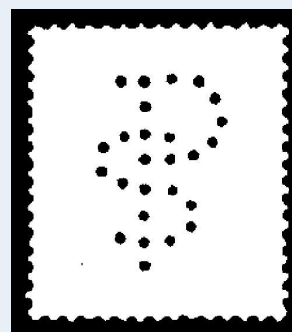


PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN

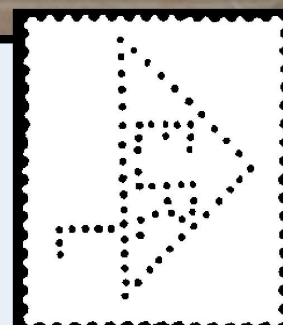


No. 390 - June 2014



Unusual use of a British perfin die on the stamps of two countries.

Die E3930.01 used on a mint 2d Victoria and 1d red. The die was used by Eugene Rimmel - perfumer London.



SECRETARY/TREASURER

If you receive an auction lot that is not as described please return it to the Auctioneer and not to the Secretary/Treasurer, I only want your money!

An auction house has been given a substantial accumulation of perfins, etc, (25 lots most in quantity) from a deceased member's family. The auction will be held on July 5 in this country, so if anyone wants further details please contact me and I'll send a list by email or post if you send me a stamped addressed envelope. The company will put up its entire auction list online in late June. It is a shame the Society were not considered but as two large van loads were taken away full of ordinary stamps & perfins I expect the job would have been too much for us.

Spring Meeting Report

We had a beautiful sunny day in London where twenty members and one patient spouse had a very entertaining afternoon meeting. We were treated to member displays of Polish Philatelists commemorative perfins, early QV underprints including unadopted W H Smith essays, perfins on the QEII POSB issues and Sloper experimental postcard cancels. **Rosemary Smith & Gary Shayler** brought a quantity of covers to sell, and **Peter Maybury** managed to fit us in on his visit from South Africa and handed out copies of his new private perfin. We had an enjoyable room auction where most lots sold and everyone had a good laugh as the bidders fought for their prizes.

New Illustrated Catalogue Letter W - 2nd Edition

Letter "W" 2nd Edition of the New Illustrated catalogue is now available. Prices to purchase are as follows:

	Details	Silhouettes
UK	£20.30	£7.40
Europe & Surface	£27.40	£9.80
Surface	£27.40	£9.70
World Zone 1	£34.70	£12.10
World Zone 2	£35.80	£12.50

Please add 5% to cover fees if using PayPal. If ordering more than one contact me before paying as postage may be cheaper if combined as the weight of the Details is 1.3kg & Silhouettes 344g.

A report on Section "W" and the status of the whole New Illustrated catalogue is given by the catalogue editor later in this Bulletin.

Date for the Diary - AGM

The AGM of the Society will be held on the 1st November at Grosvenor auctions. More information in the next Bulletin.

SEEN IN AUCTION

Two copies of perfin die C3400.01 - C/(box)/HC on stamps with underprints have recently come up for sale. A 1½d red plate 3 was sold on ebay for £78 (illustrated). And a copy of a 1d venetian was offered for sale by Eric Paul for £130.

Michael Millar also reports that in the Grosvenor sale of April 9th lot 72 was a group of GB perfins described as QV to QEII, covers, cards, receipts - a few hundreds.



The pre-sale estimate was £100 - £150. I put in a bid of £300 and it went for £600 on the floor, so with the commission of 19% it would cost the purchaser £714. There must have been some gold or something special in the lot. Also in the same sale lot 540 was a nice copy of QV £1 (SG136) with a HSB perfin. The pre-sale estimate was £80 - £100, it sold for £350.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE - STATUS REPORT

Roy Gault

Catalogue Editor's report.

I'm pleased to report that the **2nd Edition W's** has been completed and is now available for purchase - prices may be found elsewhere in the Bulletin. Since the first Edition was published in May 1999, many new dies have been reported, partials eliminated, and errors corrected etc., culminating in **1,798** different Perfin dies found on over **15,350** different postage stamps. This leaves just two sections of the New Illustrated Catalogue (NIC) to be looked at in detail - the C's for the very first time, and the J's as a 2nd Edition.

At the Society 'Spring meeting' in London I outlined the plan for completion of the NIC. The data gathering exercise for the **1st Edition C's** is around 75% complete, but it won't be until late this year that everything will have been 'gathered in' in readiness to prepare the print masters. The finished result will be around the same size as the **1st Edition B's** which was well over 250 pages for the 'Details' catalogue. Current predictions are **1,968 DD/20,488 DDF**, although I fully expect these to increase as we near publication in the Spring of 2015.

The completion of the C's will just leave the **2nd Edition J's** to be reworked which is currently standing at **1,777 DD** and **15,052 DDF**, so about the same size as the **2nd Edition W's** at 220 or so pages. The anticipated publication date for this is the Spring of 2016.

This will be followed by a **single update for all letters**, in which I expect there to be some 300 New Dies to be published, along with around 50 or so Deletions. The Autumn of 2016 is the target date for this update, at which point the NIC will be deemed 'complete'. After that all New Dies and Deletions will be published in the Bulletin irrespective of whether or not they have a positive/suspected user. This will enable all those who have subscribed to the NIC over the years to keep their copies up to date. Although it's difficult to predict accurately, I would expect there to be a dozen or so new dies, along with the odd deletion, every two months or so.

The final target for me as Catalogue Editor is to publish electronically the entire catalogue and any associated documents deemed useful, although the precise format and costs have yet to be formulated.

I've consulted the Runes, and it would appear that the most auspicious date to publish such a treatise would be **13th March 2018**, which coincidentally is exactly **150 years** after the Postmaster General, Mr R Parkhurst, reluctantly granted permission for Joseph Sloper to *perforate postage stamps* with the initials of the owning company *with a view to protect merchants and others, as far as possible, from the theft of the stamps used by them.*

The following table is a cut-down version of the summary sheet I handed out at the meeting - correct to 1st May 2014.

New Illustrated Catalogue			Published DD	New	Del	Current TOTAL	Projected DDF	Idents (56.6%)
Published	Edition	Section	23,656	825	457	24,024	236,215	13,607
Nov-10	1st	A	1,222	15	1	1,236	11,768	686
Oct-12	1st	B	1,977	17	3	1,991	21,634	1,165
Apr-93	Draft	C	1,962	367	363	1,966	20,857	1,074
May-05	1st	D	880	29	7	902	9,970	539
Dec-05	1st	E	917	26	3	940	8,890	557
May-07	1st	F	905	22	3	924	8,069	511
Nov-08	1st	G	1,078	19	0	1,097	11,522	593
Apr-10	1st	H	1,634	30	8	1,656	17,821	879
Jul-08	2nd	I	366	5	2	369	3,544	240
Jul-96	1st	J	1,644	176	43	1,777	15,052	822
Sep-08	2nd	K	346	3	2	347	4,282	239
May-03	1st	L	1,193	32	1	1,224	11,541	735
Sep-04	1st	M	1,154	32	2	1,184	10,929	638
Jan-11	2nd	N	612	2	0	614	6,084	376
May-06	2nd	O	305	6	4	307	3,041	186
Mar-12	2nd	P	1,052	7	2	1,057	9,892	630
Jan-07	2nd	Q	47	0	0	47	314	42
Apr-11	2nd	R	1,153	8	4	1,157	11,189	635
Mar-13	2nd	S	1,787	2	5	1,784	19,156	1,073
Oct-11	2nd	T	922	6	1	927	8,654	529
Nov-07	2nd	U	227	9	1	235	2,250	163
Nov-07	2nd	V	185	4	0	189	1,790	101
Apr-14	2nd	W	1,798	0	0	1,798	15,350	1,014
Jan-07	2nd	X	22	0	0	22	128	9
Jan-07	2nd	Y	95	1	0	96	875	81
Jan-07	2nd	Z	20	1	0	21	120	15
Jan-07	2nd	Designs	80	5	0	85	763	44
Jan-07	2nd	Nos	73	1	2	72	730	31

MEMBERS COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

C/of/A Mint Block – Bulletin 387 Cover Page & Bulletin 388

John Mathews writes in references to the comments made on the die configuration of the C/of/A perfin die. "From many blocks of these "C/of/A" perfins on GB stamps which I have seen, I believe that the sheets of these small definitives were torn into vertical strips, 4 stamps wide, and folded once down the middle for perforating. This meant only 2 thicknesses (versus Roy Gault's proposed six thicknesses). The folded strips were then either turned over to perforate the second column (as in Melvyn's example), or (and I believe this to have been done less frequently) turned around to do the second column. I am always interested to see multiples of this pattern but so far I have not seen any example of a strip of more than four stamps."

A Thief at Thomson Bonar & Co - Bulletins 344/23 & 345/12

Way back in Bulletin 344 and 345 a number of mint blocks of die T0470.01 - T/B&Co were identified which together had formed part of the left hand pane of a sheet of 1d reds from plate 118. Other mint blocks of this die were also identified from plates 143 and 146. This all led to the question of whether there had been a "Thief at Thomson

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

Plate 118

Bonar & Co", who are known to have used this die. Now **Larry Rausch** has recently acquired two more mint blocks - a block of 4 from plate 118 and a block of 6 from plate 143. Again both blocks are from the left hand pane of the sheet. In summary the reported mint blocks with this die are as follows:-

Plate 118	AA/CF	18 copies
Plate 118	DA/IF	36 copies
Plate 118	JE/KF	4 copies
Plate 118	LA/OF	24 copies
Plate 143	IA/OF	42 copies
Plate 143	PA/QD	8 copies
Plate 146	AA/BC	6 copies

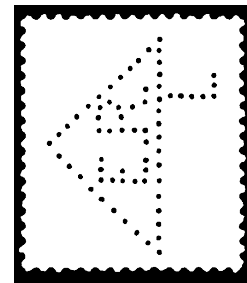
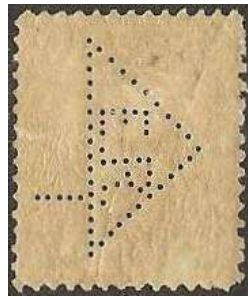
Note that all 138 mint copies that have been reported are from the left hand pane of the sheet.

EUGÈNE RIMMEL - PERFUMER

Maurice Harp

The 2d Victoria mint stamp (used 1873 - 1884) has turned up in Australia and has been shown to the Society by David Coath of the Perfin Club of New Zealand & Australia. The stamp appears to have been perfinned with the British perfin die E3930.01. This is not the first time that British dies have been found used on foreign stamps. In Bulletin 363 die E1720.04 was reported used on a Canadian stamp and in Bulletin 371 G1976.01 used on Indian and C0460.06 used on French and Canadian stamps.

1875 - 1890

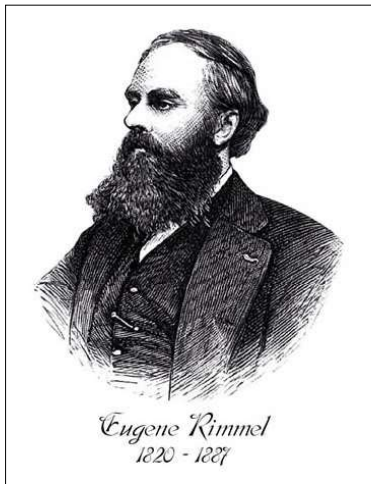


E3930.01

The stamp has been examined by **Roy Gault**, our catalogue editor who believes that it is a genuine strike of the die. Roy writes:-

"The G.B. Perfin E3930.01 is known used 1875-1890. Since publication of the E section of the catalogue in 2005 the die has been reported on a B 1d 16 dots dated 24th July 1889. The 'Victoria' 2d stamp has two pins missing from the foot of the "L". A copy of this die is known on a Queen Victoria 1d Red plate 179 with one pin missing from the foot of the "L". The die is scarce, but from existing examples the die appears to be single headed. If so, the pin loss to the foot of the "L" may have been progressive, putting the 'Victoria' stamp later rather than earlier, perhaps c1885."

At the time that the stamp was received the Society only had a provisional identity for the die. It was believed to have been used by Eugène Rimmel, 96 Strand, London WC - perfume and soap manufacturer. Now however **John Marriner** has shown us an identifying cover which confirms this identity and is shown on the front cover of the Bulletin.



In 1820, a respected French perfumer Monsieur Rimmel, who had been trained by the famous Lubin, perfumer to Empress Josephine, the wife of Napoleon I, accepted an invitation to manage a perfumery in London's prestigious Bond Street. By 1834, the move to London had proved so successful that, together with his son and apprentice Eugène Rimmel, then aged just 14, he opened a perfumery of his own establishing the House of Rimmel.

By the age of 24, Eugène became an expert perfumer and travelled the world in search of exotic ingredients and new ideas. Even at this very early stage, Eugène Rimmel sensed the potential of advertising to bring his products to a wider public, and began to publish lavishly illustrated mail order catalogues and to place advertisements in theatre programmes. When he died in 1887, his two sons inherited his beauty empire, building on their father's success internationally by developing an extensive colour line with a special focus on eye-enhancing products, in particular Rimmel's mascaras. So popular did they become that "Rimmel" is to this day the word for mascara in several languages!

But where is the link with Australia? Clearly a perfumer will be sourcing materials from all over the world and this might have included some exotic oil from Australia. So maybe Rimmel had an agent in Melbourne. To answer that question I turned to **John Mathews** who has carried out some research in Australia.

RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,



CHRISTMAS CARDS and **SACHETS** from 6d. upwards.
PAINTED PORCELAIN CARDS, mounted on Plush, 10/6, £1 1/-, and £1 10/-
RIMMEL'S FANCY BOXES, BASKETS, HAMPERS, ETC.

All novel patterns containing perfumery.
RIMMEL'S LAVALLIERE BASKETS with cut Bottles, very striking and elegant, £1 10s.
THE JOSEPHINE BASKET, £1 1s.
RIMMEL'S HALF - GUINEA - CHRISTMAS HAMPER, containing Perfumes, Crackers, Christmas Cards, and ORNAMENTS for CHRISTMAS TREES.
RIMMEL'S FANCY SCENT CASES, filled with the BEST PERFUMES, in RUSSIA LEATHER, Plush, &c., from 10s 6d. to 3 Gs
RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED TOILET VINEGAR.
 A tonic and refreshing lotion, indispensable in theatres, ballrooms, &c. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.
EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. 96, Strand; 180, Regent Street; and 64, Queen Victoria Street, London.

He was unable to find any "Rimmel" reference among the shipping records in and out of Victoria during Eugène Rimmel's lifetime. Neither could he find any reference to Rimmel in trade directories between 1860 and 1890. He goes on to write:

“So it looks as if someone sent the stamp to UK, or it was bought from a dealer in UK. Either way, I would not record it as a genuine Australian private perfin.”

“Several years ago, a collector in UK sent me an Australian KGV definitive postmarked “G.P.O. MELBOURNE, 20 MR 29” with perfin “A&E/TCL”. This pattern had not previously been reported on Australian stamps, but I found it in the GB catalogue as A2150.01, known used on KGV issues and the KGVII dark colours, which is consistent with the postmark date. Therefore, the perfin was probably applied not too long after the stamp was used. However, applying a perfin to a used stamp definitely looks “Philatelic”. Again, I could find no Australian directory entries for “African & Eastern Trade Corporation Limited”.”

So it appears that this production was a one off, probably produced for a visitor from Victoria to Rimmel’s works as a souvenir or as a demonstration of the effectiveness of perfins.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO LTD

Peter Cockburn

In rearranging my revenue collection of Malaysia recently I came across a perfin on an 1882 Revenue stamp that I had not seen before. The perfin reads EEA/&/CTCL and is on a revenue stamp dated 10/6/83.



I enquired of many perfin collectors if they could help with an user identity, but to no avail. By good fortune if not a stroke of luck a telegram turned up with the bold "arms" of the Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company Ltd. Thus we have one more new entry for the late Mervyn Lavender’s excellent catalogue.

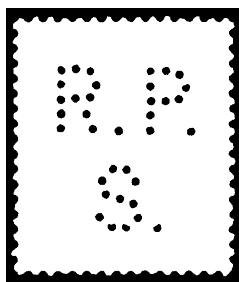
ANYONE FOR COFFEE?

Roy Gault

Early this year **Steve Netten** sent to me for inspection a 1d Downey Head with the Perfin “R.P./S.” (R4120.01), which is known used in Glasgow 1912-1920.



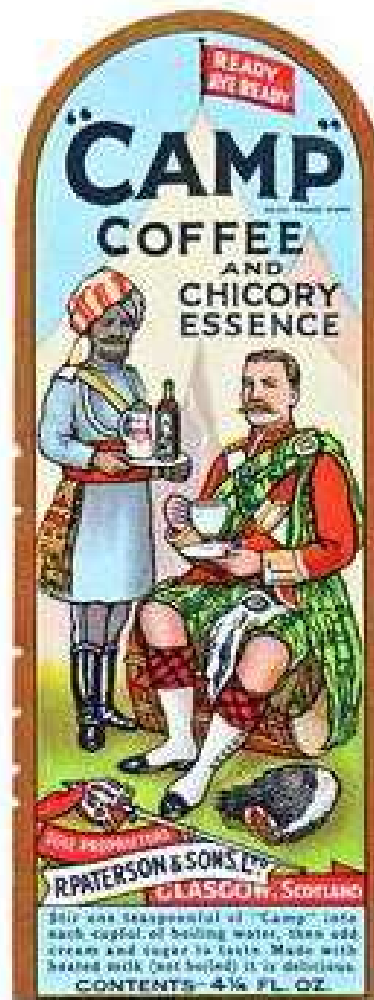
1912-1920



R4120.01

As can be seen from the image of the front of the stamp, there is also a partial identity of “...rson & Son...”. Thus the “R” in the Perfin probably stands for the Christian name, the “P” for the surname (possibly Paterson, Peterson or something like that), and the “S” for Son(s).

A quick rummage through a 1920 P.O. Directory for Glasgow yields only one possibility, that of R Paterson & Sons Ltd.



Paterson, R., & Sons, Ltd., “Camp” coffee works, 77 Charlotte st., and 111 to 141 Greendyke street; telegraphic address, “Camp, Glasgow.”

“Camp” Coffee is a chicory based essence which first went into production in Glasgow in 1876, and is still made today. Tradition has it that it was originally developed as a method for making coffee quickly for use in the military, hence no doubt, the Gordon Highlander.

At home we have a bottle near the tea bags and sugar by the kettle!

A CHALLENGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Maurice Harp

I received a letter from **Rosemary Smith** laying down a challenge.

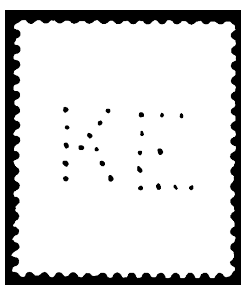
In Bulletin 356, N.I. page 353, there is reference to a "KE" perfin, K0610.05, used by Sherran Thomson & Sons, 37 & 38 Warwick Lane, Newgate St., London EC - used 31-10-00.

In Bulletin 367, N.I. page 398, is another reference to perfin "KE", K0610.04v, used by Whitwell & Co., carpet manufacturers, 37 & 38 Warwick Lane, London EC4 dated 20-02-19.

Two companies at the same address and why is the die "KE"?

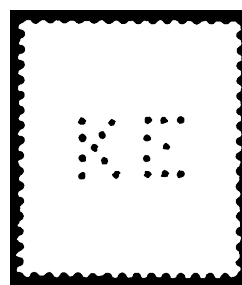
Well never one to ignore a challenge I took to the directories and the internet and found the following which "may" answer the challenge.

1900 - 1906



K0610.05v

1906 - 1920 & 1929



K0610.04v

I started by looking in the directories at Whitwell & Co and found them trading at the London Offices from 1877 to 1915. The London Gazette showed that they had been in business for more years.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between us the undersigned, as Carpet Manufacturers, Stricklandgate, Kendal, and at Dockwray Hall Mills, Kendal, and carried on under the firm of Whitwell and Company, has this day terminated, and is dissolved: In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the 31st day of December 1847.

John Whitwell.

Edward Whitwell.

Up until August 28th 1896 they were based at 21 King Edward St, EC and from then on they were at 37 & 38 Warwick St. EC. The

company is described as carpet manufacturers based at Dockwray Hall Mills, Kendal, Westmoreland. I was lucky to find the exact date of the transfer of the London address printed in The Times.

Sherran Thomson & Sons were also listed at the same two addresses from 1882 to 1915 and are listed as carpet & plush agents - plush being a deep pile fabric. A little more digging and I found that Sherran Thomson acted as representatives for Whitwell & Co and John Bright & Brothers who were both carpet manufacturers.

So the two companies were both in the carpet trade with one representing the other. It may well be that Whitwell & Co weren't physically present in the London office but just represented by Sherran Thomson.

As can be seen the two companies worked together for a long period - at least 1882 to 1915. I don't know how long both companies survived but as K0610.04v is known used up to 1930 certainly it looks as if one of them lasted until then. As there is no reference to Whitwell & Co in the 1914 Westmorland Directory I presume the company had gone bust by then. However I found that Andrew Sherran Thomson became a director of Nairn Linoleum in the 1920's I guess he carried on using the machine.

Now to the \$64,000 question of why they used KE as their perfin. I first thought that it stood for Kendal but that makes no sense for Sherran Thomson & Sons. Then I thought it was King Edward Street but the problem with that is that the dates of the perfin dies fit in with the time the two companies were at Warwick St. However I suspect that this is the best theory and that the dates of use for the dies will be found to be earlier than currently shown in the catalogue. The larger letter SPG type dies are known to have been used from 1890 so that date would fit in well with the companies being at King Edward Street when they acquired the machine.

As we saw above Sherran Thomson acted as an agent to more than one carpet company which may mean the machines were held by Thomson and he selected the neutral KE design as he was using it on correspondence for more than one company.

WILKIN & SONS LTD - JAM MAKERS

Richard Husband

The company's founder, Arthur Charles Wilkin (1835 -1913) was born at Trewlands, a big house on what had been Tiptree Heath near Kelvedon in Essex. Land clearance, drainage, manuring and the regular growing of crops by rotation had transformed this wasteland into a condition suitable for a wide range of agricultural uses.

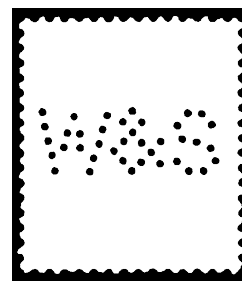
In 1865, Arthur Charles Wilkin started growing fruit, initially on 2½ acres, and sold it to jam makers. The Little Scarlet strawberry which made the company's strawberry conserve so different was developed in the late nineteenth century from alpine strawberries of which there are about 120 to the pound compared with 25 to the pound for strawberries of normal size. His own jam making business started in June 1885 and was called The Britannia Fruit Preserving Company. The whole of the first year's production was exported to Australia. The company was incorporated on 1 April 1888 and renamed Wilkin & Sons Ltd in 1905.



By 1889, the company had developed an irrigation system which enabled 3,500 gallons of water per hour to be pumped around 130 acres of fruit bushes. In 1951, 600 acres were devoted to growing fruit.

The company comprised the factory and the farms and each had its own manager. The farms not only grew high quality fruit for the factory but also the more traditional crops of potatoes, corn, wheat, roots and carried livestock.

1905 - 1918



W6680.12

The only perfin known to have been used by the business was W6680.12 shown above, and then only for a few years.

The first Royal Warrant was received from King George V in 1911 and has also been proudly held through the reigns of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. In 1911 the company had over 18,000 customers worldwide.

In 1914, the company owned over 100 cottages let to its employees and pensioners. A Provident Fund set up in 1907 was replaced by the Wilkin Provident Trust in 1917 and received a half share of the company's profits to fund pensions for employees at age 65 and for the widows of their employees. More recently the Trust has owned a very substantial shareholding in the company.

The company had always pursued a policy of selling direct to consumers until food rationing was introduced in March 1941 after which it was only possible to sell through retailers in the UK. In March 1946, the zoning of distribution introduced by the British Government as a wartime measure was lifted and thereafter the company chose to continue selling only to retailers in the UK. Direct sales to UK consumers were never resumed.



Arthur Charles Wilkin

Sugar rationing ended in 1953 and both sides of the business expanded in the 1950's. In 1964, the jam jars were reduced in size to hold $\frac{3}{4}$ lb instead of 1lb and now had twist-off caps. Demand continued to rise in the 1960's and in 1970 the company exported to 27 different countries.

The central feature of the company's existence has been the growing of its own high quality fruit to produce top quality products. This combined with financial prudence and keeping abreast of new developments in manufacturing and distribution has enabled Wilkin & Sons Ltd to thrive to this day.

Reference:

The Story of Tiptree Jam, The First Hundred Years 1885- 1985 by Maura Benham

PERFORATED POSTAL STATIONERY - UPDATE

Rosemary Smith

Thanks to **Jeff Turnbull** and **Maurice Harp** for the following:-

Perforated Postal Stationery Cards

Queen Victoria ½d lilac - Type 1

L5845.01 L.W/ & Co London E pmk . 19-08-1878
Ludwig Wulfert & Co, Westphalia Works, Copperfield
Road, Canal Road, London E.
Manufacturers of paper, straw boards etc.

Queen Victoria 1d brown - Type 3

B6710.01A B&S/L London pmk. 27-09-1886
Probable user:- Baches & Strauss Ltd,
15-16 High Holborn Viaduct, London EC1. (New Die)
C6800.01 C&S Mint Card
E3235.01 E.N/H Charing Cross pmk. (New die) 02-08-1886

Queen Victoria 1¼d brown - Type 5

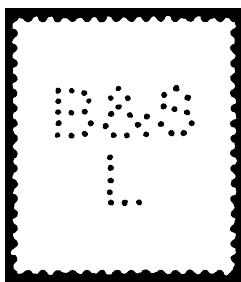
T1105.01 TC/ & S London EC pmk. 12-04-1879
Probably used by Thomas Cook & Son,
Only the sixth of these P/Cs headed "FOREIGN
POST CARD/ For Countries Included in the Postal
Union" reported. This one sent to South Africa.

Perforated Postal Stationery Telegraph Form

Queen Victoria 6d purple with Date Plugs

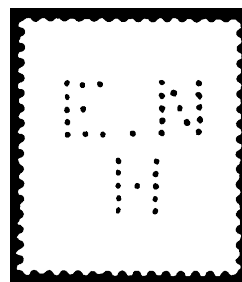
W1130.03 WC/ & Co Cut-out only date plugs (5) (2) (74)
In Society Catalogue, user W. Cauldrey & Co.

1883 - 1935



B6710.01A

1878- 1885



E3235.01

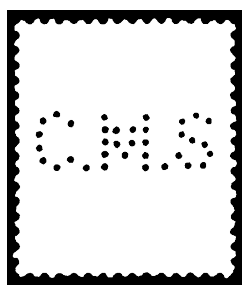
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY - BUT WHY THE 'D'?

Roy Gault

Founded in 1799 as '*The Society for Missions to Africa and the East*' by a group of evangelical Christians, who counted amongst their number William Wilberforce (1759-1833), a politician, philanthropist, and leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade. The first missionaries were sent out in 1804, and in 1812 the Society was renamed '*The Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East*'.

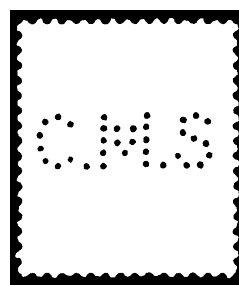
If we fast-forward a couple of generations, we find the Society was thriving and deemed it worthwhile to employ Perfins on their Postage Stamps. During the late Victorian era the Society used "C.M.S" as their Perfin on both Postage Stamps (C5050.01M) and Printed Postal Stationary (C5050.01a).

1885-1941



C5050.01M

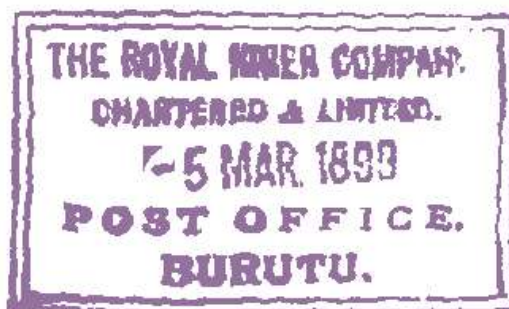
1889-1890



C5050.01a

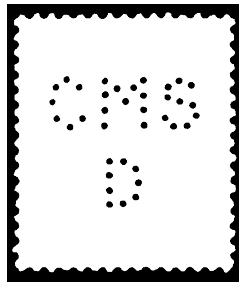
The earliest dates known for these two dies are ... 1892 and 29th November 1889 respectively.

Worthy of note are the Royal Niger Co's post office cancels in mauve of Akassa and Burutu, in British West Africa, which are known on G.B. QV 2½d & 5d Jubilees perfined "C.M.S" (C5050.01M) dating between 1895 and 1898.



Another die came into use in the early 1920's, "CMS/D" (C5090.01M), but as yet the significance of the "D" has not been discovered. The earliest date recorded for this die is 5th April 1924.

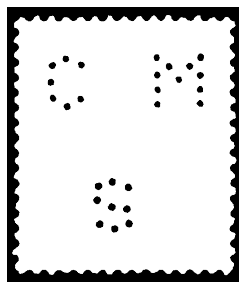
1924-1941



C5090.01M

Both "C.M.S" (C5050.01M) and "CMS/D" (C5090.01M) were Sloper multiheaded dies with 6 patterns (probably 6 x 1) which would have been destroyed in the "Blitz" on Sloper's premises on the night of the 10th May 1941. Under normal circumstances we would expect to find a Sloper Wartime Provisional of "CMS", which may well be "CM/S" (C5055.01p), known only on issue 'R'.

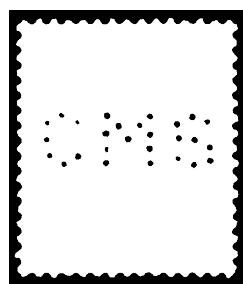
1941-1943



C5055.01p

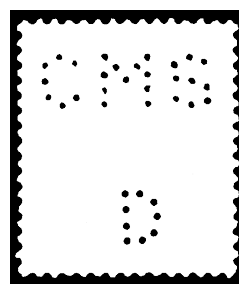
J Sloper & Co made a regular replacement die "CMS" (C5040.01M) relatively early on, which is known used as early as 24th March 1943 and as late as 30th June 1949. This die was also used in conjunction with a letter "D", probably D0009.01M, to make the Provisional "CMS/D" (C5090.02bp), known used between 10th May 1945, and ...1948.

1943-1950



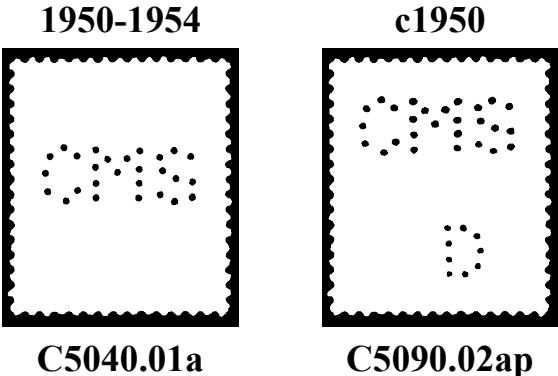
C5040.01M

1943-1950

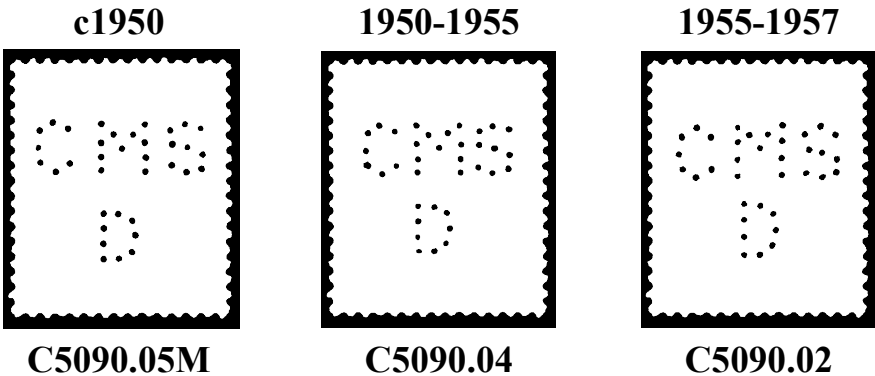


C5090.02bp

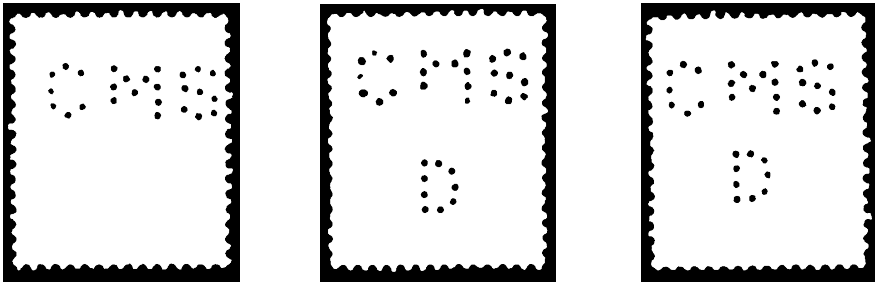
Another regular “CMS” die (C5040.01a) was made by J Sloper & Co to perforate stamps used by the Church Missionary Society, which shows closer spaced letters. We only have one date at the moment for this of 21st September 1954, although it was probably first used c1950. This narrow-spaced die was also briefly used on the “CMS/D” Wartime Provisionals, although by then the war was over.



This just leaves a succession of regular “CMS/D” dies to take us through a large part of the 1950’s. The latest date reported for a “CMS/D” die is ... 1955 on C5090.04.



Of interest is the fact that the same sets of missing pins found on “CMS” (C5040.01M) can also be found on examples of “CMS/D” (C5090.02bp), and “CMS/D” (C5090.05M), showing that C5040.01M was modified to produce C5090.05M c1950.



The following table lists the basic details for each die in chronological order of use. All were used on sheets of postage stamps except “C.M.S” (C5050.01a) which is only known used on Postal Stationery.

	Letters	Cat No.	Identity	In use	Earliest	Latest
1	C.M.S	C5050.01M	Positive	1895-1941	... 1892	... 1940
2	C.M.S	C5050.01a	Suspected	1889-1890	29 Nov 1889	14 Mar 1890
3	CMS/D	C5090.01M	Positive	1924-1941	5 Apr 1924	22 Jan 1936
4	CM/S	C5055.01p	Suspected	1941-1943	---	---
5	CMS	C5040.01M	Positive	1943-1950	24 Mar 1943	30 June 1949
6	CMS/D	C5090.02bp	Positive	1943-1950	10 May 1945	... 1948
7	CMS	C5040.01a	Positive	1950-1954	---	21 Sep 1954
8	CMS/D	C5090.02ap	Suspected	c1950	---	---
9	CMS/D	C5090.05M	Positive	c1950	---	---
10	CMS/D	C5090.04	Positive	1950-1955	... Feb 1952	... 1955
11	CMS/D	C5090.02	Positive	1955-1957	---	---

In all, eleven different ‘dies’ were used, all of which were made by Joseph Sloper & Co to perforate stamps on behalf of The Church Missionary Society.

As for the significance of the “D”, that remains a mystery despite *Stephen Steere’s* attempts to elicit an answer from the CMS itself. Unfortunately, there are no clues in the Sloper ledgers as to the meaning, as both “CMS” and CMS/D” dies are shown together under the heading of the Church Missionary Society, with a single address:

6 Salisbury Square, London EC4.

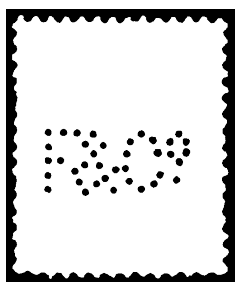
For my part I can offer ‘Domestic’ or ‘Donations’ as possible contenders, but with no real conviction. *Can anyone else offer any suggestions* or perhaps know someone we can ask with ‘inside information’?

To help refine the die in use date ranges shown, I would be pleased to hear from anyone with dates outside those listed in the article.

FINNISH PERFIN - SCOTTISH CONNECTION

Roy Gault

Finland is one of the countries with a very small number of commercial Perfins - just ten, eleven, or twelve depending on your definition of 'Finnish'. One or two are quite common, and couple of the others are quite rare, but the one I feature here is pretty much 'middle of the road'. The die is known to have been used briefly (1890-1902) by *Finlayson & Co*, Linen Manufacturers, Tammerfors, Finland.



The August 1900 postmark on this joined pair reads TAMMERFORS * TAMPERE * TAMMEPφOPCЪ, showing the Swedish, Finnish, and Russian spellings of Finland's third largest city, Tampere.

But what's the Scottish connection? It turns out that **James Finlayson** (1772-1852), a Quaker and Textile Machinery Manufacturer from Glasgow, set up a Textile Factory in St Petersburg in 1817. Two years later he visited the Grand Duchy of Finland, which at the time was under Russian rule, and in 1820 was given permission to build a Textile Factory in Tampere using water power from the fast flowing River Tammerkoski. The first factory was completed in 1823, and using mill operatives from England, he trained the local workforce.

In 1836 James Finlayson sold the Linen Factory to Georg Rauch and Karl Samuel Nottbeck on the condition that his name was retained, and so *Finlayson & Co* was formed. James worked on as an advisor for a short time for the new company before moving back to Scotland.

As far as I can tell, this Perfin is the first to have been used in Finland, albeit a generation after James's death in 1852. I had hoped to find it in the Sloper ledgers, but unfortunately it wasn't there.

TUCK SHOP

Charles & Francis Kiddle

Reprinted from Stamp Magazine October 2012



Raphael Tuck & Sons is well known as a printer of picture postcards in the early 20th century. Less well known is that it also produced poster stamps. The company printed the Charles Dickens Testimonial stamp of 1912, and further research has uncovered other stamps emanating from its presses.

Raphael Tuck was born in 1821 in Koschmin, a village in Eastern Prussia (now part of Poland). He worked as a carpenter in Breslaw (Wroclaw) until 1864, when Prussian militarism, and specifically the Second Schleswig War with Denmark, persuaded him to move to London with his wife Ernestine and their seven children.

In 1866 they opened a small shop just off Bishopsgate, selling prints and frames. By 1869 their sons Hermann, Adolf and Gustav had joined the business, and it had branched out into publishing lithographs and other novelties.



In 1871 the company created its first Christmas cards, using oleography, a type of chromolithography intended to imitate oil painting. In 1893 it was given a royal warrant by Queen Victoria, after it published her letter to the nation following the death of her grandson the Duke of Clarence, who was second in line to the throne.

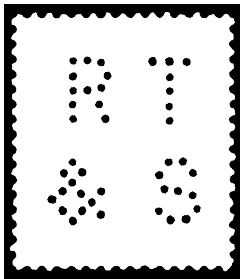
In 1894 Tuck produced its first illustrated postcard, and by 1898, having negotiated permission from the Postmaster General to print all over one side of the card, it was offering picture postcards of the kind which were to become so popular during the Edwardian era.

It is hardly surprising that the firm also expanded into poster stamps as these became equally popular, and it is known to have printed many for the German market. In fact, in the years leading up to World War I, more than 50% of all German poster stamps came from Tuck.

However, only two examples are known which were produced for a UK audience. The first, dated 1890 and denominated at 1d, advertised the 'Competitive Prize Competition for Amateurs and Art Students', a venture organised by Tuck itself. The design had a central image of an easel and palette, a trade mark that had been registered by the firm in 1880. The inscription alludes to the international nature of Tuck's business, by including 'London, Paris, New York' under 'Raphael Tuck & Sons' in the oval frame.



1890 - 1939



R5380.01

Very unusually for poster stamps, some copies were perforated with the initials 'RT/&S' - R5380.01. Such a security measure was not usually deemed necessary on cinderellas, but presumably the 1d face value of the stamp was being protected. It is known that Tuck ran similar competitions in 1895, offering 500 guineas as a prize and attracting 10,000 entries, and in 1897, offering an equally generous prize and attracting 5,000 entries. *[Ed: This was the only perforated die that Tucks' used in Britain. However they also used the design shown below in the U.S.A. and Canada.]*

The second British poster stamp was a patriotic advertising label issued in World War I, making it very clear which side the company was on, despite its German origins. Under the legend 'National Service' the image of Britannia standing with her trident in front of the Union flag reflected the patriotic fervour of the Tuck family's adopted country. Above the company name, a confirmation of its royal warrant says 'By Appointment in Three Reigns'. What was once an émigré German concern had become part of the British establishment.



R10 - Canada

R137 - USA

RARE AND SOUGHT AFTER

John Mathews

For stamps, relative rarity could be easily assessed by considering the number of each issue printed. However, for a collector of used stamps, one should also consider the likely “survival rate” of each issue. For example, a higher denomination stamp is probably more likely to escape being thrown away than would be one for the local postal rate of the time. Apart from some “varieties”, the list of rare stamps for a GB collection would include the £1 stamps of the reigns of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V, and of course the £5 orange Queen Victoria.

On the other hand, the stamps which are “sought after” may not necessarily include the rarest ones, for those collectors with modest expectations due to considerations of financial restrictions, etc. Moreover, there are many other reasons why a less rare stamp might be “sought after”. For example, the “Penny Black” is not a particularly rare stamp, but no doubt it would be sought after for most GB stamp collections because of its historical significance.

Among Australian stamps, there are fewer rare stamps and these include the £1 and £2 bi-colour Kangaroo and Map issue. There are also some high-denomination stamps for the pre-Federation colonies of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. For less ambitious stamp collectors, the list of “sought after” items is likely to be headed by the 6d claret engraved Kookaburra issue of 1914 and the 5/- green Sydney Harbour Bridge stamp of 1932.



How do these terms “rare” and “sought after” relate to perfins? A perfin may be considered “rare” if few examples of the pattern are

known in total (on any issue), or for an otherwise common pattern on a rare stamp. In the latter category are examples of GB perfin patterns on the £1 Queen Victoria issue of 1867 and the £1 brown Queen Victoria stamps of 1883-4, some of which I have noted being sold on ebay over recent years. Of course, it is impossible to tell whether the bidders are perfin collectors, or stamp collectors looking for a cheaper “space-filler”. This author could fall into either group having, about 30 years ago, bought an 1867 5/- Queen Victoria (SG126, Maltese Cross wmk, plate 1) in a local circuit book, priced at 50 cents because it had a perfin pattern (“EU’P’N/MAIL”). Perfins have become much more popular since then!

For nearly 25 years, I have been compiling a list of Australian stamps which have been seen only seldom with perfin. The list is headed by the 6d claret engraved Kookaburra issue of 1914 and the 5/- green Sydney Harbour Bridge stamp of 1932 mentioned above. Both are keenly sought after by collectors of Australian private perfins. Interestingly, the 6d claret engraved Kookaburra issue of 1914 has been recorded with no less than 37 different private perfin patterns.

There were only about 72,000 of the 5/- green Sydney Harbour Bridge stamp printed, in sheetlets of 25. Of these, the vast majority which come onto the market at auctions are either in mint condition or cancelled-to-order, and were probably never intended for use by their original owners. However, this stamp is known to have been perfined by three companies – a “K” pattern by Kodak Ltd’s Melbourne office; a “VOCo” pattern by the Melbourne office of the Vacuum Oil Company; and the two dies of a 2-die perforator (a stylish “F”) of the Sydney department store Farmer & Company.



Over the past 25 years, through various auctions, I have tracked 13 examples of this stamp with perfin. One of them sold for A\$220 in 1989, for A\$230 in 1997 and for A\$600 10 years later. Another sold

in 2000 for A\$360 and again in 2008 for A\$1,400. Yet another example brought A\$900 in 2006. Currently, a used copy of this stamp, without perfin, brings about A\$250 – A\$300 at auction depending on condition. The prices for the ones with perfin show how keenly these perfins are sought after.

CANCELLED KEVII POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPE

Maurice Harp

Fred Taylor has sent me a scan of the postal stationery envelope shown below. The envelope is stamped to order 2½d grey which dates from 1904. The imprint address of the company has been obliterated with a purple "CANCELLED" rubber stamp and the cover itself has been perforated with the word CANCELLED. Fred suspects that it is from a quantity of unused stamped envelopes that had been returned to the GPO for refund. The GPO refunded 17/6d in the £1 for returned stamps and it is presumed that this also applied to postal stationery.

The company imprint is for City Deep Limited, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, London EC. Inspection of London directories show that by 1915 the company had moved to 1 London Wall Buildings, EC so presumably the envelopes were returned for refund as the address was no longer correct.



MORE ERRORS!

Roy Gault

This month the Bulletin is full of ‘errors’, but as Kenny Everett would say, ‘it’s all in the best possible taste’! At the moment Sloper Wartime Provisionals are in the ascendancy, so it’s fitting that I start with this category. As far as I’m aware, there are just three such ‘errors’.

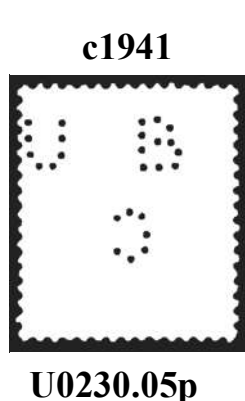
Sloper Wartime Provisional Errors.

The first to be discovered was “UB/C” with a reversed “C” on a 3d issue ‘Q’. This was reported by *Stephen Steere* and was featured on the cover of B355 (August 2008), along with a detailed description on page 19.

Close examination reveals that all three letters were struck from the front of the stamp, but in the final stage of the process either:

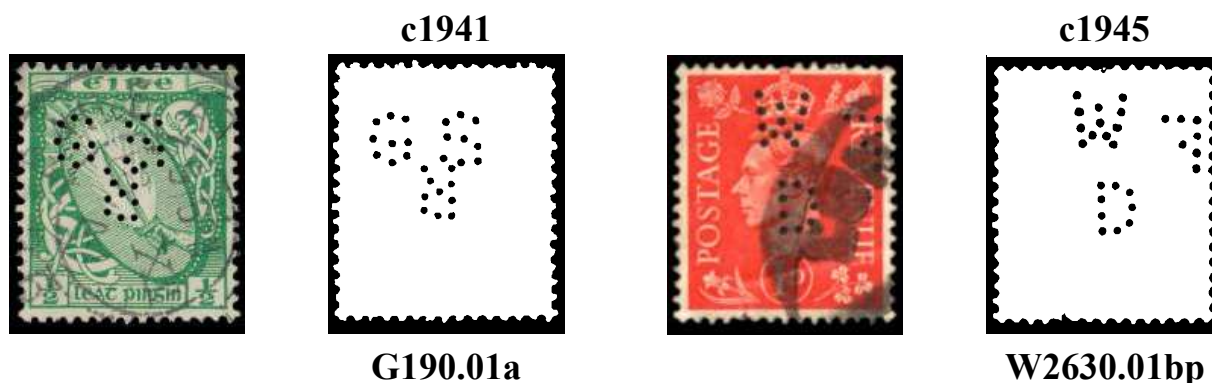
- the sheets of stamps were fed through inverted, or more likely
- the die forming the “C” was inserted into the perforating machine inverted.

In either case the net result is that the “C” appears reversed. At the time I simply made a note in my master copy of Section ‘U’ of the Details catalogue, but in truth it warrants its own catalogue number, and has now been allocated U0230.05p.



As can be seen, the ‘error’ stamp was used in combination with a 1/- issue ‘Q’ with another Wartime Provisional “UB” (U0210.02ap). The cover is postmarked London, 5th November 1941.

The second sighting of a Sloper Wartime Provisional ‘error’ was by *Michael Millar* in April 2010 when he reported an Irish Perfin with “GS/R”, but with the “R” inverted. This error would have been produced in much the same way as the preceding example. The stamp is an Eire ½p ‘Sword of Light’, postmarked Baile A’t(ha Cliath) [Dublin] and dated 12 XII 41 (for 12th December 1941).

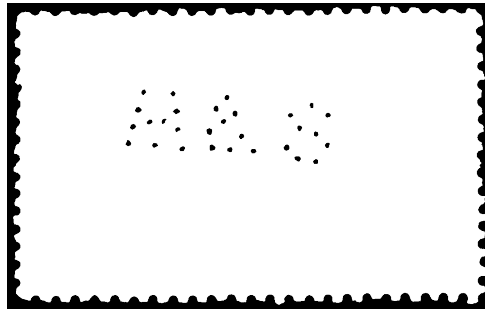


The third and latest sighting, reported by *Steve Netten* in January 2014, is rather more complicated. Although undated, it appears on a 1d issue ‘R’ dating from sometime after August 1941, and has a partial Lon(don) postmark. I believe the intended lettering was “WF/D”. Wartime Provisionals with this lettering (W2630.01ap) were used by Willis, Faber & Dumas Ltd, Insurance Brokers, London EC3, from 1941 through to at least the middle of 1948. A ‘regular’ die was in use by the early 1950’s. There is no record of a Wartime Provisional lettered “FW/D”.

In this case, both the “W” and the “F” were struck from the back of the stamp (i.e. gummed side upwards), and the “D” struck from the front of the stamp. Here I suspect the “W” die was inserted correctly into the perforating machine and the stack of sheets (probably 3 or 4 at a time) fed into the perforating machine with at least one sheet being gummed side uppermost, presumably unnoticed as the top sheet was face upwards. Then the “F” die was inserted correctly into the machine and the same stack of sheets perforated as before.

It would appear that the error was noticed prior to the final operation of perforating the stack of sheets (now all face upwards) with the “D” die inserted correctly into the perforating machine. Far-fetched, maybe, but I can think of no other way this unusual set of lettering could have come about!

This next item isn't a Sloper Wartime Provisional, but an 'SPG' type, created we believe by clamping individual letters together prior to perforating the sheets of stamps. Here, human error has resulted in one of the letters being used inverted. The stamp in question is a KGV 2/6d Seahorse (Type 'A'), dated 9th September 1919.



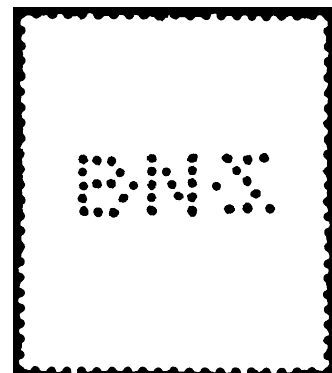
W6680.07av

I've allocated the catalogue number the suffix 'v' to cater for the remote possibility of another example being found in which the position of the component letters varies.

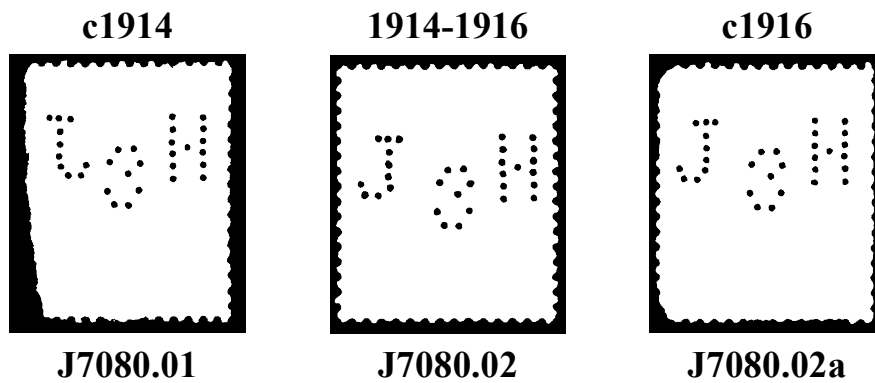
Die Errors.

This category also relies on human error, but in this case the error is 'hard-wired' into the perforating head i.e. the die-maker has simply made the die with a letter that's reversed. It's a bit like writing 'Play up Sky Blues' on a steamed-up window that's intended to be viewed from the other side. Again, I only know of three examples.

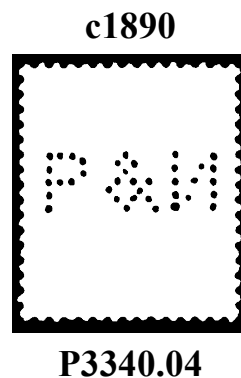
The first of these was reported by the late **Dr Reg Powell** in B213 (October 1984). His 'lovely Exhibition item' shows a "B·N·Z" Perfin (probably used by the Bank of New Zealand) with the "Z" reversed (B5240.01). His copy was on a Queen Victoria 10/- (SG183) postmarked London, with a probable 1890 date. The die was quickly modified to produce a proper "BNZ" (B5220.01), known used 4th October 1890.



B5240.01



Two more ‘reversed letter’ dies were reported in B269 (April 1994). The first is the ‘Michelius’ die “JSH” (or is it “J3H”), allocated J7081.01, in which the “J” is clearly reversed. It is known in this condition postmarked London, 28th March 1914. It was hastily repaired (J7080.02 - known used 12th June 1914/13th March 1916), before being replaced completely by J7080.02a c1916.



The final example is “P&N” (P3340.04) with a reversed “N”, known only from a single example on a 16-dot QV 1d Lilac, fiscally used.

Printing Errors (first published in B339, December 2005)

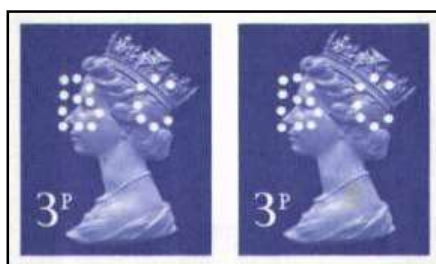
The earliest ‘error’ I can find a reference to with a perfin is the ‘**OP-PC**’ error on the Queen Victoria Line Engraved 1½d value initialled with “GLYN” (G3260.01). The illustration alongside is of **Maurice Harp’s** copy, and may well be the one listed by Charles Jennings on page 64 of his ‘The History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



Printing errors can manifest themselves in many ways, but typically by colour flaws and folded sheets. The Queen Victoria 1d Venetian Red perforated with “J^{no}S” (J5790.01) clearly shows a *colour flaw* streaking down the stamp. The second item, noted by **Mike Bavin** in an auction, is far more striking! This time we see “BL/F” (B4350.02), albeit with a few pins missing, on a spectacular *paper fold* pair.



Alongside we have an *imperforate* pair of 3p Ultramarine (2-band) Machins with “BC” (B1110.03M). The item probably dates to c1972.



And finally, looking out for *inverted watermarks* might prove fruitful.

c1872



B2785.01

Maurice Harp reported a Queen Victoria 2½d Rosy Mauve (pl. 17) with an inverted watermark in B386 (October 2013, page 5), and has kindly provided these images of **Larry Rausch’s** Queen Victoria 1d Red plate 154 with “B.F.J.C” (B2785.01).

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The Bulletin of the Perfin Society is a bi-monthly journal.
Subscription is £12 (UK); £15 (Europe/abroad-surface); £18 (abroad-air);
£10 (electronic). For further details of the Perfin Society and
membership application please contact: