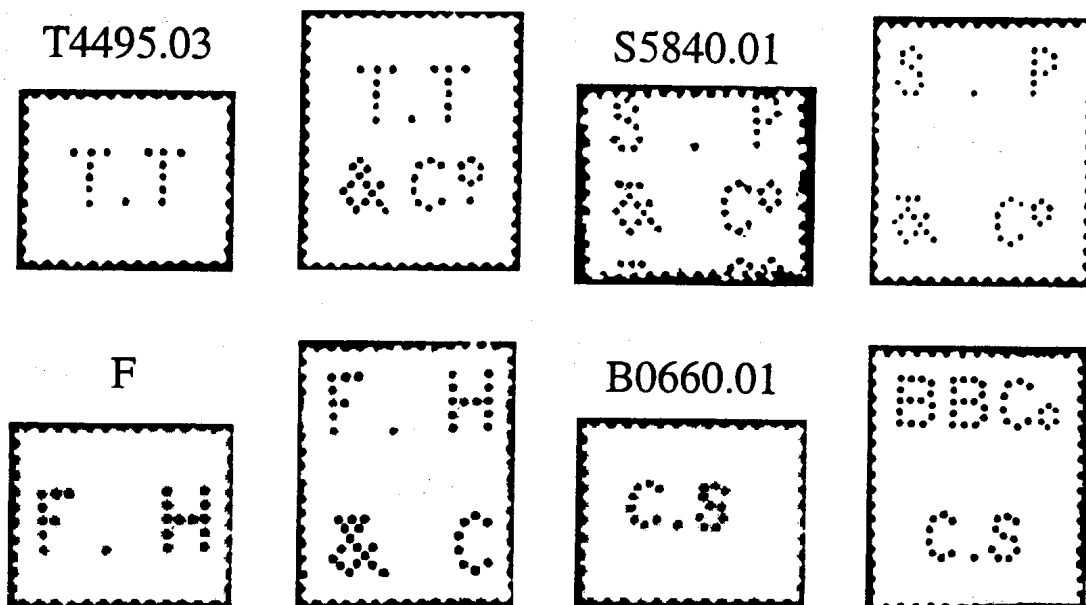
Figure 2



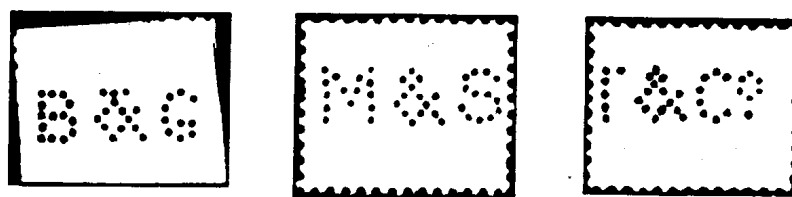
So most of the time the use of an oversized die on a bantam results in a partial but there is one recorded instance of the user carefully applying both the top and bottom parts of the die onto the stamp. Die S5840.01 - S.P/&C<sup>o</sup> is illustrated in figure 2 and as can be seen part of a second "&C<sup>o</sup>" can be seen at the base of the stamp. It would be interesting to know if these perfins were always produced so carefully or whether an "S.P" die exists.

However not all dies that have only been found on bantams should be dismissed as partials. Figure 3 shows three dies that have only been recorded on bantams but appear not to be partials. When I first found die B2940.04 - B&G - I thought it must be a partial of J4090.01 - J&I/B&G especially as this die had not been recorded before. But the spacing of B&G is distinctly different so until proved otherwise this stands as a new die. Similarly M&S - M4990.12 and T&Co. - T1016.01 appear to be genuine dies. If any member can report other bantam partials I would be interested to hear from them.

**Figure 2 (contd.)**



**Figure 3**



## **ANOTHER IDEA FOR A PERFIN DISPLAY**

Graharn Fortey

I have been giving perfin displays to Philatelic Societies in the Midlands for the last 5 years. I have 2 displays - a "Conventional" one (90 + sheets) and a "Fun" one (211 sheets and still growing). The "Conventional" display is the ideal starter to the evening covering all aspects of security markings from underprints on QV issues to modern Machins.

Part of this display is a section which I call "Large Users of Perfins". Here I show material according to category: i.e. Department Stores; Banks; Insurance Companies; Maritime; Railways and Utilities. On each of these sheets I show loose perfins and perfins on identified cover of just one company. For example:- Great Western Railway - this sheet includes an identified cover, several loose perfins (different dies) and an overprint. This section of "Large Perfin Users" runs to about 30 sheets, and in my opinion adds a bit of variety to the display. The rest of this "Conventional" display covers line engraved examples, surface printed, provisionals, officials, perfined postal stationery, perfins for fiscal use and revenues etc.

This "Conventional" display generally goes down quite well, but it is the "Fun" display which always generates the most interest. There are two reasons why I call it a "Fun" display - firstly it is easier going than the first display and makes people smile: secondly it's fun to prepare - especially "writing-up" the sheets. In fact I can write-up and print a sheet in less than a minute! The reason being that the only text on the sheet is the title.

The main features of the display are:- Yellow Coloured Sheets and the perfin and overprint material arranged in business categories. The display was inspired by British Telecom- hence the title:

### **A Yellow Pages of Perfin and Overprint Users.**

The first sheet starts off with "A for Ammunition" and commences through the alphabet, finishing with "Z for Zinc". For the

'Ammunition' sheet 1 display material from the company Eley Brothers (later Eley-Kynoch).

**A is for AMMUNITION**

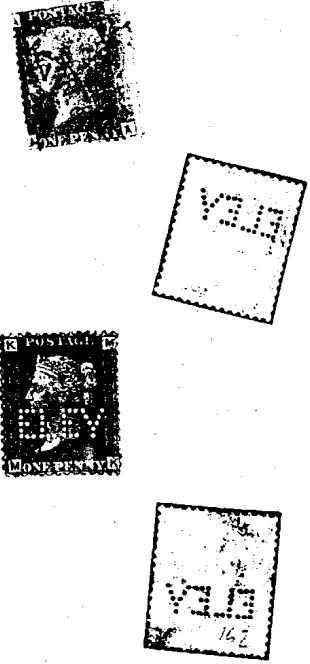
*The Post Office, Gray's Inn Road, London*  
*113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200*

*To Eley Brothers Limited*  
*Manufacturers of Ammunition*

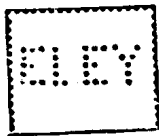
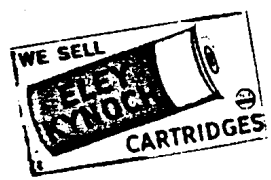
*Received with thanks*  
*for Eley Brothers Limited*

*Date*

*It is a pleasure to receive*



One of a series of sporting prints by Henry Alken published early in the nineteenth century.



The shooting enthusiast of today follows the "common sporting rules" automatically. Experience has taught him that they are for the common good. Similarly, when he thinks of cartridges he thinks of "Eley-Kynoch," for long familiarity with this famous make has shown him that they can be relied upon on all occasions.



**ELEY-KYNOCH** Cartridge

For 'Zinc' we have Frederick Braby of Glasgow.

Z is for ZINC

ADDRESS FOR TELEGRAMS: "BRABY, LIVERPOOL."

Memorandum

From: **FREDK BRABY & CO., LIMTD**  
**ZINC AND GALVANIZED IRON WORKS,**  
**HATTON GARDEN,**  
**LIVERPOOL.**

AND AT: PITZROY WORKS, BURTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.  
 12th WHARF, BLACK HORSE BRIDGE, BERTFORD,  
 CITY OF WORKS, VICTORIA ROAD, BERTFORD,  
 CITY OF WORKS, VICTORIA ROAD, BERTFORD,  
 GREAT CLIVE BRIDGE, 180, DANFORTH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

To: *for Mr. Keeney*  
*Higham*  
*5th Nov. 1875*

*Enclosed we beg to send you*  
*the Iron Apparatus as per sketch*  
*which we trust you will find*  
*correct*

SHEET ZINC  
 PERFORATED ZINC  
 ZINC NAILS  
 GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS  
 "A" BRAND  
 GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING  
 WATER OBTURATORS  
 SPELTERS  
 GALVANIZED BEURTS  
 FELT  
 ZINC ROOFING  
 GALV. COP. IRON ROOFING

From F. BRABY & CO. LTD., ECLIPSE IRON WORKS,  
 PETERSHILL ROAD, GLASGOW.....30/5/79.

Mr. Keeney,  
 Re your order of 15th May had  
 your order that you to our  
 advising that never to that we  
 sent one that never  
 address not yet received  
 have not yet received

POST CARD  
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

*Mr. Keeney*  
*Higham*

I always try to include an advertisement or piece of company ephemera to prove the product. The material is arranged in random fashion - this allows more flexibility than arranging items square to each other. I have a good mix of different categories including "C for Coffins", "G for Gloves", "J for Jam", "T for Toys" etc.

I have had to cheat on only one letter, "X for Exhibitions"- here I show the Shepherds Bush Exhibition perfin 'SB/EX' together with official postcards from the Latin-British Exhibition of 1912.

During the display I try to encourage audience participation and very often get comments such as "I used to work at that firm" or "I remember those" (looking at a product advertisement). The usual comment I get when someone gives a vote of thanks at the end of the display is:- "Who said perfins were boring?"

[Ed:- Graham has sent photocopies of other pages and if there is a shortage of material in future, I will add a page or two. I personally thought this a very good way for the layman to be introduced to perfins]

## **MEMBERS' QUERIES**

### **FEEDING SPIKES OR GRIPS?**

#### **Mick Penfold**

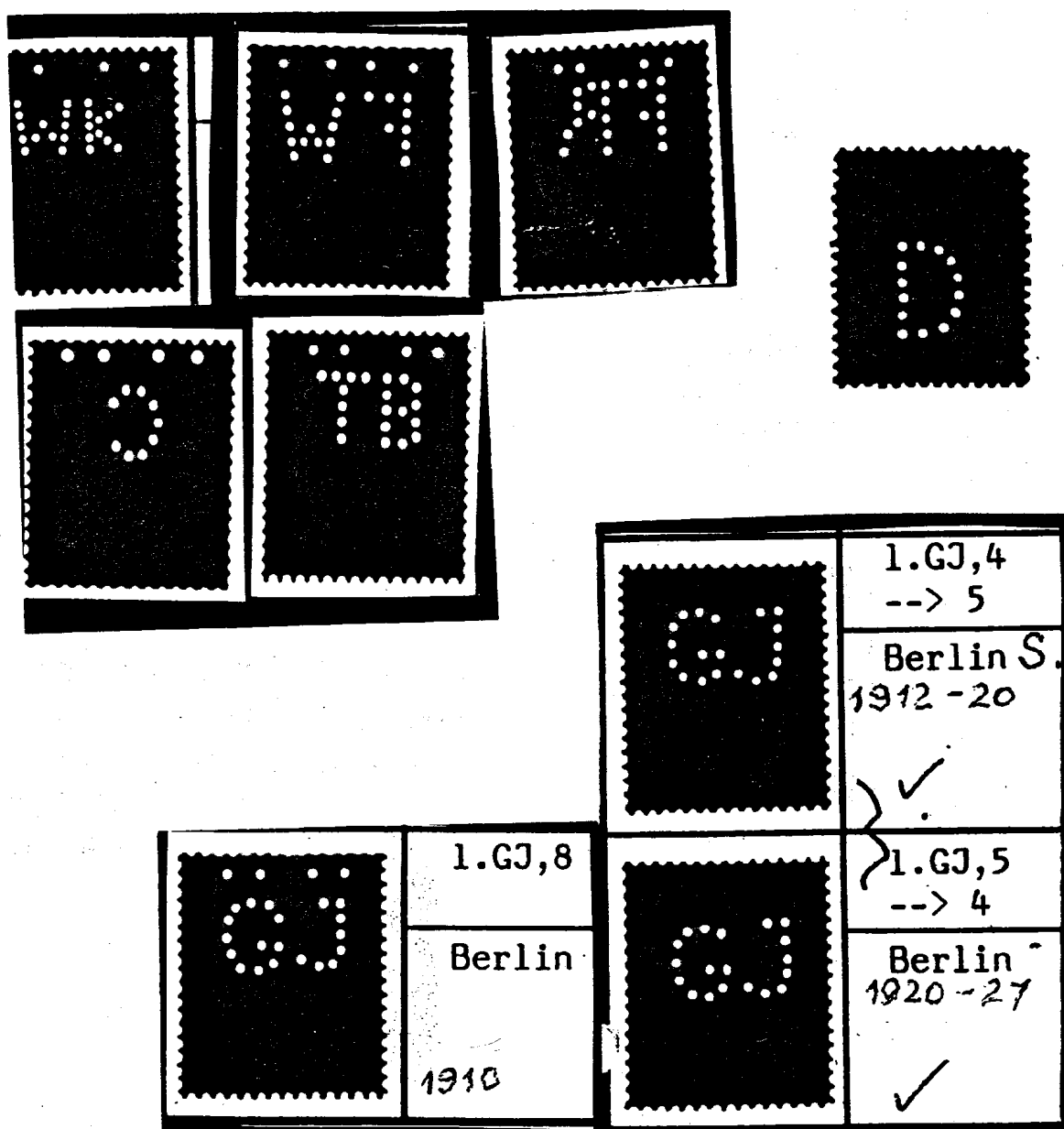
writes, "Throughout the German catalogue (Katalog der Firmenlochungen) there are to date about sixty examples of German perfins with a line of four holes above the perfin design. The hole size of the extra holes seems to be the same as the perfin holes and they appear to be punched at the same time. There are cases where the perfin appears with or without the extra four holes and originate from the same source. I have illustrated 'GJ' which is listed with two examples without the holes and one with, all during the same period and from Berlin S.

As they all seem to be dated during the period 1911 and a few years later, I assumed they may be connected to the introduction of the POKO machines which were introduced at this time: but I have been in touch with friends in Germany who assured me that the POKO patents drawings have been inspected and drawn a blank, and they could help no further.

I wonder if they could be holes made by feeding spikes in some sort of machine. There are other examples of odd holes which are not part of the design, but these four holes are uniform.

I have heard that there are examples of these on early perfins on a few stamps from Austria and The Netherlands but I have not got any of other country catalogues to check if they appear elsewhere, GB for example.

I have only six of these in my collection. I would be grateful if anyone has any information or ideas to help. Better still - duplicates to offer me



## **PERFORATING CHARGES 1905** Alastair Walter

The data for this article comes from Post Office Archives files c. 1906, extracted by Stephen Steere about 15 years ago. For other articles based on these extracts, see Bulletin 245 p.7-10, 262 p. 13-17 and 263 p. 12. The full extracts are held in the library.

The file extracts make for a very interesting (if rather long!) read, and one aspect that I don't think has really been covered before is the charges made by perforating firms to their customers.

The GPO were investigating the stamp perforating trade in 1906 after the bankruptcy of Braham, a London sub postmaster who at the time of his bankruptcy owed several firms perforated stamps which they had already paid him for. This caused some embarrassment to the GPO - see the above references for details.

As part of the investigation, the GPO looked at the charges levied for perforating, with a view to possibly bringing the perforating under the control of the post office (see Bulletin 245 p. 7-10). The results are reproduced in the table on the next page. Those firms that were sub post offices would also receive poundage from the post office of up to 1% on stamps sold.

One thing that stands out for me is the charge made by the Printing & Stamp Perforating Co. for overprints on stamps for receipts, which was at least 1% (depending on quantity) - double their rate for perforating. There is no information in the file on overprinting charges for the other firms.

I would have thought that producing a printing plate for overprints would be cheaper than producing a perforating die, so why the higher charges? Although we know something of the mechanics of perforating stamps, I have yet to see any information on the methods of production of overprints. The precise registration of printing required and the fragility of sheets of stamps must have posed some special challenges.



## Stamp Perforators operating in London in 1905

Company	Perforating Charges
<u>SUB POST OFFICES</u>	
<b>Sloper</b> – 20 King William St EC	0.5% (less for higher values)
<b>James Wright</b> – Bishops Road NE	Not stated (only supplied 1 firm)
<b>G.F. Males</b> – Deptford Broadway SE	1d per sheet
<b>Allchin</b> – Englands Lane NW	0.5% - 1% (sometimes less)
<b>Unknown</b> – Islington High St N	0.25%
<u>PRIVATE COMPANIES</u>	
<b>Waterlow &amp; Sons</b> 26 Great Winchester St. EC	1d per sheet (min 2/-) Plus 6d registered postage
<b>Printing &amp; Stamp Perforating Co.</b> 9 South Street, Finsbury EC	0.5% (overprints at least 1%)
<b>John Parry &amp; Co</b> 187 Upper Thames St EC	No charge
<b>Albert Luff</b> 13 Paternoster Row EC	1d per sheet or 1/- for £5 mixed denominations

John Parry & Co. seem to have derived no benefit from their perforating business as they made no charge for perforating and also received no poundage from the post office.

According to the file, “They say they only do this for their customers and that they are compelled to oblige in this way to prevent loss of trade”.

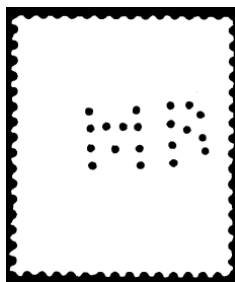
However, it was also stated that Mr. Stanislas, Town Sub Postmaster of Upper Thames St T.S.O. was a member of John Parry & Co. so he would presumably have benefited from the post office poundage.

**"A New Midland Railway Die?"**

Roy Gault.

Included in Terry Wood's contribution of new dies for section "M" of the New Illustrated Catalogue, was an innocuous looking perfin on a small piece of 'Trade Card'. The perfin itself looked like "MB" with a pin missing from the base of the "B", but it could also be interpreted as "MR". Whatever the perfin was meant to be, there can no doubt that it had been posted in Barking on 30 October 1917.

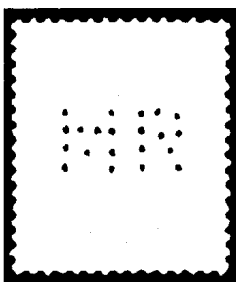
Fortunately, the back of the trade card held a tantalising clue as to the user, and hence the intended initials. It reads "MI ... /Parcel Office....."



I suspect the full identity would have read '*Midland Railway, Parcel Office, Barking*'. Barking was on the 'London, Tilbury & Southend Railway' which was absorbed by the 'Midland Railway' in 1912, and eventually became part of the 'London, Midland & Scottish Railway' on 1st January 1923. Terry's dated piece clearly slots comfortably into the 1912-1922 timeframe.

The nature of the letters suggest it's a 2-letter 'SPG' type and should be covered by M4660.02v. This latter 'die' is known used 1912-1920, for which I have examples with both London and Plaistow postmarks. Plaistow was also on the London, Tilbury & Southend Railway.

1912-1920



M4660.02v

Can anyone shed any more light onto the partial identity - perhaps provide corroborative evidence (or otherwise!) in the shape of values, issues, post-towns, and dates on similar "MR" perfins?

*If so, I would be pleased to hear from you.*

## CURRENT PEREINS

Derek Ransom

Additions to the modern perfins list. Some courtesy of Dave Hill, Ivan Gass and Sven Klitgaard.

### New Identity

S82.10.02 SW/S Southern Water Services Regional Office,  
Canterbury.

### New Values in Modern Perfins.

B1110.03M	BC	25b
C0520.01	CB/B	2nd
E0640.01	E.C/D	1p, 25b
1,0440.01M	L.B/H	1stM
L0630.01M	LB/R	2nd
L2207.02	LF/CD	1stM
S8210.02	SW/S	50a, 1 <sup>st</sup> a
R2223.01	RH/A	5a, 50a, £1 Mac
R2225.01	R/HA	2a

### Perfins in the 21st Century

S8210.02	SW/S	50p Southern water Services Canterbury <b>5th Jan 2004</b>
R2223.01	RH/A	update to Oct 02
R2225.01	R/HA	2a Oct 02

## MODERN BRITISH PERFINs, 1993 TO DATE, CHECK LIST

This is an attempt to record the decline of the British Perfin, using the introduction of elliptical cut outs in the vertical perforations of Machin head definitive stamps as a baseline. In the 21st Century, there are, or have been, at least 19 different dies in use, but they are becoming fewer and fewer as office automation spreads.

I have a list (4 sides of A4) giving all the known perfins and values on the elliptical stamps. The various printing changes are accounted for in the list for those who collect the different printings of the Machin head. If anyone requires this list, I will send a copy on receipt of an A5 size S.A.E.

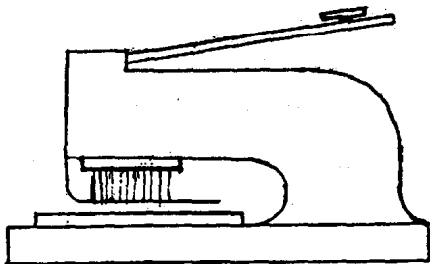
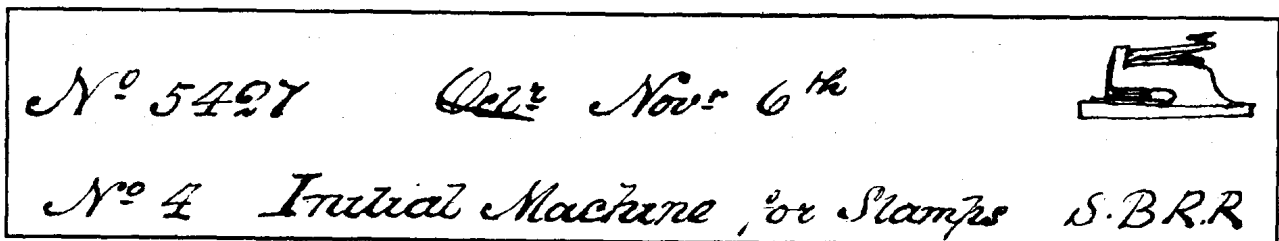
## SLOPER PERFORATORS SENT TO CANADA

Jon Johnson

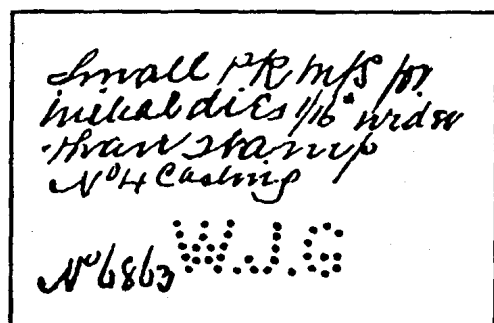
In conversation with John Mathews (of Australia) we recently discovered a proof strike of Canada's first perfin "W.J.G" for W.J.Gage Company (W10) in Sloper's proof books. The earliest reported dated W.J.G perfin is October 2, 1887 which matches the time frame in the proof book. Since the 1950's there has been suspicions that the earliest Canadian perforators came from England as the United States did not begin active use of perfins until 1908. However there was no proof or any avenues to obtain proof. Roy Gault has confirmed two more Sloper proofs which are Canadian perfins. WG (W9) was a 1905 single die replacement machine for W.J.G (W10) which was destroyed in the Great Toronto Fire (five city blocks) on April 19, 1904. The other machine which Roy found was a four die "WT/&C° (W14) William Tyrrell & Company made in 1912.

Below is a copy of the W.J.G proof strike. The W.J.G pins were mounted on a No 4 casting. Does anyone have a perforator that looks like the sketch below? If so I would greatly appreciate obtaining a photograph of your machine for the Canadian perfin records.

From Sloper Proof Book



"N<sup>o</sup> 4 Initial Machine for Stamps"  
(Illustrated for # 5407, 6101079, SBRR)



# THE STORY OF THE SOCIETY'S NEW POST CARD

**Brian J. Birch**

Some eighteen months ago, I was visiting Rosemary Smith and she showed me the Society's original photograph of Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession with Joseph Sloper's premises in the background. Apparently, this was one of the trophies given to the Society when Joseph Sloper's Works finally closed about ten years ago. It is a large sepia photograph and had once shown impressive detail but is now extremely faded, having hung on a wall in Sloper's offices for the best part of a century.

The photograph was not only a memento of Sloper's company but also showed a unique moment in the history of this country and so, I offered to take it to a photographer who specialised in restoring old photographs and get an improved copy. Having seen some restored family photographs, I had been duly impressed with the possibilities of restoration and was sure that this photograph would respond to treatment in a similar fashion.

To cut a long story short, the photographer's answer was that he could not do anything with the photograph - it was too big for him to handle. According to him, he had tried a number of specialists but none were willing to even try. In their view, each person in the photograph would need to be improved individually and, self evidently, that was economically impossible.

As it happened, I had just begun a project with my Company's advertising agency, Interactive Dimension (ID) who scan and manipulate digital images every working day of their lives. When I approached them with the Society's picture their immediate response was that it was no problem. Thus, some weeks later I received the photograph back together with a digitally-produced and significantly enhanced copy. Without giving the matter any significant thought, this leisure activity was now being conducted during my working hours.

After some discussions, it was agreed that they would produce some post-card size copies which ID chose to create in the original sepia, with a traditional postcard reverse. As the time for printing approached, they e-mailed me to enquire about a caption for the reverse. I immediately, and thoughtlessly, replied *Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee 1897: Joseph Slopers Offices*. How horrendous. I had given the issue no thought during a busy day at work, just dashing off the reply. A moments reflection and I would have seen the incompatibility immediately. I knew very well that Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837 and that her Golden Jubilee was 1887 and her Diamond Jubilee 1897. I was also aware that Slopers should have carried an apostrophe between the r and the s, but in the grand scheme of error creation, that was trifling.

## Was it the Golden or Diamond Jubilee?

The real question was whether the parade was for Victoria's Golden or Diamond Jubilee. A quick look at the CD version of Encyclopaedia Britannica determined that there was a parade held for both Jubilees, but no description of either. An obvious source of information was the Internet but my quick trawl only confirmed that there were no pictures of either of the parades. However, I did locate a site: [www.victorianlondon.org](http://www.victorianlondon.org) which seemed to be maintained by an enthusiast. An e-mail to the site owner brought the following response:

*In 1887, Great Britain celebrated Queen Victoria's 50th anniversary on the throne. During her reign the United Kingdom had become the greatest imperial and industrial power in the world and her family was related to nearly every royal house in Europe. On the Jubilee Day, June 21, 1887, the Queen drove to Westminster Abbey in an open carriage drawn by six cream horses, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany and by the Princess of Wales, and with an escort of Indian cavalry. In another carriage drove the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princesses Helena, Louise and Beatrice; then came the processions of princes riding on horses, the Queen's three sons (the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Coburg and the Duke of Connaught), her five sons-in-law (the Crown Prince of Germany, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian, Lord Lorne and Prince Henry of Battenberg) and eight of her grandsons (the future Kaiser Wilhelm II, Prince Henna of Prussia, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Prince Ernst Ludwig of Hesse, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, and Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig Holstein). Fritz, the Crown Prince of Germany outshone the other princes with his golden beard and the German eagle on his helmet; despite he was without voice because of a throat cancer, he had insisted in attending the Jubilee.*

The description above indicates that our postcard shows the rear of a carriage and three or four princes and other royals on horses, lead by her son, the future King Edward VII. There is no indication of a further thirteen princes as described above, in the picture. Indeed, the only other person that is readily recognisable by me is Franz Josef, the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, who was not listed in the Golden Jubilee parade.

It is therefore evident that the description of the Golden Jubilee parade does not correspond with what we can see on the postcard. I believe that we can now confirm that the card shows Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee parade of 1897.

My apologies for the mistake.

Brian Birch  
3<sup>rd</sup> April 2004.