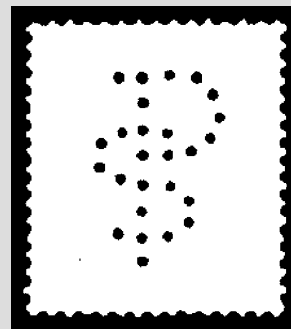


G.B. PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN



No. 360–June 2009



Edward VII postcard used March 18th 1909 by Hayn Roman & Co.
The perfin die is previously unreported – H6150.02b – and was probably only
used for perfinning postal stationery

EDITORIAL

As members will see this edition of the Bulletin is mainly written by just a handful of members. Surely there must be other members who could put pen to paper or at least give a little feedback to previous articles. All contributions would be gratefully accepted.

We are still looking for a replacement Librarian. The main qualification for this post is to have sufficient room to store the material. If anybody in the society feels that they could take over the job from Alastair please contact any of the Society Officers.

SECRETARY/TREASURER – STEPHEN STEERE

The TA Centre administrators have upped the room hire charge, and are raising it yet again if we book later in the year for so called staffing. I am looking around again for a less expensive venue should it exist. If any members know a likely location please let me know.

Does anyone know lapsed member Mr E. Royan of Wantage, Oxon? All correspondence is being ignored and recorded delivery did not elicit a reply, and I need to contact him.

If you sell in the Society auction you can now receive your funds by PayPal instead of a Sterling cheque sent by post, which may assist members outside of the UK. Please let me know if you would like to use this facility.

The Kent Federation of Philatelic Societies - Perfin Seminar 2010

I have had one volunteer to date, has no one any perfins they want to show off or talk about?

Dates for the Diary

This is the final reminder for the regional meeting that will be held on Saturday 20th June 2009 at the Sheffield Wednesday Football Club, Hillsborough Conference Centre, Sheffield, between 10am and 1.30pm. I am intending to attend and some other Officers are hoping to get there, so please come and see us. **Rosemary Smith** has been

asked to put on a display of Sheffield Perfins in the Exhibition Hall. So as well as having a meeting room available for members, there will be a perfin display for members to look at in the main hall.

FEEDBACK ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Biscuit Manufacturers – Part 1 – Bulletin 359/26

Brian Birch writes:- “I read your article on the biscuit companies with interest. You mentioned United Biscuits and pondered whether they had ever used perfins. The answer is yes - an old C perforator of Crawfords which you do not list.”

County Palatinate of Lancashire – Bulletin 359/15

Jack Brandt reports that he has the Type 4 M/C of L/D on several issues and the cancels show use from 1899-1910. He also reports having the 1d issue.

The “NZ” Perfins – Bulletin 359/24

Jack Brandt records three additional values with “NZ” perfins.

N3760.02 - Type 1 - KGV 1934 – 36 – ½d

N3760.01 - Type 8 - QEII – 3d and 2/6d

An update article on the “NZ” perfins appeared in the April edition of the South Pacific Perfin Bulletin and this has been reproduced later in this edition.

MEMBERS WANTS

Stellan Swenson writes: - Wanted: Unofficial underprint WH/E&S/LTD from W.H. Everett & Son Ltd, London. I would like the underprint on an early stamp of block of 4 or 6. If you can help please contact Stellan Swenson.

OLD BULLETINS AVAILABLE

Rosemary Smith writes to say that she has a set of Bulletins and auction catalogues from 1984 which were from John Luft. If any member would like them she can take them to the Sheffield meeting or the London meeting in Autumn. If no takers they will go into recycling. If interested please phone Rosemary.

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY POSTMARKS

Roy Gault

To set the scene, the Channel Islands are a small group of Islands in the English Channel, lying off the Normandy Coast, the largest of which are Guernsey and Jersey. They are not part of the UK, but are classed as British Crown dependencies, and have been since '1066'.

From a Perfin perspective, very few G.B. dies are known with either Guernsey or Jersey postmarks. In fact I can find just seventeen! Of these, one is the well known, and long-lived die used by A de Gruchy in St Helier, Jersey, but the rest seem to have 'twinkled' briefly.

I will list and illustrate all seventeen dies here, but would ask you to report details of any stamps you have with Guernsey/Jersey postmarks, *except* the de Gruchy die which is well documented.

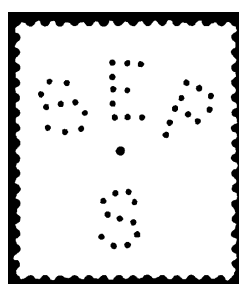
In passing, the Guernsey and Jersey Regional Issues are known with the old Society perfin "S.E.P./S" (S2630.01), which as far as I'm aware, were used on the mainland (e.g. Reading, 1965) and not in Guernsey or Jersey. Only "de in G" (G1390.01) is known used in the Channel Islands on Regional Issues (Jersey).



Guernsey



1964-1984



S2630.01



Jersey



If you know differently, please let me know.

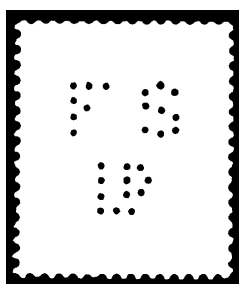
Before I get started on the main lists, I'd like to give an update on the dies now known on the Channel Islands '3rd Anniversary of Liberation' issue of 1948. It would seem they are quite rare with Perfins!



	PS Cat No.	Letters	Die in Use	1d - C1	2½d - C2	Notes
1	D3630.01	DO/HM	1945-1950	1d	2½d	London SW user(s).
2	G1390.01	de in G	1876-1972	1d	2½d	A de Gruchy, Jersey.
3	G1820.01	G.F/S	1930-1965	1d		London EC user.
4	S5890.01	SPERO	1905-1952	1d		Manchester user.

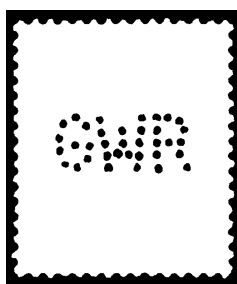
Now for the main study. These first three are known with both Guernsey and Jersey postmarks, although only “FS/L^d” is a true Channel Island user.

1965-1969



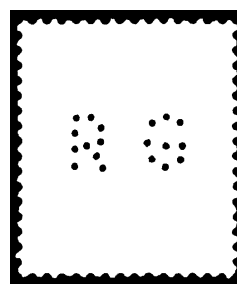
F3860.01

1887-1912



G5610.07aM

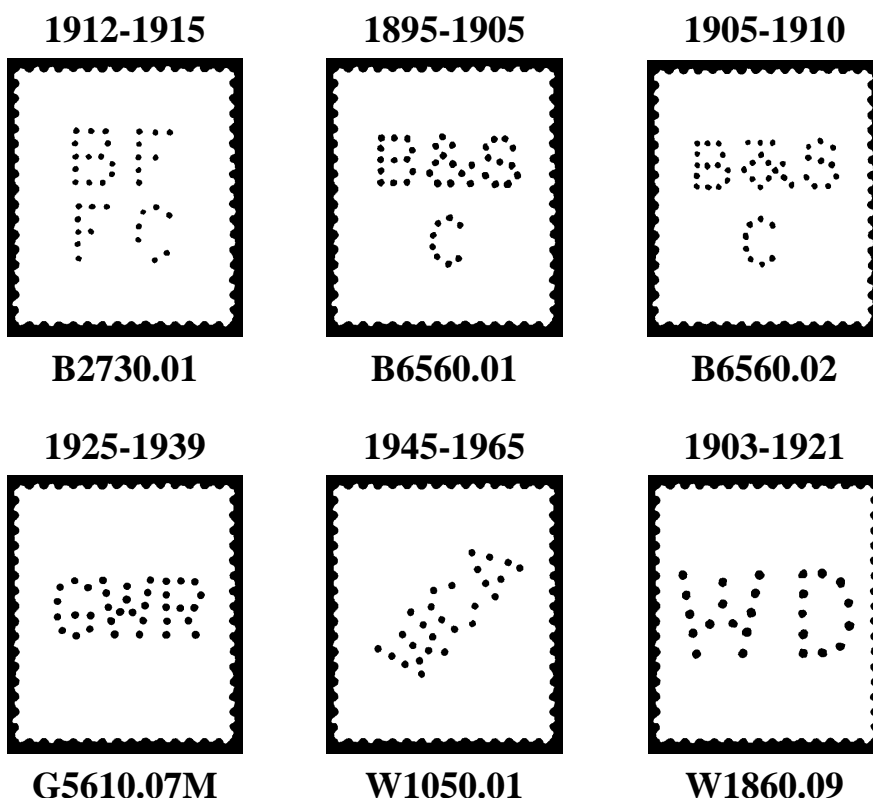
1954-1980



R1960.01c

	PS Cat No.	Letters	Die in Use	Details
1	F3860.01	FS/L ^d	1965-1969	Fuel Supplies (Channel Isles) Ltd. H/O London. Known with Guernsey and Jersey postmarks. Sloper single headed die.
2	G5610.07aM	GWR	1887-1912	Great Western Railway. Mainland die, but also known postmarked Guernsey* and Jersey . * QV 16-dot 1d Lilac, postmarked 1st June 1899.
3	R1960.01c	RG	1954-1980	The Royal Insurance Group, H/O London WC2. Known on Guernsey and Jersey I PA issues.

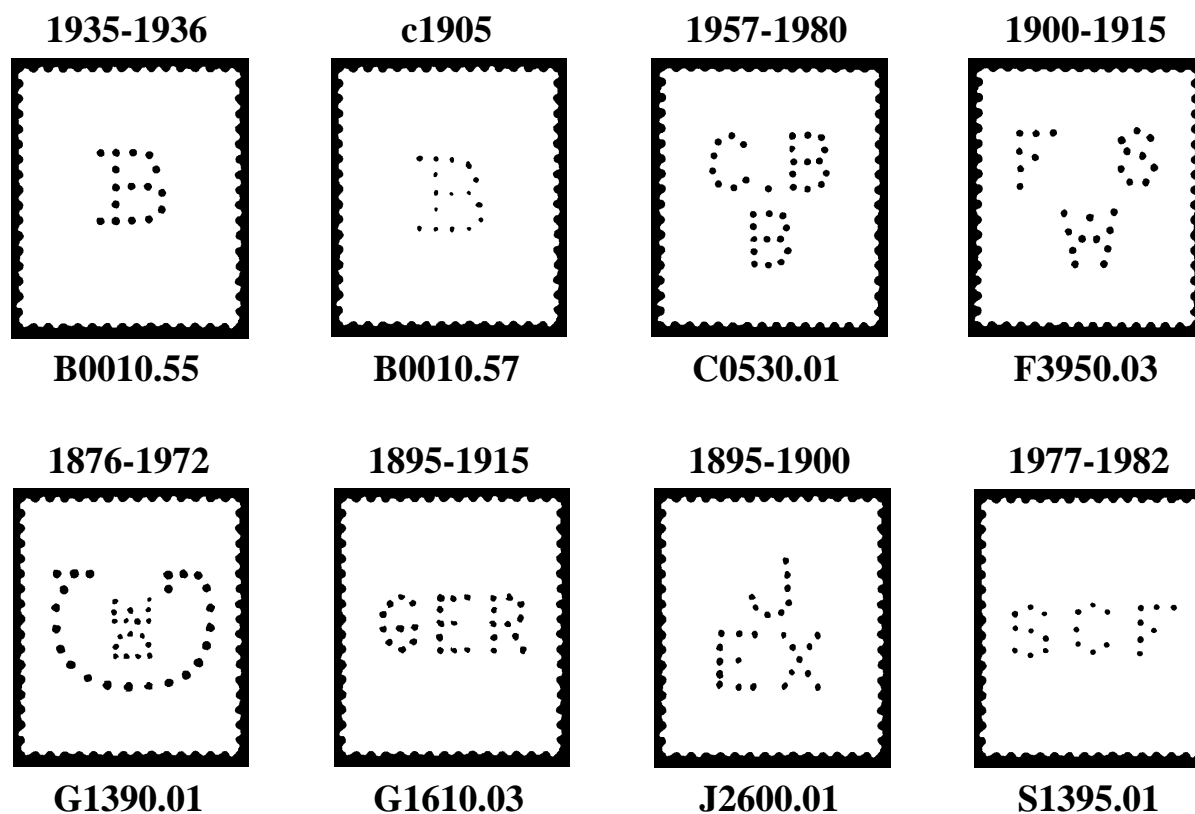
The following six are known with **Guernsey** postmarks, although some are found with mainland postmarks as well.



	PS Cat No.	Letters	Die in Use	Details
4	B2730.01	BF/FC	1912-1915	... Flower Co, Guernsey .
5	B6560.01	B&S/C	1895-1905	User unknown. Pmks mainly Bute Docks, Cardiff. Example known with Guernsey pmk.
6	B6560.02	B&S/C	1905-1910	User unknown. Pmks mainly Bute Docks, Cardiff. Example known with Guernsey pmk.
7	G5610.07M	GWR	1925-1939	Great Western Railway. Mainland die, but also reported postmarked Guernsey .
8	W1050.01	WCA	1945-1965	The Western Counties Agricultural Co-operative Association Ltd, Phoenix Mills, Guernsey . {Cover date 2 nd March 1963}. Also used on the mainland.
9	W1860.09	WD	1903-1921	User unknown. Known with London, and Guernsey postmarks.

Although we don't know the identity yet, it's probable that the user of the two "B&S/C" dies traded regularly with Guernsey. There is also a tantalising clue to the user of "BF/FC" (B2730.01), with "... Flower Co, Guernsey" written in pencil (by Paul Redmond) on the card from Harry Skinner's collection. *Can anyone complete the identity?*

This final batch of eight are known with **Jersey** postmarks, although some are found with mainland postmarks as well.



	PS Cat No.	Letters	Die in Use	Details
10	B0010.55	B	1935-1936	Babers Ltd, Shoe Retailers, St Helier, Jersey .
11	B0010.57	B	c1905	Babers Ltd, Jersey . {Suspicious}!
12	C0530.01	C.B/B	1957-1980	Cadbury Bros Ltd, Bournville, Birmingham. Example reported on 4d U(SG576a), pmk Jersey .
13	F3950.03	FS/W	1900-1915	The Fore Street Warehouse Co Ltd, London EC. Example reported with Jersey postmark.
14	G1390.01	de in G	1876-1972	A de Gruchy, Drapers, House Furnishers & Costumiers, St Helier, Jersey . Sloper m/c No. 5080, completed 24/6/1876.
15	G1610.03	GER	1895-1915	Great Eastern Railway. Mainland die, but also reported with a Jersey postmark.
16	J2600.01	J/EX	1895-1900	Jersey postmarks. User unknown.
17	S1395.01	SCF	1977-1982	Sporting Club Francais, St Saviour, Jersey .

Beware! B0010.56 is a very similar die to B0010.57, but is known used in Newcastle-on-Tyne 1900-1910. For reference, the duplex postmarks to look out for are: '324' Guernsey, and '409' Jersey.

Good Luck!

LONDON GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Maurice Harp

Joseph Sloper's original patent (No. 1985) for the perforating of stamps expired on August 31st 1872. Sloper was well aware that with the loss of the patent there would be many others waiting in the wings only too willing to take on Sloper at his own game. But Sloper wasn't going to sit back and let his rivals take his business so he decided to apply for an extension of the patents life. The notice shown opposite

In the Matter of Letters Patent granted to Joseph Sloper, of No. 215, Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, Builder and Decorator, for the invention of "improved means of and apparatus for indelibly crossing or marking bankers' cheques, drafts, documents, or other things, with a view of preventing erasures or fraudulent dealings therewith," bearing date the 1st day of September, 1858, and No. 1985.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Joseph Sloper intends to apply by petition under the 4th section of the Statute 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 83, to Her Majesty's Council for a prolongation of the term of the said Letters Patent granted to him for the sole using and vending the said invention within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man. And notice is hereby further given, that the said Joseph Sloper intends to apply by Counsel to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 15th day of April now next, or if the said Judicial Committee shall not sit on that day, at the then next sitting of the said Judicial Committee for a time to be fixed for hearing the matter of the said petition; and that on or before the said 15th day of April next, notice must be given of any opposition intended to be made to the said petition, and any person intending to oppose the said application must lodge a caveat to that effect, at the Privy Council Office, on or before that day.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1872.

Capron, Dalton, and Hitchins, Savile-place, London, Solicitors for the above-named Joseph Sloper.

was published in the London Gazette (the official organ of the Government) in March 1872. It states that the extension appeal would be heard on April 15th 1872. A later notice rescheduled the hearing for May 28th 1872. However the appeal appears to have failed. Undaunted Sloper fought back with the filing of a another patent (No. 3740) that he hoped would be enough to protect his business. On December 10th this second patent was granted. However even with the second patent he was unable to protect his monopoly as by early 1873 Eden Fisher was already in business producing

perkins followed rapidly by Francis Hancock, Sidney Allchin, Frank Braham and many others.

THE “NZ” PERFINS – AN UPDATE
(Reprinted from South Pacific Perfin Bulletin April 2009)

Additional information has been provided by Barry Pawson and Harold Waite of the Perfin Club of New Zealand & Australia, the additional issues reported are listed in the table below.

Series	Value	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8
KGV 1912-26	½d	X							
	1d	X							
	5/-	X							
KGV 1934-36	½d	X							
	2½d	X							
KGVI 1937-47	½d		X						
	1d		X						
	2d		X						
	2½d						X		
KGVI 1950-51	2d							X	
	2/6							X	
	£1							X	
QEII	½d								X
	1d								X
	1½d								X
	2d								X
	2½d								X
	3d								X
	4½d					X			
	9d								X
	2/6								X

Barry pointed out that as the Type 2 (N3760.07) die is believed to have been destroyed in the Blitz so that the two values from the King George VI pale colours would be impossible. This is correct and on checking back on the sources used I found that these issues were originally listed in “G.B. Official Perfins” but, as they have not been reported elsewhere, I do have doubts about these existing. Possibly there was confusion between the Type 2 (N3760.07) and Type 7 (N3760.01a) patterns.

Barry also notes that the Type 3 (N3760.03) and Type 4(N3760.06p) have not yet been confirmed used by the High Commission and that the Type 5 third value was an H rather than an N. As the Type 5 issues occur on booklet stamps he believes that they are not official issues. (*Ed: Type 5 has not yet been recognised in our own Illustrated Catalogue*).



Harold also sent some illustrations, two of which are shown here, the first being a nice censored cover used in 1943, with the Type 7 (N3760.01a) pattern and the second a block of 5/- Seahorses with the Type 1 (N3760.02) pattern.

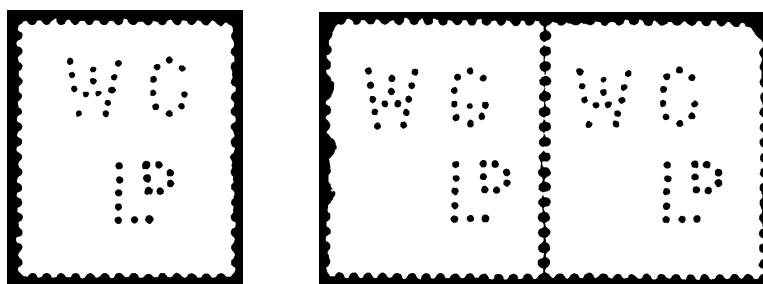


BIRMINGHAM VARIATIONS

Roy Gault

The 'New Illustrated Catalogue of G.B. Perfins' continues to grow in large part due to New Dies being reported to me by Society Members. One of this band of stalwarts is *Kurt Ottenheimer* who, for many years now, has been a regular contributor of such material.

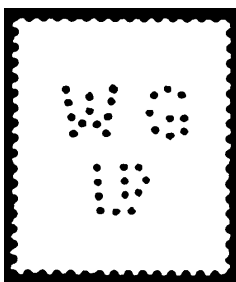
In a batch of potentially new dies Kurt sent to me in December last year were three innocuous looking stamps, each initialled with "WG/L^d", but none of them matched each other nor anything in the Catalogue. The stamps involved are all issue 'Q', 1½d, and 2 x 1/- respectively. The 1½d stamp shows the '40' part of the date, showing they predate the so-called Sloper Wartime Provisionals produced after Sloper's premises were "Blitzed" in May 1941.



Matching pmks for (Bir)mingham 16 May (year illegible) on the two 1/- stamps show they were once adjacent to each other on the postal item, and probably a joined pair since separated (not by Kurt!). They also show that the "WG" portion was itself a multiheaded die. The 1940 date precludes the use of the 'p' suffix, so the number for this new pattern becomes W3175.03v. The Birmingham pmk also points to the user being *W Gerwin Ltd*, Export Merchants, Birmingham.

But the story doesn't end there! If we look in the details catalogue for other dies used by W Gerwin Ltd, we see there are a lot more, one with "WG/L^d", and three with "WG/L^{td}". Interestingly, one of the latter dies (W3190.02a) also shows the same missing pins in the "W" and "G" as the new die, implying that it too is a 'variable'.

Could I ask you to check your holdings of the following five dies and report any new information you may have to help refine the dates?



W3175.02

In Use: 1940-1941.

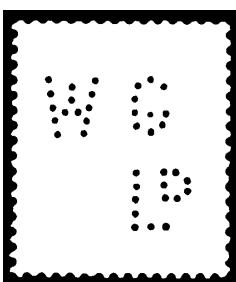
Dates:

Issues: Q 2½d

Note: Sloper die, presumed destroyed in the “Blitz”.

Ident: Ø W Gerwin Ltd, Birmingham.

Pmks:



W3175.03v

In Use: c1940.

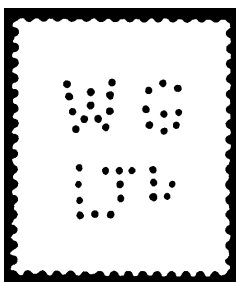
Dates: ... 1940.

Issues: Q 1½d, 1/-

Note: Sloper ‘Emergency’ pattern.

Ident: Ø W Gerwin Ltd, Birmingham.

Pmks: (Bir)mingham.



W3190.01

In Use: c1945.

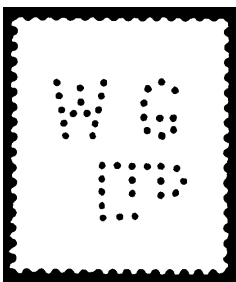
Dates:

Issues: R 2½d

Note: Sloper single headed die.

Ident: W. Gerwin Ltd, Birmingham.

Pmks:



W3190.02

In Use: 1936-1940.

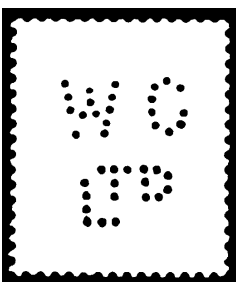
Dates: 2 Sep 1937 - 13 Nov 1939.

Issues: M 4d, 1/- O ½d, 1d Q ½d, 1½d, 2½d, 6d

Note: Die made from “WG/F” (W3130.01).

Ident: W. Gerwin Ltd, Birmingham.

Pmks: Birmingham.



W3190.02av

In Use: c1940.

Dates:

Issues: Q ½d

Note: Sloper ‘Emergency’ pattern.

Ident:

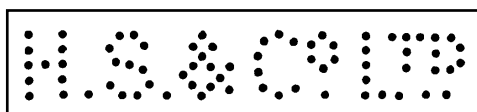
Pmks:

Note: W Gerwin also used “WG/F” (W3130.01) 1920-1930, [die used to make W3190.02], and “W/G” (W2940.01ap) 1941-1945.

A NEW CARPET DIE

Roy Gault

In preparing for the latest Section of the 'New Illustrated Catalogue of G. B. Perfins' (letter H), *Terry Wood* has reported a new 'Carpet Die'. A 'Carpet Die' is a die which is too large for the whole pattern to appear on a single definitive sized postage stamp. Terry has a mini cache of stamps showing various portions of the new die, enabling this reconstruction of a full strike.



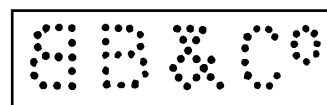
Unfortunately, the postmarks are parcel cancels, and none can be read with sufficient clarity for the post-town to be read. However, perhaps you can look through your holdings of H.S's etc., in search of more examples, *but please report any additional information you may find*. This new die has been catalogued as H6578.01, and from the information to hand was probably in use c1945.

H6578.01	Known stamp details
Issue 'Q'	8d, 9d, 11d
Issue 'R'	1d, 3d

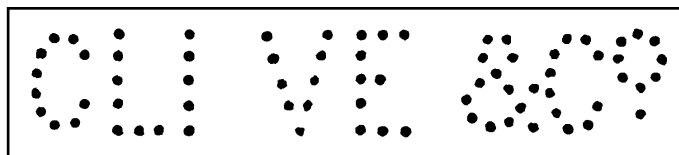
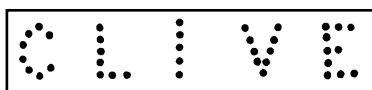
I can think of only nine other 'Carpet Dies' recorded on G.B. Postage Stamps, as follows, *but have I missed any out?*

B0640.01	B(Reversed)B&C ^o	1870-1905
C4522.01	CLIVE	1890-1915
C4523.01	CLIVE & C ^o .	1902-1912
H1715.01	H.C.S. L ^{td} ..	1940-1945
J3675.01	J.H.H	1880-1901
U1440.01	UNIV CORR COLL	1915-1945
U1440.02	UNIV CORR COLL	1905-1922
U1445.01	UNIV. CORR. COLL	1895-1915
U1447.01	UNIV. CORR. COLL. (between lines)	1890-1910

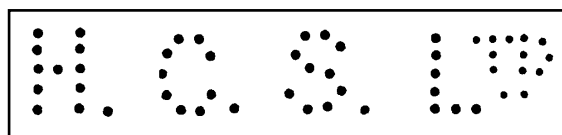
B0640.01 “B(Reversed)B&C^o” known used by **Blessig Braun & Co**, Commission Merchants, 3-5 Rumford Place, Liverpool.



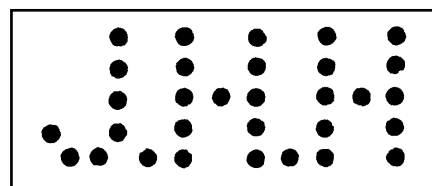
C4522.01 “CLIVE” and C4523.01 “CLIVE & C^o.”, are both *believed* to have been used by **W B Clive & Co**, Educational Booksellers, 13A Holywell St, Strand, London WC.



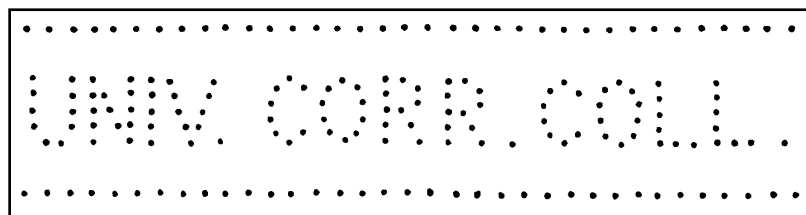
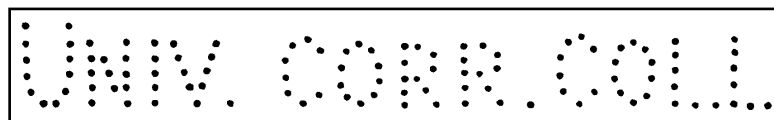
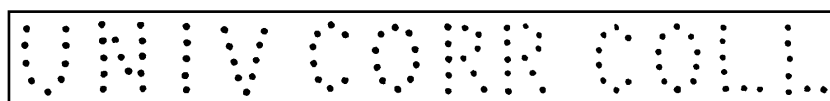
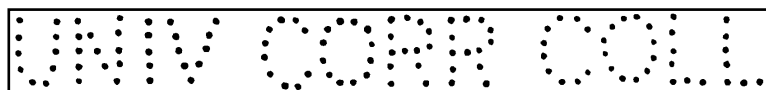
H1715.01 “H.C.S.Ltd.” known used by **H C Smith Ltd**, Warehousemen, The ‘Bull Ring’ House, Birmingham.



J3675.01 “J.H.H”, used by an as yet unknown user in Beverley, Yorkshire.



These last four, (U1440.01/02, U1445.01, and U1447.01) were all used by the **University Correspondence College**, Cambridge.

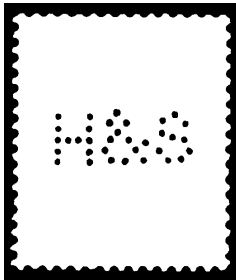


WHAT'S IN A STOP

Roy Gault

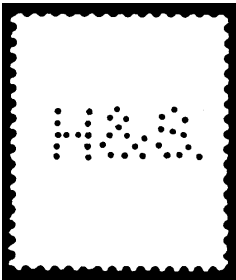
Again, in preparing section 'H' of the New Illustrated Catalogue, I'm keen to ask members to search their collections for two very specific dies. The catalyst this time was *Terry Comper*.

The die "H&S" (H6350.02A) is known used in both London, and Bedford, but with a significant time gap between the two (presumably different) sets of users. This die also matches pretty well "H&S." (H6360.01), known used briefly in London. No user has yet been reported for either of these dies! But are there two dies or just one?



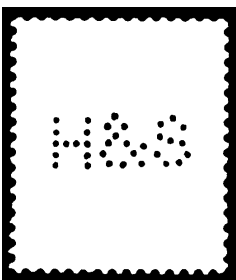
H6350.02A

In Use: 1880-1890.
Dates: 15 Mar 1884 - ... 1886.
Issues: QV 3d on 3d QV 1d (SG166)
B 1d (16 dots) D 1½d-2½d E 5d
Pmks: London SW, W, and WC. Also Ald(gate), and Charing Cross.



H6360.01

In Use: 1890-1895.
Dates: 6 Oct 1890 - 9 Oct 1891.
Issues: E ½d (verm), 1½d
Note: Lower loop to "&" is slightly more pointed than in 02A above, which points to a separate die.
Pmks: London.



H6350.02A

In Use: 1895-1905.
Dates: 31 Dec 1901 - 27 Sep 1904.
Issues: E 3d
F 3d
Pmks: Bedford.

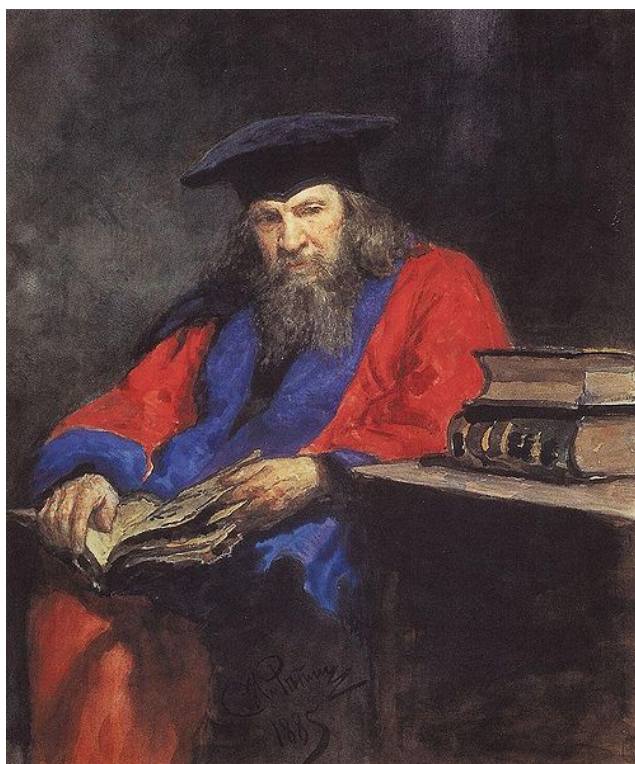
If you can report anything that is additional to the above information, I would be pleased to hear from you.

PERIODIC PERFINS

Maurice Harp

While looking back at old copies of the US Perfins Bulletin I came across a short piece by John Funkhauser where he had made an attempt to reconstruct the periodic table using US perfins (The Perfins Bulletin, June 1992, page 130). For those who didn't pay attention in their science classes in school the periodic table was developed by Dmitri Mendeleev in 1869 as a tabular method for displaying the chemical elements. Mendeleev intended the table to illustrate recurring trends in the properties of elements. In his day many elements were yet to be discovered and the gaps in the table were used as a prediction tool to help find new elements.

The latest table, which now has 111 elements, now includes highly unstable elements that have been created for brief periods in the laboratory. John Funkhauser's reconstruction of the table had 30 gaps i.e. elements whose letter combination were not found on US perfins. I thought that using British perfins it might be possible to get a more complete table and my effort is shown opposite. As you will see there are still eleven gaps in the table with some quite surprisingly simple letter combinations such as Po and Ne not being found on British perfins. I am sure if the net was cast wider to include world perfins then a virtually complete table could be created.



Dmitri Mendeleev dressed in the robes of Edinburgh University

John Funkhauser went on to suggest that the table would make a good introduction to a perfin collection based on chemical companies. Certainly in the UK many chemical companies, paint manufacturers and drug companies were prolific users of perfins.

PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

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SLOPER EXPERIMENTAL CANCEL
SINGLE HOLE PUNCH

Rosemary Smith

Eric Whitehead has shown me a Queen Victoria ½d lilac Postal Stationery Card with a single-hole punch at the side of the printed stamp on the card. I am not sure that this is a genuine Sloper Experimental Cancel.

From my earlier research articles in the Bulletin of 1993 and 1994 these single hole punches are known from Birmingham, Edinburgh, Liverpool and Bradford.

This card is from Heywood, which is north of Manchester, to a Manchester address. The stamp is correctly postmarked 'Heywood 18th October 70'. The single hole punch is through the border design round the card, half way down the length of the stamp. The hole is very clean cut (not a filing hole) and it has faint impression marks round it as from the grip of a punch machine.



The date is one day before the first date thrown up in the research for **any** type of Sloper Experimental Cancel. Manchester did not have

holes but used clips at the side of the cards by the printed stamp; the earliest known of these clips was 11-11-70.

The idea of the punch type cancels was to negate the necessity to postmark the cards, but this card is postmarked at the place of origin. Surely the card was not punched when received at Manchester, as this would be a waste of time. Manchester is only known as using clips; the different punches were only used on outward going mail. I cannot think the P.O. at Heywood would punch a card and postmark it as well.

The punch hole itself would appear to be a genuine punch, not a filing hole, but not an Experimental Cancel. Quite an enigma.

---oooOOOooo---

G. F. MALES & Co - PERFORATOR

Maurice Harp

The stamp requisition form shown opposite was produced by G. F. Males (postmaster) of 20 Deptford Broadway, London SE in 1906. As can be seen it closely matches stamp requisition forms used by other perforators around this time. As can be seen the perforated stamps were supplied at face value and according to Post Office records he charged a 1d per sheet commission so he mainly relied on poundage available to him as postmaster to make a decent profit. We have no record of any of the companies that may have used G. F. Males' services

I have been unable to find very little information about G. F. Males except for a single reference in a 1902 directory which states that he is at the Post Office, 20 Deptford Broadway and that he also acted as an agent for W. & A. Gilbey wine merchants – an odd combination. It is unclear whether G. F. Males carried out the perforation himself or whether he just acted as an agent. If any members can find any other information about this perforator I would be very interested.



**POST OFFICE,
DEPTFORD BROADWAY, S.E.**

Perforation of Stamps 1^{d.} per Sheet for Orders of £10 and upwards.

Date of Order.

Date of Delivery.

Stamp Requisition.

					No. of Sheets required.	
½d.	Stamps	10/-	per Sheet	240		30
1d.	"	£1	"	240		10
1½d.	"	£1 10s.	"	240		15
2d.	"	£1	"	120		20
2½d.	"	£1 5s.	"	120		25
3d.	"	£1 10s.	"	120		30
4d.	"	£2	"	120		40
5d.	"	£1 5s.	"	60		50
6d.	"	£1	"	40		60
9d.	"	15/-	"	20		90
10d.	"	16/8	"	20		100
1/-	"	£1	"	20		1
2/6	"	2/6	per Single Stamp			2
5/-	"	5/-	" " "			5
10/-	"	10/-	" " "			10

Design Required.

Commission for Perforating

Amount of Cheque herewith

Signed

Address

All Orders received during the day delivered the next.
Cheques payable to G. F. Males (Postmaster)—Crossed "& Co."

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS

Part 2 – Dog & Ship Biscuits

Maurice Harp

In Part 2 of this piece on Biscuit Manufacturers I cover Dog and Ship Biscuit Manufacturers. Dog biscuits became a big growth business in Victorian days when dogs became less of a working animal and more of a pet. With the inception of Cruft's dog show and Queen Victoria herself exhibiting, the middle classes started to keep dogs as pets and treat them accordingly. Ship biscuits were part of the staple diet of mariners up until the point where the admiralty decreed that mariners should receive fresh baked bread at least three times a week. While dog biscuits went from strength to strength, ships biscuits slowly faded away. Four makers of these biscuits are now known to have used perfin.

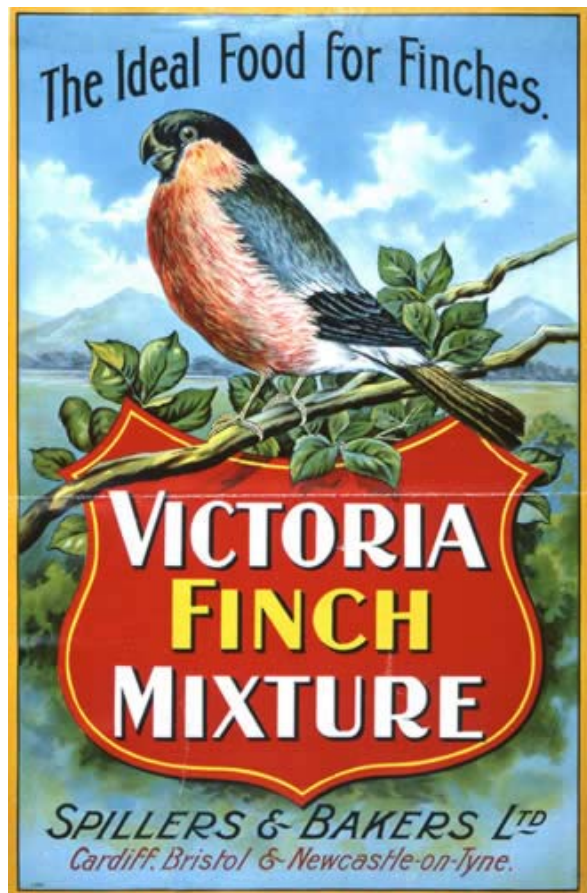
Spillers & Bakers Ltd (Biscuit Dept – Cardiff)



S0510.05

Joel Spiller set up his business in 1829 in Bridgwater.

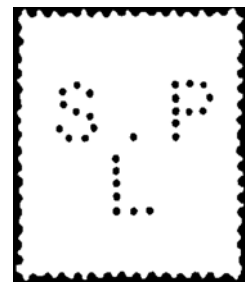
Spillers set up a factory in Cardiff in 1856, which manufactured ship and dog biscuits. In 1887 they became a public company and in 1890 merged with William Baker & Sons to become Spillers & Bakers Ltd. In 1960 they acquired Spratts Patent Ltd and in 1998 they in turn became part of Nestlé S.A. Spillers & Bakers Cardiff used S0510.05 and probably S0510.07. The milling side of the business (Spillers Industries Ltd) used a perfin design SI/Ld - S3820.01/1a/1b/2/2a/3. Some of these perfin may also be found used by Spillers & Bakers Ltd.



Spratts Patent

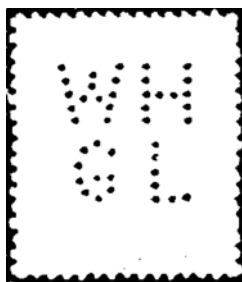


With the abolition of bull and bear baiting, dog breeding became popular in Victorian society. James Spratt started manufacturing dog biscuits in the 1860's. The business went well and in 1866 he employed a young Charles Cruft, who later went on to found the famous dog show. Their main competitor was Spillers who took over the company in 1960. They used a number of perfin dies including S6000.01/ S5990.01/02.



S6000.01

Walker, Harrison & Garthwaite (1902-1936)

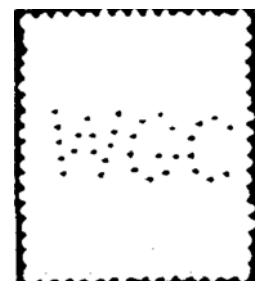


W3610.01

Spratt's biscuits were first baked on the premise of Walker, Harrison & Garthwaite who had themselves been the first company in the world to make them. Their factory, which was based in east London was called the Phoenix works named after their famous Phoenix charcoal dog cakes. They are only known to have used one perfin W3610.01 – WH/GL – used from 1902 - 1936.

W. G. Clarke & Sons

Walter Grimwood Clarke were manufacturers of dog and ships biscuits and were based in east London. They were already operating in the 1870's and marketed dog biscuits containing buffalo meat imported from the USA. The company of W. G. Clarke & Sons Ltd was registered in 1919 and was set up in 1929. The company later became part of Spratt's Patent and later as mentioned above Spratt's was absorbed into Spillers. Only one die is so far known used by the company WGC – W3030.04.



W3030.04

The “NAAFI”

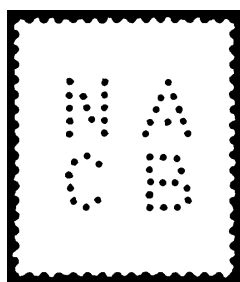
Roy Gault

The catalyst for this piece is **Derek Ransom** who saw a request for more information regarding ‘NAAFI’ perfins on G.B. Postage Stamps in his copy of the ‘**Forces Postal History Society**’ Bulletin. Again, the internet has come up trumps in providing some basic background information.

Although the provision of food for servicemen has always been taken for granted - ‘An army marches on its stomach’ - the truth is that the quality was often sub-standard, particularly in Victorian times.

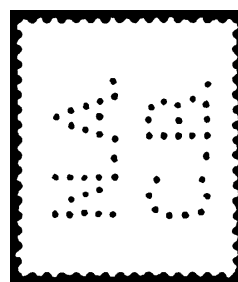
The story can be traced back to 1894 when the ‘**Canteen & Mess Co-operative Society Ltd**’ was formed specifically to improve the quality of ‘Army’ food. In typical ‘Co-operative Society’ fashion, good quality food & other requirements were bought in bulk and then sold on to local canteens. No doubt spurred on by the outbreak of WWI, the ‘**Expeditionary Forces Canteens**’ was formed in 1915 by combining the ‘C&MCS’ and the resources of a ‘trading partner’. At home an official (rather than local) canteen organisation known as the ‘**Army Canteen Committee**’ was set up on the 1st January 1917. The name was changed again in June 1917 to the ‘**Navy & Army Canteen Board**’, when the Navy ‘came aboard’.

1917-1920



N0073.01

1917-1920

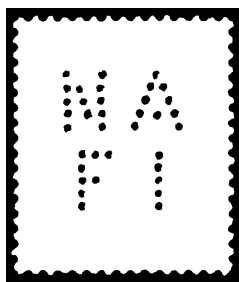


N0075.01

Based on the fact that there are no perfins known with the correct time frame on G.B. Postage Stamps with the letters “CMCS”, “EFC”, and “ACC”, it would appear that it was the ‘Navy & Army Canteen Board’ who first used perfins. Two are known - “NA/CB” was used in Liverpool, and “N.A./C.B.” in London.

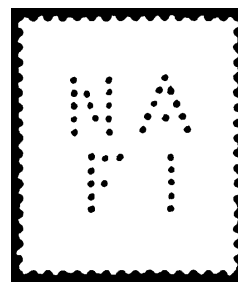
The next (and last) name change came on 1st January 1921, when the Royal Air Force (the Royal Flying Corps in WWI) joined the organisation. It became known as the ‘**Navy, Army & Air Force Institutes**’, giving us the now familiar “**NAAFI**” acronym. Strangely all five letters were never used on Perfins, being shortened to either “NA/FI” or “NA/A”. In contrast to the two early dies, which are quite rare, this next group of five are fairly plentiful.

1921-1936



N0090.02

1924-1939

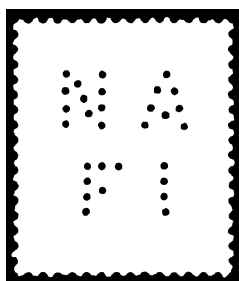


N0090.02a

N0090.02 has been positively identified (Basil St, London SW3), whereas N0090.02a is only a suspected identity.

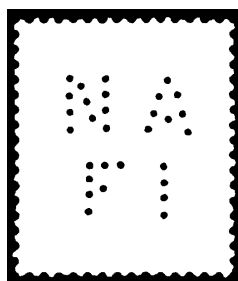
For some as yet unexplained reason, around the start of WWII, J Sloper & Co embarked on a project to replace their old dies, with 5-pin high letters, with 4-pin high versions. As a consequence, we see the appearance c1939 of N0090.01bM. The Sloper m/s ledger indicates that this die was multiheaded, 12x1. However, it was probably destroyed in the “Blitz” on Sloper’s premises in May 1941, and replaced almost immediately by another 12x1 multiheaded die, N0090.01M.

1939-1941



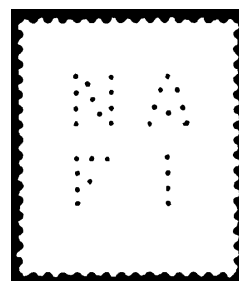
N0090.01bM

1941-1980



N0090.01M

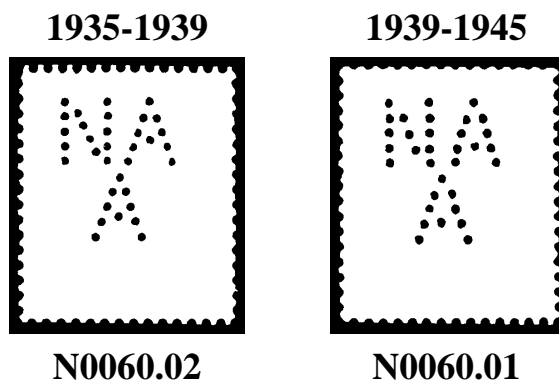
1950-1965



N0090.01a

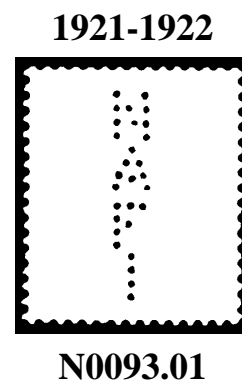
Post WWII, Sloper’s also used a single headed die to initial (mainly) large format stamps, which is catalogued as N0090.01a.

The simplified “NA/A” format can be found on two dies, N0060.01/02, both of which were used in a German ‘POKO’ Affixer using vertical delivery coils.



The earlier die has been positively identified as having been used by the ‘Navy, Army & Air Force Institutes’ at their H/O in Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, London SE11. The later die is a suspected identity based on London SE11 postmarks.

This last pattern, shown out of order, has the usual four letters and *may* relate to the “NAAFI”. It is somewhat rare, having been reported on only one example, a 1d KGV Typograph, postmarked Dublin, 23rd February 1922.



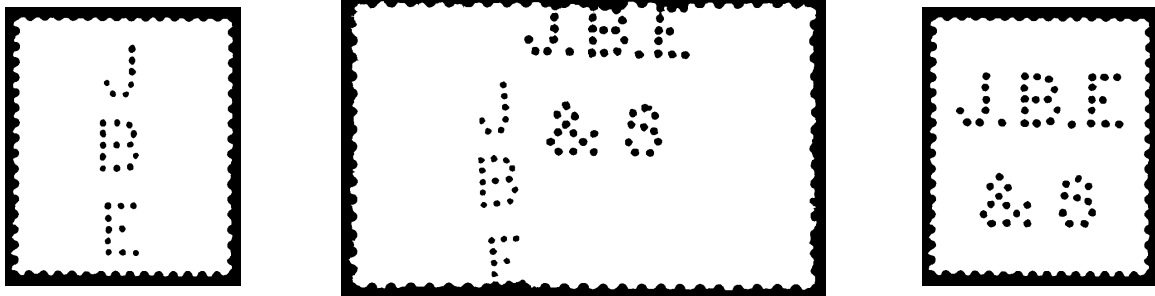
Catalogue No.	Letters	Die in use	Earliest Date	Latest Date
N0060.01	NA/A	1939-1945	11 July 1940	17 Apr 1943
N0060.02	NA/A	1935-1939	---	---
N0073.01	NA/CB	1917-1920	22 Nov 1917	---
N0075.01	N.A./C.B.	1917-1920	12 Oct 1920	---
N0090.01M	NA/FI	1941-1980	26 Aug 1942	18 July 1979
N0090.01a	NA/FI	1950-1965	... 1953	---
N0090.01bM	NA/FI	1939-1941	14 Sep 1940	---
N0090.02	NA/FI	1921-1936	5 Jan 1935	21 Feb 1935
N0090.02a	NA/FI	1924-1939	30 June 1937	26 Aug 1939
N0093.01	N/A/F/I	1921-1922	23 Feb 1922	---

If anyone can extend our knowledge of this small group of Perfins by reporting earlier/later dates than those shown above,
I would be pleased to hear from you.

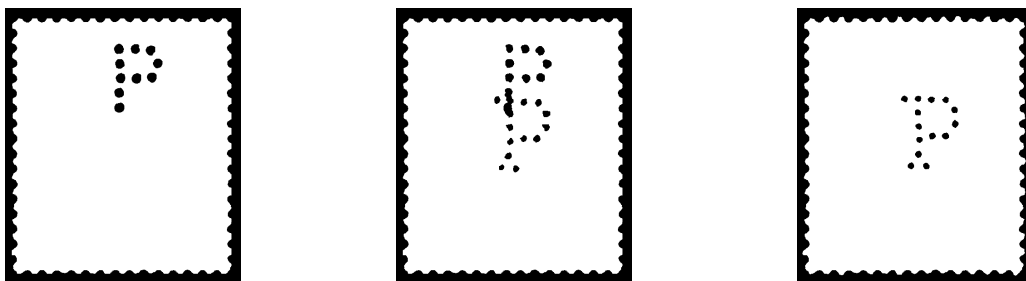
DUAL STRIKES

Roy Gault

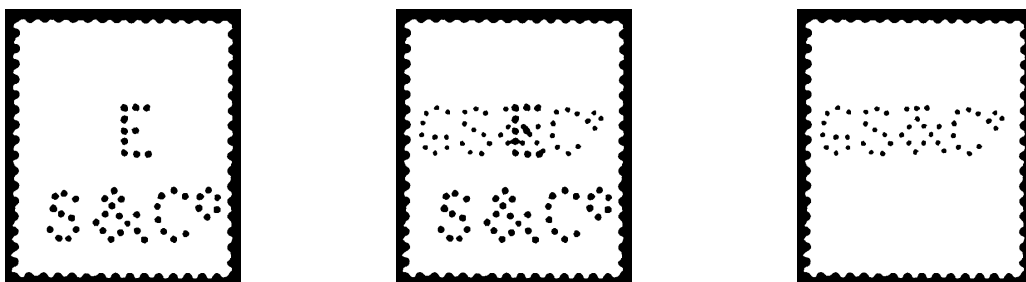
Double strikes on stamps with the same Perfin pattern are seen often enough, but a strike of two different patterns is a ‘different kettle of fish’! **Ian Hamill** has recently supplied me with information from his extensive collection of KGV Seahorses. Amongst them was a strike of “J/B/E” (J0730.01) and “J.B.E/&S” (J0740.01a) on a 2/6d (Type ‘A’), both used by *John B Ellison & Sons*, Woollen Merchants, London.



This is such an unusual occurrence, that I can think of only two others. For example, we know of a 3d I(BC) c1930 with “P” (P0010.12) and “P” (P0010.26). Again, both perfins were used by the same user, in this case *Parke, Davis & Co*, Manufacturing Chemists, London W1.



And lastly, two stamps (QV 2½d - plate 23), dated October 1883 are known with “E/S&C^o” (E4270.01M) used by Edmund Schluter & Co, London, and “GS&C^o” (G4570.02), user as yet unknown.



Does anyone know of any more?

ADDITIONS TO PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Rosemary Smith

The following new information comes from **John Mathews, Maurice Harp, Brian Smith & Jeff Turnbull**.

Postal Stationery Registered Envelopes

I have examined a King George V 4½d red registered envelope sent in by **Brian Smith**. I note that this too, like the Queen Victoria envelopes mentioned in Bulletin 344/8, have evidence of more than one die being perforated through the flap – not through the whole envelope. The perfin through the flap is C0270.03M and the additional King George V 1d stamp is perforated with C0270.02.

Postal Stationery Cards

Queen Victoria 1d Brown Type 3

C3750.01 CirB/&C°. Manchester pmk 27-10-83 New Die
No identity but Maurice thinks the “B” is for Brothers
and perhaps “Freres” has some connection.
Has anyone any better information?

King Edward VII 1d Red

H6150.02b H.R/&C° Hayn Roman & Co, London 16-03-09 New Die
This is not only a new die to this research but a new die for
the Perfin Society Catalogue. See front cover

Postal Stationery Wrappers

Queen Victoria ½d Brown Type 2

P2340.01 PH/C° ØPhilip Harris & Co Ltd, 10-07-93 New Die
Birmingham. Wholesale Chemists.

King Edward VII 1d Red

A2825.01 AH/&C°. A Hoffmann & Co, Bradford 9-05-03 New Die

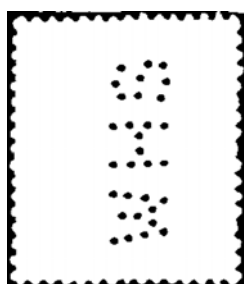
Postal Stationery Air Letter

John Mathews has reported this W.H. Smith die on an Air Letter. It is a new die to the research, W3800.01M.

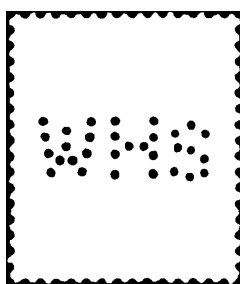
W3800.01M WHS KGVI 6d to Australia Dated 28-06-50

W3800.01a and W3800.01c have both previously been seen on Air Letters. I wonder if these different dies were used in different offices?

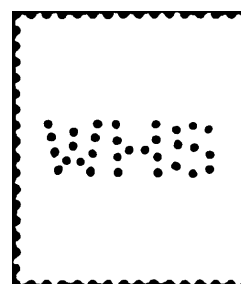
This W3800.01M is from Strand House, Portugal Street, London WC2. My W3800.01a is from Bridge House, Lambeth, SE1. A photocopy of W3800.01c is from the same address as .01a but a second photocopy of .01c is from School Supplies Services, 9-13 Cran Street, Drury Lane, WC2.



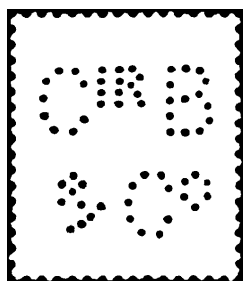
W3800.01M



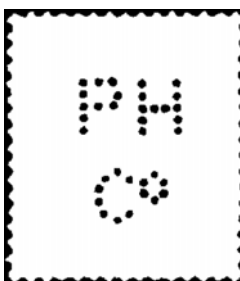
W3800.01a



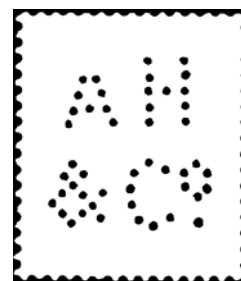
W3800.01c



C3750.01



P2340.01



A2825.01



Queen Victoria 1/2d
vermilion and 1/2d brown
newspaper wrapper both
with perfin P2340.01 -
used June 10th 1893

[Ed:- An illustration of the new die H6150.02b can be found included in the new identities section in the centre of the Bulletin.]

THE ARGENTINE TRAMWAYS CO

Maurice Harp

Early this year I purchased a 1d plate 155 on cover, with the perfin die L/W&Co – L5830.01. This die was only in use for a short period between 1870 and 1877. The cover had a nice cachet on the flap



confirming the identity of Lumb, Wanklyn & Co. This identity has been known for some time so the purchase of this cover added little to our knowledge. However a few weeks ago I saw another L/W&Co 1d plate cover, this time plate 174. The seller said that the envelope flap was embossed identifying the user as The Argentine

Tramways Co Ltd – which seemed a bit unlikely to me at the time. As this was a plate I didn't have I put in a bid and managed to get this second cover. At the time I thought that Lumb, Wanklyn & Co had just reused an envelope from another company but when the cover arrived I found that there was an interesting story to be told.



L5830.01

The cover did indeed bear the embossed imprint on the flap of The Argentine Tramways Company Ltd but also gave the additional information that they were based at 10 Angel Court, Throgmorton, London EC. Immediately I recognised that Lumb Wanklyn & Co and The Argentine Tramways Co Ltd had operated from the same office address. I then started to trawl through directories to see if I could find a link between the two companies. I found that by 1882 the tramway company had been renamed as The Anglo-Argentine Tramways Co Ltd and that both companies had moved to 4 Copthall Buildings, EC. By 1895 both companies were at 57½ Old Broad St, EC. However Lumb, Wanklyn had disappeared from the directories by 1902 but The Anglo-Argentine Tramway Co Ltd continued on until the early 1930's building tramways in Buenos Aires and elsewhere in South America. The war created a hiatus in their business but inspection of the Stock Exchange Handbook shows that the company was still trading in 1956.

I then tried to find out a bit more about the two companies. It appears that a Frederic Wanklyn and Elizabeth Lumb married and left Lancashire in the early 19th century to travel to Argentina. There, Frederic Lumb Wanklyn established a major trading company. In those days there were major links between Argentina and Britain and it may well be that the Lumb, Wanklyn & Co was the UK based arm of his Argentine Trading company. I also established that their son, also Frederic Lumb Wanklyn was sent to the UK for education and later went on to be the general executive assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada and also was associated with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

My theory is that Lumb, Wanklyn & Co provided support, office space and finance to the Argentine Tramways Co. The Lumb Wanklyn family did return to the United Kingdom on the death of Frederic Lumb Wanklyn senior and I would guess that this was around 1895 when we find the company disappearing from London directories.

I have tried to persuade our catalogue editor that this die should be included in the forthcoming Railway Perfin Catalogue but he argues that a “tramway” is not a “railway”. However as both railways and tramways use electric powered units riding on metal rails, collectors of railway perfin might like to sneak this die in to the backs of their collection.



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For further details of the G.B. Perfin Society and membership application
please contact: