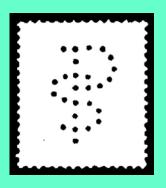
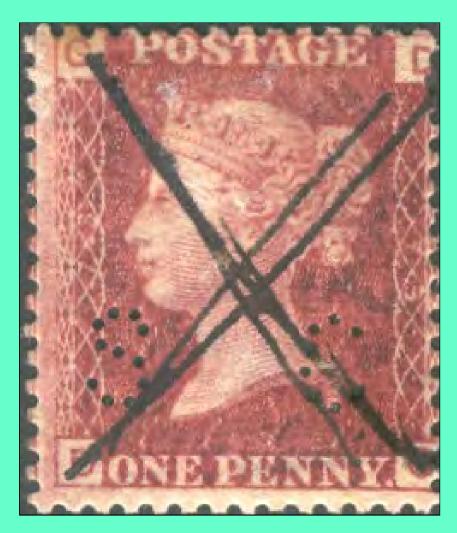
G.B. PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN



No. 357-December 2008



The second known copy of the Sloper proof perfin lettered "SC" which was sent to the General Post Office in October 1867.

SOCIETY NEWS

EDITORIAL

Seasons Greetings to all our members — may next year bring that elusive piece. A few observant members noticed that the printer left the new identities out of the last Bulletin. As you will see this edition has a double set of new identities — a Christmas bumper bundle. I am running short on choice items for the Bulletin cover. If any member has a nice piece, cover, block or single stamp that would be of interest please send me a colour photocopy or a high quality scan.

SECRETARY/TREASURER – STEPHEN STEERE

For those that were unable to attend the AGM meeting, I would like to pass on my thanks for your support of the Society over the previous year, and wish you all the best in the forthcoming year with your collections. Due to the date of the November meeting being after the December Bulletin deadline the full report on the new meeting place & AGM will appear in the February Bulletin.

We are aware that the Society is financially sound, and so to give something back to the membership, vendors' auction commission is being reduced with immediate effect, and subscriptions will remain unchanged. We hope that this will encourage more members to sell off those unwanted perfins in auction that our new members need.

Starting with Auction 3 (2008) all monies are now sent directly to **John Donner** and not to myself, however the methods of payment remain unchanged, so please read the revised bid form/invoice carefully. It is intended that John and I will share an accounts file online through Google Docs (apologies to those without computers), so that we can both enter data on a live file, and John will then know who has member's credit.

I am aware that members mailing titles vary considerably, so please advise me if you would like anything changed, and I would also be grateful if members could advise me of an email address or telephone number to enable quick communication in the event of a query.

On a final note the Society PayPal account has been very popular with members, and also with new members joining through the link on the Bulletin 357 (December 2008) Page 3

Society web page. If any member with credit in the Society would like to be repaid by this method then get in touch with me. Likewise any Auction Vendor, who would prefer this method of payment rather than a cheque, or direct payment by Bank Transfer should advise **John Donner** the Auctioneer when submitting lots.

Lastly the Society Officers have taken the opportunity to review and revise the Society rules, which have been enclosed with this Bulletin. A number of things have changed over the years which has made it necessary to carry out this revision.

Regional Meeting in Sheffield, Yorkshire? - Stephen Steere

It had already been suggested to me that we hold occasional regional meetings, and perhaps even abroad? Well here is your chance, we have been contacted by Sheffield PS who is hosting the 63rd Annual Convention of the Yorkshire Philatelic Association at Sheffield Wednesday FC, Hillsborough, on Saturday 20th June 2009. We have been offered a complimentary room for an hour and a half to hold a meeting, and to publicise the Society. There are likely to be 30-40 dealers, displays, and other specialist societies present, and I have expressed our interest. Can members who would like to attend please **contact me without delay** so we can confirm a booking and advertise the Society in the Convention Handbook. Please note that this meeting would be in addition to our normal Spring meeting.

SOCIETY AGM REPORT - November 22nd

With the later timing of the AGM this year the meeting will be held after this Bulletin has gone to the printer. The officer's reports though have been submitted to the editor prior to the meeting and are presented here. Further feedback on the meeting will be included in the February Bulletin.

Bulletin Editors Report – Maurice Harp

I managed to sustain a 32 page Bulletin throughout the year but it was touch and go as there is barely enough material coming in. Additional news items and articles are always welcome. I would like to thank all the members who have been in contact with me over the year – I am

pleased to say that as each year goes by my correspondence list seems to get longer and longer.

The publishing of the 50th anniversary Bulletin CD went very well with nearly fifty copies having been sent out. A couple of members had some difficulty with making the CD work but these problems seem to have been overcome. It is intended that an updated copy of the CD will be made every five years or so.

<u>Library Report – Alastair Walter</u>

This has been a quiet year for the library, with only about one enquiry per month. Over half the expenses were associated with the Sloper artefacts - the professional copying of the photograph of Slopers' premises and the purchase of a fireproof storage box to store them safely.

Steve Netten has continued to provide valuable assistance translating articles in the Dutch language into English.

The website continues to attract around ten visits per day.

<u>Catalogue Editors Report – Roy Gault</u>

Essentially the 2nd Edition letters "I" and "K" have now been published, involving 366 and 346 different dies respectively. These 2nd Editions form an important step in capturing everything electronically.

As I write the G's (both Details and Silhouettes) have been proof read by **Stephen Steere**, and all that remains to be done are the three Summary pages - at task that is mind-numbingly boring. However, the G's totalled a healthy 1,078 different dies.

Already started earlier in the year was the <u>draft</u> for the H's, which is 60% complete. This is a difficult letter due to its symmetry, so beware the 12-pin H's! With a projected total of 1,700 different dies, we can realistically expect to see this New Section ready in the Summer of 2009. It seems so far away now, but time just seems to evaporate!

Publications Report – Jeff Turnbull

This year has seen many new changes in our Society with new Officers taking on roles and new roles for existing Officers. We have

also embraced new technology and at last we are able to offer PayPal payments for overseas members at: -

secretary.gbperfinsoc@ntlworld.com

It is still required that members contact me with their order prior to making any paypal payment, as there will be a slight increase for this facility, fees will be: - Plus £1 up to and including £20.00, and 5% on totals thereafter.

I am pleased to say that I have been coping well with our new Xerox copying Machine. Although the work has increased I am able to produce good publications, and they are still going out in a steady stream. We have not had as many new publications as last year, but Roy has been doing new updated publications of letters "I" & "K"

It is hoped that letter "G" will be out shortly, and as far as current prices go, I do not see a need to increase them at the moment.

As usual details of any new letters produced will be placed in the Society Bulletin and anyone requiring copies should order them from me with an accompanying payment made out to the Perfin Society. Anyone requiring an up to date price list please get in touch with me and I will provide one.

Auction Report – John Donner

Due to my operation and computer problems only three Auctions sent out this year. Realisations have been quite good but more material is needed to keep the Auction ticking over. With that in mind it has been decided by the Officers to reduce the commission for vendors from 15% to 10% from Auction 4. This will include all material already held. I have enough material to last for about a year but more material is always welcome to ensure that 6 Auctions can be sent out every year but please understand that material sent in may take several months to be sold.

<u>Secretary/Treasurers Report – Dave Hill</u>

My last report as Secretary/Treasurer! Taking them in order; Auction, turnover down again, only 4 auctions, but still a surplus. Publications, a surplus, after buying the printer last year. Subs/Bulletin,

membership is slightly down again, although most members realised they did not get the personal reminder I did in previous years. Bulletin costs are up as they include the cost of the special August Bulletin from the previous year and the postage has increased of course. For the Library the extra costs are to do with the Sloper artefacts and a safe to put them in.

Bank charges are down. Officer's expenses are really just mine and Roy's and are lower. My stock of stamps has been forwarded to Steve to use on the Bulletin, (a saving or at least realising assets). He will no longer accept stamps in payment.

We have prepaid for the Autumn meeting, hence the increase although the new venue is cheaper. Friends House were bringing in swinging increases, hence the change.

So another small surplus despite making some use of our reserves to further our hobby.

As regards the Balance Sheet, in handing over to Steve I have paid in all cash and cheques in hand and await all cheques clearing before closing all the accounts and sending him a final cheque. I have also cashed in the Premium Bonds, do we want to bother again? (bearing in mind they must be held in an individual's name, not the Society's)

Also in handing over to Steve we have checked the actual amount of member's credit and find it a lot less than I had calculated. This has happened before and our accumulated fund was increased then (Dec 1998?) I still don't know why this is (neither did Michael then) and trust no-one will mind we have more money than we thought! Be assured no members have lost out, as a Society we are better off. Hopefully Steve's computerised accounts will solve this anomaly.

Now we want suggestions how this money could be spent to further our hobby! Personally I think there is no point to reducing the subs, they are not a hardship to anyone and you get a very smart Bulletin in return! But I do wish there was some way of subsidising the cost of the Gault New Illustrated Catalogue, the take-up of it is depressingly low. I have always urged members to buy it a letter at a time (I have!) as the eventual total cost will be high.

THE PERFIN SOCIETY Statement of accounts

YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST 2008

	INCOME	EXPENSES	SURPLUS/ DEFICIT	(2007)
AUCTION	7217	6501	716	1473
PUBLICATIONS	1598	1072	526	-604
SUBS/BULLETIN	2957	3080	-123	926
LIBRARY	53	212	-159	-117
BANK INT/CHARGES	508	129	379	408
MEETINGS		738	-738	-369
OFFICERS EXPENSES		419	-419	-668
DONATION TO STAMP	WORLD			-100
PREMIUM BOND WIN				50
	TOTAL S	URPLUS	182	999

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST AUGUST 2008

2008	(2007)
-	245
1001	477
18600	17989
0	150
2937	2667
22538	21528
	- 1001 18600 0 2937

REPRESENTED BY

TOTALS	22538	21528
MEMBERS CREDIT	6605	10541
SURPLUS	182	999
ACCUMULATED FUND	15751	9988

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Stephen Steere

The rules of our Society permit the honour of conferring life membership for long and valued service to our Society. The current Society Officers were somewhat dismayed to find that this honour has never been conferred. However to make up for lost time they have decided that three long serving members are more than deserving of this honour — **John Nelson, Rosemary Smith** and **Dave Hill**. I am sure all members of the Society would agree that all three have served the Society to the utmost of their abilities over the years and more than deserve life membership. The whole Society send their congratulations.

<u>John Nelson – President 1979 - 1993</u>

John is one of the founder members of the GB Perfin Study Group that became the Security Endorsement & Perfin Society of Great Britain, and then later The Perfin Society. From the very start John was active in the Society submitting information for the News Sheet, the predecessor of today's Perfin Bulletin. In 1963 John was voted onto the Committee, and acted in the capacity of Assistant Secretary, followed by becoming the Society's first Treasurer in September 1967. Not content with the burden of official duties John had been writing up the 'Handbook of British Perfins', which was published as a booklet in October 1967 at the princely cost of 5/- (25p) [Still available from the Publications Officer]. When the News Sheet said 'Having seen a copy of the booklet we are sure that it is going to be as popular as the Vallencey handbook and just as sought after in twenty years time', and sure enough it was reprinted in 1983, and 41 years later is still in demand. John stepped down as Treasurer in 1970, but assisted in the preparation of the formation of an exchange packet for Society members, and continued to participate as an active member. In 1979 he was lured 'out of retirement' to become President, and continued as an active member, and then in 1993 produced a booklet 'Catalogue of Perfins 1924-1925, British Empire Exhibition Stamps'. Later that year John felt that it was time he resigned after so many years in the chair, and so after a quarter of century of committee service he took a well deserved back seat, but continues in his role as a 'perfin user detective' to the benefit of the Society.

Rosemary Smith – Bulletin Editor 1989 - 2005

Early in 1972 Rosemary joined the Society and soon became a valued contributor to the Bulletin of new identities, which continues to this day, and I suspect may hold the record for the greatest number submitted. In 1983 Rosemary asked for more information on postal stationery found with perfins, and that now after her recent efforts must be close to publication of a booklet? Despite being a very active perfin collector and researcher Rosemary joined the committee as temporary Bulletin Editor in early 1989, which soon became a permanent position! In those ancient times Rosemary was bought a typewriter by the Society to produce the Bulletin, with no computer word processors and spell checkers to assist her, so when you read those old Bulletins you can imagine the time and effort taken to produce them. Rosemary continued to supply articles and new identities, and even found time to display her perfins at Philatelic Society meetings. In 2005 Rosemary handed over the Bulletin not to take a rest, but to concentrate after so many years of Society work on her own collection. Rosemary continues to maintain an active role in perfin research for the benefit of other members.

Dave Hill - Secretary/Treasurer 1993 - 2008

Dave joined the Society in early 1989 and immediately began contributing to the Bulletin. Before the year was out Dave had been brought onto the Committee as the Packet Superintendent. In August 1993 he became our Secretary and Treasurer, and despite the heavy workload has continued to research and submit articles to the Bulletin on a regular basis. Much of Dave's work was unseen, answering correspondence, bookings for meetings, the day to day running of the subscriptions collecting and much Society accounts, administration. This work is taken for granted by many, but without Dave's diligence and efforts the Society would not be in the sound financial position it is today. Dave retired this autumn after many years service to devote more time to his own interests, but we hope he will continue to be an active contributor to the Bulletin.

All three were presented with a certificate at the AGM to commemorate their award.

MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

<u>Albert Luff – Perforator - Bulletin 356/28</u>

John Mathews has carried out some research into the background of Albert Luff and writes - "I spent some time in the National Library this afternoon researching Albert Luff.

Occupants at 26 Ivy Lane, (off 22/23 Paternoster Row), were:

1895- to 1898 Art Journal Office (no manager's name given) 1895- to 1899+ J. S. Virtue & Co., publishers; and two other

firms described as "music publishers".

(user of V&Co – V0350.01)

1899 Reliance Pen Co (that was not clear on

"Historical Directories")

At 13 Paternoster Row in 1899 was E. Richford, an India Rubber Stamp Manufacturer.

It is probable that during the 1890s, Albert Luff worked for one or more of these, and that "Established 1896" may not have meant the beginning of his own business!

On the 1901 Census, Albert Luff (38 yrs), his wife and 6 children were living at 74 Verney Road, SE. His occupation was given as "printer" and it said he worked from home. There was no listing for 74 Verney Road on earlier censuses. On the 1891 Census, Albert, his wife and 2 children were at 127 Calvert Road, Greenwich. He was 28 years old and described as a "collector". On the 1881 Census, he was still living at home with his mother, Ann who was a widow. It again gave his occupation as "collector" but also added "clerk". They were living in a dwelling with several other families and single people, many of whom were described as "paupers". It said Albert had been born in Cripplegate.

It could be one of the companies at 26 Ivy Lane that Albert worked for in the 1890s. He may have worked for, or taken over from, E. Richford at 13 Paternoster Row after 1900. The "Established 1896" may even refer to Richford's start date if Albert took over from him?

The Post Office Savings Bank – Bulletin 356/20

Vernon Kelly reports another POSB perfin – "I have the following item to add to his list - 3d SG624 - C0530.01 - C.B/B - 8,13/13 but unfortunately the post mark is indistinct." And **Brian Merryweather** reports another 3d - S1210.04M - SC - 9,8.

How Did This Cover Get to Germany? – Bulletin 356/22

Member Michael Millar contacted Ken Snelson of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada in respect to Rudy Roy's cover shown in the last Bulletin.

"I have looked at the cover and I have looked up the rates. This was posted in the civilian mails in London addressed to a US APO address. This address was actually located in Germany. The British UPU rate of 3d applied to Germany for surface mails. On May 31, 1949 All-Up service at surface rates was re-established to Germany. Given the very large U. S. forces presence still in the U. K. in 1949 they had a Base P. O. in London. So the item would have been transferred by the GPO directly over to this facility in London and would not have gone via APO New York."

"Every thing works out if we assume that the sender and the London Office of Exchange both knew that this APO was located in Germany. With this assumption the sender applied the right postage. The British PO was correct in not assessing postage due and the use of the airmail envelope was not relevant. This was 1949 after the end of the war the need to keep the location of APOs secret was less than it would have been during wartime."

The Office of Military Government, United States (OMGUS) was the United States military-established government created shortly after the end of hostilities in occupied Germany in World War II. Under General Lucius D. Clay, it administered the area of Germany and sector of Berlin controlled by the United States Army.

OMGUS in the address clearly identifies the destination as Germany. Both the sender and the British PO would have known that the destination was Germany.

NEW MEMBERS REQUEST

Vojtech Jankovic

[Ed:- We have a new member joining us from Slovakia. – Vojtech Jankovic. I am sure some of our members will find this email he sent of interest and will contact Vojtech.]

"My interest in perfins is firstly topical; since I am a long time topical collector and national thematic juror. Beside other activities I have an FIP level "My Life as a Bicycle" exhibit, which will be hopefully exhibited also at the LONDON 2010 World Stamp Exhibition (I will serve as a Slovak National Commissar there). However, I am interested in perfins in general due to their postal history nature. In prepare days Ι Slovak internet philatelic http://www.postoveznamky.sk (postove znamky = postage stamps) devoted several philately including to areas of http://www.postoveznamky.sk/perfiny.php (you can see a link on the Society's web page there). Unfortunately it is only in Slovak, since devoted to spreading information among local collectors, most of which can't speak any foreign language. But in the future....who knows."

"I would like to share new perfin information and know-how using partnership information change, getting access to the Society's library and auctions. I can offer information knowledge on Czechoslovak/Czech/Slovak perfins, access to information sources from other Central European countries as well as material for exchange/sale.

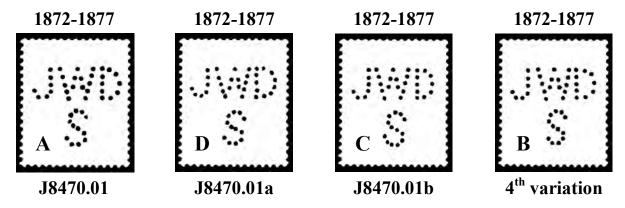
SEEN IN AUCTION

The SUDAN 1914 10pi Arab Postman, "AS" (Army Service) Perfin featured in the Bulletin 356 was re-offered on e-bay during October and finally sold for \$158.

BADLY MADE DIES HELP IN RECONSTRUCTIONS Roy Gault

'Badly' made multiheaded dies are a god-send when attempting to reconstruct the arrangement of patterns, especially when they appear on the Line Engraved issues of Queen Victoria. "JWD/S" is such an example, with three distinct variations catalogued as J8470.01/01a/01b. Legible postmarks are for 'CX' (Charing Cross), and London WC.

Plates known: 134, 143, 145, 150, 154, 157, 159, 160, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 183, 185, 187, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 211, 212, 215, 216



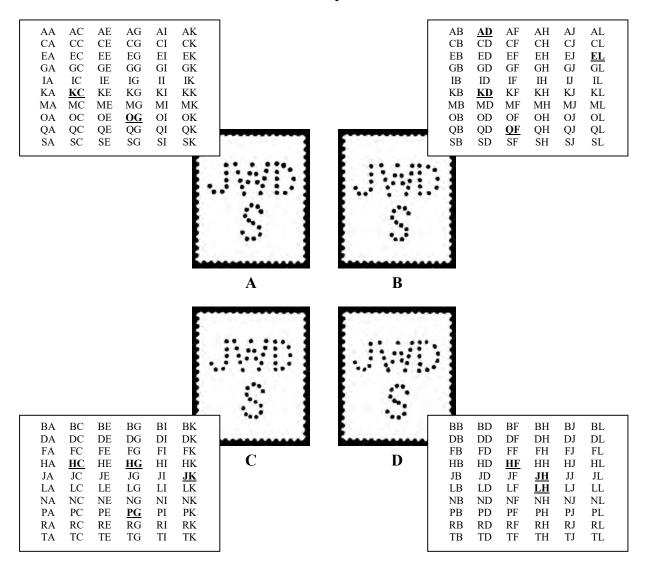
As can be seen in the above illustrations, the "D" can have 10 or 11 pins, be slim or fat, and the "S" can have 12 or 13 pins. However, close inspection of examples of J8470.01 (with a 10-pin "D", and a 12pin "S") reveal a fourth variation! This points to the possability that ABCDEFGHIJKL

the die was multiheaded 4 x 1, 2 x 2, or 1 x 4.

Maurice Harp and I combined our material to give 22 examples to study, but by considering only those examples which read upright from the front of the stamp (so we compare apples with apples), this was reduced to 17. By plotting the lower corner letters from the stamp onto their sheet position, it can be established that the die The left-hand corner letter was 2 x 2. represents the row (A-T), and the right-hand letter the column (A-L).

If the die is 2 x 2, we can expect to see the first pattern (A) appearing on stamps lettered AA, AC, ... AK; CA, CC, ... CK; etc., as listed in the top left chart. Similarly for patterns labeled 'B', 'C', and 'D'.

The underlined corner letters represent 14 of the 17 examples available for study - 'EL' was duplicated in the sample. The remaining 3 did not fit the sequence, which means there was an 82% fit. I think this is good evidence, as the assumption is made that full sheets are perforated, always starting at the top. I'm sure that part sheets were also initialled which didn't necessarily start on an odd row or column.



But the question is, how comfortably do your examples fit into the scenario, and can you add any new plate numbers? Maurice has also come up with a <u>suspected</u> user:

J W Draper & Son, Fruit Salesmen, Centre Row, Covent Garden, London WC.

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ADDITIONS TO PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Rosemary Smith

The following new information comes from Jeff Turnbull, Melvyn Green & Barrie Williamson.

Postal Stationery Wrappers

Queen Victoria ½d Green without date plugs

R4510.01 RS R. Stanway, 2 King Edward St, Cut-out

Newgate St, London EC

Postal Stationery Cards

Queen Victoria ½d Lilac Type 1

M1280.01 McI Burns & McIver, Liverpool 19-05-75 &

Shipowners & Agents 25-05-75 Two Full cards New Die

Queen Victoria ½d Brown Type 3

C3160.01 CH/+/CC° Copestake, Hughes & Crampton 29-04-86

5 Bow Churchyard, London New Die

Full Card

Postal Stationery Card

King George V 1d Red

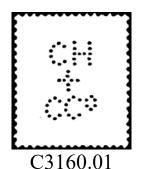
F3460.06v FR Furness Railway Cut-out

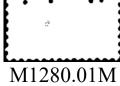
(Barrow in Furness postmark) New value

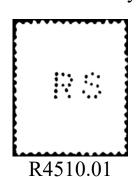
Postal Stationery Registered Envelope

Queen Victoria 2d Blue with date plugs

A4205.2M? A&N/C.S.L Army & Navy Co-operative Full env.
Society Limited New value/Type





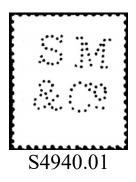


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SAMPSON MORDAN & CO – S4940.01

Maurice Harp

In Bulletin 270 (Jun 94) **John Mathews** noted an advert by Sampson Mordan & Co in a London Directory that mentioned perforating presses and suggested that this might be a useful starting point for further research. In Bulletin 290 (Oct 97) I proposed that Sampson Mordan was the user of SM/&Co.. - S4940.01 and that his brother Francis was the user of FM/&Co.. - F2770.01. Now another piece of evidence has come to light that supports this theory.







Sampson Mordan was famous for manufacturing propelling pencils, penholders and toothpicks — many of which were made of silver and gold. Illustrated above is one of the assay silver marks that Sampson Mordan used and as can be seen the seriffed lettering and the ampersand match the perfinned die.

Although Francis Mordan was also a manufacturer of silver and gold pens and pencils I have been unable to find an assay mark used by this company. Maybe other members can be more successful.



NON-PERFINNED STAMPS – SURVEY SUMMARY John Strange

Firstly, thank you to the members who responded to my survey, particularly those living abroad – I could not have done this without you!

When embarking on this exercise to extend the knowledge of what we have not seen, I was slightly worried in case nobody was that interested in identifying modern stamps which could be 'out there' perfinned, and to a SG Concise catalogue standard. Luckily, I was wrong; this end of the perfin spectrum seems to be as popular, and can be as difficult to analyse, as that of the line engraved issues – but certainly less expensive to collect.

Issue "V"

There are at least three dies on which the 8d value (SG 738-9) have been reported but for which I do not know their colour – could you please have another look in your collections and come back to me with your findings?

O1410.01 OO T4010.02M TS W6680.04M W&S

Issue "W"

- 1. The four values of the 1^{st} Castles' printing (SG 1410-3) have now been shown to have been perfinned, and used, by J. Sloper & Co Ltd (J6970.08 JS/&Co).
- 2. The one set which I had hoped to have been reported as perfinned, apart from the £1 and £2 values which were known, was SG 1026-8:-the high face value set produced for parcel service from 1977 to 1987; I can only assume that mainly due to several interim tariff changes, this did not attract/require/justify anybody to perfin the other values.
- 3. There are 24 stamps unreported, which were printed in sheet form, and which could exist commercially perfinned:

SG cat. no F	ace Value	Colour	Printing
X850	2p	myrtle-green	type 1, AOP
853	$2^{1/2}p$	magenta	2B
896Eu	12p	bright green	CB, underprint
953	$17^{1/2}p$	pale chestnut	_
972	26p	drab	
973	27p	chestnut	
974	27p	violet	
979	29p	deep mauve	photo, PP
980	30p	deep olive-grey	
982	31p	ultramarine	photo
985	34p	ochre-brown	PP
988	35p	sepia	
989	35p	yellow	
990	37p	rosine	
991	39p	bright mauve	photo
1023	75p	black	litho, perf 14
1023a	75p	black	litho, perf 15 x 14
1024	75p	brownish-grey & black	litho, type 2
Large F	ormat - par	rcel	
1026b	£1.30	drab/greenish-blue	
1026c	£1.33	mauve/grey-black	
1026d	£1.41	drab/greenish-blue	
1026e	£1.50	mauve/grey-black	
1026f	£1.60	drab/greenish-blue	
1028	£5.00	salmon/chalky-blue	

This is still quite a long list; but at least the survey has halved my original enquiries; and, again, I shall be pleased to record and future sighting of these, with new/additional information to be reported to Roy for catalogue inclusion in due course. It is as long as for those 'unreported' from perfin beginnings to Wildings!

4. The small format Machins listed above are understandably difficult to find perfinned. None with a ½p value was printed after mid 1984 due to currency changes. Most of them had short retail lives, with frequent changes of printer in this issue (Harrison, Questa, Walsall, Waddington and Enschede all being awarded contracts over this period). Also, some being issued in the late 80's/early 90's and with an almost predictable annual tariff increase, this soon made them redundant as stamps – why bother to perfin them? From 1993, as face values, they have been gradually replaced by those with elliptical perforations, apart from the 27p and 75p values (to date!).

A SECOND SLOPER PROOF DISCOVERED Maurice Harp

In the August 2007 50th Anniversary edition of the Bulletin members will have read **John Nelson's** piece describing a Sloper perfin lettered SC illustrated below.



The perfin is not known postally used and is best regarded as a proof. As early as October 1867, Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co wrote to the Postmaster General seeking permission to mark their postage stamps in such a way as to avoid theft. It was suggested that an underprint would be used for their own mail and that stamps received at their offices as small remittances would be perforated with the initials "S.C". SC being the initials of their senior partner Sampson Copestake. Several stamps were so perforated and sent to the Postmaster General for approval on 2nd January 1868. For many years there was only one known example, which is cancelled on the face with a rough cross in black ink, and over the gum carries the underprint Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co, London.

John obtained his copy of the stamp in 1969 and fully expected that further copies would appear on the market over the years – but until September this year no other copy of this proof had ever been found. Now a second copy has come to light (illustrated below and on the front cover). It was offered on e-bay in September by a West Midlands stamp company (Webuystamps) and was purchased by Society member **Alan Sandy** for princely sum of \$17.49 + postage. This must surely be the bargain of the century! As can be seen with the low realisation perfin collectors can't have noticed the item – I certainly didn't!





Both copies of the proof have the same type of pen cancellation and both come from plate 73. Both copies have full original gum and in fact the two stamps were joined at one time as John's copy has the lower corner letters EG and Alan's copy has the letters DG – so they were a vertical pair at one time.

The two perfin strikes are at almost identical locations on the two stamps. Although there is no discernable difference between the two perfin strikes the machine may well have had a 2 x 1 die configuration which would have been consistent with Sloper's first commercial production GH/WCo – G2410.01M.

The question now is – how many other copies of this proof are out there to be found?

MORE MODERN PERFINS Derek Ransom

Thanks to the generosity of **Gunnar Beck** (Denmark), **Steve Netten** (Holland), **Peter Peniket** and **Barrie Williamson** (both from North of the Thames) I can add the following to the "Moderns"

C0775.03	CB/H	2ndS
C3577.01M	C/I	1st S
C4470.01M	CLE/C	25b
E2020.01b	EHMC	1r, 2r
L0340.06	LB/C	1st S
N0510.02M	NC	5r, 10r
R0410.01M	RBC	41
S8210.02	SWS	25b

I was going to change the baseline to 2000, thinking that there can't be any more of the older perfins left to find. Wrong !!!

JOSEPH SLOPER'S BROTHER? John Mathews

[Ed:- Member John Marriner sent me a photocopy of a Sloper's Commercial Postage Advertiser back in September. In Bulletin 290 Dave Hill raised the question as to whether there was any link between this Thomas Sloper and Joseph Sloper. Knowing John Mathews's prowess in genealogy I passed the piece to him and asked him to do some digging. He duly carried out some research, which is presented here. The article was first published in the South Pacific Perfin Bulletin in October.]

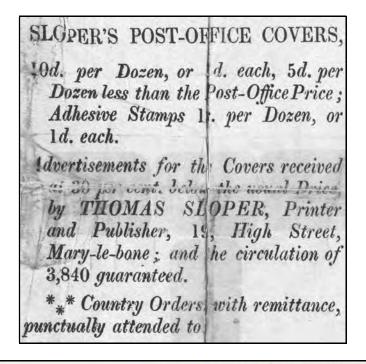
In Stanley Gibbons' (UK) auction 205 of 18 September 2008, lot 3078 is described as "COVER: 1840 1d black letter sheet cont[aining] 'Sloper's Commercial Postage Advertiser' for December 1840, used to Clapham, with black mc" [Maltese Cross cancel]. I have also been shown a photocopy of another 'Sloper's Commercial Postage Advertiser' letter sheet dated January 1841 which belongs to Perfin Society member **John Marriner**.

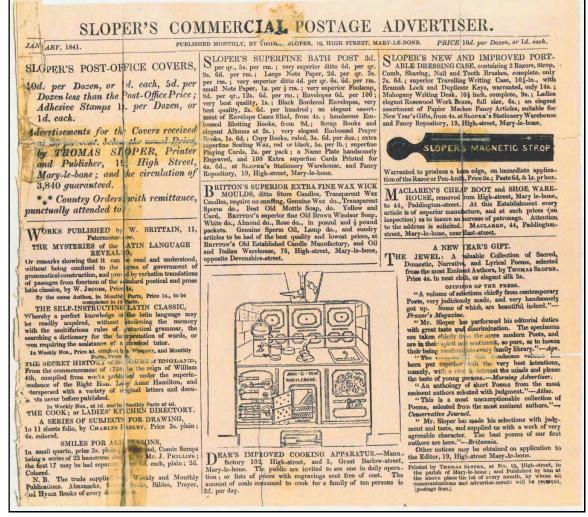


Lot 3078 from Stanley Gibbons' (UK) auction 305, 18 Sept 2008

The advertisement at the top left corner of the "Advertiser" reads "SLOPER'S POST-OFFICE COVERS. 10d per Dozen, or 1d each, 5d per Dozen less than the Post-Office Price; Adhesive Stamps 1s per Dozen, or 1d each.". Producing these on Mulready letter-sheets

showed some quick enterprise as these letter-sheets were issued on 6 May 1840 at the same time as the 1d Black adhesive stamp.





Above: "Sloper's Commercial Postage Advertiser", January 1841.

The association with postage stamps suggests that this Thomas Sloper may be related to Joseph Sloper. Joseph Sloper was born in 1813, and on his marriage certificate it gives his father's name as "Isaac", and a witness was "J. D. Sloper". Most census listings for Joseph state that he was born in Wiltshire. The IGI lists children of an Isaac Sloper of Wiltshire, which includes a John (born August 1804) and a Thomas (born July 1815) and a gap between 1811 and 1815. John Dobbs Sloper became a shoemaker in London and died in February 1861, aged 56 years, consistent with the birth date of Isaac's son, John.

On the 1841 Census, Joseph Sloper and his family were also living in the district of Marylebone, not far from Thomas' premises/residence at 19 High Street. [Ed:- In 1865 Joseph Sloper was operating his business from 106 High Street, Marylebone.]

On the 1861 Census of England, Joseph states he was born in Bath, Somerset. On the 1851 Census of England, Thomas states he was born in Bath, Somerset! So far no birth records for Bath for a Joseph or Thomas Sloper have been found. Perhaps the family moved to Bath around the time that Joseph and Thomas were born, and then back to Wiltshire where Thomas was baptised (did Isaac forget that Joseph had not been baptized - apparently?). Or are the references to Bath purely coincidental?

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY FISCAL

The Queen Victorian Inland Revenue 1d Lilac fiscal stamp shown here is of interest as it has been perfinned GR/W of the Great Western Railway. The die is G4350.02M. The stamp is also diagonally date stamped with GWR/Match 11th, 1874. (Reprinted from Railway Philately Vol. 42 No. 4.)





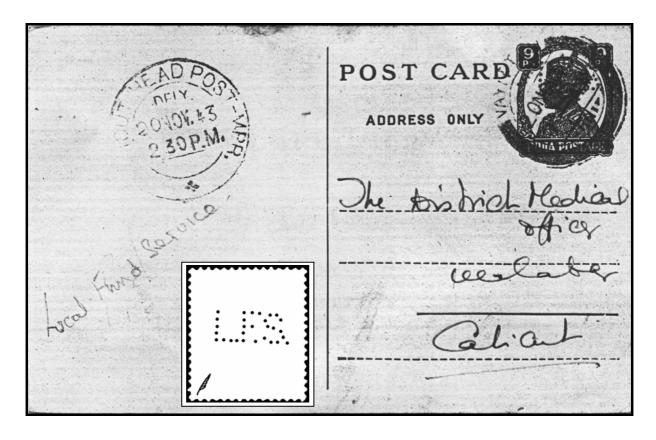


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INDIA "LOCAL FUND SERVICE" Rosemary Smith

Found in **John Luft's** collection were three Indian Post Cards. Two were Perforated Postal Stationery Cards, King George VI 9p green, perforated through with "L.F.S.". The third has a King George V 3p grey stamp perforated "L.F.S.". The two King George VI cards are addressed to the District Medical Officer. One of these cards used 20th Nov 1943 is illustrated below; the other was used 9th Sept 1946.

Has anyone any information about this "Local Fund Service"?



The die seems to have been single headed as it is struck vertically on one card and horizontally on the other.



[Ed:- Magnus Werner's Catalogue of India lists fifty-three "LFS" type dies and I think the one on this postcard is type 45.5. However no information is given as to what the purpose of the "Local Fund Service" was – can any member help?]

J. NATHAN & COMPANY

John Mathews

(reprinted from The South Pacific Bulletin – April 2008)

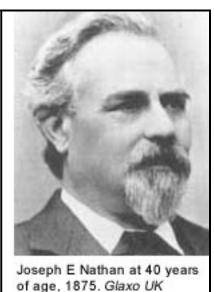
Joseph Nathan was born on or about March 2, 1835, to Edward and Rachel Nathan. Edward was a tailor in the East End of London. From birth, Nathan suffered from asthma and keenly felt the damp and polluted London air. Even so, he would show commercial acumen and entrepreneurial zeal by age 12. He persuaded his father to don a tailcoat and silk hat and travel by horse and gig to boost sales. He also saw export potential but his father was disinterested, so the boy languished with a poor education and limited expectations.

Nathan's opportunity arose when gold fever struck Ballarat, Victoria, in 1851. His mother died in 1852 and Nathan left for Melbourne on the "William Ekers" in 1853. Nathan started a miners' store in Melbourne but lacked sufficient capital for growth. Frustrated and with family connections in Wellington, he wasted little time leaving for New Zealand. He arrived in the port of Lyttelton, December 20, 1856, aged 21, and set north for the then small commercial centre of Wellington.

If he thought Victoria harsh, New Zealand was a step beyond. Immigrant ships had begun arriving just ten years earlier, and the country lacked transport and suffered extreme isolation. Wellington itself was a rugged town of just 3,200 people, 13 hotels, two theatres,

two newspapers and three fire-engines. The country depended upon a few merchant ships each year, which took three to five months to arrive.

On January 1, 1861, after marrying Dinah Marks, he partnered his sister's husband, Jacob Joseph, in business. That would dissolve in 1873 and within days of dissolution Joseph Nathan and Co. was established; a mercantiling company that would spawn "Glaxo" and enter the pharmaceutical world on a pathway to world leadership.



Nathan dealt in simple stock including colonial produce, fancy goods, clocks, jewellery, ironmongery and patent medicines, forerunners to latter-day vitamins and drugs. Perhaps as a foretaste of things to come, he sold the general tonics and cure-alls of the day, such potions with exotic European names as Wolfe's Romantic Schiedan Schnapps.

His first technological revelation was refrigerated shipping and in 1882 the "Dunedin" made its first journey, delivering near perfect product to the UK. Two years later, seeing advantage, Nathan helped pioneer frozen meat exporting, so vital to the colony's fortunes, and became chairman of the Wellington Meat Export Company.

He then moved to secure leadership in shipping. He helped begin a company that chartered sailing ships for freight delivery, proposed a Wellington Harbour Board and became its director, and set up a shipping repair company, the Wellington Patent Slip Company. He also headed the influential Chamber of Commerce.

Next was the Nathan bid to free himself from financial constraint, at least in the short term. He visited London in the mid-1880's and secured financial backing from the big London banks, sums that were then unavailable in New Zealand. He opened a London office and an entrée to the all-important London-based markets of the UK.

But the effort was not without struggle. In 1880 a Royal Commission opposed the Manawatu railway. The government shelved the development, citing expense in a decade of depression. But too much was at stake. Nathan helped to finance the then private project and in November 1886, the first train rattled into Palmerston North. He built or bought into about 17 creameries in the Manawatu district and held shares in dairy factories. He formed associations with dairy cooperatives and later expanded into the Waikato district. With capital again in demand, the need for a limited company was debated, strenuously, with his sons. Joseph Nathan and Company London Ltd was registered in 1899, with Nathan as chairman.

The company then became interested in dried milk. By 1904, it was to secure a drying process that proved flawed, but refined it. This was a masterstroke for, although dried milk was far from exclusively Nathan's idea, it was soon seen as a counter to growing concern at

fresh milk: bacterial disease, particularly "the liquid scourge", Tuberculosis.

It was to the town of Bunnythorpe, New Zealand that Nathan turned to build his first dried milk factory under the brand name "Defiance", but this step was not without a hitch. A milk factory competitor is believed to have set first the factory alight and blown up



The first dried milk factory in Bunnythorpe

the second by gelignite. Suppliers and consumers too would initially resist the product – "Defiance" was not an appealing name for infant food. To ease the way and propel market impact, a new name was proposed. The Nathan directors settled on "Lacto" but this could not be registered because several similar names were already in the market. By adding and changing letters, the name "Glaxo" evolved and was registered on October 27, 1906.

Although consumers were initially suspicious of dried milk, the risks of so-called fresh milk were increasingly subjected to medical studies. In 1907, a trial in Sheffield found infants on dried milk suffered 7.9 per cent mortality compared to 14.5 per cent regionally. In 1911, a London drought led to a gastroenteritis epidemic, killing 3,000 babies, but babies fed on dried milk were less vulnerable. Health authorities promoted dried milk and "Glaxo" won the support of New Zealand infant specialist, Dr Truby King. The emergence of the Great War in 1914 was then to provide further substantial demand.

One of Nathan's sons, Alec carried the argument step-by-step to continue "Glaxo". His persistence would ultimately pay off but from 1908 to 1910 "Glaxo" failed to make a profit. In 1911 it pocketed just £500 on a turnover of £10,000 and during this time "Glaxo" could easily have disappeared. But the product was kept going, and by

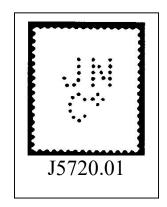
1918, it dominated the sales of Nathan and Co Ltd with a turnover of £550,000. There would be no looking back.

Joseph Nathan died in London on May 2, 1912, after a period of ill-health. He was 77 and his place in history was secure. "Glaxo" sales, were set to boom and by 1918 they dominated company sales. By the end of World War II, "Glaxo" was known across five continents, its future assured. By the early 1930's, power shifted from Nathan's in New Zealand to London.

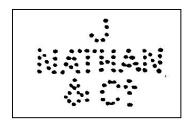
The first of the Glaxo mergers was completed in 1968 when Glaxo Laboratories in London joined with British Drug Houses (BDH). In 1996, Glaxo merged with Wellcome, and on December 27, 2000, Glaxo Wellcome and SmithKline Beecham became GlaxoSmithKline, the world's largest pharmaceutical company by market share at the time of merger.

By today's standards, it is enormous. Based on 2001 figures, their revenue stands at \$US27.4 billion; and is second in the world to Merck in terms of profit (GSK = US\$6.38 billion at last report). GSK holds a seven per cent share of the global pharmaceutical market; it has the largest R&D budget at \$US3.7 billion. Put another way, doctors world-wide write some 1,100 scripts for GlaxoSmithKline products every minute.

Joseph Nathan & Co Ltd are only known to have used the one perfin in the UK – J5720.01 – which was in use between 1905 and 1920. An earlier perfin is known used in New Zealand dating from 1885.



1905-1920 Joseph Nathan & Co Ltd. 16 St Helen's Place, London EC3



Used: 11 June 1885 J. Nathan & Company, Auckland

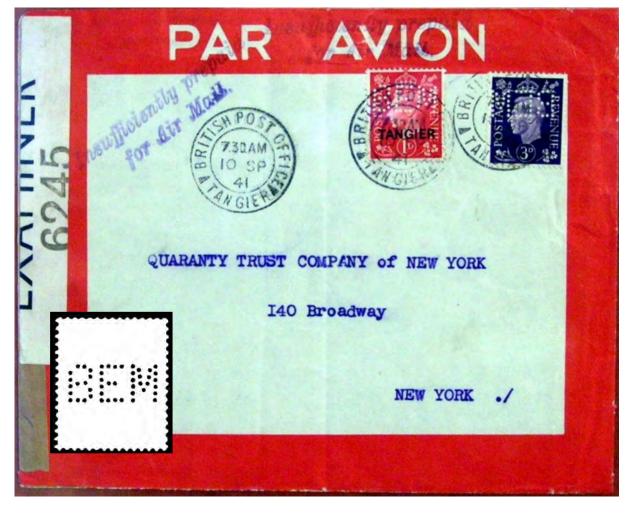
BANQUE D'ETAT DU MAROC – B2460.01 Stephen Steere

Below is illustrated a dramatic cover just sold on e-bay for US\$224.50, which started at a reserve of US\$9.99.

What makes the cover very interesting to us, is that the die (B2460.01 BEM) appears on a GB KGVI 3d which is not overprinted Tangier. I have no examples in my own GB collection, and the die appears not yet to be identified. The rear of the cover has a hand-stamp of the BANQUE D'ETAT DU MAROC that nicely identifies the die. **Roy Gault** reports that the die was in use between 1930 and 1941.



Seeing how die G.S was reported in Bulletin 356 as a perfin on GB stamps apparently never used in the UK, it is surprising that another should turn up so soon.



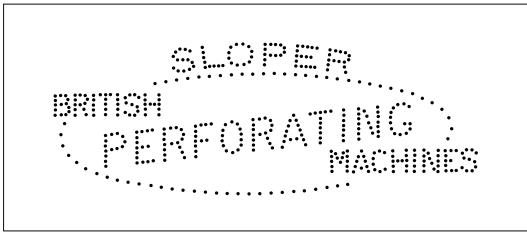
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SLOPER TEMPLATES James Norris

I was very interested in reading **Terry Comper's** article on Sloper Templates in Bulletin 352. During my visit to Sloper's in 1991 I was lucky enough to be given the opportunity to rummage in the scrap bin as they were disposing of obsolete surplus dies and we were allowed to take a few items as souvenirs. One of the items I picked up is shown below. At first sight I thought that this was identical to that in Terry's possession and illustrated on page 20 of Bulletin 352. However closer examination revealed that although the "British Perforating Machines" appeared to be similar although somewhat elongated, the "Sloper" was significantly different with more pins to each letter.

The following is a scan taken from brass plate of the die and a tracing to give a clearer image. The question is thus raised as to why there should have been two templates to this die. Maybe they had to replace the one I took.





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