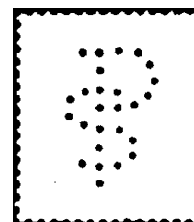


**THE G.B PERFIN SOCIETY  
BULLETIN  
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**THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS**

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

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BULLETIN No:- 339 Subs £10 (UK); £12 (Europe/abroad-surface); £15 (abroad-air)

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Auction No. 5 (2005)

4 Pages  
12 Pages

## SOCIETY INFORMATION

### MEMBERSHIP CHANGES TO NOV 2005

Total Members 350

#### New Members

MR T B KELLY

PAUL BENTO

AKIS CHRISTOU

MICHALE HOLE

MR E SWIRES-HENNESY

#### Change of Address

BARRY SENIOR

Died - DEREK HICKLING

Resigned - GEORGE ANASTASIADIS, TREVOR HARRIS,  
JOOP VAN OMMEREN

Lapsed - G E CARRIER

### LONDON ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – OCTOBER 29<sup>th</sup>

The London AGM was held on October 29<sup>th</sup> with a good turnout of 21 members including three from overseas. The Spring meeting will be in the Euston Room at the Friends House on Saturday 20th May 2006. There will be more information on the Spring meeting in later Bulletins. The AGM commenced with a one-minute silence in memory of Harry Skinner. Below are reports from the various officers and brief reports on other items discussed.

#### **Presidents Report – Chris Carr**

I would like to pay tribute to all the Officers of the Society and those helpers who are not listed on the Bulletin masthead both past and present, who have given so much of their free time to make the society

what it has become over the past years. Without their devotion we could have gone into oblivion the way so many specialist societies have.

Fortunately for me this has been a quiet year, only one member has grumbled to me and that has been resolved. My wife and I downsized in February after months of negotiation and legal hold-ups, the only snag is that having less room much had to be left packed away whilst storage facilities were created. The enormous amount of work involved has meant that I have been unable to undertake much of which I had intended including the satisfactory sourcing of a manufacturer for the proposed membership pin. If someone would please take this on I would be most grateful.

### **Secretary/Treasurers Report – Dave Hill**

A mixed year but overall we are better off. Reduced income from the auction, perhaps the material is not as good as in the past and interest is not so keen. But this is offset by increased publication sales (more letters issued) and lower costs (colour copier already purchased for Stampworld 2000 Display). The big increase is in subscription income due to the £5 increase, from almost £2,000 to almost £3,500. We have lost a few members. There have been fewer renewals to date than this time last year but this may be a coincidence. Nobody has said if it's too dear. Rosemary filled 24 pages fewer in the year 2004/5 before she handed over to Maurice; therefore Bulletin costs were slightly down. Generally income is up and expenses down, perhaps just a cyclical thing. The Library actually showed a small profit this year. From a couple of years with a deficit we go to almost £1,500 surplus to add to our accumulated fund. Please note that I have been having problems with my computer and may not have received e-mails or may have not successfully sent e-mails – many apologies.

### **Auctioneer Report – John Donner**

The Auction is continuing just the same as last year. We seem to be getting more bidders especially from our foreign members. Currently the material I am receiving from members is not of the quality that we used to get during Harry's reign and the quantity seems to be getting less. I have recently acquired Maurice Tainton's and Keith Wilson's collections that will be going into the next few Auctions.

## **Bulletin Editors Report – Rosemary Smith**

During the year the editorship has passed to Maurice Harp. The editor is always in need of more material for the Bulletin. Whether it is a fully formed article, a comment on a previous piece or just an idea or question all contributions are welcome.

## **Catalogue Editor Report – Roy Gault**

During the year section “D” of the Illustrated Catalogue was issued and section “E” is near completion and should be available early next year. A draft copy of the Monograms section was handed out to attendees. Section “F” has been started and a revision of section “O” is also underway. All of these sections should be available early next year at which stage a hold will be made on the Illustrated Catalogue and a push will be made to complete the Irish Catalogue and the Line Engraved Catalogue.

## **Publications Report – Jeff Turnbull**

Firstly apologies for not being at the AGM, but as you must realise the cost to attend from this far-flung outpost is just not feasible. As you will see from the accounts report, the sale of Publications has increased slightly due to the more frequent release of new letters. And we are showing more income due to the fact that I have had to downsize the overall stock, due to lack of room.

There was a good response to the Stamp Show 2000 colour booklet, produced earlier in the year by Roy, which I must say is a lovely quality item. Roy has done a good job with the new colour photocopier, and a good many copies have been sold, all other letters still go out in a steady flow. Although postage has increased generally, our Publications postage costs have not been increased for a few years now, but I still do not see an immediate need for this, so we will retain the same prices hopefully for another year. If an increase is eventually necessary then notice will be given via the Bulletin.

Lastly I would again like to ask all members when ordering Publications to send their order and appropriate payment to me at my address in the front pages of the Bulletin. The accounts for the society were accepted.

## THE PERFIN SOCIETY - Statement of Accounts.

### INCOME & EXPENSES for year ended 31st August 2005.

	2005 £	2004 £
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>		
AUCTION	9,931	13,550
PUBLICATIONS	2,623	1,102
	<u>12,554</u>	<u>14,652</u>
<b><u>Less COST OF SALES</u></b>		
AUCTION	9,656	10,970
PUBLICATIONS	1,537	2,400
	<u>-11,193</u>	<u>-13,370</u>
	1,361	1,282
<b><u>Plus OTHER INCOME</u></b>		
SUBSCRIPTIONS	3,431	1,992
INTEREST	277	229
	<u>5,069</u>	<u>3,503</u>
<b><u>Less EXPENSES</u></b>		
BULLETIN	2,658	2,921
MEETINGS	254	320
PPS & OFFICERS EXPENSES	584	1,040
LIBRARY	-42	205
BANK CHARGES	146	149
CORPORATION TAX	0	40
	<u>-3,600</u>	<u>-4,675</u>
<b>SURPLUS/DEFICIT</b>	<u><u>1,469</u></u>	<u><u>-1,172</u></u>

### BALANCE SHEET at 31st August 2005.

	2005 £	2004 £
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>		
CASH IN HAND	10	100
GIRO	3,541	1,269
RESERVE a/c	14,072	13,768
PREMIUM BONDS	150	150
PUBLICATIONS a/c	2,158	1,750
	<u>19,931</u>	<u>17,037</u>
<b><u>REPRESENTED BY</u></b>		
ACCUMULATED FUND*	7,342	8,514
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	1,469	-1,172
MEMBERS CREDIT	11,120	9,695
	<u>19,931</u>	<u>17,037</u>

\* As at 1st September

Note: PPS = Printing/Postage/Stationery

## **50<sup>TH</sup> Anniversary Of The Society**

The Society celebrates its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2007 - that is certainly a cause for celebration. The question was raised as to how the Society should mark the event. For the fortieth anniversary a brief history of the Society was produced. Any suggestions would be much appreciated – we surely can't let this anniversary pass uncelebrated.

### **Constitution change**

No adverse comments on the proposed constitutional change were received from members. A couple of members wanted to specify the charity but it has been decided to leave this issue open especially as there is little chance of the Society's dissolution in the foreseeable future. The constitution change was put to the members, voted on and passed unanimously (refer to Bulletin 335/3).

### **Society Website / Electronic Publishing**

The society has no plans at this stage to move into electronic publishing although at a later stage this may be reconsidered. However it is hoped to revive the Society's website to include more published articles and information. For those who have not investigated our site the address is [www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc/](http://www.angelfire.com/pr/perfinsoc/) - it's well worth the visit.

### **SECRETARY/TREASURER BIT**

Membership cards for those who have paid their subscriptions since the last Bulletin are enclosed. If you still have not paid your sub or owe money for other things the amount is shown in £'s on the label of this Bulletin. If you do not pay this, this will be the last Bulletin that you will receive.

### **MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES**

#### **New Identities B0140.01 – BACL – 338/283**

**John Mathews** has come up with the answer regarding the change of name of Bell's Asbestos Co Ltd (BACL perfin). "The Times" of London of Friday, May 12, 1922, carries a report of the annual meeting of Bell's Asbestos Co Ltd, who had a couple of subsidiary companies. They used products of the Raybestos Company of

Bridgeport USA to make such things as brake linings for cars. At the AGM of 1922, the directors announced that they and Raybestos of USA had just set up a company called Raybestos-Belaco Ltd, with equal capital from each, specifically to market the brake linings business. "Belaco" is no doubt a contraction of Bell's Asbestos Co.

### **Brooke Bond (GS)** - Bulletin 337/21

**John Nelson** suggests that the GS connection with Brooke Bond is most probably **Goulston Street** where they had their London premises for many years.

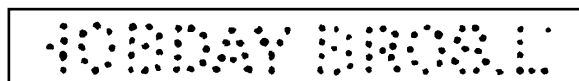
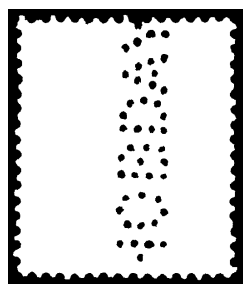
### **Boosey & Hawkes (B&H)** - Bulletin 337/27

**John Mathews** reminds us that Boosey & Hawkes are music publishers in 2005. During WWII they must also have been Brass Band Instrument makers, possibly connected with the company British Band Instruments Co Ltd. My "evidence" is the parody on the company which featured in the Goon Show episode "Lurgi Strikes Britain" (Series 5, episode 7, initially broadcast 9 Nov 1954) as Goosey & Bawkes ("we make brass band instruments, you know..."). In this episode, playing a brass band instrument was supposed to be a cure for the dreaded "lurgi", but of course Neddie Seagoon had been duped again, and the fiendish Grytpype Thynne and Count Moriarty got rich!

**John Nelson** has confirmed that British Band Instruments Co Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Boosey & Hawkes Ltd.

### **Pesky Partial!** – Bulletin 337/7

**Roy Gault** highlights that HOBDAY (H5495.01) adds a bit more to the c1935 partial "...ay Bros. L.". The 2d issue 'M' shown below (probably taken from a receipt) is in the Permanent Collection. We're almost there now from the re-construction point of view, but now we know what we're looking for, can anyone finish either end off?



## **Observations – Alan Line** - Bulletin 338/11

**Ian Burns** has provided background information on Sir Hugh Alan of Allan Line. Hugh Allan was born in Saltcoats, Ayrshire in on 29th September 1810. He immigrated to Canada and settled in Montreal in 1826. Here he found a job as a clerk in a commercial goods business. He became a partner in the Allan Line, an ocean-going shipping line. Ten years later, in 1836, backed by family money he bought steamships and sailing ships to expand the Allan merchant fleet. In 1853, as president of the Montreal Board of Trade he persuaded the Canadian government to finance the transatlantic lines linking Montreal with Britain through contracts to carry mail. When the contract was awarded to Liverpool ship-owners, McKean, McClary and Lamont, Allan considered them unqualified to handle the work. In 1856, with improved ships, Allan managed to wrest the contract away from his competitors. He took on the contract using his Montreal Ocean Steam ship Company, starting in April of that year. His relationship with the Conservative politicians enabled him to win back a contract to deepen the St Lawrence in 1854. By 1859 he was one of the wealthiest men in the province. In 1862 the British Secretary of War accused him of charging excessive fares, and causing the death of many immigrants. He was also charged with bribery in the Pacific Scandal of 1873 that brought down the Conservative government. In return for donating campaign funds to the party, he had hoped to receive the charter for building the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Hugh Allan died in 1882.

## **NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE – Section “E”**

As you will see in the next piece Letter “E” will soon be available and when produced will be at the same price of Letter “D”.

	Home	Europe	Overseas
Gault (E) Details	10-50	13-00	15-00
Gault (E) Silhouettes	4-00	5-00	6-00

It is not envisaged that letter "E" will be ready for posting to members before the New Year but orders may be placed now. Please note that orders & payment should be sent to the Publications Officer at the address on the front of the bulletin.



## NEW CATALOGUE - SECTION "E".

### Roy Gault

As always, as I write the proof reading by Stephen Steere of section "E" of the New Illustrated Catalogue is nearing completion and will have been finished by the time you read this. The new section lists **917** different "E" dies, an increase of 5% on the 872 known after the April 1993 Update. The number of identified E's now stands at an encouraging **508** (55.4%).

As with previous sections of the 'New Illustrated Catalogue', many tens of thousands of perfined stamps have been inspected by fellow collectors contributing to this latest section. Over 8,000 different stamps are itemised against the 917 different dies giving an average of 8.7 stamps/die.

There are 5 contenders for the longest lived of the "E" dies at 60 years:

"E.B" (E0270.02)	in use 1885-1945
"E.C/D" (E0640.01)	in use 1935-1995
"E/S&C <sup>o</sup> " (E4270.01M)	in use 1882-1942
"ES/L <sup>td</sup> ." (E4360.01M)	in use 1920-1980
"E/S&S" (E4410.01)	in use 1880-1940

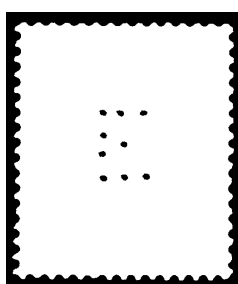
"EFS/S" (E1620.01M) and "ES" (E4110.03M) both have the greatest number of **DDF** at **82** (on 12 different issues each), whereas "E.B" (E0270.02) and "E/S&S" (E4410.01) can be found on the greatest number of 'issues' - **13**.

The 'scarcity' table for the E's is as follows:

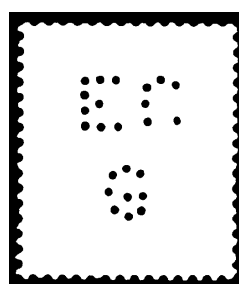
DDF Known	DD	%	Scarcity
10 or more	270	29.4%	Common
4-9	266	29.0%	Reasonable
2-3	220	24.0%	Scarce
0-1	161	17.6%	Rare
TOTAL	917		

As a result of the responses by **Stephen Steere, Joe Dooley, Gerry Soutar, Mike Oxley, Kurt Ottenheimer, Rosemary Smith, Terry Wood, Colin Fountain, Magnus Werner, and Jack Brandt** to the twenty-four “Missing E’s” shown in Bulletin No.337 (pages 4/5), there are now only *Five* ‘E’ dies for which we have no stamp details. This means section “E” of the catalogue is over 99.4 % ‘complete’.

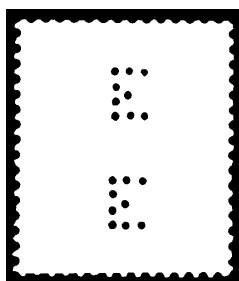
If you have any stamps that exactly match any of the following five dies for which we currently have no details, I would be very pleased to receive any information regarding the stamp/postmark details to help provide accurate date ranges for a future edition or update.



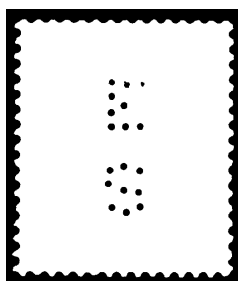
E0009.02



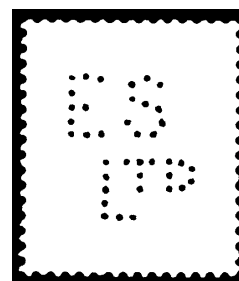
E0670.01



E1292.01



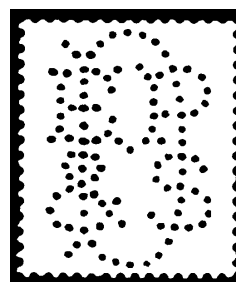
E4125.01p



E4350.02

If, when going through your perfin and comparing them against the catalogue you have any other additional information such as earlier/later dates, post-towns, new values and issues, please let me know, again so that I can keep the catalogue up-to-date.

This latest section takes us to approaching two thirds complete. The letter now being looked at in detail is “F”, along with the slim ‘Monogram’ section involving around 130 different dies. Both will be published early next year.



## PERFINNED ERRORS AND FLAWS

### Roy Gault

Mainstream Philatelists often specialize in ‘Errors’ and ‘Flaws’, but how many of these can be found with perfinns?

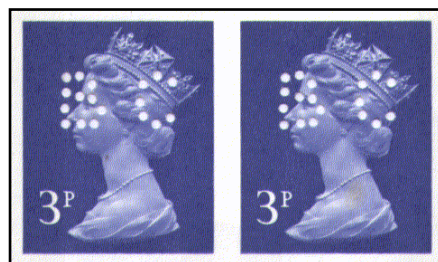
The earliest ‘error’ I can find reference to with a perfin is the ‘**OP-PC**’ error on the Queen Victoria Line Engraved 1½d value initialled with “GLYN” (G3260.01). The illustration alongside is of **Maurice Harp’s** copy, and may well be the one listed by Charles Jennings on page 64 of his ‘The History of British Security Stamps’ (1968).



Printing errors can manifest themselves in many ways, but typically by colour flaws and folded sheets. The Queen Victoria 1d Venetian Red perforated with “J<sup>no</sup>S” (J5790.01) clearly shows a *colour flaw* streaking down the stamp. The second item, noted by **Mike Bavin** in an auction, is far more striking! This time we see “BL/F” (B4350.02), albeit with a few pins missing, on a spectacular *paper fold* pair. It’s a shame these aren’t in colour!



And finally, we have an *imperforate* pair of 3p Ultramarine (2-band) Machins with “BC” (B1110.03M), and dates to c1972.



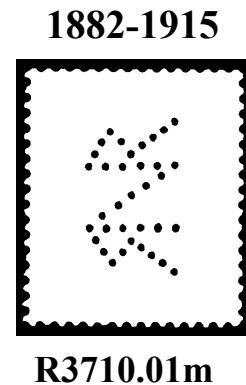
Does anyone else know of any more ‘perfinns on errors’, perhaps from modern issues with missing colours? If so, I’d like to hear from you!

## REGINALD N ROGERS - FALMOUTH SOLICITOR

### Roy Gault

As threatened in Bulletin No. 336, I have now prepared the draft version of the 'Monogram' section of the 'Illustrated Catalogue of G.B. Perfins'. Due to an administrative error by the NHS, I was able to attend the AGM in London and hand a draft copy to each of the attendees - all 131 of them make a wonderful display (monograms not attendees, *the latter was a good 21!*).

One of the monograms is "R(reversed)NR", and positively identified as having been used by Reginald N Rogers, a Solicitor in Falmouth. But what more can be found out about him, and what did the "N" stand for? By pooling the research resources of **John Nelson**, **John Mathews**, and **Maurice Harp** with my own, we've come up with the following 'picture'.



Reginald Nankivell Rogers was born at Kenwyn (Cornwall) in 1854, son of Reginald Rogers and Mary Frances (nee Nankivell). His father was a 'Solicitor and Proctor', and is listed in an 1873 Cornwall trade directory at No.7 Arwenack St, Falmouth. Reginald N Rogers was only nineteen or so when his father died on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1874, but by the time of the 1881 census (aged 26) he was described as a Solicitor. No doubt he was preparing for his forthcoming marriage to Mary Constance Hext at Wilton (Wiltshire) on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1881.

In an 1883 Cornish trade directory Reginald N Rogers is listed as a 'Solicitor & Proctor' at No.7 Arwenack St, Falmouth, exactly as his father was before him. By the time of the 1891 Census, he and Mary are shown with four children. An 1898 Falmouth trade directory lists him as still having his office at No.7 Arwenack St.

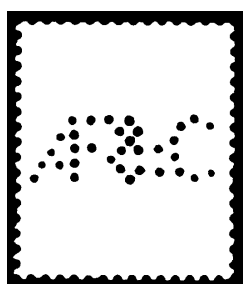
It is thought that he moved offices to No.33 Market St, Falmouth, in 1907, but he was definitely there by the time of my identified cover posted in Falmouth on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1909. A 1910 Cornwall trade directory lists him as a Solicitor, Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, and Clerk to the Guardians, at No.33 Market Street, Falmouth.

The earliest stamp I have a record of with this perfin is a Queen Victoria 2d Rose dating from the period 1880-1884, say c1882. The most recent stamps are the ½d and 1d values of King George V typographs with Royal Cypher watermark. The earliest date I know of (which is quite late!) is 24<sup>th</sup> Sep 1902, and the latest is 17<sup>th</sup> Sep 1913.

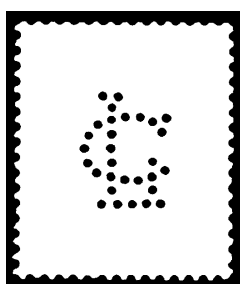
Based on this information I have put a date range of 1882-1915 on the use of the perfin, by which time Reginald N Rogers would have been over 60 years old and no doubt thinking of retirement.

Reginald Nankivell Rogers died at Carwinion Mawnan (Nr Falmouth) on 9<sup>th</sup> June 1923. The firm of 'Reginald Rogers and Son' continued to practice in Falmouth throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century until the year 2000 when they were merged with 'Hine Downing' - my thanks to Bernard Fox for this information, who joined the firm in 1963.

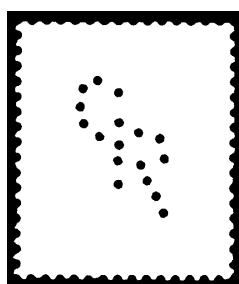
My articles are never complete unless there is a request for further information, this time not just for earlier/later dates, cover details, and issues for the 'RNR' monogram, but what else does anyone know about any of the following monograms?



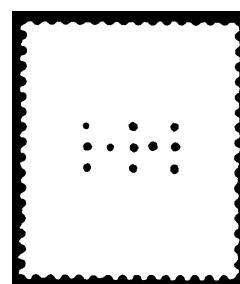
A2263.01m



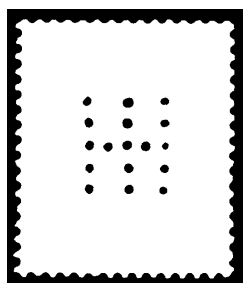
C4215.01m



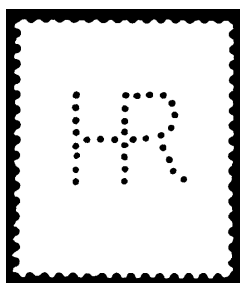
G4165.01m



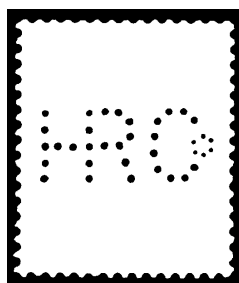
H3140.01m



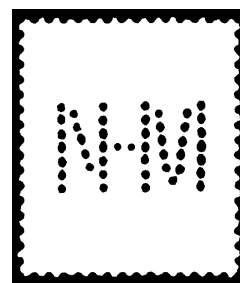
H3140.03m



H6070.02m



H6115.01m



N1677.01m

In particular, G4165.01m - Known used 1965-1969 as a Private Perfin by Gordon Richardson, Bexley Heath, Kent. Can anyone shed any light on who this man is/was and why he used a perfin?

## FOREIGN BILL JIGSAW

Roy Gault

Jeff Turnbull, author of 'The Perfined Revenue Stamps of Great Britain', has recently sent in scans of the following QV Foreign Bills, each with a different perfin, but each showing part of the same identifying cachet. The overlapping stamps are illustrated, poor though they look in black & white, to show the assembled jigsaw, along with a hand drawn illustration of the full cachet.

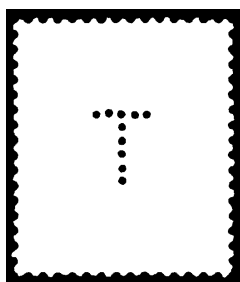


The assembled cachet reads:

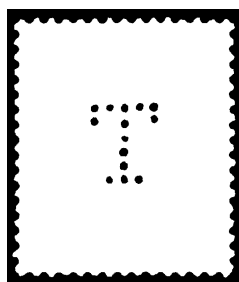
J. C. IM THURN & C<sup>o</sup>.  
LONDON



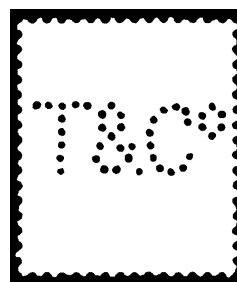
The three dies involved are "T" (T0010.18), "T" (T0010.25), and "T&Co" (T1010.10) but with the start of a reversed "J" showing.



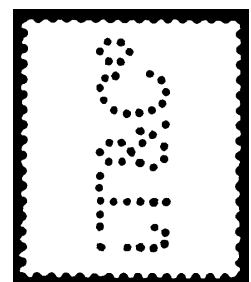
T0010.18



T0010.25



T1010.10



J7631.01

The current Tomkins list T0010.18 as *suspected* of having been used by J C Thurn & Sons, Merchants, 1 East India Ave, London EC, which ties in pretty well with the cachet. Coincidentally, a full strike of 'T1010.10' has also been submitted by **Maurice Harp** on a QV 1d Red (plate 154), showing either a reversed lower-case "j" or an upper-case "J" with a pin missing. In any event I've re-catalogued T1010.10 under the letter "J" as J7631.01. *Can anyone add anymore?*

## THE HOUNDSDITCH WAREHOUSE Co - "H\W\C"

### Roy Gault

Once again a report from a 'regular' correspondant, **Michael Millar**, has resulted in a little more understanding in the chronology of a couple of dies. Two variations of the 'staggered' perfin "H\W\C" are known - H7690.01/01a - the latter of which has been positively identified as having been used by:

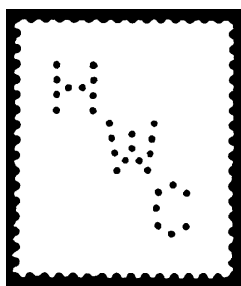
The Houndsditch Warehouse Co Ltd  
40-46, and 123-130 Houndsditch,  
6-12 Back Gravel Lane, and  
3-31 Stoney Lane, London EC3.

The latest (10<sup>th</sup>) edition of Tomkins records the 'die-in-use' date as c1936, but Michael's report on a ½d issue 'N' and ½d issue 'Q' clearly extend the date in both directions. Inspection of my holdings of both dies results in the following:

H7690.01 - only issue 'Q' 1d, 1½d, 2½d

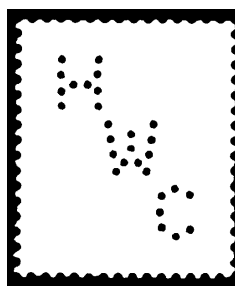
H7690.01a - I(BC) 1½d, 2d; M 1½d; N 1½d; O 1½d; and 'Q' ½d, 1½d

1930-1939



H7690.01a

1939-1941

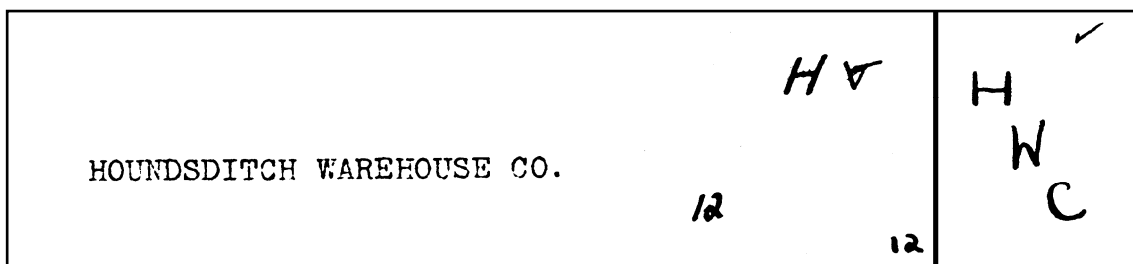


H7690.01M

The main difference between the two dies is the position of the tip of the "W" compared to the bottom right pin of the "H". I note that ***both*** dies are listed in George Greenhill's 'KGV Silver Jubilees' catalogue, but I'm suspicious of the entry against H7690.01 for reasons that will be revealed as I put forward my scenario.

***If I'm wrong, and someone has a copy of H7690.01 on a KGV Silver Jubilee, I would very much like to hear from you!***

Inspection of Sloper's pre-war manuscript' ledger reveals that they initialled stamps for the 'Houndsditch Warehouse Co' using a multiheaded die with '12' patterns (so probably 12 x 1) with the staggered initials "H\W\C". If this was the die that was used on the large format stamps, then more than one set of initials would be present. On both Michael's and my copy of issue 'N' there is only one.



After the loss/destruction of the "H\W\C" die, the replacement is shown as the single letter "H", again a '12' patterned multiheaded die. This is almost certainly H0010.05M.

In compiling the various sections of the New Illustrated Catalogue over the past decade I've become aware of a number of examples of dies known only on issue 'Q' which seem to replace existing, long established dies. The suggestion is that Slopers had started a die renewal process just before WWII that was rudely interrupted by the war, and of course, by the "Blitz" on their premises in May 1941. The following is just a few 'D' examples to show what I mean.

Established die	Cat No.	In use	Short-lived replacement	Cat No.	In use
D&G	D2080.02b	1915-1939	D&G	D2080.01	1939-1941
DG/W	D2150.02	1920-1939	DG/W	D2150.01a	1939-1941
DM/&C <sup>o</sup>	D3200.01	1890-1939	DM/&C <sup>o</sup>	D3200.03	1939-1941
DR/L <sup>d</sup>	D4220.02a	1920-1939	DR/L <sup>d</sup>	D4220.01a	1939-1941
D&S/C	D4420.01	1910-1939	D&S/C	D4420.02	1939-1941
DV/C <sup>o</sup> L <sup>d</sup>	D5090.01	1925-1939	DV/C <sup>o</sup> L <sup>d</sup>	D5090.02	1939-1941

If this is the case, then I believe H7690.01a is the 'established' die (probably single headed) that was replaced sometime around 1939 by a 12 x 1 multiheaded die H7690.01M.

***A report of your holdings of these two "H\W\C" dies, and postmarks where possible, would be most welcome to test out the scenario.***

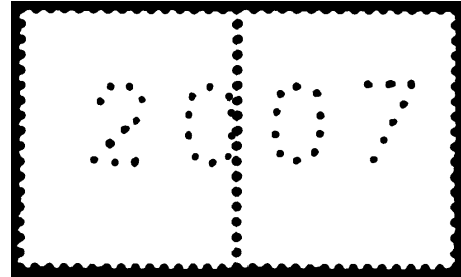


## MORE NUMERALS

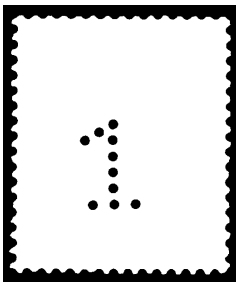
### Roy Gault

The following ‘Numerals’ came in on the same day - 29<sup>th</sup> October, the day of the London AGM. The first were on a cover handed to me at the meeting by **John Marriner** and shows the an usual use of numerals. The cover was used by J A Sharwood & Co Ltd, 10 Botolph Lane, London EC3, and postmarked London SE1, 17<sup>th</sup> June 1927.

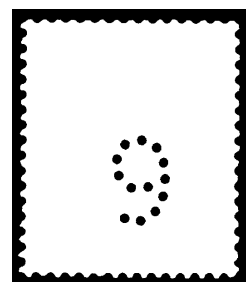
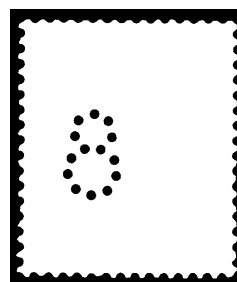
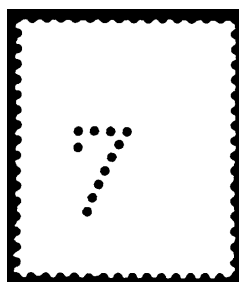
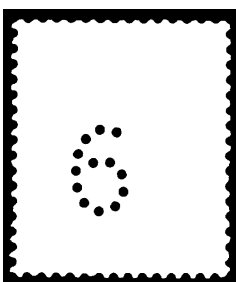
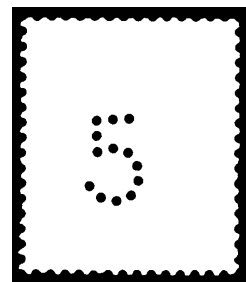
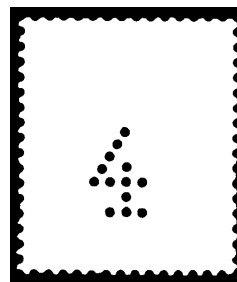
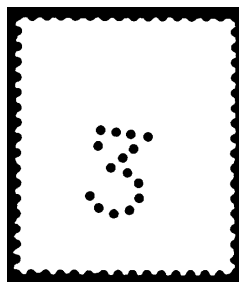
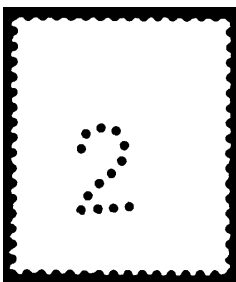
Five joined stamps (folded prior to perforating) were used on the cover, two showing the full “2007” with the other three showing either “07” or “20”. *Any ideas for an explanation?*



The second lot was the following ‘set’ of nine single digits sent in by **Steve Netten** of Denmark. They are part of a group of 60+ used Machins perforated like this, but none bearing legible postmarks.



The stamps inspected include the ½p (0 bands), and 15½p (lilac, no bands) as well as the 16p (drab, no bands), so the group of stamps date from the late 1970’s and early 1980’s. I’m suspicious of such a neat group, *but can anyone else report any examples?*



# RYLANDS & SONS – COTTON SPINNERS

## Dave Hill

The firm of Rylands & Sons was founded in 1819 by Joseph Rylands of St Helens Lancashire, with his three sons, Joseph, Richard and John. John Rylands assumed control of the company in the 1840s and developed it into one of the largest textile manufacturing and trading companies in Britain. The company continued to expand until the early 1920s when in common with most of the Lancashire cotton industry, it began to decline and finally ceased trading in 1971.



John Rylands was one of the outstanding figures of his time. When he died in 1888, he was the undoubted king of the Manchester cotton industry, due both to the economic climate and his own genius. His estate was the largest left by any cotton manufacturer, and the first in

Manchester to exceed a million pounds (£2,574,922). His fortune stood as testimony to his success, and the firm he created was to last for 100 years after his death.

**RYLANDS & SONS LIMITED,**  
COTTON SPINNERS,  
**MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS**  
OF  
*Domestics, Printers, Shirtings, Long Cloths, T Cloths, etc.,*  
At Gorton Mills, near Manchester;  
Gidlow Works, Wigan;  
Mather Street Mills, Bolton;  
Heapey and Horwich Vale Bleach Works;  
Swinton Mills, Swinton;  
Floor Cloth Works, Chorley.

**WADDING & COTTON WOOL MANUFACTURERS**  
(GREY, BLEACHED AND DYED),  
**AT IRWELL & MEDLOCK WORKS, WATER STREET, MANCHESTER.**

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
*Bedding and Mattresses, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing,*  
**SHIRTS, MANTLES, CLOTH CAPS & STAYS,**  
At Medlock Works, South Junction Street; Longford Works, Crewe; & Longford Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester.

COTTON THREAD MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS AND DYERS,  
The Dacca Twist Company, Portland St., Manchester.

GENERAL SALE ROOMS,  
New High St., Bread St., & Market St., MANCHESTER;  
Wood Street & London Wall, LONDON;  
Leigh Street, LIVERPOOL; & Rue d'Uzes, PARIS.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Bandages Beddings Blankets Bleached and Dyed Calicoes Boots and Shoes Carpets Checks and Gingham Cotton Handkerchiefs Cotton and Linen Diapers Cotton Sheets Crops Cusled Hair	Damasks Dowels, &c. Flannels Flowers, Foreign and English French Morinoes Fustians Gloves Grey Calicoes Grey Linens Haberdashery, Stays, and Fancy Hosiery Hats and Caps Hosiery Woolen Cloths	Irish Linens Iron Bedsteads Lace Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Millinery Muslins Oil Cloths Plain and Fancy Dress Prints Perfumery and Fancy Goods Ready made Clothes Worsted and Yarns	Ribbons, Coventry and Foreign Rubber Goods Shawls, Mantles, &c. Shirts Silks Smallwares and Umbrellas Staves and Fans Stuffs Table Covers Ticks Waddings and Cotton Wool
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Born in Parr, near St Helens, in 1801, to Joseph Rylands and his wife Elizabeth Pilkington, John was the youngest of the three Rylands sons, Joseph was a manufacturer in his own right, but in 1819 he joined forces with his sons (Joseph, Richard and John), who had their own thriving business, and the resultant firm was known as Rylands

and Sons. This small business undertook the hand-weaving of coarse and coloured linen and calico goods for the Chester trade: John's role was as a commercial traveller and marketer of those goods.

He proved so successful in this that in 1823, he was able to cease travelling and, on behalf of Rylands and Sons, open a warehouse in New High Street, Manchester. This proved, despite the move away from the traditional haunts of Wigan manufacturers (who produced solely for Chester), to be excellent timing, as Manchester's commerce was growing faster than its industry, due to post war trends.

Rylands and Sons went from strength to strength, entering into other aspects of the cotton business, such as the finishing and spinning of yarn. The 1830s saw the firm's emphasis shifting towards cotton rather than linen, and they began to buy and lease mills, and sell goods other than their own by becoming merchants for the Scots and Irish markets. The Wigan estates, purchased in 1825 for the erection of the Wigan Linen Works, also proved to have valuable coal seams, and from 1839 onwards, the Rylands family became colliery masters.

In 1836, Joseph, the eldest son, retired from the firm and established the Hull Flax and Cotton Mill Company. Six years later Joseph Senior agreed to dissolve the partnership, leaving John Rylands in control of the business. The original name remained, but John, always the most talented member of the family, was now in sole control.

He further expanded the firm in the following thirty years, acquiring more mills, opening more departments in the Manchester warehouse, setting up offices and warehouses in London, Liverpool, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, and Glasgow, and employing various partners and managers, such as John Cross, William Carnelley and Reuben Spencer.

In 1873, John Rylands attempted to provide for the future of the business, following the demise of his son and heir, William. On the 25th October, Rylands and Sons Ltd were incorporated as a joint stock company, with a nominal capital of £2,000,000 in £20 shares, 9 directors and a governor. John Rylands continued to preside over his company as if nothing had changed, and the board only met rarely.

Until his death in 1888, and a period afterwards, the firm continued to expand and make profits. However, the market had been unstable for some time, due to changes in the textile trade and the growth of the ready-made clothes industry, and Rylands and Sons Ltd now lacked the strong leadership required to transform either the marketing strategy or the structure of the business. There were attempts throughout the last 20 years of the century to withdraw from unprofitable ancillaries, such as coal mining and the social aspects (schools, shops) of the factories, and expand the export trade, but the firm grew steadily less and less profitable.

THE

# **DAGGA TWIST COMPANY,**

## *Cotton Spinners,*

**MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, DYERS, AND FINISHERS.**

CALICOES, MUSLINS, DIMITIES, TICKS, REGATTAS, DAMASKS, TWILLS  
SHEETINGS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, &c.

**SEWING & CROCHET COTTONS.**

BRAIDS, SMALLWARES, AND WADDINGS.  
WATERPROOF GARMENTS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

**HEAD OFFICE—PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.**

BRANCHES:—

{

LONDON—55, WOOD STREET.  
GLASGOW—22, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, GEORGE'S SQUARE.  
LIVERPOOL—COMPTON HOUSE, LEIGH STREET.  
BELFAST—15, COLLEGE STREET.

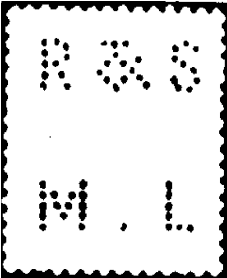
**RYLANDS & SONS Limited, Proprietors.**

This decline was not immediately apparent, and until the 1920s, under the guidance of three men, Reuben Spencer, James Horrocks and William Carnelley, who held the chairmanship in rotation, the standard of prosperity was maintained. It was in 1921 that the unwillingness to develop and change the firm's outlook led to substantial losses in stock value due to the collapse of the post-war boom, and dividends began to wane. Despite economies, nil dividends were declared in 1932 and 1939. The centre of the textile and fashion trade was now London, and likely to remain so. Various outsiders were appointed to the board in a vain attempt to rejuvenate the failing company, but, despite a brief post-war boom in the 1940s, Rylands and Sons suffered the same fate as much of the British cotton industry, recording its first absolute loss in 1953. In the same year,

the firm was taken over by Great Universal Stores Ltd, established in Manchester in 1900, and in 1971 active trading ceased. The name of Rylands and Sons was removed from the Register of Companies in May 1989.

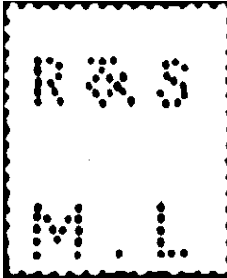
**London, Manchester & Regional Offices**

1868 – 1877



R4890.01 (c)

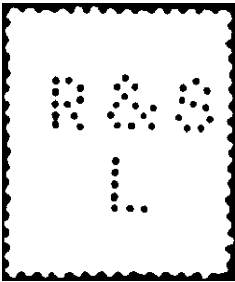
1868 - 1877



R4890.02 (c)

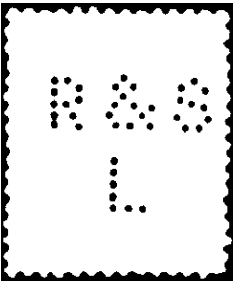
**London Office**

1875 - 1895



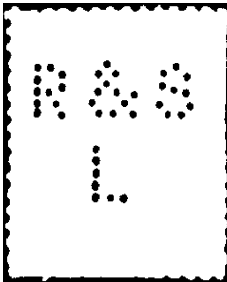
R4820.01 (p)

1875 - 1895



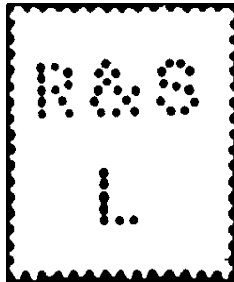
R4820.01 (p)

1878 - 1900



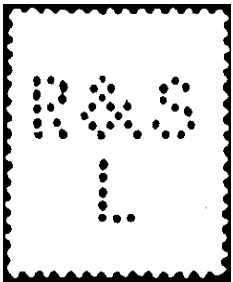
R4820.07 (p)

1895 - 1939



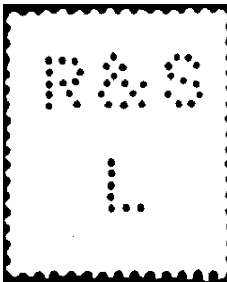
R4820.02 (c)

1895 - 1910



R4820.05 (p)

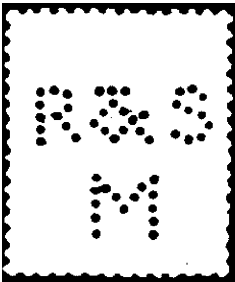
1890 – 1930



R4820.03 (c)

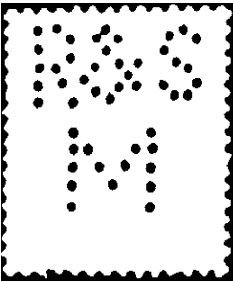
**Manchester Office**

1870 - 1880



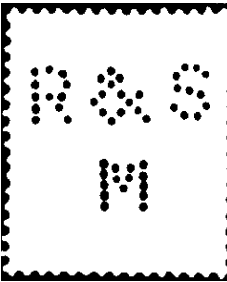
R4870.02 (c)

1880 - 1936



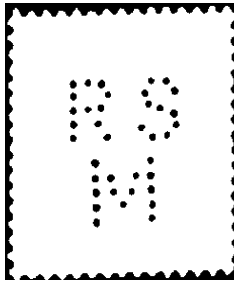
R4870.03M (c)

1935 – 1952



R4870.01(p)

1925 - 1934



R4860.02 (c)

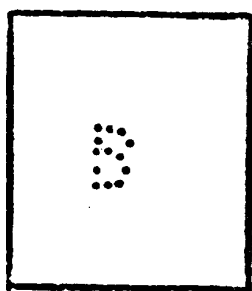
Rylands and Sons used various perfins with R&S/M for their Manchester office between 1870 and 1952 and with R&S/L for their London office between 1870 and 1939. Perfins R&S/M.L were also used for these offices between 1868 and 1877. This last perfin is the only one reported used by their **other** branches as well. These were at St Helens, Wigan, Liverpool, Chorley, Crewe, Swindon, Bolton and Glasgow. The provisionally identified dies (p) and confirmed dies (c) are illustrated above. There are also a number of other dies that could have been used by Rylands but the jury is still out on these.

### SILVER JUBILEE DIES

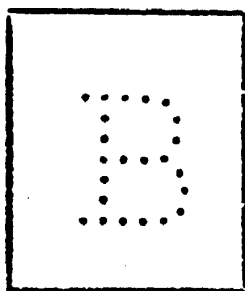
**Jeff Turnbull**

There are four new dies identified for the KGV Silver Jubilee Catalogue and one new value. These have all been reported by **Peter Peniket**.

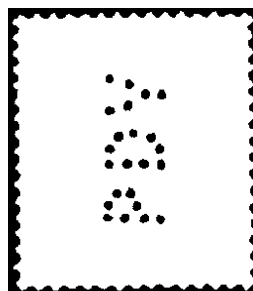
- B0010.14 - 1d
- B0010.62 - ½d – Bainbridge & Co Ltd
- P1660.01 - 1½d – Henry Sotheran & Co Ltd
- T0950.01 - ½d – Thorneloe & Clarkson Ltd (New value)
- U1920.01 - ½d – Ø United Thread Mills Ltd



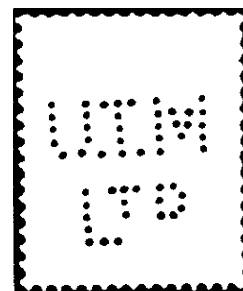
B0010.14



B0010.62



P1660.01



U1920.01

### MEMBERS WANTS

New member Akis Christou collects perfins on the Silver Jubilee Issue and Cyprus 1880-1935, although he thinks that there are no perfins on Cyprus stamps. He's interested in acquiring stamps and covers - his address is in the new members list at the front of the Bulletin.

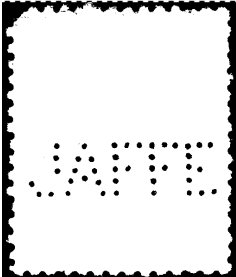
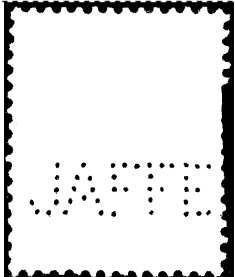
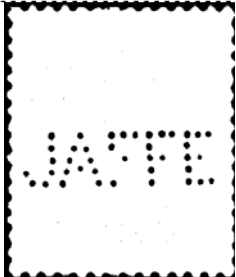

*Ed: R. Schwerdt's Catalogue of World Perfins lists 10 die types for Cyprus –catalogue is available from the Society's Library.*

# BROKEN PINS DETERMINE DIE CONFIGURATION

## Part 2 – 4 x 1 Dies

### Maurice Harp

In the first part of this article in Bulletin 338 I covered 6 x 1 dies of which over 20 dies have been identified by inspection of pin breaks and the position of the stamp on the sheet. This article covers 4 x 1 dies – and so far only one die has been identified with this configuration – J0170.01M – JAFFE. The die was used Jaffe Bros. & Co. Ltd., Linen & Jute Merchants, 5 Donegall Square South, Belfast. The company also had offices in Dundee & Glasgow and the die has been found with Dundee and Belfast cancellations. As can be seen below there are a series of different pin breaks on this die.

			
Plates Reported	Plates Reported	Plates Reported	Plates Reported
170, 176, 189, 190, 198, 202, 207, 210, 214, 216	174, 187, 193, 194, 199, 200, 205, 210, 214	176, 198, 199, 205, 209, 216	205, 210, 214
Broken pin “J” in “D”, “H” & “L” columns	Broken pin “F” in “A”, “E” & “I” columns	Broken pins “F” in “A”, “E” & “I” columns	Broken pin “F” in “A”, “E” & “I” columns

Looking first at the pin break on the “J” which seems to have occurred around 1875 and lasted throughout the life of the die. The “J” break is found in columns “D”, “H” and “L” i.e. the fourth position in the die. The chart over the page maps out the reported copies showing this break and as clearly can be seen, this substantiates the 4 x 1 layout for the die. The single pin break on the “F” seems to have occurred at around the same time in the “A”, “E” and “I” i.e. the first position on the die. A second break in the “F” seems to have occurred very soon after. It appears that rather than send the die back to Sloper for repair a workman at the company decided to move the lone pin at the base of the “F” up to make a stronger “F” – and this seems to be the way the

die continued to be used. Presumably if as a company you owned a private machine and you were based at the other end of the country you would be in no great hurry to send the machine back for repair. The die continued to be used until about 1895 and doesn't seem to have been replaced. From my copies of this die I have no evidence that the die was ever repaired – maybe one of our members has.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
A												
B				●				●				
C								●				
D												
E												
F								●				●
G												
H												●
I												
J				●				●				
K												
L								●				
M												
N				●								
O				●								●
P												●
Q												
R								●				●
S				●								
T												●

### Broken Pin "J"

The fact that twenty 6 x 1 dies have been identified via broken pins and only one 4 x 1 doesn't necessarily mean that 6 x 1 dies were the order of the day and that 4 x 1 dies are rare. It probably just means that the large users of perfin tended to use the larger dies and this means today there is plenty of material to study.

In the next part of this article I will cover 3 x 1 dies identified by the position of broken pins. Thanks also to **Roy Gault** for providing additional information for this piece.

### SEEN IN AUCTION (e-bay)

	Realised
1867 £1 QV perfin "HSB",	£480
QV 1d red (4 corner letters), o/p "O.U.S.", on 1862 cover	£42
QV 1d red (2 corner letters), o/p "O.U.S.", on 1864? cover	£36
QV 1891 £1 green perfin "P&O/Co",	£30
KEVII £1 green perfin "I.H.S/&Co",	£77
Neath & Brecon Railway 3d Newspaper stamp perf "LVS"	£36
Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Parcel stamp (2d), perfin "WHS&S",	£11
Advertising Post card of Great Southern & Western Railway, Dublin, postmark "James St", with ½d KGV perfin "GSRW"	£37
Mint block of 9 ½d L.E. plate 13 perfin "S.B.L" (reserve)	£195



# FINNISH PERFINS

**Eric Keefe**

I do not know when the first perfins appeared in Finland, I have been told that it was sometime in the 1890's. The earliest example that I have seen is dated 1896 (F & Co). Their use seems not to have been very popular and only a handful of companies are known to have used them. To date only ten different perfins have been identified and recorded as being used in Finland. Again, I do not know when their use ceased; my latest specimens date from the end of the 1930's (FORD and ASEA). From the limited number of stamps I have been able to collect the greatest use appears to have been from around the turn of the century to the early 1930s. The most common designs seem to be 'FORD' and 'ASEA'.

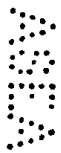


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

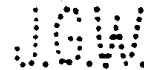


Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

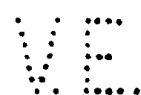


Fig. 10

I am aware of the following perfins on Finnish or Russian stamps used in Finland.

## **Figure 1 - ASEA      Allmänna Svenska Elektriska AB - Helsinki**

I have seen examples dating from 1911 on the 1911-15 Russian Arms issue; 1917-30 Saarinen Lion issues and the 1930 Lion issues. Of all the Finnish perfins this appears the second most common. On all the examples I have seen the perfin is vertical and can be found horizontal, inverted and reversed. This company also used perfins on the stamps of Sweden and a number of other European countries. The

Swedish perfins are much larger than the Finnish version and are frequently applied diagonally across the stamp.

**Figure 2 - F&Co      Finlayson & Company - Tampere**

This is said to be the first Finnish company to use perfins. I have seen an example dating from 1896 on a stamp of the 1885 Finnish Arms issue and from 1901 on the 1891 Russian Arms with rings issue. All examples seen by me have the design applied horizontally reading from left to right when viewed from the front of the stamp.

**Figure 3 - FORD      Ford Motor Company (Oy Ford Ab)-Helsinki**

This is by far the most common perfin in my collection. However, I have only seen it on stamps of the 1930-52 Hammarsten-Jansson definitive issue. On the smaller stamps it has been applied vertically in all four settings. The same size perfin was also used on the larger Mark values where it was applied both vertically and horizontally, again in all four settings.

**Figure 4 - J.G.W      John Gustave Wilkeström - Turku**

An elusive item that I only know with the perfin applied horizontally across the face of the stamp. Used around the turn of the century.

**Figure 5 - K.B.      Karl Boström - Hanko**

Again a difficult item, my sole specimen has the initials applied horizontally but inverted across the face of the stamp. It is on a 20p value of the Finnish Arms issue used in 1900.

**Figure 6 - N      AB Notraco Oy - Helsinki**

I have never seen an example of this perfin but I am assured that it exists.

**Figure 7 - S.      Sampo - Turkit**

My earliest example is on a 20 penni stamp of the 1911-1915 Russian Arms type, the latest is a 5 penni green Saarinen without a watermark. Unfortunately, all my copies have undecipherable dates in their postmarks.

**Figure 8 - TKT            Teollisuuderlharjoittajinen Keskiniffien  
Tapanirmankuurusyhtijd - Helsinki**

This is a formidable title that can be translated as “Industrialist's Mutual Accident Insurance Company”. I have been unable to acquire a copy yet but I know of an example used on a Saarinen 20 penni blue used in Helsinki in 1929.

**Figure 9 - V.            Verdandi - Turku**

My sole copy is on an un-watermarked 50 penni blue Saarinen again without a readable date.

**Figure 10 - V.E.        Viktor Ek Oy - Helsinki**

I have not seen an example but again I am assured it exists and was used in the period 1900 - 1917.

This is a little known field of Finnish philately that needs further development and research.

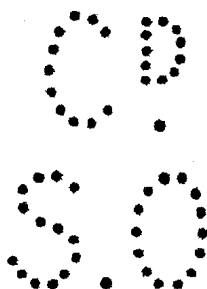
*Ref: - Scandinavian Contact, March 1995, 16, (2), 74 - 77*

*Ed: Please note that the illustrations in this article are probably not to scale.*

**UNRECORDED OFFICIAL PERFIN**

**Jeff Turnbull**

This unrecorded Official perfin has been spotted on e-bay on a 1/- Queen Victoria Bankruptcy stamp (date unknown). The meaning of the letters is unknown – do any of the members have any suggestions?



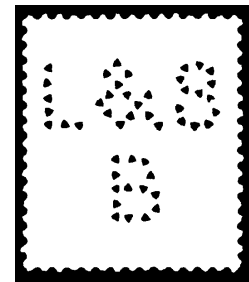
*Ed: One suggestion from me – “Cancelled – Stationery Office” ??*

## STARS AND NUMBERS

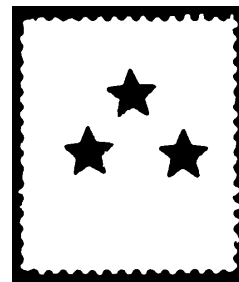
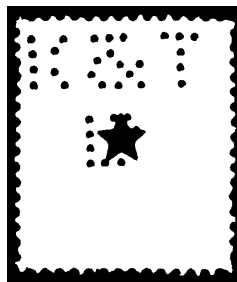
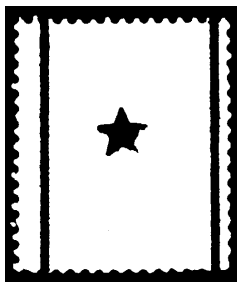
### Roy Gault

Elsewhere in the Bulletin are illustrations of the single-digit numeral 'perfins' sent in by **Steve Netten** from Holland. Steve has also sent in for inspection two more groups of 'punctures', all on QEII Wildings, and purchased as 'fiscally used perfins'. The seven examples shown below have all been used postally, but none bear any legible dates. They all bear Scott catalogue numbers in pencil on the back, six out of the seven are St Edward's Crown, so date to around 1957.

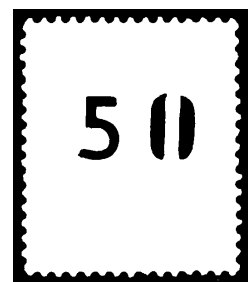
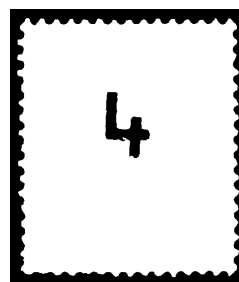
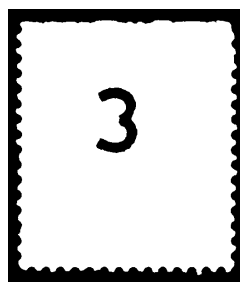
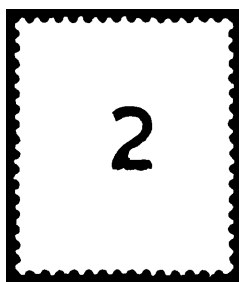
I have to say that all the perfins that have come through my hands over the years have been made with circular shaped pins, with the exception of the triangular pins in "L&S/B" (L4922.01). Even then they were used to make a pattern of letters.



My first reaction is that these are not perfins, but more properly described as 'punctures' or 'clips'. *But what has anyone else got to say on the subject?* Perhaps more to the point, does anyone know why they were produced, maybe who by, and are there any more out there?



The second group has the numbers '2', '3', '4', and '50' punched out of the stamps. I have in the back of my mind 'G.P.O. Training School', but is this just a red herring?



*Anything anyone can add would be much appreciated!*